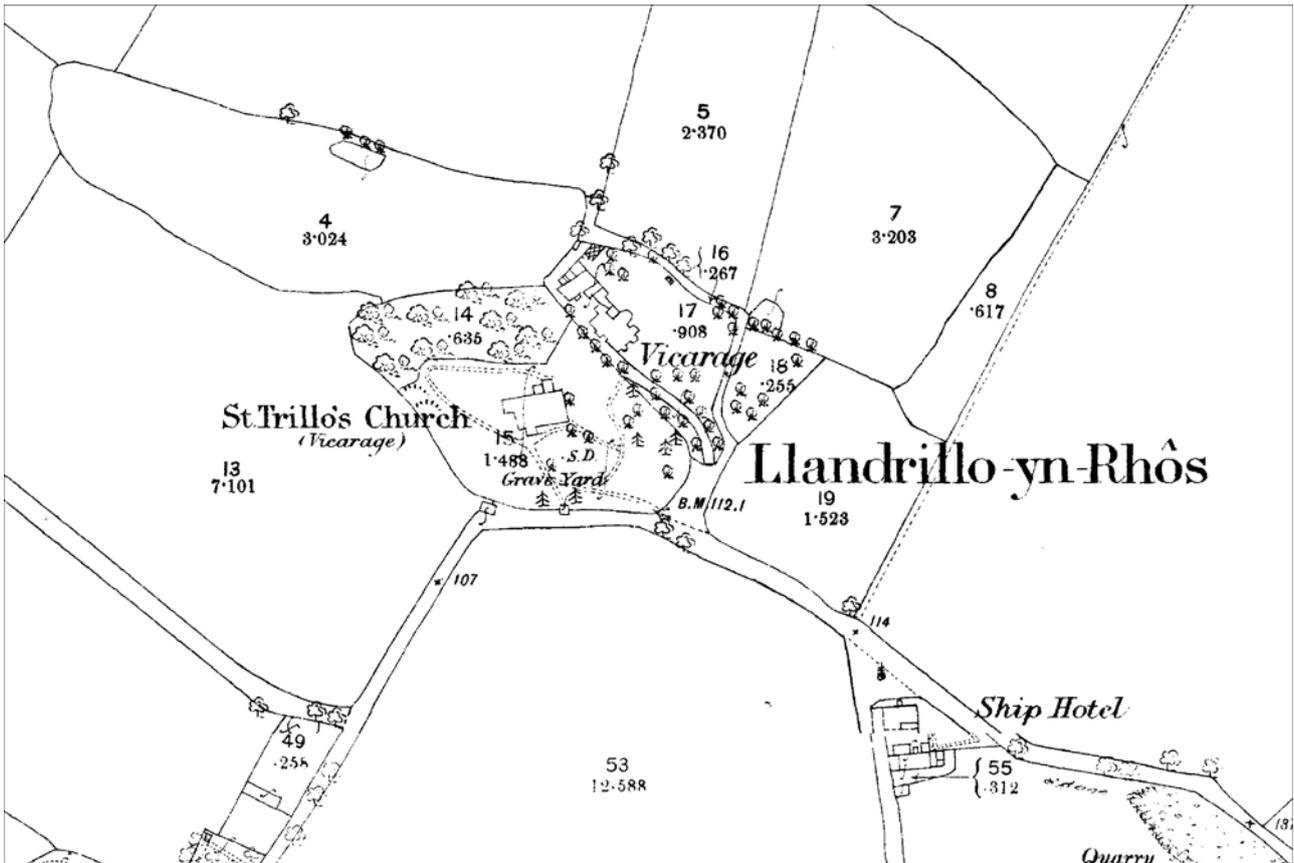


CPAT Report No 1266

Historic settlements in eastern Conwy



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

CPAT Report No 1266

Historic settlements in eastern Conwy

R J Silvester, C H R Martin and S E Watson
March 2014

Report for Cadw

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179

www.cpat.org.uk

© CPAT 2014

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| The historic settlements of Eastern Conwy | 1 |
| An introduction | 1 |
| Background | 1 |
| Methodology and presentation..... | 2 |
| A brief overview of eastern Conwy’s historic settlements | 5 |
| Abergele..... | 7 |
| Gwytherin | 16 |
| Llanddulas..... | 19 |
| Llandrillo-yn-Rhos..... | 21 |
| Llanefydd..... | 24 |
| Llanelian | 27 |
| Llanfair Talhaiarn | 30 |
| Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr..... | 33 |
| Llangernyw | 36 |
| Llangwm..... | 39 |
| Llansannan..... | 42 |
| Llysfaen | 44 |
| Pentrefoelas..... | 47 |
| Rhos-on-Sea..... | 50 |
| St George | 52 |

The historic settlements of Eastern Conwy

An introduction

Background

Twenty years ago the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust compiled assessments of the historic settlements of what was then termed Colwyn Borough, one of the districts that made up the modern county of Clwyd, which was subsequently abolished in 1996. This was one of several such assessments undertaken on behalf of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments that covered the local authority areas of eastern and north-eastern Wales. Ultimately ten reports were completed between 1992 and 1995, embracing the entire region for which CPAT had and still retains a remit.

The imperative that underpinned these surveys was committed to paper when the first area of eastern Wales was assessed – Brecknock Borough – in 1993, being expressed in the following terms:

It has long been recognised that development within town and village alike [might] disturb or obliterate significant information about the past, but a suitable response to a specific building development or other permanent land use change has usually been instigated, if at all, on an ad hoc basis. A more structured approach to the understanding of historic settlements and the preservation and management of this fragile resource is required. This has been given a greater urgency by the publication in 1991 of the Welsh version of the *Planning and Policy Guidance Note: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16 Wales). This emphasises the responsibilities of Local Planning Authorities in the conservation of the archaeological heritage and confirms that archaeological remains are a material consideration when determining planning applications (Martin and Walters 1993, 3).

Three principal objectives of the Brecknock Borough study were defined at that time, and these were considered to be equally applicable for the later studies:

- i) to produce a general picture of historic settlement in the area,
- ii) to identify, in as far as the evidence allows, those areas within the historic settlements that could be termed archaeologically sensitive, in order to assist in the day-to-day and long-term planning processes initiated by the local authority, and
- iii) to define areas of potential archaeological significance where developers might be required to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process.

The individual village histories were never intended for publication, but their contents were absorbed into the Sites and Monuments Record (now re-titled the Historic Environment Record) where they could be accessed and recycled, often we have found without any acknowledgement to their source, in others' reports.

There is no need to stress that in the two decades since those reports on Colwyn Borough's towns and villages was circulated to a relatively small number of interested organisations, there have been changes, and we would hope improvements, to our collective perception of the emergence, development and in some instances collapse of historic settlements in the border counties and more specifically in eastern Conwy, the successor to Colwyn Borough for all of the settlements considered here.

Firstly, a series of Cadw-funded site-condition studies have appeared which directly or indirectly have had a bearing on settlement studies. The historic churches survey (1995-99),

the early medieval ecclesiastical sites survey (2001-04) and even the deserted medieval rural settlement survey (1996-2001) have all played a part in enhancing our understanding of settlement patterns and development in eastern Wales, as have some rather more specific and detailed ground surveys such as those of village earthworks in Brecknock (1993) and Radnorshire (1996), though none unfortunately for eastern Conwy.

Secondly, there are the results that have accrued from client-funded works on development sites – whether excavation, evaluation, watching brief or building recording – as a result of local authorities implementing PPG16 and, from 2002, the guidelines contained in *Planning Policy Wales*.

Thirdly, there are recently published studies which have transformed our thinking on certain topics. Most notable in this context are the place-name studies by Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan (2007), the three volumes of the early medieval inscribed stones corpus prepared by Nancy Edwards, Mark Redknap and John Lewis (2007 and 2013) and Richard Suggett's *Houses and History in the March of Wales. Radnorshire 1400-1800* published by the Welsh Royal Commission in 2005. The last of these is not directly pertinent to eastern Conwy but it illustrates the quality of some of the work that has recently been completed or is in progress in the Principality.

Finally though in some ways the least tangible of the inputs is the ever-improving perception and appreciation of settlement development and the patterns that are fostered in east Wales, as a result of accumulated expertise, and the accessing of research from both other regions of Wales and from England. This doesn't normally manifest itself in publications, although the writer's paper, co-authored with Wyn Evans (2009) on clas churches and their landscapes is an exception and focused, *inter alia*, on Abergele.

In 2010 CPAT felt that the time had come to re-examine the pictures of its historic settlements, fifteen to twenty years on from when the initial studies were completed. In a general sense, various questions had been raised. Had developer-funding in advance of the potential destruction or damage to the cultural heritage had much of an effect and if so where? Had our knowledge and appreciation of the historic settlements in the region markedly improved in the last fifteen to twenty years? And in a departure from the practice in the early 1990s when the Internet was little more than an unfulfilled dream, could we successfully disseminate that information authoritatively so that it could be accessed digitally to satisfy the increasing number of people who search our website? There are several hundred historic settlements in eastern Wales and it was not possible to examine them all in a single exercise. The former local authority areas of Brecknock Borough and Radnorshire were selected to initiate the programme in 2010-11 and this has been followed with studies of Montgomeryshire and Flintshire in 2011-12, Wrexham in 2013, and during the current year Denbighshire as well as Eastern Conwy.

Methodology and presentation

The 1994 report.

A pattern for each report was established with the first study in 1992, comprising a report which covered a minimum of one A4 page of text and in some instances, depending on the size and interest of the settlement involved, three or four pages. The report considered, under four sub-headings, the geographic location of the settlement, the known history of its origins and development, the buildings and archaeology that were integral elements of the settlement, and finally a set of recommendations for further work.

Accompanying each settlement study was an Ordnance Survey map-based depiction of the settlement showing scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, known archaeological

features and earthworks, areas which it was felt at the time should be preserved in situ, other areas that should be evaluated in advance of development, and a boundary line drawn around the historic settlement as it was then recognised, in other words the perceived historic core of the town or village.

Those early reports also contained as annexes a copy of the descriptive brief for the preparation of the study and another of a draft paper on archaeology and the planning process in Powys.

The 2014 report.

After various discussions the configuration of both the text layout and the accompanying map were altered when the first revisions took place, to take account of changing circumstances and current requirements.

The baseline information – the settlement name, the national grid reference and the primary record number that links the settlement (as well as its individual elements) to the Historic Environment Record – have necessarily remained the same, although the height above sea level and the prefix PRN have been dropped.

The geographic location has been retained, as has the section on history, now renamed ‘history of development’. More change can be seen in the section formerly headed ‘buildings and archaeology’ which has been altered to ‘the heritage to 1750’. This alteration results from two considerations. Firstly, it is becoming increasingly commonplace to refer to the cultural heritage and cultural heritage assets, convenient collective terms that embrace not only below and above-ground archaeology, and buildings, but also historic landscape (and townscape) elements that did not necessarily get the recognition that they warrant in the former terminology. Cultural heritage is seen as a useful shorthand descriptive term for everything that we are concerned with here. Secondly, a decision was taken to end the study at 1750, bringing it into line with Cadw’s terminal date for the concurrent scoping programme of medieval and early post-medieval monument scheduling enhancement. 1750 to 1760 is often seen as a starting date for the Industrial Revolution, even if its full ‘flowering’ did not occur in Wales for another fifty years. Equally importantly, however, it was during the later 18th century and a little beyond that, some settlements saw marked development with a concomitant increase in the number of buildings, and the diminishing significance in the forms of evidence that are significant to the archaeologist. This is not to downplay the significance of the buildings that date from the later 18th and 19th centuries, nor to infer that settlements that contain large numbers of such structures are not historic, rather it is a commentary on the shift in the nature of the evidence that is available to us.

This report has also tried to adopt a more rigorous approach to the presentation of the data, whether it be on archaeological sites, buildings or the townscape. It would be easy to write protracted descriptions of some buildings such as churches or earthwork complexes, or even in some instances the discoveries from development-led evaluations. The regurgitation of much detail, it was felt, would not necessarily be particularly useful to the general reader, and indeed might act as a deterrent. The inclusion of PRN numbers will allow the researcher or enthusiast to follow up individual leads in the regional Historic Environment Record should they wish, but what is offered here is a concise text covering as many issues as are currently known without over-elaboration on any one of them.

The section of recommendations has been removed. This, it should be admitted, is in part a pragmatic decision based on the realisation that some of the original recommendations covering standard issues such as the importance of consultation with the archaeological curator, the need for watching briefs and evaluations, and the like were compiled at a time when PPG16 was new, consultation practice was yet to be regularised, and the importance of the cultural heritage resource in our towns and villages had in some areas yet to be

appreciated by at least some local authority planners. This situation has changed, and the importance of the cultural heritage is now largely accepted at local government level. It is pragmatic, however, for less satisfactory reasons. In an ideal world a recommendation say for a survey to be conducted to identify the relict earthworks of a former village would have been followed up and completed at some point over the last seventeen years. That such an aim may not have been achieved is less a comment on the validity of the recommendation, more on the limited resources that are available for surveying and research: it is unrealistic to assume that this is going to change in the foreseeable future.

There have also been some modifications to the plans that accompany the texts. The depiction of designated archaeological sites (scheduling) and buildings (listing) has been left out, for we are conscious of the fact that it is entirely the prerogative of Cadw and/or the local authority to define these sites in cartographic form, and that the reader requiring information on the extent of a designation should approach the appropriate authority for that information. Furthermore, the number and extent of designated sites within any given settlement will change through time, and assuming that these maps have a currency measured in years, there is the potential for misleading a reader because the situation could have changed.

The definition of the historic core has also been modified, taking more account of existing boundaries in order to lessen any potential contention over whether a particular spot lies inside or outside the historic core as we perceive it. We would stress that the core boundary as defined is not an immutable perimeter, but is simply an estimate and a guide based on an assessment of the existing evidence by the writer as to where earlier settlement may once have existed.

Dropped too is the zonation of areas for evaluation in advance of development. In 1992, defining such areas was a useful guide to planners as to where archaeological intervention was most needed, but there is a potential conflict between the depiction of one or two such areas on a map on the one hand and the definition of the historic core on the other. If for whatever reason, an area within an historic core envelope is not highlighted for evaluation, this could be taken as an indication that the area would not require further assessment in the event of a proposed development. Rather we must work on the assumption that any development within an historic core could be a candidate for an evaluation, depending of course on the nature of the development itself, but that it should be the development control officer at CPAT who makes that decision, based on his own professional judgment.

More contentious perhaps is the decision to omit the identification of blocks of land defined as 'areas for preservation in situ', another facet of the 1992 survey. Where such areas are already statutorily designated within an historic settlement, their preservation is a given and no problem arises. However, in some cases in the past a decision that an area ought to be preserved has been taken on the basis of a rather superficial assessment of its worth, rather than on a detailed analysis of what is there. If, then, at a planning level a field containing earthworks is going to be preserved it needs to be based on rigorously defined evidence that will stand up to objective scrutiny, and this requires a detailed record that is rarely accessible through a report of this nature.

One other aspect to clarify is that the historic core envelope now defines only those areas within which there is the likelihood of settlement, by which we mean dwellings and their curtilages. The setting of any settlement will have been the surrounding landscape that was farmed and utilised from it, and potentially could spread over several square kilometres. Defining its fields, its pastures and its woodlands will be a considerable task, and its success cannot be guaranteed. Vital though it is to an understanding of that settlement, the inclusion of the setting within the historic core cannot be advocated. It requires a different level of zoning.

The original study of Colwyn Borough described 37 settlements. The current survey covers over 17, a reflection of the new criteria that govern the identification of what we have termed historic settlements. Gone are settlements such as Cefn Brith Rhydlydan and Trefnant that reflect developments and events that occurred only after 1750. As the reader will be aware, this report covers only one half – the eastern half – of a local authority area. For the historic environment, western Conwy falls within the remit of our sister organisation, the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, but unfortunately, to the best of our knowledge, they have not conducted similar settlement assessments so there is no prospect at least at present of a Conwy-wide overview of historic settlements being prepared.

A brief overview of eastern Conwy's historic settlements

The categorisation of towns, villages and settlements in any region is frequently a difficult and sometimes impossible task, based as it is on sparse and often sporadic evidence, incomplete and sporadic survival, and poor early documentation. On the positive side, form and shape, more correctly termed morphology, provide guidance on planned towns and villages, and the presence of older buildings can offer clues as to whether there was some level of nucleation in a settlement in the Tudor era, though rarely it should be stressed before that time. Both of these characteristics provide positive evidence that can usually be relied on as long as it is accurately interpreted. By contrast, negative evidence used to support a particular contention, may or may not be reliable, and there is always a risk that what commences as a tentative idea takes on the guise of a fact. There may be no immediate way of knowing. Overall, the number of settlements where we have positive evidence for their emergence and development is far outweighed by those underpinned by negative evidence alone, but eastern Conwy is hardly unique in this respect. It is a problem that is implicit with virtually every area of Wales. The categorisation that follows then is little more than provisional, and is likely to stay so for the foreseeable future.

Planned settlements

There is only one settlement which might reveal elements of deliberate planning – Abergele – and even this is far from certain; that burgages and a market are documented in 1311 signals a borough whether by charter, or by prescription, but does not automatically mean that the lord of Denbigh under whose control it fell deliberately introduced a planned layout, though it does seem reasonably likely. What is missing for Abergele are those pre-19th-century maps that might provide a little more insight into the town's topography prior to the general urban expansion that occurred after 1800.

Nucleated village settlements

A feature of most areas of eastern Wales is the sporadic presence in medieval times of admittedly small, nucleated settlements. In eastern Conwy as with neighbouring Denbighshire these are particularly difficult to pin down with any confidence; there are few written records that enable us to assume that groups of dwellings existed around long-established churches in the Middle Ages, no maps that go back that far and, unlike southern Powys, settlement earthworks are almost non-existent. A well-established and permanently positioned mother church, comparable with many English minsters, or after the initial Norman Conquest, a nearby castle, might act as a focus for settlement. In Llandrillo-yn-Rhos (as with Abergele) we have such a mother church and there are uncorroborated suggestions that Llangernyw could be another. But there is absolutely nothing that points to a nucleated settlement developing at Llandrillo. Castles are uncommon but the motte at Old Foelas might be considered, though only because the much later settlement of Pentrefoelas lies a relatively short distance away.

It is only at the end of the 17th century that we start to get an idea of the size of settlements that were emerging as villages from the returns provided by Edward Lhuyd's correspondents. At that time we can see that Betws-yn-Rhos (Betws Abergele) and Cerrigydrudion both had upwards of eight houses in association with their churches, pointing to established nucleated villages. Such nucleations need go back no further than the early to middle Stuart or perhaps the Tudor era and do not have to have originated in the Middle Ages. But it remains at least a probability, and must be seen as one of archaeology's grails to be sought in east Wales. At Betws-yn-Rhos, excavations a few years ago did uncover medieval occupation, so providing a start to resolving the issue.

Noted in Lhuyd's *Parochialia*, smaller numbers of houses lay around the churches of Llanddulas, Llanefydd, Llanelian, Llysfaen and St George, as well perhaps as Gwytherin, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Llangernyw and Llansannan where no details were provided by his correspondents.

Church settlements

Church settlements, where an isolated church is accompanied even today by only a single farm or inn, top the list of site types in numerical terms in some parts of east Wales. There are few obvious contenders in eastern Conwy. Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr is one, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos at present fits best here, and possibly though not convincingly, Llangwm. Rhos-on-Sea, with its chapel on the sea front and its traditions of an early monastery, and then a monastic estate, remains an enigma.

Final thoughts

In all of these the picture of nucleated villages that we have from the late 17th century where details are provided or from the early 19th century where such details are not available, may not reflect the situation in earlier centuries. A village could have developed in the Middle Ages, only to be largely erased during the mid-14th-century and early 15th-century tribulations, leaving only the church. Re-settlement in the Tudor era might create an entirely different pattern and density of housing. At present there is no way of knowing.