

CPAT Report No 1057

**A Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Scoping
Study for the Clwyd-Powys Region**



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Study for the Clwyd-Powys Region**

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Report for Cadw

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A MEDIEVAL AND EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL SCOPING STUDY FOR THE CLWYD-POWYS REGION

1 Introduction

This paper has been prepared at the request of Cadw, following the successful conclusion of a scheduling enhancement programme throughout Wales in 2009/2010 which examined those sites of prehistoric and Roman origin that had not been covered by earlier pan-Wales surveys. In a logical approach, the programme is to be extended to cultural heritage assets from the medieval and early post-medieval era (with a cut-off date of 1750), and to initiate the process four region scoping studies have been commissioned.

2 The data set

The process followed here is similar though not precisely the same as that adopted for prehistoric and Roman scoping several years ago (Silvester 2007). Broad parameters for the study were established by Cadw at a meeting held at Nantgarw on 13 April 2010, and considered further at another meeting at the same venue on 13 July 2010 to ensure a consistent approach across the four regions of the country.

Initially an extract from the Historical Environment Record for Powys and the old county of Clwyd was provided by the chief curatorial officer in the form of a Foxpro dataset. The old Foxpro format was preferred because on present evidence it is easier to search and select individual records rapidly than the new HER data format now employed by all the Welsh trusts. The data, however, are the same, regardless of the format. All assets attributed to the prehistoric and Roman periods were removed before it was passed to the writer; those assets classified as of unknown date were retained. The number of records reached just over 46,000 in total.

A fundamental issue in the scoping is the disparity between the date range proposed for the scoping study and the more detailed assessments that it is likely to generate on the one hand, and the period divisions adopted for the HER. The period identified for scoping runs from c.A.D.1066 to 1750, a logical end date at the commencement of the Industrial Revolution. The HER however differentiates between the medieval and post-medieval eras, the end of the former and commencement of the latter assumed to fall around c.1500, though other key dates (1485, 1540) are sometimes cited. Occasionally, too, an asset may be attributed to a particular century in the HER (e.g. 17th, 18th or 19th century) but this is not a common feature and certainly not consistent within CPAT's HER. The problem is a fairly obvious one: while a small number of site types can be pigeon-holed with the medieval era, and here one thinks of religious houses, the majority of site types are unlikely to recognise a break at 1500. By way of example the number of corn-drying kilns collectively is nine. Two of these are classed as medieval, seven as post-medieval, with one of the former and two of the latter already scheduled. There are thus some groups of assets which though ascribed in the HER to the post-medieval era, are likely to be of significance in the scoping study.

A second issue which is worth remarking on is that the initiation date excludes the post-Roman, pre-Conquest era, a difficult chronological niche in eastern Wales, though one that should not be overlooked. Admittedly, an Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites project has been completed (2001-3), but the secular component of the period, small though it obviously is, has not yet been properly assessed.

The scoping programme has been broken down into a series of stages outlined here:

- Initial sort of the HER records

- Site types collected into groups as sub-themes
- Sub-themes compared with Cadw themes and potential level of work assessed
- Cadw theme correlation and omissions listed
- Identifying theme projects

3 Stage 1: Initial sorting

An initial sort of the records collected the site types under a number of headings (or site groupings to differentiate them from Cadw's themes). The tabulated data is given in Annex 1. In line with the approach adopted by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the data has been tabulated under the 'form' headings as they appear in the HER, in addition to defining the number of medieval entries that there are per site type, the total number of entries per site type, and the total number of scheduled examples in that site type.

4 Stage 2: Assessment

Individual site types within groupings were then assessed, with the emphasis on numbers, coherence, date range, scheduling capability and HER enhancement.

4.1 Theme: Ecclesiastical, Religious and Monastic

These three groupings can initially be examined together. Burial may also be added in here, though it is questionable how many HER entries might be considered viable in the scheduling process.

Previous pan-Wales and regional studies of relevance to the theme are the Churches survey which was probably the first truly pan-Wales project to be undertaken by the Trusts from 1995; the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites programme between 2001 and 2004; and the Medieval Crosses and Crossheads survey of 2009.

a) *Ecclesiastical assets* include cathedrals, chapels, churches, church associated elements (internal shrines, carved stones), and features (bell towers, chantry chapels, churchyards, crosses, lychgates and preaching mounds). Bishop's houses (or palaces) do not feature in the record, but obviously should: for instance Michael Thompson (1998) lists five in the region.

Churches in use and on sites first occupied prior to 1800 were examined and reported on in the Churches survey, though ruined and abandoned churches were not included in that survey. Some of the latter, however, were assessed during the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical study, though it is not clear whether all of the scheduling recommendations were followed up and, even where it was, whether the scheduling was sufficiently extensive, as is the case with the *clas* church at Glasbury. Remaining examples are relatively few in number. It can be assumed that internal features, extremely unevenly referenced in the HER, were covered during the churches survey.

Chapels also formed an element of the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical programme, but unevenly so. Over 90 appear in the HER, either as buildings or through documentary sources, though the numbers registered under these two headings is unreliable: the form of the scheduled chapel at Maescelyn (Breccs) is cited as a document, for example, while St Elyned's Chapel (Breccs) also scheduled, though no longer visible, is classed as a building. There are six scheduled examples and two listed in the eastern counties. Nonconformist chapels, the earliest of which date to the

mid-17th century in Wales, have been excluded from consideration, as these are believed to have been covered comprehensively by the Royal Commission in recent years.

Cathedrals. There are two – St Asaph and Brecon – in eastern Wales. Cathedrals were not included in the Churches survey, but St Asaph was assessed by the writer in 2006. Brecon was very thoroughly examined in a publication by the Royal Commission in 1994.

Churchyards, crosses, sundials etc. Still functioning churchyards were covered in the Churches survey with a few others examined in the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical programme. Those known examples that remain to be assessed are few. Crosses of all types were looked at in the Medieval Crosses and Crossheads survey and require no further assessment. Sundials are included here because the majority in the HER including all four medieval examples are associated with churches. Preaching mounds, traditionally associated with St Garmon, were also examined in the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical programme

b) *Monastic sites* include abbeys, friaries, monasteries and their appurtenances, nunneries, priories and their appurtenances, and their granges.

Abbeys. The HER contains only eight records, three of which relate to the same site, Cwmhir, and another which is a documented abbey without known physical survivals. Not surprisingly, the authentic examples are all scheduled.

Friaries. There are two friaries, one only documented, but also a friary guest house which appears to relate to a separate site.

Monasteries. The term appears to be used primarily where the nature, physical character and sometimes the date of a documented establishment remains uncertain. Some certainly are pre-Conquest.

Nunneries. There is only one documented, its location uncertain.

Priories. Four priories are documented, while the only one with physical remains – Brecon – appears under some of its constituent elements (hall, conventual building) but without the benefit of a general record

Granges. Grange records are more frequent with 57 examples, and represent a heterogeneous collection in that some relate to the tract of land or estate that constituted a grange, others to the buildings and earthworks that form the focal point of the estate. David Williams' Cistercian work features in the HER though only in the barest outline, G.C.G. Thomas' work on the Strata Marcella charters and Hays on Aberconwy not at all. The *Monastic Wales* website has yet to be accessed for the HER, and there are recent aerial photographs which elucidate the physical layout of these establishments.

Monastic appurtenances. Under this heading is a group of site types including monastic boundary, precinct boundary, monastic holding and priory building, though in actual numbers not numerous.

While some monastic site types are not likely to lead to any new designations or records, others such as grange and precinct have yet to be properly studied in their own right. This holds true for granges as physical manifestations, as much as for granges as tracts of landscape, the latter not falling within the remit of this study. This is largely a question of significance: the abbeys and kindred sites have found their way onto the record in some detail, the associated sites and features that supported these monastic establishments have been much more arbitrarily noted, and require

rather more input for a consistent record. Lists provided by Williams and other sources cited above need to be examined.

c) **Religious assets** are primarily hermitages, holy wells and external shrines.

Hermitages are few, usually recorded in documents rather than as physical remains, and as likely to be post-Conquest as later. The eremitic life does not appear to have had a wide appeal in Wales, and although the well-evidenced, 19th-century hermit's cot on Llanbedr Hill described by Kilvert seems not to have got onto the HER, tracking down others of an earlier date is unlikely to be an easy task. HER enhancement of the existing records is likely to be the primary outcome here.

Holy Wells of assumed early medieval date were amongst the site types assessed during the pan-Wales Early Medieval Ecclesiastical programme and it is likely that some wells designated as medieval may also have been assessed at that time. Others, however, were not. In excess of one hundred wells have been given a medieval attribution in the HER, and though it appears that obvious sources – F. Jones: *The Holy Wells of Wales* (1992); E. Lhuyd: *Parochialia*; D.R. Thomas: *History of the Diocese of St Asaph* (1908-13) – have been abstracted, some enhancement of the record will be required, not least because of the inadequacy of some of the records. Six are already scheduled and a further six listed, with two further schedulings recommended in 2004. Additionally of 983 features site-typed only as 'well', 42 are classed as being of medieval date and an unknown number could be early post-medieval. For the sake of completeness these records will also need to be assessed, though inclusion within 'water management' might be a more appropriate theme.

Shrines. It is remarkable that not a single extra-mural shrine features in the HER, the only one in the record being St Melangell's within Pennant Melangell church. Others must have existed, but were cleared from the landscape in the second half of the 16th century without record.

d) **Burials** vary from individual tombs and inhumations through mass graves and ossuaries to cemeteries. Some site types may not necessarily be appropriate to this study: square barrows, for instance, are generally assumed to be early medieval (with some Roman examples). Those types that remain have generally a limited number of entries, and the assessment of these should be a rapid one.

4.2 Theme: Rural Settlement

Many elements of medieval rural settlement were covered under the Deserted Rural Settlement programme in the late 1990s which resulted in Kate Roberts' *Lost Farmsteads* volume (2006), though some were overlooked or under-considered. Likely sites of the sub-medieval period up to 1750, for instance, were examined but not systematically, and some obvious data sources such as pre-1750 maps were not examined. There are thus loose ends to tidy up, even though a comprehensive survey is not required.

The first issue to address here is the potentially overlapping types that might fall under the different sub-themes of 'settlement' and 'building'. In generic terms the first could be qualified under the label 'complex', the latter under the term 'individual'. But of course there are overlaps and inevitably a lack of consistency within the HER. The second issue is the need to differentiate between rural and urban. Many buildings but also some settlements will be elements of towns and villages. Urban themes are not considered relevant to this initial scoping programme, but isolating them in the HER, other than on an entry by entry basis is not practicable. For this reason the theme of 'rural settlement' (following DAT) has been adopted.

A third issue which is probably more pertinent to this theme than to any other is the cross-over from medieval to post-medieval within the HER, contrasting with the 1750 cut-off date of the

scoping study. The only immediately obvious solution will be an assessment of the free-text descriptive field on a record-by-record basis.

Non-specific site types. The term *building* appears nearly 750 times, around 6% attributed to the medieval period or are classed as 'unknown'. Likewise of over five and a half thousand *houses*, only 5% are classed as medieval. Superficially, these site types might be ruled out of consideration on the grounds that standing structures are being omitted from the present study, except for two reasonably fundamental reasons. Firstly, these terms cannot be taken to imply that the building/house is both standing and inhabited – ruins and perhaps foundations are likely to be fall under these general site types. And secondly there can be no certainty that the site type terminology entered in the HER is appropriate to the subject matter; or in other words, mistakes can be made. The same might be can be claimed for *farm building*, *deserted settlement*, *enclosed settlement* and *shrunk settlement*. *Defended enclosures* are anomalous; they could have been classed under 'the defence and warfare' theme (see below) and the five examples that specifically attributed to the medieval era are all scheduled. But there are at least ten others whose site type 2 (i.e. an alternative dating) is given as medieval which require further consideration.

One third of the *huts* in the HER are classed as medieval, but what is surprising is the small number of *hut platforms*. *Building platforms* are more prevalent with nearly 30% classed as medieval, and there are also *house platforms*, *platforms*, *long huts*. Many of the examples covered by these site types were covered during the Deserted Rural Settlement survey, but not all, for that study was completed in 2001; cross-referencing the DRS study should isolate those assets that still need to be assessed. Smaller groups include *tower*.

Specific rural building types. These range from *palaces* through gentry homes as with *country house*, *mansions* (of which there is only one in the HER) and *manor houses* (and *manors*) to *farmstead* and *cottages*, and, linked to them, more specific but broadly integral elements of these establishments such as *middens*, *ovens*, and *stables*. The term *farmstead* covers a range of form types and with 5% attributed to the medieval era, there is scope for further assessment here, as with *farmhouse*. Ruinous houses of late medieval and Renaissance date would be considered under this heading. Some types, however, can be ruled out. The *hall house*, datable usually to the medieval or sub-medieval era, is implicitly not relevant to the study, because for such an interpretation to be made the building would have to be standing to first floor-height (or have been excavated) and the same might be true for *longhouses*, though here some caution is necessary because the perception and interpretation of field remains can vary from fieldworker to fieldworker. *Hospices* are potentially relevant but both recorded examples are already scheduled.

Specific urban building types. These include public houses, and are not perceived as relevant to the present study.

4.3 Theme: Farming and Land Use

Farming covers a wide range of site types, some agricultural, some pastoral, some common to both, and a few others which don't comfortably fit into any of these categories. There is too another facet to this theme in that existing scheduling may have covered the farm but not the fields and enclosures that were also an integral part of the holding: in the uplands in particular this might be an issue that could be addressed. There is inevitably some overlap with other themes, as for instance with tithe barns which could equally fit into the category of building, though whether there are any examples that have been reduced to archaeological remains as opposed to be standing buildings has yet to be examined. And windmills may have been primarily related to milling, but could also function in a drainage capacity in which case they might come under the themes of water management. CPAT has been promoting a field systems project since at least 2005 and this has regularly been accepted by Cadw as a worthwhile proposal, but has failed to get off the ground because of other funding commitments.

Agriculture. Shared site types include *farm* where less than 4% of the entries are attributed to the medieval era, *field* which has very few entries, *field boundary* where 16% are classed as medieval, though with *field system* it is more than half the total number, *banks* where over 20% of the HER records are categorised as medieval, *ditches* where the comparable percentage is 12%, *drainage ditches*; and *barns* which could be features of the farmyards or out in the fields, and where medieval citations are very few.

Cultivation practices lead to *cairnfields* and *clearance cairns* normally considered in prehistoric contexts, but a feature undoubtedly of medieval and later clearance as well, *common fields* (and *open fields*) which are considerably more prevalent than the few HER examples imply, *quillets*, *cultivation terraces* and *lynchets*, *ridge and furrow* where over 70% of referenced examples are considered to be medieval, and *strip field systems* which almost by definition seem to be medieval in date; *corn-drying kilns*, again remarkably few in number, *tithe barns* and *windmills*. Some of these types have specific issues whether chronological or terminological. It is tempting to class ridge and furrow as medieval because of the classic 'Midlands' model, yet quite a lot of the cultivation ridging to be seen in east Wales could be more recent in origin. And common and open fields are a medieval concept which do not survive in their original form anywhere within the region. Strip fields may reflect the fossilisation of the former open fields within a date range spanning several centuries and in many cases may now be apparent only from earlier maps rather than as recordable physical entities. Cultivation practice thus offers a challenge in the context of scheduling enhancement.

Pastoral farming include *ponds*, *dewponds*, *drove roads* where remarkably there is only one medieval example referenced, *pounds*, *sheepfolds* where little more than 3% are classed as medieval, *hafod* sites, some of which were presumably examined during the DRS survey, a single *vaccary*: and *water meadows* which are a rarity, and which may fall outside the timeframe if Cook and Williamson (2007) are to be believed, though not perhaps in the Severn Valley.

Other associated activities include a *bee garden*, *coppices* and *managed woodland*; *dovecotes*, *gardens*; *peat cutting* and *peat stands*, *pillow mounds* where around 12% of the three hundred entries are claimed to be medieval, though on what basis is unclear, and a much smaller number of *rabbit warrens*. The HER suggests that 46 pillow mounds are currently scheduled. Recent research suggests that though artificial mounds were in use in the medieval era, many more came into existence between c.1550 and 1850, and this was particularly the case in upland Wales. Associated features such as *vermin traps* are likely to be of post-1750 date. The exploitation of peat may well have occurred in the late medieval period, but identifying the remains of it could be very difficult.

Land use is allied to farming but constitutes a different approach to the land, connecting farming with administration. Included here is *common*, *common land* and *green*, none of them currently well represented in the HER. But whereas it is difficult to justify the inclusion of *common land* (the records for which appear to be primarily commons), greens are an authentic medieval concept, emerging in parts of eastern Wales, though really little more than town and village commons. Perhaps the problem is one of terminology for neither green nor common is admitted into the thesaurus of acceptable HER terms.

4.4 Theme: Industry

Medieval and early post-medieval industry can be broken down into a number of subject areas, though inevitably there is some overlap and cross-cutting. It is also perhaps a theme with greater regional diversity, for particularly within the range of mining types there are obvious differences between north-east and central Wales on the one hand and the north-west on the other. One relevant study already completed has been the Metal Mines project across the region which was completed in 1993 with the award-winning CBA Research Report in the following year. CPAT has been advocating a rural industries project since 2006. It is anticipated, too, that the

forthcoming Research Agenda Framework paper on the industrial age could contribute to the thinking on this theme.

Mining includes *lead mining, silver mines, mines, coal mining* and *salt works* of which there are only two. Mining was studied during the metal mines study, but as we found during the prehistoric and Roman SEP on mines and quarries (CPAT Report 1033; March 2010) exploitation phases pre-dating the 18th century were not assessed comprehensively, so it is anticipated that there may some further assessment to be undertaken on this subject. Coal mining has not previously been considered in any assessment, and pre-1750 activity in Flintshire will be relevant in this context.

Iron working includes *bell pits, bloomeries* and *iron works* and iron ore extraction in general. Medieval examples in the HER are few in number with only one or at the most two citations, which tends to suggest that the HER may be deficient in this field, and could require enhancement, subject to the accessibility of easily accessible sources.

Pottery production includes *pottery, pottery kilns* and *tile kilns*. Again only very small numbers of sites appear in the HER and apart from record verification, it is unlikely that there will be much scope for enhancing the dataset.

Milling includes *mills, corn mills, fulling mills* and *smelt mills*. It is unclear how up to date the HER is in its coverage of mills. Around 12% of the HER records for ordinary mills are classed as medieval, and for mills generally there appear to be 11 listed structures and one scheduled site, a very small number, and all of these are classed as post-medieval in date. Associated features such as *mill leat* and *mill pond* are currently less easy to isolate in the HER, because of the ambivalence of site-typing. There are only 4 mill leats and 46 mill ponds in the record, clearly a gross under-estimate of the actual situation. With an active mill society in Wales producing its own journal and newsletter, a well-attested staff interest within the Royal Commission, as well as individual workers in several counties, there is more potential for expanding the HER coverage than in many subject areas.

Field industry covers *lime kilns* and *quarries*, and could also cover *charcoal burning* though most of the recorded remains are probably post-1750, and distinguishing those of an earlier age may be virtually impossible. Four lime kilns and 54 quarries have been attributed to the medieval period, but it is reasonably certain that in the case of the latter, if not the former, medieval and early post-medieval attributions are likely to come from association (as in the case with Cwmhir Abbey where the stone quarry for the abbey has been recognised on the slopes above it) or from early maps that showed the quarries. Little assessment of quarries yielding specific types of stone has yet been identified, as for instance millstone quarries. There is some potential here for assessing readily accessible sources of information.

Non-specific types include *furnace, kilns, ports and quays*, and *spoil heaps*. This heterogeneous group requires some attention, though coastal ports on the north Welsh coast have already been covered reasonably thoroughly in the north-east Wales ports and harbour project which was completed in 2007. Inland ports, wharves and quays have not yet been assessed.

4.5 Theme: Administration

Falling under this theme is a series of site types prefaced by the term boundary. Thus there is *ditch, marker, mound* and *stone*, parish boundary has the term as a suffix, while *marker stone* appears by itself. Direct medieval attributions are very few, and there are many more of post-medieval date. Of over 900 boundary stones, for instance, only 17 are classed as medieval. Rarely do they carry dates, but early estate maps should provide further examples pre-dating 1750, though scheduling outcomes are likely to be few. The inclusion of a single *cantref* in the HER is seen as an anomaly.

4.6 Theme: Recreation and Punishment

The theme contains three disparate groups of site types relating to hunting, fairs and the punishment of offenders.

Hunting includes the following site types:

Forests There are 14 entries in the HER, which is a significant understatement on the actual situation in east Wales. Recent research by the writer suggests that there were over 30. Hunting forests are almost exclusively medieval in origin, and where they continue into the post-medieval era, their original and primary purpose had been superseded by other uses. Forests (and chases, their non-royal equivalent) can in some cases be defined geographically, but rarely leave identifiable physical remains. The only likely association is a *forest lodge* but none appears in the HER. Consequently, few if any schedulable outcomes should be anticipated.

Parks 26 parks, 8 deer parks, 1 hunting park and 1 hunting lodge are listed in the HER, the last of these (at Abbeycwmhir) is scheduled. Deer parks are seen primarily as medieval and are undoubtedly under-represented in the HER, and a further two that are classified as post-medieval are almost certainly pre-1750 in origin. Records of parks are rather more heterogeneous. In addition to the 26 medieval examples there are a further 45 recorded as post-medieval, some others may appear under site type as 'estate' (i.e. Kinmel), and others already recorded in the historic parks and gardens' registers appear not to be recorded at all, even if their constituent elements are (e.g. Soughton and Hawarden). Other immediately accessible sources in addition to the three county parks and gardens registers are Saxton's county maps – a rapid trawl suggests at least eleven parks in the eastern counties – and early Ordnance Surveys together with a few pre-1750 estate surveys. Parks represent one of the major, under-represented site types. Under Parks we can usefully bring in the interrogation of the NMR, which in its guise of Coflein is not possible from a remote terminal, but can be conducted in the NMR office at Aberystwyth. A trial run there produced a list of eleven deer parks, four of which were in the CPAT region. Of the four two were on the HER, but two – Emral and Eyton were not.

Fairs are covered by one a site type. Almost all the listed examples are documented urban examples, with only one earthwork of uncertain authenticity. Other urban fairs must have been permitted but have yet to make it on to the record. As far as can be established there is nothing comparable for Wales to D.K.Cameron's *The English Fair* (1998). Like forests, fairs are generally unlikely to have led to the creation of physical features that can be recognised and interpreted, let alone statutorily designated.

There is another group of site types which cover sports, where most of the documented activity is 19th-century, yet which could have earlier origins and use. These range from *racecourses* to *cockpits*.

Punishment. Under this heading come *gallows*, *pillories* and *stocks*, and in a post-medieval context, *gibbets*. In this last category one of the two examples, at Penycrocbren, is scheduled, while gallows are recorded under both medieval (1) and post-medieval periods (4). This small group of cultural heritage assets certainly requires tidying up and enhancing in the HER but it is anticipated that few new scheduling recommendations are likely.

4.7 Theme: Defence and warfare

This theme has castles, earthen and masonry, as its primary site types, but includes too moated sites and battle locations. Town walls are included under the 'urban' theme. There are also some cognate site types, included here because this appears to be the best-match theme. They include *camp site* and *beacon*. No systematic study of any of these subjects have been undertaken by the Trust, though it is rumoured that some form of castle study was undertaken by or for Cadw some years ago, although if this were the case the results have never been shared with the Trusts. Cross

ridge dykes and cognate types of linear earthwork which might be considered here or under the theme of Administration have been studied by the Trust in the past during the Short Dykes project (2001-2006).

Castles site types include mottes, masonry castles. Mottes with baileys account for 75 entries in the HER, of which 63 (84%) are scheduled. There are 91 mottes without accompanying baileys of which 44 (or a fraction under 50%) are already scheduled. All 13 of the ringworks are designated. Masonry castles comprise 25 scheduled examples and seven unscheduled; as six of the seven undesignated examples are classed as buildings or structures, this might be considered a concern, though admittedly two of the seven are listed. Assets simply classed as castles number 48 but a large majority of these are documented references only – there are only six earthworks.

Moated sites. 38 moated sites are scheduled, but 50 are undesignated, though nine of the latter are identified only through place-names or documentary sources. Nevertheless at least half the attested moated sites are not designated.

Battle sites. Almost all of these are attested through documents and Ordnance Survey map records. The single earthwork example – the Cerrig Gwynion battle site – is scheduled. As a group all battle sites are currently being registered by the Royal Commission.

A miscellaneous group includes *encampments* (1), *barracks* (1) and *short dykes* (3). The last of these were assessed by CPAT in 2001 and the years that followed

Cognate site types include *camp site* and *beacon*.

4.8 Theme: Water Management

This is again a mixed group of site types, some of which could equally be homed under other themes as for instance canals as a transport medium, whilst others such as wells (see ‘religious’ theme) could fall within this theme. Some aspects of this were covered under the Coastal Survey between 1995 and 1997 with a subsequent publication. They break into those site types designed to control water (*dam, flood defence*), those channelling water (*aqueduct, canal, leat*), those where water itself was required (*well and spring*) and those where water was the medium for other activities, both industrial, or related to food and the economy (*fishery, fish pond, fish trap, waterfront structure and weir*). None of these site types is particularly prevalent in medieval contexts, though this almost certainly reflects the low level of identifications and analysis, except in the case of fish traps where the only example in the HER, the Llandrillo-yn-rhos fish weir, seems destined to stand alone, a considerable contrast to the situation in other Trust areas. There are much higher post-medieval numbers for types such as leats and fish-ponds, some of which certainly will pre-date the 1750 cut off.

Water control. Three earthwork dams are recorded, and these together with some of the post-medieval dams in rural, non-industrial contexts need assessment. Flood defences are almost invariably attributed to the post-medieval period, yet the concept of building a barrier against flooding was certainly in evidence from the late post-Conquest era in other parts of the UK. A starting point here could be the pre-1750s mapping of the north coast, particularly around the mouth of the Clwyd estuary.

Water channels. Aqueducts are primarily of post-medieval origin and most seem to be linked with industrial processes; the only medieval example in the HER is an urban one. Only a single canal (coupled here with canalised river which is not an accepted HER term) appears in the record: the lower reaches of the Clwyd, but there could be others linked with the monastic exploitation of the land in medieval times. Less than 6% of the leats in the HER are attributed to the medieval period and this requires assessment.

Water provision. Wells have been referred to above and it is debatable as to which theme they best fall under. Springs are generally seen as wholly natural features, yet could have buildings or structures around them to hold or channel the water. While few springs are specifically termed ‘medieval’ many are simply classed as of unknown date. This site type looks to be poorly sorted and classified in the HER and definitely requires attention.

Water-associated activities. Fishing in whatever form merits attention. The HER is confused. The solitary fish trap is actually the Llandrillo-yn-rhos fish weir, a label that is a site type in itself with another single example. It is difficult to accept that this is the only example, even along the short stretch of Clwyd shoreline. Fishponds are more frequent, and indeed there are already three scheduled medieval examples in the region. As these are normally associated with higher-status sites, other examples might be forthcoming.

4.9 Theme: Transport

This theme overlaps with water management in such types as *quay* (above), but also encompasses road-related site types and water-related types. Railways for obvious reasons have been excluded from this initial study.

Road-related types include *bridge, causeway, holloway, road* and *trackway*.

Water-related types include *ferry crossing* and *ford*.

This theme has not been assessed in any greater detail because Cadw have decided that it falls outside the current proposed programme of enhancement. It should be noted, however, that the number of examples listed within some of the relevant types is grossly understated, as with holloways where there are only 79 for the entire region.

4.10 Theme: Towns and Villages

The urban theme, otherwise ‘towns and villages’ includes a range of site types, some archaeological or structural, some more historical. Historic settlements were examined by CPAT in a series of Historic Settlement Studies between 1992 and 1995. Some small towns – for instance Brecon and New Radnor – were also assessed in the early 1990s.

Structural elements of towns and villages include: *town defences* which could have come under Defence and warfare, *Market cross* and *village cross*. *Burgage plot* might also be considered in this context.

Historical or even conceptual types include *borough, market, mint, and town*.

4.11 Theme: Non-specific site types and questionable prehistoric site types

Because of their general nature there are some site-types that cannot be readily accommodated within a specific theme. These are here termed non-specific. Most are identified as physical features, though a few come from documentary sources, or from excavations.

Firstly, there are site types that simply describe the form of the site or asset as with *cropmark, earthwork, occupation site, settlement, shelter, and structure*.

Secondly, there are earthwork types such as *enclosure, enclosure complex, mound*, and included in this group *round barrow*.

A third more heterogeneous group includes *dwelling, inscribed stone, linear earthwork, pit, terrace* and *wall*.

In each case noted above there is at least one medieval example recorded in the HER, though generally rather more post-medieval examples. While the implicit anonymity of these site types favours the assumption that they are of relatively minor interest in the canon of significant assets, there is the possibility that important features have been overlooked during the data entry process, and this needs to be addressed.

Additionally, there are a group of sites in the HER which have provisionally been identified as prehistoric, yet enough uncertainty as to their true function and date remains for an alternative medieval or unknown attribution to be included in the record as well. Those site types identified to date include *round barrow*, *standing stone*, *stone row* and *stone setting*.

5 Stage 3: Theme comparisons

Themes and their constituent site types were compared with the ‘Themes’ defined by Cadw, with a view to identifying specific studies that might be conducted in the future. A more selective approach to site types has been adopted here, with only those that appear to be significant being included. The term ‘work input’ has been adopted to give a relative measurement of how much work might be involved in assessing the examples in these categories. Greater precision will only be possible as the assessment develops.

Theme: Ecclesiastical, Religious and Monastic

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Churches (abandoned)	??????	SE/HER	Low	Ecclesiastical
Chapels		SE/HER	High	Ecclesiastical
Monastic sites	M/PM ecclesiastical sites	HER	Low	Monastic
Granges	M/PM agriculture and subsistence	SE/HER	High	Monastic
Monastic appurtenances	M/PM ecclesiastical sites	SE/HER	Medium	Monastic
Hermitage		HER	Low	Religious
Holy Wells		SE/HER	High	Religious
Burials	Ecclesiastical (in part)	SE/HER	Low	Burial

The main site types to be considered during an ecclesiastical/monastic SEP will be chapels, granges and holy wells. Other site types including the allied topic of burial will form a small component of such a study.

Theme: Rural Settlement

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
building		HER/SE	Medium	Rural Settlement
houses		HER/SE	Medium	Rural Settlement
farm building		HER/SE	Medium	Rural Settlement
deserted settlement	Towns and villages?	HER/SE	Medium	Rural Settlement
enclosed settlement		HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement

shrunk settlement	Towns and villages?	HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement
huts		HER/SE	Medium	Rural Settlement
Building platforms		HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement
long huts		HER/SE	Medium	Rural Settlement
tower		HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement
country house		HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement
manor house		HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement
farmstead/farmhouse		SE/HER	Medium	Rural Settlement
cottages		SE/HER	Medium	Rural Settlement
middens and ovens	Agriculture/subsistence	HER/SE	Low	Rural Settlement

Theme: Farming

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Farms etc		SE	Medium	Farms and farming
Fields/field systems etc	Agriculture/subsistence	SE	Medium	Historic fields
Barns etc	Agriculture/subsistence	SE	Medium	Farms and farming
Banks, ditches etc		SE	Medium	Historic fields
Cairns & cairnfields	Agriculture/subsistence	SE	Low	Historic fields
Open fields		HER/SE	Medium	Historic fields
Strip fields		SE/HER	Low	Historic fields
Ridge and furrow	Agriculture/subsistence	HER/SE	High	Historic fields
Kilns, tithe barns and windmills	Agriculture/subsistence Industrial buildings	SE/HER	Low	Farms and farming
Ponds etc	Agriculture/subsistence	SE	Low	Farms and farming
Drove roads		HER/SE	Medium	Farms and farming
Folds and pounds	Agriculture/subsistence	SE	Medium	Farms and farming
Hafod sites & vaccaries		HER/SE	Medium	Farms and farming
Water meadows		HER/SE	Low	Historic fields
Woodland & coppices		SE/HER	Medium	Farms and farming
Gardens & dovecotes		SE/HER	Medium	Farms and farming
Peat cutting		SE/HER	Medium	Farms and farming
Warrens & pillow mounds		HER/SE	High	Farms and farming
Commons		HER/SE	Medium	Land use
Greens		HER/SE	Medium	Land use

Theme: Industry

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Mining	Industrial	HER/SE	Medium	Industrial
Iron working	Industrial	HER/SE	Low	Industrial
Pottery production	Industrial	SE	Very Low	Industrial
Mills	Industrial	HER/SE	High	Industrial
Field industry	Industrial	HER/SE	Medium	Industrial
Non-specific industrial remains		HER/SE	Medium	Industrial

Theme: Administration

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Boundary features	Agriculture & subsistence	HER/SE	Medium	Administration

Theme: Recreation and punishment

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Deer parks	Agriculture/subsistence	SE/HER	Medium	Recreation and punishment
Parks		SE/HER	High	Recreation and punishment
Sports		HER/SE	Medium	Recreation and punishment
Gallows etc	Towns/villages		Low	Recreation and punishment

Theme: Defence and military

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Mottes		SE/HER	High	Defence and military
Masonry castles		SE/HER	Low	Defence and military
Moated sites		SE/HER	High	Defence and military

It has been stated that the primary categories under defence and military have already been the subject of non-Trust, pan-Wales projects, and as a consequence their study cannot be entertained under the present terms of reference.

Theme: Transport

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Road-related	Transport	HER/SE	High	Transport
Water-related	Transport	HER/SE	Low	Transport

It has been stated that the theme of transport is not a primary subject for study within the proposed scheduling enhancement programme, and cannot be followed up under the present terms of reference.

Theme: Towns and Villages

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Structural	Towns and villages	HER/SE	Medium	Towns and Villages
Historical	Towns and villages	HER/SE	Medium	Towns and Villages

It has been stated that the theme of towns and villages is not a primary subject for study within the proposed scheduling enhancement programme, and cannot be followed up under the present terms of reference.

Theme: Water Management

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Water control	None	SE/HER	Low	Water Management
Water channels	Industrial buildings	SE/HER	Medium	Water Management
Water provision incl. wells	Towns and villages	HER/SE	Medium	Water Management
Associated activities	Agriculture and subsistence	SE/HER	High	Water Management

Theme: Non-specific and prehistoric site types

Site type	Cadw theme	Outcomes	Work input	Project
Non-specific site forms		HER/SE	Medium	Non-specific
Earthwork types		HER/SE	Medium	Non-specific
Dwellings, walls etc	Ecclesiastical (part) Military (part)	HER/SE	Medium	Non-specific
Prehistoric sites		HER/SE	Low	Non-specific

6 Stage 4: Theme correlations

Stage 4 correlates the six themes defined by Cadw with the themes and site types

Theme	Cadw theme	CPAT theme	Omitted	Site type(s)
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Fields/field systems etc
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Barns etc
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Cairns & cairnfields
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Ridge and furrow
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Kilns, tithe barns and windm
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Ponds etc
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Folds and pounds
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Rural Settlement		Middens and ovens
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Banks, ditches etc
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Open fields
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Strip fields
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Historic fields		Water meadows
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Farms etc
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Hafod sites & vaccaries
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Woodland & coppices
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Gardens & dovecotes
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Peat cutting
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Farms and farming		Warrens & pillow mounds
1	Agriculture/subsistence	Land use		Commons

1	Agriculture/subsistence	Land use		Greens
2	Industrial buildings	Industrial		Mining
2	Industrial buildings	Industrial		Iron working
2	Industrial buildings	Industrial		Pottery production
2	Industrial buildings	Industrial		Mills
2	Industrial buildings	Industrial		Field industry
2	Industrial buildings	Industrial		Non-specific industrial remains
3	Ecclesiastical	Monastic		Monastic sites
3	Ecclesiastical (<i>formerly Agriculture/subsistence</i>)	Monastic		Granges
3	Ecclesiastical	Monastic		Monastic appurtenances
3	Ecclesiastical	Burial		Burials
3	Ecclesiastical	Ecclesiastical		Churches (abandoned)
3	Ecclesiastical	Ecclesiastical		Chapels
3	Ecclesiastical	Religious		Hermitage
3	Ecclesiastical	Religious		Holy Wells
4	Military	Defence and military		Mottes
		Defence and military		Masonry castles
		Defence and military		Moated sites
5	Towns and villages	Towns and Villages	Omitted	Structural
5	Towns and villages	Towns and Villages	Omitted	Historical
6	Transport	Transport	Omitted	Road-related
6	Transport	Transport	Omitted	Water-related
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		building
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		houses
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		farm building
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		deserted settlement
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		enclosed settlement
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		shrunken settlement
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		huts
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		Building platforms
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		long huts
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		tower
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		country house
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		manor house
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		farmstead/farmhouse
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		cottages
	<i>Unthemed 1</i>	Rural Settlement		middens and ovens
	<i>Unthemed 2(formerly Agriculture & subsistence)</i>	Administration		Boundary features
	<i>Unthemed 3(formerly Agriculture & subsistence)</i>	Recreation and punishment		Deer parks
	<i>Unthemed 3</i>	Recreation and punishment		Parks
	<i>Unthemed 3(formerly Towns and villages)</i>	Recreation and punishment		Gallows etc
	<i>Unthemed 4</i>	Water Management		Water control
	<i>Unthemed 4(formerly Industrial buildings)</i>	Water Management		Water channels
	<i>Unthemed 4(formerly Towns and villages)</i>	Water Management		Water provision incl. wells
	<i>Unthemed 4(formerly Agriculture & subsistence)</i>	Water Management		Associated activities

	<i>Unthemed 5</i>	Non-specific		Non-specific site forms
	<i>Unthemed 5</i>	Non-specific		Earthwork types
	<i>Unthemed 5</i>	Non-specific		Dwellings, walls etc
	<i>Unthemed 5</i>	Non-specific		Prehistoric sites

7 Stage 5: Enhancement Proposals

From the themes and sub-themes presented above, it is possible to suggest a series of projects that might be undertaken over the next three years. It should be stressed that this is a provisional list only and is based solely on the perceived priorities for east and north-east Wales. The proposed projects are based on the subject themes listed above, and unlike the previous prehistoric and Roman era enhancement, no geographically focussed projects are identified.

The projects will draw their information from the HER, the NMR's computerised dataset, and secondary sources where these are readily accessible, but have not yet been entered into the HER. The enhancement of the HER is seen as an integral part of the process, to aid the analysis and reporting on the different site types, as well as the long-term viability of the record for the region.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2010/2011 | a) Monastic/ecclesiastical/religious/burial |
| 2011/2012 | a) Industry including mills |
| 2012/2013 | a) Farms and farming
b) Historic fields, field systems and land use |
| 2013/2014 | a) Water management
b) Rural settlement/administration/recreation and punishment/non-specific site types |

Annex 1

Site type	CPAT Theme	Total number	Med. number	Total SAMs	Earth-works	Crop-marks	Building	Structure	Doc-ument	Other
Abbey	Monastic	6	6	4	0		5		1	
Adit	Industrial	10	0	3						
Agricultural range	Farming	2	1	0			1			
Alabaster sculpture			0							
Almshouse		26	0	0						
Aqueduct	Water management	11	1	0			1			
Archery butt			0							
Argae		4	0							
Bakehouse		23	0	0						
Bank	Farming	272	59	9	59					
Barn	Farming	510	11	0			9		2	
Barracks	Defence	3	1	0			1			
Bath-house		5	0							
Battle site	Defence	3	23	1	1		0		22	
Beacon	Defence cognate	6	0		0				3	
Bee Garden	Farming	4	1	0					1	
Bee bole			0		15					
Bell foundry			0							
Bell pit	Industrial	1	1	0	1					
Bell tower	Ecclesiastical	1	1	0			1			
Bishops house (?palace)	Building	0	0							
Blockhouse			0							
Bloomery	Industrial	3	2	0	1					1
Borough	Urban	6	6	1						
Boundary	Administrati on	15	4		3					1
Boundary bank	Administrati on	53	15		15					
Boundary bank and ditch	Administrati on	11	1		1					
Boundary ditch	Administrati on	7	2		1					1
Boundary marker	Administrati on	144	0							
Boundary mound	Administrati on	31	0							
Boundary stone	Administrati on	938	17	2	0		15			2
Brickworks		86	0							
Bridge	Transport	499	22	7			22			
Building	Building	744	47	6	13		28		1	5
Building platform	Settlement	61	17	0	13		4			
Burgage plot	Urban	3	3	0	1				1	1
Burial	Burial	8	1	0					1	
Cairnfield	Farming	6	1	0	1					
Camp site	Defence cognate	3	2	0					2	
Canal	Water management	18	1	0					1	
Cantref	Administrati on	1	1	0					1	
Cart shed	Farming	58	1	0			1			
Carved stone	Ecclesiastical	24	15	0			14		1	
Castle	Defence	48	48	2	6					
Cathedral	Ecclesiastical	2	2	0			2			

Causeway	Transport	15	1	0			1			
Cave occupation	Settlement	4	1	1						1
Cellar	Building	1	1	0			1			
Cemetery	Burial	25	6	1		1	1		3	1
Chantry chapel	Ecclesiastical	1	1	0			1			
Chapel	Ecclesiastical	137	93	6			36		56	1
Church	Ecclesiastical	337	337	6			308		28	1
Church land	Ecclesiastical	3	2	0					2	
Churchyard	Ecclesiastical	349	349	6						
Churchyard gate	Ecclesiastical	3	0	2						
Clearance cairn	Farming	351	16	7	7					9
Cloister	Monastic	2	2	0						
Common	Landuse	1	1	0					1	
Common field	Farming	1	1	0					1	
Common land	Landuse	28	12	0					12	
Coppice	Farming	3	3	0					0	3
Corn drying kiln	Farming	9	2	3						2
Corn mill	Industrial	278	30	0	4		16		10	
Country house	Building	31	1	0			1			
Court House	Building	1	1	0					1	
Cow shed	Farming	9	1	0			1			
Cropmark	Non-specific	20	1	0					1	
Cross	Ecclesiastical	155	136	8					81	
Cross incised stone	Ecclesiastical	34	4	3						4
Cross-ridge dyke			0							
Cultivation terrace	Farming	6	5		5					
Dam	Water management	33	3	1	3		0	0		
Decoy pond		2	0							
Deer barn	Recreation and punishment	1	1				1			
Deer park	Recreation and punishment	9	8		0				4	4
Defended enclosure	Settlement	27	18	8	13	3			2	
Deserted settlement	Settlement	31	22	10	15	2	2		3	
Dewpond	Farming	7	1	0	1					
Ditch	Farming	125	15	2	10	2			1	2
Dovecote	Farming	35	4	0			1		3	
Drainage system	Farming	14	4	0	4					
Drove road	Farming	2	1	0						1
Dwelling	Non-specific	7	1	0					1	
Earthwork	Non-specific	109	12	1	12					
Encampment	Defence	1	1	0					1	
Enclosed settlement	Settlement	10	2	2			1	1		
Enclosure	Non-specific	779	153	26	0					
Enclosure complex	Non-specific	37	1	0	1					
Fair	Recreation and punishment	9	9	0	1				8	
Farm	Farming	235	9	1			2		7	
Farm building	Building	280	1	0	1					
Farmhouse	Building	205	11	0	1		10		0	
Farmstead	Settlement	1880	98	13	59	1	23	8	7	
Ferry crossing	Transport	5	1	1					1	
Field	Farming	8	1	0	1					
Field boundary	Farming	165	27	3	21			5		1
Field system	Farming	452	230	5						

Fish trap	Water management	1	1	0				1		
Fish weir		1	0							
Fishery	Water management	3	3	0					3	
Fishpond	Water management	70	15	3	13				1	1
Flood defence	Water management	35	1	0	1					
Ford	Transport	445	5	0				4	1	
Forest	Recreation and punishment	0	0							
Fort		0	0							
Friary	Monastic	2	2	0			1		1	
Fulling mill	Industrial	68	7	0			4		3	
Furnace	Industrial	9	2	0				2		
Gallows	Recreation and punishment	5	1	0					1	
Garden	Farming	51	6	2	2					4
Gatehouse		3	0	1						
Gateway	Defence	71	6	1				6		
Gibbet		2	0	1						
Glassworks	Industrial		0							
Grange	Monastic	57	57	2			22	1	34	
Grave	Burial	6	2	0				1	1	
Grave slab	Ecclesiastical		0							
Green	Land use	0	0							
Hafod	Farming	120	56	9	20		25	8	3	
Hall house	Building	9	7	0			5	1	1	
Hendre	Settlement	1	1	0					1	
Hermitage	Religious	12	5	0					4	1
Holloway	Transport	79	10	0	10					
Holy well	Religious	134	110	6	6		2	58	16	28
Horse mill	Industrial		0							
Hospice	Building	2	2	2			2			
Hospital	Building	5	3	0					3	
House	Building	5561	289	18						
House platform	Settlement	105	40	17						
Hunting forest	Recreation and punishment	14	14	0					12	2
Hunting lodge	Recreation and punishment	1	1	1				1		
Hunting park	Recreation and punishment	1	1	0	1					
Hut	Building	165	58	2	11		20	27		
Hut circle settlement	Building	4	4	0	1		1	2		
Hut platform	Building	5	1	0	1					
Industrial building	Industrial	2	0	0						
Industrial monument	Industrial		0							
Inscribed stone etc	Non-specific	60	6	12			1	4	1	
Iron forge	Industrial		0							
Iron works	Industrial	6	1	0	1					
Kiln	Industrial	157	2	0					1	1
Law court	Building	1	1	0			1			
Lead mine	Industrial	73	5	3	2			3		
Leat	Water	248	14	10	11		1	2		

	management									
Lime kiln	Industrial	951	4	4				4		
Linear earthwork	Non-specific	631	6	45	5				1	
Long hut	Settlement	395	144	22	44		78	22		
Longhouse	Building	36	24	2	3		15	6		
Lych gate	Ecclesiastical	14	1	0				1		
Lynchet	Farming	14	3	3	3					
Managed woodland	Farming	34	12	1					10	2
Manor	Settlement		5	0			3		2	
Manor house	Building	10	7	1			6			1
Marker stone	Administrati on	45	2	0				2		
Market	Urban	15	12	0					12	
Market cross	Urban	1	1	1				1		
Masonry castle	Defence	32	32	25						
Mass grave	Burial	4	4	1	4					
Medicinal well	Water management	18	12					10	2	
Midden	Settlement	3	2	0						2
Mill	Industrial	311	38	1	5		15	1	17	
Mill pond	Water management	46	1					1		
Mine	Industrial	94	4	9	2			2		
Mint	Urban	1	1	0					1	
Moated site	Defence	87	85	38	70	5			9	1
Monastery	Monastic	16	7	0			2		5	
Monastic boundary	Monastic	1	1	0	1					
Monastic holding	Monastic	10	8	0					8	
Motte	Defence	166	166	107						
Mound	Non-specific	135	6	1	6					
Nunnery	Monastic	2	1	0					1	
Observation post	Defence	1	1	0	1					
Occupation site	Non-specific	15	7	0						7
Open field	Farming	14	15	0					15	
Ossuary	Burial	2	2	0						2
Outbuilding	Building	168	3	1			3			
Oven	Settlement	3	1					1		
Palace	Building	8	1	2					1	
Paper mill		13	0	0						
Parish boundary	Administrati on	1	0	0					1	
Park	Recreation and punishment	71	26	0					16	10
Park boundary	Recreation and punishment	13	13	0	2			5	5	1
Parkland setting	Recreation and punishment	7	1	0						1
Peat cutting	Farming	45	2	0	2					
Peat stand	Farming	49	1	0				1		
Pillory	Recreation and punishment	8	4	0				2	2	
Pillow mound	Farming	304	37	46	35			1	1	
Pit	Non-specific	80	4	2	2					2
Platform etc	Settlement	1026	481	68						
Pond	Farming	2913	17	5	15			2		
Port	Industrial	7	2	0					2	
Pottery	Industrial	29	1	2			1			
Pottery kiln	Industrial	2	1	0						1

Pound	Farming	49	3	0				3		
Powder mill	Industrial		0							
Preaching mound	Religious	3	1	1	1			0		
Precinct boundary	Monastic	6	7	2	4			1	2	
Priory	Monastic	4	4	1					4	
Priory building	Monastic	1	1	0			1			
Priory hall	Monastic	2	2	0			2			
Public house	Building	87	6	0			6			
Quarry	Industrial	2145	54	15						
Quay	Industrial	8	1	0					1	
Quillet	Farming	160	157	0	150				7	
Rabbit warren	Farming	29	4	4	3			1		
Ridge and furrow	Farming	842	594	9	559	20			11	4
Ringwork	Defence	13	13	13	12	0		1		0
Road	Transport	302	44	3	17	1		4	22	
Root vegetable store	Farming	20	1	1			1			
Round barrow	Prehistoric	106	53	17	18			31	4	
Salt works	Industrial	4	2	0	1			1		
School		59	0	0						
Settlement	Non-specific	29	18	3	10		2	3		3
Sewer		0	0	0						
Sheep fold	Farming	658	21	6	5		3	13		
Shelter	Non-specific	207	16	5	2		2	12		
Short dyke	Defence	21	3	15	3					
Shrine	Religious	2	1	0				1		
Shrunken settlement	Settlement	24	23	4	20		1	2		
Siegeworks		0	0	0						
Silver mine	Industrial	1	1	1					1	
Slaughterhouse		0	0	0						
Smelt mill	Industrial	16	1	0	1					
Spoil heap	Industrial	62	4	0	3					1
Spring	Water management	190	6	0				1		5
Square barrow	Burial	11	2	0	2					
Stable	Building	139	3	1	0		2		1	
Standing stone	Prehistoric	72	21	10				16	5	
Stepping stones		14	0	0						
Stocks	Recreation and punishment	3	1	0				1		
Stone row	Prehistoric	2	1	0				1		
Stone setting	Prehistoric	8	1	0				1		
Strip field system	Farming	45	45	0	34	7		1	3	
Structure	Non-specific	1	1	0				1		
Sundial	Ecclesiastical	32	4		4			4		
Tannery		13	0	0						
Tenement		0	0	0						
Terrace	Non-specific	10	1	0	1					
Tile kiln	Industrial	2	2	0				1	1	
Tilery		0	0							
Tithe barn	Farming	12	9	0			9			
Tomb	Burial	17	2	0				2		
Tower	Building	14	3	2			3			
Town	Urban	7	7	1						
Town defences etc	Urban		61	16						
Trackway	Transport	1349	89	9	78	1		6	3	1
Undercroft		0	0							
Vaccary	Farming	1	1	0					1	

Village cross	Urban	2	3	0				2		1
Vineyard		0	0							
Wall	Non-specific	245	15	3				14		1
Water meadow	Farming	5	2	5	2					
Waterfront structure	Water management	1	1	0				1		
Watermill		0	0							
Watercourse		4	0							
Weir	Water management	118	4	0				3	1	
Well	Water management	983	42	3				25	11	6
Windmill	Farming	38	14	0	4	1	1		8	