

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Pen y Coed Wood, Llangollen
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



CPAT REPORT 296

CPAT Report No 296

Pen y Coed Wood, Llangollen
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

David Thomas

October 1998

Report for the Woodland Trust

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

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Cover Illustrations, from top;

*Woodland Boundary
Remnant Oak Coppice
Pengwern Charcoal Hearth I*

CPAT Report Record

Report and status

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Introduction

The Contracts Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was commissioned in July 1998 by the Woodland Trust to undertake an archaeological and historical assessment of Pen y Coed Wood (centred on SJ225416; fig 1). The wood lies on the south-eastern side of Llangollen and covers an area of approximately 26.87ha.

The woodland was acquired by the Woodland Trust to enhance its wildlife, recreational and landscape value. The archaeological assessment aims to place the woodland within its historical context and to identify sites of archaeological interest for management purposes. Any specific management advice should be sought from the relevant archaeological curator, in this case the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

Sources and Methods

The National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth was consulted for sites which lay within the woodland or in its vicinity. A search was also made of the regional Sites and Monuments Record held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in their offices in Welshpool. No sites were identified from either source which lay within the wood, though useful information was forthcoming for surrounding sites.

The collections of the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth, the Denbighshire Record Office in Ruthin and the Flintshire Record office in Hawarden were searched for readily-available documentary and cartographic sources including estate maps and documents, the tithe map and apportionment (fig 2), and early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps including the first (fig 3) and second (fig 4) editions of the six inch series. The earliest meaningful cartographic depiction of the wood is on the first edition of the one inch Ordnance Survey map published in 1837-9 but surveyed in 1835-6, while the earliest detailed descriptions of the wood are on the tithe maps and apportionments of the Llangollen Fechan and Pengwern townships of the Llangollen parish which date respectively to 1838 and 1839. During the nineteenth century the wood was owned, in two separate holdings, by the Tyndwr Estate based on the house to the east of the woods. Documents, plans and photographs relating to the estate are held at the Denbighshire County Record Office in Ruthin and include a map of 1856 (CROR DD/DM/822/1) and a catalogue which accompanied the sale of the estate in 1890 (CROR DD/DM/144/13).

Although there is no published material on the wood itself, useful information arose from the study of secondary sources, in particular the *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions*.

A rapid field assessment was carried out to record the condition of sites identified during the desk-top study and to search for previously unidentified ones. A systematic transect approach to the fieldwork was not adopted due to the density of the woodland and in places the steepness of the topography. Consequently, it is likely that there are further archaeological sites within the woodland which were not identified.

The cartographic sources were digitised and rectified to modern grid co-ordinates using AutoCAD software. The Woodland Trust stockmap was also digitized so that sites identified could be recorded in relation to modern management plans. The digital maps were converted into MapInfo tables and site records were then produced in FoxPro through MapInfo. The digital results of the project will be made available to the Woodland Trust.

Topography

Pen y Coed Wood lies along an east to west aligned ridge and extends down the flanking slopes to the south and north. In places the slopes are steep, but the top of the ridge is broad and flatter areas exist on the northern slope. The woodland overlooks the Dee valley, and from its western edge the spectacular Eglwyseg limestone escarpment can be seen.

The solid geology is represented by the Ludlow series of shale and mudstone which outcrops in several places. It is good building stone and several large quarries exist in the wood.

Archaeological and Historical Background

There is little material relating to Pen y Coed Wood or its surrounding area before the nineteenth century, but the most important feature of the area during the medieval period was the Pengwern grange, attached to the Cistercian abbey of Valle Crucis (Williams 1990, 65). The centre of the grange was the farm which still exists to the south of the wood and its land probably included at least the southern part of Pen y Coed Wood. The grange had already passed to an influential local family by the time of the Dissolution but during the second half of the sixteenth century its importance waned and it became absorbed by the Mostyn Estate (Carr 1982). The dominant estate in the area then became the Tyndwr Estate based on the house to the east of the wood. The Tyndwr Estate owned the wood, and the Pengwern holding, during the nineteenth century when the first cartographic and documentary sources become available.

The Woodland History of Pen y Coed

There is no direct evidence for the date of major woodland clearance in the area around Pen y Coed although pollen evidence from sites throughout Wales suggests that much of the country had lost its extensive woodland cover by the end of the Iron Age. The remaining woodland was generally located on land not suitable for agricultural activity such as steep slopes. Much of Pen y Coed wood, particularly those parts on the steep north and south facing slopes, may never have been cleared for agricultural use.

According to cartographic and documentary sources of the mid-nineteenth century and later, Pen y Coed Wood was not owned or managed as a single entity. Although the whole area of the present wood was owned by the Tyndwr Estate it was split into two by the township boundary between Pengwern and Llangollen Fechan. The southern part, which lies in the Pengwern township, was part of the Pengwern holding and probably formed part of the Cistercian grange while the northern part, which lies in the Llangollen Fechan township, formed part of the Tyndwr demense land.

The southern part of the wood has been consistently wooded since at least the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the existence of oak coppice stools and charcoal hearths identified during the field assessment suggests careful management of the wood over a longer period of time. The Cistercians, who probably owned this part of the wood, were well known for their skill in woodland management (Linnard 1982, 45-50) and could have exploited a number of resources from the wood. Later evidence referring to charcoal being obtained from Pengwern in the period from 1660 to 1674 to fire the iron furnaces at Ruabon and Pont y Blew (Edwards 1960, 41) could relate to charcoal hearths identified in the wood during the assessment and is a reminder of the role that woodland played in the development of the iron industry in north-east Wales.

The wood is recognisable on the earliest cartographic depiction of the area, the first edition of the Ordnance Survey one inch map surveyed in 1835-6 and published in 1837-9. It also shows that large parts of the flatter ground in the northern part of the wood were cleared for agricultural use. This pattern is also visible on the tithe map and later Ordnance Survey maps, and suggests that approximately 7ha (26%) of the present wood is secondary woodland (fig 5). The substantial and well-built walls which accompanied this clearance still exist, and a photograph which accompanied the sale of the Tyndwr Estate in 1890 shows open ground in the same area.

It is unclear when the clearance was carried out, but it is likely that it was in the late seventeenth or eighteenth centuries as the land is defined by large walls. The walls are constructed from unweathered rock obtained from the quarries in the wood which were

probably opened up in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. In contrast to the stone walls in the wood, the boundaries of the well-established agricultural land which surround the wood are hedged. The clearance of the land could have been a response to eighteenth- and nineteenth-century population expansion and the attraction of developing industrial centres such as Llangollen and nearby Wrexham.

The regeneration of the woodland in the former areas of agricultural land during the twentieth century has been partly due to deliberate plantation of woodland. The map and schedule which accompanies the sale of the estate in 1890 describes some of the woodland as plantation, but most of the ground probably reverted to woodland because of the invasion of abandoned land by species such as sycamore and ash. The areas of abandoned agricultural land contrasts with the oak dominated woodland which survives in the southern part of the wood which appears never to have been cleared for agricultural use.

The Archaeology of Pen y Coed

A gazetteer of archaeological sites recorded in Pen y Coed Wood is included in this assessment. Included in the gazetteer are management categories designed as a guide to the relative importance of the sites on archaeological grounds. Descriptions of the categories are included in this report as Appendix I. Sites are numbered from 1 to 17. The location of the sites are marked on figure 6.

There has been no previous archaeological investigation of Pen y Coed woods and as a result there were no known sites within the wood prior to the assessment. The present survey has revealed a number of features relating to the history of the woodland and the exploitation of its resources by the surrounding population.

Evidence of the exploitation of the wood for timber and wood can be seen in the large amount of oak coppice visible, particularly in the southern part of the wood attached to the Pengwern holding. The coppice was probably cut to provide firewood and wood for tools for the local population, but during the seventeenth century it was used to produce charcoal to export to the iron furnaces of Ruabon and Pont y Blew (Edwards, 1960). An excellent example of a charcoal burning hearth was identified as site 1, and other possible hearths were identified close by (sites 2 and 3). All the charcoal hearths are on moderately sloping ground with easy access to Pengwern.

The desk-top survey indicated that areas in the northern part of the wood had been cleared for agricultural land. Though the areas have been invaded by secondary woodland, stone walls relating to the fields represented on the maps survive as impressive features within the wood (site 4). They are built from stone obtained from the nearby quarries and survive up to two metres high with vertical coping stones. Entrances to the fields along the trackways have large stone gateposts (sites 5 and 6). A trackway which appeared to be the main track from Tyndwr to Llangollen is marked on the first edition of the one inch Ordnance Survey map of 1838. Though it appears on later maps, the main route from the middle of the nineteenth century was the present road. The former track is still visible passing through the wood (site 7), with revetting where it crosses steep ground. The tithe map of 1838 shows a small croft (site 8) within the wood close to the point where the track enters the wood. No trace of this could be seen on the ground. A structure recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps is also marked on the tithe map and described as a croft on the tithe schedule (site 9). It survives as a small structure built into the stone wall boundary of the wood.

The second important resource of the wood, after timber, was stone and several abandoned quarries exist in the wood. Initially the quarrying would have been small-scale but the expansion of the town of Llangollen in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries created a demand for good-quality building stone. Five large quarries in Pen y Coed Wood (sites 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) indicate that much of the demand was satisfied by the readily quarried mudstone and shale within the wood. The inclined trackways used to transport the stone from the quarries to the town still survive as tracks in the wood. Their construction for heavy traffic is reflected in the construction of revetted walls along parts of their length. The longest of the

tracks (site 15) is that which serves the quarries in the eastern part of the wood (sites 12 and 13). Another of the tracks (site 16) serves the quarry in the eastern part of the wood (site 10), while the third (site 17) runs downhill from the quarry on the northern edge of the wood (site 14). All the trackways can be traced leaving the wood and heading towards the town.

Conclusions

Historically, Pen y Coed wood has been split between those areas in the southern part which lie within the Pengwern township and those areas in the northern part that lie in the Llangollen Fechan township. The two areas have had different histories. The southern part appears to have had a long history as managed woodland, dating back to at least the medieval period when Pengwern was a grange of Valle Crucis. In contrast, areas in the northern part were cleared for agricultural land during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The walls which defined the cleared areas still exist in the woods as impressive features.

The archaeological and historical evidence for the exploitation of the resources of the wood is varied. A large amount of oak coppice survives in the southern part of the wood reflecting careful management for wood and timber resources. Documents of the seventeenth century record that charcoal was obtained from Pengwern to fire the blast furnaces of the emerging iron industry around Wrexham. The identification of charcoal hearths during the field assessment suggest that at least some of this charcoal was obtained from the present wood. The quarries within the wood indicate that the demand for charcoal was replaced by the demand for building stone during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The scale of the quarries suggest that a large part of the building stone required for the expansion of Llangollen was obtained from the wood.

Acknowledgements

CPAT Contracts wishes to thank Clare Morgan of the Woodland Trust for her help during the project. Thanks also to the staff of the National Library of Wales for their permission to reproduce Figs 2,3 and 4. Assistance was also given by the staff of the National Monument Record at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth, the staff of the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in Welshpool, the Denbighshire Record Office in Ruthin and the Flintshire Record office in Hawarden. My own thanks go to Glyn Owen, of CPAT Contracts for his assistance during the fieldwork.

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1837-9 Ordnance Survey One Inch Map Sheet LXXIV (National Library of Wales).

1880 Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map (first edition) Sheets XXXIVSE and XXXIXNE (National Library of Wales).

1900 Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map (second edition) Sheets XXXIVSE and XXXIXNE (National Library of Wales).

Unpublished Cartographic Sources

1838 Tithe Map of Llangollen Fechan Township, Llangollen Parish (National Library of Wales A/C 74).

1839 Tithe Map of Pengwern Township, Llangollen Parish (National Library of Wales A/C 1249).

1856 Sale Plan of Tyndwr Estate (Denbighshire Record Office CROR DD/DM/822/1).

Manuscript Sources

1838 Tithe Apportionment of Llangollen Fechan Township, Llangollen Parish (National Library of Wales A/C 74).

1839 Tithe Apportionment of Pengwern Township, Llangollen Parish (National Library of Wales A/C 1249).

1890 Sale Plan and Particulars re: Tyndwr Estate. (Denbighshire Record Office CROR DD/DM/144/13)

APPENDIX I

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CATEGORIES

The following categories are based on those established for defining archaeological significance of sites during survey work on the Forest Enterprise (Wales) estate (Thomas 1997). They are intended only as a guide to the relative importance of the archaeological sites identified during this assessment.

Category A

Archaeological monuments of national importance

This category may include any site, whatever its form, which might meet the criteria for scheduling. It will by definition include all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and listed buildings. Some, though not all, of the sites in this category may be recommended for scheduling if they are not already scheduled.

The main criteria for selection will usually be the rarity, condition and potential of the site. Typically, sites such as barrows, hillforts, linear earthworks or significant (ruined) buildings might fall in this category, although significant find scatters might equally well qualify on potential or relatively modern farmsteads on group value.

Category B

Archaeological monuments and landscape features of regional or local importance

This category may include any site, whatever its form, which while not meeting the criteria for scheduling may still be seen as of regional or local importance. For example, a type of site unique to a particular locality but common elsewhere, or severely degraded examples of commonly occurring types.

Category C

Archaeological monuments of lesser significance

This category comprises sites which while being of archaeological or historical interest are not worthy of conservation or active protection.

Category D

Sites with no defined physical presence

This category comprises findspots, sites noted but not accurately located in antiquarian references, sites known only from placename evidence and other reported sites whose authenticity is in doubt (e.g. certain sites which have not been verified by recent archaeological fieldwork). No sites from this category were identified during the present assessment

APPENDIX II

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PEN Y COED, LLANGOLLEN, DENBIGHSHIRE

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Woodland Trust have requested that an archaeological assessment be carried out at the above property (centered on c.SJ225416). The assessment is required to aid the proper management of the archaeological resource of the woodland and to place the woodland within its historical context.
- 1.2 The woodland covers 26.87ha and lies to the south-east of Llangollen. No previously identified archaeological features lie within the woodland but previous archaeological assessments within woodlands in Wales have demonstrated the survival of a wide range of unrecorded archaeological sites including charcoal burning hearths, deeply incised holloways and surrounding earthworks (Thomas 1996; 1997). The surveys have also demonstrated the range of documentary and cartographic sources available for the placing of the sites within their historic context.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the assessment are:
- 2.2 to reveal by means of desktop survey and limited fieldwork the nature of the archaeological resource and historic context of the woodland.
- 2.2 to prepare a series of digital maps recording the development of the woodland as recorded on historic maps and related to the modern stock map.
- 2.3 to prepare a database of archaeological sites including site descriptions, location and assessment of their importance.
- 2.4 to prepare a report including an account of the historic context of the woodland along with a gazetteer of identified sites and maps of their location.

3 Methods

3.1 Desktop Survey

- 3.1.1 A search of the archives held by the National Library in Aberystwyth, the National Monument Record based at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth, the Denbighshire County Record Office in Ruthin and the Sites and Monuments Record held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will be conducted for material relevant to the property. This material may include estate maps, tithe maps and apportionments, early editions of the Ordnance Survey, manuscript documents and aerial photographs. Published sources relevant to the property will also be consulted.
- 3.1.2 Digital maps will be created by rectifying cartographic material to modern grid co-ordinates under AutoCAD. The Woodland Trust stock map will also be digitised allowing the overlay of the historic map data.

3.2 Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 Fieldwork will be carried out after the completion of the desktop assessment. The fieldwork will record the condition of sites identified during the desktop assessment and will record previously unrecorded sites. The transect approach to fieldwork will not be adopted as it is unsuitable for wooded areas.

3.3 Data Creation

- 3.3.1 A database will be compiled in FoxPro recording the location, condition and nature of specific archaeological features. The sites will be categorised according to their archaeological importance.
- 3.3.2 MapInfo tables will be created from the digital map data. Co-ordinates recorded in the FoxPro database will enable the sites to be viewed against the map tables.

3.4 Reporting

- 3.4.1 A report on the results of the survey will be prepared following the desktop survey, fieldwork and data creation. This will take the form of a typed and bound A4 document with sections on the historic context of the site, a gazetteer of sites and reference maps.

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by 2 skilled archaeologists, one of whom has previous experience of carrying out assessments in wooded areas. Overall supervision will be by R.J. Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by one of the two archaeologists who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.4 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employers Liability insurance.

References

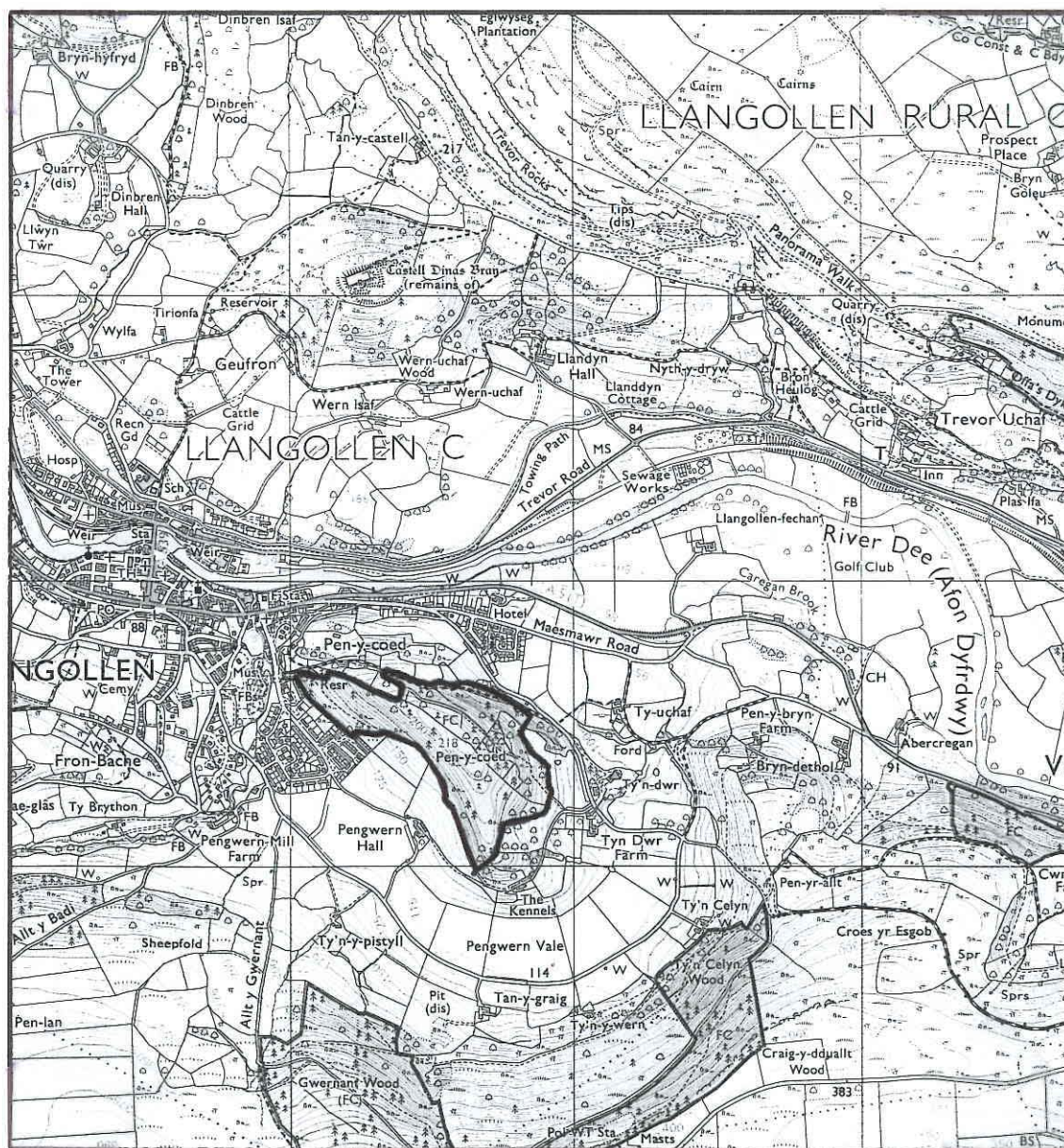
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- Thomas, D. 1997. *Cwm George Woods, Vale of Glamorgan. Archaeological Assessment*. CPAT Report 256.

David Thomas
Project Officer

STANDARD NOTES AND CONDITIONS

- 1 The quotation has been prepared using the appropriate rates of pay, travelling costs and other expenses normally used for archaeological fieldwork by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforward termed CPAT). It is subject to revision for work done after 31 March 1999.
- 2 An invoice will be issued for payment on submission of a report on 30-day settlement terms.
- 3 On acceptance of the tender, the client should provide a written order for the work. CPAT will not otherwise be able to commence work.
- 4 This estimate covers only the completion of the archaeological evaluation and the preparation of the commissioned report. The curatorial staff of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in their role as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority will be solely responsible for determining any recommendations for further action arising from the proposed assessment. There is no commitment on the part of those CPAT staff involved in contracting to provide services or advice to the client in any form subsequent to the submission of the project report.
- 5 Where CPAT is contracting to undertake a particular piece of work, it recognises that those intending to commission such work may wish to engage an independent archaeological consultant to assess the specification of works intended to satisfy the archaeological brief, to monitor the progress of the work or to advise on the recommendations for any further action.
- 6 Whilst CPAT will make every effort to ensure that its work is both thorough and accurate, it cannot be held responsible for any omission or misinterpretation arising from the limitations of the procedures as laid down in the project brief/specification.
- 7 CPAT cannot be held responsible for any alteration or modification to the results or conclusions in the report, made by the client or a third party.
- 8 It is understood that the client will arrange for access for CPAT and its agents to the areas involved in the examination, and that, if appropriate, landowners will be notified by the client before work commences
- 9 It is understood that the client will be responsible of the payment of any compensation to the occupier and/or owner as a consequence of the archaeological works.
- 10 CPAT will not be liable to indemnify the client against compensation resulting from unavoidable damage to crops, structures or services during on-site operations.
- 11 Work undertaken during the project will be covered by CPAT's existing Public Liability and Employer's Liability indemnities.
- 12 CPAT and/or its sub-contractors will make every effort to ensure that its works do not constitute a hazard to members of the public or persons authorised by the owner to be on the land.
- 13 CPAT will endeavour to keep the results of client's assessment work confidential for an agreed period of time after completion of the project. Thereafter CPAT's results and conclusions will be considered in the public domain, and CPAT reserves the right to publish reports on the work undertaken, with all due acknowledgement to the client.

- 14 CPAT undertakes not to give information to the media without the prior agreement of the client (or his agent).
- 15 CPAT will retain possession of copyright on all survey records and commissioned reports, and it retains the right to assign these to a another body of its choosing in due course. It will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report and its contents in all matters relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 16 Finds, artefacts and samples will remain in the temporary possession of CPAT until fully studied and reported on. Subsequently, the client/landowner will nominate an appropriate local or regional public museum to which these will be donated.
- 17 It is CPAT's policy to adhere to the *Code of Practice* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and other current recognised Codes of Practice etc. specifically dealing with archaeological work.
- 18 CPAT's work will be monitored by the relevant regional curatorial body. CPAT should be informed in writing, if the client wishes to institute his own monitoring system.



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Figure 1: Location of Pen y Coed Wood

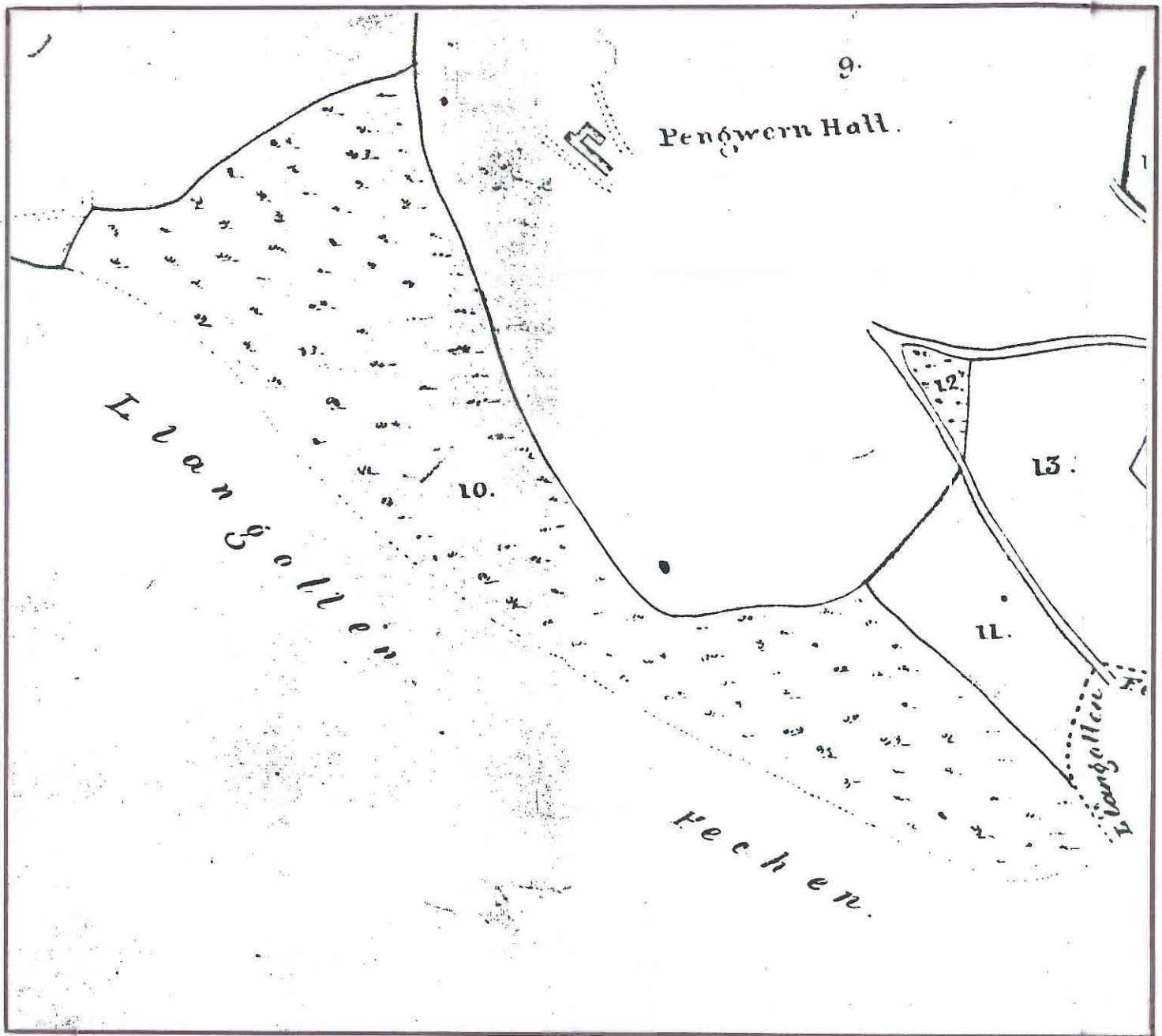


Figure 2: Extract of the Pengwern Township tithe map showing southern part of wood.

(Reproduced with the permission on the National Library of Wales)

Extract of Llangollen Fechan Township not reproduced due to poor quality.

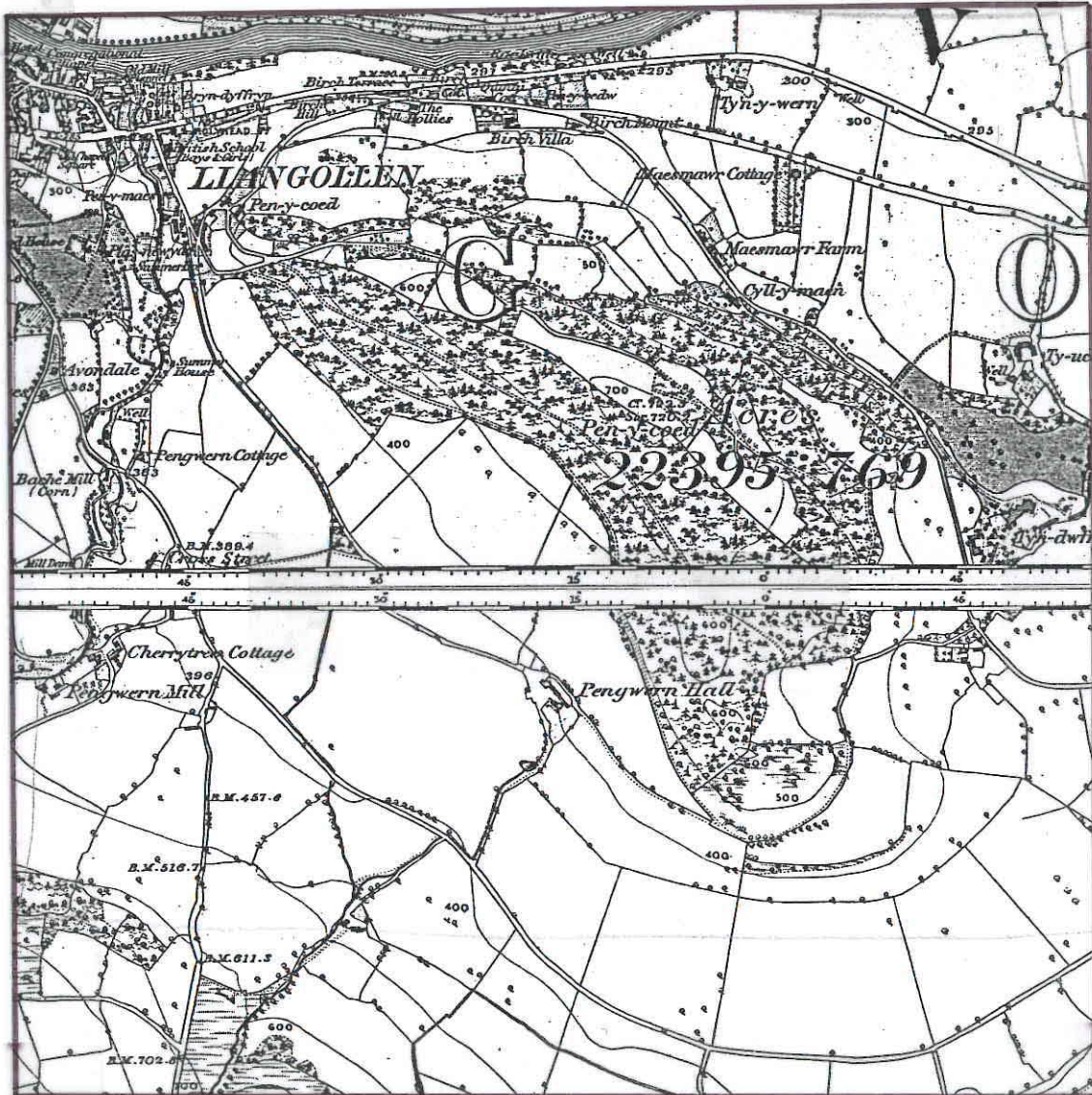


Figure 3: Extract of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map. Denbighshire Sheets XXXIVSE and XXXIXNE.

(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Wales)

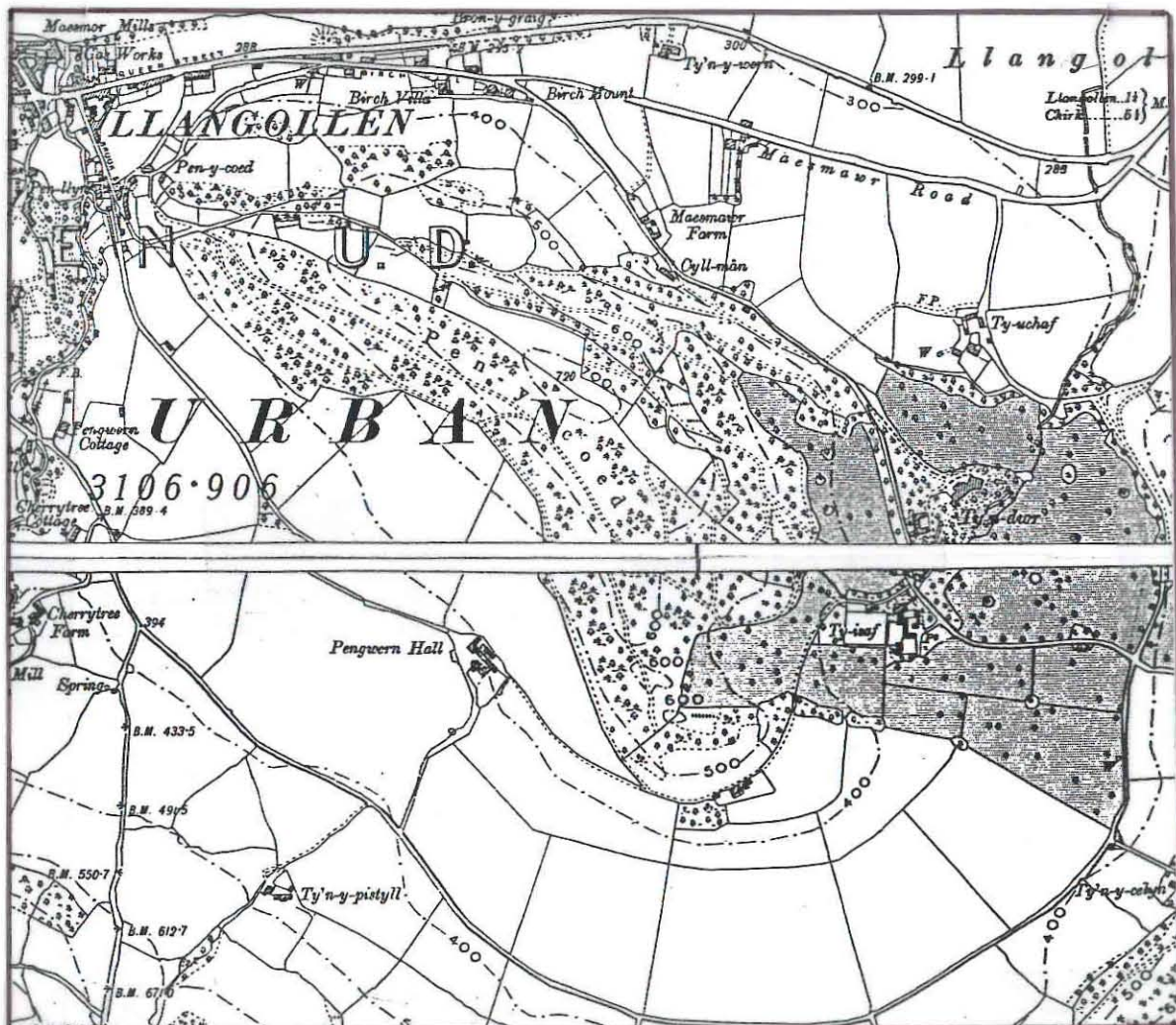


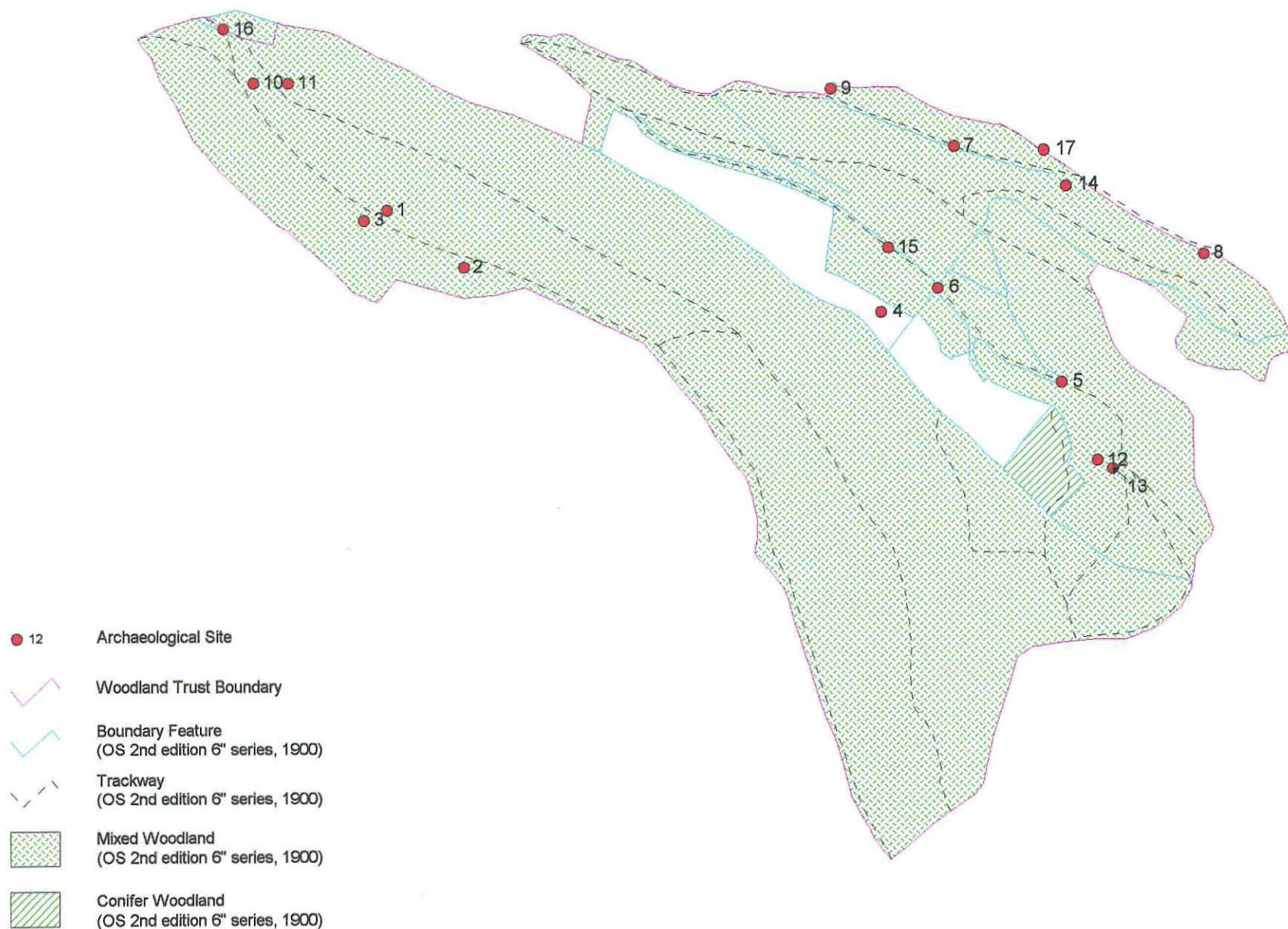
Figure 4: Extract of the second edition of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map. Denbighshire Sheets XXXIVSE and XXXIXNE.

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Figure 5: Pen y Coed Wood
Woodland change since 1838



Figure 6: Pen y Coed
 Location of Archaeological Features
 (1:5000)



Site No 1 SJ22224153

Pengwern Charcoal Hearth I

Site Type Charcoal Burning Hearth **Period** Post medieval

Well defined charcoal hearth sited on SW facing slope, c. 6m across. Pieces of lumpwood charcoal visible on site. Possible seventeenth century date indicated by documentary sources (Davies 1973, 145n)

In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category B

Site No 2 SJ22284148

Pengwern Charcoal Hearth II

Site Type Charcoal Burning Hearth **Period** Post medieval

Probable, but ill-defined charcoal hearth c. 5m across. Charcoal visible in the vicinity could be the result of recent fires.

Recent fires possibly set on the hearth. Otherwise no immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 3 SJ22204152

Pengwern Charcoal Hearth III

Site Type Charcoal Burning Hearth **Period** Post medieval

Possible charcoal hearth visible as a flat platform c. 5m across.

In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 4 SJ22644144

Tyndwr Fields

Site Type Agricultural Enclosure **Period** Post medieval

Series of agricultural fields visible on maps from the early nineteenth century until the early part of the twentieth century. Woodland has now regenerated in the fields. Field walls survive up to 2m high, constructed of locally quarried stone.

In good condition with little immediate threat, except where fallen trees have damaged the walls.

Management Category B

Site No 5 SJ22804138

Tyndwr Gateposts I

Site Type Gatepost **Period** Post medieval

Two upright stones, c. 1.8m high acting as gateposts where track passes through wall.

In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category B

Site No 6 SJ22694146

Tyndwr Gateposts II

Site Type Gatepost **Period** Post medieval

Two upright stones, c. 1.8m high acting as gateposts where track passes through wall.

In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category B

Site No 7 SJ22704158

Cyll Man Track II

Site Type Track **Period** Post medieval

Track running through woodland, still used as path. Revetting in places where it crosses steep ground. OS 1st edition 1 inch map (1837-9) indicates it is the main access road to Tyndwr.

Still in use as track. No immediate threat although revetment may need monitoring.

Management Category C

Site No 8 SJ22924149

Tyndwr Structure

Site Type Structure **Period** Post medieval

Structure marked as croft with tenant on tithe map of 1838. No structure apparent at location. Presumed destroyed.

No visible structure.

Management Category D

Site No 9 SJ22604163

Cyll Man Structure

Site Type Structure **Period** Post medieval

Structure marked on OS map of 1880. Listed as a croft with tenant on tithe map of 1838. Walls up to 2m high, built into the woodland boundary wall, survive.

Walls survive up to 2m high. Infilled with vegetation, though no immediate threat.

Management Category B

Site No 10 SJ22104163

Pengwern Quarry II

Site Type Quarry **Period** Post medieval

Large quarry recorded during field assessment. Probably for extraction of stone for building purposes in Llangollen.

Fenced for safety. In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 11 SJ22134163

Pengwern Quarry I

Site Type Quarry **Period** Post medieval

Quarry marked on modern OS map. Probably for extraction of stone for building purposes in Llangollen

In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 12 SJ22834131

Tyndwr Quarry II

Site Type Quarry **Period** Post medieval

Quarry recorded during field assessment. The quarry appears to have been a natural outcrop which has been carried away. Probably for extraction of stone for building purposes in Llangollen

In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 13 SJ22844131

Tyndwr Quarry I

Site Type Quarry **Period** Post medieval

Large quarry identified during field assessment. Probably for extraction of stone for building purposes in Llangollen
Fenced for safety. In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 14 SJ22804155

Cyll Man Quarry

Site Type Quarry **Period** Post medieval

Quarry marked on modern OS map. Probably for extraction of stone for building purposes in Llangollen
Fenced for safety. In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Site No 15 SJ22654150

Tyndwr Quarry Track

Site Type Track **Period** Post medieval

Track approaching running through the wood to Tyndwr Quarries I and II. Marked on OS map of 1880 but not on tithe map of 1838. Probable extraction track from quarry

Still in use as track. No immediate threat although revetment may need monitoring.

Management Category C

Site No 16 SJ22084168

Pengwern Quarry Track

Site Type Track **Period** Post medieval

Track approaching Pengwern Quarry I from direction of Llangollen. Marked on OS map of 1880. Probable extraction track from quarry

Still in use as track. In good condition with little immediate threat.

Management Category C

Management Category C