

Uplands Archaeology Initiative Field Survey Llyn Cowlyd - Capel Curig



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Uplands Archaeology Initiative Field Survey Llyn Cowlyd - Capel Curig

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Survey carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2013-4

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1. CRYNODEB

Fel rhan o Fenter Archaeoleg yr Ucheldir comisiynodd Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd i gynnal arolwg archaeolegol ar dir i'r gogledd o Gapel Curig, Conwy, Gogledd Cymru. Roedd y prosiect yn cwmpasu pedair elfen o waith: astudiaeth ddesg, gwaith maes, cynhyrchu archif a chynhyrchu adroddiad. Cwblhawyd y gwaith maes, sef arolwg cyflym i adnabod presenoldeb a chyflwr safleoedd, rhwng 20 a 31 Mai 2013, gyda rhai dyddiau ychwanegol ym mis Rhagfyr 2013 a mis Ionawr 2014. Cynhyrchwyd cronfa ddata ac archif ffotograffig i'w cynnwys ar Coflein, sef y gronfa ddata ar-lein ar gyfer Cofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn ychwanegol i'r adroddiad hwn.

Mae ardal yr arolwg yn ymestyn dros 13.5 km² o ddyffrynnoedd ucheldir a thir mynyddig yng ngogledd Eryri (o amgylch SH 725 595). Mae'n cynnwys pen dwyreiniol Nant y Benglog ac yn ymestyn i'r dwyrain, i'r gogledd o bentref Capel Curig, ac i'r gogledd i ochr ddwyreiniol Llyn Cowlyd, a'r cyfan wedi ei gynnwys oddi mewn i Barc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Pwynt uchaf ardal yr arolwg yw copa cefn greigiog Creigiau Gleision, 670m OD.

Llwyddodd asesiad desg o'r ardal i adnabod 87 o safleoedd eraill gwybyddus yn flaenorol. Canfuwyd 572 o safleoedd newydd yn ystod yr arolwg, gan greu cyfanswm o 659 o safleoedd. O'r safleoedd hyn roedd 9 yn gynhanesyddol, neu o bosibl felly, 35 yn ganoloesol o bosibl, 24 yn naturiol neu yn rhai na roddwyd dyddiad arnynt a'r gweddill o'r cyfnod wedi'r canoloesoedd neu'n fodern.

Tai crynion yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r safleoedd cynhanesyddol, gyda rhai ohonynt wedi eu cofnodi yn y Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (CAH), ond roedd yn amhosibl i'w gweld ar y ddaear. Tai hirion yw'r rhan helaeth o'r safleoedd canoloesol, i'w dehongli fel hafotai o bosibl (aneddiadau haf mewn ardaloedd o dir pori yn yr ucheldir). Cysylltir y rhain yn aml gyda gweddillion walïau, yn perthyn i gaeau i gadw gwartheg mae'n debyg. Gan nad oes sicrwydd ynglŷn â dyddiad y caeau a byddai'r rhan helaeth ohonynt wedi eu defnyddio drwy'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg ac yn fwy diweddar na hynny, maent i'w cynnwys gyda'r safleoedd o'r cyfnod yn dilyn y canoloesoedd. Mae hyd yn oed dyddiadau'r tai hirion yn ansicr heb gynnal gwaith cloddio ac mae'n debyg, unwaith eto, y defnyddiwyd nifer ohonynt y tu hwnt i'r cyfnod canoloesol. Mae'r safleoedd o'r cyfnod wedi'r canoloesoedd yn cynnwys caeau a beudai i ffermio gwartheg a chaeau mwy a chorlannau yn gysylltiedig â chynnydd mewn ffermio defaid a ddechreuodd yn hwyr yn y ddeunawfed ganrif, yn ogystal â chorlannau geifr. Mae olion torri mawn yn gyffredin iawn yn yr ardal hon. Er bod yr olion a welir yn debygol o fod yn eithaf diweddar, canol yr ugeinfed ganrif o bosibl, byddai torri mawn wedi digwydd yn yr ardaloedd hyn trwy gydol y cyfnod wedi'r canoloesoedd ac efallai cyn hynny.

Gwelwyd olion mwyngloddio mewn nifer o fannau ond mae'r gwaith diwydiannol wedi ei neilltuo i ran ddwyreiniol ardal yr arolwg gyda phwyslais sylweddol ar yr olion rhagorol o fwyngloddio plwm. Archwiliwyd llwybrau trafniadaeth sy'n rhedeg drwy'r ardal, gan gynnwys llwybrau cerdded a cheffylau a'r ffyrdd yng ngwaelod y dyffrynnoedd. Cofnodwyd nodweddion newydd ar hyd y llwybrau hyn hefyd, yn enwedig nodweddion yn gysylltiedig â ffordd o'r ddeunawfed ganrif sy'n gynharach na'r ffyrdd tyrpeg.

2. SUMMARY

As part of the Uplands Archaeology Initiative the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales commissioned Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to carry out an archaeological survey of land to the north of Capel Curig, Conwy, North Wales. The project entailed four phases of work: desktop study, fieldwork, archive production and report production. The fieldwork, which consisted of a rapid survey to identify the presence and condition of sites, took place between 20th and 31st May 2013, with additional days in December 2013 and January 2014. A database and photographic archive to be included in Coflein, the online database for the National Monument Record of Wales, was produced in addition to this report.

The survey area covers 13.5 km² of upland valley and mountainous land in the heart of the northern part of Snowdonia (centred on SH 725 595). It includes the eastern end of the valley of Nant y Benglog and extends east, to the north of the village of Capel Curig, and north to the eastern side of Llyn Cowlyd, and is entirely within the Snowdonia National Park. The highest point in the survey area is the summit of the craggy, undulating ridge of Creigiau Gleision at 670m OD.

The desk-top assessment of the area identified 87 previously known sites. An additional 572 sites were found during the survey, making a total of 659 sites. Of these 9 sites were prehistoric, or possibly prehistoric, 35 were possibly medieval, 24 were natural or of unknown date and the remainder were post medieval or modern.

The prehistoric sites are mainly roundhouses, some of which were recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) but could not be found on the ground. Most of the medieval sites are longhouses, many of which could be interpreted as hafotai (summer dwellings in areas of upland grazing). These are often associated with low, denuded walls, probably relating to fields for the management of cattle. As the date of the fields is unclear and most must have been used into the 16th century or later they are included with the post medieval sites. Even the date of the longhouses is uncertain without excavation and many were probably used well into the post medieval period. The post medieval sites include fields and cowsheds relating to cattle rearing and larger fields and sheepfolds associated with the intensification of sheep farming that began in the late 18th century, as well as pens for goats. Traces of peat cutting are very common in this area. Although most of those visible are probably fairly late, even dating to the mid-20th century, peat cutting must have taken place in the same areas throughout the post medieval period and possibly before.

Small scale quarrying was found in several places but industrial activity is concentrated in the eastern part of the survey area and is dominated by the generally well preserved remains of lead mining. Transport routes running through the area were investigated, including footpaths and packhorse routes and the roads in the valley bottom. New features along these routes were recorded, particularly the identification of features associated with an 18th century road pre-dating the turnpike roads.

3. INTRODUCTION

The Uplands Archaeology Initiative aims to promote a wider and deeper understanding of the archaeology and history of the uplands of Wales through survey, research, synthesis and publication (RCAHMW Form AB12 2012).

The upland areas of Wales mostly consist of unimproved land and because of this archaeological sites generally have good survival rates. This tends to result in a multi-period fossilised landscape. Uplands are generally defined as land over 244m (800 feet) and this comprises about 40% of the land area of Wales. The resource was reviewed by Timothy Darvill in two publications *The Archaeology of the Uplands: a Rapid Assessment of Archaeological Knowledge and Practice* (Darvill 1986a) and *Upland Archaeology: What future for the past?* (Darvill 1986b). He recognised the importance of the archaeological resource in the uplands, that there were potential threats and that any changes to the upland should be adequately managed. The remote and often inaccessible nature of upland archaeology had resulted in varying and often very low levels of recording and survey. In the second publication Darvill states 'Before such management can take place, there must be an awareness of what there is to be managed'.

This work was followed by the initiation, by Cadw, of the "Uplands Initiative", initially a general assessment and scoping report by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and then in 1989 the beginning of systematic recording of areas of upland, again by the Welsh Trusts. After three years RCAHMW took over the project and in 1999 each of the Trusts was commissioned to produce an overview of the work to date. This led to the publication of a volume by RCAHMW entitled *The Archaeology of the Welsh Uplands* (Browne and Hughes 2003).

A second phase of recording followed, covering large tranches of the uplands. Experience from the first ten years allowed the methodology to be improved and standardised. The increased use of aerial mapping was of particular importance.

This document reports on the survey of an area to the north and west of Capel Curig, Conwy, including part of Nant y Benglog and land to the south-east of Llyn Cowlyd (Figure 1).

4. METHODOLOGY

The project entailed four phases of work: desktop study, fieldwork, archive production and report production.

4.1. Desktop study

Data relating to the survey area was compiled from the following sources:

- Historic aerial photographic coverage held at the National Monument Record (NMR)
- Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), including core HER records and all subsidiary project and survey records.
- NMR records
- Map regression, including Tithe maps, estate maps, county mapping from 1790s, Ordnance Survey 1813 and 1820s drawings, 25" mapping, 6" mapping. Crown Estate maps.
- Any other relevant published sources.

LiDAR data and modern aerial photographs made available by Cadw to the Gwynedd HER was also examined, although the LiDAR data only covers the southern part of the survey area.

This data was used to produce digital base maps prior to the fieldwork to inform the ground survey. Little was seen on the LiDAR but the aerial photographs proved particularly useful, not only to identify potential sites but to trace the route of walls not shown on the early maps.

4.2. Fieldwork

Where possible the area was walked in parallel 30m traverses and all sites, of any date, discovered during this process were recorded. Less intensive survey using 50m traverses was carried out on steep slopes and rough or very boggy ground. An area to the south of Llyn Cowlyd was covered in extensive bogland, the drier areas above which were obscured by dense 0.6m high heather. This area was difficult to access and it was extremely difficult to identify sites within the heather, rushes and tussock grass. Intensive survey of this area would have been time-consuming and unproductive. Survey therefore concentrated on inspecting potential sites identified on

the aerial photographs. Most of these proved to be natural features, therefore supporting the impression that this area was of low archaeological potential. Gaps in the vegetation cover and natural mounds rising above the bog were also inspected. This area of low-level survey also included the top of Creigiau Gleision, where heather coverage made visibility poor and rocky slopes and crags made access difficult. This ridge is over 500m in altitude.

Some areas, especially along the eastern side of Creigiau Gleision, were too rocky and had too many crags to be safe to access. Other small areas were steep and rocky and too covered in heather to make the difficult and risky access worthwhile. These areas were not inspected on the ground but there were a small number of sites within these areas, mainly walls and sheepfolds, and these were recorded from the early 1:10560 maps and modern aerial photographs. Obviously the face of the crag north-east of Crimpiau was also not surveyed as this would have required rock climbing equipment. The north-east end of Creigiau Gleision was also too craggy to explore safely. Figure 1 shows the areas of different levels of survey (areas not shaded were covered by either 30m or 50m traverses).

Sites were located using hand-held, high-sensitivity, EGNOS-enabled GPS receivers, where there were insufficient mapped features to allow more accurate positioning. This was accurate enough to qualify for an eight figure map reference, but where possible the precision of grid references were improved by reference to modern mapping.

Site descriptions were produced using the data fields as specified in the 'Notes for Guidance' ensuring compatibility with the NMR. Sketch plans were produced where necessary to identify key diagnostic features. These include a north arrow and necessary annotations. Sketch plans and notes were recorded on paper or waterproof permatrace record sheets.

The majority of sites were photographed using Nikon and Pentax Digital SLR cameras. Most photographs contain a standard 1m scale; more distant views of sites lack scales, as these would not be easily visible. Additional photographs were taken in order to show a site in its wider setting or as potential publication subjects. All photographs were taken at maximum resolution, as jpeg images using the minimum compression level, and then converted to .tif files for archive purposes.

The fieldwork took place between 20th and 31st May 2013, with additional days in December 2013 and January 2014, and was carried out by David Hopewell and Jane Kenney.

4.3. Archive production

An archive of the fieldwork data was produced with all relevant data being entered into an Access database as specified in Appendices 1 3 4 5 and 6 in the 'Notes for Guidance'. Photographs were catalogued, as specified in Appendix 3 of the 'Notes for Guidance'. Duplicates and any photographs taken in error have not been included. Jpegs have not been edited in any way due to progressive data loss with each re-encoding. All photographs have been converted to non-compressed .tif format for archiving.

Point data and polygon/line data have produced using MapInfo and will be submitted as MapInfo tables. Linear features and larger features were recorded using multiple GPS readings. These, along with modern and historic mapping evidence, and aerial photographs, were used to produce accurate polygons or lines. Grid references taken in the field were improved where necessary using modern mapping and the sites were checked as they were entered into the database.

Sketches produced in the field of the sites were scanned and saved as separate files. These have been added to the photograph database and cross referenced to NPRN so that they can be accessed in future.

Aerial mapping data and hard copies of aerial photographs could not be supplied at the start of the project by RCAHMW so it has not been possible to annotate hard copies of aerial photographs of the area as specified in appendix 2 of the 'Notes for Guidance'.

4.4. Report

The current document forms a final project report and contains the following:

- A summary abstract in both English and Welsh
- A detailed methodology
- A map showing the extent of the area surveyed
- A map showing any areas that could not be surveyed

- Maps showing the location of all sites identified.
- Summary tables analysing the results by site type, period and 50m contour intervals
- A synthetic text providing a narrative describing the archaeological and historical conclusions of the overall landscape study
- A brief comparative section setting the area in the wider landscape and comparing it to other relevant areas
- An appendix containing a summary printout of the database

Sites with potential for scheduling have been recorded on the RCAHMW Statutory Protection Recommendation forms and have been submitted with this report.

Presentations of the results will be given to the Uplands Archaeological Forum and to the local community. The latter talk is to be held on Tuesday 25th March 2014 at Plas y Brenin, National Mountain Sports Centre, Capel Curig.

5. GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1. Geology and topography

The survey area covers 13.5 km² of upland valley and mountainous land in the heart of the northern part of Snowdonia (centred on SH 725 595). It includes the eastern end of the valley of Nant y Benglog and extends east, to the north of the village of Capel Curig, and north to the eastern side of Llyn Cowlyd, and is entirely within the Snowdonia National Park (Figure 1). The survey area reaches 410m OD to the south of Nant y Benglog on the ridge of Cefn y Capel, but to the north of the valley it includes the craggy, undulating ridge of Creigiau Gleision that runs to the south-east of Llyn Cowlyd. This reaches 670m OD. Also included are the rarely frequented ridges of Clogwyn Mannod and Clogwyn Pryfed, with an extension running east to the northern end of Llyn Bodgynydd.

Much of the area is underlain by mudstone and siltstone of the Cwm Eigiau Formation with bands of sandstone of the same formation. The ridge of Creigiau Gleision is formed of volcanic intrusions of Ordovician age interleaved with mud and siltstones. The ridges south of Llyn Crafnant are also formed of volcanic tuffs. There are alluvial sands and gravels in Nant y Benglog but most of the superficial deposits, where they exist, are glacial tills. There are fairly large areas of peat also recorded on the geological maps, especially on the floor of Nant y Benglog (Geology of Britain Viewer, British Geological Survey).

The form of the landscape is largely due to glaciation. The valleys were carved by glaciers, and the long, narrow lakes of Llyn Cowlyd, Llyn Crafnant and Llyn Geirionydd were formed by being dammed by glacial moraines (Bassett and Davies 1977, 11, 15), although Llyn Cowlyd has been extended by the construction of an artificial dam. The Afon Llugwy runs from the small corrie lake of Fynnon Llugwy down the side of the main glacial valley of Nant y Benglog then turns south-east to run along the valley bottom. At Capel Curig it is joined by the Afon Nant y Gwryd from Dyffryn Mymbyr and continues in a south-easterly and easterly direction to Betws y Coed.

Much of the survey area is moorland with considerable areas of marsh and some rocky ridges and cliffs. However there are small areas of deciduous woodland within the survey area, particularly Coed Tal y Llyn in the eastern extension of the area, and much of the land to the south and east is under forestry plantations.

5.2. History

Most of the study area falls within the present community of Capel Curig, with some within Trefriw and a small area part of Dolgarrog. Prior to late 20th century local government boundary changes the village of Capel Curig was included in the end of the long narrow parish of Llandygai, but much of the survey area also fell within the parishes of Llanllechid and Llanrhychwyn. All these parishes were within the cantref of Arllechwedd, but Llandygai and Llanllechid were in the commote of Arllechwedd Uchaf while Llanrhychwyn was in Nant Conwy (RCAHMW 1956, fig 1, xxv). The parishes of Llandygai and Llanllechid were largely owned by the Penrhyn Estate and their histories have been partially shaped by the Pennant family of Penrhyn Castle.

Prior to the current work few sites were recorded for this area in the HER and NMR. There was a small number of long huts, possible hut circles and cairns, most of which had been recorded by the RCAHMW in the Caernarvonshire Inventory (vol I) (RCAHMW 1956). Some of the mining activity near Llyn Geirionydd has been recorded in some detail (Dutton *et al* 1995), but the areas recorded were mostly outside the present survey

area. Most of the previously known sites were recorded for Heritage Management projects carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, such as Tir Gofal, but these sites have not yet been entered on the HER. The 25 inch County Series maps show a considerable number of sheepfolds, mining and other sites across the study area, and its undisturbed upland character strongly suggested that many other sites were likely to survive that had not previously been identified.

The Roman fort of Bryn y Gefeiliau or Caer Llugwy (NPRN 95274) is located to the south-east of the study area next to the Afon Llugwy (see Figure 1 for location of named sites). Pottery found during excavation indicates that it was used from about 90AD to about 140AD (RCAHMW 1956, 193). This fort was on the road from Canovium (Caerhun) in the Conwy Valley to Tomen y Mur (Hopewell 2013, 36, 38). It has been suggested that a road ran from here through Nant y Benglog and Nant Ffrancon (Waddelove 1999) but there is no evidence for this. The presence of a fairly complex roundhouse settlement (NPRN 302979) and another enclosed settlement (NPRN 401067) on the northern side of Nant y Benglog, just beyond the study area shows that the valley probably would have been occupied when the Romans arrived. Earlier occupation is indicated by a group of Bronze Age burial cairns and cists (NPRN 302997, NPRN 302998, NPRN 302999, NPRN 303017, NPRN 303018); the first with a standing stone (NPRN 303003) and possible stone circle (NPRN 300250). These are distributed over the hillside on the northern side of Nant y Benglog just west of the study area, with the exception of NPRN 303017, which lies within our area. There is also a burial cairn, with a cist, to the south of the study area at Capel Curig (NPRN 300929).

Capel Curig is mentioned in medieval documents from the 14th century. There was a royal hafod on the Upper Llugwy near Bryn Tyrch, which probably lay within the survey area. This had transferred into private hands by the mid-14th century and was progressively sub-let and settled with tenants. By 16th century dwelling houses were being built on the former royal ffridd (Longley 2006, 78, 81; Davies 1979, 2-7).

The original chapel of Capel Curig (NPRN 43713) stands on the west side of the Afon Llugwy. It was originally dedicated to Saint Curig Lwyd, but the dedication was changed in the medieval period to the child martyr St Cyriacus and his mother Juliet and is now known as Saint Julietta's. In the middle ages the site belonged to the Priory of Beddgelert, but in later periods it was a chapel of ease to the parish of Llandygai but was administered by the priest from Dolwyddelan (PRN 3757) (RCAHMW 1956, 105). It was replaced by a new parish church dedicated to Saint Curig, which was built about 1884 (NPRN 43714).

Nant y Benglog must always have been a major route through the mountains and has a series of 18th century roads in its base. The first of these was a road built by Lord Penrhyn in c.1791, which was rapidly superseded by a turnpike road in 1805, and then the London to Holyhead road designed and built by Thomas Telford. The latter road was built by 1819 and is now largely followed by the modern A5.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century travellers passing through Capel Curig were not very complementary; Aikin (1797, 116) describes it as "a few cottages and a chapel", while Hyde Hall (1952, 100) says that it consisted of six houses and describes the church as "merely a hovel". Nor were they any more enamoured of the surrounding countryside. Hyde Hall (1952, 101) describes Nant y Benglog as "a large tract of rough and wet ground, dreary without magnificence", and Aikin (1797, 116) saw labourers gathering from the valley a "very scanty crop of hay, of which a great proportion was bog-moss". However the village was significant enough to have a sheep fair, held every 29th September (Hyde Hall 1952, 98).

Despite the impression it made on travellers the area as a whole was hardly a quiet backwater. It was full of industry and mining. There were slate quarries (PRN 20123, 20127, and 20140) to the south of Llyn Crafnant and Llyn Geirionydd, and lead mining all around Llyn Geirionydd. The extensive Pandora Mine (NPRN 33784) along with its predecessors and related mines lay to the north of the study area but the Tal y Llyn and Bodgynydd mines were within the area (Bennett and Vernon 1995).

The tourist industry, now so important, was initiated in the area when Lord Penrhyn had an inn constructed at Capel Curig (NPRN 16761). This was designed and built by his land agent Benjamin Wyatt II in 1798 (Hubback 1987, 67; Jones 1981, 90). The inn was used by visitors eager to explore the picturesque Welsh mountains when the Napoleonic Wars prevented the usual Grand Tour (Hubback 1987, 67), as well as by coach travellers for an overnight stop on the road to Holyhead. Its guests included Queen Victoria, and Kings Edward VII and VIII and George V (Quartermaine et al 2003, 104), as well as the travel writer George Borrow who walked and drank himself around Wales and stayed in the inn in 1854 (Borrow 1919, 178). Borrow was impressed by the building and the company. Initially known as the Capel Curig Inn it was renamed the Royal Hotel in about 1870 and is now the Plas y Brenin National Mountain Sports Centre.

6. RESULTS OF SURVEY

6.1. Introduction and summary tables

The desk-top assessment of the area identified 87 sites already recorded from the NMR, HER and from sites recorded by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for Heritage Management projects such as Tir Gofal, but which are not yet on the HER (Figure 1). The majority of the sites known before this survey were from the latter source. An additional 572 sites were found during the survey, making a total of 659 sites in the area.

Table 1: sites summarised by period

Period	Number of sites	% of total sites
Bronze Age/ Bronze Age?	2	0.3
Iron Age/ Iron Age?	3	0.5
Prehistoric/ Prehistoric?	4	0.6
Early Medieval	1	0.15
Medieval/ Medieval?	34	5.2
Post medieval/ Post medieval?	556	84.4
Modern/ Modern?	35	5.3
Natural	8	1.2
Unknown	16	2.4

As shown in table 1 the vast majority of sites were post medieval, with a significant, but small number of possible medieval sites and very few prehistoric sites. The medieval and possible medieval sites are largely restricted to long huts, some of which could certainly have been used into the post medieval period. Many of the denuded field walls recorded must have originally been built in the medieval period but were used through to the late 18th century, with some probably in use much later. This problem in securely identifying medieval features, especially field walls, has artificially lower the apparent number of medieval sites. Some natural features have been recorded either where they appeared to be potential archaeological sites from the aerial photographs or they appeared distinctive enough to be of some significance. A stone, not on an obvious boundary marker, was indicated on the maps despite being apparently purely a natural glacial boulder and two white quartz outcrops were recorded because they were so distinctive that it is likely that they were used as landmarks.

Table 2: sites summarised by Broad Class

Broad Class	Number of sites	% of total sites
Agriculture and subsistence	446	68
Civil	4	0.6
Commemorative	2	0.3
Communications/ Communications?	4	0.6
Defence?	1	0.15
Domestic	38	5.8
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1	0.15
Industrial	29	4.4
Monument	7	1.1
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	2	0.3
Transport	72	10.9
Unassigned	21	3.2
Water Supply and Drainage	32	4.9

The Broad Class as shown in table 2 is clearly dominated by agricultural sites as might be expected, although domestic, industrial and water supply and drainage sites are present in fairly small but significant numbers. The

number of transport sites is unusually high for an upland survey but this is due to the turnpike road and Telford's London to Holyhead road running through Nant y Benglog.

Table 3: sites summarised by site type

Site type	Number of sites for each type
Aqueduct	2
Bank/ Bank and Ditch	10
Barn	3
Borrow pit/Quarry pit	10
Boundary Bank	1
Boundary fence	1
Boundary Stone	4
Bridge	8
Buildings/ruin	17
Cairn	8
Clearance cairn	37
Cowhouse/ Cowhouse?	2
Culvert	7
Dam	7
Depot	11
Drainage channel	6
Drainage System	1
Dressing floor	1
Enclosure	18
Farm/farmstead	3
Fence	5
Field/ paddock	5
Field system	3
Footbridge	4
Footpath/path	6
Ford	1
Garden	1
House	2
Hut circle	6
Lead mine	3
Leat	5
Level	1
Long hut/ Long hut?/ House platform	20
Milestone	2
Mine/trial mine	4

Site type	Number of sites for each type
Mine shaft/ Mining feature	2
Mobile phone mast	2
Mound	1
Natural feature	7
Parish boundary	1
Peat cutting	10
Peat stack	72
Peat stand	1
Platform	3
Pole	1
Pond	2
Quarry	17
Reservoir	1
Revetment	2
Road	7
Rock cannon	2
Settlement	2
Shafts	2
Sheep fold	52
Sheep pen/ pen	18
Sheep wash	1
Shelter	7
Spoil heap/spoil tip	4
Stone	6
Stone Pile	1
Stone Row	1
Structure	5
Tank	1
Telegraph pole	1
Track	1
Trackway	15
Tree	1
Turbary	2
Unknown	4
Wall	178
Well	1

The types of sites found, as shown in table 3, are quite varied. Field walls are the most numerous site-type, but there are 85 sites relating to peat cutting and 71 sheepfolds, pens or sheepwashes. These numbers are not perfectly representative of what appears on the ground as some sites are itemised in detail and others are recorded in a more general way. The mining features in particular are under-represented because it would have taken more time than was available in the project to itemise all the individual mining features within the survey area.

Table 4: number of sites in 50m altitudinal ranges

Altitude Range (m OD)	Number of sites
151-200	2
201-250	165
251-300	282
301-350	101
351-400	45
401-450	37
451-500	19
501-550	6
551-600	1
601-650	1

The lowest site was at 195m OD and the highest at 607m, so there was a considerable range in altitude. Most sites fell between 201 and 350m OD, but there was a significant number above this height. The presence of 17 sites above 450m shows that there was some use of and activity in the even the highest parts of the survey area.

6.2. Prehistoric sites

See figure 2 for location of sites

Remarkably few prehistoric sites were found within the study area. A fine collection of Bronze Age cairns lies just west of the area on the slopes of Nant y Benglog (see above), as well as Iron Age or Roman period settlements but prehistoric sites seem to be rare or very difficult to identify at the eastern end of the valley. One definite Bronze Age cairn lies within the study area (NPRN 303017) near Bwlch Cowlyd (plate 1), but another in the same area (NPRN 533506) could not be convincingly found. Features recorded in the RCAHMW Inventory (RCAHMW 1956) often proved to be difficult to locate, probably because of growth of vegetation and the build-up of surface peat since the survey for the Inventory was carried out in the early 20th century. What appeared to have once been quite a large roundhouse (NPRN 303019) at Bwlch Cowlyd was very difficult to find, as it was almost entirely over grown and other sites (e.g. NPRN 533503 and NPRN 534111) proved impossible to locate. It may be that the combination of robbing stone for later field walls and the growth of vegetation and peat over early features means that prehistoric sites are largely obscured and invisible.

The remains of what might be a prehistoric settlement (NPRN 533565) were found under a later structure, possibly a cowhouse, on the south side of Nant y Benglog (plate 2). This is quite a complex group of building remains covering an area about 11m by 5m with banks and low walls, with a short section of wall face up to 1m high. The remains are difficult to interpret and were presumably robbed for the later building so it was hard to define coherent structures. The site might be prehistoric but most structures seem to be sub-rectangular rather than circular, so a medieval date could be more likely. The site was surrounded by fragments of denuded field walls, which could be much later in date but might originally have related to the settlement.

6.3. Medieval, Post medieval and Modern Sites

Introduction

Some sites in the hills can be roughly dated by their form or their degree of preservation, but most are difficult to date. Even when structures are well preserved or still in use they could have much earlier origins. Excavations of long houses and hafoty have demonstrated medieval dates for some but have shown use into the 16th century and more recent times (Smith and Thompson 2006). Dividing sites into those belonging to the medieval and post medieval periods on the results of a field survey such as this is neither possible nor particularly useful so the sites are discussed below relating more to their probable function than date.

See figure 2 for location of medieval sites and figures 3-6 for post medieval sites.

Cattle farming

The uplands of north-west Wales are well known for the hafod/hendre system of transhumance. The livestock, both cattle and sheep, were taken to the hills in spring to make use of upland grazing and preserve the lowlands for hay. Some of the family stayed in the hills with the animals all summer to look after them and milk them and make cheese (Wiliam 1986, 8; Davies 1979, 20). The hafoty (plural hafotai) was the dwelling in the uplands

where they lived during the summer and the hafod (plural hafodydd) was the upland pasture. The home farm in the valley was the hendre (Wiliam 1986, 83; Davies 1979).

The true hafod/hendre system was essentially medieval and went into decline from at least the 16th century (Wiliam 1986, 8; Davies 1979, 18). However Pennant (1883, 270) records the use of hafotai near Cwm Buchan and on Snowdon in the late 18th century, where men harvested hay and tended the herds and women milked the cattle and made butter and cheese. He even dined with a farmer and his family in a hafoty in Cwm Dyli during the hay making (p339). However George Kay in 1794 could find no evidence for the custom in Caernarvonshire (Kay 1794, Caernarvonshire, 17). Hubback (1987, 59) records that in the 18th century the farms in Nant Ffrancon still had hafodydd in the cwms above, and Hyde Hall (1952, 18) notes the use of hafodydd in early 19th century. By that time, although the old buildings may have been used for shelter, most people came back down to the valleys to sleep and did not stay all summer in the hafotai (Davies 1979, 18-19). However it seems possible that a few hafotai were used in the old way into the 19th century.

In the medieval period hafodydd were largely synonymous with ffriddoedd. Although the term ffridd originally referred to woodland or scrub it was largely applied in Wales to heathland and came to mean upland pasture, especially the summer pastures, i.e. hafodydd. The ffriddoedd were often vaccaries, i.e. cattle ranches, and it is not until the 18th century that ffriddoedd were particularly associated with sheep (Longley 2006, 75-6). The terms become more confusing as by the 19th century ffriddoedd were generally considered to be enclosed pasture for sheep below the mountain wall (Firbank 1997), some but not all of which may have been former hafodydd.

Many of the 16th century hafotai became permanent dwellings and the hafodydd were extended further up the hills (Wiliam 1986, 9). Some of the higher hafotai were later adapted as shepherds' huts. This change of use makes the identification of hafotai archaeologically more difficult, but structures originally built as shepherd's huts would usually have been much smaller than true hafotai. A shepherd's hut sheltered a shepherd and his dog for a short period, while a hafoty would have held a family, or part of the family, for the summer. Hafotai were used in relation to milking cattle and would have been on the better upland pastures. The hafod might also have fields for restricting the movement of the cattle or for keeping cattle out of areas of upland hay.

Hafotai might therefore be expected in the better upland areas, but the modern perception of what ground might be suitable for cattle is conditioned by modern breeds and farming practices. During the fieldwork a herd of cattle were being run on the land to the north of Bron Heulog. Their footprints gave a good indication of the areas they frequented and these included many small valleys and hollows up to the mountain wall (NPRN 533633) at about 330m OD. Many of these areas were divided into small fields using crags joined by denuded walls. These walls were much more collapsed and presumably much older than the mountain walls and other field boundaries clearly related to sheep farming. It is therefore suggested that most of the smaller, often irregularly shaped fields found on the uplands were for cattle rather than sheep. It would be important to keep cows near the hafoty to aid in milking and it is likely calves were kept separate from their mothers for part of the day to conserve milk. Probably cattle were rotated around small fields to use the grass efficiently. Fairly low walls, which would be of little defence against sheep, could be used to keep cattle off areas of upland hay. All these issues required the creation of fields of differing sizes.

Such fields were found across the study area including on Moel Ddefaid at about 550m OD (NPRN 534047) (plate 3). The name of the hill (*bald hill of the sheep*) tempts the assumption that only sheep could have grazed up here. But the sheepfolds and walls relating to them are generally much better preserved than these denuded wandering walls and the grassy gullies that these enclose are no steeper than those containing modern cattle hoof prints near Bron Heulog. In some cases walls follow streams high into the hills (e.g. NPRN 533624 and 533704) (plate 4). Parts of these have been maintained and must have been used when sheep dominated the hills but their denuded upper stretches suggest that they were originally much older and probably defined boundaries between farms running cattle. In places the denuded walls were associated with enclosures or pens larger than might be expected for sheep, with the best example being on the south side of Nant y Benglog (NPRN 533554), although it is not impossible that this was a sheepfold.

Some of the earthworks and structures found were probably the remains of hafotai and several could have been medieval. A small building in Nant y Geuallt (NPRN 533501) surrounded by denuded field walls is likely to have been a hafoty, although by the First Edition 25 inch map it is labelled as a sheepfold (plate 5). The building seems to have been a dwelling and probably had a chimney, but its walls still stand up to 1.5m high suggesting a late date, and it is probable that this was used into the 18th century. Waenhir (NPRN 533695), just to the south, may also have started as a hafod with its hafoty, although it clearly developed into a more permanent farmhouse.

Earlier and probably medieval hafotai were also found. A collapsed long hut adjacent to the stream Nant y Gors (NPRN 533525), below Gallt yr Ogof, had an associated sub-circular paddock (plate 6). Another similar site was found to the south-east at a height of 345m OD (NPRN 533507). On the other side of the valley was a much denuded long hut (NPRN 533636) at a height of 310m OD, which must almost certainly be medieval (plate 7). It seemed to be associated with peat cutting in a nearby small marsh (NPRN 533526 and 533637), which could have provided fuel. Another possible long hut (NPRN 533537) lay to the west but this was under a corner of the mountain wall and little survived other than the platform for a building.

Many of these buildings in the uplands seem to have been reused as sheepfolds if the 25 inch maps are to be believed. Some sites (e.g. NPRN 533969) that seem very likely to be medieval longhouses, probably a hafotai, are marked on the map as sheepfolds (plate 8). Two long houses (NPRN 534131 and 534132) are situated east of Llyn Cowlyd and one of these has been entirely rebuilt as a sheepfold, although in this case it is not marked on the map (plate 9).

There is a group of long huts on the slopes of Creigiau Geuallt, above Nant y Geuallt, including NPRN 533969 mentioned above and NPRN 533971, 533974, and 533975 (plates 10-11). This appears to be a group of hafotai that could potentially have been related to the use of the royal ffridd. It is not possible to confirm a medieval date from surface inspection but if proved by excavation to be of a suitable date this could be a site of considerable importance with both archaeological and documentary information. Generally hafotai seem to have been isolated, single buildings, so this group of four close together does indicate different social or economic influences than those determining the location of the other hafotai.

Like the prehistoric sites some of the longhouses were difficult to find. Two longhouses (NPRN 534104 and 534105) recorded in the Caernarvonshire Inventory (RCAHMW 1956, 191) could not be found and had also not been found during a previous GAT projects investigating rural settlement (project codes G1464 and G1466). However some buildings in locations that might suggest that they were hafotai are very well preserved and were clearly used until recently. At the northern end of Creigiau Gleision was a building (NPRN 534051) that if collapsed might have been considered to be a longhouse but survived with gable ends to full height. It has a very large fireplace against one wall, which seems an unlikely feature for a hafoty (plate 12). This may have been related to the small quarry nearby (NPRN 534070), and it is not impossible that the large fireplace was a smithing hearth to make tools and equipment for the quarry. This shows how difficult it is to be sure about the function of some of the small, simple, collapsed structures in the uplands.

The field walls and possible hafotai scattered up to considerable heights across the study area show that the hills were being extensively used for summer grazing. In winter the cattle would have been brought down to the valleys. In the late 18th century most cattle seem to have been kept out in the fields during the winter but improvers disapproved of this practice and cattle were increasingly kept in winter housing (Wiliam 1986, 87-89). Where cattle were brought inside during the winter they were not necessarily brought down to the farmyard but could be kept in field cowsheds, where hay was also stored to feed the cows. In some cases a herdsman lived out with them throughout the winter. These cowhouses or beudy often had a small yard to hold a hay stack and other fodder (Wiliam 1986, 89). Some of these cowsheds were built up on the ffriddoedd to make best use of the upland pasture which was also cut to provide fodder for the winter (Powell 2007, 156). A good example (NPRN 533515) survives, with part of the roof still on, north-east of Dol-llech (plate 13). This has a hay yard with a 2m high wall to keep out sheep and goats and a door directly from the hay yard into the cowhouse for ease of feeding. The hay rack inside the cowhouse still survives. Just below the cowhouse are several short but quite tall sections of wall that appear never to have been part of field walls (NPRN 533771-3) (plate 14). It is likely that these were shelter walls to give the cattle some protection if let out into the field in winter.

Other buildings in these lower fields along the northern side of Nant y Benglog, (e.g. NPRN 533522 and 533514) could well have been cowhouses, especially as the latter is shown on the 25 inch maps as having a yard. As these buildings are shown on the 25 inch maps they were clearly in use until relatively recently, showing that small numbers of cows were kept in the 19th and 20th centuries, despite the concentration on sheep.

A probable cowhouse with sub-circular hay yard (NPRN 533987) was found in Nant y Geuallt, about 170m east of the farm (plate 15). A fairly well-preserved building near Gelli (NPRN 533544) and immediately adjacent to the old turnpike road, may have been a late cowhouse, although this lacks many visible internal features, and was built in the early 20th century as it is not shown on the 1889 25 inch map. The remains of a similar but much more collapsed structure (NPRN 533540) could also have originally have been a cowhouse, although it is marked as a sheepfold on the 1889 25 inch map. The building was constructed over and presumably built from the remains of an earlier site (NPRN 533565). Identifying the difference from surface remains between a

cowhouse and a hafoty when they are completely collapsed, as in this case, is difficult and some sites recorded as hafotai or longhouses could have been cowhouses, or indeed merely sheepfolds.

Sheep farming

In the uplands in the medieval period cattle were the main livestock but sheep were also present. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to when sheep became more important to upland farms. Wiliam (1986, 5) states that from the 16th century sheep “were the mainstay of the hill farming economy, outnumbering cattle by five to two”, but Powell (2007, 156) argues that while there were a significant number of sheep kept in the 17th century in Snowdonia they were a much lower proportion of the value of each farm than the cattle. There is agreement that sheep farming increase in scale on the uplands by the 18th century and after that cattle were largely restricted to the lowlands and sheep dominated on the hills (Wiliam 1986, 82; Powell 2007, 157). This change from cattle to sheep resulted in a considerable change in how the uplands were used. It required the use of different types of structures and in particular the construction of new field walls.

Sheep were probably allowed to wander more freely than cattle and the main division on the sheep farm is between the lower, improved pasture and the sheep walk on the mountains. Although the ewes were brought down for lambing the sheep were generally kept on the mountain for much of the year, allowing the lower fields to be used for hay. To achieve this a high wall was needed along the upper edge of the improved fields and this formed the mountain wall (plate 16). Sheep would be herded through the wall using sheep-creeps which were then blocked with small stones to prevent them from returning (Bowen 2009, 50) (plate 17). This wall is often still maintained or replaced by fencing as its function has not changed since it was built. As much of the survey area was within the Penrhyn Estate many of the present upstanding walls would have been built by the estate in the 18th or 19th centuries. Lord Penrhyn had a specific standard for walls built on his estate and they always had to be 5ft 9 inches high (Hubback 1987, 64, 78). His land agent Benjamin Wyatt II was enthusiastic about enclosing the mountain and put many quarry men to work draining and enclosing mountain and bogland during the depression caused by the Napoleonic Wars (Jones 1981, 88). Most of the walls can only be dated in a general way but the wall (NPRN 533587) (plate 18) built along the line of Lord Penrhyn’s road up Nant y Benglog must have been built after the turnpike road replaced the earlier route in 1805. This wall was definitely up to the standard, although it is now completely removed in places, and must have kept the sheep out of the marshes in the valley bottom. It is built in a similar style to many of the mountain walls and possibly many of these walls were built or rebuilt in the early 19th century.

The degree of preservation the field boundaries recorded in the survey suggests that the more casual wandering walls between crags and enclosing small valleys went out of use as sheep farming intensified and the land below the mountain wall was divided into large regular fields, most of which are still in use. In some places the building of these new walls explains the denuded state of the earlier walls, as they were an obvious source of stone.

Sheepfolds of many sorts were recorded during the survey. Some are very simple enclosures, often circular and these are mainly for shelter (Youatt 1837b, 28). Some could be of considerable age and related to sheep farming before its later expansion. A sub-circular enclosure in Nant y Benglog (NPRN 533534) was very denuded and overgrown, suggesting considerable age, and had only a very narrow entrance, so must have been for sheep or goats. It is possible that these small, denuded folds were medieval in date but even with excavation that would probably be difficult to prove. Some enclosures near the north-east end of Llyn Cowlyd were so denuded and slight that it is possible that they were medieval, or in some cases even earlier. A small pen or shelter (NPRN 534053) and a fairly small sub-circular enclosure (NPRN 534055) are suggestive of sheep farming but these and other collapsed field walls in the area could have been associated with cattle rearing (plate 19). A teardrop shaped enclosure with what may have been a shepherd’s shelter (NPRN 534059 and 534060) and a more conventional sheepfold (NPRN 534061) showed that sheep farming had been carried out close to the lake shore.

More complex folds were for gathering and sorting the sheep and were often used for shearing. Some of these could be at a fairly considerable height in the hills; NPRN 533596 is at about 460m OD and has several larger enclosures around a fold with 4 pens (plate 20). Within one of the enclosures are the remains of a long hut (NPRN 533502) and the pens are probably built over an earlier fold (NPRN 533597), showing that these developed from earlier structures, possibly changing their functions fairly gradually. Another possible long hut (NPRN 533599) lay just to the south-east, surrounded by denuded, wandering walls. It is impossible to say from the surface remains whether either of these sites was in origin medieval or used entirely in the early post medieval period. They were, however, clearly superseded by structures relating to intensive sheep farming.

A sheepfold that, although not currently in use, has remained well preserved was found near the north-eastern end of Llyn Cowlyd (NPRN 534050) (plate 21). Different phases of its construction were visible in the different wall styles and it was associated with short stretches of walling that may have been used to funnel sheep in towards the fold but seemed more useful as shelter walls. Sheep were usually washed prior to shearing, making the shearing easier and the wool of higher value, so many sheepfolds were located by streams and had specific folds to hold the sheep before they were driven through the stream to wash them. In most cases the stream required damming to make it deep enough to provide a wash pool. Most of the dams were very temporary and demolished immediately after use (Ruck 1961, 51), but some can still be seen. A washpool (NPRN 534021) was recorded in Nant Tal y Waen near a sheepfold. The stone and earth dam still survives (plate 22).

A considerable number of small folds, pens or shelters were found during the survey, often sheltered on the eastern side of a boulder or rock outcrop. Some were probably shelter folds like the larger simple folds but some may have been used for specific purposes. These pens are often little more than a clearance in an area of boulders with the stones heaped up to form a crude wall. Some are more carefully constructed and might be triangular or rectangular, often using a crag as one side of the structure. Some are so small that they could only accommodate a couple of sheep and these might be more specifically to shelter lambs or individual injured animals, or to pen a ewe and lamb together, though it is often difficult to distinguish these from partly collapsed roofed shelters for shepherds. Other uses are also a possibility and some small pen-like structures were built as fox traps.

Many folds contained fox traps (*corlan cadno* in Welsh (Arwel Roberts pers. com.), but these are rarely recognised as such. One reason for the lack of recognition is that they are often marked by the walls being topped with horizontal slabs projecting into the interior and preventing the fox jumping out. It is rare that a site is sufficiently well preserved to retain these slabs. A fox trap (PRN 22572) has been identified just beyond the study area near Ffynnon Llugwy. This was a small circular fold with overhanging walls. A dead sheep would have been placed inside and the fox would jump in and be trapped. A circular fold (NPRN 534120) found in the study area at the northern foot of Crimpiau might have been a fox trap. It had an internal diameter of only about 3m and the walls survived up to 1m high but must originally have been much taller. There is no obvious entrance but in its collapsed form the absence of an entrance was difficult to prove. The incomplete nature of this and other sites makes it very difficult to prove whether they were fox traps or not and it is likely that some of the small collapsed circular 'folds' or 'shelters' recorded during the survey were fox traps.

Many of the small shelters and pens may not have been built for sheep. Some could have been for geese which were often kept on the uplands to eat the water snails that act as intermediary hosts to the liver fluke that could be so damaging to livestock (Wiliam 1986, 32). A slab-built structure (NPRN 408375) built against the farmstead at Geuallt may have been a goose pen or a dog kennel (plate 23).

Goats were also an important part of the upland economy, especially prior to the late 18th century (Aikin 1797, 152; Hutton 1803, 138; Kay 1794, Caernarvonshire, 9). As well as supplying milk, goats were useful because they ate the grass on dangerous ledges thus reducing the temptation to sheep and cattle (Hubback 1987, 78). Into the 19th century goats seem to have been largely feral and were exploited for milk without being specifically managed by the farmer. This led to the development of a very specific type of structure identified by Gwenno Caffell (Caffell 1988). These consist of a small pen with a roofed structure on one end resembling a miniature chambered tomb. They were known as 'cwt myn' (kid huts) and were used to milk feral goats that wandered freely and were wary of humans. The goats leave their new-born kids to go and feed. The farmer, on finding a goat kid, transfers it to the small chamber, where it cannot escape. The mother on returning and searching for her kid would enter the outer pen but be unable to reach the kid. The farmer would block the entrance to the enclosure, led to kid out to take half the milk then milk the goat himself. Several kids might be kept in the cwt so several goats would be attracted for milking at once. The original site identified by Caffell is in Nant y Benglog and is still well preserved (NPRN 534005) (plate 24). Two other cytiau myn (NPRN 533968 and 533990) were also identified. These were fairly close together in the upper Nant Geuallt valley.

Other features seem to be in locations that only goats could reach. A small pen inside a larger D-shaped enclosure above Capel Curig can only be reached by scrambling over crags (NPRN 533635). It is perched on a ledge overlooking the valley below and its location makes it impossible to have been used for cattle and unlikely to have been for sheep. It is possible that the site was a larger version of the cwt myn and was used for milking goats.

Shepherds often had to stay up on the hills with their sheep. Hill sheep learn their own territory (cynefin) and teach it to their lambs, if new sheep are brought in they must be taught their cynefin by close shepherding

including keeping them in folds on the hill at night. When sheep farming was expanding in the late 18th century this must have been a common requirement and many of the folds, especially those with shepherd's huts, were probably used for only a short duration at this period. Shepherds also needed shelter during the day from bad weather and might have needed to spend a night on the hills for other reasons. It is therefore usual to find shepherds' huts on the hills. These huts are normally small, enough for one man and his dog, with slab roofs, yet no huts of this form were specifically identified. It is probable that some of the small collapsed structures were roofed huts, rather than open sheep shelters, but it is also likely that the hafotai and some of the upland dwellings were used by shepherds once they were no longer needed for their original function.

Dwellings

Dwellings were built beside the road through Nant y Benglog certainly from the early 19th century when is George Burrows recorded meeting children living in a poor hovel at Helyg in Nant y Benglog (Borrow 1919, 179). Of the houses that are occupied there today Dol-llech (NPRN 534096) and Bron Heulog (NPRN 411443) are shown on the 1889 25 inch map, while Haulfryn (NPRN 534148) is a much more recent construction. Tal y Waen (NPRN 534015) (plate 25) was built further from the road, and is probably an old site, perhaps a hafoty converted to a permanent dwelling. Apart from this area there were few permanent dwellings within the study area; the hafotai and other upland buildings were dwellings but only for part of the year. However it appears that the small valley of Nant y Geuallt was permanently occupied, possibly from the 16th century. Davies (1979, 26-7) notes that a probably 16th century lease describes the "frith of Bryntirgh" (Bryn Twrch) as containing "4 a. arable, 40 a. moorish ground and meadow, 30 a. woodland, with the commodity of the mountains within the bounds of the said ffrith". It also had one dwelling house and five sheds for cattle. The ruins of the farmstead (NPRN 408375) still remain (plate 26) and there is also probably the remains of a cow shed (NPRN 533987). Whether these are on the footprints of the 16th century buildings is unknown but seems probable. The presence of arable land suggests that this was a permanent farmstead.

The farm of Waenhir (NPRN 533695), on the other side of Nant y Geuallt, while probably originating as a hafoty, was clearly a permanent farm in more recent centuries (plate 27). It is surrounded by small fields and has tracks running to it from Capel Curig (NPRN 533676 and 533696).

Peat cutting

While wood was the main fuel in the medieval period in north Wales by the 16th century woodland clearance was extensive and from then on peat became more important, until, in the uplands it was a vital fuel source (Owen 1969; Owen 1975). Every farm would have had access to a turbarry but these are not necessarily easy to identify on the ground as erosion conceals and disguises them on the hills and where they were situated in lowland marshes they have often been removed by agricultural improvements (Owen 1969, 124). Older peat cuttings in blanket bogs would presumably be obscured by peat regrowth making early turbarries hard to locate on the ground. When the peat cuttings themselves are invisible the activity can often be identified by associated features. Although initially dried on the edge of the cutting, peats were often stacked near or within the marsh to dry, and abandoned peat stacks appearing as mounds are common (Silvester 2003, 131). In some cases stone platforms were built for the peat stacks (Wiliam 1986, 24) and these can be often seen as elongated oval structures with flat tops or as rectangular platforms on the edge of marshes, and are known as peat stools or stands (Silvester 2003, 131). In the study area only one peat stand was recognised but there were a large number of peat stacks or mounds (plate 28). The way that these were formed can be seen at one near Bryn Tyrch Uchaf (NPRN 533737), where some of the last peats stacked there have been left and are slowly crumbling away. This demonstrates use well into the 20th century, and it is likely that earlier peat stacks are not visible as they would become over grown or cut away by later peat cutting. The presence of peat cuttings visible on 1940s aerial photographs (AP 3G/TUD/UK/35 5130-3 10/05/1946) that are now just represented by mounds suggests that most of the visible sites were used in the 20th century and earlier cuttings are likely to be only identifiable from tithe maps and other documentary evidence. However it is probable that areas with later peat cutting had been used over a long period of time as peat cuttings could recover and, under the right conditions could be recut repeatedly (Hyde Hall 1952, 33).

There are very extensive areas of peat cutting, covering about 0.7sq km, in the base of Nant y Benglog with 58 peat stacks and other associated sites. This appears to represent peat cutting on an almost industrial scale using the former turnpike as an extraction route. In contrast most houses seemed to have a small peat bog nearby that they exploited. There is a bog with a couple of peat stacks south-east of Bron Heulog, a fairly extensive area of bog with peat stacks to the east of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf, and peat stacks to the north-east of Waenhir. Most convincing as an early turbarry was an area of bog with two peat stacks (NPRN 533526 and 533637) in the hills north-east of Bron Heulog (plate 29). This was very isolated from more recent settlement but was not far from a

probable medieval long house or hafoty (NPRN 533636). The fact that these mounds had the same vegetation growing on them as around them, unlike most of the peat stacks, may indicate their greater age.

Industrial

Several small quarries were found, often close to the buildings that they must have supplied stone for. There is a small quarry east of Bron Heulog (NPRN 533626), that presumably supplied stone for that building or for others in the area (plate 30). Two small quarries (NPRN 533725 and 533729), were found on Y Picin, adjacent to Capel Curig, and an obvious source of stone for the village. The first of these had no sign of drill holes for blasting and some hints of fire setting being used to break up rock, so it is possible that this is an early quarry. However some small quarries were very isolated. It was hard to understand what the small quarry (NPRN 534070) on the north-east end of Creigiau Gleision could have been used for, as it is distant from any buildings (except a small structure that may be related to the quarry itself) and access would have been very difficult (plate 31). A quarry (NPRN 534064) further down the hill could have been used to supply stone and gravel for the construction of the second Llyn Cowlyd dam in the 1920s, as it does not appear on maps before that date. There was also a small slate quarry (NPRN 534040) in Nant yr Geuallt, but there was a packhorse trail down the valley to move the slates. The slate quarry (NPRN 534121) about 20m up a steep slope at the northern foot of Crimpiau or Clogwyn Mawr would also have been difficult to access (plate 32).

The Tal y Llyn Slate Quarry (NPRN 533923) was on a larger scale, although nothing compared to the main slate quarries in Llanberis and Blaenau Ffestiniog. A feature that had been identified as the Cynllyd Slate Quarry (NPRN 533509) appeared to be entirely natural when inspected on the ground.

The precise location of a very small mine known as Gallt y Pryfed Mine (NPRN 533511) was discovered above Llyn Bychan. It had been recorded on the HER with a very generalised grid reference. A short vein of mineral had been mined here but production must have been small. The real mining area was at the eastern end of the survey area, which was dominated by lead mines. The Bodgynydd Lake Lead Mines (NPRN 33762) and Ffrith Tal y Llyn/ Bwlch y Groes Mines (NPRN 33795 and 534095) have numerous shafts, levels and spoil heaps surviving, forming a complex industrial landscape (plates 33 and 34). The dressing floor (NPRN 533510) of the Willoughby Mine was also within the survey area and this has the wheelpit for a water wheel still surviving (plate 35). Although some of the individual features in these areas were recorded the present project could not record the surviving features of these complex sites in adequate detail and comment on their preservation and threats. Detailed topographic survey and photographic recording would be very valuable in these areas. The documentary research published by Bennett and Vernon (1995) and the 25 inch maps would assist in the accurate identification and dating of the physical remains on the ground.

Commemorative

There are two rock cannon (NPRN 534074 and 534075) located above Bryn Twrch. These were located by GR Jones and would not have been found for this project without his book (Jones 2002). One has 57 holes, some joined by shallow channels (plate 36) and the other has just 3 holes, but also 3 uncompleted holes (Jones 2002, 88-9). Rock cannon generally date to the 19th or early 20th century and were made by hand boring holes vertically into a flat rock outcrop or large boulder. The holes would be charged with black powder and a fuse running from it was used to ignite the power. The more complex examples had shallow channels running between the holes to hold black powder acting as a fuse, allowing the charges to be ignited in sequence. Igniting the powder caused the cannon to make loud retorts similar to using genuine cannon for gun salutes. The rock cannon were used for all types of celebrations including weddings, royal visits, jubilees and the coming of age of the sons of the local gentry (Jones 2002). The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald reported the use of this particular rock cannon at Capel Curig in 1863 when the landlady of the Capel Curig Hotel (now Bryn Twrch Hotel) held a special dinner for the poor people of the area to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandria of Denmark and also perhaps to advertise her “spacious and antiquated hotel” (Jones 2002, 22).

Civil

The parish boundaries running through the survey area are now marked by standard post and wire fences, but some of these were preceded by iron fences with substantial iron straining posts with ratchets to tighten the wire. Some of these still survive. Before this formal marking of the boundaries they appear to have been largely indicated by natural stones. The Llanllechid tithe map of 1840 names several stones; one of which “Maen Trichwmwd” (NPRN 534106) marked the meeting of three parishes or cymydau. It was expected that these stones would have been placed or altered by man in some way but inspection on the ground showed that they were natural boulders that happened to lie close to the line of the boundary. Maen Sigl (NPRN 534091) is fairly distinctive but others (NPRN 534089 and 533538), including “Maen Trichwmwd”, are not very impressive. To

the west of Bwlch Cowlyd the boundary is marked by a stone called “Cist Faen” (NPRN 534103) after the burial cairn and cist just adjacent. A flat stone, probably from the cist, may have been set upright as the marker but is now horizontal and used to support an iron fence post. Although these were marked on the tithe map it is likely that local people remembered their significance by “beating the bounds” of the parish, i.e. ceremonially processing along the boundaries so features such as these named boundary stones could be pointed out to all.

Elsewhere the parish boundary was marked by a bank. North-west of Llyn Bodgynydd a substantial earthen bank (NPRN 533618), 4m wide and 1m high, with mature birches growing on it, once marked the parish boundary. The bank is shown on the 1889 25 inch map as the boundary but by 1913 the boundary had been regularised and had moved a few metres to follow a fence line, and the bank has since been largely destroyed.

Transport

As well as the roads in the valleys routes through the hills using upland passes were important, and probably of considerable age. The route from Capel Curig running past Llyn Cowlyd into the Conwy Valley is indicated by RCAHMW (1956, lxxv) as a major packhorse trail and is likely to have been used at least from the medieval period (NPRN 533602 and 534090). This route is marked as “Hen Ffordd” (old road) on the 1840 Llanllechid tithe map. It is likely that the footpath (NPRN 533644) from Capel Curig past Llyn Crafnant performed a similar function, though it must also have been used to access the settlements in Nant y Geuallt and to carry stones from the small quarry. There were also minor routes, such as the track from Bwlch Cowlyd down to Nant y Benglog at Helyg, still followed by a footpath today, and the route up Cefn y Capel (NPRN 533549) no doubt long used by shepherds before the walkers started to follow it. There were also routes across the fields and pasture marked by small footbridges across streams, such as NPRN 533519 and NPRN 533523.

Although it has been proposed that a Roman road may have run through Nant y Benglog (Waddelove 1999) there is no evidence for this and the main transport routes were built from 18th century onwards, although there would certainly have been packhorse and drove routes through Nant y Benglog well before that date. A road was first made up Nant Ffrancon and Nant y Benglog by Richard Pennant (Lord Penrhyn) in 1791 (RCHAMW 1956, lxxvi). Its design and construction was overseen by Benjamin Wyatt II, who had some experience of road construction in his native Staffordshire (Jones 1981, 89-90).

The remains of Lord Penrhyn’s road are now quite subtle but the RCAHMW (1956, lxxvi) identified it as running along the line later taken by a prominent field wall (NPRN 533587) along the southern edge of a large bog in the valley bottom. The wall is built on the northern side of a 3m wide level terrace, with stone revetment in places along its northern side (plate 37) and small borrow pits at intervals along its southern side. This terrace is the remains of the road (NPRN 534077). Further evidence is provided by a well-built bridge over a stream (NPRN 533586); this is 5m wide and clearly much more substantial than needed by livestock (plate 38). At the western end of the survey area the road must have turned north to avoid the steep ground and boulders at the foot of Gallt yr Ogof, and a better maintained wall follows its line. To the east the road can be followed past a sheepfold (NPRN 533539), where it is indicated by a straight ditch but largely disturbed by a modern track to the sheepfold. The road may then have followed the route taken by the later turnpike road until, towards the southern edge of the study area, it takes a more direct route through rocky ground and can be seen on aerial photographs although it is difficult to locate on the ground (NPRN 533784). This section is shown as a track on the First Edition 25 inch County Series map. This is, however, the only part of its route indicated on the map. Also close to this section are two possible borrow pits (NPRN 533569 and 533570), which may have been related to its construction.

The present track along the south side of Nant y Benglog is the turnpike road built in 1805, which took a much more direct route than Lord Penrhyn’s road (RCAHMW 1956, lxxvi). Hyde Hall (1952, 38, 100) writing in the early 19th century says that the turnpike followed Lord Penrhyn’s road in Nant y Benglog but that seems not to have been the case, except in very general terms, perhaps the earlier road was already largely overgrown when Hyde Hall passed in 1809. Lord Penrhyn was also behind the Capel Curig Turnpike Trust established by an Act of 1802 (Hubback 1987, 71). The turnpike road was opened to coach traffic by 1805 (Quartermaine *et al* 2003, 10), but was still not adequate for the traffic now using the route and in 1810 Thomas Telford reported on solutions for improving the whole route from Shrewsbury to Holyhead (Quartermaine *et al* 2003, 12). A new turnpike trust was set up in 1818, with Telford as engineer, and the much improved new road was open in 1819 (Hubback 1987, 73; Quartermaine *et al* 2003, 17). The road formed part of Telford’s London to Holyhead road linking Ireland, then ruled directly from Westminster, to the capital. The road was designed for mail and stage coaches but was superseded by 1850 by the railways (Quartermaine *et al* 2003)

The first turnpike road (NPRN 533920) is still clearly visible, although its surface has been altered and improved as a farm track and footpath (plate 39). It runs on an 11m wide and 1.5m high causeway in order to raise it above the blanket bogs in the bottom of Nant y Benglog. The top of the causeway is about 4m wide, presumably the original width of the road. The causeway is in places revetted with dry-stone masonry and is generally well preserved. A fairly sophisticated drainage system is mostly intact, with a ditch alongside the upper side of the road diverting streams and other runoff into a series of well-constructed stone-built culverts (NPRNs 533848, 533851). Strung along the road on the uphill side are borrow pits. Most must have been dug for glacial clays and gravels but some were for obtaining rock. NPRN 533572 is clearly a quarry, rather than a borrow pit as such, and drill holes show where rock was blasted away from the face. However its location makes it very likely to have been for stone to pave or revet the road. Rock was obtained in more casual ways as demonstrated by a natural boulder not far from the road that has a blasted surface with a drill hole showing where stone was removed, again probably for the road (NPRN 533571).

Telford's road (NPRN 534094, part of NPRN 402349), was deliberately built on a different line to the earlier turnpike, avoiding the wet valley bottom (Quartermaine *et al* 2003, 29). The road has been largely rebuilt in modern times but Quartermaine *et al* (2003, 33, 165) found that some of the original revetment walling remains along with depots, small lay-bys for the storage of road maintenance materials (plate 40). There are two milestones surviving in the study area, both grade II listed buildings (NPRN 534083 and 534084) and also some of the culverts taking streams under the road appear to be original (NPRN 533756 and 533759). Two road bridges in the study area may have had their upper parts rebuilt but their lower parts appear to be original and as built by Telford (NPRN 534143 and 534149) (plate 41).

Water Supply and Drainage

Drainage of the agricultural sort was much needed in Nant y Benglog but many of the drains that cut through the bogs appear to be later 20th century in date. The farmers made use of the run-off of water from their land and used the water to power machinery. Hyde Hall (1952, p100-101) records in the early 19th century that a leat from the Llugwy carried water to the Capel Curig Inn (Plas y Brenin) to turn a spit. The 25 inch maps show an aqueduct next to Dol-Ilech and on the hillside above there is a small pond, the dam of which is still just visible (NPRN 533764). As the aqueduct does not seem to have run to the farm buildings it is unclear if it was used to carry water to drive machinery, but the presence of the header pond certainly suggests this. A pond (NPRN 534025) shown on the 1889 first edition 25 inch map is clearly labelled as a "mill dam" in subsequent maps. A sluice marked on the maps just behind the Tal y Waen farmhouse must indicate where water entered the building to power a waterwheel, possibly for milling corn, but it alternatively could have been a gorse mill for chopping gorse for animal feed.

On a larger scale leats (NPRN 533897, 533898 and 533899) were built in the early 20th century to carry water into Llyn Cowlyd (plate 42). They were carefully designed to collect water from the streams that flowed down the other side of the watershed to those which flowed naturally into the reservoir, so significantly increasing its catchment. A fairly small dam was built in 1892-3 to convert Llyn Cowlyd into a reservoir to supply water to Conwy and Colwyn Bay (Ellis 2013, 40). From about 1907 the water from Llyn Cowlyd was shared with the Aluminium Corporation Ltd of Dolgarrog. Initially water was taken from the Afon Ddu by a leat to supply the hydro-electric station powering the aluminium works. In the early 1920s the leat was superseded by a pipeline built between Llyn Cowlyd and the hydro-electric station (Ellis 2013, 90; Gwyn and Neville 2006). The increased water use required the construction of a new larger dam to extend the reservoir. The dam was built between 1917 and 1921 (Ellis 2013, 136). To supply more water to Llyn Cowlyd the Aluminium Corporation Ltd bought land to the south of the lake in the catchment area of the Afon Llugwy, and constructed the leats, which feed into the southern end of Llyn Cowlyd through a gorge. The leats formed an important part of this system to supply both drinking water and power, both of which functions the system still fulfils.

Water provided an important energy source for the mines in the eastern part of the study area. Llyn Bodgynydd and Llyn Bodgynydd Bach (NPRN 533508) were dammed to provide this power and leats carried the water to the mine workings to power waterwheels and later electricity generating turbines. A leat (NPRN 533610) running from the base of the Llyn Bodgynydd dam ran past the southern side of Llyn Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir then east alongside the road to eventually reach Llyn Sarnau Bach to help power the Ffridd Mine (Dutton *et al* 1995, fig III). A leat from Llyn Bodgynydd Bach took several forms. Initially it ran north to the dressing floor (NPRN 533510) of the Willoughby Mine, where it turned a waterwheel. Soon after 1901 it was extended to run via a leat, aqueduct and water pipe to an electricity generating station on the shore of Llyn Geirionydd built to light the Pandora Pontiflex Level and to run electric rock drills (Dutton *et al* 1995, 5; Bennett and Vernon 1995, Fig 15). Much of the leat within the survey area has not survived as it appears to have been a timber or cast iron channel, but the bank and piers that supported it were found (NPRN 533604).

The use of electricity in the mines so early in the 20th century shows that they were familiar with and willing to invest in the latest technology.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND COMPARISONS TO OTHER SURVEY AREAS

This is clearly an area rich in archaeology. The number of prehistoric sites is surprisingly low but there are a considerable number of probable medieval longhuts, which may have been hafotai. These are associated with numerous, low, denuded walls that cover the area, often enclosing small valleys and gullies. It is suggested that these are the remains of a largely cattle orientated economy, although some possible sheepfolds seem potentially early enough to be part of the same system, and sheep and goats would have been included in the livestock. These earlier field systems were overlaid by larger, more regular fields built in the 18th and early 19th centuries, as sheep farming became more dominant. These are associated with a range of sheepfolds, often reusing earlier sites, and other smaller structures, including ones for goats. Cattle, however, continued to be kept and several buildings recorded were probably cowhouses to shelter them during the winter. Traces of peat cutting are very common in this area. Although most of those visible are probably fairly late, even dating to the mid-20th century, peat cutting must have taken place in the same areas throughout the post-medieval period and possibly before.

Small scale quarrying was found in several places but the industrial activity concentrated in the eastern part of the survey area and is dominated by the generally well preserved remains of lead mining. Transport routes running through the area were investigated, including footpaths and packhorse routes and the roads in the valley bottom. New features along these routes were recorded, particularly the identification of features associated with the 18th century road pre-dating the turnpike roads.

The survey has added 572 new sites to the record and has clarified many of the previously known sites. The value of these upland surveys has long been demonstrated. The approach is particularly valuable in obtaining a view over the entire landscape of an area at a level detailed enough to identify small and subtle features. Changes of use, land management and even social developments can be tracked in a way not possible for site centred projects.

In comparison to previous Upland Surveys in north-west Wales (Hayman and Horton 2010, 2011; Schofield 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b, 2012a, 2012b) the present survey has located a large number of sites, most of them new. Only the Arenig Fawr survey (Hayman and Horton 2010) recorded more sites and this covered a much larger area. The large number of sites is mainly due to the inclusion within the survey area of the upland valley of Nant y Benglog, which meant that permanent farms and related features were included as well as different phases of roads through the valley. The large number of sites associated with peat cutting in the area was also a factor. It is however surprising that the present study found more sites than were recorded above Penmaenmawr and Rowen (Schofield 2004), an area especially rich in monuments (510 pre-existing and new sites recorded). The types of sites found in all the surveys are generally similar, with the highest proportion of sites being post medieval. Like the present survey most of the surveys reported relatively few prehistoric sites, the exception being the Eastern Snowdonia (North) area (Schofield 2004) above Penmaenmawr and Rowen. In particular the scarcity of burnt mounds is interesting. None were identified in the present survey nor in several of the other survey areas. Many burnt mounds were already known in the Eastern Snowdonia (North) area, and several were identified in the Snowdonia North-West area (Schofield 2008b), near Llanberis. Two were found in the Nantlle to Beddgelert area (Schofield 2006) and a single possible example in the Eastern Snowdonia (Central) area (Schofield 2005). This suggests that the distribution of burnt mounds could be more uneven than might have been expected, and that reasons for this would be worth exploring.

Evidence of hafotai and summer transhumance, as well as sheepfolds and other features relating to later intensive sheep farming, are found across the survey areas, although there are local variations. There are few areas of Snowdonia that do not have some quarrying and mining and the present study area was no exception, although most of the quarrying was small scale and the study area covered only the edge of an extensive area of mining. None of the other surveys in north-west Wales have identified rock cannon, despite some having quarries in or near the areas, but this is not surprising as rock cannon can be difficult to spot without local knowledge.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for scheduling are given separately on the appropriate forms, but much further work could be carried out in this area. The number of bogs represents a wealth of palaeoenvironmental evidence. Many of the bogs are close to areas of human activity, and particularly the bogs in Nant y Geuallt, which has a clear medieval history, would be well worth sampling and studying for pollen and other remains. The extent of peat cutting in the base of Nant y Benglog may indicate that the pollen record here could be very truncated. However small bogs close to human activity such as the one north-east of Bron Heulog near the long hut (NPRN 533636) may have more potential, although there has clearly been some peat cutting in this area as well.

Many of the sheepfolds and even some of the denuded walls are shown on the OS digital mapping but some of the longhuts would be well worth surveying. Much more detailed archaeological surveys of these sites would be valuable, especially those in Nant y Geuallt (NPRN 533969, 533971, 533974 and 533975). This survey could be extended to include field walls in the area to establish which might be related to medieval activity. An even more extensive survey could explore evidence for the changes from the medieval into the post medieval period. The original location of the 16th century settlement might be discovered and how it related to the later Geuallt farmhouse (NPRN 408375). Excavation would be necessary to clarify the dating of many features but a detailed survey showing how field walls relate to each other and how the field systems have developed could provide a strong framework for understanding the history of this small but interesting valley.

Peat cutting was clearly an important part of the economy. The extensive turbary in the base of Nant y Benglog would benefit from further research. There may be archival records of the development, use and yields of the turbary.

Although the lead mining areas are fairly well understood there is much that still could be discovered. An archaeological assessment was carried out on areas to the north and east in advance of forestry (Dutton *et al* 1995) but little of the present survey area was included. Despite the documentary and cartographic information for this area a topographic survey would reveal many subtle features and aid in their interpretation. It would clarify chronological issues and compliment the documentary research published by Bennett and Vernon (1995).

The roads through Nant y Benglog have been a feature of particular interest in this survey area. Telford's Holyhead Road has already been surveyed in detail (Quartermaine *et al* 2003) but its earliest predecessor was not even marked on the HER or NMR. This survey has shown that there are considerable remains of Lord Penrhyn's late 18th century road (NPRN 534077) still preserved and visible. A detailed survey of its route would enable specific features, such as borrow pits to be defined and its full route established. This road was an important part of Richard Pennant's plans for his estate and links the development of the Penrhyn Quarry with early tourism in North Wales. It deserves to be more widely known to both archaeologists and the general public.

The first turnpike road (NPRN 533920) is also a well preserved example of its kind. Unlike many turnpike roads it has not been built-over by a modern road, so features such as culverts survive. The group value of all three phases demonstrating the development of the road system is particularly high.

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11. APPENDIX I: SUMMARY LIST OF SITES

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
33762	Bodgynydd Lake Lead Mines	SH76555954	Lead Mine	Post Medieval	260
33784	Foel Ddu/Willoughby/Pandora Mine	SH76706010	Lead mine	Post Medieval	240
33795	Ffrith Talyllyn Mine	SH76305975	Mine	Post Medieval	240
86299	Bronheulog, Garden, Capel Curig	SH7201958829	Garden	Post Medieval?	220
303017	Cairn, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71536086	Cairn	Bronze Age	415
303019	Hut Circle, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71516092	Hut Circle	Iron Age/ Romano-British	428
303061	House Platforms, Llyn Crafnant	SH73776008	Platform house	Early Medieval	255
401445	Sheepfold, NW of Capel Curig	SH70725958	Sheep fold	Post medieval	250
408375	Geuallt Farmstead, Nant y Geuallt	SH73335878	Farmstead	Post medieval	270
411443	Bronheulog	SH7199058839	House	Post Medieval	220
533501	Hafod/sheepfold, Nant y Geuallt	SH73755872	Building	Post medieval	292
533502	Long hut, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71576125	Long hut	Medieval?	468
533503	Hut Circle, W of Crimpiau	SH72205917	Hut Circle	Iron Age/ Romano-British	323
533504	Hut Circle, W of Crimpiau	SH72605946	Hut Circle	Iron Age/Post medieval?	361
533505	Fort, Old Road and Milestone, Nant y Fors	SH69905890	Unknown	Unknown	300
533506	Cairn, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71516129	Cairn	Bronze Age?	495
533507	Long hut and enclosure, Nant y Benglog	SH69955855	Long hut	Medieval?	345
533508	Llyn Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76505964	Reservoir	Post medieval	245
533509	Slate Quarry, Cynllyd	SH75126011	Quarry	Post medieval	316
533510	Dressing floor, Willoughby/Pandora Mine	SH7655059861	Dressing floor	Post medieval	225
533511	Gallt y Pryfed Mine	SH75115940	Mine	Post medieval	279
533512	Sheepfold 6 N of Waenhir	SH73665888	Sheep fold	Post medieval	279
533513	Sheepfold NE of Waenhir	SH73915921	Sheep fold	Post medieval	345
533514	Sheepfold/barn, NW of Dol-llech	SH70895960	Sheep fold	Post medieval	271
533515	Cowhouse and enclosure NE of Dol-llech	SH71435948	Cowhouse	Post medieval	288
533516	Sheepfold 1 NE of Dol-llech	SH71505956	Sheep fold	Post medieval	316
533517	Sheepfold 1 N of Dol-llech	SH71125985	Sheep fold	Post medieval	322
533518	Sheepfold 2 N of Dol-llech	SH71225985	Sheep fold	Post medieval	330
533519	Footbridge NW of Dol-llech	SH70915994	Footbridge	Post medieval	324
533520	Sheepfold NE of Bron Heulog	SH72535955	Sheep fold	Post medieval	372
533521	Sheepfold 2 NE of Bron Heulog	SH72285914	Sheep fold	Post medieval	285

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533522	Building N of Dol-llech	SH71155948	Building	Post medieval	270
533523	Footbridge E of Bron Heulog	SH72275886	Footbridge	Post medieval	225
533524	Sheepfold/Ruined Building N of Bron Heulog	SH72025902	Sheep fold	Post medieval	275
533525	Long hut and enclosure, Nant y Gors	SH69475899	Long hut	Medieval?	303
533526	Peat stack, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72475931	Peat stack	Medieval?	320
533527	Sheepfold, E of Waenhir	SH73875815	Sheep fold	Post medieval	290
533528	Sheepfold, NE of Waenhir	SH74235880	Sheep fold	Post medieval	367
533529	Sheepfold, NE of Waenhir	SH74105917	Sheep fold	Post medieval	380
533530	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75175999	Wall	Post medieval	285
533531	Boulder streams, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71516104	Natural feature	General	452
533532	Sheepfold, Nant y Benglog	SH69815900	Sheep fold	Post medieval	295
533533	Relict field boundaries?, Nant y Benglog	SH70435875	Field system	Unknown	340
533534	Oval enclosure, NW of Dol-llech	SH70755970	Enclosure	Medieval?	268
533535	Relict field system?, N of Dol-llech	SH70815987	Field system	Medieval?	300
533536	Relict field system?, N of Dol-llech	SH71125987	Field system	Medieval?	320
533537	Long hut?, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72395932	Long hut?	Medieval?	322
533538	Unnamed boundary stone, below Craig Wen	SH72615976	Boundary stone	Post Medieval	417
533539	Sheepfold, Nant y Benglog	SH70965898	Sheep fold	Post medieval	278
533540	Cowhouse?, Nant y Benglog	SH71635880	Cowhouse?	Post medieval	249
533541	Field clearance dump, Nant y Geuallt	SH73845879	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	299
533542	Pen, NE of Waenhir	SH74155875	Pen	Post medieval	352
533543	Possible long hut E of Waenhir	SH73885813	Long hut	Medieval?	290
533544	Small stone building near Gelli	SH71975847	Building	Post medieval	226
533545	Quarry/borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71955847	Quarry	Post medieval	230
533546	Old road to Plas y Brenin	SH71975850	Road	Post medieval	227
533547	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71985855	Borrow pit	Post medieval	227
533548	Drainage channel, W of Gelli	SH71885843	Drainage channel	Post medieval	230
533549	Footpath, Cefn y Capel	SH71735850	Footpath	Post medieval	280
533550	Preserved tree roots, Cefn y Capel	SH71605850	Tree	Post medieval	314
533551	Field wall, Cefn y Capel	SH71505844	Wall	Post medieval	342
533552	Sheepfold/shepherd's hut, Cefn y Capel	SH71465844	Sheep fold	Post medieval	352

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533553	Enclosure and hut, Cefn y Capel	SH71415845	Pen	Post medieval	355
533554	Semi-circular enclosure, Nant y Benglog	SH71445873	Enclosure	Post medieval	271
533555	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71455871	Wall	Post medieval	287
533556	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71445883	Wall	Post medieval	273
533557	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71415865	Wall	Post medieval	307
533558	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71415863	Wall	Post medieval	315
533559	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71215878	Wall	Post medieval	296
533560	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71205889	Wall	Post medieval	271
533561	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH70845876	Wall	Post medieval	334
533562	Borrow pit, Nant y Benglog	SH71455893	Borrow pit	Post medieval	252
533563	Small cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH71565886	Cairn	Modern	250
533564	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71985857	Borrow pit	Post medieval	225
533565	Settlement, Nant y Benglog	SH71635881	Settlement	Unknown	248
533566	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71645880	Wall	Post medieval	247
533567	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71675878	Wall	Post medieval	249
533568	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71625876	Wall	Post medieval	257
533569	Building platform/quarry?, Nant y Benglog	SH71725884	Unknown	Post medieval	233
533570	Quarry/borrow pit, Nant y Benglog	SH71745882	Quarry	Post medieval	233
533571	Quarry, near turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71935869	Quarry	Post medieval	228
533572	Quarry by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71985863	Quarry	Post medieval	221
533573	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71965867	Borrow pit	Post medieval	228
533574	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71665895	Borrow pit	Post medieval	237
533575	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71605896	Borrow pit	Post medieval	240
533576	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71525894	Borrow pit	Post medieval	248
533577	Field system, Nant y Geuallt	SH73795876	Field	Post medieval	290
533578	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71155887	Wall	Post medieval	269
533579	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71155886	Wall	Post medieval	278
533580	Drainage ditch, Nant y Benglog	SH71005890	Drainage channel	Modern?	286
533581	Mountain wall, Nant y Benglog	SH70955861	Wall	Post medieval	382
533582	Drainage ditch, Nant y Benglog	SH70305865	Drainage channel	Modern?	349
533583	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH70135885	Peat cutting	Post medieval	307
533584	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH69995891	Wall	Unknown	297
533585	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH69775902	Wall	Post medieval	302
533586	Bridge, Nant y Benglog	SH69885902	Bridge	Post medieval	275
533587	Field wall, Nant y Benglog	SH70315895	Wall	Post medieval	304
533588	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71045904	Borrow pit	Post medieval	265

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533589	Wall and ditch, Nant y Benglog	SH70955908	Wall	Post medieval	265
533590	Borrow pit by turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH71075902	Borrow pit	Post medieval	263
533591	Track to sheepfold, Nant y Benglog	SH71165899	Trackway	Modern	268
533592	Cairn?, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71496110	Clearance cairn	Unknown	454
533593	Sheepfold, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71556113	Sheep fold	Post medieval	464
533594	Parish boundary, Capel Curig and Dolgarrog	SH71456105	Boundary fence	Modern	450
533595	Field wall, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71546121	Wall	Post medieval	476
533596	Sheepfold, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71606126	Sheep fold	Post medieval	468
533597	Sheepfold?, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71606126	Sheep fold	Post medieval/medieval?	463
533598	Field wall, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71606123	Wall	Post medieval	464
533599	Long hut, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71616121	Long hut	Medieval?	460
533600	Field wall, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71636118	Wall	Post medieval	455
533601	Field wall, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71606105	Wall	Post medieval?	438
533602	Footpath, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71706107	Footpath	Post medieval?	422
533603	Quarrying?, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76615975	Quarry	Post medieval	250
533604	Aqueduct, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76595980	Aqueduct	Post medieval	236
533605	Spoil heaps, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76515971	Spoil heap	Post medieval	253
533606	Dam, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76475968	Dam	Post medieval	246
533607	Field wall, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76465968	Wall	Post medieval	245
533608	Overflow, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76495969	Dam	Modern	244
533609	Track/footpath, E of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76595966	Trackway	Post medieval	249
533610	Leat, N of Bodgynydd Reservoir	SH76555962	Leat	Post medieval	252
533611	Track to Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76375953	Trackway	Post medieval	252
533612	Field wall, NE of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76375958	Wall	Post medieval	249
533613	Dam, NE of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76355960	Dam	Post medieval	254
533614	Track related to Bwlch Groes Mine, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76425970	Trackway	Post medieval	245
533615	Shafts and spoil heaps, Ffrith Tal y Llyn Mine	SH76385975	Mining feature	Post medieval	240
533616	Field wall, within area of Tal y Llyn Mine	SH76395978	Wall	Post medieval	230
533617	Shaft, N of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76025952	Shaft	Post medieval	253
533618	Parish boundary bank, N of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH75885949	Parish boundary	Post medieval	238

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533619	Field wall, N of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76015974	Wall	Post medieval	213
533620	Track, N of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76015972	Trackway	Post medieval	234
533621	Peat stack, E of Bron Heulog	SH72145875	Peat stack	Post medieval	220
533622	Peat stack, E of Bron Heulog	SH72155875	Peat stack	Post medieval	221
533623	Track, E of Bron Heulog	SH72195877	Trackway	Post medieval?	230
533624	Field wall, Cwm Afon Llewesig	SH72235877	Wall	Post medieval	231
533625	Fence, E of Bron Heulog	SH72245878	Fence	Post medieval	225
533626	Quarry, E of Bron Heulog	SH72145886	Quarry	Post medieval	237
533627	Rock shelter, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72145892	Shelter	Post medieval	237
533628	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72195890	Wall	Post medieval	263
533629	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72195893	Wall	Post medieval	270
533630	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72295902	Wall	Post medieval	279
533631	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72395919	Wall	Post medieval	310
533632	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72365926	Wall	Post medieval	325
533633	Mountain wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72445934	Wall	Post medieval	330
533634	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72435907	Wall	Post medieval	285
533635	Enclosure and D-shaped pen, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72475906	Pen	Post medieval	285
533636	Long hut, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72585928	Long hut	Medieval	310
533637	Peat stack, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72505929	Peat stack	Medieval?	320
533638	Pen/shelter, N of Bron Heulog	SH72175937	Pen	Post medieval	338
533639	Field wall, N of Bron Heulog	SH72205912	Wall	Post medieval	309
533640	Field wall, N of Bron Heulog	SH72125907	Wall	Post medieval	300
533641	Field wall, N of Bronheulog	SH72055916	Wall	Post medieval	300
533642	Enclosure, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72145894	Enclosure	Post medieval	275
533643	Field wall, NE of Bron Heulog	SH72265890	Wall	Post medieval	238
533644	Path from Capel Curig to Llyn Crafnant	SH73255821	Footpath	Post medieval	250
533645	Field wall, NE of Y Pincin	SH72535820	Wall	Post medieval	233
533646	Field wall, NE of Y Pincin	SH72515819	Wall	Post medieval	233
533647	Enclosures, S of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72855814	Enclosure	Post medieval	230
533648	Clearance cairn, S of	SH72875811	Clearance	Post	218

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	Clogwyn Mawr		cairn	medieval/medieval?	
533649	Field wall, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73045810	Wall	Post medieval	232
533650	Wall/cairn, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73035811	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	238
533651	Cairn?, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73075810	Clearance cairn	Unknown	242
533652	Footbridge, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73085808	Footbridge	Modern	239
533653	Wall and structure, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73095806	Wall	Post medieval?	249
533654	Clearance cairn, W of Waenhir	SH73255817	Clearance cairn	Unknown	256
533655	Clearance cairn, W of Waenhir	SH73355821	Clearance cairn	Unknown	266
533656	Cairn, W of Waenhir	SH73355820	Clearance cairn	Unknown	274
533657	Peat stack, W of Waenhir	SH73395834	Peat stack	Post medieval	274
533658	Field wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73695868	Wall	Post medieval	280
533659	Clearance cairn, Nant y Geuallt	SH73725870	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	284
533660	Field wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73755876	Wall	Post medieval/medieval?	287
533661	Enclosure, Nant y Geuallt	SH73775878	Enclosure	Post medieval	292
533662	Enclosure, Nant y Geuallt	SH73865878	Enclosure	Post medieval/medieval?	308
533663	Field wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73845871	Wall	Post medieval	304
533664	Mountain wall, NE of Waenhir	SH74075865	Wall	Post medieval	314
533665	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH73935891	Wall	Post medieval	304
533666	Pen/shelter/round hut, NE of Waenhir	SH73875901	Pen	Post medieval?	326
533667	Field wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73845960	Wall	Post medieval	346
533668	Field wall, Clogwyn Mannod	SH73935974	Wall	Post medieval	362
533669	Field wall, Clogwyn Mannod	SH74426011	Wall	Post medieval	330
533670	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH73985871	Wall	Post medieval	320
533671	Peat stack, NE of Waenhir	SH73855852	Peat stack	Post medieval	310
533672	Paddocks near Waenhir	SH73755839	Paddock	Post medieval	304
533673	Barn, W of Waenhir	SH73665833	Barn	Post medieval	297
533674	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73465816	Clearance cairn	Post medieval?	271
533675	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73485816	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	269
533676	Path to Waenhir	SH73295813	Footpath	Post medieval	256
533677	Peat stack, SW of Waenhir	SH73345803	Peat stack	Post medieval	257
533678	Peat stack, SW of Waenhir	SH73325807	Peat stack	Post medieval	264
533679	Peat stack, SW of Waenhir	SH73345809	Peat stack	Post medieval	264

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533680	Peat stack, SW of Waenhir	SH73365809	Peat stack	Post medieval	263
533681	Drainage channels, SW of Waenhir	SH73395802	Drainage channel	Modern	264
533682	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73475807	Clearance cairn	Post medieval?	279
533683	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73475807	Clearance cairn	Post medieval?	272
533684	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73545812	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	278
533685	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73555810	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	274
533686	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH35625810	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	279
533687	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73565813	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	285
533688	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73555813	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	280
533689	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73565814	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	280
533690	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73585815	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	284
533691	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73585814	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	283
533692	Fields SW of Waenhir	SH73645823	Field	Post medieval	285
533693	Clearance cairn, SW of Waenhir	SH73605815	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	285
533694	Paddocks SW of Waenhir	SH73605828	Field	Post medieval	295
533695	Waenhir	SH73715834	Farm	Post medieval	298
533696	Track to Waenhir	SH73725829	Trackway	Post medieval	290
533697	Peat stack, SE of Waenhir	SH73835827	Peat stack	Post medieval	306
533698	Peat stack, NE of Waenhir	SH73845842	Peat stack	Post medieval	311
533699	Peat stack, NE of Waenhir	SH73845845	Peat stack	Post medieval	304
533700	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH73885845	Wall	Post medieval	311
533701	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH73895847	Wall	Post medieval	315
533702	Peat stack, NE of Waenhir	SH73885850	Peat stack	Post medieval	310
533703	Pen, NE of Waenhir	SH74025853	Pen	Post medieval	335
533704	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH74325909	Wall	Post medieval	330
533705	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH74385922	Wall	Post medieval	365
533706	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH74625922	Wall	Post medieval	370
533707	Pen, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75116015	Pen	Post medieval	318
533708	Mountain wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75326023	Wall	Post medieval	290
533709	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75256004	Wall	Post medieval	300
533710	Enclosure, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75286003	Enclosure	Post medieval	338
533711	Shelter, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75226001	Shelter	Post medieval	290
533712	Quartz outcrop, W of Llyn Bychan	SH74985936	Natural feature	General	320
533713	Summit cairn, NE of Waenhir	SH74565893	Cairn	Post medieval	419
533714	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH74595882	Wall	Post medieval	390
533715	Fox trap?, NE of Waenhir	SH74335887	Pen	Post medieval	394
533716	Field wall, NE of Waenhir	SH74075835	Wall	Post medieval	327

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533717	Small field E of Waenhir	SH73895818	Field	Post medieval	298
533718	Field wall, E of Waenhir	SH73925816	Wall	Post medieval	300
533719	Access track, E of Waenhir	SH73935811	Trackway	Modern	300
533720	Field wall, E of Waenhir	SH73955819	Wall	Post medieval	300
533721	Field wall, S of Waenhir	SH73785803	Wall	Post medieval	280
533722	Field wall, S of Waenhir	SH73685805	Wall	Post medieval	300
533723	Shelter, S of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72845816	Shelter	Post medieval	235
533724	Field wall, W of Y Pincin	SH72295818	Wall	Post medieval	230
533725	Possible quarry, on Y Pincin	SH72335809	Quarry	Post medieval	300
533726	Field wall, to W of Y Pincin	SH72275805	Wall	Post medieval	230
533727	Field wall, S of Y Pincin	SH72285797	Wall	Post medieval	210
533728	Field wall, SE of Y Pincin	SH72395801	Wall	Post medieval	216
533729	Quarry, on W side of Y Pincin	SH72295807	Quarry	Post medieval	232
533730	Field wall, SE of Y Pincin	SH72415799	Wall	Post medieval	250
533731	Field wall, NW of Bryn Llys Uchaf	SH72645810	Wall	Post medieval	200
533732	Field wall, NE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73145806	Wall	Post medieval	253
533733	Field wall, SE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73225785	Wall	Post medieval	252
533734	Upright stone, N of Bryn Llys Uchaf	SH72775802	Stone	Post medieval?	209
533735	Footbridge, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73025808	Footbridge	Modern	267
533736	Sheepfold, NE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73125804	Sheep fold	Post medieval	248
533737	Peat stack, E of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73215798	Peat stack	Post medieval	256
533738	Peat stack, E of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73225800	Peat stack	Post medieval	262
533739	Peat stack, E of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73265797	Peat stack	Post medieval	262
533740	Sheepfold, SE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73235789	Sheep fold	Post medieval	258
533741	Field wall, SE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73295789	Wall	Post medieval	260
533742	Concrete hut, SE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73345780	Building	Post medieval	270
533743	Field wall, SE of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73495788	Wall	Post medieval	280
533744	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75285990	Wall	Post medieval	270
533745	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75185981	Wall	Post medieval	292
533746	Sheepfold, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75235986	Sheep fold	Post medieval	277
533747	Enclosures, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75225986	Enclosure	Post medieval	250
533748	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75235992	Wall	Medieval?	276
533749	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75275997	Wall	Post medieval	278
533750	Enclosure, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75246000	Enclosure	Medieval?	280
533751	Sheepfold on the shore of	SH75155934	Sheep fold	Post medieval	282

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	Llyn Bychan				
533752	Field wall, N of Llyn Bychan	SH75335956	Wall	Post medieval	279
533753	Field wall, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75315978	Wall	Post medieval	274
533754	Sheepfold, Clogwyn Pryfed	SH75255967	Sheep fold	Post medieval	295
533755	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70675968	Wall	Post medieval	263
533756	Culvert under A5, NW of Dol-llech	SH70725957	Culvert	Post medieval	254
533757	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70795961	Wall	Post medieval	264
533758	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70755979	Wall	Post medieval	286
533759	Culvert under A5, NW of Dol-llech	SH70865946	Culvert	Post medieval	253
533760	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70875958	Wall	Post medieval	267
533761	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70775990	Wall	Post medieval	306
533762	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70965985	Wall	Post medieval	320
533763	Clearance cairn, N of Dol-llech	SH71125963	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	289
533764	Pond, N of Dol-llech	SH71125949	Pond	Post medieval	268
533765	Sheep shelter, N of Dol-llech	SH71185957	Wall	Post medieval	276
533766	Sheep shelter, NW of Dol-llech	SH70995990	Wall	Post medieval	320
533767	Field wall, NW of Dol-llech	SH70975999	Wall	Post medieval	326
533768	Field wall, NE of Dol-llech	SH71465974	Wall	Post medieval	330
533769	Field wall, NE of Dol-llech	SH71525946	Wall	Post medieval	300
533770	Field wall, NE of Dol-llech	SH71515950	Wall	Post medieval	300
533771	Sheep shelter, NE of Dol-llech	SH71455944	Wall	Post medieval	285
533772	Shelter wall, NE of Dol-llech	SH71405940	Wall	Post medieval	278
533773	Shelter wall, NE of Dol-llech	SH71365945	Wall	Post medieval	279
533774	Clearance cairn, N of Dol-llech	SH71165944	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	267
533775	Field wall, NE of Dol-llech	SH71225941	Wall	Post medieval	263
533776	Shelter wall, E of Dol-llech	SH71295936	Wall	Post medieval	255
533777	Field track, E of Dol-llech	SH71225934	Trackway	Post medieval	250
533778	Concrete platform, E of Dol-llech	SH71195934	Structure	Post medieval	249
533779	Culvert under A5, E of Dol-llech	SH71185934	Culvert	Post medieval	253
533780	Building remains and enclosure, N of Bron Heulog	SH72025902	Long hut?	Unknown	275
533781	Sheepfold next to Llyn Bodgynydd Bach	SH76515961	Sheep fold	Post medieval	245
533782	Sheepfold, N of Bodgynydd Bach Reservoir	SH76405975	Sheep fold	Post medieval	240
533783	Sheepfold NE of Waenhir	SH73935926	Sheep fold	Post medieval	357
533784	Lord Penrhyn's road, Nant y Benglog	SH71775881	Road	Post medieval	240
533785	Spoil heap, Mynydd Bwlch	SH76715962	Mine	Post medieval	251

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	Yr Haiarn				
533786	Tank, N of Bryn Tyrch	SH72605801	Tank	Modern	195
533787	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71335923	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533788	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71355922	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533790	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71345923	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533791	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71375918	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533792	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71365916	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533793	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH71345920	Peat Cutting	Post medieval	235
533794	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH71255918	Peat Cutting	Post medieval	242
533795	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71235919	Peat stack	Post medieval	242
533796	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71275919	Peat stack	Post medieval	242
533797	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71235917	Peat stack	Post medieval	245
533798	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71215916	Peat stack	Post medieval	245
533799	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71225914	Peat stack	Post medieval	245
533801	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71245914	Peat stack	Post medieval	245
533802	Drainage System, Nant y Benglog	SH71175917	Drainage System	Post medieval	245
533803	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH71175913	Peat stack	Post medieval	248
533804	Orthostat, Nant y Benglog	SH71205905	Stone	Post medieval	252
533805	Drystone Wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71125906	Wall	Post medieval	248
533806	Drystone Wall, Nant y Benglog	SH70975911	Wall	Post medieval	258
533807	Bank, Nant y Benglog	SH70845925	Boundary Bank	Post medieval	253
533808	Ditch, Nant y Benglog	SH70605952	Drainage channel	Post medieval	250
533809	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70595953	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	250
533810	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70585953	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	250
533811	Cairns, Nant y Benglog	SH70555957	Clearance cairn	Modern	249
533812	Path, Nant y Benglog	SH70535958	Path	Post medieval	249
533813	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70515955	Clearance cairn	Modern	260
533814	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70495956	Clearance cairn	Modern	260
533815	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70505956	Clearance cairn	Modern	260
533816	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70355961	Clearance cairn	Modern	261
533817	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70335961	Clearance cairn	Modern	261
533818	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH70205968	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533819	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH70155960	Peat stack	Post medieval	261
533820	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70135953	Peat stack	Post medieval	263
533821	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70095952	Peat stack	Post medieval	263
533822	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70115952	Peat stack	Post medieval	263
533823	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70045954	Peat stack	Post medieval	261
533824	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69925921	Peat stack	Post medieval	268

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533825	Turbary, former turnpike, Nant y Benglog	SH69925953	Peat cutting	Post medieval	260
533826	Culvert, former turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH69865953	Culvert	Post medieval	258
533827	Culvert, former turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH69835950	Culvert	Post medieval	258
533828	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69555963	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533829	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69575964	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533831	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69595963	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533832	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69625962	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533833	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69635962	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533834	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69665961	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533835	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69685960	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533836	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69965950	Peat stack	Post medieval	261
533837	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70025948	Peat stack	Post medieval	264
533838	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70055947	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533839	Peat stacks, Nant y Benglog	SH69915950	Peat stack	Post medieval	261
533840	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70075945	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533841	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70095945	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533842	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70145942	Peat stack	Post medieval	266
533843	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70335935	Peat stack	Post medieval	269
533844	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70365934	Peat stack	Post medieval	269
533845	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70375933	Peat stack	Post medieval	269
533846	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70435931	Peat stack	Post medieval	269
533847	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70445930	Peat stack	Post medieval	269
533848	Culvert, former turnpike, Nant y Benglog	SH70735918	Culvert	Post medieval	268
533849	Quarry Pit, Nant y Benglog	SH70725917	Quarry	Post medieval	260
533850	Quarry Pit, Nant y Benglog	SH70745917	Quarry	Post medieval	259
533851	Culvert, former turnpike, Nant y Benglog	SH70675920	Culvert	Post medieval	260
533852	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70415935	Peat stack	Post medieval	267
533853	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70395938	Peat stack	Post medieval	267
533854	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70405942	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533855	Peat stacks, Nant y Benglog	SH71345922	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533856	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH70385945	Peat cutting	Post medieval	265
533857	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70265947	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533858	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70225949	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533859	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70315954	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	264
533860	Cairn, Nant y Benglog	SH70335955	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	264
533861	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70275953	Peat stack	Post medieval	264
533862	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70205952	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533864	Mound, Nant y Benglog	SH69825946	Mound	Post medieval	258
533865	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69835941	Peat stack	Post medieval	260
533866	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69855936	Peat stack	Post medieval	263
533867	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69775937	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533868	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69685948	Peat stack	Post medieval	267
533869	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69715947	Peat stack	Post medieval	268

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533870	Peat stacks, Nant y Benglog	SH71365922	Peat stack	Post medieval	235
533871	Drystone Wall, Nant y Benglog	SH69525949	Wall	Post medieval	263
533872	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69865933	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533873	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH69925934	Peat stack	Post medieval	265
533874	Peat Drying Platform, Nant y Benglog	SH70155937	Peat stand	Post medieval	266
533875	Peat stack, Nant y Benglog	SH70265925	Peat stack	Post medieval	273
533876	Peat Cuttings, Nant y Benglog	SH70415929	Peat Cutting	Post medieval	269
533877	Quarry Pit, Nant y Benglog	SH70535924	Quarry	Post medieval	265
533878	Peat cuttings, Nant y Benglog	SH70515923	Peat cutting	Post medieval	265
533879	Line of Orthostatic Stones, Nant y Benglog	SH70345917	Stone Row	Post medieval	278
533880	Peat Cutting, Nant y Benglog	SH70295918	Peat Cutting	Post medieval	278
533881	Peat Cutting, Nant y Benglog	SH70155912	Peat Cutting	Post medieval	278
533882	Peat Cutting, Nant y Benglog	SH70015913	Peat Cutting	Post medieval	275
533883	Bank and Ditch, Nant y Benglog	SH70745897	Bank and Ditch	Post medieval	290
533884	Quarry Pit, Nant y Benglog	SH70855910	Quarry Pit	Post medieval	270
533885	Wheel Tracks, Nant y Benglog	SH70855910	Trackway	Post medieval	270
533886	Trackway, Nant y Benglog	SH70895910	Trackway	Modern	265
533887	Turnpike, Wall, Drain, Nant y Benglog	SH71035906	Road	Post medieval	260
533888	Bank and Ditch, West of Capel Curig	SH72015849	Bank and Ditch	Post medieval	210
533889	Wall, West of Capel Curig	SH71995851	Wall	Post medieval	220
533890	Ruined Sheep Fold, West of Capel Curig	SH72035850	Sheep Fold	Post medieval	210
533891	Drain, West of Capel Curig	SH72045851	Drainage channel	Post medieval	210
533892	Wall, South of Bron Heulog	SH71995865	Wall	Post medieval	220
533893	Wall, South of Bron Heulog	SH72015868	Wall	Post medieval	210
533894	Wall, Nant y Benglog	SH71655899	Wall	Post medieval	230
533895	Fence, Adwyon Owen	SH71316148	Fence	Post medieval	505
533896	Depot, Telford's road	SH7094759410	Depot	Post medieval	240
533897	Leat, SW of Llyn Cowlyd	SH7128760815	Leat	Modern	415
533898	Leat, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH7189660575	Leat	Modern	420
533899	Leat, S of Llyn Cowlyd	SH7166860963	Leat	Post medieval	420
533900	Spoil Tip, Bodgynydd Lead Mine	SH76545958	Spoil Tip	Post medieval	252
533901	Shafts, Bodgynydd Lead Mine	SH76525960	Shafts	Post medieval	252
533902	Dam, Bodgynydd Lead Mine	SH76465954	Dam	Post medieval	255
533903	Dam, Bodgynydd Lead Mine	SH76515953	Dam	Post medieval	260

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
533904	Building, Bodgynydd Lead Mine	SH76445956	Building	Post medieval	250
533905	Dam, East of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76405948	Dam	Post medieval	255
533906	Dam, Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76335952	Dam	Post medieval	250
533907	Spoil Tip, Ffrith Talyllyn Mine	SH76375983	Spoil Tip	Post medieval	225
533908	Bank, North of Llyn Bodgynydd	SH76215974	Bank	Post medieval	245
533909	Bank, Coed Tal y Llyn	SH75685981	Bank	Post medieval	231
533910	Trackway, Coed Tal y Llyn	SH75675978	Trackway	Post medieval	235
533911	Trial, Coed y Llyn	SH75675979	Trial Mine	Post medieval	235
533912	Leat, Coed y Llyn	SH75665978	Leat	Post medieval	237
533913	Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72945829	Wall	Post medieval	290
533914	Wall, Clogwyn Cigfran	SH72995875	Wall	Post medieval	375
533915	Sheep Pen, Clogwyn Cigfran	SH72945882	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	385
533916	Drystone Wall, Llyn y Coryn	SH73015902	Wall	Post medieval	385
533917	Fence, Llyn y Coryn	SH73035901	Fence	Post medieval	385
533918	Drystone Wall, East of Bronheulog	SH72555894	Wall	Post medieval	292
533919	Wall, East of Bronheulog	SH72575885	Wall	Post medieval	305
533920	Turnpike road, Nant y Benglog	SH70125943	Road	Post medieval	265
533921	Possible settlement, Bwlch Colwyd	SH71416095	Natural Feature	General	425
533922	Stone Pile, Bwlch Colwyd	SH71446105	Stone Pile	Post medieval	445
533923	Slate Quarry, Tal y Llyn	SH75655974	Quarry	Post Medieval	260
533924	Bank and Ditch, Llyn Bodgynydd	SH75945940	Bank and ditch	Medieval?	250
533925	Building, East of Capel Curig	SH72395841	Building	Post Medieval	271
533926	Stone, Capel Curig	SH72475829	Stone	Post medieval	245
533927	Bank, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72665831	Bank	Post medieval	278
533928	Cairn, East of Capel Curig	SH7250528	Cairn	Post medieval	288
533929	Wall, East of Bronheulog	SH72525900	Wall	Post medieval	275
533930	Long-hut, East of Bronheulog	SH72475901	Ruin	Medieval?	255
533931	Sheep Pen, East of Capel Curig	SH72435859	Ruin	Post medieval	272
533932	Wall, West of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72575821	Wall	Post medieval	230
533933	Sheep Pen, West of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72605822	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	240
533934	Trackway, West of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72605822	Trackway	Post medieval	240
533935	Possible long-hut, West of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72655823	Structure	Medieval?	245
533936	Trackway, West of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72685822	Trackway	Post medieval	240
533937	Collapsed orthostatic	SH70405901	Structure	Unknown	300

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	structure, Nant y Benglog				
533937	Sheep Pen, South of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72835815	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	227
533938	Enclosure, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72925824	Enclosure	Post medieval	270
533939	Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72955830	Wall	Post medieval	290
533940	Drystone Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72835834	Wall	Post medieval	320
533941	Drystone Wall, Fence, West of Clogwyn Cigfran	SH72915858	Wall	Post medieval	325
533942	Drystone Wall, North of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72865854	Wall	Post medieval	320
533943	Enclosure, North of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72915856	Enclosure	Post medieval	315
533944	Drystone Wall, North of Clogwyn Mawr	SH73035861	Wall	Post medieval	225
533945	Sheep Pen, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73165894	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	378
533946	Drystone Wall, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73145896	Wall	Post medieval	390
533947	Drystone Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73045929	Wall	Post medieval	398
533948	Drystone Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73515961	Wall	Post medieval	420
533949	Drystone Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73495964	Wall	Post medieval	420
533950	Drystone Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73365966	Wall	Post medieval	415
533951	Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73245963	Wall	Post medieval	435
533952	Bank, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73315971	Bank	Post medieval	425
533953	Stone, West of Clogwyn Mawr	SH73115975	Stone	Post medieval	375
533954	Cairn, East of Bronheulog	SH72345889	Cairn	Post medieval	232
533955	Depot, Telford's road	SH7071559587	Depot	Post medieval	240
533956	Depot, Telford's road	SH7079159529	Depot	Post medieval	240
533957	Depot, Telford's road	SH147559188	Depot	Post medieval	240
533958	Cairn, East of Bronheulog	SH72355886	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	235
533959	Sheep Pen, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72995941	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	370
533960	Sheep Pen, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73005947	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	368
533961	Drystone Wall, Castell Gwynt	SH73095982	Wall	Post medieval	395
533962	Drystone Wall, Castell Gwynt	SH73055985	Wall	Post medieval	402
533963	Sheep Pen, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73365952	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	445
533964	Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73355951	Wall	Post medieval	445
533965	Cairn, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73296931	Cairn	Modern	492
533966	Wall, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73395920	Wall	Post medieval	345
533967	Sheep Fold, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73395917	Sheep Fold	Post medieval	345
533968	Sheepfold/cwt myn, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73455290	Sheep fold	Post medieval	323
533969	Long hut, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73475922	Long Hut	Medieval	325
533970	Drystone Wall, Creigiau	SH73505914	Wall	Post medieval	307

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	Geuallt				
533971	Long Hut, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73495917	Long Hut	Medieval	309
533972	Sheep Pen, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73515917	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	304
533973	Building, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73565922	Building	Post medieval	305
533974	Long hut, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73575921	Long Hut	Medieval	295
533975	Long Hut, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73595929	Long Hut	Medieval	310
533976	Drystone Wall, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73665930	Wall	Post medieval	297
533977	Sheep Pen, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73455892	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	300
533978	Drystone Wall, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73415892	Wall	Post medieval	298
533979	Enclosure, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73405884	Enclosure	Post medieval	286
533980	Drystone Wall, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73395882	Wall	Post medieval	280
533981	Wall, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73465884	Wall	Post medieval	285
533982	Drystone Wall, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73025821	Wall	Post medieval	252
533983	Building, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73025825	Building	Post medieval	258
533984	Sheep Fold, Clogwyn Mawr	SH73045826	Sheep Fold	Post medieval	260
533985	Wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73255868	Wall	Post medieval	260
533986	Cairn, Nant y Geuallt	SH73265870	Clearance cairn	Post medieval	260
533987	Geuallt Barn, Nant y Geuallt	SH73525879	Barn	Post medieval	264
533988	Drystone Wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73575879	Wall	Post medieval	262
533989	Shelter, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73575909	Shelter	Post medieval	285
533990	Cwt myn, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73555904	Sheep Pen	Post medieval	280
533991	Wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73645875	Wall	Post medieval	265
533992	Wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73645861	Wall	Post medieval	265
533993	Wall, Coed Tal y Llyn	SH75475987	Wall	Post medieval	260
533994	Cairn, Coed Tal y Llyn	SH75515964	Cairn	Post medieval	280
533995	Bank, Tal y Llyn	SH75495962	Bank	Post medieval	282
533996	Bank, West of Coed Tal y Llyn	SH75375962	Bank	Post medieval	270
533997	Drystone Wall, Coed Tal y Llyn	SH75395981	Wall	Post medieval	260
533998	Drystone Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71855910	Wall	Post medieval	201
533999	Drystone Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71875906	Wall	Post medieval	238
534000	Platform, Tal y Waun	SH71925907	Platform	Modern	245
534001	Platform, Tal y Waun	SH71925906	Platform	Modern	245
534002	Drystone Wall, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71865910	Wall	Post medieval	355
534003	Drystone Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71885917	Wall	Post medieval	255
534004	Depot, Telford's road	SH7132659312	Depot	Post medieval	240
534005	Cwt Myn, Tal y Waun	SH71885916	Building	Post medieval	255
534006	Cairn, Tal y Waun	SH71865919	Clearance cairn	Modern	258
534007	Bridge, Tal y Waun	SH71855919	Bridge	Post medieval	258
534008	Sheep shelter, Tal y Waun	SH71875922	Sheep fold	Post medieval	265
534009	Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71875923	Wall	Post medieval	267

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
534010	Revetment, Tal y Waun	SH71945932	Revetment	Post medieval	292
534011	Trackway, Tal y Waun	SH71955937	Trackway	Post medieval	305
534012	Drystone Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71935938	Wall	Post medieval	305
534013	Bridge, Tal y Waun	SH71815930	Bridge	Post medieval	280
534014	Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71825930	Wall	Post medieval	280
534015	Tal y Waen Farmhouse,	SH71715937	Farmhouse	Post medieval	290
534016	Platform, Tal y Waun	SH71795940	Platform	Post medieval	295
534017	Telegraph Post, Tal y Waun	SH71825944	Telegraph pole	Modern	305
534018	Steel Pole, Tal y Waun	SH71865950	Pole	Modern	322
534019	Fence Posts, Tal y Waun	SH71875960	Fence	Post medieval	333
534020	Drystone Wall, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71775972	Wall	Post medieval	332
534021	Sheepwash, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71695965	Sheep Wash	Post medieval	321
534022	Drystone Wall, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71685967	Wall	Post medieval	324
534023	Drystone Wall, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71695960	Wall	Post medieval	315
534024	Earth and Stone Bank, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71725954	Bank	Post medieval	312
534025	Former Pond, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71745956	Pond	Post medieval	315
534026	Drystone Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71685946	Wall	Post medieval	295
534027	Drystone Wall, Tal y Waun	SH71675946	Wall	Post medieval	295
534028	Ford, Tal y Waun	SH71655950	Ford	Modern	298
534029	Enclosure, Tal y Waun	SH71575943	Enclosure	Post medieval	275
534030	Telephone Mast, Tal y Waun	SH71645938	Mobile phone mast	Modern	283
534031	Mobile Phone Mast, Tal y Waun	SH71685928	Mobile phone mast	Modern	270
534032	Drystone Wall, Nant y Geuallt	SH73215864	Wall	Post medieval	267
534033	Field wall, Tal y Waun	SH7155259321	Wall	Post medieval	260
534034	Sheep Fold, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71695966	Sheep Fold	Post medieval	322
534035	Footbridge, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71695959	Bridge	Post medieval	315
534036	Long hut, Tal y Waun (duplicate)	SH71605930	Long Hut	Medieval	263
534036	Long hut, Tal y Waun	SH71545936	Long Hut	Medieval	263
534037	Former Structure, Nant Tal y Waun	SH71775971	Wall	Post medieval	333
534038	Revetments, Tal y Waun	SH71525935	Revetment	Post medieval	258
534039	Depot, Telford's road	SH7123259335	Depot	Post medieval	240
534040	Old Quarry S of Blaen-y-nant	SH73675939	quarry	Post medieval	310
534041	Building/structure S of Blaen-y-nant	SH73725941	Building	Post medieval	310
534042	Footbridge, Tal y Waun	SH71505934	Bridge	Post medieval	255
534043	Sheep Fold, Castell Gwynt	SH72935997	Sheep fold	Post medieval	425
534044	Sheepfold, Creigiau Geuallt	SH73475914	Sheep fold	Post medieval	307

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
534045	Sheep Fold, Nant y Geuallt	SH73245860	Sheep Fold	Post medieval	260
534046	Sheep Fold, Tal y Waun	SH71835925	Sheep Fold	Post medieval	267
534047	Field boundary, Moel Ddefaid	SH72916075	Wall	Post medieval	566
534048	Quartz outcrop, Creigiau Gleision	SH73266215	Natural feature	General	607
534049	Track from Capel Curig to Trefriw	SH74086291	Track	Post medieval	430
534050	Complex sheepfold, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73986281	Sheep fold	Post medieval	448
534051	Building/hafoty/smithy?, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74006249	Building	Post medieval	488
534052	Sheepfold, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74036308	Sheep fold	Post medieval	392
534053	Small shelter or fold S of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73796301	Shelter	Medieval?	379
534054	Field wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73776301	Wall	Medieval?	380
534055	Enclosure, E of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73746302	Enclosure	Medieval?	367
534056	Field wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73756305	Wall	Medieval?	360
534057	Enclosure, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73686295	Enclosure	Prehistoric?	373
534058	Field wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73666298	Wall	Post medieval	370
534059	Enclosure, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73606294	Enclosure	Post medieval	370
534060	Fold or shepherd's hut, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73596295	Sheep fold	Post Medieval	366
534061	Sheepfold, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73636291	Sheep fold	Post medieval	380
534062	Wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73546292	Wall	Post medieval	370
534063	Field wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73826294	Wall	Medieval?	410
534064	Quarry, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73956308	Quarry	Modern	390
534065	Wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73966306	Wall	Modern	390
534066	Shelter wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74006287	Wall	Post medieval	440
534067	Wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73996283	Wall	Post medieval	450
534068	Wall, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74046278	Wall	Post medieval?	450
534069	Shelter, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74006270	Shelter	Post medieval?	476
534070	Quarry, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74016238	Quarry	Post medieval	494
534071	Spoil heap, SE of Llyn Cowlyd	SH74026242	Spoil heap	Post medieval	492
534072	Wall, Clogwyn yr Eryr	SH73156056	Wall	Post medieval?	465
534073	Wall, Clogwyn yr Eryr	SH73076073	Wall	Post medieval?	550
534074	Rock cannon No. 1, Bryn Twrch, Capel Curig	SH72465801	ROCK CANNON	Post medieval	234
534075	Rock cannon No. 2, Bryn Tyrch, Capel Curig	SH7242457945	ROCK CANNON	Post medieval	215
534076	Lord Penrhyn's road, Nant y	SH71015898	Road	Post medieval	270

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	Benglog				
534077	Lord Penrhyn's road, Nant y Benglog	SH70215892	Road	Post medieval	300
534078	Sheepfold, E of Llyn Cowlyd	SH73426184	Sheep fold	Post medieval	540
534079	Sheepfold 1 NW of Graig Lwyd	SH73246137	Sheep fold	Post medieval	510
534080	Sheepfold 2 NW of Graig Lwyd	SH73206134	Sheep fold	Post medieval	510
534081	Sheepfold at Clogwyn yr Eryr	SH73226054	Sheep fold	Post medieval	465
534082	Sheepfold, NE of Tal-y-waun	SH72035957	Sheep fold	Post medieval	340
534083	Milestone, Nant y Benglog	SH70845946	Milestone	Post medieval	245
534084	Milestone, Nant y Benglog	SH72105862	Milestone	Post medieval	210
534085	Field boundary, Nant y Benglog	SH70085895	Wall	Post medieval?	290
534086	Possible enclosure, N of Dol-llech	SH72355945	Enclosure	Unknown	340
534087	Sheepfold?, Creigiau Gleision	SH73836208	Sheep fold	Post medieval?	520
534088	Shaft and spoil heap Bwlch Groes Mine	SH7639659710	mine shaft	Post Medieval	250
534089	Maen Pen Hen Ffordd boundary stone	SH71856034	Boundary Stone	Post medieval	396
534090	Hen Ffordd (Old Road), Capel Curig	SH71766022	Footpath	Post medieval?	370
534091	Maen Sigl boundary stone	SH72425997	Boundary stone	Post medieval	414
534092	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH69815971	Turbary	Modern	260
534093	Turbary, Nant y Benglog	SH71265913	Turbary	Modern	240
534094	Telford's London to Holyhead Road (A5) in Nant y Benglog	SH71355930	Road	Post medieval	240
534095	Bwlch Groes (Goddards) Mine	SH76405970	LEAD MINE	Post Medieval	250
534096	Dol-llech	SH71085937	Building	Post Medieval	240
534097	Aqueduct at Dol-llech	SH7109259394	Aqueduct	Post Medieval	240
534098	Buildings SE of Dol-llech	SH71175932	Buildings	Post Medieval	235
534099	Barn, W of Haulfryn	SH71605912	Building	Post Medieval	235
534100	Structure/Enclosure SE of Haulfryn	SH71855894	Structure	Post medieval	225
534101	Well at Bron Heulog	SH71995881	Well	Post medieval	220
534102	Building S of Bron Heulog	SH72075863	Building	Post Medieval	205
534103	Cist Faen Boundary Marker, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71526087	Stone	Post medieval	415
534104	Platform House, Above Clogwyn Mawr	SH72645865	HOUSE PLATFORM	Medieval	320
534105	Platform House, Above Clogwyn Mawr	SH72775878	HOUSE PLATFORM	Medieval	345
534106	Maen Trichwmwd Stone	SH71706096	Boundary Stone	Post medieval	420

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
534107	Level, Willoughby/Pandora Mine	SH7641459805	Level	Post medieval	225
534108	Sheepfold, E of Clogwyn Mawr	SH72485824	Sheep fold	Post medieval	230
534109	Footbridge N of Waenhir	SH73565898	Bridge	Post medieval	270
534110	Sheepfold, SW of Blaen-y-nant	SH73115970	Sheep fold	Post medieval	385
534111	Hut Circle, Clogwyn Mawr	SH72405820	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	235
534112	Sheepfold, NW of Llyn y Coryn	SH72665934	Sheep fold	post medieval	320
534113	Enclosures, N of Bryn Tyrch Uchaf	SH73105816	Enclosure	Post medieval	245
534114	Field wall, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7383160050	Wall	Post medieval	260
534115	Shepherd's shelter?, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7380459969	Shelter	Post medieval?	270
534116	Field wall, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7386559872	Wall	Post medieval	310
534117	Field wall, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7369459714	Wall	Post medieval	325
534118	Field wall, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7361559668	Wall	Post medieval	350
534119	Possible Defensive Enclosure, Crimpiau	SH73605970	Unknown	Unknown	320
534120	Sheepfold/fox trap?, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7356959697	Sheep fold	Post medieval	323
534121	Slate Quarry, Clogwyn Mawr	SH7349759750	Quarry	Post medieval	314
534122	Field wall, S of Blaen y Nant	SH7366659922	Wall	Post medieval	260
534123	Possible Hut Circle, SW of Blaen y Nant	SH7361160032	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	217
534124	Long hut, SW of Blaen y Nant	SH7371060123	Long hut	Medieval	220
534125	Cowshed/barn, Tal y Waen	SH7172759230	Barn	Modern	260
534126	Possible enclosures, N of Tal y Waen	SH71685979	Natural feature	General	340
534127	Possible cairns, NW of Tal y Waen	SH71435999	Natural feature	General	345
534128	Possible settlement, NW of Tal y Waen	SH71156031	Natural feature	General	360
534129	Fence along parish boundary, S of Llyn Cowlyd	SH71156031	Fence	Post medieval	390
534130	Hut Circles, Remains of, Llethr Gwyn, Cowlyd	SH72006110	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	430
534131	Long hut/sheepfold, E of Llyn Cowlyd	SH72246129	Long hut	Medieval?	429
534132	Long hut, E of Llyn Cowlyd	SH72246131	Long hut	Medieval?	428
534133	Field wall, E of Llyn Cowlyd	SH72236130	Wall	Medieval?	430
534134	Sheepfold, S of Llyn	SH72046066	Sheep fold	Post medieval	433

NPRN	Site name	NGR	Type	Period	Altitude (M OD)
	Cowlyd				
534135	Shelter wall?, W of Craig Wen	SH7219660618	Wall	Post medieval	435
534136	Stone, W of Craig Wen	SH72526047	Stone	General	458
534137	Stones, S of Craig Wen	SH7268259755	Unknown	Unknown	408
534138	Sheepfold, SW of Tal-y-waun	SH71575920	Sheep fold	Post medieval	245
534139	Wall, NW of Haulfryn	SH71615918	Wall	Post medieval	245
534140	Wall between A5 and Afon Llugwy	SH71415924	Wall	Post medieval	235
534141	Wall between A5 and Afon Llugwy	SH71255931	Wall	Post medieval	235
534142	Depot, Telford's road	SH7104059378	Depot	Post medieval	240
534143	Bridge, Telford's road	SH7142659241	Bridge	Post medieval	240
534144	Depot, Telford's road	SH7155059131	Depot	Post medieval	240
534145	Depot, Telford's road	SH7163559094	Depot	Post medieval	240
534146	Depot, Telford's road	SH7181859044	Depot	Post medieval	240
534147	Depot, Telford's road	SH7187758954	Depot	Post medieval	240
534148	Haulfryn	SH71785909	House	Modern	230
534149	Bridge, Telford's road	SH72115864	Bridge	Post medieval	240
534150	Possible structure, NE of Tal-y-waun	SH72225971	Structure	Unknown	365
534151	Possible settlement, N of Tal-y-waun	SH71515984	Settlement	Unknown	340

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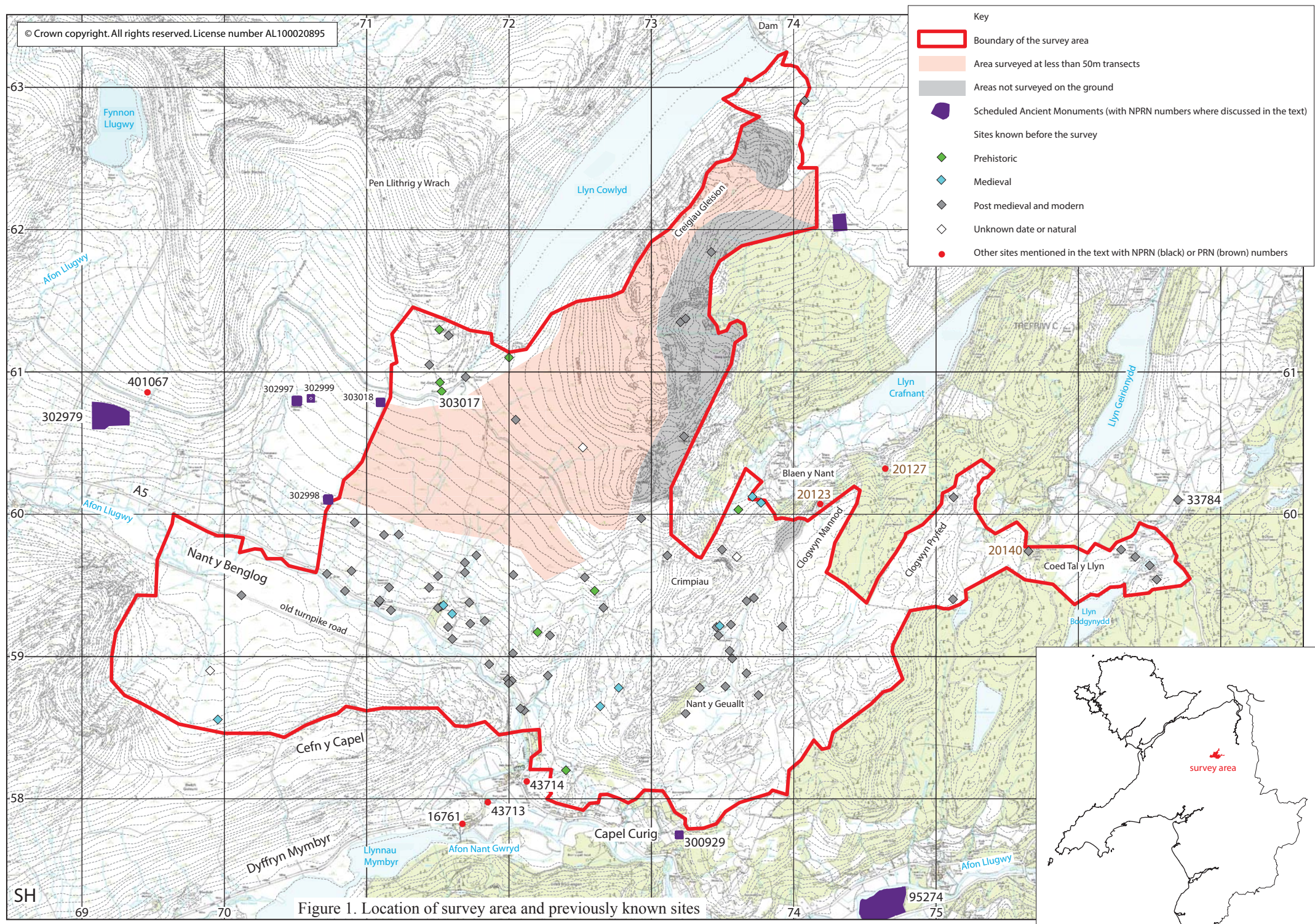
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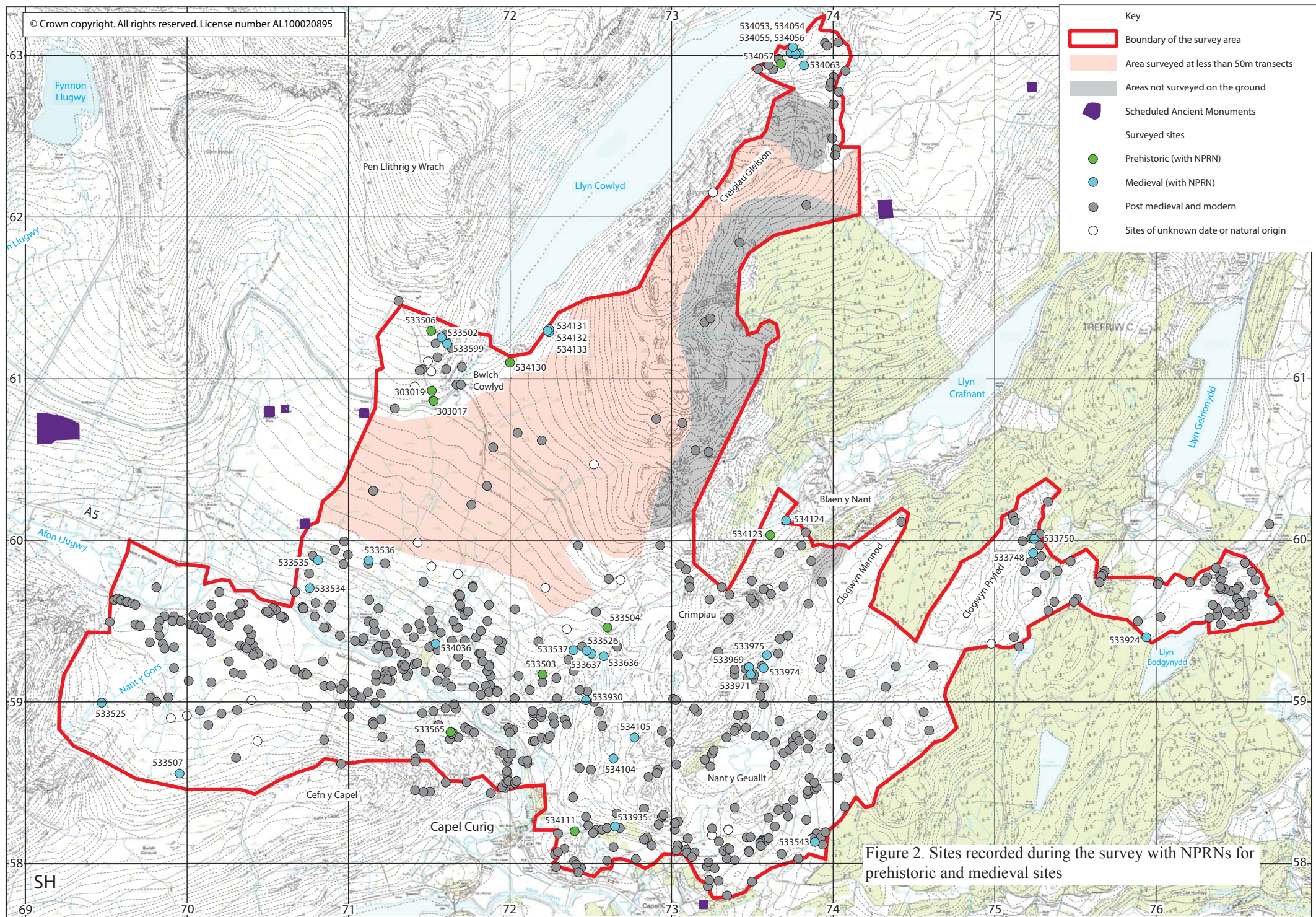
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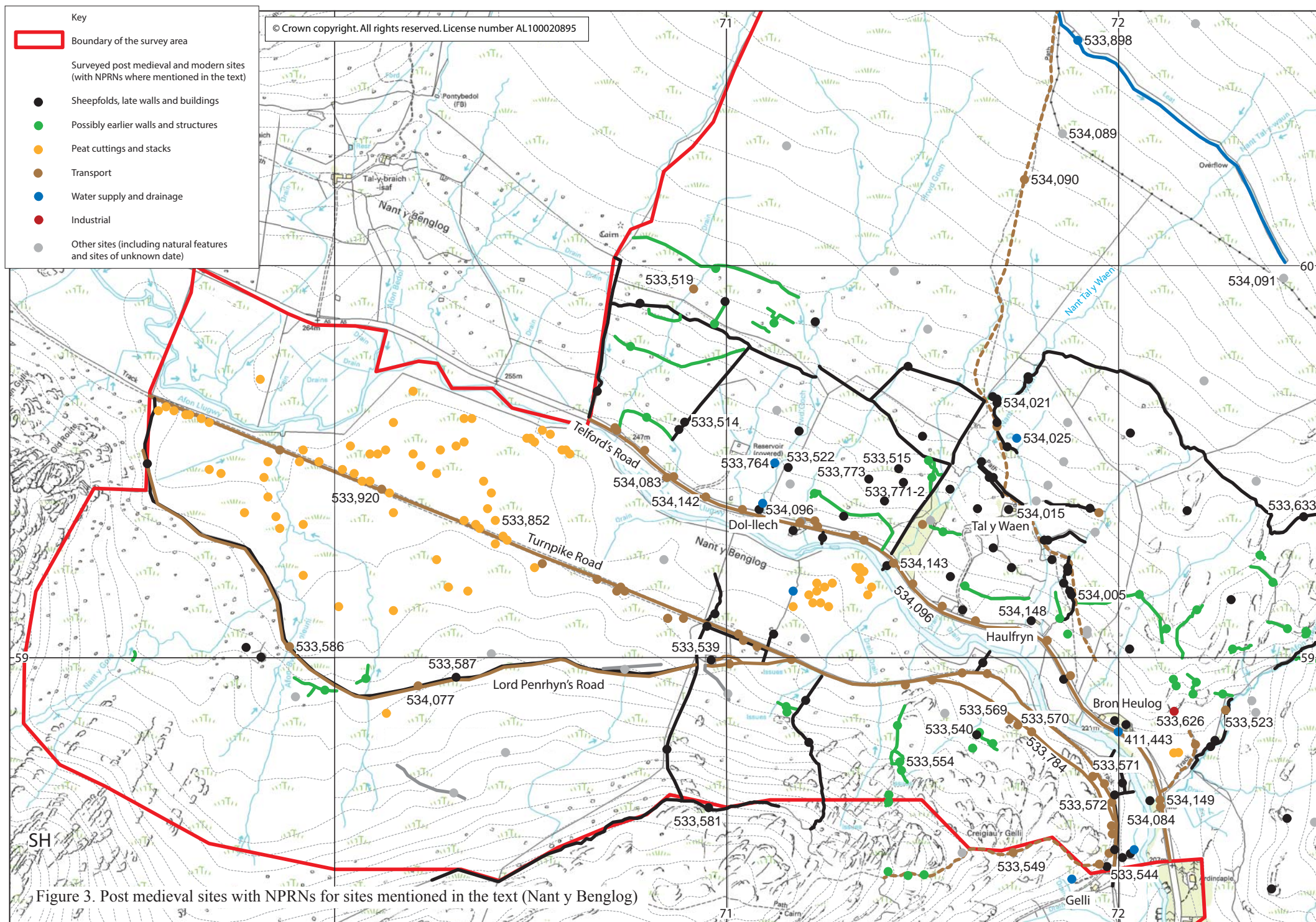
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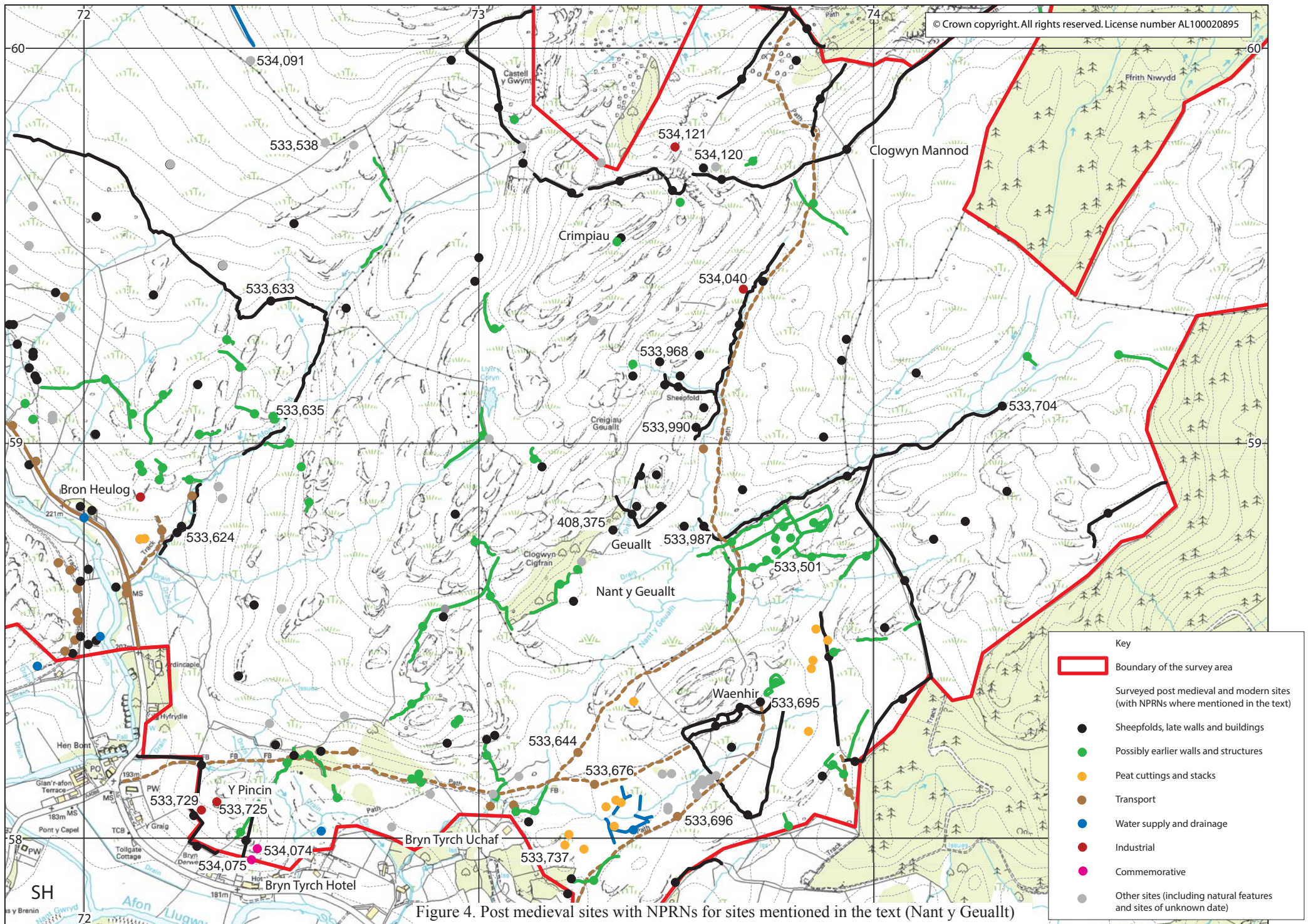
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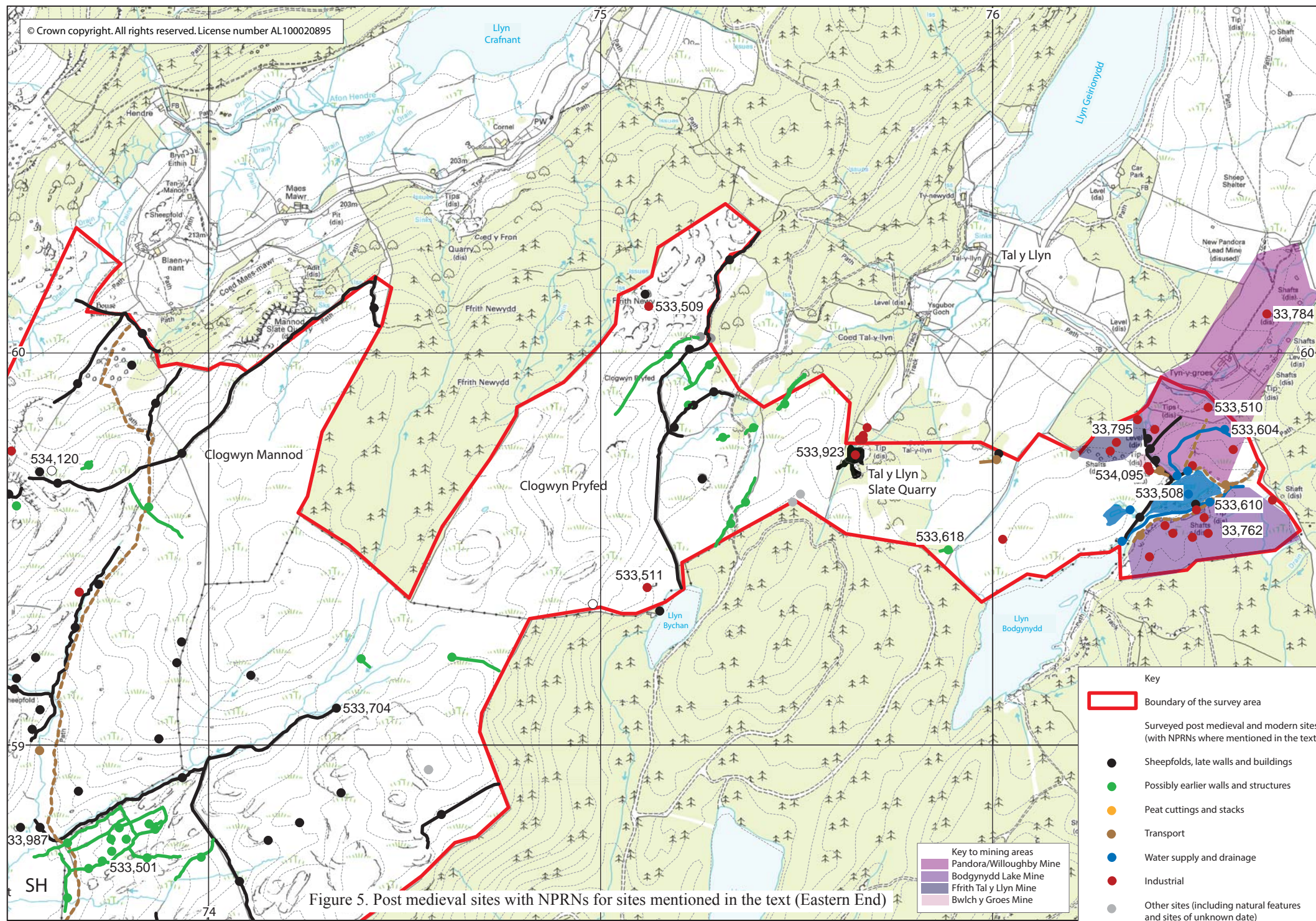
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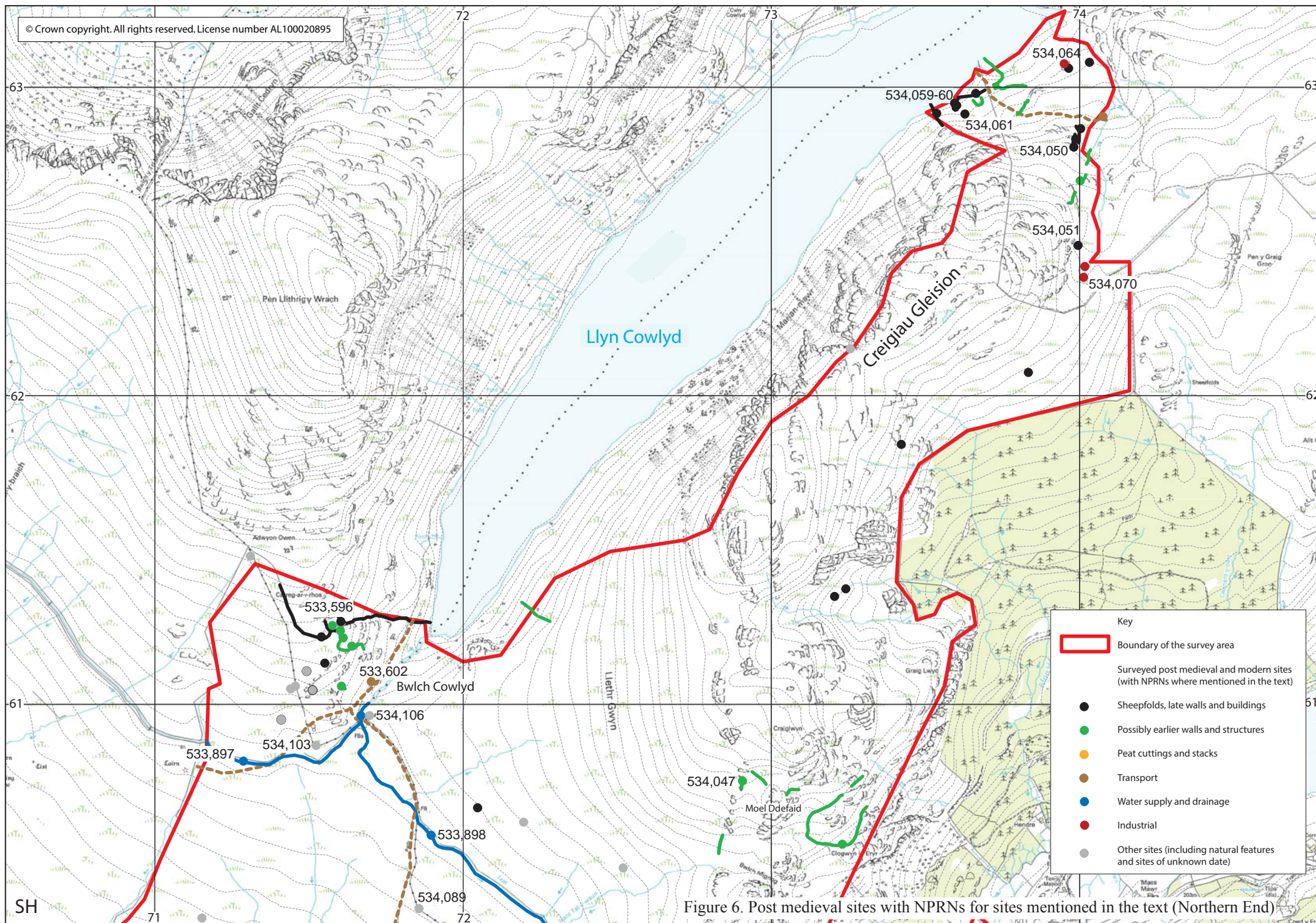




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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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