

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

UPLANDS INITIATIVE

' East Snowdonia '

Uplands Landscape Assessment



By
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CAP Report No. 296

RCAHMW Project Ref No: RCU 1/22/3

Cambrian Archaeological Projects

UPLANDS INITIATIVE SURVEY

**Uplands Initiative
'East Snowdonia'**

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Cambrian Archaeological Projects

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Non Technical Summary

The Uplands Initiative - Eastern Snowdonia survey covers the upland hills to the west of the Conwy Valley, just west of Dolgarrog within the county of Caernarvonshire. The survey area covers approx. 33.5 Km². There has already been some specific archaeological investigation on specific sites and areas within the project boundary by both the RCAHMW and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). Several sites within the survey area are featured in the RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory, including the medieval township of Ardda, the prehistoric settlement at Pant y Griafolen, and the prehistoric huts and enclosures on Moel Eilio. Field surveys by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have focused on the area of Brwynog Uchaf near the reservoir of Llyn Cowlyd.

In total the uplands survey west of Dolgarrog recorded 742 sites and features. Of this number 25 were already recorded on the RCAHMW database and a further 114 sites and features were recorded on the county Sites and Monuments database (GAT). Although the RCAHMW had already surveyed the most significant parts of the survey area in previous uplands surveys in the 1990's, no systematic survey had been undertaken before using the methodology of 30-50m transects as prescribed by the Uplands Initiative programme.

Of particular interest in the project area are three post medieval slate quarries each founded in the mid 19th C, but all closed by the 20th century due to land being sold off to Victorian industrialists interested in the hydroelectricity potential of the area. This Victorian Health and Welfare issue also appears to have caused the desertion of the majority of the post medieval rural farmsteads in the area. The largest single category of sites recorded during the survey was dry stone walled post medieval sheepfolds, 113 in total. Also of significance, the field survey discovered the existence of two possible small bronze age settlements in the area just east of the known Bronze Age settlement of Pant y Griafolen, on both banks of the Pant y Griafolen.

1 INTRODUCTION

As part of the ongoing Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) Uplands Initiative programme 2003-2004, in March 2003 Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. (CAP) were awarded a grant for the systematic survey of the area of 'Eastern Snowdonia' just east of Dolgarrog town, in the county of Camarvonshire. In line with the aims of the Uplands Initiative programme, the Eastern Snowdonia field project aimed to rapidly identify and record the archaeological resource in the area west and above 200m of Dolgarrog through systematic field survey, where there are significant gaps in the existing record of the area.

The study area comprises c. 33.5 km² of uplands as outlined in red on the Location Map (See Fig 1). The area is located within the eastern part of the Snowdonia National Park. The centre of the survey area is at **NGR SH 7250 6500**. This uplands landscape is predominantly a flat plains and valleys environment, 'curtained' at the west, south west and north west ends by a mountainous ridge. The central plains area is the main feature of Cwm Eigiau and the Llyn Eigiau Reservoir (370m OD). North of here over a ridge is the narrow valley of 'Pant y Griafolen' cut by the water course of the Pant y Griafolen. This river is fed from two natural reservoirs, the Melynlyn and the Dulyn at the far west end. Each of these reservoirs lies at approx. between 480-500m O.D. The landscape to the south-east is marked by the hill known as Moel Eilio and just over this is the reservoir of Llyn Cowlyd (approx. 370m O.D). At the far south-west of the area is a small pocket of land characterised by the reservoir of Ffynnon Llugwy (approx. 445m O.D). The highest point in the survey area is that of the summit of Carnedd Llewellyn at 1064m.

Although no systematic field study using the methodology of 30-50m transects had been undertaken previously in the area, there had already been some archaeological investigation on certain significant sites and specific areas within the project area, by both the RCAHMW and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT).

Previously known significant sites within the survey area include the fairly extensive prehistoric settlement at Pant y Griafolen (*Area 8*) and the prehistoric huts and enclosures on Moel Eilio. These sites are included within the RCAHMW Camarvonshire Inventory. Other known significant sites include the remains of the medieval township of Ardda located at the east end of the south facing slopes of Moel Eilio (*Area 2*). This area is marked by a relict field system in the form of field banks, ridge and furrow and the remains of former long huts. A further, potentially medieval, relict landscape exists in the area to the far north near Waun Bryn Gwenith (*Area 1*). Here there are denuded remains of former field boundaries, banks and enclosures. The plains area near Llyn Eigiau (*Area 4*) appears from the RCAHMW aerial mapping project to have seen fairly extensive peat-cutting.

The Eastern Snowdonia Uplands Survey was undertaken by a small team from Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd., headed by Richard Scott Jones.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Eastern Snowdonia Upland Survey was to systematically rapidly identify, record and interpret the archaeological resource within the uplands survey boundary area, by means of a desk-top study, a field assessment, and the production of an illustrated report, to include a gazetteer of all recorded sites. The survey aimed to record evidence of all periods. Work began on the desktop of the contract in July/August 2003 and the fieldwork was undertaken between the months of August and October 2003.

3 METHODOLOGY

The survey was undertaken in accordance with the submitted design brief (*CAP Specification (Revised) - 24.01.2003*). Essentially the survey was divided into three main areas of work, the desktop assessment, the GIS digital/aerial mapping and database work, and the field survey.

Desk-top Assessment

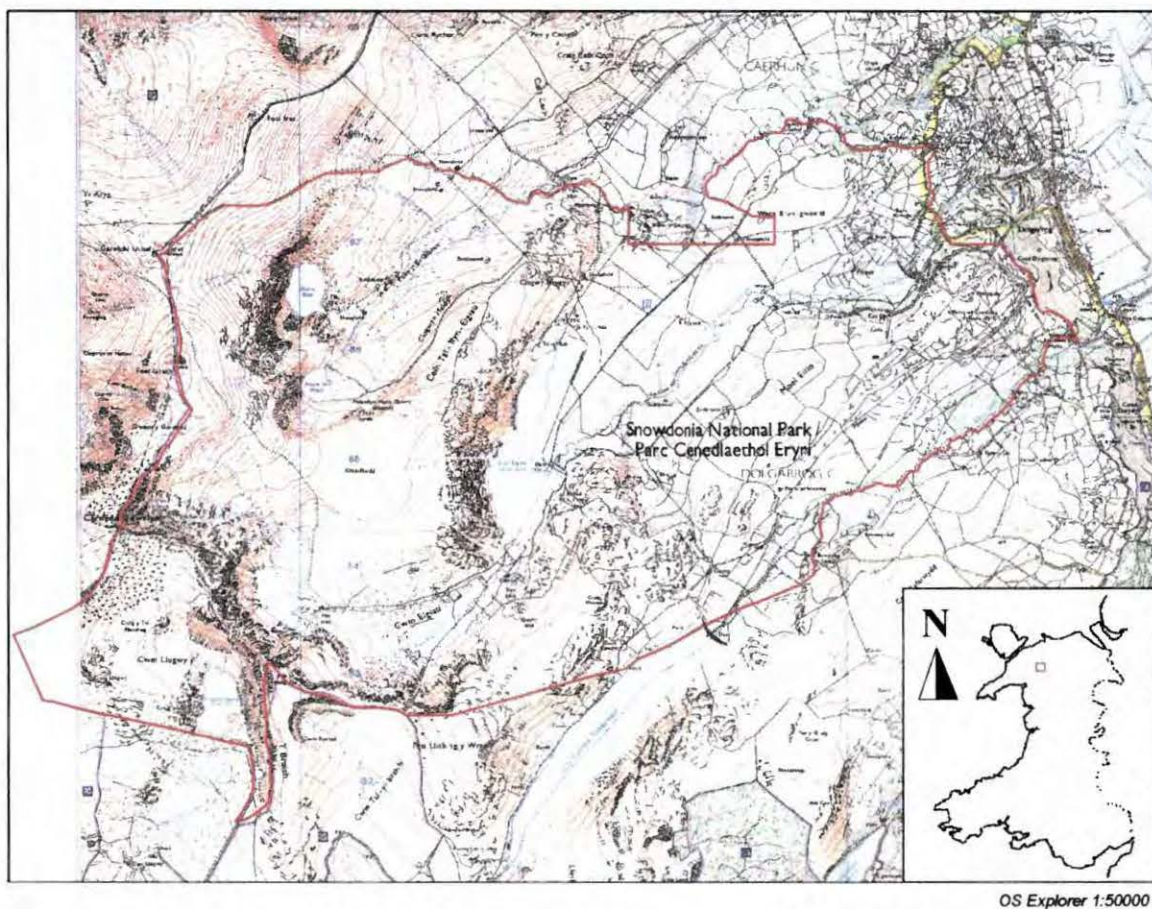
To maximise the retrieval of information, concerning the potential archaeological sites present in the survey area, the desktop study included the examination of primary and secondary sources; cartography and aerial photographic archives at the following repositories:

- The Regional Sites and Monuments Records – *Gwynedd Archaeological Trust*
- National Monuments Record – *RCAHMW, Aberystwyth*
- County Records Office.
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
- CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Countryside Council for Wales
- National Galleries and Museums of Wales
- Snowdonia National Park

Digital Mapping

The survey area in cartographic terms extends over six modern OS 1:10000 map sheets (*SH76NE; SH76NW; SH76SE; SH76SW; SH66NE; SH66SE*). These were supplied by the RCAHMW as part of their Air Mapping Project. The maps were registered into a GIS package for reasons of site accuracy, and in terms of the final report with a gazetteer of recorded sites, the modern OS 1:10000 maps acted as an ideal foundation on which to present the final survey data. Also, as most of the survey entailed comprehensive study of both the first and second edition 6in County Series maps, these too were registered using GIS. This aided data entry and again offered better locational accuracy for sites identified through documents alone.

For the OS 6 inch 1st and 2nd edition maps, longitude and latitude registration points were marked on each map from the map's graticule. The maps were then scanned using an A3 scanner. Rectification of the resulting raster images to the OS National Grid was carried out in MapInfo Professional (*V5.0*). During the registration process the longitude and latitude co-ordinates of the registration points were converted into



OS Explorer 1:50000

Figure 1. Location Map of Uplands Survey - Eastern Snowdonia
(Boundary highlighted in red).

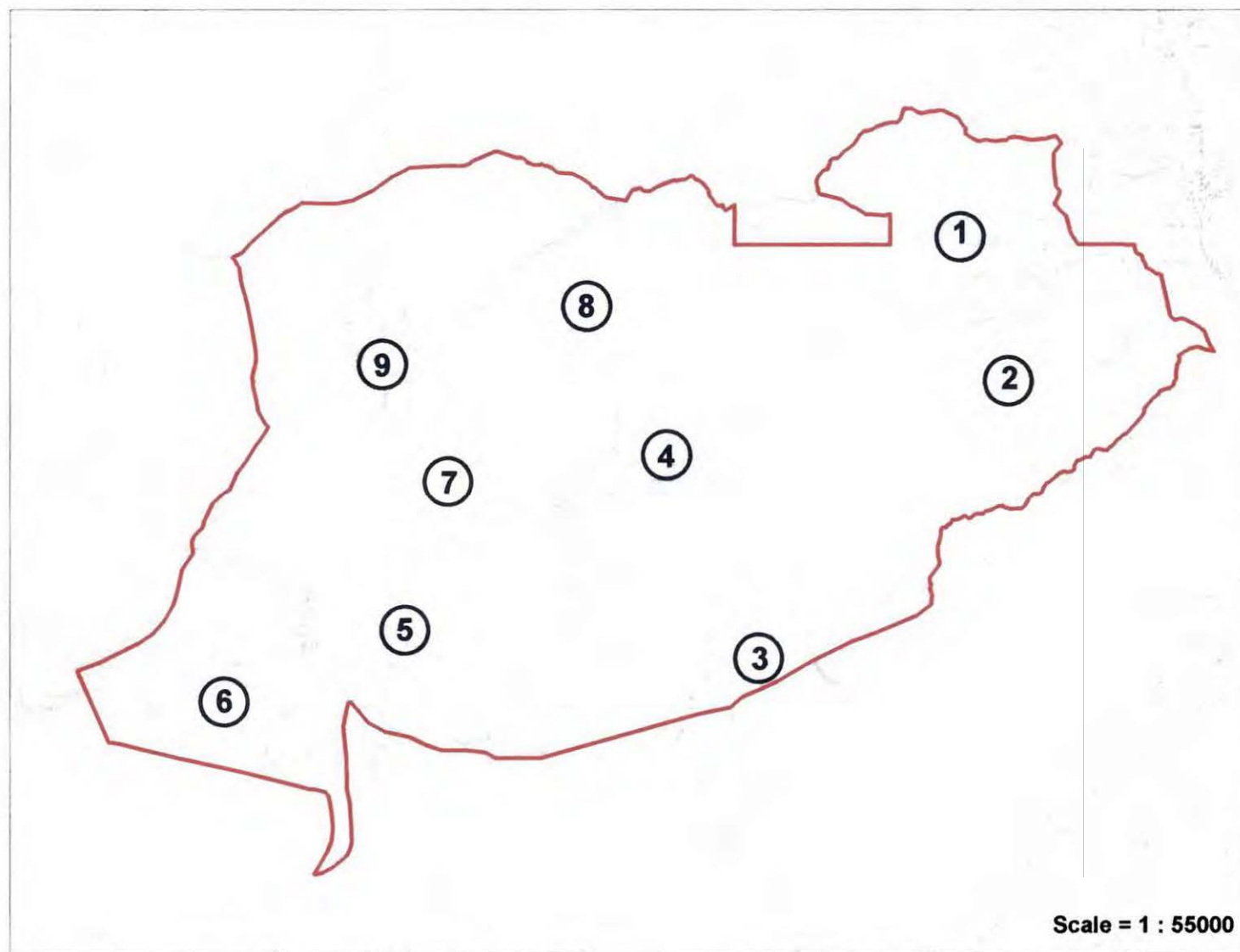


Fig 2. Main topographic areas within survey area.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Waen Bryn Gwenith</i> | 6. <i>Cwm Llugwy</i> |
| 2. <i>Moel Eilio</i> | 7. <i>Gledrffordd</i> |
| 3. <i>Llyn Cowlyd</i> | 8. <i>Pant y Griafolen</i> |
| 4. <i>Llyn Eigiau</i> | 9. <i>Dulyn and Melynlllyn Reservoirs.</i> |
| 5. <i>Cwm Eigiau</i> | |

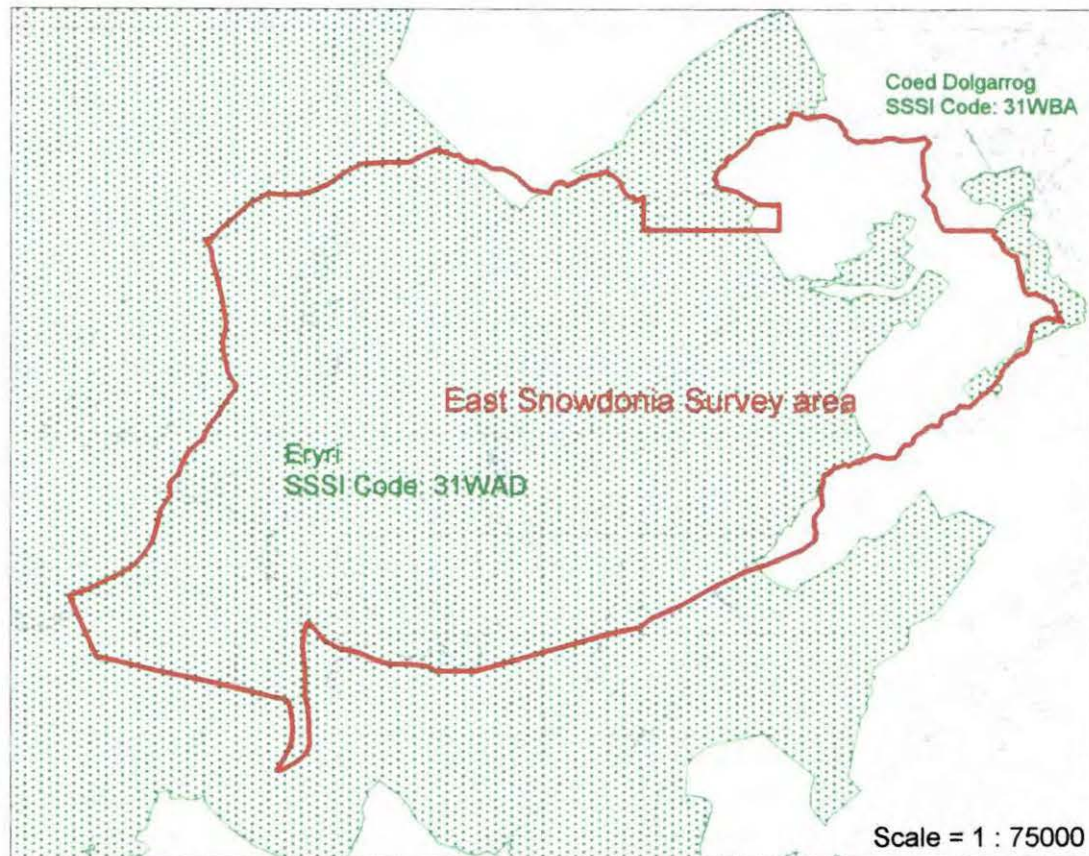


Fig 3 East Snowdonia Uplands Initiative Survey area boundary (Red) and extent of SSSI's (Green).

UPLANDS INITIATIVE - Eastern Snowdonia

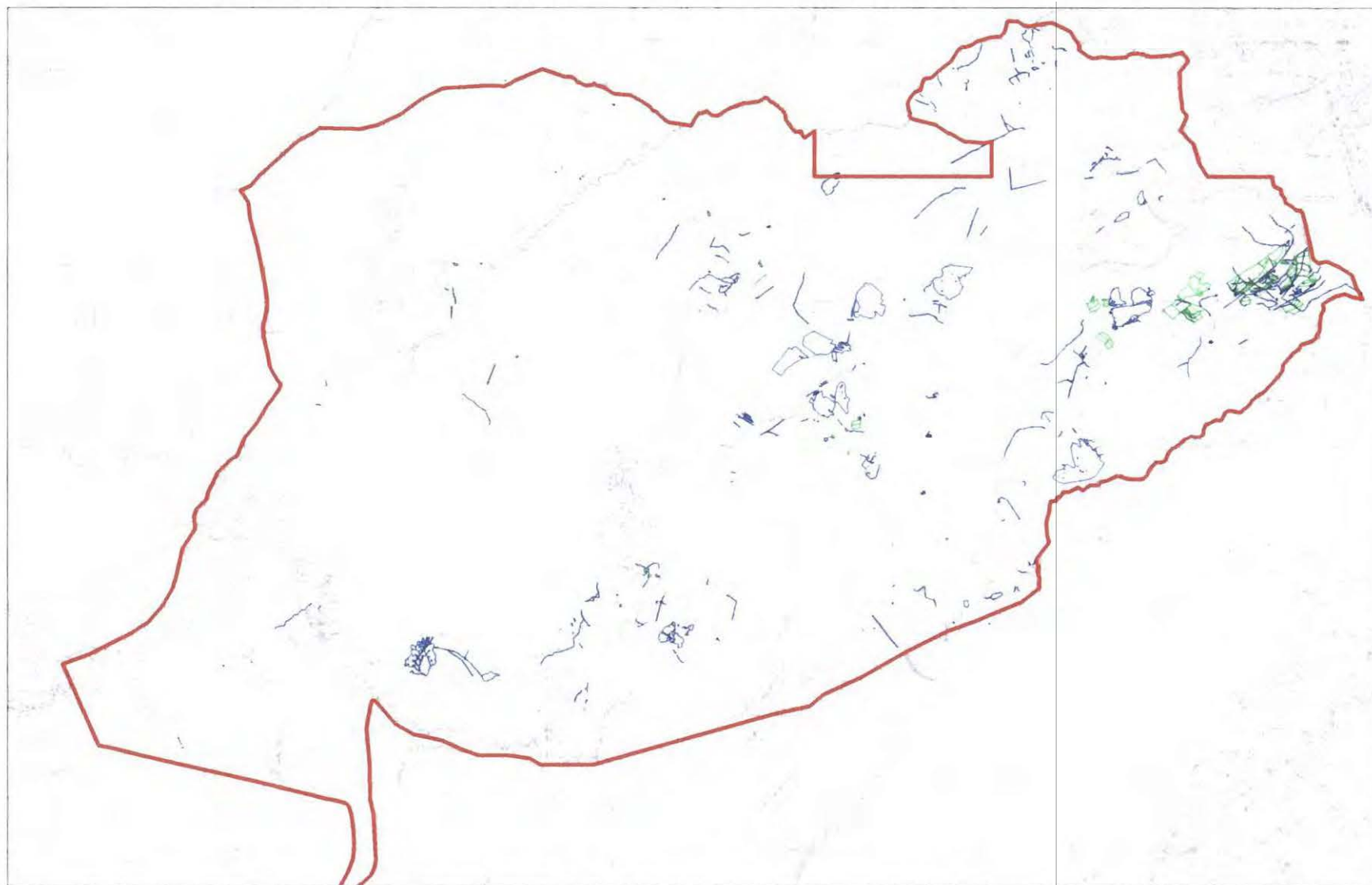


Fig 10. Aerial Mapping results undertaken by RCAHMW

- Survey boundary
- Archaeological sites and features noted during AP interpretation.
- Cultivation ridges noted during AP interpretation.

UPLANDS INITIATIVE - Eastern Snowdonia

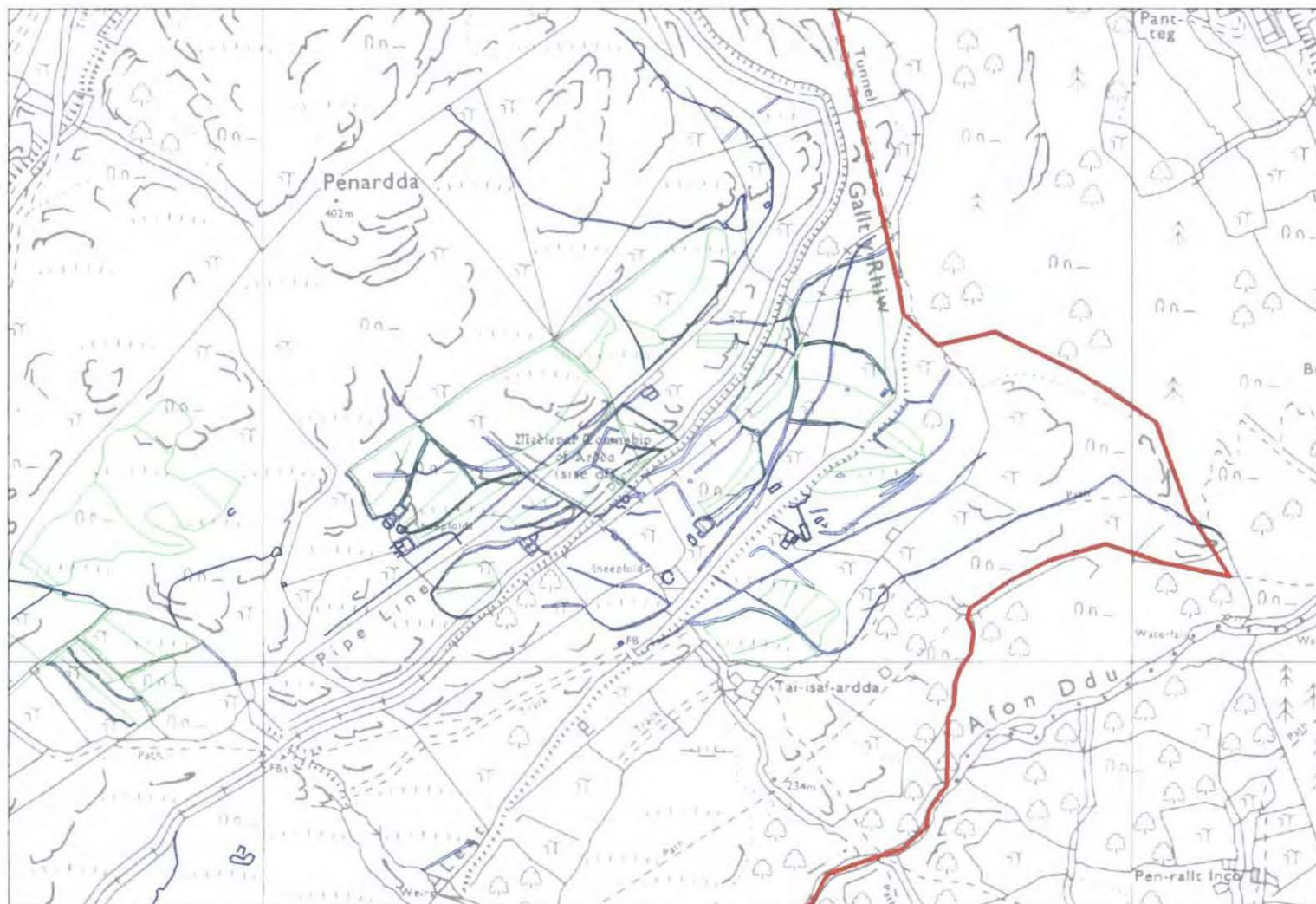


Fig 11. Results of Aerial Mapping for Eastern Snowdonia area. Area of Ardda.

- Survey boundary
- Results of aerial photography mapping - archaeological features
- Results of aerial photography mapping - Cultivation ridges

decimal degrees, minutes and seconds (*dms*) so as to make them compatible with the MapInfo longitude/latitude co-ordinate system. After registration, the projection of the map was converted to the OS British National Grid.

As part of the Uplands Initiative the RCAHMW also supplied results of the Aerial Mapping Project of the study area. digital GIS files detailing the interpretative results of the study were also supplied.

Database

Digitising and the completion of attribute data were conducted in MapInfo. The database is compatible with Foxpro.2x and conforms to the END Core data structure, as defined by the RCAHMW. With the accuracy of digital mapping, GIS and GPS, all sites have a precise National Grid Reference of 8 figures and are accurate to within 6-10m of the precise location of the site, so as to accord with END data structure..

Field Assessment

The survey area was field walked wherever possible in transects of 30m, however in open moorland it was considered adequate to walk in transects of 50m. Because of the mountainous nature of particular areas of this landscape, a rigid transect methodology was considered unfeasible. Certain of these mountainous areas, particularly in the areas to the west along the Camedd Llewellyn ridge were considered too dangerous to field walk within the methodology prescribed. For these areas it was considered satisfactory to rely on all available cartographic sources, particularly the reliability of the RCAHMW aerial mapping. All standard field study techniques and skills were performed within the context of Uplands survey methodology. Pro-forma site visit forms were created to ensure that all the relevant information was recorded at each site and that recording was standardised throughout the project. When required quick sketch plans were drawn of newly discovered sites. Photographs in digital format, in the form of TIFF files, were also appropriated of all sites and features whenever considered necessary or relevant.

To aid the field study a GPS device was used for plotting sites and features to within 6-10m accuracy of the British National Grid. Copies of both the OS 6 inch edition maps, the modern 1:10000 were also taken out into the field, along with all other necessary documentation.

Although at the time of the field survey vegetation was fairly high in the lower valley areas it did not hinder observation and discovery of known or new sites. However, particularly bad weather towards the end of the field survey, in the areas of the former medieval township of Ardda, did hinder photographic recording.

Effectiveness of the Methodology

With all the necessary sources consulted and then integrated into the above methodology, the survey as a whole produced a total of 742 sites and features, 114 of this total number had already been recorded on the Sites and Monuments Register (*SMR*) and 25 of the same number were already part of the Extended National Database record within the RCAHMW. Where appropriate these previous records were updated and configured into the END Core database. This gave a total number of 627 new data records recorded within the survey area. This number was helped greatly by the RCAHMW Aerial Mapping Project. In total the RCAHMW aerial mapping identified 449 features. This number was greatly increased by the mapping of cultivation ridges and field boundaries within the area of the former medieval township of Ardda.

4 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Location (see Fig 1)

Within the modern county of Carmarvonshire and at the eastern end of the Snowdonia National Park, the survey area covers both a mountainous rocky and lower valley plains landscape some 33.5Km², located immediately west of the town of Dolgarrog. The central landscape of the survey area is dominated by a flat plains landscape, kept moist by the Llyn Eigiau reservoir. Further west from here is the Cwm Eigiau,

cut by the Afon Eigiau. This river is sourced from natural springs from the reservoirs of 'Dulyn' and 'Melynlllyn', as well as water run-off from the mountainous cliff range that curtains the Eigiau valley. This cliff curtailed closed valley area is a common recreational area for mountain climbers. This rocky mountainous region marks the west end of the survey area. The southern area under investigation is the landscape just north of the natural reservoir of Llyn Cowlyd. This area is characterised by rocky scrub covered slopes. The northern landscape of the survey area is that dominated by the water course of 'Pant y Griafolen'. This area is characterised by rock and boulder scatters and scrub, on both banks of the Pant y Griafolen water course.

All of the reservoirs in the survey have either been utilised for water power in the late 19th century with the construction of dams or else modified and modernised in the 20th century for the same purpose. Water from the small reservoir of Llyn Coed ty Mawr, Llyn Cowlyd and both Llyn Eigiau, Melynlllyn and Dulyn are still currently used as a source of hydro-electricity today. Much of the water travels down a modern pipe-line that skirts both the southern and northern slopes of Moel Eilio and continues down to the power station in the town of Dolgarrog. The land south of the Afon Porth Llwyd and that of Pant y Griafolen is owned by the Hydro-electric station, 'Innogy'.

With regards the reservoir of Ffynnon Llugwy, this land is owned by SWALEC, the water here again is used as a source of power. The land within Cwm Eigiau is privately owned. Over 80% of the survey area is within the SSSI as enforced by the Countryside Council for Wales and the Snowdonia National Park. (see Fig 3)

In administrative terms the area is divided into three communities, all within the county of Caernarvonshire. The northern part of the survey area is within the 'Caerhun' community. South of the water course of the Afon Eigiau and the Afon Porth Llwyd is the community of 'Dolgarrog'. The third community is that of 'Llechrydd' in the area of the Ffynnon Llugwy reservoir. This community borders both Caerhun and Dolgarrog, being divided by the mountainous ridge of 'Craig yr Ysfa' and 'Bwlch Eryi Farchog'.

Topography (see Fig 2)

The survey area is in the main a rugged rocky uplands landscape cut by mountainous ridges and low lying valleys, within which former peat-cutting areas are apparent. Three rivers cut through the area form the west and run toward the east, the Pant y Griafolen, the Afon Eigiau, the Afon Porth Llwyd and the Afon Ddu at the far south. The survey area may be divided topographically into 9 zones. For ease of description, each of these areas will be discussed in terms of topography individually.

1. *Waen Bryn Gwenith*
2. *Moel Eilio*
3. *Llyn Cowlyd*
4. *Llyn Eigiau*
5. *Cwm Eigiau*
6. *Cwm Llugwy*
7. *Gledrffordd*
8. *Pant y Griafolen*
9. *Dulyn and Melynlllyn reservoirs*

1. *Waen Bryn Gwenith*

'Waen Bryn Gwenith' or 'Hill moorland' is located at the north-east point of the survey area. It is characterised by a hill that reaches a peak of 414m O.D. The environment here is one of smooth pasture with occasional scrubland and rocky crags. To the south the hill slopes down gently toward enclosed pasture land with the remains of deserted rural farmsteads. Continuing south this landscape reaches the Afon Porth-Llwyd or 'River of the grey gate or portal' and the 'Coed Ty Reservoir' or the 'Wood House Reservoir'. The northern slope of Waen Bryn Gwenith is crossed by the main track or narrow road that

leads toward Llyn Eigiau reservoir. Below this road/track, the landscape becomes enclosed until reaching the water-course of the Afon Dulyd.

2. Moel Eilio

The landscape area of 'Moel Eilio' or 'Composing Hill', is dominated by the hill by which this area takes its name. Moel Eilio reaches a height of 546m O.D and extends across the south-eastern portion of the survey area. Its northern base is delineated by the Afon Porth Llwyd water-course and the Coed Ty Reservoir. The environment along its northern and southern slopes is one of rough pasture and scrubland with occasional pockets of woodland along its northern tip by Coed Ty reservoir. The southern slopes are characterised by the remains of partially enclosed and cultivated farmland of the former medieval township of Ardda. This area marks the south-east portion of the survey area and is bounded by the Afon Ddu water course. The southern slopes have seen large amounts of post medieval and modern industrial activity over the last 100 years, especially present day in terms of the length of modern water pipeline that occupies the southern slopes.

3. Llyn Cowlyd

The area of 'Llyn Cowlyd' is characterised by the rocky slopes of the eastern part of 'Pen Lithrig Wrach' or 'Head of the Slippery Witch'. This area is only small and the environment is one of a rocky and crag covered landscape forming the northern slope of the Llyn Cowlyd reservoir. This area is occupied by the remains of post medieval quarrying and three post medieval deserted rural farmsteads.

4. Llyn Eigiau

The area of 'Llyn Eigiau', a name perhaps implying great depth, is characterised by a flat low valleys plains environment with the Llyn Eigiau reservoir at its centre. This area marks the approximate centre of the survey area. The northern area is divided off from Area 8 by the long ridge of 'Cefn Tal-llyn Eigiau'. This ridge reaches a maximum height of approx. 725m O.D. and skirts the northern edge of Llyn Eigiau in the form of high rocky cliffs. The environment of the low lying flood plain just east of the reservoir consists of marsh and rough scrubland with evidence of former fairly extensive peat-cutting. The south-western tip is characterised by rocky slopes and the remains of former slate quarrying. Llyn Eigiau reservoir is fed by the Afon Eigiau water course that cuts through Area 5, 'Cwm Eigiau'.

5. Cwm Eigiau

The valley of 'Cwm Eigiau', or 'Deep valley' is characterised by a glacially formed bowl-like valley at the far west end, surrounded by mountainous cliffs and rocky crags. This valley and its accompanying river is fed from natural springs such as 'Ffynnon Llyfnant' and streams that run down the slopes of 'Gledrffordd' or 'Railway', Area 8. The low lying areas are predominantly rough pasture and scrubland with evidence of former medieval enclosed land and large amounts of post medieval slate quarrying activity.

6. Cwm Llugwy

Cwm Llugwy or 'Bright Valley' is located at the far south-western tip of the survey area and is characterised by a small pocket of land with the lake or reservoir of 'Ffynnon Llugwy' at its base. To the north-west of the reservoir are the rocky slopes of 'Craig y tri Marchog' or 'Rock of the three riders' and Craig Llugwy'. The environment here is one of rough pasture and scrubland with fallen rock scatters covering the slopes. The eastern portion is delineated by the high ridge known as 'Y Braich' or 'Arm' and the mountain pass of 'Bwlch Eryi Farchog' or 'Edge pass Farchog?' that overlooks Cwm Eigiau.

7. Gledrffordd

The area of 'Gledrffordd' or 'Cled yr ffordd', or 'railway or tramway' is a large area of slope between the area of Dulyd and Mellyn reservoirs and Cwm Eigiau. The environment here is one of rough pasture and scrubland with rock scatters covering the slopes. A series of stream run down the western end of this

area from the top of 'Gwaun y Gamedd'. It appears that the area seems to have been named after a mountain track that runs up the slope toward 'Garnedd Uchaf' at the top of the surrounding mountain ridge at a height of 926m O.D.

8. Pant y Griafolen

The area of 'Pant y Griafolen' or 'hollow of the Griafolen?', is characterised by an area of opposing slopes, the southern north facing slope of 'Clogwyn Maldi' or 'White or fair Crag of the mill? house', rising from approx. 460m O.D to approx. 750m O.D, and the northern south facing slope of 'Pant y Griafolen', rising again from approx. 460m O.D to approx. 650m O.D. Both of these slopes have rough pasture and scrubland characteristics, with rock and boulder scatters strewn across their slopes and a series of dissecting streams that help fill the main Pant y Griafolen water course. This water course is fed from both these streams on the slopes as well as the Melynlllyn and Dulyn Reservoirs that reside at the far west end of the survey area, *Area 9*

9. Dulyn and Melynlllyn Reservoirs

This area is characterised by the two reservoirs of 'Dulyn' or 'Black Lake' and 'Melynlllyn' or 'Bright Lake'. These form glacial pockets curtailed by rock faces and cliffs. At the far western summit the survey boundary is marked by 'Garnedd Uchaf' at a height of approx. 926m O.D. The environment surrounding these two reservoirs is one of rocky crags and the remains of a former post medieval hone stone quarry.

Geology and Soil

The exposed solid geology of the study area is predominantly that of Ordovician Caradoc of the Palaeozoic series, extrusive Silurian, Ordovician and Cambrian Rhyolitic tuff, including Ignimbrite, and Intrusive Basalt, Dolerite and other allied types (*Ordnance Survey Geological Map of Great Britain, 3rd series, 1979, 1:625,000*).

In terms of localised geological forms, there exist bands or veins of ferric white quartzite in the areas of Cwm Eigiau, particularly along its north facing slopes. Exposed veins of ferric white quartz are also visible in areas along the north facing slopes of Clogwyn Maldi in *Area 8*. This latter area also has exposed areas of yellow quartzite sandstone, especially along the edges of Clogwyn Maldi track. The area of Melynlllyn is also home to a former Hone stone Quarry, the local hone stone being a hard grey sandstone.

Former slate quarries in the survey area are located along the north facing slopes of Cwm Eigiau, 'Cwm Eigiau Slate Quarry' and 'Cedryn Slate Quarry'. Other former slate quarries are located in *Area 2* (Medieval town of Ardda) and in *Area 3* (Cwm Cowlyd).

Soil types vary across the area; along the edges of the Afon Porth Llwyd and Pen Ardda the soils present are predominantly Cambic Stagnogley soils of Cegin type, typically Cambic Stagnohumic gley soils. At the southern and eastern ends of the Afon Porth Llwyd the soil types are predominantly typical brown podzolic. Along the slopes of both Waun Bryn Gwenith and Moel Eilio the soils present are mostly ferric rich stagnopodzols. In the areas northeast and north-west of Llyn Eigiau, and in and around Cwm Eigiau and the slopes of Gledffordd, the soils predominate with a soil type of Raw oligo-fibrous peat soils.

This peat area is evidenced archaeologically by peat-cutting in the areas east of Llyn Eigiau (*Soil survey of England and Wales [SSEW], 1983, 1:625,000*).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In summary, the survey area has in the 1980's and 1990's undergone a fair amount of archaeological research, by both the RCAHMW in previous uplands surveys, and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). The RCAHMW concentrated its focus primarily on the iron age settlement remains in the areas of Pant y Griafolen (NPRN: 276671) and Moel Eilio (NPRN: 301040). Former surveys by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have focused on identified regions within Cwm Eigiau, Cwm Cowlyd, and the area

of the former medieval town of Ardda (GAT Survey no's: 251, 257, 278 and 279). However, until now no systematic aerial mapping project nor rapid field survey has been performed using the prescribed Uplands Initiative methodology.

The uplands of Eastern Snowdonia, in the area west of Dolgarrog, appears to have been in several periods. The earliest remains appear to be of bronze age date, in the form of 4 cairns, two in the higher parts of Moel Eilio, the other two located high on the summit overlooking Cwm Eigiau, Carnedd Llewelyn, otherwise known as Tristan's Cairn (NPRN's: 276910 / 303105 / 302951 / 56640). Other bronze age remains include the discovery of a leaf shaped bronze age sword found in the area of Gledffordd (NPRN: 276712) and a possible bronze age standing stone in the area of Moel Eilio (NPRN: 61222).

With regard the known Iron Age archaeology in the survey area, this appears to consist primarily of the structural remains of former settled farming communities along the edges of Pant y Griafolen (NPRN: 276671 / SAM Code C145). This is the larger of two likely Iron Age settlement sites within the survey area, containing over 28 round huts with associated stone enclosures. This settlement stretches over a distance of 500 – 600 metres along the northern bank of the Afon Dulyrn, also known as the Pant y Griafolen. This site is described in the RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory thus;

"An extensive settlement on the N. side of the Afon Dulyrn, a short distance below Llyn Dulyrn, between 1,550 and 1,720 ft. above O.D. It extends in a narrow band along slopes close to the river, from which it is separated by a strip of marsh, and it is bounded on the N.E. by a small tributary of the Afon Dulyrn and on the S.W. by steep boulder-strewn slopes. The slopes on the N.E. are gentle and fairly free from stones, but peat-covered. Those on the S.W., where the occupation seems to have been most intense, are steep and stony. The character of the site, which includes 28 huts and 5 cairns, can be understood from the plan. All the walls are of roughly piled stones, generally standing about 1 or 2 ft. high and 2 or 3 ft. thick. The huts are small, ranging from 8 to 14 ft. in diameter, and are usually circular, forming small terraces cut into the slope on the upper side. The cairns are built of loose stones, and have diameters varying from 8 to 20 ft. One shows traces of a kerb". (RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory Vol 1 East 1956, pp 27-28).

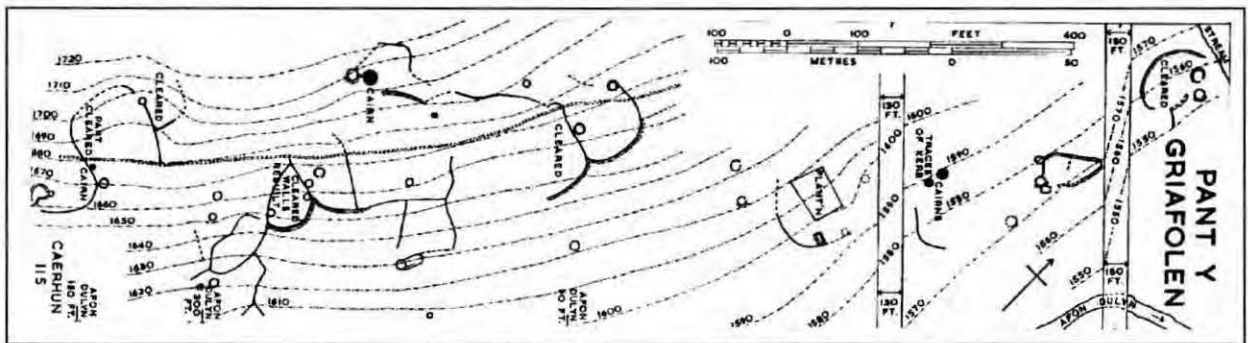


Fig 5. Pant y Griafolen settlement (From RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory).

A further known small enclosed settlement within the area of Pant y Griafolen exists on the other north facing bank or the south side of the Afon Dulyrn. (NPRN: 276274-276278). This site is described in the RCAHM Caernarvonshire Inventory thus;

"A roughly rectangular enclosure about 100 ft. E.-W. and 80 ft. N.-S., containing four huts, one 13 ft. in diameter near the S.E. corner, with another of similar size 16 ft. to the W., a third 21 ft. in diameter near the S.W. corner, with the site of a fourth 17 ft. in diameter now covered by a sheepfold about 40 ft. to the N. All except the first are terraced into the slope. The hut and enclosure walls are about 3 ft. thick of roughly piled stones with some erect facing slabs in the huts. A stream flows through the middle of the enclosure. Condition: fair." (RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory Vol 1 East 1956, pp 27-28)

One other known Iron age settlement also lies on the north facing slope of Moel Eilio (NPRN: 301040). This settlement is located at approx. 400m O.D on a fairly gentle slope and consists of around 8 hut circles of varying size with accompanying enclosures. This site has been partially destroyed by the

utilization of stone for the construction of a large post medieval sheepfold built directly over the earlier settlement (see Fig 6)

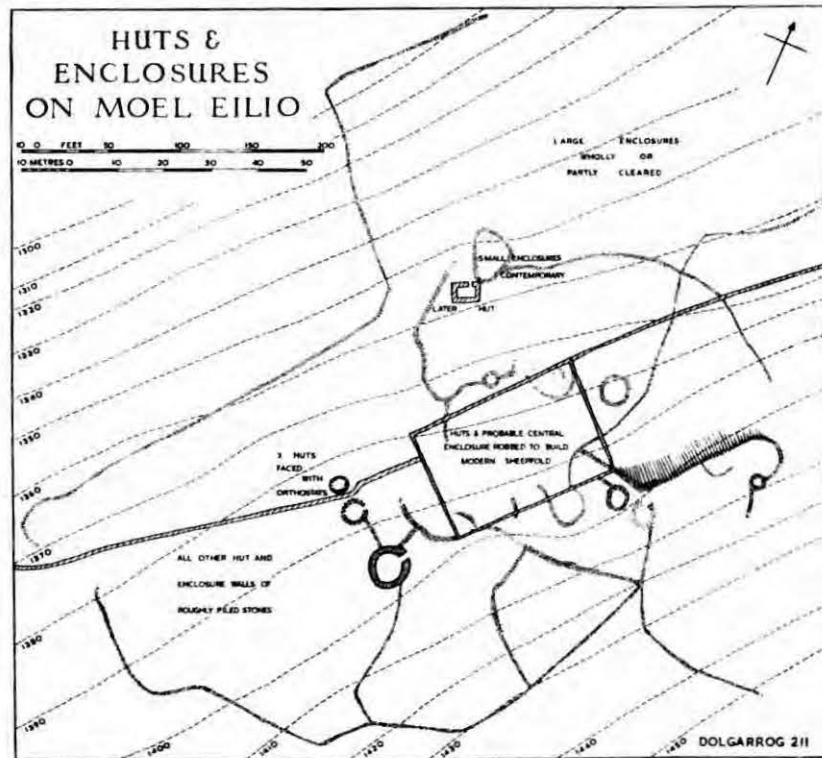


FIG. 77
Fig 6. Moel Eilio enclosures (From RCAHMW *Carnarvonshire Inventory*)

Other areas within this landscape were likely utilised during the iron age period and many known early-late medieval sites may have had earlier foundations or at least re-used their stonework.

The Roamn period in the area of the Conwy Valley, close to Dolgarrog and the survey area but not within it, is represented by the Roman fort of Kanovium to the east. This was a unit in the system which controlled Wales, and it stands on the main road which ran along the north coast from Deva to Segontium. A known Roman road (NPRN: 59420) it appears ran over the Moel Eilio from the base of the north facing slope near the farm of Coed Ty Mawr. This track is still in use today and offers an easier passage over the top of the hill and down toward Llyn Cowlyd. There are no other known Roman sites nor features within the survey area.

Worth noting at this point is the inclusion in the Mabinogion of the mention of 'Cwm Cawlwyd' or 'Cwm Cowlyd' in the '*Story of Culluch and Olwen*'. Within the story it says ".....They came to the place where the Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd was. 'Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd, here are Arthur's messengers. Knowest thou aught of Mabon son of Modron, who was taken away from his mother when three nights old? If I knew it, I would tell it. When first I came hither, the great valley you see was a wooded glen, and a race of men came thereto and it was laid waste. And the second wood grew up therein, and this wood is the third....'" (JONES + JONES 1949).

Previously known Medieval settlement and farming activity in these uplands appears to have concentrated in three main areas: in the area of Ardda (on the south side of Moel Eilio), within the far west end of Cwm Eigiau; and in the northern parts of Waun Bryn Gwenith. The most significant of these is the remains of the medieval township of Ardda. The RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory gives the following historic and archaeological description of the site.

"The medieval township of Ardda lay on the N. side of the valley of the Afon Ddu, on slopes facing S.E. between 900 and 1,200 ft. above O.D. Just above the cliffs of Galt y Rhiw overlooking the Conway Valley.

The township is mentioned in the mid 15th-century Bangor MS. 1939 but was occupied as late as the late 18th century (Bangor MS. 2383). The area still contains the remains of rectangular structures associated with early fields. The buildings in their present form are probably late 17th- or 18th-century, being dry built and still standing to a maximum height of 8 ft. With details such as fireplaces in the gable end recognisable here and there. These cottages have already been described (Nos. 207-10). Most of them doubtless occupy the sites of earlier houses, and in addition to the structures listed, modern sheepfolds occur which also probably overlie medieval buildings. Occasional fragments of very massive walling, up to 6 ft. thick and constructed of boulders almost meriting the term Cyclopean, remain in the sheepfolds and may be presumed to be the last remains of true medieval structures. A modern leat crosses the area.

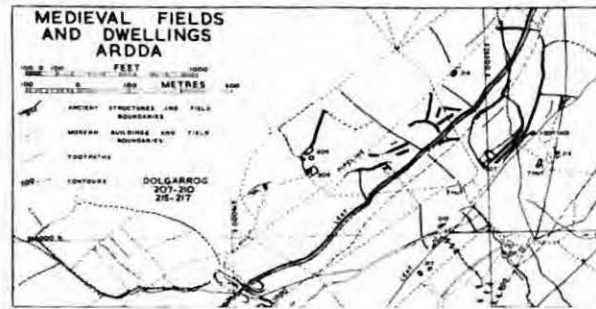


Fig 7. Medieval fields and dwellings of Ardda

The buildings mostly follow a standard pattern. The typical Ardda site, best exemplified by No. 207, consisted of a cottage with its long axis perpendicular to the contours and a chimney in the upper gable end; occasionally there is evidence for a later extension. Nearby is a smaller building without evidence of use as a dwelling—presumably a *beudy*—and associated with these is a small rectangular or oval enclosure, probably a stackyard. Individual rectangular buildings scattered among the fields were probably barns or cow-sheds.

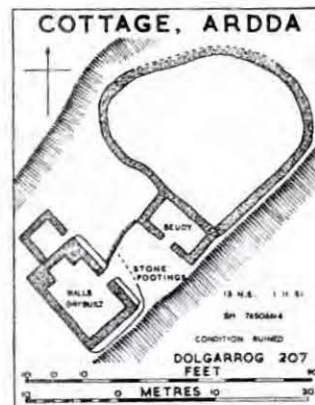


Fig 8. Ardda Cottage example
(From RCAHMW Carnarvonshire Inventory)

The fields cover an area about 1,150 yards from N.J.G. to S.W. and 600 yards from N.W. to S.B., and are defined by low banks of earth set with lines of large boulders. Where they run parallel with the contours they are often strongly terraced and in places, notably N.-E. of site (207), show good examples of strip cultivation. Most of the area is strongly marked by the plough, which shows up well on air photographs. The upper part contains fewer field boundaries but is often extensively plough-marked, e.g. the large modern enclosure next but one to the W of sites (208) and (209). The limit of the area on the S.W. may be presumed to be the terrace lined by a modern field wall running W. from the Old Lead Mine; an old track following the outer side of this to reach the large (19th-century) *ffriddoedd* on the summit of the ridge is presumably later than the Ardda fields. S.W. of the track, lines of

walling and piles of stones represent partial clearance of the mountain land which must be contemporary with or later than the track, *i.e.* late in the life of the Ardda settlements".(RCAHMW 1956).

In the area of Cwm Eigiau, medieval remains are hard to discern in the field due in part to heavy vegetation as well as disturbance from post medieval quarrying activity. However, generally the medieval sites in this area consist of hafod sites, single lone long huts, field walls, banks and enclosures. With regards Waun Bryn Gwenith medieval sites are generally limited to field walls and occasional enclosures.

The survey area falls within the medieval cantref of Arllechwedd and the parishes of both Caerhun and Dolgarrog are both within the commote of Arllechwedd isaf. The parish of Caerhun occupies the northern half of the survey area, on the north bank of the Afon Porth Llwyd, and Dolgarrog parish occupies the southern portion, south of the Afon Porth Llwyd. In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, Caerhun is described as '.....a parish in the union of Conway, hundred of Llechwedd-isaf, contained 1257 inhabitants. The present name signifies old town. Tradition derives it from *Rhun*, a british prince, who in 560 succeeded his father Maelgwyn in the governing of north wales. He protracted wars against the Saxons. Caerhun also formed one of the defences of the country against the Saxons, after the states of the Octarchy...' (Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*', Vol 1)

With regards the modern and post medieval periods, the survey area has few post medieval rural settlements and the remains of 6 significant post medieval quarrying and mine sites, three of these were formerly slate quarries (Cwm Eigiau slate quarry NPRN: 276257; Cedryn Slate quarry NPRN: 276267; Garreg Wen slate quarry NPRN: 276312). The other three are Melynlllyn Hone quarry (NPRN: 276699), and the Ardda Lead and Sulphur Mines (NPRN's: 276537 / 276828). The earliest of these sites are the mines within the former medieval township of Ardda. In the field the archaeological remains of both of these sites are fairly scant and have also been subject to later quarrying. Historical accounts relating to the slate quarries in the areas of Cedryn, Cwm Eigiau and Melynlllyn suggest that quarrying began in the late 1820s and continued until the early 1900s. The hone quarry at Melynlllyn appears to have been initiated as a slate quarry, possibly in association with the other quarry in the area of Cwm Eigiau. The place name of the area 'Gledfordd', just below the quarry site on the south facing slope overlooking Cwm Eigiau, suggests a 'railway' or tramway once existed in this area. As such it seems likely that production at both of these quarry sites was linked.

Although documents suggest that these slate quarries began production on a large scale in the 1860s, they very likely were areas where stone had been quarried for some considerable time in earlier periods for the construction of field walls, farmsteads and other remains.

Post medieval farmsteads appear to exist in a fairly scattered pattern across the survey area, but a heavier concentration in the area of the north facing slopes of Moel Eilio. In this localised landscape former farms, now deserted include 'Fachell' (NPRN: 276479), Bryn Gwenith' (NPRN: 276376), 'Pwll Ddu' (NPRN: 276356), 'Bont Newydd' (NPRN: 276378), 'Pont Newydd Cottage' (NPRN: 276491), 'Coed ty Mawr' (NPRN: 276374), and 'Ffrith Ddu' (NPRN: 276392). Each of these farmsteads and farmhouses are marked on the Tithe map of 1846. Each is likely to have either early post medieval origins or else offer medieval continuity, especially that of Rowly Uchaf.

In the area of Waun Bryn Gwenith post medieval farmsteads include Rowlyn Uchaf and Rowlyn Isaf. Both of these farmsteads are still in use. However Rowlyn Uchaf (NPRN: 16814) is now solely a restored dwelling and Rowlyn Isaf (NPRN: 276382) is still in use as a farm but the main farmhouse is empty though still maintained. Further west of Rowlyn Uchaf are the remains of the small farmstead of 'Maeneira', now deserted and in ruin.

In the area of Cwm Eigiau, it appears that only one working farm was in existence during the late post medieval period, 'Cedryn' (NPRN: 276759) and a further cottage, 'Eigiau Cottage' (NPRN:15100) not far from Cedryn on the mountain track toward Cwm Eigiau quarry. Both of these sites are now deserted, though still maintained. The farmstead of Cedryn has likely medieval origins, especially as it lies within the area of a former medieval township.

In the area of Cwm Cowlyd, two farms were in existence up to the turn of the 20th century, 'Cwm Cowlyd' (NPRN: 276310) and 'Garreg Wen' (NPRN: 276314). Cwm Cowlyd it appears was a fairly extensive and well established farmstead in a very picturesque location overlooking the Llyn Cowlyd reservoir. It is now deserted and falling into ruin. This deserted rural farmstead likely has early post medieval origins, c. 1700s. Garreg Wen may also have medieval or early post medieval origins. This too is in ruin, with very little standing remains.

In the area of Ardda, former post medieval farmsteads are represented by 'Brwynog Uchaf' (NPRN: 26089), now deserted and in complete ruin, 'Siglen' (NPRN: 276366) only recently deserted, and Tai-isaf ardda (NPRN: 276387) still in use as a working farmstead.

In the central area of the survey, in the area of Lyn Eigiau, there are 4 post medieval farmsteads, each of them deserted except for Eilio (NPRN: 276722), which is still in use, however only as a dwelling. These other farmsteads include 'Ty'n rhos' (NPRN: 276690) and 'Tal-y-llyn' (NPRN: 276686). Historical accounts (JONES + GWYN 1989) relating to Tal-y-llyn tell of how it was purchased in 1893 by brothers-in-law Gethin Jones and John Roberts, two engineers with plans to adapt the valley's resources for Hydro-electric power.

Throughout Britain in the mid-late 19th centuries health and welfare issues were particularly high on the industrial agenda. Running water was of particular importance and Wales, because of its heavy annual rainfall, was seen as a valuable resource. Historical research on this matter relating to the uplands areas of Dolgarrog has been expertly done by Eric Jones and David Gwyn in their 1989 edition of *Dolgarrog: an Industrial History*. A summary of their account as it relates to the survey area follows. This is included as it recounts the lead-up to the desertion of the rural farmsteads in and around the survey area as well as making aware the post medieval activity that has helped shape and utilise the topography of this uplands landscape into the form we see today;

"....What first attracted modern industries to the area was the way in which the topography of the mountainous region behind the present village lent itself to the development of its water resources. Penardda, the mountain which rises behind the village, is the furthest reach of a projecting arm of the Cameddau, and forms the watershed between two hanging valleys. To the north, a steep sided *cwm* pens out onto a broad moorland at the point where the waters it has gathered flow into Llyn Eigiau. This is drained by the Afon Porth Llwyd, which, after allowing its course peacefully for a number of miles, falls precipitously through rocky chasm, the 'grey portal' from which it takes its name, to the floor of the Conwy valley. This was a famous beauty spot for many years, from the time when the Rev. Mr Bingley wrote rapturously about its sublime appearance in his *Excursions in North Wales*, published in 1839, until engineering works in the present century tamed it. Prints were published which made it look more like a scene from the Alps or the Rocky Mountains than a pleasant comer of Dyffryn Conwy, and in about 1861 a small hotel, 'Plas Rhaiadr', was built near its foot in the hope that the opening of the branch line might bring in more sightseers. According to legend the roar of the falls in spate could be heard as far away as flintshire.

The head of the valley to the south, by contrast, forms a pass in the mountains Opening out onto the upper slopes of the Llugwy valley, and can certainly be reached more easily from Capel Curig than from Dolgarrog. Its waters gather in Llyn Cowlyd, a lake of great depth, then, as the Afon Ddu, flow to the lip of the valley before cascading through an oak grove known in the middle ages as 'Dar Las' to a field on the valley floor, Dol y garrog, "meadow of the torrent", from which the village takes its name.

Llyn Eigiau and Llyn Cowlyd are both long, narrow lakes which follow the contours of their valleys, in the hollows left by the glaciers as they moved towards sea-level. There are also some tarn-lakes, Dulyn and Melynlllyn to the north, Ffynnon Llugwy to the west.

The boundaries between the various units of local government hereabouts arc in many places the natural divisions imposed by rivers and mountain ridges. Before the 1983 revisions, the parish of Caerhun lay to the north of the Porth Llwyd, with Llanbedr y Cennin parish as an island in the middle of it. Between the Porth Llwyd and the Afon Ddu, from the summit of Pen Llilhrig y

Wrach to the foot of the escarpment, was the township of Dolgarrog, which formed part of Llanbedr parish, though physically separated from the rest of it. The meadows on the floor of the Conwy valley, as far as the site of the old Abbey on the eastern side of the river, were extra-parochial, and south of the Afon Ddu were the united parishes of Trefriw and Llanrychwyn.

A hundred years ago nearly all these lands were under the normally benevolent sway of some of the richest men in North Wales. The lands of the Abbey and nearly all of Dolgarrog township were owned by Lord Newborough of Glynllifon, and formed one of the dispersed holdings of his extensive estates. The lands to the west of here belonged to Lord Penrhyn; to the south was the Gwydir estate, which stretched away as far as the Lledr valley, and was the property of the Lincolnshire family of Willoughby d'Eresby, Earls of Ancaster. To the north much of the land was owned by the Davies-Griffith family of Caerhun or by the Williams-Bulkeley family of Baron Hill in Anglesey, though some holdings belonged to local fanners, some to the Marquess of Anglesey and to the Vaenol estate.

In the main the landlords exercised their powers over their tenants wisely and were respected by them. None of them placed obstacles in the way of chapel-building, and though the Willoughby d'Eresby family was not above at least threatening their tenants with eviction for supporting Liberal candidates too warmly in 1868, Lord Newborough and Davies-Griffith both permitted their tenants full liberty to vote as they pleased and even appointed nonconformists as their local agents.

These farmers, their families and their labourers, were a sturdy and independent breed. Those who lived on the upland holdings had to be, because in the storms and snows of Brwynog or Cwm Eigiau it was possible to go for weeks without seeing near neighbours, let alone making the journey to chapel or to Llanbedr fair (Tfair Llanbad'). They were a people sustained by an austere nonconformist ethic of self-reliance, with their bible studies in the farmhouse kitchens, and little insistence on the relative status of tenant, sub-tenant and shepherd, but a great sense of pride, among the fanners at least, in living off land which their family had held for perhaps hundreds of years. The poet Gwilym Cowlyd (1828 - 1904), for instance, who lived on the Trefriw side of the Afon Ddu, firmly believed that he was related to the mysterious Dr Thomas Wiliems, the Oxford-educated physician, possibly a clandestine Catholic priest, who in the 1620's wrote the Latin-Welsh dictionary, and had himself been born on a now vanished smallholding, Ardda'r Myneich, once the grange of the white monks of Maenan, now one of the many barely traceable ruins which dot the south eastern slopes of Penardda.

It is tempting to see the arrival of the Aluminium Corporation in 1907 as suddenly forcing change on what had up until then been a traditional Welsh farming community, but in fact this was not the case. Throughout the closing decades of the nineteenth century many of the old families either died out or gave notice to quit their farms, and newcomers look over. Few came from very far afield — there was a Scottish shepherd at Ccdryn, and a Suffolk-born coachman living at Porth Llwyd — but the pace of change was already quickening.

Equally there were some local industries before 1907. Beyond Llyn Eigiau were two small and unpromising slate quarries, which were worked intermittently by a succession of either over-optimistic or corrupt speculators between 1825 and about 1873. A great deal of money went into them, but little slate was ever produced. At one time they even enjoyed a tramway connection to a wharf on the river Conwy; this was built in various stages between 1861 and 1866, but the greater part of the route seems to have been operating by the summer of 1864. It followed the contours of the Porth Llwyd valley, with a counter-balanced incline near Pwll du and a further three to take it down the escarpment. A railway was built on part of its course in 1907 in order to construct the Eigiau dam.

Other local workings were more profitable; there was an iron sulphide mine in the valley of the Afon Ddu, in operation from 1852 to 1864, which had a tramway and incline to near Pont Dolgarrog. Near Melynlyn a small slate quarry which was originally opened in the 1860's later went over to exploiting a hone-stone vein, and operations here continued until 1908. Output was sent by cart to Tal y Cafn.

More immediately relevant to the twentieth century history of Dolgarrog are the various mills which were built to take advantage of the fall of water from the uplands; the purchase of the water rights in one case was an important first step towards establishing a hydro-electric station. Much the oldest of these was the pandy (fulling mill) at the foot of the Afon Ddu falls, which was probably built by the monks of Maenan, and was certainly in existence by 1453. It was in a very delapidated condition by the early years of the nineteenth century, but was given a new lease of life in about 1807, when Lord Newborough built a woollen factory here for a Mr Pritchard, who had been his Captain of Volunteers. This meant that all the processes in the preparation of wool could be carried out on the spot, and for a while it was one of the most up-to-date and comprehensive such establishments in North Wales. From 1854 there was also a saw mill on the site, which cut timber from the plantation in Coed Dolgarrog. Very little remains of any of these now, only the workmen's cottages, a few fragments of overgrown wall and the traces of a wheel pit.

Another small mill was built at the foot of the Porth Llwyd falls in 1810 to grind corn, though at some later date new equipment was put in to make paper and flocks. How long this side of the venture lasted is uncertain, and by the end of its existence as a mill, around 1891, it had reverted to its original function.

The modern history of Dolgarrog effectively dates from the closing decades of the nineteenth century, when a number of coincident factors brought about fundamental changes in the patterns of local land-ownership and land-use. A depression in livestock farming prompted the Newborough family, the Earl of Ancaster and Williams-Bulkeley to sell off the outlying portions of their estates; the growth of the coastal towns compelled a search for further sources of water for domestic use, and developments in the technology of water-generated electricity led a succession of entrepreneurs and speculators to look at the potential of the mountain lakes as a possible supply for a power station.

The first stirrings go back as early as 1878; in April of that year the Llandudno Improvement Commissioners (predecessors of the Urban District Council, established in 1894) sent six men up to Dulyn to begin preliminary work on a dam to enable it to be used for the town's water supply. Work was finished here in 1881. Because of the remoteness of the site, material could not be carried all the way in cans; depots were established at Tan y Gaer, above Llanbedr village, and Bwlch y Gaer, higher up, and a hundred sledges were made for the final stage of the journey.

The next such scheme was initiated ten years later. In 1891 the Sanitary Authorities of Conway, Colwyn Bay, Colwyn and Glan Conway set up a Joint Water Supply Board, which opened negotiations with the Newborough estate and the Earl of Ancaster with a view to constructing a dam at Llyn Cowlyd. It was built by 1897, and consisted of an earth-work 176 yards long impounding 13', or 70,000,000 gallons. The central core was of concrete and clay puddle. Water was drawn from here through 492 yards of 2' external diameter cast-iron pipe to a gauge chamber, which regulated the landlords' compensation water and controlled the domestic supply. From here stoneware pipes were laid to an overflow tank on Tai isaf Ardda, and cast-iron pipes led from it to a pressure-reducing tank above the woollen mill. Thereafter the water flowed in a 12" main by the main road along the west side of the valley to Conwy, thence as far as Llysfaen.

Transport to the work site was again a problem. An incline tramway was built up the hillside from near the mill, but from its summit to the lake the ground was too boggy for carts, and everything had to be pulled in sledges drawn by stationary steam engines.

There were further developments in 1908, when the Board, which by then had become owner of part of the Cowlyd watershed, obtained an Act of Parliament regularising the position of their previous works and permitting further construction. A second pressure-reducing tank was built, and from it another mains was put in, which ran across the meadows and under the Conwy, joining onto the older system at Sam y Mynach. If the upland lakes could be made to serve as sources of water for domestic supply at comparatively little expense, it was also becoming clear that the area was ideally suited to a high-pressure turbine system which could be used to generate

electrical power. The abundant rainfall of the Cameddau and the distinctive topography of the region immediately behind the present village, with its high comes leading to a precipitous drop to the floor of the main valley, made this a very attractive proposition, and it was the early stages of this development, rather than the damming of Dulyd and Cowlyd, which really mark the beginning of Dolgarrog's modern history, since it raised the possibility of establishing a factory there which could make use of the new form of power.

There had been for a number of years considerable interest in the possibilities of hydraulically-generated electrical power in north west Wales; Cae Coch mine, on the Trefriw side of the Afon Ddu, was experimenting with it as early as 1883. In 1891 Llechwedd Quarry's pilot scheme was under way, and before long Britain's first electric mine locomotive was at work in Croesor Quarry. Although Britain lagged behind the U.S.A., Germany and the Austro-Hungarian empire in technical development, there was no shortage of engineers and businessmen willing to apply it to transport and industrial undertakings.

Although as early as 1889 H.D. Pochin, grandfather of the present Lord Aberconway, bought up Cwm Eigiau farm with a view to developing its water storage and hydro-electric possibilities, Dolgarrog's resources were first systematically explored by two partners, brothers-in-law, John Robert Gethin Jones, a son of Owain Gethin Jones the contractor, and W.J. Roberts of Bryn Meddyg, near Bangor. They held a lease on a corn mill at Coed Hywel near Bangor, on which they had spent a great deal of money with very little return, and they were heavily overdrawn. The only way they could overcome their problems was by branching out on an entirely new venture; since Gethin Jones, was an amateur meteorologist of some standing, and had been collecting rainfall statistics in North Wales for a number of years, he was fully alert to the possibility of establishing a hydro-electric station in the area. His opportunity came in January 1892, when the old Porth Llwyd mill, which had recently shut down, was offered for sale, along with its water rights and some nearby cottages, for £250. The two of them stepped in. The following year they bought Tal y Llyn and Eigiau farm. In April 1892 they sold half their interest in these properties to three Liverpool men, James Donaldson, an engineer, Peter Blackburn, an estate agent, and John Cowley, a merchant, enabling them to pay their share in two properties near the mill, Hednant and Ceunant, each of which had two houses on them, in April and May. In December the five of them set up Gwalia Ltd, with a nominal capital of £64,000 in £1 shares. Their bankers were anxious to help them, since there was no other way they were going to be able to recover the overdraft, and they took out a second mortgage on the mill. They also introduced them to two men who were in time to wrest control of the project from them, James Tomkinson and Col. Henry Platt.

Tomkinson was a Cheshire businessman, a former High Sheriff of the County, and from 1900 Liberal M.P. for the Crewe division. He was a director of Lloyd's Bank and of several railway companies on the Wirral. Platt was a local figure of some consequence, an active spokesman for the Anglican and Tory interest in Carnarfonshire, Lloyd George's unsuccessful opponent in the 1900 election, a one-time Mayor of Bangor, a member of the Council of the University College and a keen patron of its Department of Agriculture. Over the next ten years and more he was to be instrumental in setting up an electricity supply industry in North Wales, developing business and personal contacts with engineers and financiers whose own interests were world-wide.

There was no intention of confining Gwalia's operations to Dolgarrog, and in 1894 one of the partners purchased an estate at Ty'n Ddol near Dolwyddelen, then sold Gwalia a half share. This was to be developed as a catchment for a hydro-electric station, and negotiations were opened with a firm called The North Wales Proprietary Slate Co. to supply them for a quarry they hoped to open, though nothing came of this. But the sale of lands in and around Dolgarrog made this the most promising option. In 1894 Gwalia snapped up the farms along the southern bank of the Afon Ddu, and two years later they bought the whole Lord Newborough's Dolgarrog estate for £32,500. This made them the owners of all the lands between the Afon Ddu and the Forth Llwyd from the mountains to the foot of the escarpment, as well as of part of the catchment on the opposite of the two boundary rivers.

Gwalia soon sold off most of the lands here, some of them going to the farmers, some to one George Cooper of Ashton-on-Mersey for the sake of the shooting, but reserved the water and

mineral rights and the right to repurchase land to build dams. The trackbed of the old slate quarry tramway from the Conwy to Cedryn quarry was not included, and Gwalia had also reserved the right to relay it to a broader gauge and to build branches to it. What they had in mind was a reservoir at Llyn Eigiau or nearby and another at Brwynog, downstream from Cowlyd. Both of these would feed into leats emptying into a penstock at Coed Sadwm, from where pipes would carry the water down to generating equipment below. Although the sale and supply of electricity to local authorities figured in their plans (there are references to a 'county scheme' in the surviving papers), their main aim was to interest firms in the idea of setting up a factory at Dolgarrog”.

(JONES + GWYN 1989, pp19-35).

A post medieval feature typical of upland Snowdon landscapes, a feature plentiful in the area of the present survey, is that of large multi-cellular sheepfolds;

“ They show great variation in detail but are all essentially similar in principle. A converging passage leads to a gate opening into a large central enclosure, off which low openings lead to a number of smaller compartments. From each of these a further opening usually leads to the outside of the fold, either directly or through other compartments. The central enclosure is sometimes double. Where a stream is near, provision is made for dipping. The walls are well built of massive dry-stone masonry, the low openings being spanned with large stone lintels. They are used for sorting the sheep belonging to a number of farms which share a common sheep-walk. The flocks, on occasions such as shearing times, are driven into the central enclosure, and the individual sheep are then passed into the small cells, each of which is the property of a particular farm.

There seems to be no record of when they were built, but most of the existing examples are shown on the M.S. O.S. map of about 1810, and they are almost certainly to be associated with the great increase in sheep-farming which took place during the 18th century” (from *RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory* 1956).

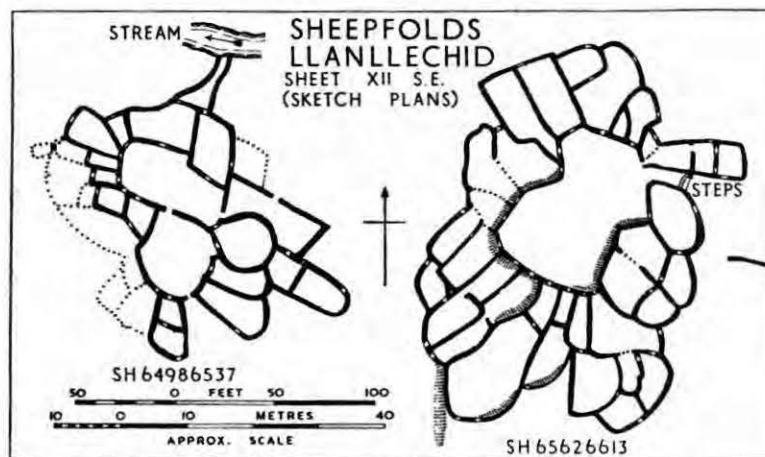


Fig 9. Example of multi-cellular sheepfold in Snowdon region

Within the survey area there are the remains of two independent chapels which served the upland communities, both of these have since been totally demolished, but are marked on the OS 1st edition 6 inch map of 1892. One of these was located on the east side of the Llyn Cowlyd, by the former farmstead of Brwynog uchaf. The other was the 'Soar Independent Chapel located at the eastern base of Waun Bryn Gwenith. Both of these chapels were likely built in the 1870s.

6 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Cartographic sources consulted spanned the years 1780 -1948, including the later modern 1:10000 map. No estate maps were found in the National Library of Wales relevant to the bounds of the survey area. Each of these will be discussed individually in the following summary.

i) *Early map of 1780s (County Records)*

This map concentrates mainly on the area of the medieval township of ardda and depicts only a few existing farms, cottages and tracks is shown. Ty isaf Ardda' (NPRN: 276387), also known as Tai-isaf Ardda on later maps, the word 'ty' having been anglicised. A small cottage and enclosure shown on the 1780s map in the area of Ardda is depicted in the RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory (see Fig 8). This cottage is of dry stone construction in association with a sub-circular enclosure with an attached beudy.

ii) *OS Surveyors' Drawing 1809-1836 (c.1816)*

The OS Surveyor's drawings of c.1816 for the areas of Dolgarrog and Caerhun are only helpful in terms of an understanding of the historic landscape with reference to the names of topographic features and the names and positions of a few existing farmsteads and tracks at the edges of the study area. Farmsteads marked on the OS 1816 map include 'Ty-isaf ardda', 'Bryn Gwenith', 'Cwm Cowlyd', 'Brwynog Uchaf', 'Garreg Wen', 'Maeneira', 'Pwll Ddu'. No sites or features are depicted in the high uplands areas.

iii) *Tithe Apportionment Maps of Caerhun parish (1847); Llanbedrycennin (Dolgarrog and Ardda township, 1846); Llanllechid Parish (1834)*

According to the Tithe apportionment records the survey area was divided into 3 parishes, that of Caerhun, which occupied the northern half above the Afon Porth Llwyd, Llanbedrycennin, which occupied the southern half of the survey area, south of the Afon Porth Llwyd, this area included the medieval townships of Ardda and parts of Dolgarrog, and the parish of Llanllechid, of which only a portion is within the survey area, namely Ffynnon Llugwy in the far south west. Each of these will be discussed individually.

Llanbedrycennin parish (1846)

The Tithe Map covers the south eastern portion of the survey area. The principal landowners were one Lady Jane Erskine and Lord Newbrough. The areas and farmsteads of Ardda, 'Cedryn', 'Hafod Rhiw' and parts of Llyn Eigiau, Eilio Mountain, 'Eilio', 'Garreg Wen', 'Pwll du', 'Siglen', 'Cwm Cowlyd' and 'Penbryn Brwynog' were all owned by the Lord Newbrough but were tenanted out to local farmers. Other small parts of Ardda were owned by Lady Erskine.

Caerhun Parish (1847)

The Tithe Map for the parish of Caerhun shows an enclosed mountain pasture and meadow landscape. These areas are only marked as pasture, meadow and mountain land, and no actual buildings or farmsteads are marked as such on the map nor mentioned in the apportionment record. The ruins of a handful of the deserted rural farmsteads appear to pre-date the tithe map; 'Maeneira', 'Bryn Gwenith' and 'Rowlyn Uchaf'. The Tithe Apportionment records that the key landowners in the Caerhun parish were the Marquess of Anglesea and Sir Richard Bulkeley. Bulkeley, it appears, owned most of the northern land within the survey area at the time of the tithe survey in 1847.

Llanllechid Parish (1834)

The relevant part of this Tithe Map, covering Cwm Llugwy, shows very little of archaeological or historical significance. In terms of land ownership, Glan y Llugwr was owned by George Hay but was occupied by a Richard Ivans and partner.

iv) *OS First Edition Map (1892, surveyed 1887-88)*

The Survey area extends over eight OS 6 inch First edition maps of the old County of Carnarvonshire. In terms of significant archaeological sites and features marked on the map very little is marked in the main uplands area except for a large number of sheepfolds, both single unit and multi-cellular types. The main features worthy of note, however, are the locations of the main quarry sites. By 1892 it seems that Cwm Eigiau slate quarry had fallen into disuse. This map marks Cedryn slate quarry as 'Old Slate Quarry', but

not as disused, though this would appear to have been the case. Melynllyn Hone quarry however is still marked as a working quarry at this time. In the area of 'Pen Ardda' the former Lead Mine is marked as 'Old Lead Mine', but not marked as disused.

According to these maps, no dams had yet been constructed in the area. This is best exemplified by the absence of the 'Coed ty Mawr' reservoir at the northern base of Moel Eilio, clearly created by dam construction

All of the post medieval farmsteads noted earlier are depicted as roofed at the time of this edition map.

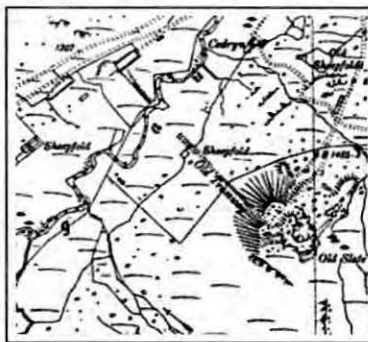
vi) *OS Second Edition (1901)*

Very few changes appear on the later OS second edition map from the first edition. By the time of the second edition map modern dam construction was still in its infancy as a concept.

vii) *OS Provisional Edition (1912-1948)*

The later OS Provisional edition maps span the periods from 1912-1948. By the time of their compilation the upland landscape above Dolgarrog had undergone dramatic changes. Most of the northern landscape and its accompanying farmsteads had been purchased. The buildings were falling into ruin, except for a few in the area surrounding Llyn Eigiau such as 'Ty'n Rhos' which had been purchased as a residence and office by the dam engineers Jones and Roberts. By this time the dams had already been built along with pipe-lines from Llyn Cowlyd and a length of tunnel that stretched from Llyn Cowlyd to the Afon Dulydd. Perhaps the greatest construction marking this phase, is the length of dam wall that runs alongside the Llyn Eigiau reservoir, now part collapsed and broken through.

Like the OS 1st edition map, all of the slate quarries had likely fallen into disuse by this time. However the OS provisional edition shows Melynllyn Hone quarry as still in use, though it had been abandoned at least by 1908.



Cedryn Slate quarry



Cwm Eigiau slate quarry

Cedryn Slate quarry and Cwm Eigiau slate quarry OS provisional edition map of 1912-1948

All of the early farms on the OS provisional edition map are shown as still roofed except for 'Ffrith Ddu' at the northern base of Moel Eilio.

The Soar Independent Chapel, Capel Soar, is marked as disused on this map. However, the Congregational Chapel east of Llyn Cowlyd it appears was still in use.

viii) *Aerial Photographs (see Fig 10 and 11)*

Aerial photographs used were those taken by the RAF in 1948-1958. The analysis of these vertical photos was undertaken by the RCAHMW. The following extract was offered by the RCAHMW.

"In total 449 individual features have been mapped during the air photo mapping process. As would be expected, relatively few archaeological features were identified in the westernmost third of the survey area where the land is at the greatest altitude.

The eastern half of the survey area lies at lower altitude, and is an environment more conducive to settlement and agricultural activity. The majority of the features mapped have been located in the more fertile stream and river valleys (with a concentration of sites on south facing slopes e.g. Ardda township, Pant y Griafolen etc). In the base of these valleys extensive areas of peat cutting have been identified (those which appear well defined on the available aerial photos have been mapped, but the extent of peat cutting is probably wider than has been depicted).

The Medieval township of Ardda has been previously mapped, but for this project all features visible from the air have been depicted in order to minimise confusion. In addition to the banks of the relict field system and long huts, the extensive ridge & furrow around the site has also been depicted. Further west along the same valley there are other relict field boundaries centred around a previously recorded long hut (NPRN: 56639).

To the south and east of Rowlyn Uchaf there are fairly extensive but very denuded remains of former field boundaries, and on the low-lying ground either side of the Afon Porth-llwyd there are relict field boundaries, a few small enclosures and areas of extensive peat cutting."

(RCAHMW – 2003 Information Management Branch).

7 RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY *(see drawings in Appendix I)*

The following section relates the results of the field survey by topographical area for ease of description.

1. Waun Bryn Gwenith

This area covers the landscapes north of the Afon Porth Llwyd and south of the Afon Dulyn which marks the northernmost border of the survey area.

Each of the sites and features noted in this area during the field walk will be discussed chronologically.

With regards prehistoric sites, perhaps the most significant feature discovered was a boulder (NPRN: 276520) near the summit of Waen Bryn Gwenith. The stone is approx. 2m in length x 1.5m wide x 0.75m in depth. This stone appears to have been deliberately placed in this position and was likely quarried from a nearby rock outcrop. Directly beneath this boulder, as if flattening them, are two flat conical stones, which give the impression of possible former burial chamber now collapsed, the cap stone having dropped onto the two former uprights. Given its location near the summit and its form this feature is a *very* good candidate for a former burial chamber, however without further investigation in terms of trial excavations this interpretation must remain speculative.

A further larger boulder stone (NPRN: 276519) is located at the summit of Waun Bryn Gwenith, but appears to be solely a boulder, possibly placed as a marker stone at some time, however considering its sheer size, some 2 metres square, it is hard to believe that this stone was deliberately placed here.

The area north of the hill of Waen Bryn Gwenith, south of Rowlyn Uchaf, appears from the aerial photo mapping to be covered fairly extensively in former field banks and possible small enclosures. All of the features delineated by the AP mapping were confirmed as existing in form and type. The age of these features is uncertain, however because of their apparent layout and their close proximity to one another they are likely the remains of an early field system of potentially medieval date, however this is not conclusive without further focused investigation.

The north facing slopes of Waun Bryn Gwenith revealed the existence of a series of possible rectangular/sub oval *peat houses* along the edges of an early field bank (NPRN:276604). According to the RCAHMW Camarvonshire Inventory.....

"In some parts of the mountains there exist long narrow rectangular buildings, of massive dry-stone masonry, known as Peat Houses (*Hafodtai Mawn*)... . They were intended for the storage of peat under fairly dry conditions. They are not very common, as the more usual method of storing was as a heap, probably thatched, and resting on a Peat Stool (*Ystol Mawn*)—a platform of large stones intended to keep the peat off the ground. These are generally rectangular in plan, but sometimes round, and are very common, either singly or in groups. They often retain the mound of peat, and look deceptively like burial mounds" (RCAHMW 1956).

In terms of archaeological formation processes and exposed appearance these features may be contemporary in date to the field banks to the north noted on the AP mapping.

South of Waun Bryn Gwenith, along the northern edge of the Afon Porth Llwyd are the remains of five deserted rural farmsteads 'Fachell' (NPRN: 276479), 'Bryn Gwenith' (NPRN: 276376), 'Bont Newydd' (NPRN: 276378), 'Ffrith Ddu' (NPRN: 276392), 'Coed ty Mawr' (NPRN: 276374), and two small farmhouses 'Pont Newydd' (NPRN: 276491) and 'Llyn Coed ty' (NPRN: 276390). Each of these farmsteads and cottages are in complete ruin and unroofed. The largest of the farmsteads appears to have been 'Bryn Gwenith', which likely was also the oldest of the farms in this area. Ruined buildings and enclosures in and around this farmstead all appear to be of varying periods.

2. Moel Eilio

The area of Moel Eilio is characterised archaeologically predominantly by the remains of the former medieval township of Ardda. At the time of field walking unfortunately the weather in this area was extremely bad, but a few new sites were however recorded and much of the aerial photo mapping already undertaken by the RCAHMW was investigated.

With regards to prehistory, no new sites or features were noted during the field walk. Former surveys undertaken by GAT in the late 1980s appear to have marked a cairn in an enclosed field area close to the remains of Brwynog Uchaf farmstead as a burial cairn, however this cairn is more than likely another clearance cairn associated with numerous others in close proximity.

For the medieval period, new sites arose mainly from investigating the features noted during the AP mapping. Although much of the former township of Ardda has been systematically surveyed by both Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and the RCAHMW, the AP mapping managed to record the existence of some new field banks, long huts and a series of cultivation ridges along the south facing slopes of Moel Eilio. Each of these AP mapping features was confirmed during the field walk and the results added to the project database.

The state and condition of the handful of post medieval deserted rural settlements in Moel Eilio area were recorded. All of these sites which include, 'Siglen' (NPRN: 276366), 'Pen bryn Brwynog' (NPRN: 276364), and 'Brwynog Uchaf' (NPRN: 26089), are now deserted. They are either in complete ruin or else are falling into ruin. The only farmstead still working in this area is that of Ty Isaf Ardda' (NPRN: 276387).

It appears that the greater number of the deserted rural farmsteads have unfortunately been demolished to 1m standing remains, deliberately at some time fairly recently, perhaps in the last two decades or so by the company *Innogy* for insurance and safety reasons.

Perhaps the most curious feature discovered during the field walk of this area was a boulder (NPRN: 276535), some 1.5m in diameter, pierced or drilled with a series of 3cm wide holes across its entire exposed surface. 12 holes were counted in total. It has been suggested (*pers comm*) that this boulder may be the remains of a former Rock Cannon, used to fire incendiaries at time of celebration.

3. Llyn Cowlyd

No prehistoric or medieval remains were observed during the field investigation of this area. However some hut circles have been previously noted in the lee of a rock outcrop. These were not located at the time of the field visit. No medieval remains were noted either during the field survey of this area, however the farm of 'Cwm Cowlyd' may well have medieval or else early post medieval origins, as with the farmstead of 'Garreg Wen'.

The area of Llyn Cowlyd is characterised archaeologically in the main, by the remains of two former farms, 'Cwm Cowlyd' (NPRN: 276310) and 'Garreg Wen' (NPRN: 276314). Each of these farmsteads are now deserted and in ruin, Garreg Wen is especially ruinous, with very little standing remains and much of the stone appears to have been robbed. The farmstead of Cwm Cowlyd on the other hand is in fairly good condition, with much of the southern sections of the single storey farmhouse still in place. This farm is located in a very picturesque location overlooking the Llyn Cowlyd reservoir and surrounded by cliffs on its northern side. Most of the out-buildings, are now unroofed and partially collapsed, but their ground plans are still discernible, as are the associated enclosures and trackway.

4. Llyn Eigiau

The field survey of this area, as well as recording the state and condition of the known prehistoric settlement sites in this area (NPRN: 30104) also recorded the existence of two conical standing stones each with an accompanying circle of kerb stones (approx. 2m in diameter). Each of these sites was located in the flat plains area of Llyn Eigiau, one in an area of recorded peat-cutting on the northern side of the Afon Porth Llwyd (NPRN: 276449) and the other close to the track on the south facing side of Clogwyn Eryr (NPRN: 276450). Both sites give the impression of small shelters, not conventional hut circles, because of the presence large orthostats.

A further standing stone (NPRN: 276685), approx. 0.75m high, was located on the northern side of the Llyn Eigiau reservoir, some 400m north of the remains of 'Tal y llyn' farmstead. This stone is located close to a known medieval deserted rural settlement (NPRN: 15086) and may be associated with it.

With regards to medieval remains, the field survey recorded the form, type and condition of a series of field banks and peat-cuttings as noted by the aerial photo mapping undertaken by the RCAHMW. Although it is impossible to say at this stage what period these features fall into, it is more than likely that they are medieval in date, though this is by no means conclusive. Accordingly, because of the absence of *significant* archaeological sites in this flat plains area, it seems that the area of Llyn Eigiau may have been used primarily as a kind of 'open savannah' for agriculture. As the AP mapping didn't identify any cultivation ridges or extensive field banks in this area, it would seem likely that it was primarily used for stock grazing in the prehistoric periods and for peat as fuel, later in prehistory and then again in the medieval and post medieval periods.

The post medieval farmsteads in the area of Llyn Eigiau recorded on the OS 1st edition maps were Hafod Rhiw (NPRN: 276301), still in use as a dwelling, Tal-y-llyn (NPRN: 276686), deserted and in complete ruin; and Eilio (NPRN: 276722), deserted and falling into ruin. Eilio is still roofed and the main farmhouse appears to have been built in three extension phases. Ty'n rhos' (NPRN: 276690), is also deserted and in complete ruin. Other post medieval sites in this area include a large number of dry stone walled sheepfolds, all single unit structures and none multi-cellular.

One of the post medieval sheepfolds (NPRN: 276295) in the area of Llyn Eigiau appears to have been built over the top of a larger enclosure, which may be the remains of an earlier long hut (NPRN: 276294). This is evidenced by a grass covered rectangular stone structure, c. 12m x 5m, that appears to pre-date the dry stone wall sheepfold overlying it. Other grass covered stone banks are discernible at the southern end. Without further focused investigation however this interpretation is uncertain. About 50m west of this feature, built within a pocket on the top of a large rock outcrop is another oval enclosure. Because of its location this feature seems unlikely to be a sheepfold and may even be medieval or prehistoric in origin. Its function at this time must remain speculative until further investigation in the form of excavation is undertaken.

5 & 7. Cwm Eigiau and Gledrffordd

The area of Cwm Eigiau is characterised archaeologically primarily by the existence of two post medieval slate quarries, 'Cedryn slate quarry' (NPRN: 276743) and Cwm Eigiau slate quarry (NPRN: 276913). Their expansion over the across this landscape, has resulted in the destruction of many earlier archaeological sites.

In terms of prehistory, known sites include a small hut circle settlement on the south facing slope of Gledrffordd (NPRN: 27573) and a further hut circle area on the southern banks of the Afon Eigiau just below the cliff face (NPRN'S: 276839 / 276802). The former is in very poor condition and is very hard to discern. Further west from here however, some 150m west, was discovered two further hut circles and a small sub oval enclosure, each in fairly good condition tucked up close to rock outcrops. These lie on a scree covered slope. An early prehistoric settlement may well have existed in this area, but is now very hard to discern amongst the extensive stone and boulder scatter of the area. More without focused investigation is necessary.

Two standing stones were located at the edge of the main Cwm Eigiau to Gledrffordd track (NPRN: 276621 / 276762). Both of these stones however are probably either former medieval, or else post medieval, gate/fence posts.

Two features that may well be prehistoric or medieval in origin, are two stone enclosures, each located at the base of the cliffs of Cwm Eigiau. The first of these (NPRN: 276443) is a stone enclosure incorporating orthostats. The construction is very crude when compared to post medieval sheepfolds, and the utilisation of fallen boulders from the rock face doesn't appear to have any parallels elsewhere in the survey area, except for the second enclosure (NPRN: 276755). Here again the enclosure has been built into a high platform area overlooking the valley and its construction has utilised large fallen boulders as orthostats in its main walls. At this second site, tool marks in the form of *scoring* were noted on the face of one of the boulders at the east end (NPRN: 276758). These marks do not appear to have any real form or shape as such but more likely represent either possible tool sharpening or recreational gouges.

Medieval remains in this landscape are related primarily to the settlement of Cwm Eigiau (NPRN: 276773). The visible remains of the township are sparse due to heavy scrub vegetation and re-use of stone during the post medieval period. The main surveying features include *hafod* remains, long houses, enclosures and field walls/banks. Newly discovered medieval remains noted during the field survey include a possible long hut at the far west end of Cwm Eigiau, located on the bank of a stream. A post medieval sheepfold has been built close to this site having utilised much of its stone.

The main post medieval sites are Cwm Eigiau slate quarry (NPRN: 276913) and Cedryn slate quarry (NPRN: 276743). The latter is the easternmost of the slate quarries in the Cwm Eigiau and the remains of its former complex include a series of small slate built structures in the main working area of the quarry, a ramped earthen tramway incline (NPRN: 276737), a long barracks house (NPRN: 276308), a loading and processing house (NPRN: 276265) and a stone built reservoir (NPRN: 276263). The former farmstead of Cedryn likely played an important role in the Cedryn slate quarry complex. None of the quarry structures has roofs and all are in a very ruinous condition, except for the barracks house where all the entrances and window openings are still visible.

The Cwm Eigiau slate quarry complex is in much the same condition as Cedryn slate quarry, however it appears to have been a much larger quarry with far greater production. This is reflected not only by the size of the complex, especially the remains of its buildings and the size and form of the incline, but also by the size and extent of the spoil heaps. The layout of Cwm Eigiau slate quarry follows a traditional slate quarry plan, namely a series of working terraces with built storage and accommodation structures on each level and an incline (NPRN: 276775) traversing the main spine of the quarry downslope toward the processing houses. All of the structures in the quarry levels are in poor condition. None of them is roofed and all are in a state of collapse. None is larger than 6m x 4m in size. The working levels or terraces in the area of the main quarry were divided down the middle by a slate built incline, still in fairly good condition. Access to the other side of the terracing was achieved by a purpose built tunnel through the

incline Two tunnels were noted in the survey and both were beginning to collapse (NPRN: 276779 / 276780).

At the lower level, at the base of the incline are the remains of the processing and loading houses (NPRN: 276794). All of these have been demolished but their ground plans are still discernible in the field, and are identical to the layout shown on early OS maps. The processing house was especially long with a series of 2 metre wide entrances along its entire length. The back retaining wall of this building runs parallel to the Afon Eigiau and is approx. 4-5m in height. This building likely housed the winding engine, wheel and gear for the incline trams. These appear to have been powered by water received from a long aqueduct surviving (NPRN: 276794) and collecting reservoir over the main processing complex to the far west. Evidence for this aqueduct is a 2m wide x 5 metre high wall that bridged the main site having brought water from the collecting reservoir and bank (NPRN: 276444).

Two further buildings associated with the quarry complex were also located during the field survey. The first of these was the barracks house (NPRN: 276249). This building is now unroofed and most of the standing walls have since collapsed, however the walls still stand to a visible height where the ground plan of the building is still discernible. The other building is located within the core of the main processing complex at the west end of the long processing house. Here are the remains of a small stone built house (NPRN: 276795), now in complete ruin with no roof but a large open inglenook fireplace, surrounded by rubble. Walls stand to 1m-1.75m high. This building is likely the earliest building associated with the earliest workings of the slate quarry of the early 19th century.

Also associated with the Cwm Eigiau slate quarry, in a rock face above the main quarry site, is a mine opening approx. 2m wide and 2m high. It appears to have been cut into the rock face some 30m deep horizontally and is heavily waterlogged. This working may well be the result of post medieval prospecting (NPRN: 276442).

Other post medieval sites include a number of dry stone sheepfolds as marked on the OS 1st edition map and a handful of others not previously recorded. Each of these is of single unit construction.

6. Cwm Llugwy

Field walking in the area of Cwm Llugwy revealed no new archaeological sites apart from a post medieval sheepfold marked on the OS 1st edition map. All other sites noted in this area have been recorded previously by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. During the field walk, an early track was followed that leads up to the ridge top at a height of approx. 950-1000m O.D. This track comes to an end at the top and overlooks the Cwm Eigiau valley. Early and modern OS maps show that the track continues up towards Carnedd Llewellyn, but can only be followed from here by rock climbing.

8. Pant y Griafolen

The area of Pant y Griafolen is characterised archaeologically and primarily by the remains of the Scheduled Iron Age settlement site. This site is located along the northern banks of the Afon Dulyn and has been mapped already by the RCAHMW. A further known iron age enclosure site with accompanying round hut is also recorded on the north facing slope. The landscape of Pant y Griafolen covers most of the northern area of the survey area and includes the top and north facing slopes of Clogwyn Eryr. The field visit to this area led to the discovery of the remains of another small iron age settlement on the north facing slope of Pant y Griafolen in the area of 'Cerrig Cochion' (NPRN: 276461). This is similar in size and extent to the other small settlement site to the south-west (NPRN: 276275). This new site however appears to be in a figure-of-eight formation with the remains of a hut circle at the conjoining point. On the ground the plan of this site is hard to discern, especially at the time of the field visit, as grass and rushes were fairly dense in this area. It is very possible that further features associated with this site still survive. Further investigation is required.

The field walk on the other side of the Afon Dulyn also recorded the existence of a large area of stone scatter (NPRN: 276463) with discernible linear patterns demarcated by stones and boulders. This area gives the impression of some form of early field system, possibly contemporary with the Iron Age settlements in the immediate area. Other features are also suspected in this area but their form is wholly

lost. This area needs more focused field investigation and aerial photographic analysis. The AP mapping of this area also noted the existence of a small oval enclosure, but this was not seen amongst extensive stone scatter which made field interpretation impossible.

Further north from this area was recorded a small standing stone that was being used as a fence post and a post to tighten fence wire (NPRN: 276464). Whether this stone pre-dates its present use is unknown but probably unlikely.

Moving away from Pant y Griafolen toward the area of Clogwyn y Eryr, the field walk led to the discovery of two platforms on the south facing slopes along with the remains of an early field bank (NPRN's: 276453 / 276452 / 276455). Each of these features is likely to be early medieval in origin, but may well be earlier. Further south-east down the slope from these sites, some 50m or so, was recorded an area of stone and boulder outcrop, predominantly of white quartz. Much of the stone in this area appeared to have been moved as if a crude stone built structure once existed here. Any form however is very hard to identify because of the sheer amount of stone rubble (NPRN: 276454).

Already noted in the RCAHMW archive and GAT database in the area of Clogwyn y Eryr is a stone alignment (NPRN: 276661). This consists of 4 stones on a N-S alignment. Only three of these are still standing and all vary in size and each has holes drilled at top and bottom, as if for holding posts or gates. The fourth stone is recumbent. The age and function of this stone row is uncertain. During the field visit a half quarried stone (NPRN: 276451) was discovered in a rock outcrop with a drilled hole at its top, similar to those drilled into each of the stones within the stone alignment. This may imply that these holes were created during quarrying as an aid to extracting the stones.

For the post medieval period three multi-cellular sheepfolds (NPRN's: 276287 / 276632 / 276280) were recorded, each marked on the OS 1st edition maps, and a handful of single unit sheepfolds in the area of Pant y Griafolen.

In this only one post medieval deserted rural farmstead, 'Maeneira' (NPRN: 276283) was recorded. This small single storey farmhouse is now unroofed and in complete ruin. The farmhouse is surrounded by small stone built enclosure walls with associated garden. This farmstead is not marked on the tithe map of the 1840s, though its form would appear to contradict this. This contradiction in date appears to be true of most of the deserted rural farmsteads in this northern half of the survey area that is in Caerhun parish.

The only other post medieval site worthy of mention in this area is that of a small copse of fir trees (NPRN: 276673) in the central area of the Pant y Griafolen settlement, which number 26 in total. The age of these trees is approx. 80-100 years and may have been planted as a commemoration of some event, either in association with the Melynlllyn Hone quarry or else in association with the building of the Dulyn reservoir dam in the early 1900s.

9. *Dulyn and Melynlllyn Reservoirs*

Although no prehistoric remains were noted in this area during the field survey, the lakes themselves would most likely have been ritual areas in the prehistoric periods and very likely as areas of offerings. No medieval remains were noted in these areas either.

This area is primarily characterised archaeologically by the remains of the post medieval Melynlllyn Hone quarry (NPRN: 276699) and earlier slate quarry levels (NPRN: 276705), and the remains of the Dulyn reservoir dam with associated valve house (NPRN: 276205). The most significant feature of the Melynlllyn quarry is the winding and processing house (NPRN: 276247). This building is now in complete ruin and unroofed, with walls approx. 1-2m in height. The central area is rubble filled and the remains of an iron winding wheel and pit are still in place at the far northern corner (NPRN: 276697). The remains of a former barrack or posting house were also located on the north side of the main track (NPRN: 276629). This building is now in complete ruin and unroofed, but its layout is still discernible. The structure was divided into 3 separate units with a low enclosure bank at the far northern front.

8 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The uplands survey of the Eastern Snowdonia landscape just west of Dolgarrog in Camarvonshire generated 742 site records. Of this number, 114 were already primary record numbers held on record by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GGAT), and 25 of these were also part of the Extended National Database. A total of 602 new site records was therefore created.

The largest category of site types recorded were sheepfolds of which 113 were recorded. These were predominantly single unit enclosures, with only 3 of the total number of sheepfolds being of the multi-cellular form. The second largest category was that of enclosures, 60 in total. This number includes prehistoric, medieval and post medieval enclosures. This was followed by the remains of former field banks which numbered 52. The majority of these are likely medieval in origin, being mostly located around the key areas of Ardda and northern parts of Waun Bryn Gwenith. A medieval date for all of these banks however is not certain (*For further details see Summary Tables Appendix IV*).

In terms of sites location by contour heights, between 235m – 300m the majority of the sites recorded were field banks. Between 300m – 350m sites recorded were mainly sheepfolds and field banks. Between the contour interval of 350m – 400m sites recorded were post medieval sheepfolds, enclosures and areas of peat-cutting. Between 400m – 450m sites recorded were predominantly sheepfolds, hut circles and quarry sites. Between 451m – 1046m sites recorded were structures and stone piles, or marker cairns on the higher summits (*For further details see Summary Tables Appendix IV*).

Essentially there were four key areas with significant archaeology; Cwm Eigiau, Pant y Griafolen, Ardda, and Waun Bryn Gwenith. Although these areas had already been surveyed to a degree by the RCAHMW and GAT in former surveys in the early 1980s and 1990s, they had not been subjected to a systematic survey governed by the present uplands initiative methodology of 30-50m transects.

The area of Cwm Eigiau is fairly rich in archaeological sites of all periods, although post medieval slate quarrying within the area has to a great degree altered and destroyed much of the prehistoric and medieval remains.

The former prehistoric settlement site, likely Iron Age in date, along the slope of Gledyrfordd, and the remains of a handful of hut circles in the lower Cwm Eigiau valley give the impression of a former co-operative small pastoral community. Whether these prehistoric sites are contemporary in date however is uncertain. Further investigation in the form of trial excavation is needed. The settlement along the slopes of Gledyrfordd is in a fairly poor condition and as such its form is very hard to discern in the field. To the west of this previously known site the field survey revealed the existence of a handful of further hut circles and small oval enclosure remains. It is more than likely that much of this south facing slope was at some time punctuated by a series of small settlements whose remains on the exposed ground surface are only visible now as extensive stone scatter.

An interesting site in the area of Cwm Eigiau is an enclosure constructed from fallen boulders or orthostats linked by dry stone walling. This site is located on a slope beneath a rock outcrop, which gives it a good vista up the valley. Only one other site in the survey area reflects this use of orthostats, and appears to form an early enclosure. To ascertain a date and function for these enclosures is not possible at this time, although it is fair to say that the condition of both is good when compared to the known prehistoric and medieval sites nearby, and their form and condition differ from the known late post medieval sites. This implies that these enclosures may be early-mid post medieval in date.

The medieval remains in the area of Cwm Eigiau appear as long huts and field banks. Much of the medieval archaeology, particularly the long huts, have been damaged because of later slate quarrying activity in the valley.

The remains of the two slate quarries in Cwm Eigiau are fairly extensive, especially that of Cwm Eigiau Slate quarry. This appears to have been the larger of the two with remains of the processing house, canteen or mess house, the barracks and office, an incline, wheel house and reservoir. Although the majority of the buildings in the complex have been demolished the ground plans for all of the structures are still visible. As a recommendation a full survey recording the full extent and plan of this quarry

complex would be of great value in adding to our knowledge of slate quarries in Carnarvonshire but needs to be undertaken before its condition worsens. The same can also be said of Cedryn quarry.

In the Pant y Griafolen area the field survey noted the poor state and condition of the known prehistoric settlement, a SAM. This area is used for sheep grazing and the condition of the site appears to be deteriorating fast. New prehistoric sites in this area noted during the field visit include the significant discovery of a further potential small Iron Age settlement site located on the north facing slope of Cerrig Cochion. The enclosure for this site is in a figure-of-eight construction with two possible round huts at the conjoining point. This area is not used for sheep grazing, hence at the time of the field survey the area was covered with high scrub making interpretation and extent of site difficult. But it appears that this area is possibly the location of a further settlement to the west suggested by extensive boulder scatter. As a recommendation this area requires further investigation.

No obvious medieval remains were noted in this area. Other than recording the remains of the former Meynlllyn Hone quarry no significant new post medieval remains were recorded.

A potential further prehistoric site is also located on the northern side of the river. This area is delineated by extensive boulder and stone scatter and the occasional linear feature, suggesting a former field system. As a recommendation this area requires further investigation.

The area of Ardda, including the area of Cwm Cowlyd has been the subject of fairly extensive field surveys by both the RCAHMS and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. As such much of the remains of the former medieval township of Ardda have already been mapped. The RCAHMS air mapping project of this area identified all that remains of former field banks, boundaries, long huts and platforms. Much of the area has been subjected to extensive post medieval industrial activity, especially during the construction of the Llyn Cowlyd dam in the early 1900s and modern hydro-electric station drainage complex in the area. Perhaps the most interesting of sites hereabouts is the of Cwm Cowlyd farmstead which appears to have survived in a fairly good condition despite the extent of industrial activity that took place in the valley further east. As a recommendation this farmstead warrants further investigation.

Regarding Moel Eilio hill itself, surprisingly little archaeology was discovered on the summit, which was unexpected considering its prominent appearance and character. Most sites seem to lie on the southern and north facing slopes.

As to Waun Bryn Gwenith this area appears to have seen a great deal of activity surrounding its base on all sides, particularly in the post medieval periods. A concentration of small farmsteads appears to have settled on the south facing slopes in the 19th century, though none of the farms is marked on the tithe map of the 1840s, and all appear to have been abandoned in the early to mid 1900s due to the purchase of land by the hydro-electric company for development. Medieval sites and features appear to lie on the northern side of the Waun Bryn Gwenith and along its north facing slopes. The remains of field banks forming an early field system were noted by the RCAHMS air mapping project. Small enclosures were also noted in the same area. Along the north facing slopes of Waun Bryn Gwenith was noted the existence of a series of possible peat houses, located along the edge of a long length of field bank. As a recommendation these 'peat house' sites require further investigation.

As mentioned in the *'results of field survey section'*, toward the summit of Waun Bryn Gwenith, two large boulders were recorded. One of these, the lower of the two, is possibly a former prehistoric burial chamber with cap stone collapsed onto two, possibly three uprights. This site requires further investigation.

Surprisingly few sites or features were recorded in the lower valley plains area in the area of Llyn Eigiau, except for fairly extensive peat-cutting, as noted by the aerial photo mapping.

Overall the eastern Snowdonia uplands survey of the area above Dolgarrog was beneficial in that it has enhanced the archaeological record with new and previously known sites. As such a greater awareness of the existence and condition of archaeological sites, both prehistoric and post medieval, within this uplands landscape is beginning to emerge. The survey was aided immensely by the use of the RCAHMS aerial mapping project of the area.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to David Leighton from the RCAHMW for all of his help and advice during the project. Also thanks to all others involved in the Uplands Initiative Project at the RCAHMW, particularly Tom Pert for his aerial mapping interpretation. Also thanks to the SMR at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, the National Library Wales and the Countryside Council for Wales for their contributions toward the project. Thanks also to those consulted at the Snowdonia National Park. Also thanks to *Innogy*, the hydro-electric people in Dolgarrog, for allowing access to their land for surveying along their maintenance tracks.

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Archaeologia Cambrensis – 1981, p75, p88

Bulletin Board of Celtic Studies - All Volumes and Index consulted for Pant y Griafolen, Cwm Eigiau, Moel Eilio, Ardda.

Cartographic Sources consulted

- Early town map c. 1790
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- Tithe map and apportionment of Llanbedrycennin (*Dolgarrog and Ardda township*) parish (1846)

- Tithe Map and apportionment of Caerhun parish (1847)
- Tithe Map and apportionment Llanllechid Parish (1834)
- OS First Edition 6 inch map 1892 – Brecknockshire Sheet No's: XIII SW /XIII NW / XIII NE / XIII SE / XVIII NW / XVII NE / XII SE / XII NE .
- OS Second Edition 6 inch map 1901 – Brecknockshire Sheet No's: XIII SW /XIII NW / XIII NE / XIII SE / XVIII NW / XVII NE / XII SE / XII NE .
- OS Provisional Edition 6 inch map 1912-1948 – Brecknockshire Sheet No's: XIII SW /XIII NW / XIII NE / XIII SE / XVIII NW / XVII NE / XII SE / XII NE .
- OS 1:10000 raster baseline maps as supplied by RCAHMW
- OS 1:50000 Landranger (2cm to 1km)
- *Ordnance Survey Geological Map of Great Britain, 3rd series, 1979, 1:625,000*
- *Soil survey of England and Wales [SSEW], 1983, 1:625,000*

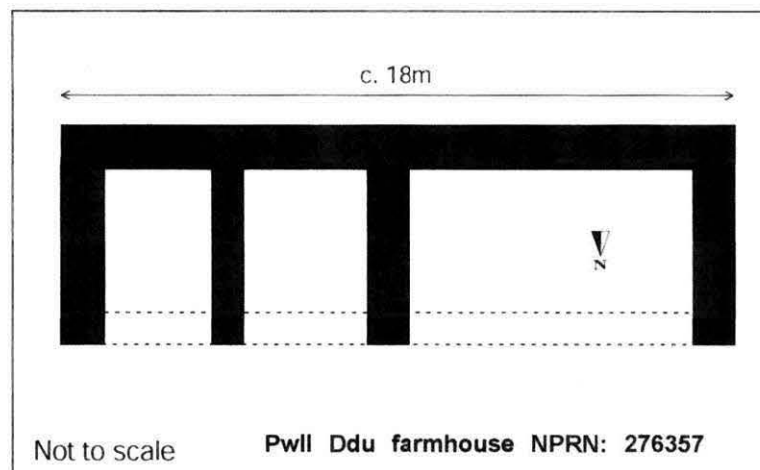
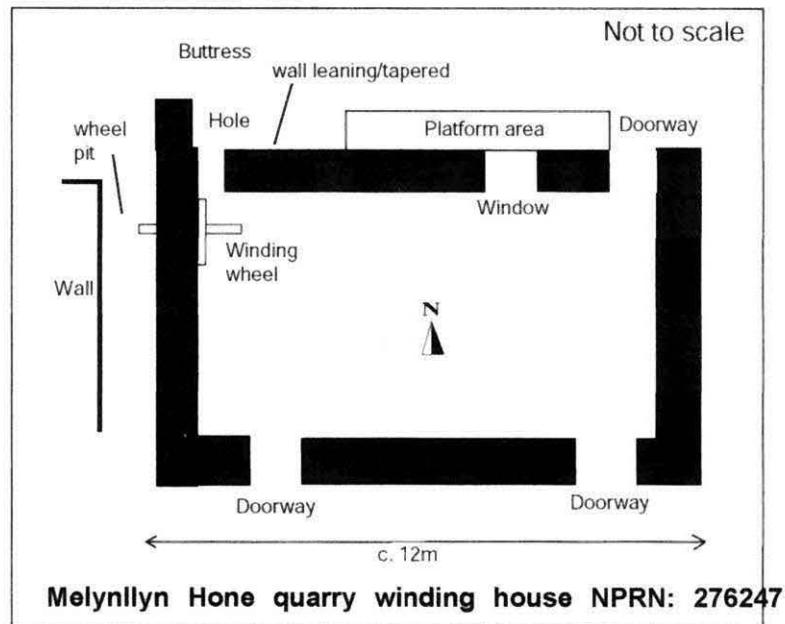
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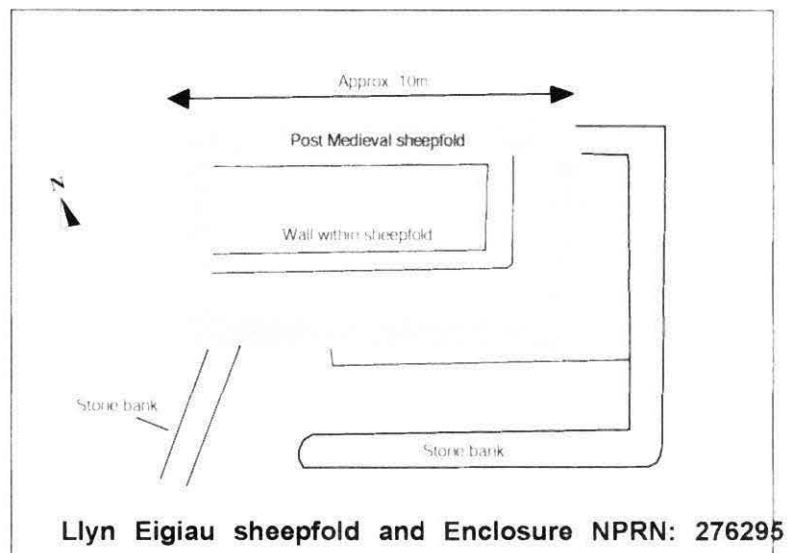
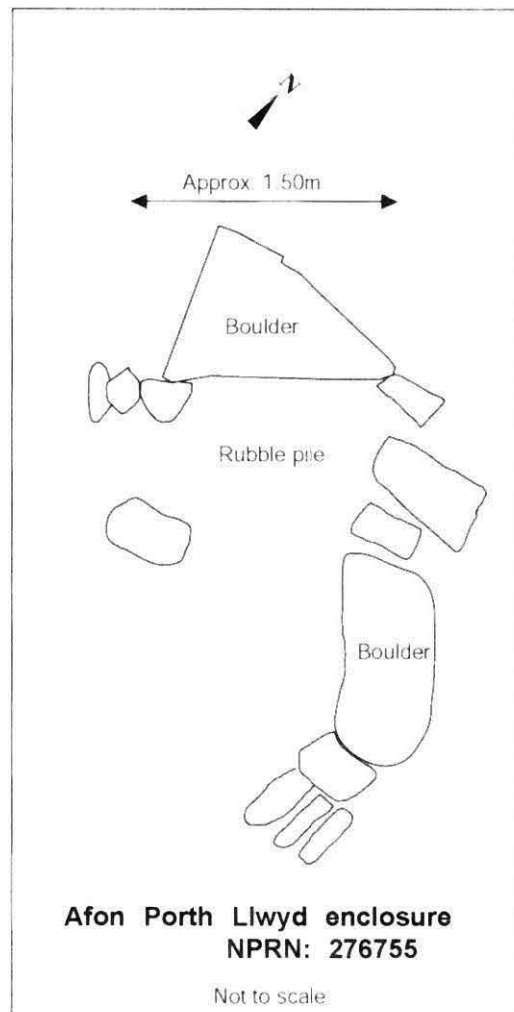
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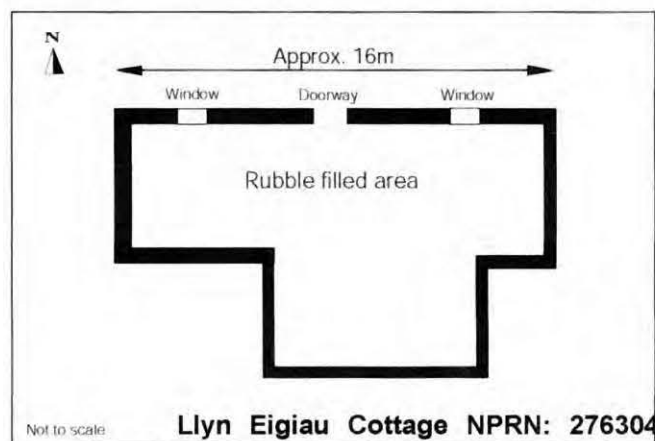
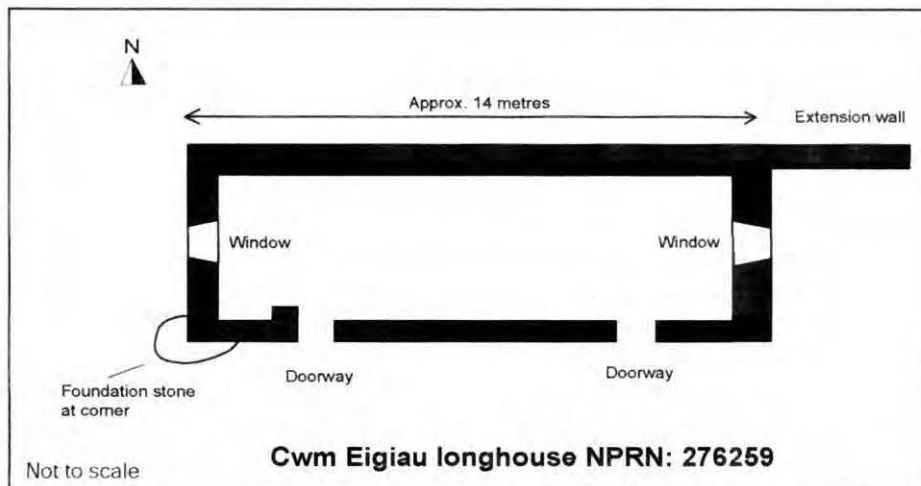
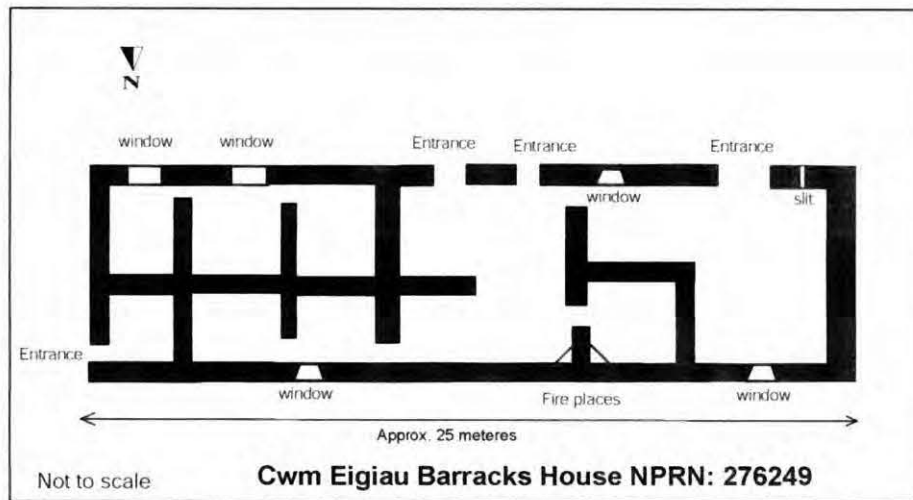
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F21 82/934	1:10000	1940-1950	61	
3G/TUD/UK/204	1:50000	1940-1950	5103	
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3G/TUD/UK/204	1:50000	1940-1950	5196	5202
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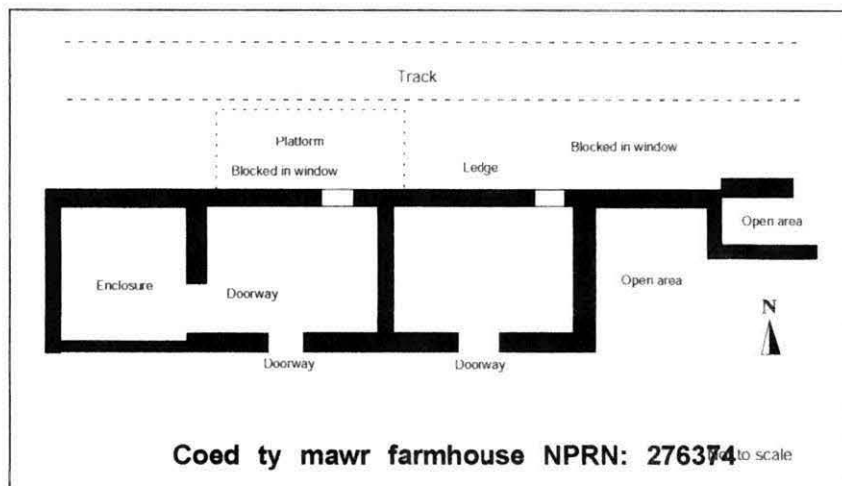
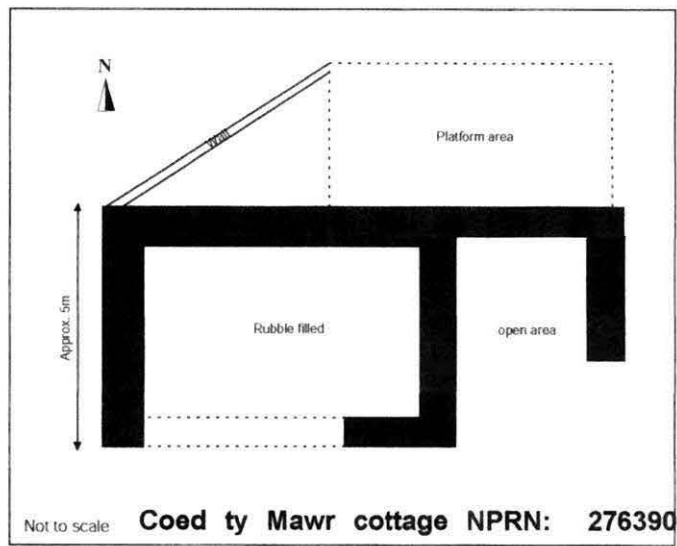


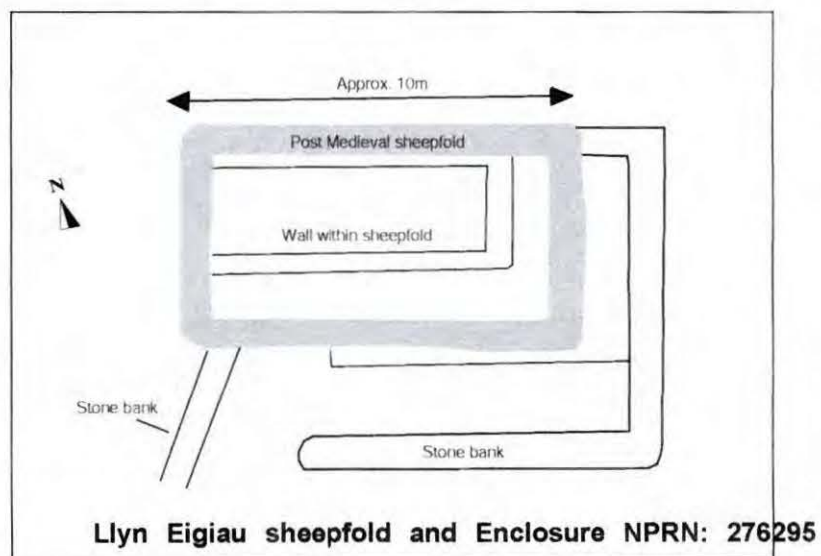
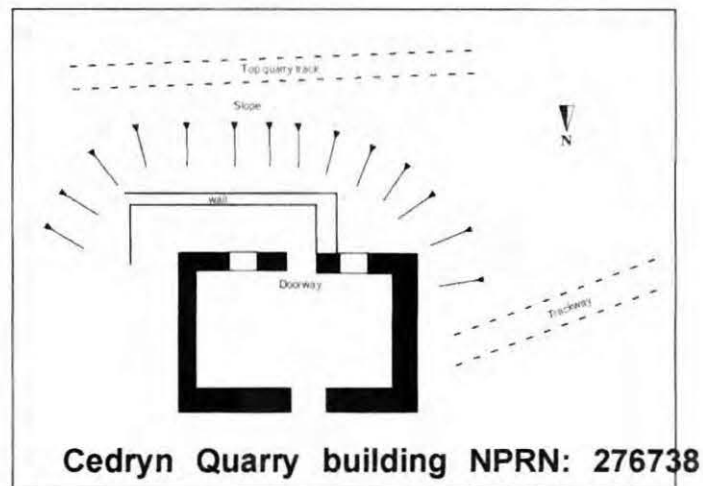
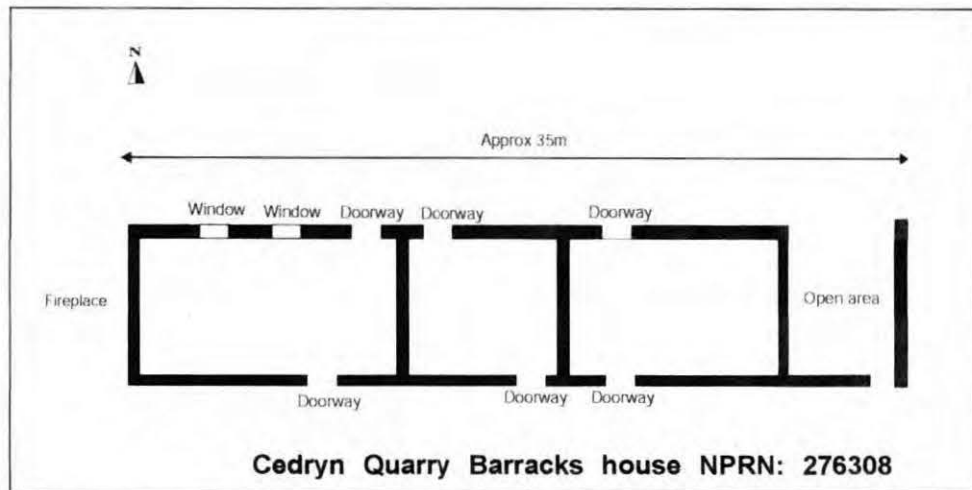
APPENDIX I: **Illustrations**

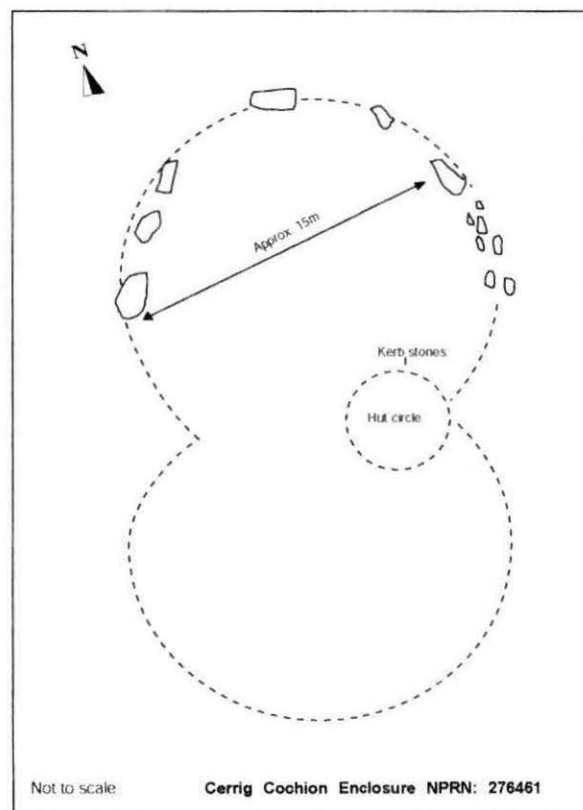
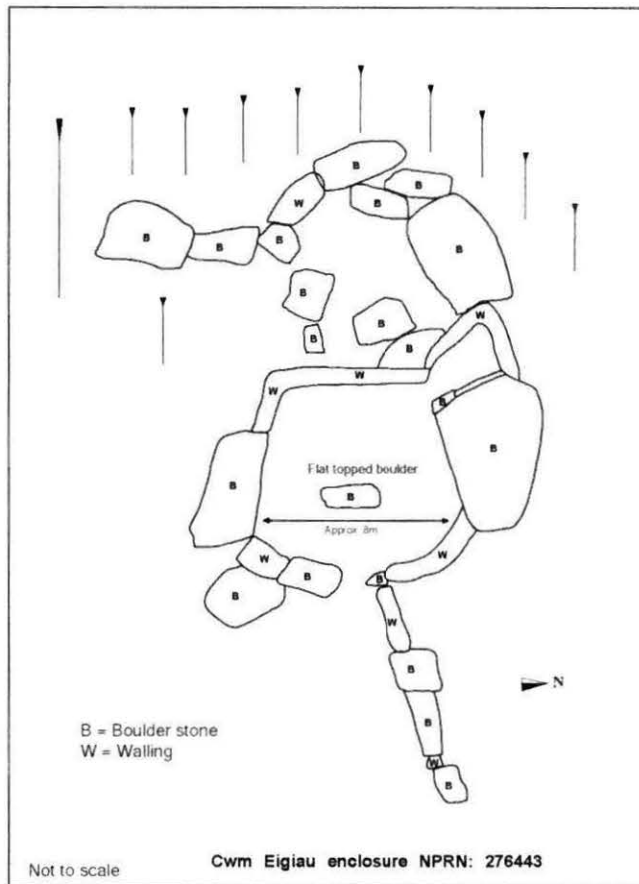










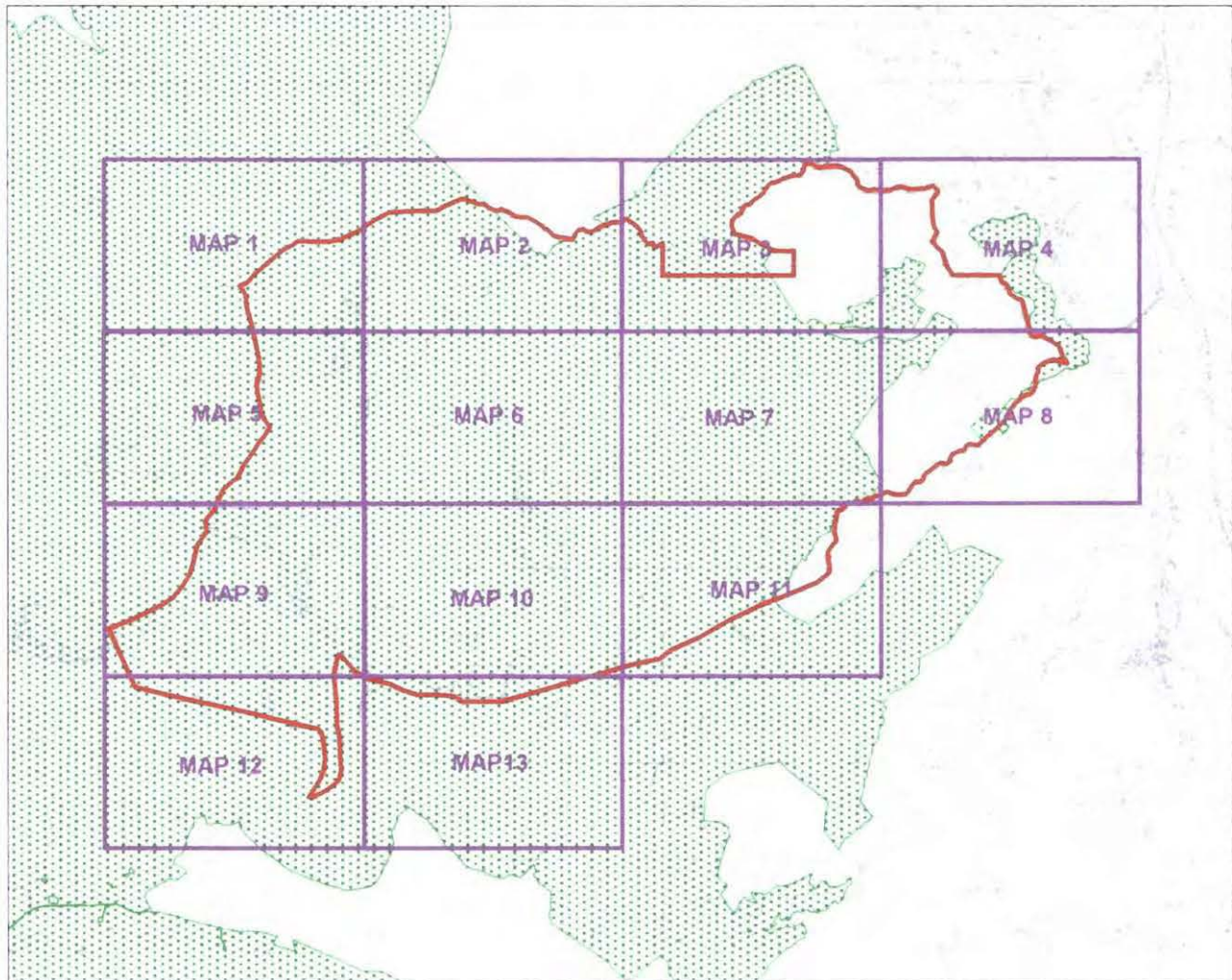




APPENDIX II: Survey Map Sheets

UPLANDS INITIATIVE - Eastern Snowdonia

Map Index Sheet



1:10000 Base map

Fig 4. Map Index sheet

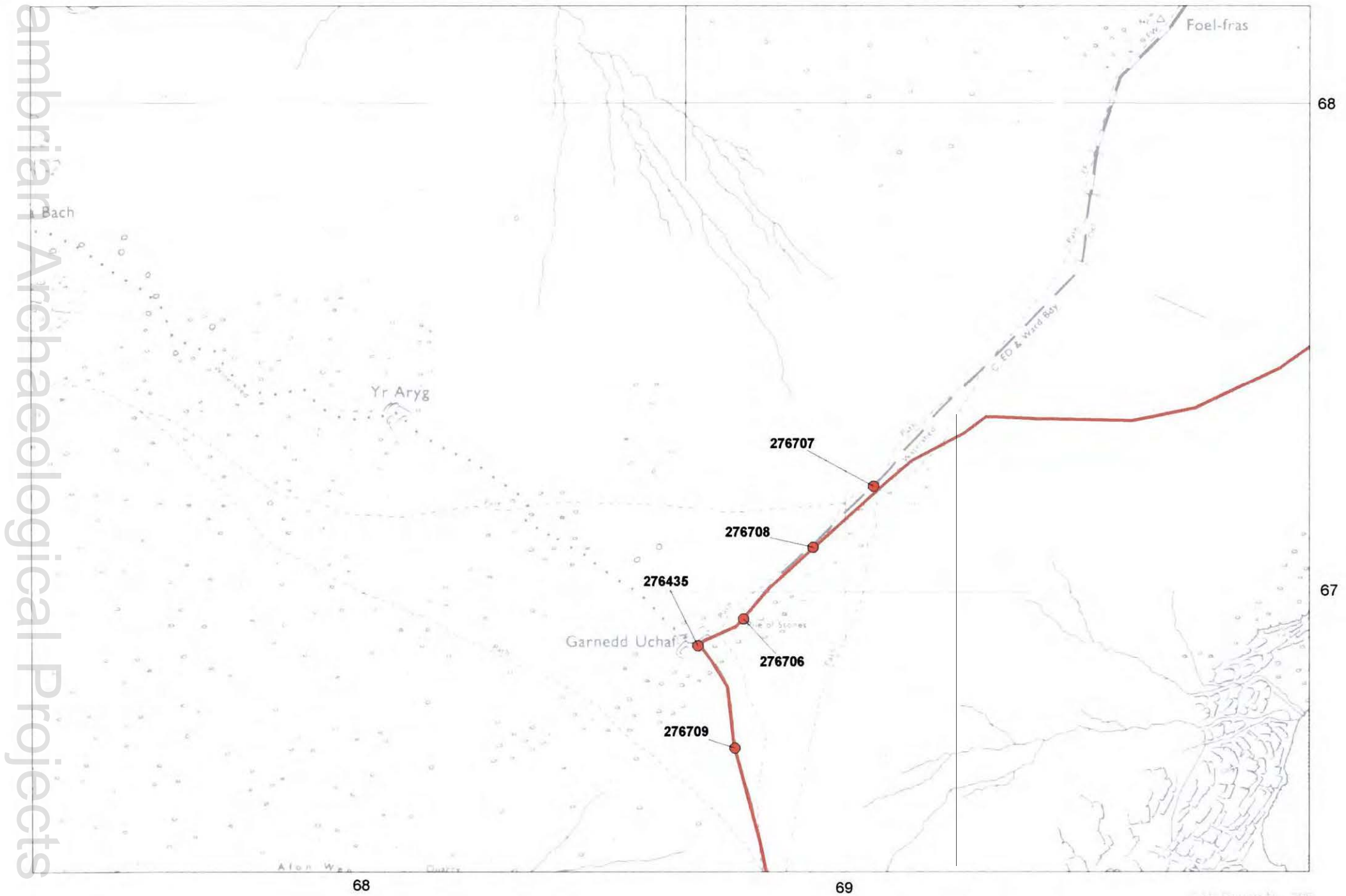
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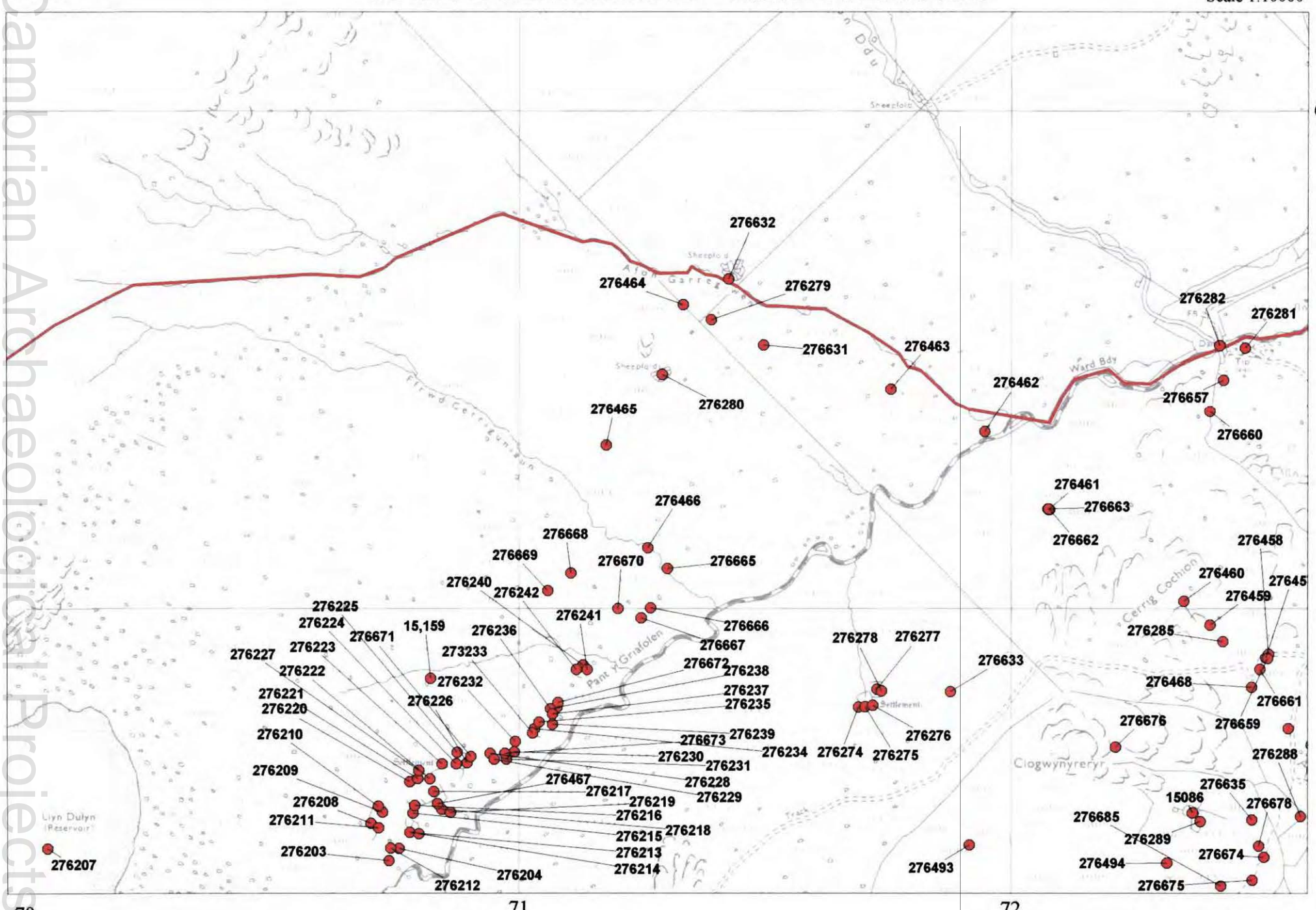
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- Map Sheet
- SSSI

MAP 1

UPLANDS INITIATIVE - Eastern Snowdonia



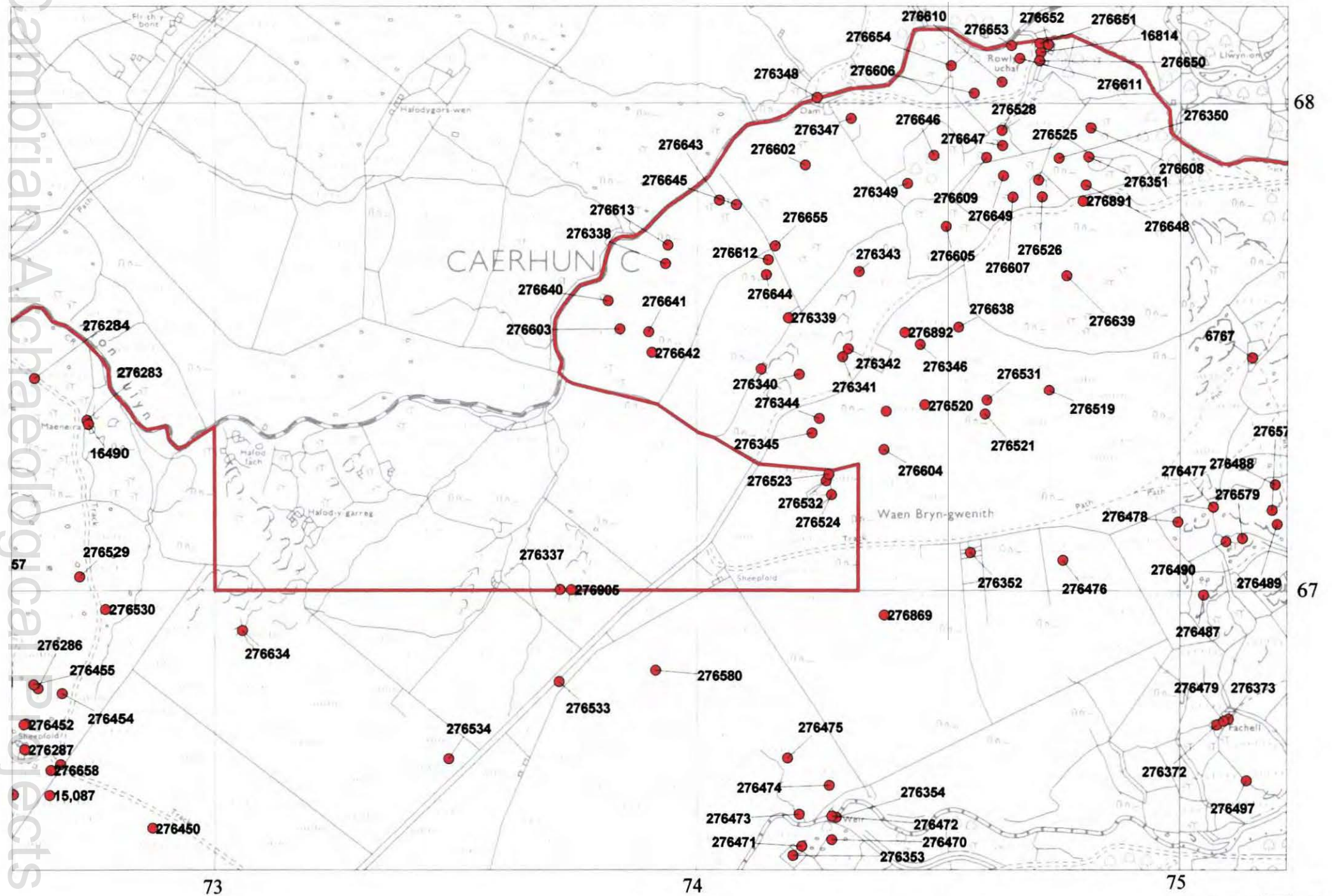
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MAP 3

UPLANDS INITIATIVE - Eastern Snowdonia

Scale 1:10000



Gazetteer of Sites - Eastern Snowdonia

NPRN: 276713	NGR: SH73836465	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: MOEL EILIO SHEEPFOLD IV			ALTITUDE: 482
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of dry stone walling in area of rock outcrop toward summit near Moel Eilio. Walls appear to form remains of rectangular enclosure, c. 28m x 20m, orientated E-W. Remains of further wall in central area. OS 2nd ed 1902 has as sheepfold. (JONES.2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276714	NGR: SH72496520	TYPE: PEAT-CUTTING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: LLYN EIGIAU PEAT-CUTTING			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Area of peat-cutting. Appears to have been cut in strips, orientated NW-SE. Extend over max. 150m length. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276715	NGR: SH72906503	TYPE: BRIDGE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD BRIDGE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Former bridge for former tramway rail over stream. Dry stone built structure approx. 40m in length x 2m wide. In good condition. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276716	NGR: SH73006519	TYPE: MOUND	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD MOUND II			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Location of mound, c. 4m x 2m, orientated NW-SE. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. Not located at time of field visit. Possible clearance cairn. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276717	NGR: SH73036519	TYPE: MOUND	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD MOUND I			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Location of mound, c. 8m x 2m, orientated NW-SE. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. Not located at time of field visit. Possible clearance cairn. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276718	NGR: SH73096505	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: EILIO ENCLOSURE II			ALTITUDE: 375
SHORT_TEXT: Location of grass banked enclosure at side of track or former tramway. Enclosure likely pre-dates tramway. Poss. early post medieval in date. approx. 20m diameter, with c. 30m length of bank to E. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276719	NGR: SH73146507	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: EILIO CULTIVATION RIDGES I			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges covering c. 600 sq metres, orientated NW-SE. Adjacent banked enclosure at side of track. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

Gazetteer of Sites - Eastern Snowdonia

NPRN: 276720	NGR: SH73196495	TYPE: TRACK	PERIOD: Post Medieval ALTITUDE: 380
NAME: EILIO TRACK SHORT_TEXT: Former access track to Eilio farmstead to S. Track is stone cobbled, c. 2.5m wide, well used and has cart/wheel ridges cut into it. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276721	NGR: SH73266495	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Unknown ALTITUDE: 380
NAME: EILIO CULTIVATION RIDGES II SHORT_TEXT: Small area of former cultivation, delineated by ridging as clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. Not visible on surface at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276722	NGR: SH73296480	TYPE: DRS	PERIOD: Post Medieval ALTITUDE: 389
NAME: EILIO FARMSTEAD SHORT_TEXT: DRS consists of single storey cottage now in ruin, with remains of 2 chimneys, 1 each side. Small extension both sides and at rear. Faces E. 2 out-buildings at front, although these may have been early dwellings, uncertain, each in ruin. (JONES.2003)			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276723	NGR: SH73476493	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Post Medieval ALTITUDE: 400
NAME: EILIO CULTIVATION RIDGES III SHORT_TEXT: Small area of cultivation ridges as visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276724	NGR: SH73366551	TYPE: ENCLOSURE AND LONG HUTS	PERIOD: Medieval? ALTITUDE: 380
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD ENCLOSURE AND LONG HI SHORT_TEXT: Enclosure about 1200ft above O.D. on the S of Afon Porth Llwyd. An irregular oval enclosure approx. 90' x 60' on a well drained patch of ground sloping gently N. Walls about 3ft thick, of loosely piled stones and resemble those associated with dispersed			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276725	NGR: SH73756436	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Medieval? ALTITUDE: 410
NAME: TRACKWAYS ON THE COMMON SHORT_TEXT: Tracks as shown on Tithe map of 1842. Probably joined with road to Llanbedr. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276726	NGR: SH74016431	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval ALTITUDE: 370
NAME: SIGLIN SHEEPFOLD III SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former dry stone oval sheepfold, approx. 10m x 5m. Orientated E-W. Located at base of rock outcrop and by stream. Now collapsed and in ruin. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5248. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

Gazetteer of Sites - Eastern Snowdonia

NPRN: 276727	NGR: SH74096430	TYPE: QUARRY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: SIGLIN SLATE QUARRY			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former slate quarry. Marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901 only. Likely associated with construction of Siglin farm and surrounding sheepfolds.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pature	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276728	NGR: SH73376546	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD BANK III			ALTITUDE: 369
SHORT_TEXT: Stone/earth bank approx. 1m wide x 0.60m high. Orientated E-W across area of settlement. Approx. 100-150m in length. Appears to curve around Rowan tree.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276729	NGR: SH73386523	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: EILIO ENCLOSURE I			ALTITUDE: 380
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small oval enclosure, approx. 12m x 7m, orientated N-S. Grass covered bank. Barely discernible amongst scrub vegetation. Located at side of track. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484. Poss. sheepfold.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276730	NGR: SH73866508	TYPE: PEAT-CUTTING	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: MOEL EILIO PEAT-CUTTING			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT_TEXT: Area of peat-cutting as clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5480. Cuts appear to have been undertaken in strips orientated E-W. Not located at time of field visit.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276731	NGR: SH73596549	TYPE: STONE SCATTER	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: MOEL EILIO STONE SCATTER			ALTITUDE: 380
SHORT_TEXT: Area of stone scatter at S end of track. Possible area of platform. Stones vary in size covering 30m x 40m area.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: D	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276732	NGR: SH75266744	TYPE: CLEARANCE CAIRN	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: WAEN BRYN GWENITH CLEARANCE CAIRN			ALTITUDE: 335
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of clearance cairn, fairly modern, approx. 2m high x 15m long. Alongside track, orientated NE-SW.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276733	NGR: SH72456463	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: HAFOD RHIW SHEEPFOLD			ALTITUDE: 410
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former dry stone sheepfold located above farmstead of Hafod Rhiw. Approx. 6m oval with entrance at SE end. 'Tail' of stone walling follows rock outcrop.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

Gazetteer of Sites - Eastern Snowdonia

NPRN: 276734	NGR: SH72126429	TYPE: TRAMWAY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN RAISED TRAMWAY			ALTITUDE: 350
SHORT_TEXT: Raised track, former line of tramway that gave access to and from Cedryn Slate Quarry. Built c. 1860/70. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276735	NGR: SH72306430	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: LLYN EIGIAU WALL			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of low stone enclosure wall on E side of track. Located on slope. Appears to skirt rock outcrop. Approx. 0.25m high x 0.50m wide. Located adjacent small stream. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276736	NGR: SH72386437	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD?	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: HAFOD RHIW STRUCTURE			ALTITUDE: 360
SHORT_TEXT: Small rectangular stone built structure, approx. 6m x 4m. Located at edge of track. Structure been destroyed. Standing remains approx. 0.30m -1.75m high. Appears to be divided at centre. Possible sheepfold. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276737	NGR: SH71896359	TYPE: INCLINE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN QUARRY INCLINE			ALTITUDE: 410
SHORT_TEXT: Former Cedryn Slate quarry incline, approx. 250m in length. Width varies from 3-4m. Runs downslope toward loading building and trackway. Central area appears to have once had wooden bridge across stream. To 100m constructed from slate. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003)			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276738	NGR: SH71986367	TYPE: COTTAGE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN QUARRY STRUCTURE			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Former Structure by Cedryn slate quarry. Below quarry track. Building in ruin. Walls destroyed, max. 1.50m high. Approx. 8m x 6m. Entrance overlooks valley. 2 splayed windows at SE end, central entrance. Extension at front. Abandoned c. 1890. (JONES.2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276739	NGR: SH71986365	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE VIII			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Location of industrial building as marked on later OS edition maps. Not seen at time of field visit. Structure is approx. 12m x 5m, orientated NW-SE and divided into 2 units. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276740	NGR: SH72036364	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY BUILDING			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former industrial building, approx. 16m x 4m. Orientated NW-SE, divided into 4 units. In ruin and roofless. Located at edge of 2nd smaller Cedryn Slate quarry complex. Rubble filled. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276741	NGR: SH71966366	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN QUARRY STRUCTURE			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built structure, approx. 4m x 4m. Walls stand to approx. 0.50m-0.75m. Associated with Cedryn Slate quarry workings. Likely storage shed. In ruin.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276742	NGR: SH72056360	TYPE: QUARRY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY II			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Location of second smaller slate quarry area at E end of quarry complex. Has walled walkway heading NE toward spoil heap.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276743	NGR: SH71996355	TYPE: QUARRY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY I			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former main Cedryn Slate quarry. Covers approx. 5000 sq metres.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276744	NGR: SH71956363	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE I			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small slate built structure, approx. 4m x 4m. Walls stand to height of approx 1m. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276745	NGR: SH71946360	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE II			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small slate built structure, approx. 3m x 3m. Walls stand to height of approx. 0.50m. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276746	NGR: SH71926359	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE III			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of slate built structure, approx. 8m x 3m. Walls stand to height of approx. 1m. Orientated NW-SE. Divided into 2 units. Open at NE end. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276747	NGR: SH71946356	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE IV			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small slate built structure, partly collapsed only leaving staggered length of standing wall, approx. 8m. Wall stands to height of approx. 0.50m. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276748	NGR: SH71926357	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE V			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small slate built structure, approx. 4m x 3m. Orientated NE-SW. Open at SE end. Walls stand to height of approx. 0.50m. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276749	NGR: SH71936356	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE VI			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small slate built structure, approx. 4m in length. Walls stand to height of approx. 0.50m. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276750	NGR: SH71916356	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY STRUCTURE VII			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of two small slate built structures, each approx. 5m x 3m. Each open at N end. Walls stand to height of approx. 0.50-1m. Quarry works structure.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276751	NGR: SH71916364	TYPE: SPOIL HEAP	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY SPOIL HEAP I			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Area of former Cedryn Slate Quarry spoil heap. Covers approx. 4700 sq metres.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276752	NGR: SH71876357	TYPE: SPOIL HEAP	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY SPOIL HEAP II			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Area of former Cedryn Slate Quarry spoil heap. Covers approx. 3700 sq metres.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276753	NGR: SH72616369	TYPE: TRACK	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CEDRYN TRACK			ALTITUDE: 500
SHORT_TEXT: Length of mountain track leading to and from Cedryn(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276754	NGR: SH72196374	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SHEEPFOLD IV			ALTITUDE: 460
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of small stone built sheepfold, approx. 6m x 3m. Divided into 2 units. Walls approx. 0.40m wide. Partially destroyed. Located on platform of rock outcrop. Overlooks valley.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276755	NGR: SH72226370	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD?	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: CEDRYN ENCLOSURE			ALTITUDE: 480
SHORT_TEXT: Stone built structure approx. 10m x 8m. Below rock outcrop on high slope platform area. Structure has utilised natural large boulders as orthostats and incorporated them into walling. Stones vary in size, from 0.20m- 0.40m. Located above 'vein' of quartz			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276756	NGR: SH72586480	TYPE: CLEARANCE CAIRN	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: HAFOD RHIW CAIRN			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Small clearance cairn tucked up into rock outcrop in area of field walling and small enclosure. Rock outcrop utilised as barrier. Area dominated by low stone walls dividing rock outcrops, including clearance walls.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276757	NGR: SH72476481	TYPE: SUNKEN ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: HAFOD RHIW SUNKEN STRUCTURE			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Small rectangular 4m x 3m sunken enclosure, lined with stone upright slabs. Depth approx. 0.40m. Vegetation filled. Located at rear of post medieval cottage remains, now demolished(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276758	NGR: SH72226370	TYPE: TOOL MARKS	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: CEDRYN TOOLMARKINGS			ALTITUDE: 480
SHORT_TEXT: Toolmarkings on large boulder orthostat within oval/sub rectangular enclosure at base of rock outcrop. Markings appear to be a succession of downward 'cut' scores covering approx. 0.50m of stone face. Poss tool sharpening?(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276759	NGR: SH71906392	TYPE: DRS	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of farmhouse now deserted, but still complete. Main farmhouse still roofed, doors locked. As dwelling now disused, however farm enclosures still in use. Enclosed walled courtyard at rear with enclosure pens. Marked on OS 1st ed map of 1891.			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276760	NGR: SH71896413	TYPE: BRIDGE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN STONE BRIDGE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of stone bridge crossing Afon Eigiau. Consists of 4 dry stone pillars and slate slabs. No longer in use.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276761	NGR: SH71756395	TYPE: NATURAL FEATURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SCARP			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Natural landform, scarp on south side of track.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

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NPRN: 276762	NGR: SH71526389	TYPE: QUARRY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CDRYN QUARRY			ALTITUDE: 410
SHORT_TEXT: Area of small quarrying activity at side of track. Likely associated with spreading of gravel onto track during winter months. Likely fairly recent.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276763	NGR: SH71106375	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: POSS. HAFOD, CWM EIGIAU			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Hafod? Squatters house? Remains of rectangular building. 2 celled. Internal length c.7m. Internal width c.4m. No associated enclosures noted although there has been some clearance and terracing nearby. (GAT)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276764	NGR: SH71336380	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: LONG HUT (REMAINS OF), CWM EIGIAU			ALTITUDE: 410
SHORT_TEXT: Supposed location of long hut/s as given by GAT data point. Not located at time of field visit. Possibly misplaced data point.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: D	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276765	NGR: SH71316366	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: EIGIAU WALLED ENCLOSURE			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Location of small stone enclosure at S end of length of stone walling. Runs parallel to stream on E side of bank. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5302(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276766	NGR: SH71256351	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU WALL			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Length of walling in plateau are of Cwn Eigiau. Length approx. 30m, orientated N-S. Likely part of early medieval or post medieval land division. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5302(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276767	NGR: SH71196361	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD VI			ALTITUDE: 405
SHORT_TEXT: Location of length of wall approx. 7m in length. Possible remains of early enclosure or sheepfold. Not located at time of field visit due to heavy scrub vegetation. Only faintly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5302.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276768	NGR: SH71206371	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD I			ALTITUDE: 405
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former sheepfold as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Not located at time of field visit due to heavy scrub vegetation. One of six small sheepfolds, no larger than 7m x 4m. Only faintly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 -5302.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

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NPRN: 276769	NGR: SH71216370	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD II			ALTITUDE: 405
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former sheepfold as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Not located at time of field visit due to heavy scrub vegetation. One of six small sheepfolds, no larger than 7m x 4m. Only feintly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 -5302.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276770	NGR: SH71186367	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD III			ALTITUDE: 405
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former sheepfold as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Not located at time of field visit due to heavy scrub vegetation. One of six small sheepfolds, no larger than 7m x 4m. Only feintly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 -5302.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276771	NGR: SH71196366	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD IV			ALTITUDE: 405
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former sheepfold as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Not located at time of field visit due to heavy scrub vegetation. One of six small sheepfolds, no larger than 7m x 4m. Only feintly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 -5302.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276772	NGR: SH71106363	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD V			ALTITUDE: 405
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former sheepfold as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Not located at time of field visit due to heavy scrub vegetation. One of six small sheepfolds, no larger than 7m x 4m. Only feintly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 -5302.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276773	NGR: SH71106360	TYPE: TOWNSHIP	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: CWMEIGIAU MEDIEVAL TOWNSHIP			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT_TEXT: Area of former medieval township of Cwmeigiau. Visible remains of township are sparse due to heavy scrub vegetation and re-utilising of stone during post medieval period by Cedryn Slate quarry. Hafod, long houses and enclosure remains.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003)			
CONDITION: V	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276774	NGR: SH70756339	TYPE: BANK AND DITCH	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CWM EIGIAU BANK AND DITCH			ALTITUDE: 460
SHORT_TEXT: Length of bank and ditch on S facing slope on N side of Afon Eigiau. Bank curves down to river at W end. Bank approx. 2m wide x 0.40m high. Stone and turf covered. Ditch is c. 1m wide x 0.50m deep. Runs parallel to track for c. 700m.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276775	NGR: SH70046344	TYPE: INCLINE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU QUARRY INCLINE			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Former slate quarry tramway incline from quarry workings down to processing house. Incline in upper area is of slate construction with walls c. 2-3m in height. Further downslopw incline is of stone and earth construction. Part collapsed in places.			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

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NPRN: 276776	NGR: SH70736320	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SHEEPFOLD VII			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT TEXT: Former rectangular sheepfold, approx. 6m x 3m. Partitioned into 2 units. Walls partially collapsed. Located at edge of stream. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276777	NGR: SH70036344	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE I			ALTITUDE: 469
SHORT TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Entrance at NE front face. Located on small former working terrace beside incline structure. Part collapsed. Work shed. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276778	NGR: SH70056341	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE II			ALTITUDE: 473
SHORT TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Entrance at NE front face. Located on small former working terrace beside incline structure. Part collapsed. Work shed. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276779	NGR: SH70056345	TYPE: TUNNEL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY TUNNEL II			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT TEXT: Location of low tunnel through stone incline. Tunnel c. 2m high x 2m wide. Arch at top. Open at one end, other blocked by tumble. Gave access to other side of terrace. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276780	NGR: SH70046342	TYPE: TUNNEL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY TUNNEL I			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT TEXT: Location of low tunnel through stone incline. Tunnel c. 2m high x 2m wide. Arch at top. Open at one end, other blocked by tumble. Gave access to other side of terrace. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276781	NGR: SH70016339	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE III			ALTITUDE: 475
SHORT TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Entrance at NE front face. Located on small former working terrace beside incline structure. Part collapsed. Work shed. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276782	NGR: SH70026338	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE IV			ALTITUDE: 475
SHORT TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Entrance at NE front face. Located on small former working terrace beside incline structure. Part collapsed. Work shed. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

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NPRN: 276783	NGR: SH69996336	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE V			ALTITUDE: 475
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Open at E end.. Located above all other workings. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276784	NGR: SH70126347	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE VI			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Slate built rectangular structure/wall, c. 9m x 1m. Located on platform terracing with two other slate built structures. Part collapsed. Function, uncertain.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276785	NGR: SH70116347	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE VII			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Open at E end. Located on platform terracing along with two other slate built structures.. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276786	NGR: SH70106346	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE VIII			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Slate built rectangular structure, c. 12m x 1.5m, unroofed. Divided into 3 rectangular sub units. Located on platform terracing along with two other slate structures. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276787	NGR: SH70126343	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE IX			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Slate built rectangular structure, c. 8m x 2m, unroofed. Located on small platform terrace. Divided into 2 sub units. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276788	NGR: SH70136340	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE X			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Slate built rectangular structure, c. 13m x 3m, unroofed. Located on small platform terrace. Divided into 3 sub units. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276789	NGR: SH70076350	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE XI			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Open at E end.. Located below all other workings. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

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NPRN: 276790	NGR: SH70086349	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE XII			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 3m, unroofed. Open at E end.. Located below all other workings. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

NPRN: 276791	NGR: SH70136352	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE XIII			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 4m x 4m, unroofed. Open at E end. Located at base of quarry terracing. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

NPRN: 276792	NGR: SH69986332	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QAURRY STRUCTURE XIV			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT_TEXT: Small slate built rectangular structure, c. 2m x 2m, unroofed. Located at uppermost point of quarry area on small platform. Part collapsed. Work shed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

NPRN: 276793	NGR: SH70026347	TYPE: SPOIL HEAP	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SPOIL HEAP II			ALTITUDE: 460
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of spoil heap on E side of former incline. Covers approx. 8500 sq metres. Over the decades of quarrying spoil has been former into terracing for working terraces or levels.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

NPRN: 276794	NGR: SH70216361	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU QUARRY WALL I			ALTITUDE: 438
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of tall bridgeing wall, approx. 5-6m high. Appears to have taken water over quarry building complex toward river and position of former wheel pit. Stone built. Marked on OS 1st ed map of 1891.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

NPRN: 276795	NGR: SH70146357	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU QUARRY BUILDING			ALTITUDE: 436
SHORT_TEXT: Stone building c. 12m x 6m. Edge of river alongside quarry incline. Orientated SE-NW. Little remains except for large inglenook fireplace, c. 1.80m high x 1.80m wide, lintel in place. Walls c. 1.75m high. Entrance at SW end. Stone built.(CAP 2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

NPRN: 276796	NGR: SH70376340	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU TRACKWAY I			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Line of former narrow footpath that formerly led to small quarry site to E of main Cwm Eigiau slate quarry.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun

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NPRN: 276797	NGR: SH70566328	TYPE: QUARRY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU QUARRY			ALTITUDE: 425
SHORT TEXT: Location of small quarry site at edge of stream. Mineral type in area appears to be gravel. Site likely used as source of gravel for Cwm Eigiau Slate Quarry construction immediately to W around spur. Accessed via two tracks. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276798	NGR: SH73466364	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: LLYN COWLYD STRUCTURE III			ALTITUDE: 432
SHORT TEXT: Remains of stone built structure just below quarry site above 'Llyn Cowlyd' reservoir. Structure in ruin, c. 5m square. Concrete rendered walls. Demolished. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276799	NGR: SH73826363	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: LLYN COWLYD STRUCTURE II			ALTITUDE: 432
SHORT TEXT: Small stone built structure c. 4m x 5m. Sloped roof, from c. 2m - 3m high. Entrance at E end. Roof collapsed. Formerly slate roof. Poss. ammunitions store for former quarry, c. 100m E. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276800	NGR: SH71106310	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU IV			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT TEXT: Location of former long hut as recorded on GAT database. Not located at time of field visit due to access and visibility problems from high vegetation. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276801	NGR: SH71096311	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU I			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT TEXT: Location of former long hut as recorded on GAT database. Not located at time of field visit due to access and visibility problems from high vegetation. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276802	NGR: SH71236312	TYPE: HUT CIRCLE	PERIOD: Prehistoric?
NAME: HUT CIRCLE, CWM EIGIAU			ALTITUDE: 430
SHORT TEXT: Round hut, approx 16' diameter, on small knoll. South of afon Eigiau. Walls approx 2' thick and 6 inches high. Of tumbled stone overgrown with turf. Condition: Almost destroyed (RCAHMW 1956). Unlocated (JONES RS 2003)			
CONDITION: D	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276803	NGR: SH71206307	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU II			ALTITUDE: 430
SHORT TEXT: Remains of former long hut, approx 24' x 12', axis NNE - SSW; partly rebuilt as sheepfold (RCAHMW 1956) As described (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276804	NGR: SH71076310	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: LONG HUT, CWM EIGLAU III			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former long hut as recorded on GAT database. Not located at time of field visit due to access and visibility problems from high vegetation. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276805	NGR: SH71026310	TYPE: BURIAL CHAMBER	PERIOD: Prehistoric?
NAME: POSS. COLLAPSED MEGALITHIC CHAMBER, AFO			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT_TEXT: One massive elongated rock above 3 other smaller rocks. If larger broken rock boulder was entire it would be laid at an angle perhaps supported by smaller stone now collapsed. Suggests IR may be collapsed megalithic monument. <1> Appears to be natural la			
CONDITION: D	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276806	NGR: SH74486414	TYPE: BRIDGE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PONT BRWYNNOG BRIDGE I			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Dressed mortared stone bridge W of Brwynnog Uchaf - carries modern tarmac road. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: In use	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276807	NGR: SH74466413	TYPE: FORD	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: PONT BRWYNNOG FORD			ALTITUDE: 326
SHORT_TEXT: Structure of large boulders up to three courses high crossing a stream. No obvious signs of a trackway on either side. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276808	NGR: SH74366432	TYPE: FARMSTEAD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PANT FARM			ALTITUDE: 345
SHORT_TEXT: Named on 1816 map next to what appears to be an indication of buildings, but the map is small scale and the copy consulted far from clear. All the other places named appear to be farmsteads, so it is assumed that this is as well. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276809	NGR: SH74486412	TYPE: BANK AND DITCH	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: BRWYNNOG UCHAF BANK AND DITCH II			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A bank 1m wide and 0.3m high with a ditch 0.1m deep on the S side. It may mark the S side of a track crossing Ford (survey no 251) (GAT) Bank continues at SE and is clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 -5245. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276810	NGR: SH74496408	TYPE: CLEARANCE CAIRNS	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: BRWYNNOG UCHAF CLEARANCE CAIRNS			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A group of sub-circular field clearance cairns within an area of improved land, mostly under 2m across and 0.9m high. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276811	NGR: SH74476407	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: BRWYNOG UCHAF BANK			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A field boundary bank up to 1.3m wide and 0.6m high, delineating the N side of an area of improved land(GAT).(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276812	NGR: SH74456407	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: BRWYNOG WALL			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A partially collapsed drystone field wall 1m wide and 1m high.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276813	NGR: SH74566403	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: BRWYNOG UCHAF WALL			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A length of well constructed, massively built drystone wall battered towards the top, 10m long, 1.9m wide and 1.4m high, with squared terminals. There are small stones within the structure but not core material. Purpose uncertain.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276814	NGR: SH74516398	TYPE: BANK AND DITCH	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: BRWYNOG UCHAF BANK AND DITCH I			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: 'Recent V-shaped land drains, 2m across and 1m deep.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276815	NGR: SH74536396	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG WALL III			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A drystone wall 1.4m wide and 1.5m high, incorporating areas of outcrop. The wall has been mostly obscured by upcast from land drain (survey no 257).(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276816	NGR: SH74526395	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG WALL I			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A drystone wall/bank up to 1m wide and 1m high, incorporating areas of outcrop(GAT). Feature clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5248 (CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276817	NGR: SH74356395	TYPE: PEAT-CUTTING	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: BRWYNOG UCHAF PEAT-CUTTING			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Small scale, 30m x 20m (GAT). Not located at time of field visit.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276818	NGR: SH74646408	TYPE: DRS	PERIOD: Prehistoric;Medieval
NAME: SETTLEMENT, MULTI PERIOD - BRWYNOG UCHAF			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A complex of field systems, drystone enclosures and structures. Too complex to be recorded in detail. Utilising the well-drained lower ridge slopes, outcrops and terraces E of Afon Ddu.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276819	NGR: SH74636410	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: TRACK VIA EILIO TO LLANABER			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Trackway as marked on 1816 map. Leads over Moel Eilio Mountain and onto Llanaber.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: In use	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276820	NGR: SH74686411	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG WALL II			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Drystone field wall, 1m wide and 1m high. Orientation E - W.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276821	NGR: SH74676413	TYPE: BRIDGE	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG BRIDGE II			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Small stone clapper bridge, 1.5m long, 1m wide and 0.1m high. Orientation N - S.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276822	NGR: SH74656413	TYPE: HUT CIRCLE	PERIOD: Prehistoric?
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG HUT CIRCLE			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Survives within Brwynog Uchaf farm complex. Defined by surviving double facing stones on E side. Utilises natural outcrop to S. Projected diameter 14m.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Psture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276823	NGR: SH74646414	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: PONTBRWYNOG BANK			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Earthen field bank, 2m wide and 0.5m high. Orientation N - S (GAT)			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276824	NGR: SH74586418	TYPE: CAIRN	PERIOD: Prehistoric?
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG CAIRN			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: A horseshoe-shaped mound of stone 8m across and 0.5m high. The cairn has probably been partly quarried away to produce the present shape. No burnt stone apparent.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276825	NGR: SH74636422	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG BANK			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Field bank, 1m wide and 0.1m high. Orientation NW - SE.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276826	NGR: SH74646421	TYPE: CLEARANCE CAIRN	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG CLEARANCE CAIRN			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: 3m diameter, 1m high.(GAT). Located within field with early drainage ditch and bank and other small clearance cairns (CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276827	NGR: SH74656429	TYPE: DITCH	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: PONT BRWYNOG DITCH			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Drainage ditches, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Orientation SW - NE.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276828	NGR: SH76046585	TYPE: SULPHUR MINE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: TAI-ISAF-ARDDA SULPHUR MINE,			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Area of small sulphur mine, being part of Lead Mine complex as marked as 'Old Lead Mine' on OS 1st ed map of 1892.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: D	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276829	NGR: SH76056584	TYPE: LEAD MINE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: TYDDYN WILYM LEAD MINE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: A tiny trial in the Conwy valley, largely hidden by deciduous woodland. Workings: underground, accessed by adit, which has now collapsed. Processing: no evidence. Power:unmechanised.			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276830	NGR: SH76296609	TYPE: FIELD SYSTEM	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD SYSTEM			ALTITUDE: 250
SHORT_TEXT: Area of former field system delineated by cultivation ridges on NE-SW axis. Ridges clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276831	NGR: SH76416602	TYPE: HOUSE	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: ARDDA COTTAGE I			ALTITUDE: 240
SHORT_TEXT: Cottage 27' X 10' with axis NE-SW on ground sloping to SE. There is a fireplace in SW end (GAT 1987). As described (CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276832	NGR: SH76006600	TYPE: SETTLEMENT	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA MEDIEVAL TOWNSHIP			ALTITUDE: 380
SHORT_TEXT: Medieval settlement of Ardda mentioned in 15th C manuscript. Consists of remains of dwellings, enclosures, field systems and cultivation ridges. Town remains cut through by post medieval leats, pipe-lines, tramways and quarrying activity.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276833	NGR: SH76506647	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: ARDDA BUILDING ENCLOSURE			ALTITUDE: 340
SHORT_TEXT: Stone built enclosure, possibly medieval in origin associated with medieval town of Arrda and small building platform 50m E.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276834	NGR: SH76556648	TYPE: PLATFORM HOUSE	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA PLATFORM HOUSE			ALTITUDE: 340
SHORT_TEXT: Former location of stone built platform house, rectangular in form, c. 6m x 4m. Rubble remains, moss and grass covered.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276835	NGR: SH76806612	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: ARDDA TRACK			ALTITUDE: 235
SHORT_TEXT: Line of trackway as marked on 1780's map. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276836	NGR: SH75576556	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: MOEL EILIO TRACKWAY			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Trackway, utilised by stream course, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Orientation NE - SW.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276837	NGR: SH75756503	TYPE: LEAT	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: AFON DDU LEAT			ALTITUDE: 290
SHORT_TEXT: Leat and associated embankment. Embankment is 12m wide, and ditch is 6m wide and 2m deep. Footpath on bank with concrete stiles etc. Orientation NE - SW. (Same as 174).(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276838	NGR: SH75026469	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: AFON DDU WALL II			ALTITUDE: 325
SHORT_TEXT: Retaining mortared wall for sluice system. 7m long, 6m wide. Orientation E - W.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: In use	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276839	NGR: SH71476324	TYPE: HUT CIRCLE	PERIOD: Prehistoric?
NAME: HUT CIRCLE, S SIDE OF CWM EIGIAU			ALTITUDE: 430
SHORT_TEXT: Exact position uncertain because of lack of nearby mapped features. Recognisable on walking along foot of valley slope by the rubble of the platform. Circular or sub-circular hut with upstanding wall up to 0.04m high. On rocky artificial platform.			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276840	NGR: SH71826384	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CEDRYN ENCLOSURE I			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former rectangular enclosure, likely former sheepfold associated with Cedryn farmstead. Approx. 16m x 5m, or else former dwelling, uncertain. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276841	NGR: SH71726367	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CEDRYN BANK I			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former field boundary bank adjoining sheepfold and river bank. Approx. 0.40m high x 1m wide. Barely discernible on the ground amongst scrub. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5302. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276842	NGR: SH71866383	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CEDRYN WALL II			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of former field wall, approx. 60m in length, orientated NW-SE. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5245. Not visible at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276843	NGR: SH71776411	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: CEDRYN WALL III			ALTITUDE: 385
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of length of stone wall within area by former long house. Encloses area on north bank of water course and separates cliff face. Approx. 1m high x 0.40m wide. Collapsed in places. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276844	NGR: SH71776403	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: CEDRYN CULTIVATION RIDGES			ALTITUDE: 385
SHORT_TEXT: Area of former cultivation around area of former long house. Not visible at ground level. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5245. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276845	NGR: SH72506340	TYPE: PEAT CUTTING	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: OLD PEAT CUTTINGS, COLGWYN DU, COWLYD			ALTITUDE: 490
SHORT_TEXT: Small area of former peat cutting. Not located at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276846	NGR: SH72806320	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: TRACKWAY, CWM COWLYD			ALTITUDE: 510
SHORT TEXT: Former small track leading over Clogwyn Du mountain. No longer easily accessible. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276847	NGR: SH72936323	TYPE: FARMHOUSE	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CWM COWLYD FARMHOUSE			ALTITUDE: 419
SHORT TEXT: Ruins of farmhouse, consists of longhouse, c. 12m x 5m wide. Front wall still in situ, with wood and stone lintel over doorway. Roof partially in place, with stone/slate tiles. Roof trusses still part in place. Inglenook fireplace. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276848	NGR: SH72936324	TYPE: BARN	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CWM COWLYD FARMHOUSE EXTENSION			ALTITUDE: 419
SHORT TEXT: Extension at N end of Cwm Cowlyd farmhouse, approx. 5m x 3m. Unroofed and in ruin. Likely small barn or stable block. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276849	NGR: SH72946323	TYPE: OUT-BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CWM COWLYD OUT-BUILDING I			ALTITUDE: 419
SHORT TEXT: Ruins of tall unroofed out-building facing front of farmhouse. Approx. 8m x 5m with extension at rear c. 4m x 5m. Entrance to structure from S end. Interior clear. Walls stand to height of c. 2m. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276850	NGR: SH73016331	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CWM COWLYD FARM TRACK			ALTITUDE: 415
SHORT TEXT: Former main farm access track. Narrow in places, c. 2m. Stone paved in places. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276851	NGR: SH73006370	TYPE: HUT CIRCLES	PERIOD: Prehistoric?
NAME: HUT CIRCLES - REMAINS OF, CWM COWLYD			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT TEXT: Area of former hut circles. Not located at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276852	NGR: SH68266275	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: CRAIG LLUGWY WALL			ALTITUDE: 700
SHORT TEXT: Location of possible small walled enclosure, poss. early sheepfold, uncertain. Not located at time of field visit. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP cpe/uk/2525 - 4109. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Capel Curig

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NPRN: 276853	NGR: SH68856330	TYPE: FINDSPOT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: 'EARTHEN POTS', FINDSPOT, CWM LLUGWY			ALTITUDE: 700
SHORT_TEXT: Location of earthen pots located at edge of stream.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Capel Curig
NPRN: 276854	NGR: SH69296379	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: CRAIG Y YSTFA WALL			ALTITUDE: 850
SHORT_TEXT: Small length of walling in area of rock outcrop, inaccessible. Approx. 26m in length. Positioned as a barrier for sheep. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP cpe/uk/2525 - 4109.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276855	NGR: SH73746395	TYPE: FARMHOUSE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: GARREG WEN FARMHOUSE			ALTITUDE: 430
SHORT_TEXT: Ruins of Garreg Wen farmhouse, now hardly discernible except for rubble and platform area. Located in this position on OS 1st ed map of 1892.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276856	NGR: SH73736405	TYPE: WELL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: GARREG WEN WELL			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former well as marked on OS 1st ed map of 1892. Not located at time of field visit.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276857	NGR: SH74206417	TYPE: FARMHOUSE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: SIGLEN FARMHOUSE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of Siglen farmhouse, now deserted and deteriorating. Appears to have been abandoned only in last two decades or so. Still roofed, 2 storey structure with extensions at rear and at NE end. Front faces track.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276858	NGR: SH74226418	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: SIGLEN FARMHOUSE BUILDING			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Extension of Siglen farmhouse at NE end. Cut into rock face. Still roofed with wide double open entrance(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276859	NGR: SH74446462	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PEN-BRYN-BRWYNOG			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Position of former roofed building as marked on OS 1st ed map of 1892. Not located at time of field visit. According to map structure was c. 15m x 5m. Likely out-building/barn associated with farmstead to N.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276860	NGR: SH74406471	TYPE: FARMHOUSE	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: PEN-BRYN-BRWYNOG FARMHOUSE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Ruins of former farmhouse of Pen-bryn-brwynog. Marked on 1816 map. On OS 1st ed map building was c. 15m x 5m. Orientated NE-SW. Demolished and in ruin. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276861	NGR: SH74416471	TYPE: OUT-BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PEN-BRYN-BRWYNOG OUT-BUILDING			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Ruins of former out-building as marked on OS 1st ed map of 1892. Likely former barn/stable building facing former farmhouse. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276862	NGR: SH74353640	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: AFON DDU SHEEPFOLD - MODERN,			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: The remains of a modern sheepfold with fencing on three sides and a drystone wall on the SW side, adjoining 261. A mortared platform at the edge of the Afon Ddu may indicate a crossing point but there is nothing apparent on the other side of the river.			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276863	NGR: SH74676415	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: BRWYNOG UCHAF ENCLOSURE I			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Position of former stone walled enclosure now in ruin and partially collapsed. Approx. 20m x 10m oval. Walls stand to varied heights of between 0.30-1m. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5248. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276864	NGR: SH74096371	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: AFON DDU WALL III			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Drystone boulder wall 2m wide by 1m high, effectively faced on W side. Orientated NW - SE. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276865	NGR: SH74476391	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: BRWYNOG UCHAF SHEEPFOLD I			ALTITUDE: 330
SHORT_TEXT: Position of former sheepfold as marked on OS 1st ed map of 1892. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276866	NGR: SH73386375	TYPE: SHEEPFOLDS	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CRIBAU SHEEPFOLDS			ALTITUDE: 440
SHORT_TEXT: Position of former sheepfold as marked on OS Provisional edition map of 1912-1948. Not located at time of field visit. Presumed destroyed. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276867	NGR: SH74156382	TYPE: PEAT-CUTTING	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: AFON DDU PEAT-CUTTING			ALTITUDE: 335
SHORT_TEXT: Possible small area of former peat-cutting, c. 1400 sq metres, as clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/204 - 5248. Not easily discernible in the field due to vegetation and hard access.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276868	NGR: SH75776517	TYPE: SHEEPFOLD	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: TYDDYN-DU SHEEPFOLD			ALTITUDE: 270
SHORT_TEXT: Position of former sheepfold as marked on OS 1st ed map of 1892. Not seen at time of field visit.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276869	NGR: SH74396695	TYPE: HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	PERIOD: Prehistoric
NAME: HUT GROUP, N OF BRON Y GADAI			ALTITUDE: 360
SHORT_TEXT: A group of 3 huts lies on ground falling gently towards the SE. Central hut is 22ft in diameter with an entrance in the E. Touching it to the S and S and NE are similar in diameter 28FT and 23FT with entrances in E and S respectively.			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276870	NGR: SH76536597	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: TAI ISAF ARDDA OUT-BUILDING			ALTITUDE: 240
SHORT_TEXT: Roofed building as marked on OS map of 1901. Part of Tai-isaf farmstead. Likely barn or stable building.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276871	NGR: SH76566596	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: TAI-ISAF ARDDA			ALTITUDE: 240
SHORT_TEXT: Former roofed structure as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Likely former barb or stable. Forms part of Tai-isaf Ardda farmstead.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276872	NGR: SH76116587	TYPE: BUILDING	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: TAI ISAF LEAD MINE STRUCTURE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Unroofed rectangular structure as marked on OS 2nd ed map of 1901. Approx. 8m x 4m. Likely associated with Lead Mine. Not seen in the field. Presumed demolished.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: E	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276873	NGR: SH76366593	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: ARDDA LONG HUT II			ALTITUDE: 240
SHORT_TEXT: Former cottage approx. 7m x 4m, orientated NW-SE. Grass covered ruin. All walls collapsed.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276874	NGR: SH76406614	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: ARDDA ENCLOSURE IV			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Small rectangular enclosure, approx. 5m x 2m. Located along edge of field wall. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276875	NGR: SH76466609	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: TAI-ISAF-ARDDA ENCLOSURE			ALTITUDE: 240
SHORT_TEXT: Sub-circular enclosure approx. 12m x 8m, delineated by earth bank, poss medieval or prehistoric. Located within post medieval walled enclosure. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376. Not located at time of field visit(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276876	NGR: SH76626606	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES III			ALTITUDE: 240
SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Orientated E-W. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276877	NGR: SH76166624	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES IV			ALTITUDE: 375
SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276878	NGR: SH76346628	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES V			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276879	NGR: SH76556621	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES VI			ALTITUDE: 275
SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276880	NGR: SH76256609	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES VII			ALTITUDE: 342
SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276881	NGR: SH76386636	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 360
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES VIII SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276882	NGR: SH76486641	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 360
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES IX SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276883	NGR: SH76676632	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 275
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES X SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276884	NGR: SH75866602	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 360
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES XI SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276885	NGR: SH75876598	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 350
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES XII SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276886	NGR: SH75706604	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 380
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES XIII SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276887	NGR: SH75836618	TYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGES	PERIOD: Medieval ALTITUDE: 380
NAME: ARDDA CULTIVATION RIDGES XIV SHORT_TEXT: Area of cultivation ridges associated with medieval field system of Ardda. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276888	NGR: SH76256697	TYPE: HAFOD	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: HAFOD (REMS. OF), ABOVE COED SADWRN			ALTITUDE: 310
SHORT_TEXT: Location of fondations of former Hafod site above Coed Sadwn. Within area of former field system.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Woodland	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276889	NGR: SH76256695	TYPE: HOLLOW-WAY	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: HOLLOW WAY & FIELD SYSTEM, ABOVE COED S			ALTITUDE: 310
SHORT_TEXT: Location of former transport/trackway route. Axis NW-SE(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Woodland	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276890	NGR: SH75876714	TYPE: BRIDGE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PONT NEWYDD BRIDGE			ALTITUDE: 260
SHORT_TEXT: Bridge across Afon Porth Llwyd watercourse. Present bridge is of concrete construction but likely has earlier foundations associated with reservoir construction date.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: In use	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276891	NGR: SH74806780	TYPE: PIT/TUNNEL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: ROWLYN SLATE QUARRY			ALTITUDE: 315
SHORT_TEXT: Former small quarry site at edge of trackway.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276892	NGR: SH74436753	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: ROWLYN UCHAF LONG HUT			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Long hut 44' X 13' with entrance in middle of SE side. Condition poor. <1> Long hut on NE-SW axis is 11m x 5m . Reduced to rubble walls c. 0.2M high and lies on the NW side of an enclosure 40M X 3M. Surveyed at 1:25000. <2> As described (CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276893	NGR: SH76596613	TYPE: FIELD BANK	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK V			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of medieval field bank, being part of medieval field system of Ardda township. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276894	NGR: SH76416608	TYPE: FIELD BANK	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK VI			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of medieval field bank, being part of medieval field system of Ardda township. Length approx. 120m, axis NW-SE. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276895	NGR: SH76396604	TYPE: FIELD BANK	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK VII			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of medieval field bank, being part of medieval field system of Ardda township. Length approx. 120m. Continuation of mapped field bank. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276896	NGR: SH76536624	TYPE: FIELD BANK	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK VIII			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of medieval field bank, being part of medieval field system of Ardda township. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276897	NGR: SH76556639	TYPE: FIELD BANK	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK IX			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of medieval field bank, being part of medieval field system of Ardda township. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276898	NGR: SH76556637	TYPE: FIELD BANK	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK X			ALTITUDE: 320
SHORT_TEXT: Remains of medieval field bank, being part of medieval field system of Ardda township. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276899	NGR: SH76496620	TYPE: PIT	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: ARDDA PIT			ALTITUDE: 260
SHORT_TEXT: Area of small pit approx. 4m in diameter. Located immediately below former line of tramway. Not located at time of field visit, but clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part IV -5376.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276900	NGR: SH76486618	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: ARDDA FIELD BANK XI			ALTITUDE: 260
SHORT_TEXT: Length of bank, formerly wall grass and turf covered. Approx. 70m in length. Axis is NW-SE with 'dog-leg' to W.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: B	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276901	NGR: SH73046540	TYPE: BRIDGE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: PONT EILIO BRIDGE			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Located on 1816 map (GAT 1987). Uncertain about location. No bridge in this area. May be misplaced data point.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276902	NGR: SH72766452	TYPE: FOOTPATH	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: HAFOD Y RHIW FOOTPATH			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT_TEXT: Line of footpath from Hafod Rhiw over mountain toward Cowllyd.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276903	NGR: SH75466664	TYPE: RESERVOIR	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: LLYN COEDTY RESERVOIR			ALTITUDE: 270
SHORT_TEXT: Area of Llyn Coedty reservoir, adapted c. 1900's. Prior to this period area was marshy and water logged with small farmstead in area with surrounding ponds. Later dammed and turned into reservoir as part of hydro-electric industrialisation.(CAP 2003)			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: In use	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276904	NGR: SH75876713	TYPE: TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: COED SADWRN TRACK			ALTITUDE: 260
SHORT_TEXT: Trackway leading toward Coed Sadwrn. May have joined up with former Roman trackway over Moel Eilio.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Various	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276905	NGR: SH73736700	TYPE: ENCLOSURE	PERIOD: Post Medieval?
NAME: HAFOD-Y-GARREG ENCLOSURE			ALTITUDE: 345
SHORT_TEXT: Small stone built enclosure wall at edge of rock outcrop, approx. 6m x 5m. In partial collapse. Much stone may have been utilised to build sheepfold to W.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276906	NGR: SH73966605	TYPE: PEAT-CUTTING	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD PEAT-CUTTING V			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Area of peat-cutting strip approx. 50m in length. Orientated NW-SE. Visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5480.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276907	NGR: SH73916608	TYPE: PEAT-CUTTING	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD PEAT-CUTTING VI			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Area of peat-cutting strip approx. 50m in length. Orientated NW-SE. Visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5480.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276908	NGR: SH73376561	TYPE: BANK	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: AFON PORTH LLWYD BANK I			ALTITUDE: 375
SHORT_TEXT: Small circular banked feature as visible on aerial photo (RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5484). Approx. 4m diameter. Not located at time of field visit.(JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

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NPRN: 276909	NGR: SH72236591	TYPE: STRUCTURE	PERIOD: Unknown
NAME: MOEL EILIO STRUCTURE			ALTITUDE: 390
SHORT TEXT: Small rectangular structure approx. 4m x 3m. Clearly visible on RAF vertical AP 3G/TUD/UK/34 part V -5480. Not located at time of field visit. Poss. post Medieval sheepfold. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276910	NGR: SH68916418	TYPE: CAIRN	PERIOD: Bronze Age
NAME: TRISTAN'S CAIRN, CARNEDD LLYWELYN			ALTITUDE: 925
SHORT TEXT: Location of cairn on slope E of Carnedd Llewelyn. Not located at time of field visit (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Capel Curig
NPRN: 276911	NGR: SH72006364	TYPE: WALL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CEDRYN SLATE QUARRY TRACK WALL			ALTITUDE: 450
SHORT TEXT: Length of 2-4m high retaining wall at side of Cedryn slate quarry track. Dry stone built.			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 276912	NGR: SH70436363	TYPE: STANDING STONE	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QUARRY STANDING STONE			ALTITUDE: 425
SHORT TEXT: Standing stone at side of track, approx. 1.80m high x 0.50m wide and 0.50m depth. Bore hole at top and bottom indicating former use as gatepost.			
CONDITION: A	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 276913	NGR: SH70086345	TYPE: QUARRY	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: CWM EIGIAU SLATE QUARRY COMPLEX			ALTITUDE: 465
SHORT TEXT: Ruins of former Cwm Eigiau slate quarry. Remains consist of stone work sheds in ruin, loading and processing house in ruin. Inline with access tunnels a through along working terracing, former office buildings and barracks all in ruin.			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Disused	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Caerhun
NPRN: 300,99	NGR: SH76506614	TYPE: TOWN	PERIOD: Medieval
NAME: ARDDA, MEDIEVAL TOWNSHIP			ALTITUDE: 250
SHORT TEXT: The Medieval township of Ardda is mentioned in the 15th C, but was occupied up to late 18th C. Remains comprise a few ruined stone cottages, associated medieval field systems covering an area of about 1150 yards x 600 yards. Cottages follow a standard			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 301,04	NGR: SH73916543	TYPE: SETTLEMENT	PERIOD: Prehistoric
NAME: MOEL EILIO HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT			ALTITUDE: 400
SHORT TEXT: Huts and enclosures. Condition ruined and robbed <1> A settlement of 7 hut circles from 3-7m in diameter. Several enclosures of loose-lipped rubble walls. Hut circles badly mutilated and barely discernible. Modern sheepfold built in centre of site.			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog

Gazetteer of Sites - Eastern Snowdonia

NPRN: 302950	NGR: SH68366438	TYPE: CAIRN	PERIOD: Bronze Age
NAME: CARNEDD LLEWELYN SUMMIT CAIRN			ALTITUDE: 064
SHORT_TEXT: Location of summit cairn of Carnedd Llewelyn as marked on all early OS maps. Appears to mark county boundary. Pile of stones at summit. Not visited at time of field visit (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Other	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Llanllechid/Caerhun
NPRN: 302951	NGR: SH68886589	TYPE: CAIRN	PERIOD: Bronze Age
NAME: FOEL GRACH SUMMIT CAIRN			ALTITUDE: 980
SHORT_TEXT: Cairn on summit of Foel Grach. The summit is a bass of outcrop on which stones have been piled to form a rough structureless cairn 1.6m high, now with a slight hollow in the centre. <1> The cairn is as described. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Scrub	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Llanllechid/Caerhun
NPRN: 303105	NGR: SH75206611	TYPE: CAIRN	PERIOD: Bronze Age
NAME: CAIRN, CAE DU			ALTITUDE: 380
SHORT_TEXT: Location of small Bronze Age cairn on N facing slope of Pen Ardda. Unlocated at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 56,639	NGR: SH75006567	TYPE: LONG HUT	PERIOD: Medieval?
NAME: LONG HUT, MOEL EILIO			ALTITUDE: 370
SHORT_TEXT: Long hut 33' x 16' NE-SW, cross wall 12' from SW end. Ruined enclosure walls extend to NW, NE and S. Condition: poor. Described in RCAHM inventory. Plotted on aerial photo, 25" enlargement on divorced survey card. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 56,640	NGR: SH75256611	TYPE: CAIRN	PERIOD: Bronze Age
NAME: CAIRN, ABOVE CAE DU			ALTITUDE: 375
SHORT_TEXT: Location of stone cairn. One of two in area. Unlocated at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 59,420	NGR: SH75406620	TYPE: ROAD, TRACKWAY	PERIOD: Roman
NAME: ROMAN ROAD (POSS.), NR. DOLGARROG			ALTITUDE: 380
SHORT_TEXT: Location of possible Roman road across 'Pen Ardda' mountain to and from Caerhun/Canovium auxiliary fort. No visible surface trace discovered at time of field visit. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: U	LAND_USE: Pasture	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog
NPRN: 6,821	NGR: SH74406417	TYPE: CHAPEL	PERIOD: Post Medieval
NAME: SILOH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL (BRWYNOG), NAN			ALTITUDE: 350
SHORT_TEXT: Ruins of former Congregational Chapel building. Built c. 1900. Now demolished with all walls pushed into central interior area. Building was c. 8m x 8m with porch at S end. Constructed from stone and red brick. (JONES.RS/CAP/2003).			
CONDITION: C	LAND_USE: Derelict	SITE_STAT:	COMMUNITY: Dolgarrog



APPENDIX IV: **Summary Tables**

Uplands Initiative - Eastern Snowdonia

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
TRACKWAY	Medieval?	235	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	270
DRS	Medieval	240	RESERVOIR	Post Medieval	270
BUILDING	Medieval	240	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval?	270
LONGHUT	Medieval	240	HOUSE	Post Medieval	274
DITCH	Unknown	240	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	274
BANKS	Medieval	240	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	275
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	240	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	275
HOUSE	Medieval?	240	BARN	Post Medieval	275
BUILDING	Post Medieval?	240	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	278
BUILDING	Post Medieval?	240	WELL	Post Medieval	279
LONG HUT	Medieval?	240	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	279
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	240	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	280
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	240	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	280
FARMSTEAD	Medieval?	240	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	280
COTTAGE AND	Medieval	245	FIELD BANK	Post Medieval	280
TOWN	Medieval	250	BUILDING	Post Medieval	280
FIELD SYSTEM	Medieval	250	BANK	Medieval?	280
FIELD BARN	Post Medieval	255	BANK	Medieval?	280
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	260	BANK	Medieval?	280
ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	260	PUMPING STATION	Post Medieval	280
BANK	Medieval	260	LEAT	Post Medieval	290
BRIDGE	Post Medieval	260	FIELD BANK	Post Medieval	290
PIT	Unknown	260	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	290
BANK	Medieval?	260	FIELD BANK	Post Medieval	290
TRACKWAY	Medieval?	260	LEAT	Post Medieval	290
BUILDING	Post Medieval	260	DAM	Post Medieval	290
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	270	BARN	Post Medieval	295
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	270	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	295
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval?	270	HOUSE	Post Medieval	295
BANK	Medieval	270	TUNNEL	Post Medieval	300
ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	270	BANK	Post Medieval	300
FIELD BANK	Post Medieval?	270	BANK	Post Medieval	300
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	270	TRACKWAY	Medieval?	300
BANK	Medieval?	270	FIELD BANKS	Medieval?	300
OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval	270	BANK	Post Medieval	300
OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval?	270	BANK	Medieval?	300
BARN	Post Medieval	270	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	300
WELL	Post Medieval?	270	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	305
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	270	BANK	Post Medieval?	305

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	305	PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	325
FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	310	STONE SCATTER	Post Medieval?	326
BARN	Post Medieval	310	FORD	Post Medieval?	326
WELL	Unknown	310	ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	326
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	310	WEIR	Post Medieval	330
BARN	Post Medieval	310	DRS	Medieval; Post Medie	330
TOILET	Post Medieval	310	WALL	Unknown	330
BARN	Post Medieval	310	LONGHUT	Medieval?	330
TRACKWAY	Post Medieval?	310	ENCLOSURES	Medieval	330
BANK	Post Medieval?	310	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	330
DITCH	Post Medieval?	310	WALL	Unknown	330
ENCLOSURE BANK	Medieval?	310	FIELD BANK	Medieval?	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	310	ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	310	BRIDGE	Postt Medieval	330
BANK	Post Medieval?	310	BANK AND DITCH	Unknown	330
HAFOD	Medieval	310	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	Unknown	330
HOLLOW-WAY	Medieval	310	BANK	Unknown	330
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval?	310	WALL	Post Medieval	330
CURVILINEAR BANK	Post Medieval?	314	WALL	Unknown	330
ENCLOSURE BANK	Post Medieval?	315	BANK AND DITCH	Unknown	330
BANK	Post Medieval?	315	WALL	Post Medieval?	330
BANK	Post Medieval	315	WALL	Post Medieval?	330
PIT/TUNNEL	Post Medieval	315	PEAT-CUTTING	Post Medieval?	330
WELL	Post Medieval	315	DRS	Prehistoric;Medieval	330
BANK	Post Medieval?	316	TRACWAY	Unknown	330
DRAINAGE DITCH	Post Medieval.	320	WALL	Post Medieval	330
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	320	BRIDGE	Unknown	330
ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	320	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	BANK	Post Medieval?	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	320	CAIRN	Prehistoric?	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	320	BANK	Unknown	330
ENCLOSURE BANK	Medieval?	320	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Unknown	330
ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	320	DITCH	Unknown	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	TRACKWAY	Unknown	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	WALL	Unknown	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	330
FIELD BANK	Medieval	320	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	330
LONG HOUSE	Post Medieval?	320	BUILDING	Post Medieval	334
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	325	BUILDING	Post Medieval?	334
WALL	Post Medieval	325	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	335

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
BRIDGE	Post Medieval	335	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	350
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	335	DITCH	Post Medieval	350
CLEARANCE CAIRN	Post Medieval	335	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	335	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	335	HOUSE	Medieval?	350
PLATFORM	Medieval?	338	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	350
PIT	Unknown	338	TRAMWAY	Post Medieval	350
STONE	Post Medieval?	338	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	350
STONE SCATTER	Unknown	340	SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	350
TRACK	Post Medieval	340	FIELD BANK	Medieval?	355
LONG HUT	Medieval	340	FIELD BANK	Medieval?	355
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	340	BANK	Medieval?	355
ENCLOSURE	Unknown	340	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	355
BANK	Unknown	340	FIELD BANK	Medieval?	358
ENCLOSURE	Unknown	340	PLATFORM	Medieval?	358
PLATFORM HOUSE	Medieval	340	LONG HUTS	Medieval?	360
FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	340	FARMSTEAD	Medieval;Post Mediev	360
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	342	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	360
ROCK OUTCROP	Unknown	343	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	360
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	345	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	360
BANK	Medieval?	345	BUILDING	Post Medieval	360
FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	345	TRAMWAY	Post Medieval	360
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	345	HOUSE	Medieval	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	345	ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	360
WALL	Unknown	349	FIELD BANK	Medieval	360
ROCK OUTCROP	Unknown	349	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	360
QUARRY	Unknown	349	SHEEPFOLD	Unknown	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	SHEEPFOLD?	Post Medieval	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	360
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	360
LEAT	Post Medieval	350	WALL	Medieval?	361
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	350	PLATFORM	Medieval?	361
INCLINE	Post Medieval	350	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	363
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	350	WALL	Medieval?	365
CHAPEL	Post Medieval	350	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	366
CHAPEL	Post Medieval	350	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	366
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	350	DAM	Post Medieval	368
CLEARANCE CAIRN	Post Medieval?	350	SETTLEMENT	Bronze Age	368

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
ENCLOSURE	Bronze Age	368	BANK	Unknown	370
ENCLOSURE	Bronze Age	368	FIELD BANK	Unknown	370
ROUND HUTS	Bronze Age	368	TRACKWAY	Post Medieval	370
BRIDGE	Post Medieval	368	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	370
BANK	Medieval?	369	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	370
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	370	PEAT-CUTTING	Post Medieval	370
COURTYARD	Post Medieval	370	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	370
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	370	MOUND	Unknown	370
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	370	MOUND	Unknown	370
DAM	Post Medieval	370	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Unknown	370
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	370	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	370
COTTAGE	Post Medieval	370	QUARRY	Post Medieval	370
BUILDING	Post Medieval	370	DRS	Post Medieval	370
HOUSE	Post Medieval	370	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	370
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	370	SULPHUR MINE	Post Medieval	370
DRS	Post Medieval	370	LEAD MINE	Post Medieval	370
DRS	Post Medieval	370	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	370
OUT-BUILDING	Post Medieval	370	BANK	Post Medieval?	370
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	370	WALL	Post Medieval?	370
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	370	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	370
STANDING STONE	Unknown	370	BUILDING	Post Medieval	370
LONG HUT	Medieval?	370	BUILDING	Post Medieval	370
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	370	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval?	370
BANK	Unknown	370	OUT-BUILDING	Post Medieval	370
ENCLOSURES	Unknown	370	BUILDING	Post Medieval	370
ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	370	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	370
ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	370	LONG HUT	Unknown	370
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	370	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	370
FIELD BANK	Medieval?	370	PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	370
HOUSE	Medieval	370	PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	370
ENCLOSURE BANK	Post Medieval	370	SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	370
FIELD BANK	Post Medieval	370	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	370	CAIRN	Bronze Age	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	370	ROAD	Unknown	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	370	QUARRY	Post Medieval?	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	370	ENCLOSURE?	Unknown	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	370	WALL	Post Medieval	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	370	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	375
PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	370	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	375
DITCH	Unknown	370	BANK	Unknown	375
DITCH	Unknown	370	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	375
TRAMWAY	Post Medieval	370	PLATFORM	Prehistoric?	376

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	376	PLATFORM	Post Medieval	380
DAM	Post Medieval	380	PIT, TUNNEL	Post Medieval	380
FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval?	380	OUT-BUILDING	Post Medieval	380
ENCLOSURES	Post Medieval?	380	TRACK	Post Medieval	380
TIP	Post Medieval	380	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Unknown	380
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	380	ENCLOSURE AND LONG	Medieval?	380
SPOIL TIP	Post Medieval	380	ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	380
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	380	STONE SCATTER	Unknown	380
DRS	Medieval	380	SETTLEMENT	Medieval	380
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	380	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	380
CAIRN	Bronze Age	380	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval	380
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	380	TIP	Post Medieval	380
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	380	PIT, TUNNEL	Post Medieval	381
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	380	TRACKWAY	Unknown	385
ROAD, TRACKWAY	Roman	380	LONGHOUSE	Medieval?	385
PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	380	BANK	Post Medieval?	385
PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	380	WALL	Post Medieval	385
PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	380	TOWER	Post Medieval	385
PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	380	WALL	Medieval?	385
PEAT-CUTTING	Medieval?	380	CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval?	385
SETTLEMENT	Medieval?	380	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	385
SETTLEMENT	Medieval?	380	DRS	Post Medieval	389
STANDING STONE	Prehistoric?	380	STONE SCATTER	Unknown	389
LONG HUT	Medieval?	380	PLATFORM	Post Medieval	390
SETTLEMENT	Medieval?	380	COTTAGE	Post Medieval	390
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval?	380	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	390
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Medieval?	380	OUT-BUILDINGS	Post Medieval	390
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	380	TRAMWAY	Post Medieval	390
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	380	WALL	Post Medieval	390
CHANNEL	Unknown	380	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	390
BANK	Post Medieval?	380	CAIRN	Prehistoric?	390
BANK	Post Medieval?	380	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	390
BANK	Post Medieval?	380	PIT, TUNNEL	Post Medieval	390
BANK	Unknown	380	DRS	Post Medieval	390
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Unknown	380	DRS	Post Medieval	390
WALL	Post Medieval?	380	DWELLING	Post Medieval	390
DAM WALL	Post Medieval	380	STRUCTURE	Unknown	390
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	380	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	390
BANK	Medieval?	380	BANK	Post Medieval	395
TRACK	Post Medieval	380	PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	397
DITCH	Post Medieval?	380	BANK	Medieval?	397
OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval	380	STANDING STONE	Prehistoric?	399

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
BUILDING	Post Medieval?	400	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	410
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	400	TRACKWAY	Medieval?	410
QUARRY	Post Medieval	400	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	410
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	400	INCLINE	Post Medieval	410
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	400	QUARRY	Post Medieval	410
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	400	LONG HUT	Unknown	410
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	400	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	410
STONE PILE	Unknown	400	TRACKWAY	Post Medieval?	415
WALL	Post Medieval	400	BANK	Medieval?	415
FIELD BANK	Post Medieval	400	BANK	Medieval?	416
BANK	Unknown	400	BANK	Medieval?	416
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	400	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	417
ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	400	STONE PILE	Unknown	417
HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric	400	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	418
CULTIVATION RIDGES	Post Medieval	400	BUILDING	Post Medieval?	419
SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric	400	STONE	Unknown	419
WALL	Post Medieval	400	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval?	419
CLEARANCE CAIRN	Post Medieval?	400	BARN	Post Medieval?	419
SUNKEN ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	400	OUT-BUILDING	Post Medieval?	419
NATURAL FEATURE	Post Medieval	400	DRS	Medieval?	419
BUILDING	Post Medieval	400	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
ENCLOSURE	Unknown	400	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
WALL	Post Medieval	400	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
TOWNSHIP	Medieval	400	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	420
RESERVOIR	Post Medieval	400	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
QUARRY	Post Medieval	403	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
STONE	Prehistoric?	405	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	405	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	405	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	405	ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric?	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	405	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	405	SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	405	WALL	Post Medieval?	420
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	405	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	420
STANDING STONE	Unknown	406	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	420
STANDING STONE	Unknown	407	TREES	Post Medieval	420
STANDING STONE	Unknown	407	BANK	Unknown	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	410	SETTLEMENT	Medieval?	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	410	WALL	Medieval?	420
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	410	STANDING STONE	Unknown	420
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	410	LONG HUT	Post Medieval	420
STONE ROW	Unknown	410	ENCLOSURE	Medieval?	422

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
STANDING STONE	Unknown	424	PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	440
QUARRY	Post Medieval	425	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440
STANDING STONE	Post Medieval	425	O.Struct	Unknown	440
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	425	O.Struct	Unknown	440
ENCLOSURE?	Prehistoric?	429	LONG HUT	Unknown	440
BUILDING	Post Medieval	430	BURIAL CHAMBER	Prehistoric?	440
OUT-BUILDING	Post Medieval	430	WELL	Post Medieval	440
DRS	Post Medieval	430	SHEEPFOLDS	Post Medieval	440
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	430	HOUSE	Post Medieval	440
DITCH	Post Medieval	430	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	441
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	430	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	441
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	430	TRACKWAY	Post Medieval	445
LONG HUT	Unknown	430	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	445
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric?	430	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	430	QUARRY	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	430	LONGHOUSE	Post Medieval?	450
BUILDING	Post Medieval	432	HOUSE	Post Medieval	450
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	432	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	450
TUNNEL	Post Medieval	432	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	450
BANK	Unknown	435	SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	450
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	435	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	450
BUILDING	Post Medieval	436	WALL	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval	436	SHEEPFOLD	Prehist	450
BUILDING	Post Medieval	438	BANK	Post Medieval?	450
SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	438	WALL	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval	438	COTTAGE	Post Medieval	450
BUILDING	Post Medieval	438	BUILDING	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440	BUILDING	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440	Structure	Post Medieval	450
QUARRY	Post Medieval	440	QUARRY	Post Medieval	450
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	440	QUARRY	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval?	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval	440	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	450
BANK	Unknown	440	SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval?	440	SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	450
WALL	Post Medieval?	440	INCLINE	Post Medieval	450
			TRACKWAY	Post Medieval	450

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
HUT CIRCLES	Prehistoric?	450	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	480
FOOTPATH	Post Medieval	450	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	480
WALL	Post Medieval	450	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	480
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	450	ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	480
PEAT-CUTTING	Unknown	452	ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric?	480
BANK	Post Medieval	455	WALL	Post Medieval	480
LONGHOUSE	Medieval?	458	SHEEPFOLD?	Unknown	480
SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	460	TOOL MARKS	Unknown	480
QUARRY	Post Medieval	460	STANDING STONE	Unknown	480
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	460	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval?	482
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval?	460	MINE ENTRANCE	Post Medieval?	488
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	460	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	490
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	460	RESERVOIR	Post Medieval	490
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	460	BANK	Post Medieval	490
BANK AND DITCH	Post Medieval?	460	ENCLOSURE BANK	Prehistoric?	490
SPOIL HEAP	Post Medieval	460	WELL	Post Medieval	490
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	460	SLUICE	Post Medieval	490
TRACK	Post Medieval?	461	SPOIL TIP	Post Medieval	490
STONE PILE	Unknown	461	PEAT CUTTING	Unknown	490
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	461	BUILDING	Post Medieval	490
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	465	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	500
TUNNEL	Post Medieval	465	WALL	Prehistoric	500
TUNNEL	Post Medieval	465	ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
QUARRY	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	465	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	469	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STANDING STONE	Unknown	469	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	470	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
WALL	Post Medieval	471	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	473	ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	475	WALL	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	475	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500
STRUCTURE	Post Medieval	475	HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500

Summary table by Site Type, Period and Altitude

Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)	Site Type	Period	Altitude (m)
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	LEVEL	Post Medieval	670
ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	500	QUARRY	Post Medieval	670
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	LEVEL	Post Medieval	670
WALL	Prehistoric	500	BANK	Unknown	700
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age	700
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	WALL	Unknown	700
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	FINDSPOT	Unknown	700
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	WALL	Post Medieval?	700
ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	500	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	705
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	WALL	Unknown	740
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	750
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	500	SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	750
WALL	Prehistoric	500	WALL	Post Medieval?	850
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	500	BANK	Unknown	900
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	500	STONE PILE	Unknown	900
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	500	STONE PILE	Unknown	900
WALL	Post Medieval	500	STONE PILE	Unknown	900
SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric	500	STONE PILE	Unknown	900
TRACK	Post Medieval?	500	BANK	Unknown	900
ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval?	500	CAIRN	Bronze Age	925
TRACKWAY	Post Medieval?	510	CAIRN	Prehistoric?	926
SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval	510	STONE PILE	Unknown	950
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	530	STONE PILE	Post Medieval?	950
ENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	530	STONE PILE	Post Medieval?	950
LONG HUT	Medieval?	550	STONE PILE	Post Medieval?	950
WALL	Post Medieval	560	STONE PILE	Post Medieval?	950
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	575	STONE PILE	Post Medieval?	950
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	580	STONE PILE	Post Medieval?	950
SLATE QUARRY	Post Medieval	590	ROCK	Unknown	950
BANK	Post Medieval	590	STONE PILE	Unknown	950
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	600	HUT	Post Medieval	960
HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	600	CAIRN	Bronze Age	980
TRACK	Post Medieval	600	CAIRN	Bronze Age	1064
SHAFT	Post Medieval	600			
BUILDING	Post Medieval	611			
WHEEL PIT	Post Medieval	614			
WINDING HOUSE	Post Medieval	614			
TRAMWAY INCLINE	Post Medieval	625			
QUARRY	Post Medieval	640			
TRACK	Post Medieval	640			
DITCH	Post Medieval	650			
SHEEPFOLD	Post Medieval	665			

Uplands Initiative - Eastern Snowdonia

Summary Tables Statistics (%) in relation to contour intervals in Metres.

741 sites in total

- 235m – 300m (76 sites or 10.25% of total)
- 301m – 350m (137 sites or 18.48% of total)
- 351m – 400m (226 sites or 30.49% of total)
- 401m – 450m (147 sites or 19.83% of total)
- 451m – 500m (100 sites or 13.49% of total)
- 501m – 1064m (55 sites or 7.42% of total)

Total of Site Types *(Greatest first)*

113 Sheepfolds	3 Reservoirs
60 Enclosures	3 Leats
52 Banks	2 Chapels
53 Hut circles/Round Huts	2 Mounds
46 Walls	2 Spoil tips
31 Field Banks	2 Roads
27 Structures	2 Rock outcrops
24 Buildings	2 Find spots
23 Peat-Cutting areas	2 Levels
22 Cultivation ridge areas	2 Tips
20 Trackways	1 Sulphur Mine
19 Long huts/longhouses	1 Sunken enclosure
15 Quarries	1 Toilet
15 Stone piles	1 Tool marks
14 Farmhouses	1 Tower
11 Farmsteads	1 Town
11 Standing stones	1 Township
12 Deserted Rural settlements	1 Trees
9 Bridges	1 Weir
9 Out-buildings	1 Wheel pit
9 Houses	1 Winding House
9 Ditches	1 Courtyard
8 Barns	1 Dam wall
8 Cairns	1 Dwelling
8 Settlements	1 Slate quarry
7 Platforms	1 Sluice
6 Wells	1 Field system
6 Spoil heaps	1 Footpath
6 Pits/tunnels	1 Ford
5 Tramways	1 Hafod
5 Clearance cairns	1 Hollow-way
4 Stone scatters	1 Lead Mine
4 Tunnels	1 Mine entrance
4 Cottages	1 Natural feature
4 Dams	1 Pumping Station
3 Inclines	1 Shaft
3 Levels	



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