

Mynydd Landegai, Gwynedd NFM and FAS

Arolwg Cerdded Drosodd Archeolegol Archaeological Walkover Survey



Archaeoleg Gwynedd
Heneb
Gwynedd Archaeology

Mynydd Landegai, Gwynedd NFM and FAS

Arolwg Cerdded Drosodd Archeolegol Archaeological Walkover Survey

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 49155

Rhif Prosiect Heneb Archaeoleg Gwynedd / Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Project No. HD24-095

Rhif Adroddiad / Report No. 1808

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy

Chwefror / February 2025

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Neil McGuinness

Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: View of truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885 showing 19th century sheepfold wall to rear, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_057).



Heneb

Ymddiriedolaeth Archeoleg Cymru
The Trust for Welsh Archaeology

Cadeirydd / Chair: Dr Carol Bell PSG / CEO: Richard Nicholls

Heneb yw'r enw masnachu Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru. Cwmni Cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag Elusen Gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth
Heneb is the trading name of The Trust for Welsh Archaeology. The Trust is both a Limited Company (1198990) and a Registered Charity (504616)

Ty Cornel, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA19 6AE
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Neil McGuinness		31/01/2025
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		31/01/2025
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		31/01/2025

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
0	Initial draft for review		

MYNYDD LANDEGAI, GWYNEDD NFM AND FAS: WALKOVER SURVEY

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL	8
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	9
1 INTRODUCTION	10
1.1 Aims and Objectives.....	11
1.2 Monitoring Arrangements	11
1.3 Historic Environment Record	11
2 PROPOSED WORKS AND WALKOVER SURVEY AREAS.....	12
2.1 Moel y Ci	12
2.2 Gwaen Gynfi.....	12
2.3 Parc Tan-y-Bwlch	13
2.4 Gefnan.....	13
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	14
3.1 Overview	14
3.2 Cartographic Examination	14
3.3 Analysis of 1m Resolution LiDAR for the Study Area	15
3.4 Previously Recorded Heritage Assets	16
4 METHODOLOGY	18
4.1 Introduction	18
4.2 Walkover Survey	20
4.3 Gazetteer of Assets	21
5 RESULTS.....	23
5.1 Moel y Ci (plate location plan Figure 08)	23
5.2 Gwaen Gynfi (plate location plan Figure 09)	25
5.3 Parc Tan-y-Bwlch (plate location plan Figure 09)	26
5.4 Gefnan (plate location plan Figure 09)	27

6	DISCUSSION.....	27
6.1	Moel y Ci	28
6.2	Gwaen Gynfi.....	28
6.3	Parc Tan-y-Bwlch	29
6.4	Gefnan.....	29
7	CONCLUSION	30
8	SOURCES CONSULTED	31

FIGURES

PLATES

APPENDIX I

Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets

FIGURES

Figure 01: Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS, proposed work areas (YGC)

Figure 02: Known HGA HER assets in the vicinity of the proposed works

Figure 03: 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map (Caernarvonshire Sheet XII.9) showing Sheepfolds HGA PRNs 19885 and 19887, Moel y Ci

Figure 04: HGA HER assets in the vicinity of Sheepfold HGA PRN 19887, Moel y Ci, on LiDAR DTM background

Figure 05: HGA HER PRN 112148, Possible isolated Prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems, Moel y Ci, on LiDAR DTM background

Figure 06: HGA HER PRN 183330 Circular Enclosure, North-East of Pen-y-bwlch on LiDAR DTM background

Figure 07: HGA PRN 112149, Curvilinear Field Wall, Southeast of Gefnan, on LiDAR DTM background

Figure 08: Report plates location and orientation, Moel y Ci

Figure 09: Report plates location and orientation, Gwaen Gyfni and Parc Tan-y-Bwlch

Figure 10: Report plates location and orientation, southwest of Gefnan

PLATES

Plate 01: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_001).

Plate 02: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_002).

Plate 03: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_003).

Plate 04: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_004).

Plate 05: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_005).

Plate 06: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_006).

Plate 07: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_007).

Plate 08: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_008).

Plate 09: Former proposed swale location in area of possible isolated Prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems HGA PRN 112148, Moel y Cion Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_009).

Plate 10: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_010).

Plate 11: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_011).

Plate 12: Former proposed swale location in area of possible isolated Prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems HGA PRN 112148, Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_012).

Plate 13: Former proposed swale location in area of possible isolated Prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems HGA PRN 112148, Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_013).

Plate 14: Former proposed swale location within possible Prehistoric Field System (HGA PRN 112146) on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_014).

Plate 15: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_015).

Plate 16: Former proposed swale location within possible Prehistoric Field System (HGA PRN 112146) on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_014).

Plate 17: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_019).

Plate 18: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the south (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_021).

Plate 19: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_027).

Plate 20: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_028).

Plate 21: Hut circle (sheepfold) HGA PRN 19887, on line of former proposed swale location, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_018).

Plate 22: View of probable hut circle (sheepfold) HGA PRN 19887, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_044).

Plate 23: View of Prehistoric field boundary wall HGA PRN 112147, viewed from the east-southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_043).

Plate 24: View of Prehistoric field boundary wall HGA PRN 112147, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_047).

Plate 25: View of terrace on which hut circle settlement HGA PRN 112145 sits, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_051).

Plate 26: View of an east-west bank along southern side of hut circle settlement HGA PRN 112145, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_052).

Plate 27: Detail view of wall facing and core at hut circle settlement terrace PRN 112145, viewed from the north-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_054).

Plate 28: Location of bund to be built on eastern (right) side of existing channel, viewed from the south (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_020).

Plate 29: New water pipe location against wall to the immediate NE of sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, viewed from the east-northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_022).

Plate 30: View of truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885 showing 19th century sheepfold wall to rear, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_057).

Plate 31: View of truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, viewed from the north (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_056).

Plate 32: Truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, showing wall revetted into the slope and inner wall face, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_025).

Plate 33: Test installation of contour fencing to the south of the road, Gwaen Gyfni, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_029).

Plate 34: Contour fencing installation area to the south of the road, Gwaen Gyfni, no visible archaeology, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_030).

Plate 35: Eastern end of water main route, Gwaen Gyfni, viewed from the east-northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_059).

Plate 36: View of turn marker on water main route, Gwaen Gyfni, looking towards WWTW, viewed from the southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_060).

Plate 37: General view over area proposed for ditch blocking (infilling small section with peat), Gwaen Gyfni, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_037).

Plate 38: General view over area proposed for ditch blocking (infilling small section with peat), Gwaen Gyfni, no visible archaeology, viewed from the northeast (archive ref: E49155_038).

Plate 39: View of large circular walled enclosure HGA PRN 83330, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_061).

Plate 40: View of large circular walled enclosure HGA PRN 83331, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_062).

Plate 41: View of large circular walled enclosure PRN 83332, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_063).

Plate 42: View of the height of the bank from the inside of the enclosure PRN 83330, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_064).

Plate 43: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_032).

Plate 44: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_033).

Plate 45: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_034).

Plate 46: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_035).

Plate 47: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_036).

Plate 48: Route of new cut-off ditch, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_031).

Plate 49: Southeast end of proposed location of Gefnan bund, viewed from southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_039).

Plate 50: Short length of curvilinear wall HGA PRN 112149 under proposed Gefnan bund location, viewed from the east (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_040).

Plate 51: Short length of curvilinear wall HGA PRN 112149 under proposed Gefnan bund location, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_041).

Plate 52: Northwest end of proposed location of Gefnan bund, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_042).

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Mae Archaeoleg Henef Gwynedd wedi cynnal arolwg cerdded trosodd archaeolegol o ardaloedd i'r gorllewin a'r gogledd-orllewin o Fynydd Llandegai lle mae Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy yn bwriadu ymgymryd â gwaith peirianyddol Cynllun Rheoli Llifogydd a Lliniaru Llifogydd Naturiol.

Ar lethrau Moel y Ci sy'n wynebu'r de-ddwyrain lle mae pantiau a gwaith draenio llwybrau troed yn yr arfaeth, canfuwyd bod corlan Ôl-ganoloesol adfeiliedig a gofnodwyd yn flaenorol yn ymgorffori olion cylch cytiau Cynhanesyddol a adeiladwyd o gerrig, ac mae hefyd yn ffinio â gweddillion o'r cyfnod nas cofnodwyd o'r blaen. Wal ffin cae cynhanesyddol. Yn union i'r gogledd-orllewin, adnabuwyd anheddiad cylch cytiau cnewyllol nad oedd yn hysbys yn flaenorol gyda system gaeau cysylltiedig yn ystod rhan ddesg y prosiect hwn ac ymwelwyd ag ef yn ystod y cam gwaith maes. Ymhellach i'r de-orllewin, nodwyd hefyd ardal o'r hyn sy'n ymddangos yn systemau caeau Cynhanesyddol a chylchoedd cytiau anghysbell. Ar lethrau Moel y Ci sy'n wynebu'r gogledd-ddwyrain, mae'n ymddangos bod ail gorlan Ôl-ganoloesol a gofnodwyd yn flaenorol y gallai lleoliad pibell ddŵr newydd yno effeithio arni, hefyd yn ymgorffori olion cylch cytiau Cynhanesyddol.

Ni nodwyd unrhyw asedau archeolegol nas cofnodwyd o'r blaen ar Waen Gyfni, ardal lle cynigir ffensio cyfuchliniau a chau ffosydd. Canfuwyd bod llwybr posibl, a adnabuwyd o ffotograffau o'r awyr, yn rhan weladwy o lwybr prif bibell ddŵr. Ymwelwyd â lloc cylchol Cynhanesyddol tebygol, a nodwyd yn flaenorol yn ystod dadansoddiad LiDAR, a chynhaliwyd arolwg cyflym. Ni fydd unrhyw ran o waith yr NFM yn effeithio ar y lloc fel y'i cynllunnir ar hyn o bryd.

Ym Mharc Tan-y-Bwlch, ni chanfuwyd unrhyw olion archeolegol gweladwy a allai gael eu heffeithio gan y bwriad i adeiladu argaeau sy'n gollwng neu dorri sianel ddraenio newydd.

I'r de-orllewin o Gefnan, mae darn newydd o wal gromliniol, a all fod yn weddillion cwtogi clostir Cynhanesyddol, yn gorwedd o fewn ôl troed bwnd pridd newydd arfaethedig.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology has conducted an archaeological walkover survey of areas to the west and northwest of Mynydd Llandegai where Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy plans to undertake Natural Flood Management and Flood Alleviation Scheme engineering works.

On the southeast-facing slopes of Moel y Ci where swales and footpath drainage works are planned, a previously recorded ruinous Post Medieval sheepfold was found to incorporate the remains of a stone-built Prehistoric hut circle, and it also adjoins a previously unrecorded remnant of Prehistoric field boundary wall. Immediately to the northwest, a previously unknown nucleated hut circle settlement with an attached field system was identified during the desk-based part of this project and visited during the fieldwork stage. Further to the southwest, an area of what appears to be Prehistoric field systems and isolated hut circles was also identified. On the northeast-facing slopes of Moel y Ci, a second previously recorded Post Medieval sheepfold that may be impacted by the siting of a new waterpipe there, also appears to incorporate the remains of a Prehistoric hut circle.

No previously unrecorded archaeological assets were identified on Gwaen Gyfni, an area where contour fencing and ditch blocking are proposed. A possible trackway, identified from aerial photographs, was found to be the visible part of the route of a water main. A probable Prehistoric circular enclosure, previously identified during LiDAR analysis, was visited and a rapid survey was undertaken. The enclosure will not be impacted by any of the NFM works as they are currently planned.

At Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeological remains were identified that may be impacted by the proposed construction of leaky dams or the cutting of a new drainage channel.

To the southwest of Gefnan, a newly identified stretch of curvilinear wall, that may be the truncated remains of a Prehistoric enclosure, lies within the footprint of a planned new earthen bund.

1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (HGA) has been commissioned by Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC) to undertake an archaeological walkover survey in advance of proposed Natural Flood Management (NFM) and Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) works in areas surrounding Mynydd Llandegai, Gwynedd (centred on NGR: SH6040765558; LL57 4DZ; Figure 01). The proposed works will be undertaken in the Moel y Ci, Gwaen Gynfi, Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, and Gefnan areas to the northwest, west and southwest of Mynydd Llandegai.

The walkover survey was undertaken in December 2024 and was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022);
- *Guidelines for Digital Archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 2015);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP 2) (English Heritage 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015);
- *Standard and Guidance for The Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020);
- *Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020).
- *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023); and
- *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023).

Heneb is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- *Undertake a walkover survey in the areas where natural flood management flood alleviation interventions and engineering works are currently planned;*
- *Record any known or previously unidentified archaeological assets within the specified areas; and to*
- *Provide YGC with details regarding any potentially impacted heritage assets which can be used to inform the scheme design and determine whether any required localised mitigation may be required before the proposed scheme is finalised.*

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation for the proposed works has been monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning (HGAP). This report has been approved by HGAP before final issue.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the HGA Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and complies with the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting includes the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English and copies of short bilingual summaries of the works have been supplied. The Gwynedd HER Enquiry Number for this project is GAHER2125. The HGA HER Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) for the project is 49155.

2 PROPOSED WORKS AND WALKOVER SURVEY AREAS

An overview of the proposed scheme, which includes a variety of natural flood management (NFM) and flood alleviation scheme (FAS) measures, is given below (Figure 01). It should be noted that the works detailed below are subject to change, in particular, the flood alleviation scheme (FAS) works. The walkover survey results will be used to inform the scheme design and any required localised mitigation before it is finalised. The various proposed measures are therefore described according to the present scheme design (January 2024).

2.1 Moel y Ci

A number of swales have been proposed for the lower southeast-facing slopes of the unenclosed scrub land of Moel y Ci. Swales are shallow linear depressions up to 2.5m wide and between approximately 7 and 43 m long that run along the contour of the slope. The upcast material from the excavated depression is formed into a bund on the downslope side. The swales are intended to slow down the flow of groundwater on the hillslope during periods of heavy rainfall and prevent it from inundating the lane to the south where it has previously accumulated, overwhelming the existing groundwater drainage system, and flowing downslope along the lane into the village. At the time of the walkover survey (December 2024), swales were planned for along almost the entire length of the lower slopes of the hillside, but following discussions with the landowner, YGC has agreed to limit them to the area south and west of the west-southwest-east-northeast aligned footpath that runs across the hill slope.

There are also plans to improve the existing drainage along the footpath on the southeast slope of Moel y Ci mentioned above, and an earthen bund will be added on the eastern side of an existing watercourse in the eastern corner of the unenclosed hillside close to the village. A new waterpipe, located close to a sheepfold (HGA PRN 19885) at the southern end of Moel y Ci's northeast facing lower slopes to the north of the village, is also planned.

2.2 Gwaen Gynfi

Further works are planned on Gwaen Gynfi, an expanse of open boggy moorland that lies on the southern and eastern side of the lane to Mynydd Llandegai to the south of Moel y Ci. Contour fencing, low 'c' shaped wooden fence type structures up to a maximum of 1.5m tall and constructed of wooden stakes driven into the ground with planks in between, are planned for the slopes along its northern and western edges, close to the southern and eastern sides of the road. Contour fences are open on their upslope side and designed to

intercept surface runoff and slow the flow of water into the existing ditches that cross Gwaen Gynfi, preventing them from channelling high water flows towards the village which lies to the east.

Further south on Gwaen Gynfi, on the flatter open boggy moorland, ditch blocking is proposed. This will entail the construction of compacted peat dams in existing drainage channels using locally sourced, well-humified peat. Again this will prevent high water flow from the channels running eastwards towards Mynydd Llandegai.

2.3 Parc Tan-y-Bwlch

Parc Tan-y-bwlch, an area of woodland to the east of Gwaen Gynfi and on the immediate western side of the properties on Tan-Y-Bwlch, also contains several existing channels that allow water to flow from Gwaen Gynfi towards the residential properties. A series of leaky dams in the existing channels are proposed here. A leaky dam consists of posts driven into the ground on either side of the channel, which are used to fix locally sourced logs and branches in place within the channel, again designed to slow peak water flow in it.

Slightly further south at Parc Tan-y-bwlch, a new drainage channel is proposed that will run northwest-southeast, broadly parallel with the eastern property boundaries of the residential units, in order to more effectively drain water in this area and redirect it away from buildings and gardens.

2.4 Gefnan

On the part of Gwaen Gynfi to the immediate southwest (rear) of the properties in Mynydd Llandegai at Gefnan, an approximately 250m long and up to 9.5m wide earthen bund is proposed along the northeastern (village) side of the existing watercourse there. The bund will be sited to impede the flow of water at the point where the watercourse orientation changes sharply from southeast-northwest to east-southeast-west-northwest. This part of the river traditionally overflows and floods the Gefnan properties to the northeast at times of high water flow.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Overview

Mynydd Llandegai is a village situated on the edge of Eryri, in the county of Gwynedd. It has its origins as part of a fridd in the late 18th century that was later enclosed by Penrhyn estate who planned and built an estate village there in the 19th century for the workers at the nearby Penrhyn Slate Quarry. Originally called Douglas Hill, the inhabitants were encouraged to utilise the surrounding marginal lands at Moel y Ci and Gwaen Gynfi for small-scale food production. The village is well-known for its characteristic layout consisting of two parallel rows of crog-lofftydd and associated long allotments separated by slate fencing.

The Moel y Ci and Gwaen common land is characterised by unenclosed marginal land traditionally used as a sheepwalk, which remained unenclosed despite the population increase during the 19th century. Early turbaries and the addition of the water-catchment systems for the quarry were developed in this area in the 19th century.

An overview of the wider archaeological landscape reveals evidence of Prehistoric human activity in the form of burial cairns and standing stones situated in the surrounding hills of Mynydd Llandegai and Moel Wnion (Web source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), 2023), as well as hut circles and enclosures identified in recent surveys of the area (Cadw 2020). South of Gefnan there is a Prehistoric cairnfield (HGA PRN 5671) that lies beyond the proposed bund.

3.2 Cartographic Examination

The First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile Maps of Caernarvonshire (Sheet XII.9; (published 1889 and 1900) depict the areas surrounding Mynydd Llandegai, including the common land of Moel y Ci and Gwaen Gynfi, pretty much as they appear today (Figure 03). A ford is depicted close to the Llyn y Mynydd, as well as various footpaths scattered across Gwaen Gynfi. There is a footpath running across the Moel y Ci commonland, as well as the presence of several sheepfolds (including HGA PRN 19885 and (HGA PRN 19887) located at the northeast end of the area. In addition, the OS Six-Inch Caernarvonshire map (Sheet XII.SW, published 1954) showed an 'Old Quarry' situated next to the road, on the southwest end of the Moel y Ci common land (NGR SH59251 65371) which was also depicted on the First and Second Edition OS maps.

3.3 Analysis of 1m Resolution LiDAR for the Study Area

1m resolution LiDAR data for the survey areas, available from the National Library of Scotland <https://maps.nls.uk/guides/lidar/> (Welsh DTM layer 2020-22), was examined prior to the walkover survey. The most notable features identified include a possible nucleated Prehistoric hut circle settlement at Moel y Ci (new HGA PRN 112145; NGR SH5988365779), just to the north of the sheepfold (HGA PRN 19887, NGR SH5991765768) (Figure 04). An associated field system also appears to lie to the west, again clearly visible on Lidar (new HGA PRN 112146; NGR SH6573859854). Further west along the slope at Moel y Ci, north of the footpath, the LiDAR shows quite a large area, 440m long and up to 180m wide, with what appear to be previously unrecorded isolated Prehistoric hut circles along with relict field systems (new PRN 112148; NGR SH5961765682) (Figure 05).

A possible straight linear trackway that has been identified from aerial photos on the eastern side of Gwaen Gynfi, running northwest-southeast before turning sharply west-southwest-east-northeast, could not be clearly discerned in the LiDAR data (not incorporated into the HGA HER; NGR SH5978665245 - SH6001965098 - SH6013165122);

The circular enclosure on Gwaen Gynfi, northeast of Pen-y-bwlch (HGA PRN 83330; NGR SH5960065150) is clearly visible (Figure 06). At the part of Gwaen Gynfi to the west of Gefnan, an apparent approximately 39m long curvilinear bank is also visible on the northern side of the existing northwest-southeast aligned watercourse there (new HGA PRN 112149; NGR SH6069665082) (Figure 07).

3.4 Previously Recorded Heritage Assets

Heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed works that were listed on the HGA HER prior to the commencement of the survey are listed below and depicted on Figure 02:

PRN	Site Name	NGR
64202	23, Llwybr Main, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6034665587
64232	24, Llwybr Main, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6035565584
64240	25 Tan y Bwlch	SH6022365290
64241	25, Tan y Bwlch, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6019065319
64188	3, Tan y Bwlch, Mynydd Llandygai	SH5988865620
64237	4, Tan y Bwlch, Mynydd Llandygai	SH5989465614
64220	7, Llwybr Main, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6012665778
64209	8, Llwybr Main, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6013465771
83292	Bodorgan, Llandygai	SH6015266050
32	Boundary Stones, S Side of Moel-y-ci	SH59126589
64206	Boundary Walls/Slate Fencing to Nos.23 & 24, Llwybr Main, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6034465604
64196	Boundary Walls/Slate Fencing to Nos.24 & 25 Tan y Bwlch, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6019965329
64194	Boundary Walls/Slate Fencing to Nos.3 & 4	SH5988665639
83291	Bryniau-Gwyddelod, Llandygai	SH6003066149
83293	Chapel, Site of, Llandygai	SH60056591
83330	Circular Enclosure, North-East of Pen-y-bwlch	SH59606515
64181	Cowhouse and Stables at Pen-y-llyn	SH6059565930
7383	Earthwork, Mynydd Llandegai	SH60476600

PRN	Site Name	NGR
64197	Fairview, Llandygai	SH6001965949
29298	Field Boundary, Slate Fencing, Drysgol Fawr	SH59286507
62479	Llwybr Main / Tan y Bwlch, Conservation Area	SH6010165505
71575	Memorial Hall, Mynydd Llandegai	SH6051165739
15864	Moel Y Ci/gwaen Gynfi Unenclosed Uplands, Landscape	SH597646
62285	Mortared Stone Walling, and possible structure associated with Pen-y-Bont	SH60556547
62286	Northern Boundary Wall, Parc yr Ocar	SH60576549
20811	Ochre Mine, Cloddfa Ocar, Mynydd Landygai	SH607657
64228	Outbuildings to No.24, Tan y Bwlch, Mynydd Llandygai	SH6019565304
64242	Pen-y-llyn	SH6060965926
62289	Pont Galedffwrdd, Afon Galedffwrdd	SH60616548
64283	Privies to Nos.23 & 24	SH6035265578
64284	Privy to No.7	SH6011365780
29297	Road, Drysgol Fawr	SH59286536
16070	Rubbing Stone, Glanrafon Bach, Mynydd Llandegai	SH60536561
19885	Sheepfold, Moel y Ci	SH5994966007
19886	Sheepfold, Moel y Ci	SH5892765913
19887	Sheepfold, Moel y Ci	SH5991765768
83295	Sheepfold, South-East of Bwlch-defeity	SH5963366310
26000	Well, Bodorgan	SH6013666044
26001	Well, Bodorgan	SH6023066154

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

In December 2024, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology undertook an archaeological walkover survey of the areas to the west of the village of Mynydd Llandegai where NFM and FAS measures are proposed (Figure 01; see also Sec 2):

- Parts of Moel y Ci common land, located west and northwest of Mynydd Llandygai (Figure 08);
- Parts of Gwaen Gynfi marginal land, located west and southwest of Mynydd Llandegai (Figure 09);
- Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, which lies between Gwaen Gynfi to the west and Mynydd Llandegai to the east (Figure 09); and
- Parts of Gwaen Gynfi to the immediate southwest of properties at Gefnan, Mynydd Llandegai (Figure 10);.

The walkover survey included visits to three recorded, and four potential but unconfirmed, archaeological assets, within these areas:

- a sheepfold previously identified from historic mapping at Moel y Ci (HGA PRN 19885; NGR SH5994966007) (Figure 02; Figure 03; Figure 08);
- a second sheepfold previously identified from historic mapping at Moel y Ci (HGA PRN 19887; NGR SH5991765768 (Figure 02; Figure 03; Figure 08);
- a circular enclosure previously identified on LiDAR on Gwaen Gynfi, northeast of Pen-y-bwlch (HGA PRN 83330; NGR SH5960065150) (Figure 02; Figure 06; Figure 09);
- a possible straight linear trackway that has been identified from aerial photos on the eastern side of Gwaen Gynfi running northwest-southeast before turning sharply west-southwest-east-northeast (not incorporated into the HGA HER; NGR SH5978665245 - SH6001965098 - SH6013165122) (Figure 02; Figure 09);
- a possible nucleated hut circle settlement (new HGA PRN 112145; NGR SH5988365779) and associated field system (new HGA PRN 112146; NGR SH6573859854) on Moel y Ci identified from LiDAR data as part of the desk-based element of this survey (Figure 04; Figure 08);

- an area of possible field systems and isolated hut circles at Moel y Ci (new HGA PRN 112148; NGR SH5961765682) identified from LiDAR data as part of the desk-based element of this survey (Figure 05; Figure 08); and
- an apparent 39m long curvilinear bank to the west of Gefnan (new HGA PRN 112149; NGR SH6069665082) identified from LiDAR data as part of the desk-based element of this survey (Figure 07; Figure 10)

The survey results will be used to inform localised mitigation when detailed designs for the scheme are finalised.

4.2 Walkover Survey

Known and suspected assets were located and mapped using GIS software prior to the walkover survey. Newly identified assets have been recorded and issued with a new PRN number sourced from the HGA HER.

The locations and identifiable extents of all known and any newly identified assets were surveyed using a high-precision Trimble R8S GNSS Rover. Survey data was subsequently processed in QGIS and archived in .csv and shapefile format. A photographic record was created in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3100; resolution: 4,608 × 3,072 (14.2 effective megapixels)) and HGA photographic metadata proformas were completed in the field. A total of 66 photographic images have been converted to TIFF format using Affinity Photo 2 for digital archiving; the archive numbering system runs from **E49155_001** to **E49155_066**. The photographic metadata proformas have been archived as scanned PDF files and transcribed using Microsoft Excel. The written descriptions of assets were completed in the field using HGA Object Record proformas and subsequently scanned as PDF documents as part of the archiving process.

In summary, following the completion of the field assessment stage, archiving was completed based on the following task list:

1. Paper proformas: all checked for completeness and cross referenced, and then scanned to pdf documents;
2. Photographic Metadata: transcribed and digitised in Microsoft Access;
3. Photographic images archived in TIFF format; and
4. Survey data archived in .csv and shapefile format.

4.3 Gazetteer of Assets

A gazetteer has been compiled of existing and newly identified assets identified and visited during the survey (Appendix I). The gazetteer has been prepared in the following format and includes :

HGA PRN number	
Site name	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Designation	
Assessment category	
Description	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

5 RESULTS

The walkover survey was completed over two days in cold, dry conditions on Thursday 12th and Tuesday 17th December 2024. The results are presented area by area below.

5.1 Moel y Ci (plate location plan Figure 08)

The first area visited was the southeast-facing slopes of Moel y Ci, the location earmarked for the construction of swales. All of the swale locations proposed in December 2024 were visited, walking along the hillside from west to east. No identifiable archaeological remains were encountered at the vast majority of the swale locations (Plate 01 – Plate 20).

Three swales were originally proposed in the area of possible field systems and isolated hut circles at Moel y Ci (new HGA **PRN 112148**; NGR SH5961765682) identified from LiDAR data as part of the desk-based element of this survey. No traces of any features could be identified on the ground however, the ground surface is predominately heavily obscured by vegetation (Plate 09; Plate 12, Plate 13).

Two of the originally proposed swales would have been located within the field system (new HGA **PRN 112146**; NGR SH6573859854) associated with the newly discovered hut circle settlement (new HGA PRN 112145; NGR SH5988365779). The area appears to consist of two relatively flat terraces, however, it is heavily overgrown with reeds and no detail of the ground surface could be discerned (Plate 14; Plate 16). The eastern end of the swale in Plate 16 would also have clearly physically impacted sheepfold (HGA PRN 19887; NGR SH5991765768).

The sheepfold (HGA **PRN 19887**; NGR SH5991765768) survives in a ruinous state and is filled with rubble and heavily overgrown with heather and reeds (Plate 21; Plate 22). It is recorded on the HER as it is labelled as such on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series Map of Caernarvonshire (Figure 03). It appears to have been constructed from local fieldstone rubble with blocks up to 1m long and 0.6m wide. The presence of some orthostatic stones, still set vertically, and a curving bank on its western side that probably represents the grassed-over remains of the structure's wall there, suggest that the building was originally a Prehistoric hut circle, reused at a later date as a sheepfold. Facing stones from the foundation courses of the wall may just be visible through the vegetation on its eastern side. Though it is difficult to be certain, the structure appears to have originally been up to 12m in diameter externally with walls approximately 0.80m thick. It is possible, but by no means certain, that an apparent gap in in-situ walling and rubble is the remains of an entrance on its northeast side.

A T-shaped linear arrangement of large boulders, its long axis orientated east-west, runs downslope from the hut circle (HGA PRN 19887) from its eastern side (Plate 23; Plate 24). This appears to be an approximately 9.5m long Prehistoric field boundary wall remnant associated with the hut circle and has now been recorded on the HGA HER as **PRN 112147** (NGR SH5992665766)

Immediately to the northwest of Hutcircle/Sheepfold (HGA PRN 19887) lies the flat terrace upon which the possible nucleated hut circle settlement (new HGA **PRN 112145**; NGR SH5988365779) identified from LiDAR data is located. Possibly up to five hut circles are evident in the Lidar data along with associated enclosures. The 1m resolution of the available LiDAR means it is not clear how many structures are present, however. Unfortunately, the settlement is overgrown with reeds, heather and juncus which has grown to heights of up to 0.5m, and though individual stone boulders can be seen, the identification of individual elements of the settlement was difficult on the ground (Plate 25). The traces of banks are evident along its southern edge however (Plate 26), and it is also possible to identify short exposed sections of wall facing and core material from the former huts themselves in a small number of places (Plates 27).

In the eastern corner of the unenclosed hillside at Moel y Ci, just to the west (rear) of the properties along Lon-y-Grug in the northern part of the village, a bund is proposed for the eastern side of an existing watercourse. No traces of archaeology were identified at the location of the proposed bund (Plate 28).

The location of the proposed new water pipe close to the sheepfold (HGA **PRN 19885**) at the southern end of Moel y Ci's northeast-facing lower slopes to the north of the village was also visited. The pipe will run for a short distance from the roadside in a west-southwesterly direction along the northern side of the current field boundary wall, which runs east-northeast-west-southwest, before it terminates within the sheepfold (Plate 29).

The sheepfold was recorded on the HER as it is labelled as such on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series Map of Caernarvonshire, and it survives today pretty much as it is depicted on the 1889 map (Figure 03). It has been constructed against the field boundary wall here, approximately 19m from the road. The older stone-built element is described on the HER as D-shaped and contains two cells, one formerly rectangular compartment to the east, with a quarter circle-shaped cell to the west. The western wall of the rectangular compartment appears to have been replaced with a post and wire fence to preserve the internal division between the two cells. Additional modern rectangular cells, constructed from metal fencing, adjoin the stone-built elements to the east.

Upon examination, the rectangular cell to the east appears to be the later of the two stone-built cells. It is orientated west-southwest-east-northeast, 5.7m long and 4.5m wide with walls 0.4m thick and up to 1.2m tall. A 0.8m wide entrance is located to the east against the field boundary wall. It is constructed from small to medium-sized unworked cobbles and boulders and is topped with cock and hen capping. The construction methods and materials used are almost identical to those of the field boundary wall against which it sits and they both appear to be broadly contemporary Post Medieval structures.

The cell to the west with the curving wall is of very different construction. It is 5.3m wide and 5.5m long and its 1m thick wall is revetted into the hillslope (Plate 30; Plate 31; Plate 32). The wall is constructed of much more substantial sub-angular fieldstone boulders up to 1.2x0.9x0.8m in size, the tops of which lie more or less flush with or just above the surface of the hillslope behind. The revetted wall creates a sunken interior over 1m deep in places, and though well built, some of the wall facing has collapsed into the interior. Unlike the Post Medieval eastern cell, the western cell appears to be the truncated remains of a Prehistoric hut circle, one quadrant of which has been repurposed as part of a sheepfold when the field boundary wall was constructed. There are no visible traces of the structure on the southern side of the boundary wall or to the east, within the more modern rectangular cell. If internal features and deposits survive within the preserved quadrant of the former roundhouse, they have likely been significantly disturbed by Post Medieval activity in close proximity.

5.2 Gwaen Gynfi (plate location plan Figure 09)

The locations of the proposed contour fences along the gently sloping northern and western edges of the largely open, boggy moorland of Gwaen Gynfi were also visited (Plate 33; Plate 34). No visible traces of archaeological remains were encountered, though it is possible that some do survive in places, masked by patches of juncus and reeds.

On the eastern side of the area, the location of the possible straight linear trackway that had been identified from aerial photos was visited. On aerial photographs, it appears as a somewhat vague straight linear ground mark in the vegetation on this side of the moor. Its eastern end appeared to start at SH6013165122, close to the end of the access track to Gwaen Gynfi from Tan-y-Bwlch. From here it appears to run west-southwestwards for a distance of around 140m to NGR SH6001965098 before it turns to head off in a straight line running northwestwards, fading out at approximately NGR SH5978665245.

During the walkover survey, the feature was largely overgrown with vegetation but identifiable in places as a grassed linear strip of ground that contrasted with the reeds, heather and juncus on either side. Its eastern end is marked by manhole covers and a

concrete actuated valve (AV) post (Plate 35), whilst the point where it changes orientation is marked by another concrete water pipe marker (Plate 36). These markers and covers suggest that the feature visible on aerial photographs is not archaeological in origin, it is in fact the route of a buried water main. Its orientation, heading off upslope northwestwards towards the Waste Water Treatment works on the southern side of the lane to the south of Moel y Ci, further supports this interpretation.

The southern parts of the water main lie within the area to the southwest and west of the end of the Gwaen Gynfi access track from Tan-y-Bwlch proposed for peatland ditch blocking. The precise location of the individual interventions is yet to be decided, however, no upstanding archaeological remains were noted in the general area during the survey. As with elsewhere on the waterlogged moorland, they may however be masked by the abundant juncus, heather and reeds that grow here (Plate 37; Plate 38).

The possible Prehistoric circular enclosure northeast of Pen-y-bwlch (HGA **PRN 83330**; NGR SH5960065150) is located in the central northern part of Gwaen Gynfi. It appears to sit on a low raised subcircular platform in the surrounding overgrown marshy ground and its location was difficult to identify in the landscape during the survey until in close proximity. It consists of a slightly oval annular earth and stone enclosure wall/bank, its long axis aligned northwest-southeast and approximately 69m long and 60m wide externally. The enclosure wall/bank is visible as a flat-topped, grassed-over, earth and stone structure up to 4.5m wide and 0.4m high in its clearly discernible southeastern quadrant (Plate 38; Plate 39; Plate 40; Plate 41; Plate 42). It is less clearly defined in its northern and southwestern sections where it is heavily overgrown with juncus, reeds and heather. No upstanding archaeological remains were identifiable within the interior of the enclosure, however this too was heavily overgrown with vegetation. The morphology of the site suggests that it is indeed a Prehistoric enclosure, but its specific type cannot be determined without further work. As the scheme stands at the moment, the enclosure will not be impacted by any of the planned NFM works on the moorland.

5.3 Parc Tan-y-Bwlch (plate location plan Figure 09)

Parc Tan-y-Bwlch lies between Gwaen Gynfi to the west and Mynydd Llandegai to the east. It largely consists of a northwest-southeast aligned strip of natural woodland that runs parallel with the rear property boundaries of the houses at Tan-y-Bwlch, but also includes a more open grassy area at its southeast end. No archaeological features were identified within the woodland in general, or in the specific locations of the proposed leaky dams that

are planned for the existing water courses there (Plate 43; Plate 44; Plate 45; Plate 46; Plate 47).

A new drainage cut-off ditch channel is planned in the more open, grassy end, of Parc Tan-y-Bwlch. No potentially impacted archaeological remains were identified in the vicinity of the proposed improvement works (Plate 48).

5.4 Gefnan (plate location plan Figure 09)

At the part of Gwaen Gynfi to the southwest of Gefnan, an approximately 250m long and up to 9.5m wide earthen bund is planned. It will be sited on the northern bank of an existing watercourse to prevent flooding of the properties to the northeast during periods of high river flow. No archaeological features were noted at the southeastern end of the footprint of the proposed bund during the walkover (Plate 49). However, a curvilinear bank-like feature (new HGA **PRN 112149**; NGR SH6069665082) had been noted during LiDAR analysis within the central northwestern part of the footprint prior to the field visit. The feature is 'C' shaped in plan, open on its northeastern side, and curves around to the west through almost 180° from its eastern end. It is approximately 39m long and up to 5m wide.

A 17m long section of the southeastern end of the feature, visible as a largely grassed-over low ruinous stone wall, was clearly identifiable during the walkover survey (Plate 50; Plate 51). The visible parts of the wall are up to 3.8m wide and up to 0.35m high with a rounded profile. It is constructed of sub-rounded and sub-angular fieldstone cobbles and boulders, up to 0.60m long, 0.40m wide and 0.35m thick. Its original function is unclear, but it is quite possible that it represents the truncated remains of a former Prehistoric enclosure. No upstanding remains were identified within the heavily overgrown interior.

No other archaeological features were identified in proximity to the proposed bund (Plate 52).

6 DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the observations and any provisional recommendations given below represent the personal views of the author only. The Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Planning (HGAP) archaeologist will make the final and definitive decision on the nature of any archaeological mitigation deemed necessary in response to the proposed scheme.

6.1 Moel y Ci

The previously unknown potential Prehistoric settlement and agricultural features on the southeastern slopes of Moel y Ci, the field systems and isolated hut circles (new HGA PRN 112148; NGR SH5961765682), the possible nucleated hut circle settlement (new HGA PRN 112145; NGR SH5988365779) and associated field system (new HGA PRN 112146; NGR SH6573859854); the sheepfold / hutcircle (HGA PRN 19887; NGR SH5991765768) and the Prehistoric field boundary wall remnant (new HGA PRN 112147 NGR SH5992665766), should be avoided completely by any swales if at all possible. It's possible that at least three of these newly discovered sites (new HGA PRNs 112148, 112145 and 112146) are of schedulable quality, though further archaeological work would be required to demonstrate this. If the areas cannot be avoided, the HGAP archaeologist should be consulted to discuss any possible required mitigation measures. Similarly for works to the footpath, a 350m long section of which bounds the limit of the field systems and isolated hut circles (new HGA PRN 112148) to its north, and the swale location areas to its south and west, away from the newly identified assets.

It is unlikely that the proposed bund in the eastern corner of the unenclosed hillside close to the village will have any negative archaeological impact.

The installation of the new water pipe in proximity to the sheepfold (HGA PRN 19885) may impact surviving subsurface remains from the newly identified truncated Prehistoric roundhouse that has been reused as part of a Post Medieval sheepfold. The works as planned will not disturb the surviving roundhouse wall, but it is unclear whether they will extend into the interior of the surviving quadrant. It is also possible that remains may be present within the later rectangular sheepfold cell to the east, though the whole area is probably heavily disturbed by the Post Medieval construction of the boundary wall and sheepfold, also given its proximity to the boundary wall, the new pipe may well sit within its Post Medieval construction cut. The HGAP archaeologist should be consulted to discuss any possible required mitigation measures here.

6.2 Gwaen Gynfi

No previously unknown archaeological features were identified in the areas where contour fencing or ditch blocking is planned. The Prehistoric circular enclosure northeast of Pen-y-bwlch (HGA PRN 83330; NGR SH5960065150) will not be impacted by the proposed works as they are planned at the time of writing. The precise locations of ditch blocking interventions are not finalised, and archaeological remains may be present, although

currently obscured by vegetation on the boggy moorland. The HGAP archaeologist should be consulted to discuss any possible required mitigation measures here.

6.3 Parc Tan-y-Bwlch

No archaeological remains were identified in the proposed locations of the planned leaky dams within the woodland area at Parc Tan-y-Bwlch. No visible archaeological remains will be impacted by the proposed new channel to the south in the open grassy area. It seems unlikely that the work here will have any negative archaeological impact.

6.4 Gefnan

If possible the proposed bund should be relocated further to the northeast to avoid the newly identified possibly Prehistoric curvilinear wall (new HGA PRN 112149; NGR SH6069665082) and the area it encloses. If this is not possible, the HGAP archaeologist will decide whether archaeological mitigation measures are required.

7 CONCLUSION

Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology have conducted an archaeological walkover survey of areas to the west and northwest of Mynydd Llandegai where YGC plan to undertake Natural Flood Management and Flood Alleviation Scheme engineering works.

On the southeast-facing slopes of Moel y Ci where swales and footpath drainage works are planned, a previously recorded ruinous Post Medieval sheepfold HGA PRN 19887 was found to incorporate the remains of a stone-built Prehistoric hut circle, and it also adjoins a previously unrecorded remnant of Prehistoric field boundary wall HGA PRN 112147. Immediately to the northwest, a previously unknown nucleated hut circle settlement HGA PRN 112145 with an attached field system HGA PRN 112146 was identified during the desk-based part of this project and visited during the fieldwork stage. Further to the southwest, an area of what appears to be Prehistoric field systems and isolated hut circles HGA PRN 112148 was also identified. On the northeast-facing slopes of Moel y Ci, a second previously recorded Post Medieval sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, which may be impacted by the siting of a new waterpipe here, also appears to incorporate the remains of a Prehistoric hut circle.

No previously unrecorded archaeological assets were identified on Gwaen Gyfni, an area where contour fencing and ditch blocking are proposed. A possible trackway identified from aerial photographs was found to be the visible part of the route of a water main. A probable Prehistoric circular enclosure HGA PRN 83330, previously identified during LiDAR analysis, was visited and a rapid survey was undertaken. The enclosure will not be impacted by any of the NFM works as they are currently planned.

At Parc Tan-y-Bwlch, no visible archaeological remains were identified that may be impacted by the proposed construction of leaky dams or the cutting of a new drainage channel.

To the southwest of Gefnan, a newly identified stretch of curvilinear wall HGA PRN 112149, which may be the truncated remains of a Prehistoric enclosure, lies within the footprint of a planned new earthen bund.

HGAP should be consulted regarding any changes to scheme design and/or potential mitigation required for the impact of the works on known and potential assets in the areas visited as part of the walkover survey, in particular those on Moel y Ci and at Gefnan. All of the archaeological assets visited during the survey have been mapped to record their location and extent in order to assist YGC through this process.

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*;

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

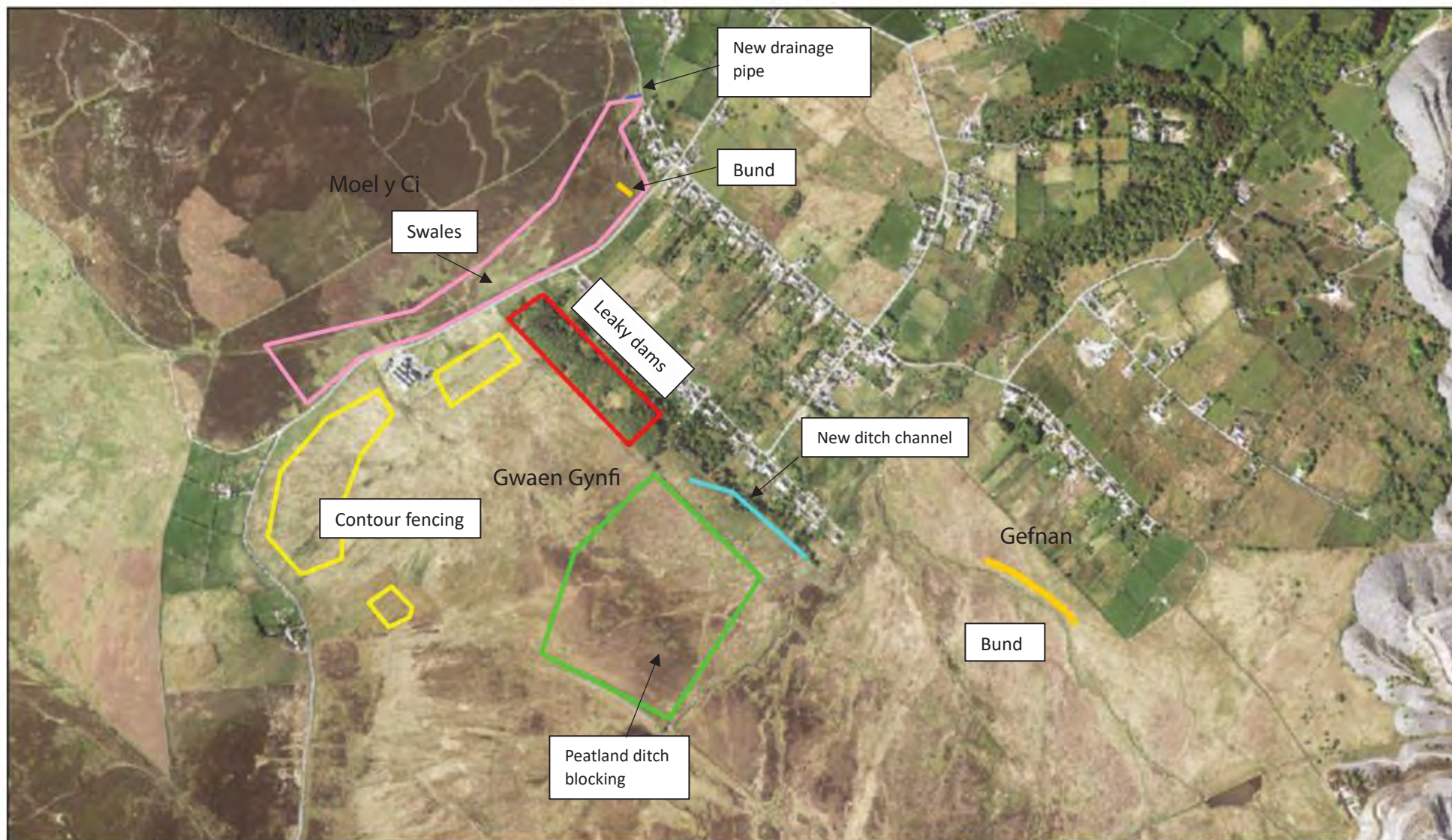
Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*

FIGURES

Mynydd Llandegai NFM & FAS



December 4, 2024

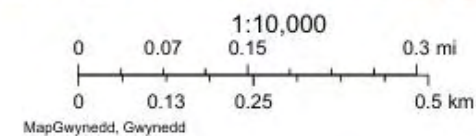


Figure 01: Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS, proposed work areas (YGC)

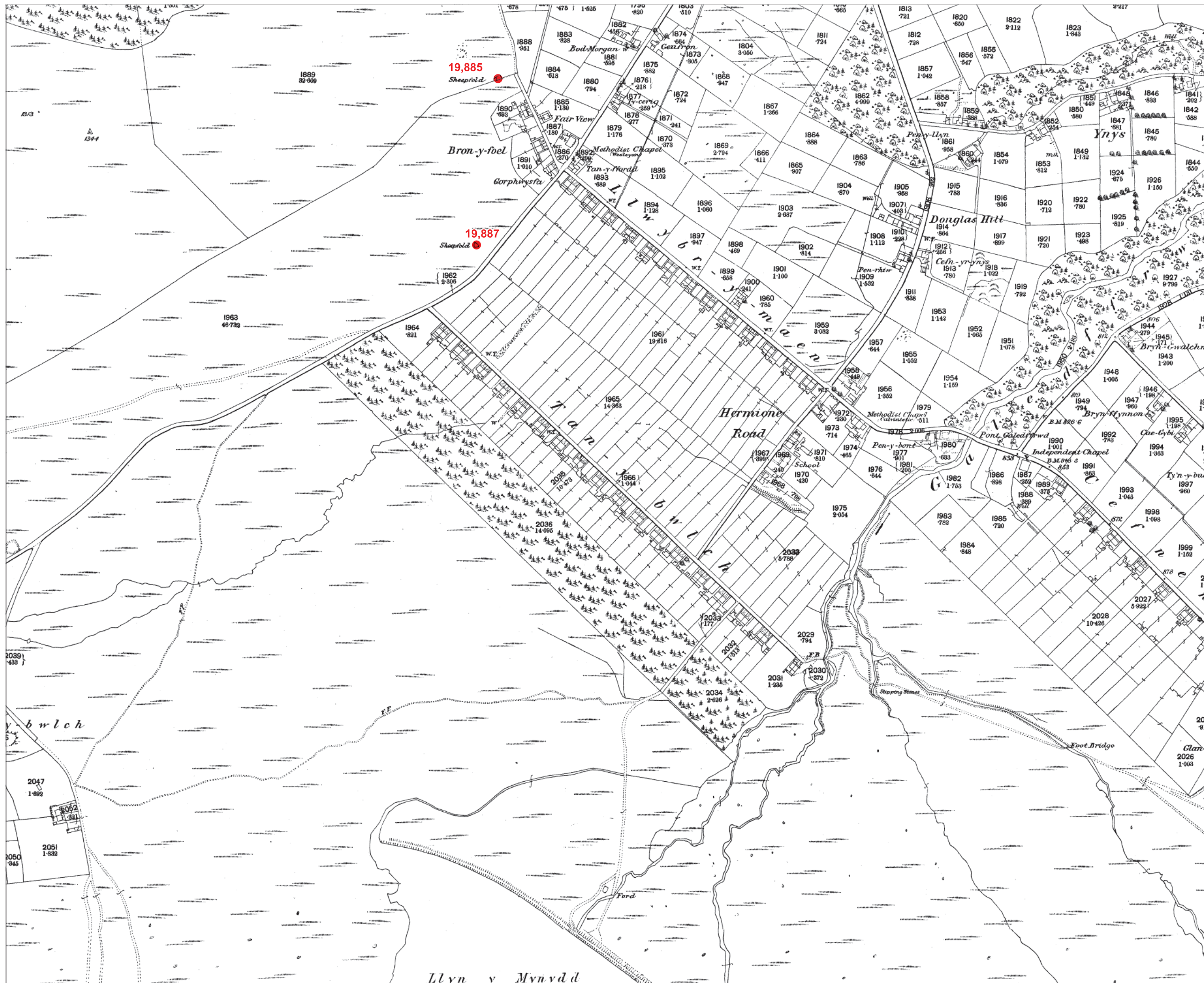
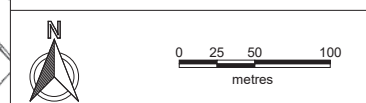


Figure 03: 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map (Caernarvonshire Sheet XII.9) showing Sheepfolds HGA PRNs 19885 and 19887, Moel y Ci

19,885 HGA HER asset with PRN



www.heneb.org.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT:
Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE:
Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3: 1:5000	DATE: 03/02/25	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: HD24-095	DRAWING NO: WS/03		REVISION: A

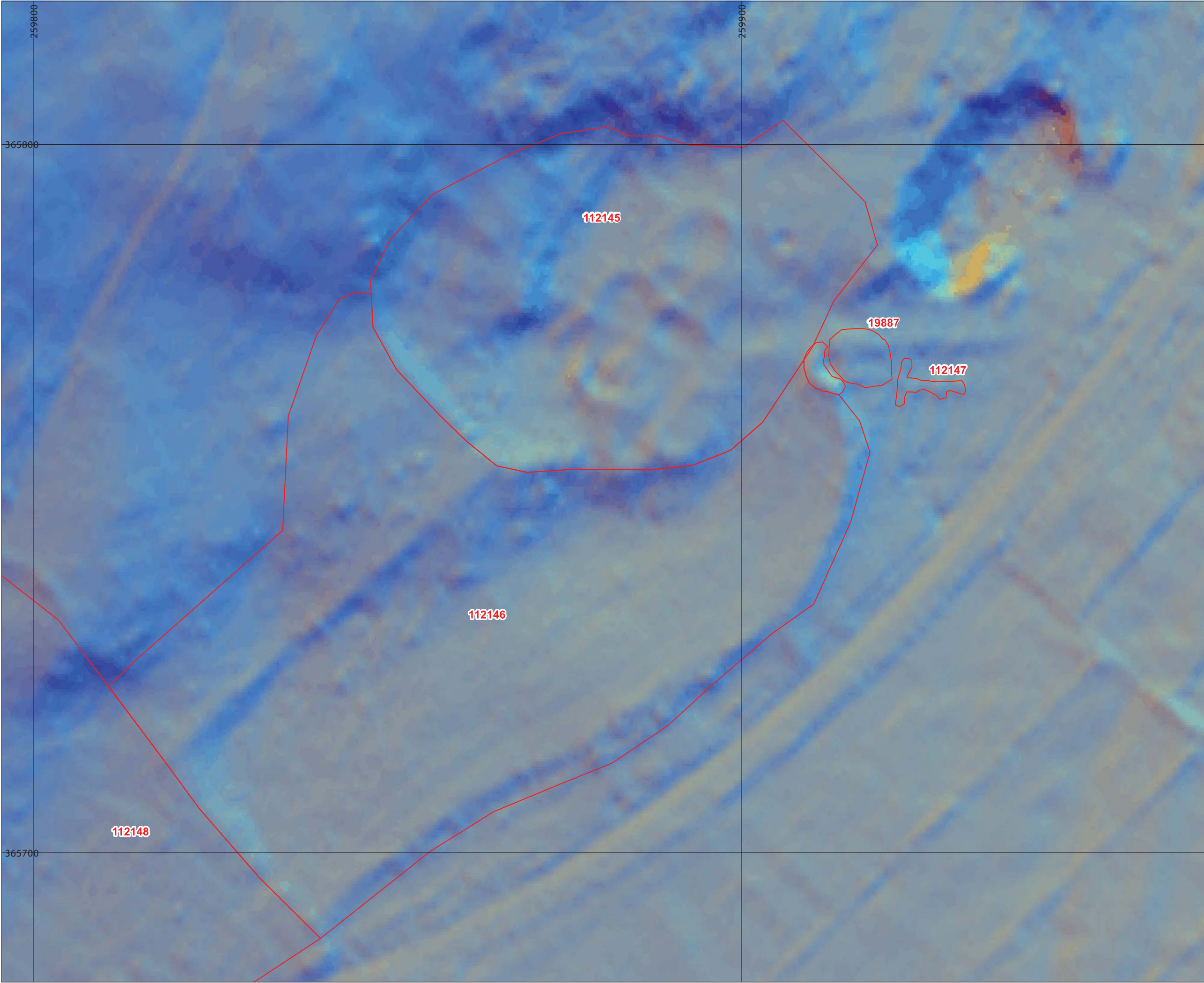
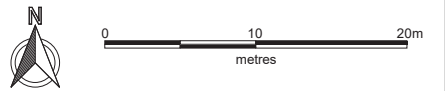


Figure 04: HGA HER assets in the vicinity of Sheepfold HGA PRN 19887, Moel y Ci, on LiDAR DTM background

19,885 HGA HER asset with PRN

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700.
LiDAR mapping reproduced from the National Library of Scotland
<https://maps.nls.uk/guides/lidar/>



www.heneb.org.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT:
Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE:
Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:500	03/02/25	NMC	JR
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:	
HD24-095	WS/04	A	

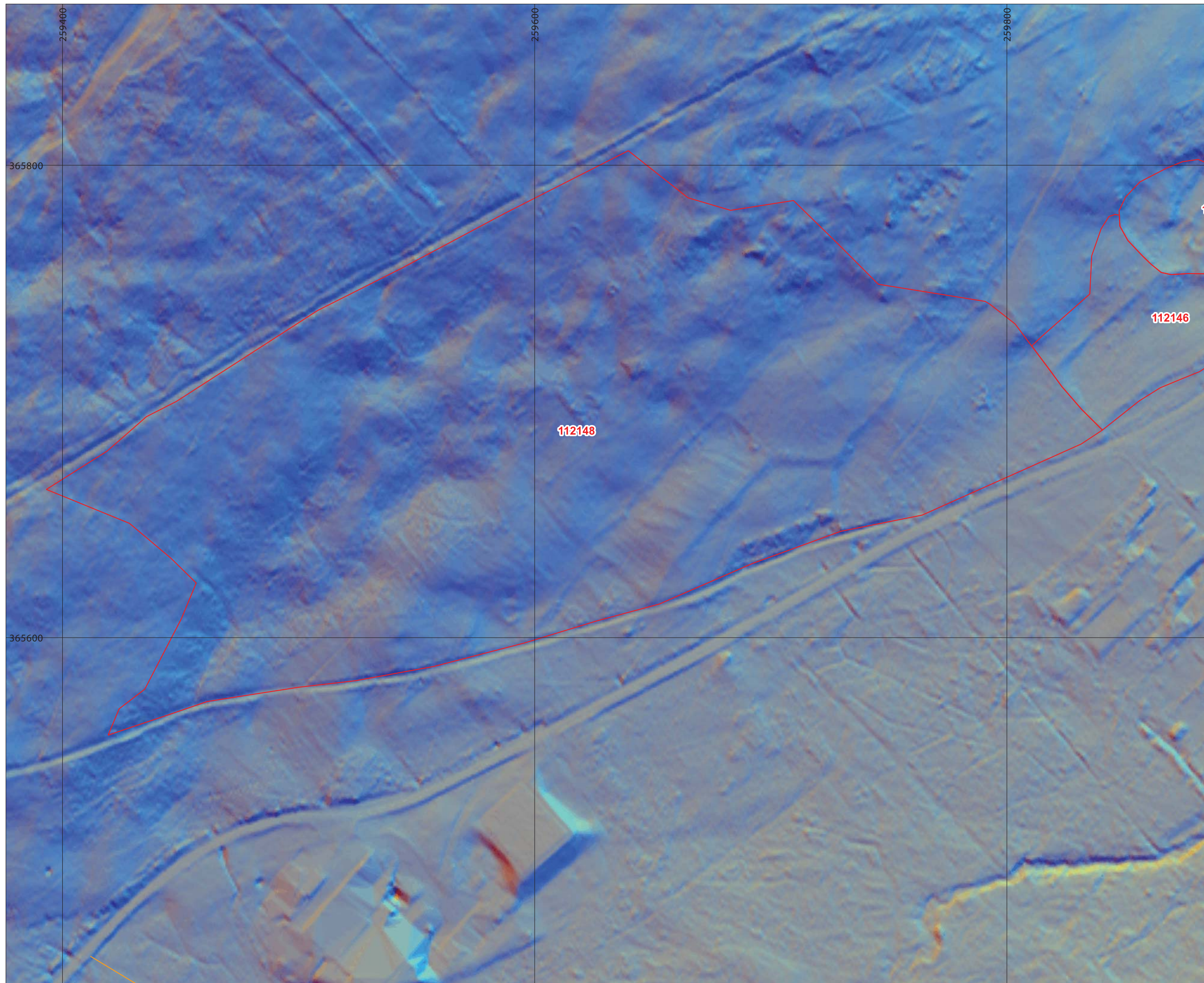
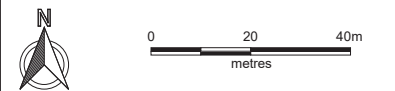


Figure 05: HGA HER PRN 112148, Possible isolated prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems, Moel y Ci, on LiDAR DTM background

19,885 HGA HER asset with PRN

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700.

LiDAR mapping reproduced from the National Library of Scotland
<https://maps.nls.uk/guides/lidar/>



www.heneb.org.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT: Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE: Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3: 1:1500	DATE: 03/02/25	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: HD24-095	DRAWING NO: WS/05		REVISION: A

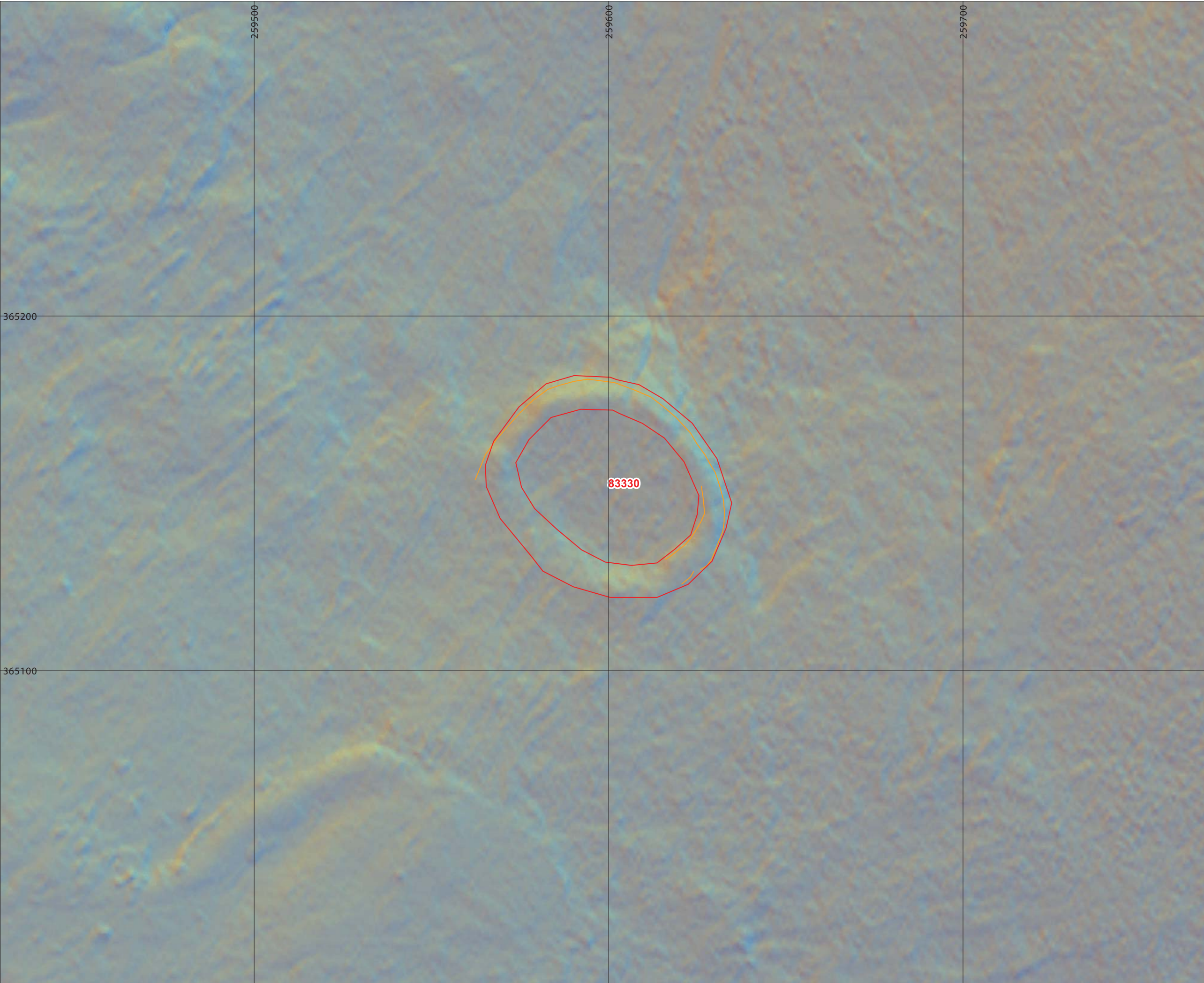
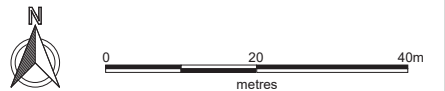


Figure 06: HGA HER PRN 183330
Circular Enclosure, North-East of
Pen-y-bwlch on LiDAR DTM
background

19,885 HGA HER asset with PRN

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700.
LiDAR mapping reproduced from the National Library of Scotland
<https://maps.nls.uk/guides/lidar/>



www.heneb.org.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT:
Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE:
Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3: 1:1000	DATE: 03/02/25	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: HD24-095	DRAWING NO: WS/06	REVISION: A	

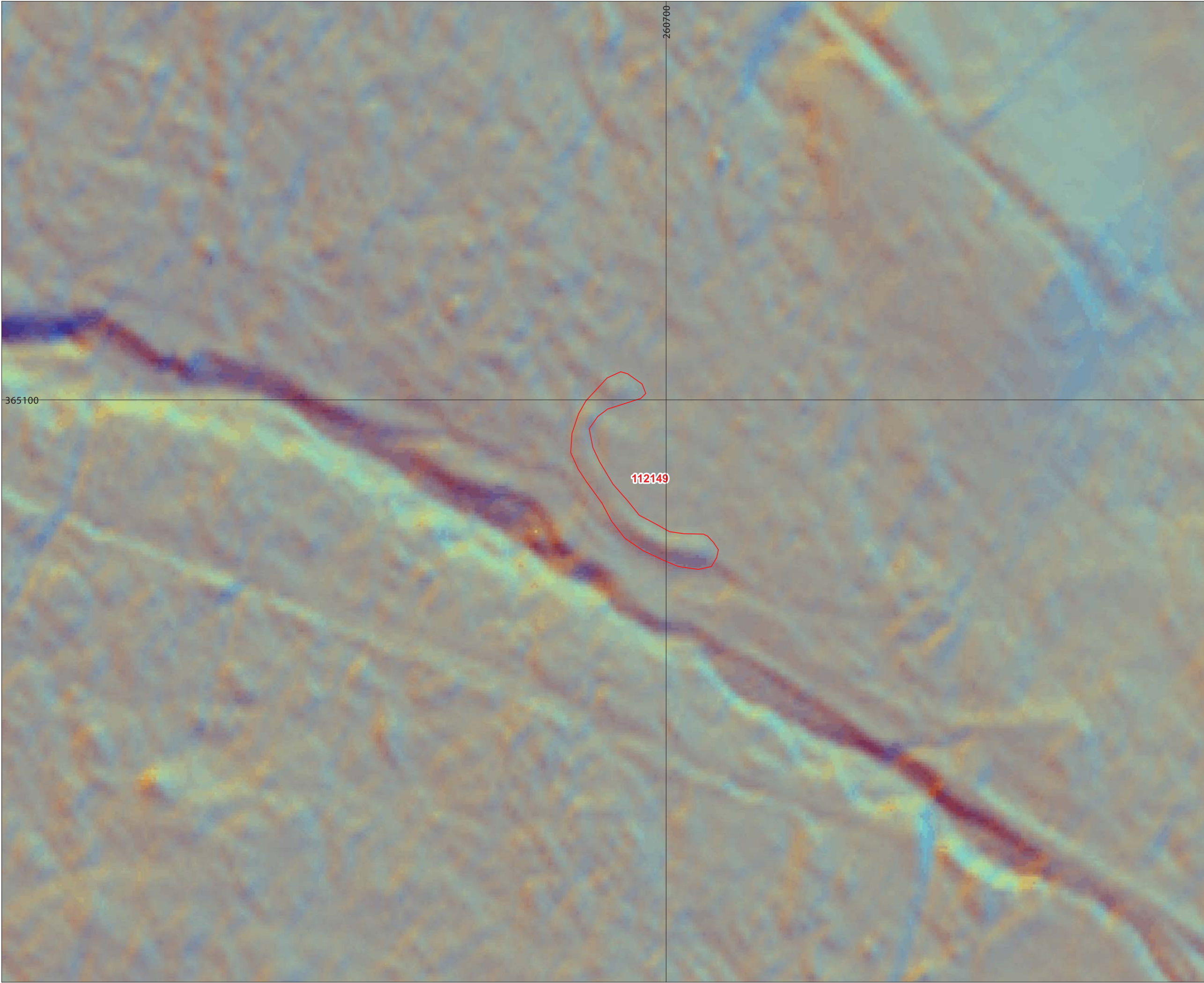
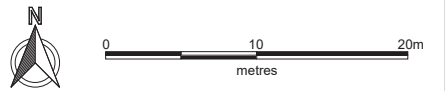


Figure 07: HGA PRN 112149, Curvilinear Field Wall, Southeast of Gefnan, on LiDAR DTM background

19,885 HGA HER asset with PRN

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700.
LiDAR mapping reproduced from the National Library of Scotland
<https://maps.nls.uk/guides/lidar/>



www.heneb.org.uk
Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT
efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT:
Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE:
Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3: 1:500	DATE: 03/02/25	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: HD24-095	DRAWING NO: WS/07	REVISION: A	

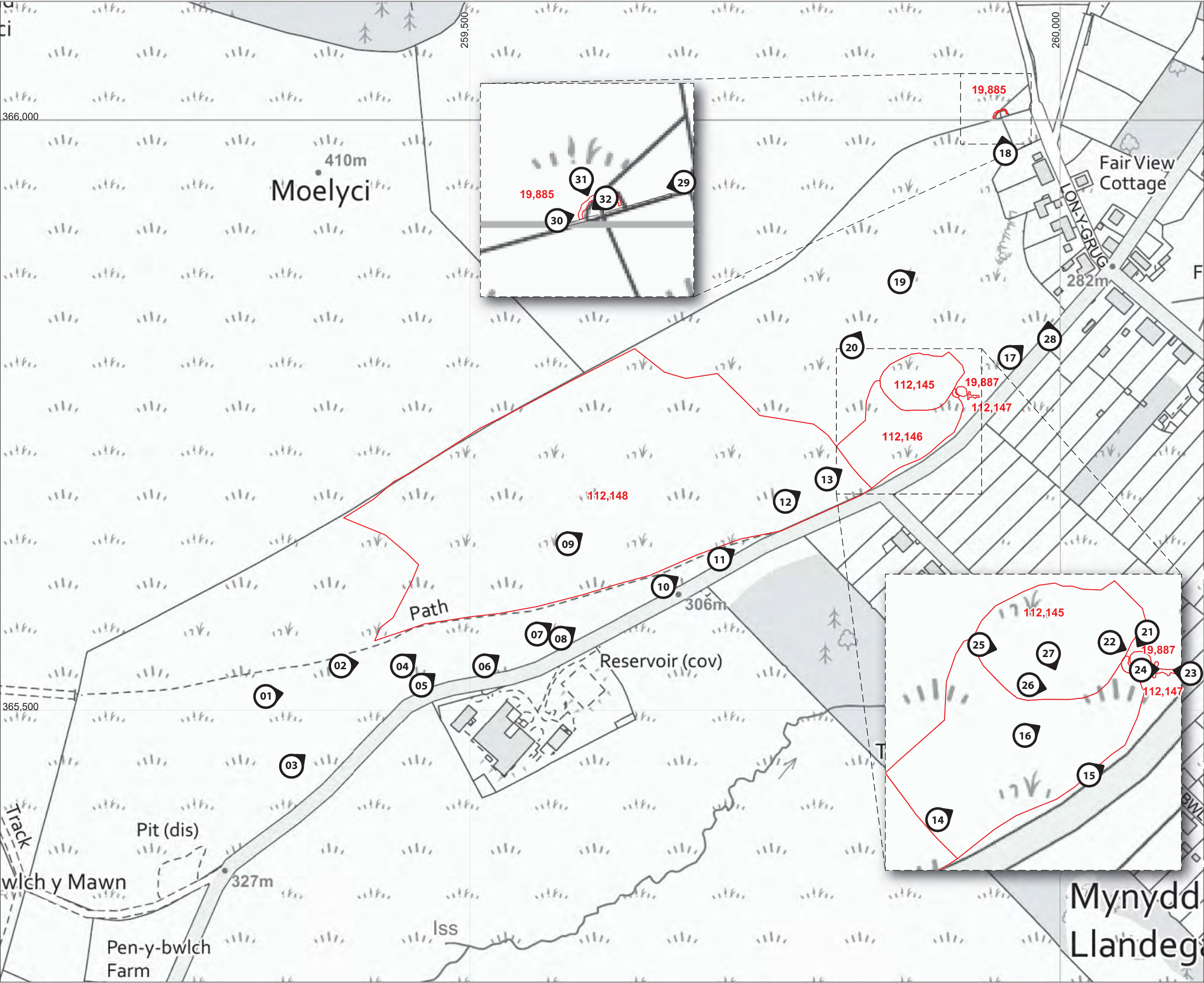


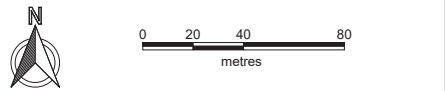


Figure 08: Report plates location and orientation, Moel y Ci

-  Report plate number and orientation
-  HGA HER asset with PRN

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700.
Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O © Crown Copyright and database right 2025 License AL100020577



**Archaeoleg Gwynedd**
Heneb
Gwynedd Archaeology
www.heneb.org.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT
efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT:
Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE:
Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3: 1:3000	DATE: 03/02/25	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: HD24-095	DRAWING NO: WS/08	REVISION: A	

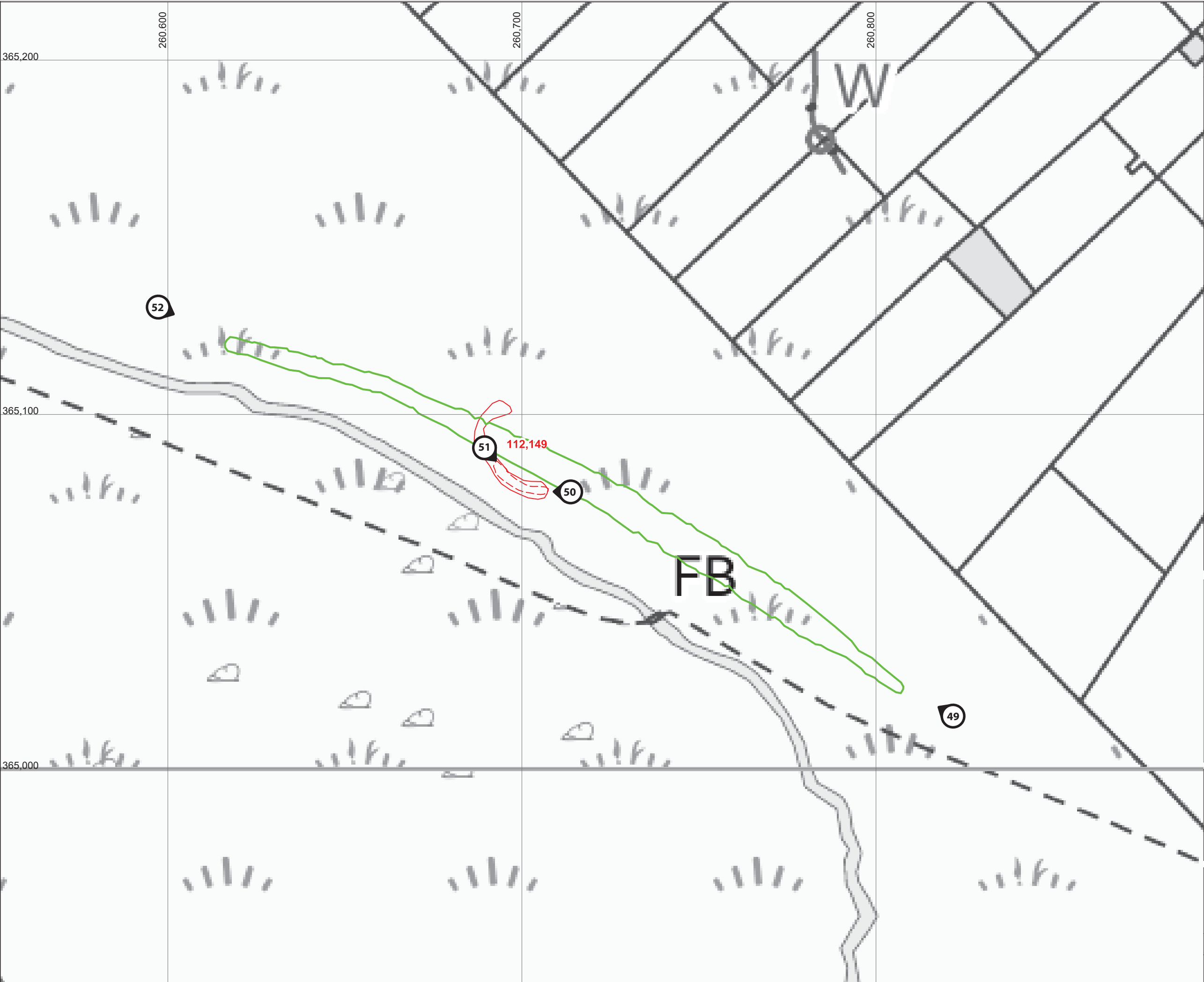


Figure 10: Report plates location and orientation, southwest of Gefnan



Report plate number and orientation



Extent of fieldwall HGA PRN 112149 visible on Lidar



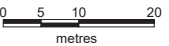
Extent of fieldwall HGA PRN 112149 visible in the field



Footprint of proposed bund

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700.

Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O © Crown Copyright and database right 2025 License AL100020577



Archaeoleg Gwynedd
Heneb
Gwynedd Archaeology

www.heneb.org.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

efon / phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
e-bost / e-mail: gwynedd@heneb.org.uk

CLIENT:
Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd
Consultancy

SITE:
Mynydd Llandegai NFM and FAS,
Gwynedd

SCALE AT A3: 1:1000	DATE: 03/02/25	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: HD24-095	DRAWING NO: WS/10	REVISION: A	

PLATES



Plate 01: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_001).



Plate 02: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_002).



Plate 03: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_003).



Plate 04: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_004).



Plate 05: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_005).



Plate 06: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_006).



Plate 07: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_007).



Plate 08: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_008).



Plate 09: Former proposed swale location in area of possible isolated prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems HGA PRN 112148, Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_009).



Plate 10: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_010).



Plate 11: Proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_011).



Plate 12: Former proposed swale location in area of possible isolated prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems HGA PRN 112148, Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_012).



Plate 13: Former proposed swale location in area of possible isolated prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems HGA PRN 112148, Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_013).



Plate 14: Former proposed swale location within possible Prehistoric Field System (HGA PRN 112146) on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_014).



Plate 15: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_015).



Plate 16: Former proposed swale location within possible Prehistoric Field System (HGA PRN 112146) on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_016).



Plate 17: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_019).



Plate 18: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the south (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_021).



Plate 19: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_027).



Plate 20: Former proposed swale location on Moel y Ci, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_028).



Plate 21: Hut circle (sheepfold) HGA PRN 19887, on line of former proposed swale location, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_018).



Plate 22: View of probable hut circle (sheepfold) HGA PRN 19887, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_044).



Plate 23: View of prehistoric field boundary wall HGA PRN 112147, viewed from the east-southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_043).



Plate 24: View of prehistoric field boundary wall HGA PRN 112147, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_047).



Plate 25: View of terrace on which hut circle settlement HGA PRN 112145 sits, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_051).



Plate 26: View of an east-west bank along southern side of hut circle settlement HGA PRN 112145, viewed from the WSW (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_052).



Plate 27: Detail view of wall facing and core at hut circle settlement terrace PRN 112145, viewed from the north-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_054).



Plate 28: Location of bund to be built on eastern (right) side of existing channel, viewed from the south (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_020).



Plate 29: New water pipe location against wall to the immediate NE of sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, viewed from the east-northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_022).



Plate 30: View of truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885 showing 19th century sheepfold wall to rear, viewed from the west (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_057).



Plate 31: View of truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, viewed from the north (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_056).



Plate 32: Truncated roundhouse / sheepfold HGA PRN 19885, showing wall revetted into the slope and inner wall face, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_025).



Plate 33: Test installation of contour fencing to the south of the road, Gwaen Gyfni, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_029).



Plate 34: Contour fencing installation area to the south of the road, Gwaen Gyfni, no visible archaeology, viewed from the northeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_030).



Plate 35: Eastern end of water main route, Gwaen Gyfni, viewed from the east-southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_059).



Plate 36: View of turn marker on water main route, Gwaen Gyfni, looking towards WWTW, viewed from the southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_060).



Plate 37: General view over area proposed for ditch blocking (infilling small section with peat), Gwaen Gyfni, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_037).



Plate 38: General view over area proposed for ditch blocking (infilling small section with peat), Gwaen Gyfni, no visible archaeology, viewed from the northeast (archive ref: E49155_038).



Plate 39: View of large circular walled enclosure HGA PRN 83330, viewed from the east (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_061).



Plate 40: View of large circular walled enclosure HGA PRN 83331, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_062).



Plate 41: View of large circular walled enclosure PRN 83332, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_063).



Plate 42: View of the height of the bank from the inside of the enclosure PRN 83330, viewed from the north (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_064).



Plate 43: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_032).



Plate 44: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_033).



Plate 45: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_034).



Plate 46: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the southwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_035).



Plate 47: Existing channel to be fitted with a new leaky dam, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_036).



Plate 48: Route of new cut-off ditch, Parc Tan Y Bwlch, no visible archaeology, viewed from the west-northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_031).



Plate 49: Southeast end of the proposed location of Gefnan bund, viewed from southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_039).



Plate 50: Short length of curvilinear wall HGA PRN 112149 under proposed Gefnan bund location, viewed from southeast (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_040).



Plate 51: Short length of curvilinear wall HGA PRN 112149 under proposed Gefnan bund location, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_041).



Plate 52: Northwest end of proposed location of Gefnan bund, viewed from the northwest (scale = 1x1m; archive ref: E49155_042).

APPENDIX I

Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets

HGA PRN number	19885
Site name	Sheepfold / Hutcircle, Moelyci
Grid reference	SH5994966007
Period	Post Medieval / Prehistoric
Site type	Sheepfold / Hutcircle
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	B
Description	<p>Previous description: A D-shaped sheepfold is situated on the east side of Moelyci, close to Mynydd Llandegai. Small sub-rectangular sheepfold built against field wall. On 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)</p> <p>Updated description: The western, curved cell of the sheepfold appears to be a surviving quadrant of a Prehistoric hutcircle. Most likely truncated by the construction of the boundary wall to its southeast and the rectangular sheepfold cell to the northeast, both of which appear to be of the same Post Medieval construction.</p> <p>The truncated hutcircle quadrant is 5.3m wide and 5.5m long and its 1m thick wall is revetted into the hillslope. The wall is constructed of substantial sub-angular fieldstone boulders up to 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.8m in size, the tops of which lie more or less flush with or just above the surface of the hillslope behind to the southwest. The revetted wall creates a sunken interior over 1m deep in places, and though well built, some of the wall facing has collapsed into the interior.</p>

HGA PRN number	19887
Site name	Sheepfold / Hutcircle, Moelyci
Grid reference	SH5991765768
Period	Post Medieval / Prehistoric
Site type	Sheepfold / Hutcircle
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	B
Description	<p>Previous description: A small rubble-stone sheepfold. Small sub-circular sheepfold. On 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)</p> <p>Updated description: The sheepfold survives in a ruinous state and is filled with rubble and heavily overgrown with heather and reeds. It appears to have been constructed from local fieldstone rubble with blocks up to 1m long and 0.6m wide. The presence of some orthostatic stones, still set vertically, and a low curving bank on its western side that probably represents the grassed over remains of the structure's wall there, suggest that the building was originally a Prehistoric hut circle, reused at a later date as a sheepfold. Facing stones from the foundation courses of the wall may just be visible through the vegetation on its eastern side. Though it is difficult to be certain, the structure appears to have originally been up to 12m in diameter externally with walls approximately 0.80m thick. Its possible, but by no means certain, that an apparent gap in in-situ walling and rubble is the remains of an entrance on its northeast side.</p> <p>A nucleated hut circle settlement (HGA PRN 112145), first identified during LiDAR analysis, sits on a terrace immediately to the northwest with its associated field system (HGA PRN 112146) to the southwest. A T-shaped linear arrangement of large boulders, probably a remnant of a Prehistoric field boundary (HGA PRN 112147), runs eastwards downslope from the eastern side of the hutcircle.</p>

HGA PRN number	83330
Site name	Circular Enclosure, North-East of Pen-y-bwlch
Grid reference	SH5960065150
Period	Prehistoric
Site type	Enclosure
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	E (A?)
Description	<p>Previous description: Circular enclosure visible on LiDAR imagery</p> <p>Updated Description: The Circular Enclosure, North-East of Pen-y-bwlch, is located in the central northern part of Gwaen Gynfi. It appears to sit on a low raised subcircular platform in the surrounding overgrown marshy ground and its location was difficult to identify in the landscape during the survey until in close proximity. It consists of an slightly oval annular earth and stone enclosure wall/bank, its long axis aligned northwest-southeast and approximately 69m long and 60m wide externally. The enclosure wall/bank is visible as a flat topped, grassed over, earth and stone structure up to 4.5m wide and 0.4m high in its clearly discernible southeastern quadrant. It is less clearly defined in its northern and south western sections where it is heavily overgrown with juncus, reeds and heather. No upstanding archaeological remains were identifiable within the interior of the enclosure, however this too was heavily overgrown with vegetation. The morphology of the site suggests that it is indeed a Prehistoric enclosure, however its specific type cannot be determined without further work.</p>

HGA PRN number	112145
Site name	Hut Circle settlement, Moel y Ci
Grid reference	SH5988365779
Period	Prehistoric
Site type	Hut Circle settlement
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	E (A?)
Description	<p>Situated on a flat terrace on the lower southeast facing slopes of Moel y Ci. First identified during LiDAR analysis. Possibly up to five hut circles are evident in the Lidar data along with associated enclosures. The 1m resolution of the available LiDAR means it is not clear how many structures are present however.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the settlement is overgrown with reeds, heather and juncus which has grown to heights of up to 0.5m making the identification of individual elements on the ground difficult. The traces of a banks are evident along its southern edge however and it is also possible to identify short exposed sections of wall facing and core material from the former huts themselves in a small number of places. An associated Prehistoric fieldsystem system (HGA PRN 112146) lies adjacent to the southwest, and a ruined Prehistoric hutcircle (HGA PRN 19887), later reused a Post Medieval sheepfold, lies immediately to the south east.</p>

HGA PRN number	112146
Site name	Possible Prehistoric Field System, Moel y Ci
Grid reference	SH5988365779
Period	Prehistoric?
Site type	Field System
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	E (A?)
Description	<p>A possible Prehistoric fieldsystem, first identified during LiDAR analysis. Consists of one, possibly two, fields set out on northeast-southwest aligned terraces on the lower southeast facing slopes of Moel y Ci. The two fields cover a subrectangular area 106m long and up to 69m wide. A hut circle settlement (HGA PRN 112145) lies immediately adjacent to the northeast. At the time of a site visit the area was heavily overgrown with reeds and no detail of the groundsurface could be discerned.</p>

HGA PRN number	112147
Site name	Remnant field boundary wall, Moel y Ci
Grid reference	SH5992665766
Period	Prehistoric
Site type	Field Boundary
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	A T-shaped linear arrangement of large boulders, its long axis orientated east-west, runs downslope from the hutcircle (HGA PRN 19887) from its eastern side. This appears to be an approximately 9.5m long Prehistoric field boundary wall remnant associated with the hutcircle

HGA PRN number	112148
Site name	Possible isolated Prehistoric hut circles and relict field systems, Moel y Ci
Grid reference	SH5961765682
Period	Prehistoric
Site type	Hut circles and fieldsystems
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	E (A?)
Description	Further west along the southeast facing slope of Moel y Ci, north of the footpath, LiDAR shows quite a large area, 440m long and up to 180m wide, with what appear to be previously unrecorded isolated Prehistoric hut circles along with relict field systems. At the time of a site visit to parts of the area in December 2024, no traces of the features could be identified on the ground as the ground surface is heavily obscured by overgrowing vegetation.

HGA PRN number	112149
Site name	Curvilinear Field Wall, Southeast of Gefnan
Grid reference	SH6069665082
Period	Unknown / Prehistoric?
Site type	Enclosure Wall
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	E (C?)
Description	<p>A curvilinear bank like feature here was noted during LiDAR analysis. The feature appears 'C' shaped in plan, open on its northeastern side, and curves round to the west through almost 180° from its southeastern end. It is approximately 39m long and up to 5m wide.</p> <p>A 17m long section of the southeastern end of the feature, visible as a largely grassed over low ruinous stone wall, was clearly identifiable during the walk over survey. The visible parts of the wall are up to 3.8m wide and up to 0.35m high with a rounded profile. It is constructed of sub-rounded and subangular fieldstone cobbles and boulders, up to 0.60m long, 0.40m wide and 0.35m thick. Its original function is unclear, but it is quite possible that it represents the truncated remains of a former Prehistoric enclosure. No upstanding remains were identified within the heavily overgrown interior.</p>



Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

www.heneb.org.uk
Ffon: 01248 352535 email: gat@heneb.org.uk