



UPLANDS INITIATIVE FIELD PROJECTS 2002-3

Llyn Aled and Gwytherin Survey Area

North Wales

Revised Archaeological Survey Report



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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT	4
2. METHODOLOGY	5
2.2 DESK-BASED SURVEY	5
2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY	5
2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES	6
2.5 ARCHIVE	6
3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
3.2 GEOLOGY	7
3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY	10
4.1 DESK-BASED STUDY SUMMARY	10
5. SURVEY RESULTS	11
5.1 INTRODUCTION	11
5.2 PREHISTORIC	14
5.3 POST-MEDIEVAL	14
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES	17
8.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	17
8.3 SECONDARY SOURCES	17
APPENDIX 1 - GAZETTEER OF NEW SITES	17
ILLUSTRATIONS	19
FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP	
FIGURE 2: SITE DISTRIBUTION SHOWING BOTH PRE- AND POST-SURVEY SITES	
TABLES	
TABLE 1: PRE AND POST SURVEY SITE NUMBERS	
TABLE 2: PRE AND POST SURVEY SITE NUMBERS WITH RESPECT TO ALTITUDE	
TABLE 3: RANGE OF SITE TYPES	

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The field survey was supervised by Neil Wearing with the assistance of Peter Schofield. The report was written by Neil Wearing and the illustrations were produced by Emma Carter. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

SUMMARY

An archaeological identification survey of the eastern part of Mynydd Hiraethog North Wales (centred SH 920590) was undertaken in March 2003. The work was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) as part of the Uplands Initiative. The fieldwork consisted of an identification survey to identify, locate and describe archaeological and historical features within the defined survey area.

The Mynydd Hiraethog study area incorporates Historic Landscape 39 (Countryside Council for Wales 2003), of which part has been previously surveyed for the Mynydd Hiraethog Survey by Clywd Powys Archaeological Trust. In addition, the western section of the Mynydd Hiraethog area has been recorded as part of the present project and is the subject of a separate report. The present report consists of the results of an extension to the original survey and is divided into two study areas, comprising c12km² in extent. The southern most of these areas is to the north of the A453 and is centred on the reservoirs of Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf. It is an area of open heather moorland encompassing large open tracts of heather and rough grass moorland which rise steadily to the centre of the area. The Gwytherin study area was a second, smaller study area, including enclosed land on the lower slopes rising up from the village of Gwytherin and moorland rising to the south and east

Within the Gwytherin study area very little archaeological sites were recorded. An historic agricultural settlement, now disused was located to the extreme north of this area together with a moderate quarry and a small number of former droveways over the moors.

A small amount of prehistoric activity was previously known within the Llyn Aled study area, with the survey providing no additional records. The remains of a possible medieval agricultural settlement can be seen in the central part of the study area. It is thought to have been abandoned in at least the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, as the boathouse of the Llyn Aled sailing club has been in existence over one hundred years and it is difficult to see that it would have co-existed within a large rural agricultural settlement.

The remaining sites within this area relate to quarrying, the construction of the reservoirs and the trackways and drove roads across the moors. The possible remains of two stone built buildings of unknown function were found on the hill at Cefn Mawr, as well as a large area of peat cutting to the south of this area. A total of eighteen new sites were identified in addition to those already known.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited to undertake an archaeological identification survey within the Llyn Aled and Gwytherin Survey Area (centred SH 920590) of North Wales on behalf of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) as part of the Uplands Initiative. The field work was carried out during March 2003. The Llyn Aled study area was surveyed as an extension to the adjacent Mynydd Hiraethog survey area which was examined as part of the same study (OA North 2003). The Llyn Aled study was implemented as a result of a substantial part of the North Berwyn area becoming unavailable as a result of access restrictions. Although the Llyn Aled and Mynydd Hiraethog areas are adjacent, for administrative purposes separate reports have been compiled for each area.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 The objectives of the project were:
- to promote a wider and deeper understanding of upland areas and their role in Welsh history, in accordance with the aims of the Uplands Initiative, and
 - to provide an accurate level 1 survey of all identified monuments (OA North 2002).
- 1.2.2 To achieve these objectives the study area was subject to a desk-based survey and walk-over survey. The desk-based study, carried out in January 2003, consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the National Monuments Record of Wales, Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the library and archives at OA North's offices in Lancaster. The field walkover survey was carried out through March 2003.
- 1.2.3 This report sets out the results of the work, accompanied by a summary gazetteer of new sites (*Appendix 1*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by OA North in response to a request for archaeological surveys of extensive areas of the Welsh Uplands, and was designed to meet the requirements of a brief by RCAHMW. The project design provided for an initial archaeological desk-based study followed by a field identification survey for four survey areas: Mynydd Hiraethog, Clwydian Range, Ruabon Mountain and Eglwyseg, and North Berwyn and Ceiriog. Of these surveys all but the Clwydian Range area were commissioned to be carried out by OA North. Access was denied by a single estate in North Berwyn and, consequently, only a reduced area could be surveyed. Therefore, an additional area was commissioned to the immediate east of the original Mynydd Hiraethog area, being divided between an area centred around the Llyn Aled reservoir and a smaller one to the east of the village of Gwytherin. This is the subject of the present report. In all other respects the work has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED SURVEY

- 2.2.1 **National Monuments Record (NMR):** an assessment was made of data held by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth which was overlain onto digital 1:10,000 mapping for the study area.
- 2.2.2 **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** an assessment was made of data held by the Clywd–Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) which was also overlain onto the digital base map for the area.
- 2.2.3 **Aerial Photographs:** aerial photography from the NMR office was also consulted, and information relating to possible new sites was annotated onto the field walking maps.
- 2.2.4 **Ordnance Survey Mapping:** First and Second Edition mapping was available for the entire survey area, and was examined for indications of historic sites not previously represented on the NMR and SMR.
- 2.2.5 **World Wide Web:** parish records, census data and transcripts of some public records were obtained from archives and local histories on the internet. More modern data on the parish was also obtained, which provided information about recent developments in the area.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 An identification survey to Level 1 (OA North 2002) was undertaken across the Llyn Aled and Gwytherin study area. The identification survey represents the minimum standard of record for field investigation, and is aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites, its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent

of any archaeological site. The emphasis of the record lies on the written description, which, in this instance, includes comment on character and condition, and sites have been graded in terms of condition and archaeological significance. Sites already identified on the by the NMR and SMR were confirmed and recorded at the same level of consistency as the newly discovered sites. The whole survey area, including both the unenclosed and enclosed lands around Gwytherin was examined. Little agricultural activity could be seen beyond the small area of enclosed land around Gwytherin, most of the area being rough pasture and moorland, and much of which taken over by modern water management features. The survey aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and involved four elements: reconnaissance, mapping, description and photography.

- 2.3.2 Each area was walked in transects of between 20 and 50m, depending on local topography and ground cover. The archaeological detail was mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment which used post-processed corrections from a base station to achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.25\text{m}$. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into CAD (AutoCAD R14), and was then superimposed onto the digital base map (Fig 2). The descriptive records were input on-site into a database on a Psion portable palm computer; the more complex sites were also sketched onto paper *pro-forma* sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print format, colour slides, and also using digital colour photography.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the assessed area was collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 1*), which provides details of their location, period, and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible and the position of each site is indicated on Figure 2.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally. A synopsis, including the index to the archive and a copy of the report, will be placed in the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW at Aberystwyth and the Clywd-Powys Sites and Monuments Record, CPAT, Welshpool.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The massif of Mynydd Hiraethog (centred SH 9121259965) (including the Llyn Aled and Gwytherin study area), also known as the Denbigh Moors, is situated at the northern end of the Cambrian Mountains and comprises the southern upland section of a large natural block of land between the river valleys of the Clwyd and the Conwy in central north Wales.
- 3.1.2 **Llyn Aled:** the majority of the area lies between the 350m and 440m OD contours and is broadly characterised as open heather moorland. The centre of the survey area is Moel y Byrniau and rises to 410m OD. There is no enclosed farmland within the Llyn Aled area with the exception of an abandoned historic farmstead and a small recently improved grazing area to the south.
- 3.1.3 **Gwytherin:** the lower slopes by Gwytherin are enclosed farmland. The area is very wet with peaty soils holding ground water and numerous unmapped streams and drains abound running off the moors and into the lower valleys.

3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The solid geology of the study area consists of Silurian shales and grits. The overlying soils are predominately of the low base status, poorly drained podzols, gleys and peaty gleys derived from Silurian drift (Neville George and Smith 1961)

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Prehistoric:** there was little evidence of human activity in the immediate study area of Llyn Aled during the prehistoric period, despite plentiful Bronze Age funerary monuments being recorded in the surrounding areas. This open and bleak moorland is an undulating wet peat environment now dominated by early twentieth century water management features. It is uncertain as to the potential for surviving subsurface archaeology, but only one record of an extant monument was found in the immediate area. The area east of Gwytherin contained no SMR records of any period.
- 3.3.2 Two Ordnance Survey Antiquity Records (OS 495) almost certainly relate to the same find: a cist containing an inhumation burial found in 1906 on the north west bank of the River Aled. The record states that a landslide later covered the cist leaving no trace, and that there was no local knowledge of its existence. The records are located in the area of large scale quarrying for the construction of the reservoirs.
- 3.3.3 A similar duplication of record appears to have occurred in the SMR records, two entries refer to the finding of *'Bronze Age type flints.... and several small low cairns 1m diameter'* (PRN 17458, 23175, NRPN 149776, 152197). These have grid

references that put them in the middle of the current reservoir, though the record does state that the water level had dropped considerably at the time of the survey. It may be possible that the reservoir has covered potential archaeological remains, and is reinforced by the amount of prehistoric activity and finds that were recorded when the nearby Llyn Brenig reservoir was investigated prior to its construction in the 1970s. No other records of prehistoric activity were found in the area.

- 3.3.4 **Post-medieval:** the post-medieval period is well represented, though almost without exception this is reflected in the quarrying, the reservoirs and associated features, and some limited agricultural and domestic settlement remains. Fifteen records were found in the SMR and six potential sites were obtained from the cartographic study of the areas.
- 3.3.5 The area east of Gwytherin contained no SMR records, although four potential sites were identified from the cartographic study. These all related to agricultural land use except for one medium sized quarry (NPRN 269307) shown as 'Old Pit' on the Second Edition map of 1900. The farmstead shown as 'Gors' on both current and 1900 mapping was located to the extreme north of this study area (NPRN 269303). The only other evidence was of two areas showing trackways leading up onto the moors. The lack of settlement on the upland sections of this small study area would suggest that the trackways were either droveways or potentially trackways from peat cutting, rather than linking to summer hafod pastures.
- 3.3.6 The second larger study area (Llyn Aled) contained thirteen SMR records which mainly relate to the reservoirs, their associated dams (PRN 36866, NPRN 269279) and causeways (PRN 37102, NPRN 269282). The Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf reservoirs were planned in the 1930s to supply water to the coastal resorts of Rhyl and Prestatyn but money ran out and the aqueduct was never built. Instead, they are used to control the flow of water into the River Aled. The damming of the Afon Aled and the generation of the Aled Isaf reservoir must have dramatically altered the lower slopes of the valley, creating more boggy ground at higher levels which were presumably better drained in the past and more open to cultivation or occupation.
- 3.3.7 Some moderate quarrying activity was taking place, (PRN 37100, 81912, 37103, NPRN, 269281, 269301, 269283) which would appear to have provided building stone for the boundary walls and trackways. To the north of the area are the remains of the large quarry complex, which supplied the stone for the reservoir dams.
- 3.3.8 To the north and west of Llyn Aled is possibly the most significant feature of the study area: a substantial area of enclosed land centered around what is now the boathouse for the Llyn Aled sailing club (NPRN 269329). The SMR records that there was once a building known as 'Ty'n-y-Llyn' in the area of the current boat house (NPRN 269330). The surrounding banks (NPRN 269316), enclose a substantial area of formerly improved land, but is now poorly maintained. It is likely that this was the site of a farm which fell out of use when the land was developed for the reservoirs. To the north of this enclosed area were two sheepfolds (NPRN 269331, 269332) which are thought to be associated with the abandoned

- settlement (NPRN 269316). The only other SMR record is that of the sailing clubs flagpole (NPRN 269332).
- 3.3.9 The most likely site of the former agricultural settlement at the heart of this enclosed area is a number of disused buildings and decaying enclosure banks shown on the mapping. The farm itself may be of some antiquity as comparable enclosure banks and buildings are recorded in the nearby area of Moel Seisiog to the west and have been tentatively dated to the medieval period. These remains are thought to be sufficiently typologically similar to suggest a comparable date for the Llyn Aled settlement.
- 3.3.10 The eastern part of the Llyn Aled has been used as shooting land, within which are the ruins of Gwylfa Hiraethog, the Watch-Tower of Hiraethog, an early twentieth-century shooting lodge. It was built in 1913 for the Merseyside millionaire politician Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, first Viscount Devonport, who was the founder of International Stores, Liberal MP for Devonport and the first chairman of the Port of London Authority. He sold the lodge in 1925 and it was subsequently used as accommodation by gamekeepers but it gradually fell into ruins. Photographs from the 1970s show it still roofed, but it is now a large, gaunt shell which dominates the skyline for miles around.

4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

4.1 DESK-BASED STUDY SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 ***Documentary and Cartographic Evidence:*** the desk-based study suggests that the area around Llyn Aled contained a large agricultural settlement of type and form comparable to medieval sites known from surrounding areas. However, it also clearly shows that the area has been altered by the damming of the river for the construction of the reservoir. The only prehistoric records relate to an area now under the northern tip of the reservoir or in the vicinity of the large quarry site. Mapping shows the area to have been unenclosed upland which has seen little improvement and there is no documented evidence of hafod type transhumance settlement common in the surrounding areas. The smaller study area near the village of Gwytherin appears to have been unenclosed until recent times when some works of improvement and enclosure have taken place for pastoral farming. The only indication of earlier human activity relate to communication routes across the moor.
- 4.1.2 ***Clwyd Powys Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), National Monuments Record of Wales (NMR):*** in total, fifteen sites were identified between the SMR and NMR; two prehistoric, and thirteen post-medieval (Fig 2). A total of four aerial photographs were examined and the information relating to potential sites was transcribed onto the field walking maplets.

5. SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The survey area comprised 12km² of enclosed and unenclosed land and the survey entailed the examination of known sites and previously unknown sites which ranged in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Some of these were individual monuments, such as sheepfolds or quarries. Other monuments were classed as being part of a larger group, combined through an evident relationship between them. All the sites identified by the documentary study were examined, their locations and extent were updated where required on the mapping and the site descriptions were enhanced. Both new and old sites are indicated on Figure 2.
- 5.1.2 **Previously Recorded Sites:** the desk-based assessment identified fifteen SMR and NMR sites within the study area, along with two OS Antiquity Records. Ten of these records were updated during the course of the survey. The great majority of the known sites were confirmed by the identification survey but a small number, despite extensive searching, could not be located.
- 5.1.3 **New Sites:** in total eighteen new sites were established. All were post-medieval in date with just one possible medieval. These are summarised below in Table 1 showing the numerical increase in sites within the study area.

Table 1: Pre and Post Survey Site Numbers

	Pre-Survey Number	Post-Survey Number	Numerical Increase
Prehistoric	4	4	0
Post Medieval	19	37	18
Total	23	41	18

Table 2: Pre and Post Survey Site Numbers with Respect to Altitude

Height Range	Existing Sites	New Sites	Total
300-324m	3	0	3
325-349m	0	0	0
350-374m	8	2	10
375-399m	10	6	16
400-424m	2	6	8
425-449m	0	4	4
Total	23	18	41

- 5.1.4 **Altitude Range of Sites:** the overall site density was 2.75 sites/km², which was spread according to altitude as show in Table 2 above.
- 5.1.5 **Range of Site Types:** the sites identified from the present survey, and previously identified within the record, fall into twenty-five site types, which are defined as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Pre and Post Survey Site Types

Type	Existing Sites	New Sites	Total
Boathouse	1		1
Boundary		1	1
Boundary Stone	1		1
Bridge	2		2
Cairns	1		1
Causeway	1		1
Cist	2		2
Clearance Cairn		2	2
Dam	1	1	2
Droveroad	2	1	3
Enclosure		1	1
Farmstead	1		1
Field system	1		1
Findspot	1		1
Flagstaff	1		1
Hafod	1	1	2
Holloway		1	1
House	1		1
Peat Cutting		2	2
Quarry	4	3	7
Sheepfold	2		2
Shooting Butt		2	2
Spoil Heap		1	1
Trackway		1	1
Unknown		1	1
Total	23	18	41

5.2 PREHISTORIC

- 5.2.1 No further sites were located which dated from the prehistoric period. The four records, which appeared to relate to two areas, were not able to be updated as they were within areas impacted by the construction of the reservoir and associated quarries. The sites identified from field walking in 1989 were located at a time when the reservoir water level was particularly low. The reservoir was full at the time of the present survey so no assessment could be made. However, these sites have been included in the accompanying gazetteer as the evidence from the co-ordinates and the mapping suggests that, in fact, there were only two, and have been annotated to that effect.

5.3 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.3.1 In total eighteen survey records have been ascribed to the post-medieval period, and form the majority of the sites. However, there is some uncertainty in determining dates, particularly between the later medieval and the post-medieval periods, purely on the basis of the physical evidence, particularly when agricultural settlement patterns have not undergone substantial change until relatively recent times.
- 5.3.2 Agricultural activity was clearly attested to in the larger Llyn Aled study area by the large enclosure complex (NPRN 269316), which contained a derelict building (NPRN 269318) on its south-western side. The structure had roof timbers in its debris and was of a slate built, dry-stone construction. The enclosure banks were very substantial structures, standing in excess of 1.5m in height in places and up to 2m wide; for the most part they were earthfast, but stone construction could be seen in places where the turf cover was eroded. The banks are up to 500m in length and defined long sweeping enclosures; the style and dimensions of these is comparable to those of putative medieval intake enclosures on the westerly parts of the Denbigh Moors (OA North 2003). These boundaries are shown on the OS First Edition maps, but at least one of them was not depicted on the modern OS mapping (NPRN 269317), demonstrating ongoing degradation of these features within the landscape.
- 5.3.3 The two sheepfolds depicted on the OS mapping just to the north-east of the intake were found to be of very different builds. The smaller of the two, located further west (NPRN 269328), was similar in its dimensions and form to NPRN 269318, being of slate build and dry stone construction and seemed to be of a relatively early build. It was located at the confluence of the Nant-y-Foel-ddu and the Nant-y-Foel-frech standing on low relatively sheltered ground, and was 7m wide x 12m long and stands to 0.4m. There was also evidence of an internal wall division and a door in the north-east corner, it may be that this was actually a disused domestic structure, later utilised as a fold and has since fallen from use to become the ruin it is today. The easternmost of the two sheepfolds is a larger enclosure and incorporates a relatively recent concrete founded sheep dip (NPRN 269331); it is of clearly a more recent build and is not depicted on the OS First Edition map (1878).
- 5.3.4 To the south of the intake, in the area known as Cefn Mawr, two possible buildings (NPRN 269209, 269312) and a small clearance cairn (NPRN 269310) were recorded. The westernmost of the two buildings (NPRN 269309) was of most

interest and comprises a series of low wall stubs forming parts of a very decayed rectilinear structure located on a low hilltop. The area to the south-west of this appears to have been landscaped to create terraces, with associated curving boundary banks.

- 5.3.5 The remaining sites include small field quarries (NPRN 269320 and 269326), a small modern dam (NPRN 269324), two areas of probable peat cutting (NPRN 269311 and 269323), three grouse butts (NPRN 269314, 269315 and 269323) and sections of disused trackway (NPRN 269308 and 269321). The large scale water management features were found to be in good repair reflecting their relatively recent dates.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The survey has recorded a small number of monuments and landscapes dating almost exclusively to the post-medieval. However, the most significant extant resource is the remains of a possible medieval farming settlement and its associated intake enclosure. This occupies a broad, raised and gentle sloping bench north of Llyn Aled. There are stone building remains in the enclosed land and it may be that the place name of Ty'-y-Llyn (NPRN 269330) may be the original site of the farm structures. The boathouse (NPRN 269329) may incorporate some earlier elements of building remains internally, but externally it appears to have been recently rebuilt. The damming of the valley may have covered up any surviving archaeology from earlier periods, as has been found in the valley bottoms in the nearby areas. The wet peaty moors have yielded little in the way of extant archaeological remains but equally may cover and preserve subsurface remains.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 7.1.1 The present survey has highlighted a relict agricultural settlement of possible medieval origin. There is a recognisable need for further detail survey and documentary work to follow on from the present identification survey, to examine the detailed character of this site. This would investigate the inter-relationship of the enclosures and buildings and to establish the potential for any original building remains or incorporated fabric in and around the boathouse.

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APPENDIX 1

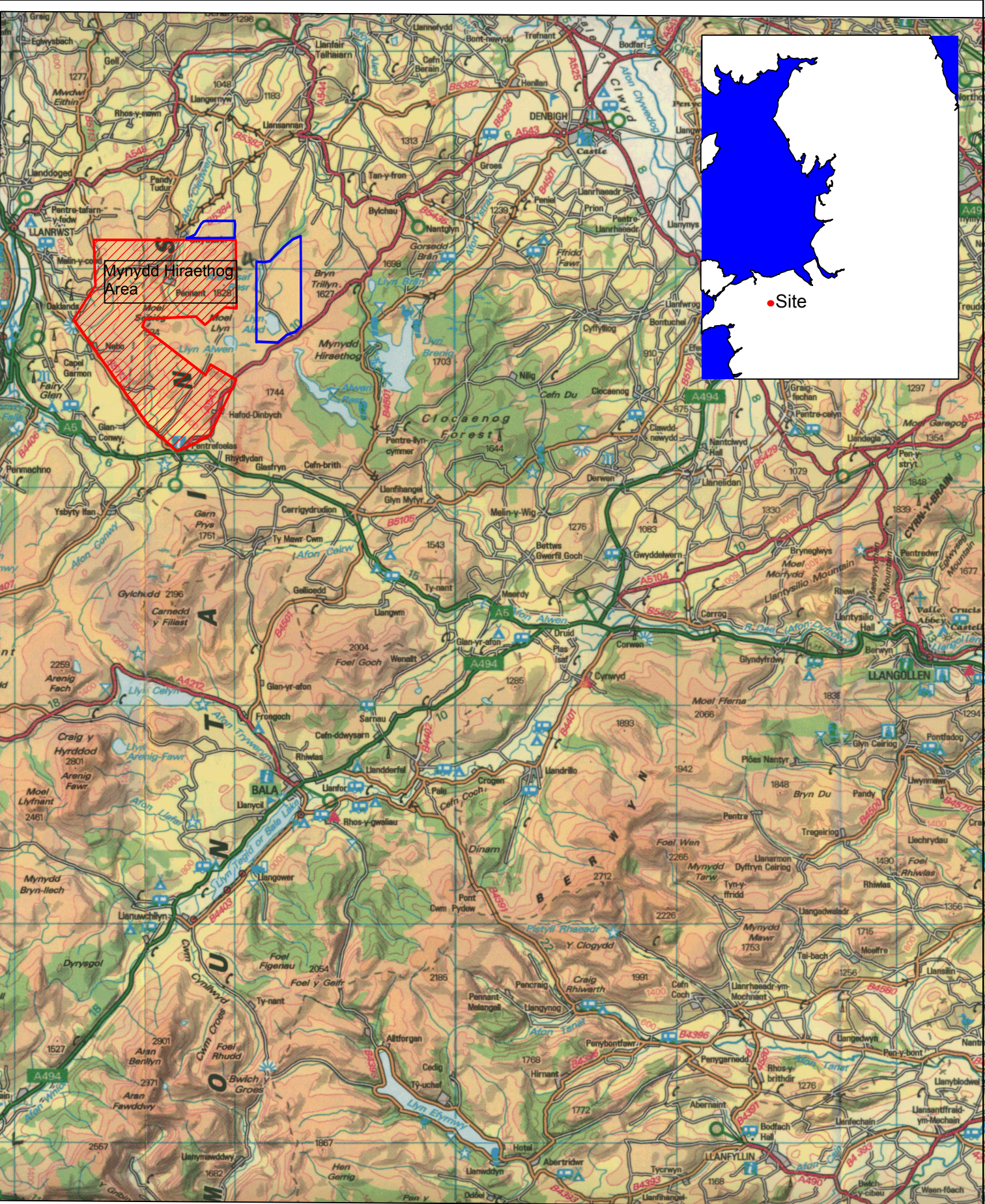
GAZETTEER OF NEW SITES

NPRN	NGR	Site Type	Period	Altitude
269303	SH 89523 61465	HAFOD	Medieval	320
269304	SH 89018 66080	DROVE ROAD	Medieval	413
269305	SH 89360 61518	HOLLOW WAY	Medieval	353
269306	SH 89243 61431	SPOILHEAP	Unknown	353
269307	SH 89506 61287	QUARRY	Post-medieval	353
269308	SH 89491 60533	DROVE ROAD	Medieval	400
269309	SH 98680 57130	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	436
269310	SH 90581 56959	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Unknown	408
269311	SH 99215 56462	PEAT CUTTING	Post-medieval	392
269312	SH 90826 57050	QUARRY	Post-medieval	436
269313	SH 91752 56811	BOUNDARY STONE	Post-medieval	373
269314	SH 92209 60052	SHOOTING BUTT	Post-medieval	405
269315	SH 92265 60076	SHOOTING BUTT	Post-medieval	407
269316	SH 91188 57870	FIELD SYSTEM	Medieval	375
269317	SH 91377 57950	BOUNDARY BANK	Medieval	375
269318	SH 90939 57662	HAFOD	Medieval	395
269319	SH 91372 58192	DROVE ROAD	Medieval	385
269320	SH 91736 59602	QUARRY	Post-medieval	405
269321	SH 91589 58579	TRACKWAY	Post-medieval	383
269322	SH 91550 58419	UNKNOWN	Unknown	390
269323	SH 92346 58113	PEAT CUTTING	Post Medieval	408
269324	SH 92206 58302	DAM	Post Medieval	403
269325	SH 89050 60424	CAIRN	unknown	430
269326	SH 89050 60424	QUARRY	Post-medieval	430
269327	SH 9200 5620	HOUSE	Post-medieval	375
269328	SH 91634 58485	SHEEPFOLD	Unknown	389
269329	SH 91372 58192	BOATHOUSE	Post-medieval	380
269330	SH 9137258192	HOUSE	Post-medieval	380
269331	SH 91738 58446	SHEEPFOLD	Post-medieval	380
269332	SH 91402 57692	FLAGSTAFF	Post-medieval	370
269333	SH 91295 59594	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval	320
269334	SH 91320 59630	CAIRN	Prehistoric	368
269335	SH 91537 59899	CIST	Prehistoric	365
269336	SH 91604 60105	CIST	Prehistoric	320
269337	SH 91955 56211	BRIDGE	Post-medieval	370

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Site distribution showing both pre- and post-survey sites



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000
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0 500 1000
metres

Figure 1: Location Map

