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**Dudodyn Hydro-Electric Scheme
Archaeological Watching Brief**

I.P. Brooks

EAS Client Report 2016/06

Dudodyn Hydro-Electric Scheme

Archaeological Watching Brief

Commissioned by

G.H. Jones Contractors

Fieldwork and Analysis by:

I.P. Brooks

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd

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Registered in England No 286978

Dudodyn Hydro-Electric Scheme

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Introduction

The Dudodyn Hydro-Electric scheme was constructed between January and August 2016, by GH Jones Contractors, however, the groundworks were completed by June 2016. An initial walkover survey was carried out on 5th January 2016 which was followed up by a targeted watching brief on the construction phase of the project.

Summary

A limited number of post-medieval features were recorded in the archaeological works associated with the construction of the Dudodyn Hydro-Electric scheme. In addition an earthen bank with a large ditch to the north was recorded which, together with the remains of a wandering wall, may represent an earlier alignment of a field system in the area. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered, however this alignment may relate to either a prehistoric or medieval field system. A rectangular hut platform was also located off the pipeline.

Location

The Dudodyn Hydro Electric Scheme (Snowdonia National Park Planning Application Reference NP3/15/214) has its inlet on Afon Dudodyn at SH 61349 60140. The pipeline then runs to the east of the Afon Dudodyn (Figure 1), initially across the relatively gentle slopes of a perched valley. At about SH 60919 59551 the route crosses a stone wall and a rocky ridge before heading down the steep slopes of the eastern side of the valley of Nant Peris. At SH 60534 59006 the route crosses the road to the property known as Fron, before continuing, down slope, through more improved pasture. The turbine house is at SH 60300 58728 near to a set of agricultural buildings and the outfall is at SH 60298 58731.

Archaeological Background

Only limited detail archaeological work had taken place prior to the construction of the Hydro Electric scheme. Part of the area was included in the walk-over survey undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North as part of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales “Uplands Initiative” (Scofield 2008). This detailed survey located a number of archaeological features within the general area, however, the remit for the project to record all archaeological features above about 244 m OD, thus the lower portion of the Dudodyn scheme was not covered by this project. None of the features identified in the survey were directly affected by the current project.

Prior to construction starting on the Dudodyn Hydroelectric Scheme the proposed route was walked (Brooks 2016), locating a number of archaeological features which were thought to affect the construction of the route. This work followed the proposed line of the project, submitted for planning approval, however this proved to be slightly different to that which was built (Figure 2). The results of the initial walk-over survey are incorporated into this report.

Methodology

Prior to the construction the route of the pipeline was walked to define potential archaeological conflicts. Where possible the line of the pipeline was then adjusted to avoid these features. As a result of the walkover survey certain parts of the route were identified as having higher potential for archaeological features, it was therefore recommended that these sections of the route were subjected to a more intensive watching brief. The recommendations for the construction phase of the route were submitted to John G. Roberts, the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist, for comment.

Within the areas of continuous watching brief (Figure 3) a suitably qualified archaeologist was present during all groundworks including the removal of the topsoil and the digging of the trench. On

the rest of the route the works were visited at key stages. Features located were recorded with a written description, drawn record (both plan and section drawing if possible) and a digital photograph. The photographs were taken with a Panasonic Lumix DCM-TZ60 camera with a resolution of 18.1 MP with photographs being taken in RAW (.RW2) and JPEG formats.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was contacted to provide new PRN numbers for the new features located during the course of both the walk-over survey and watching brief.

Results

The results will be discussed from the inlet towards the turbine house for both the walk-over survey and the watching brief.

Walk-Over Survey (Figure 3)

The walk over survey located a number of features either near to, or cut by, the proposed route of the pipeline. The majority of these were dry stone walls, both from the current field system and from a relict field system particularly in the upper reaches of the valley.

Near to the intake site, but on the western side of the Afon Dudodyn is a short length of tumbled dry stone wall (PRN 61687, Plate 1) which cuts off a bend in the river and appears to be a continuation a rather tumbled wall which runs along the floor of the valley, crossing the river at several points. This appears to be part of an abandoned field system with PRN 61688 (Plate 2) and other walls in the valley floor. PRN 61689 (Plate 3) is probably an extension of PRN 61688 which extends to a point only 50 m to the south west. PRN 61689 has been better preserved than PRN 61688 and PRN 61687, surviving to a height of 1.6 m. This height had also been extended by a barbed wire and mesh fence incorporated into the top of the wall.

Centred on SH 61249 59930 is an area of peat cutting, approximately 65 x 60 m in size (PRN 61690) with at least two possible drying stacks (Plates 4 and 5) each is a low, oval mound approximately 5 m long and 3 m wide standing to a maximum height of 0.5 m

The pipeline crosses an earthen bank at SH 61201 59807 (PRN 61691, Plate 6). This runs on the south western side of a small stream or drain, partly defining its course. At 2 m wide and 0.5 m high it seems to be too large to be solely the result of cleaning out the stream to improve its flow and is likely to be a deliberate feature.

At SH 61183 59753 the proposed route crosses the remains of a dry stone wall (PRN 61692) (Plate 7). This is rather tumbled and is no longer an active boundary

The route passes slightly to the south and east of the remains of a rectilinear sheep fold (PRN 61693) (Plate 8) which has previously been recorded as NPRN 270008 (Schofield 2008). Whilst this is outside the proposed works care should be taken not to disturb this feature

The wall (PRN 61694) is crossed at SH 60919 59530 (Plate 9). This wall has a blocked opening close to the crossing point at SH 60922 59524 (Plate 10) which suggests there was originally a track or footpath through the wall at this point. A slight scarp on the eastern side of the wall may mark the line of this footpath.

At SH 60660 59200 the proposed route crosses the wall (PRN 61695) (Plate 11). This wall is linked to a small enclosure which contains a field barn (PRN 61705) approximately 40 m to the south east and marks the northern end of an area of flatter ground which was suggested as an area of intensive watching brief because of its form and proximity to the field barn. This wall also marks the boundary between the improved farmland and the semi-open upland.

The proposed route ran parallel to the wall (PRN 61696) (Plate 12), a rather tumbled feature which forms the southern side of a small paddock, and then crosses the dray stone wall (PRN 61697) (Plate 13) at SH 60595 59100. It was recommended that wall PRN 61696 was protected to avoid further damage and that spoil was not dumped on top of this feature. This recommendation was adopted and the pipe route was moved slightly away from this feature. PRN61697 also marks the edge of the fields immediately adjacent to the farm of Fron and they are relatively flat suggesting this area should be covered by the intensive watching brief. This relatively flat area extends into the field south of the track to Fron and its roadside wall (PRN 61698) which is immediately adjacent to the farm buildings.

The wall (PRN 61698) (Plate 14) forms the southern side of the road to the farm and is also attached to the farm buildings. The area immediately to the south of this wall has been partly built up in recent times with the dumping of modern rubbish and hard core.

The field to the south of the wall PRN 61698 is rather wet with at least two streams running through it. At SH 60469 58954 one of these streams runs into a culvert (Plate 15) which ran close to, or crossed the proposed route. It was recommended that if this feature is crossed by the route or similar features are encountered during the construction works they should be recorded.

In the south western corner of this field is a more substantial culvert (PRN 61699) (Plate 16) which has partly collapsed and has been repaired with concrete slabs. It is likely that this feature crosses below the boundary wall (PRN 61700) to the field (Plate 17) and the track to Llwyn-bedr (Plate 18) running alongside wall PRN 61701 (Plate 19). The proposed route crosses the wall PRN 61700 and then runs along the line of the track. It is clear that the wall PRN 61701 is later than wall PRN 61700 and it is likely to be contemporary to the track which has partly worn down to the underlying rock and has partly a surface of modern debris.

At the southern end of the track, where it approached the site of the turbine, there is a short length of drystone walling (PRN 61702, Plate 20) linking the track to PRN 61701, which has diverted from the track at this point. Parallel to PRN61702 is a slate fence (PRN 61703) (Plate 21). Both of these features were be outside the extent of the works, but care was taken not to cause any damage.

Outside the immediate corridor of the pipeline: it was originally considered that the existing footpath (PRN 61704) may have been used for access in the steeper areas of the route. It was recommended that care should have been taken at a number of points. At SH 60673 59147 there is a narrow, restricted section of the footpath where it passes adjacent to the enclosure at the eastern end of the wall PRN 61695) (Plate 22). This area has already been hardened with a pitched stone surface. The enclosure wall and its associated field barn (PRN 61705) (Plate 23) were also recommended for protection. The footpath then zig-zags up the slope; whilst for the majority of its length it has been simply cut into the hillside, at a three points (between SH 60695 59324 and SH 60671 59371 (Plate 24), SH 60737 59551 and SH 60776 59561 (Plate 25), and SH 60883 59566 and SH 60912 59565) the lower side of the footpath is supported by revetting drystone walling up to 1 m high. There is also an existing gateway at SH 60925 59562 (Plate 26) which is within the wall PRN 61694. This footpath was not eventually used for the movement of construction traffic, although it was crossed where it ran close to the wall PRN 61695.

Further along the footpath, at SH 61245 59800 there is a small stone bridge (PRN 61706) (Plates 27 and 28) crossing the stream on the northern side of the earthen bank (PRN 61691). The bridge was marked prior to construction and construction traffic was not allowed to cross. There is also a fences post (PRN 61707) at SH 61245 59800 (Plate 29) which was avoided.

Watching Brief (Figure 4)

Minor changes were made to the route between the walkover survey on 5th January 2016 and initial works starting on the 13th January (Figure 2). This is most marked at the southern end of the route

where the constructed route passed through the field to the east of Wall PRN 61701 before cutting Wall PRN 61700 on its leg along the southern side of the field. This also meant that the culvert PRN 61699 was avoided. Other major changes was the need to construct a zig-zag track up the steep slope to the north and east of Wall PRN 61695, however the re-routing of the pipeline to the east meant that damage to the footpath PRN 61704 was minimised.

The active channel of the Afon Dudodyn contained deposits of peat reaching a maximum depth of 0.6 m at SH 61330 60074 (Plate 30). It is likely that there are deeper deposits closer to the current course of the stream, however, the maximum exposed depth was 0.6 m.

Near to where the pipeline climbs out of the active channel of the Afon Dudodyn it crosses the dry stone wall PRN 61689 (Plate 31). The wall has the classic slightly tapered profile and is partly cut into the hill slope with the ground level being slightly lower on the northern side of the wall.

It became clear during construction that the peat cutting area (PRN 61690) covered only part of the peat deposit in this part of the valley. Indeed the peat deposit ran between SH 61252 59936 and SH 61215 59828 distance of 114 m whereas the peat cutting extended for only about 65 m. The cutting also occupied only the northern extent of the deposit. Where cut by the pipeline the peat reached depths of about 1.0 m (Plate 32)

At effectively the highest point on the pipeline the route cut the major dry stone wall PRN 61694. This proved to be sitting on top of an earlier feature consisting of an earthen bank with a large ditch on its eastern side (PRN 61710) (Figure 5, Plates 33 and 34). The wall (PRN 61694) appears to sit on top of the bank without having a prepared platform as the topsoil (Context 6) appears to run under the structure of the wall. The earthen bank is a two phase structure with a core (Context 8) of mottled mid brown clayey loam 1.4 m wide and 0.42 m high sitting on an old ground surface (Context 9) 0.02 m thick. Context 8 includes a single large boulder (0.26 x 0.12 m) on the western face which may hint at a stone revetment of the front face of the bank. The western side of the Context 8 is sealed by a deposit of mottled yellowish brown clay (Context 7) up to 0.4 m thick which appears to be a secondary phase of activity to enhance the size of the bank to a total width of 2.86 m. On the eastern side of the bank is a large ditch (Context 11) which was 4.0 m wide. The depth of the ditch was not determined as it extended below the level of the running track, but did not appear in the trench for the pipe suggesting that it terminated between the southern edge of the running track and the pipe trench. It should be noted that although the bank can be traced to the south no sign of this feature was recorded north of the pipeline, possibly suggesting that it ended at this point. To the south, the line of the bank diverged from that of the later wall by approximately 10 m at SH 60922 59480. Approximately 140 m to the west of the PRN 61710 is the remains of a wall or bank (PRN 61712), defined by a line of large, earth fast, stone boulders (Plate 35) which appear to run roughly parallel. This feature runs in a disrupted line between SH 60794 59532 and SH 60764 59342.

Between these features were two archaeological features. A shallow (up to 0.2m), wide (6.7 m) trench (PRN 61713) up to 29.4 m long which is assumed to be the result of peat cutting (Figure 6, Plate 36) was located centred on SH 60874 59500. This feature had a diffuse mound at its north western end which is assumed to be the remains of a drying stack. Centred on SH 60814 59478 is the remains of a hut platform (PRN 61711, Figure 7, Plate 37) defined on three sides by earth fast boulders, this platform built up by 0.38 m towards the west and cut into the hillside to the east. The platform is 6.47 x 2.64 m in size.

At SH 60664 59194 the pipeline crossed wall PRN 61695, which has the standard profile for dry stone walls with two converging outer faces (Plate 38). Slightly outside the easements at SH 60654 59208 a possible blocking was recorded. This is marked by a large boulder to the north west and a near vertical joint in the structure of the wall to the south east defining a possible opening approximately 1.8 m wide (Plate 39). It is not certain whether this possible opening was a deliberate

opening or the repair to a collapse. To the south the wall PRN 61695 links into the wall forming one side of the yard associated with the agricultural building (PRN 61705) in the corner of the field (Plate 40). This building would appear to have been a dual use building with animal housing on the ground floor and storage (probably for hay) above. There were doors, in both gable ends with that to the south (Plate 41) (into the attached yard) being at the western end of the gable, whilst the northern door (Plate 42) (into the field) was at the eastern end of the gable. There is also a pitching hole in the northern gable. At least in its final phase of use the building had a slate covered roof, with some of the large slates used for part of the roof surviving, stacked against the western wall of the building (Plate 43). Running from the building to the west was a slate lined drain (Plate 44) (PRN 61714) which was cross by the pipeline (Plate 45). This drain appeared to lead to a patch of peaty deposits (Plate 46), just outside the easement between SH 60646 59160 and SH 60636 59150 which presumably acted as sump for the drain.

The pipeline crossed wall PRN 61697 at SH 60600 59097 through an area which appeared to have been at least partly re-built, probably because of a collapse (Plate 47). The wall had a fairly standard section with converging outer faces which merge towards the top of the wall (Plate 48), within it structure, however, a leather boot (Plates 49 and 50) was recorded. This boot had copper alloy fittings (at least copper alloy plated) and presumably failed whilst this section of the wall was being built and was incorporated into the structure. Its style would suggest a nineteenth or early twentieth century date for this boot. To the south east of the pipeline wall PRN 61697 has a blocked opening marked with a large, upright boulder (Plate 51) in the north eastern corner of the field.

The pipeline crossed the road to Fron and its southern roadside wall (PRN 61698) at SH 60542 59006, unfortunately it was not possible to record the section through the road cutting, however it was reported that there was a thick peat deposit below the road (A. Jones, *pers comm.*). The road side wall (PRN 61697, (Plate 52) was of typical construction for the area. Some indication of the wet nature of the deposits below the road, however, are suggested by the large capacity of the drainage system revealed in the trench immediately to the south of the wall. A main drain (PRN 61708, Plate 53) was located running approximately NE to SW into which ran a secondary drain (PRN 61709) from below the road. PRN 61709 was 544 x 432 mm in size, lined in slates (Figure 8, Plate 54, Context 3). It sat with a cut (Context 4) which can be traced from the base of the drain to a height of 610 mm below the current ground surface. At this point the cut is probably obscured by later modification of the topsoil (Context 1). There is approximately 295 mm of cover between the slate drain and the top of the feature (Context 2).

At SH 60414 58807 crosses the dry stone wall (PRN 61601, Plate 55) which forms the western and southern wall of the field. Unlike the other walls crossed by the pipeline this wall had is rather thin, with relatively vertical sided. Many of the stone run through the whole width of the wall. This construction technique has led to the wall leaning slightly to the north.

Conclusions

The majority of the archaeological features recorded during the course of the construction of the Dudodyn Hydro-Electric scheme can be related to the modern field system or its immediate predecessor. This includes a series of dry stone walls and slate drains. The stone walls can be seen to date from before 1899 as they appear on the Ordnance Survey map of that date (Figure 9)

A few features, however, appear to have a greater significance. Of particular interest are the large earthen bank (PRN 61710) and the somewhat eroded boundary (PRN 61712), which appear to run, roughly parallel, in a similar north-south direction at a separation of 140 m. This alignment is unlike any of the post medieval field boundaries possibly hinting at an earlier field system. The bank and its ditch seem to be a major boundary, possibly with a stone revetted face to the north. It is curious, however, that the bank and ditch stops at the break of slope over the Afon Dudodyn rather than

running down to the banks of the river, possibly suggesting that it was designed only to define the upper slopes. The size of the bank and particularly the ditch suggests this was the eastern edge of a major land division. If the line of earth fast boulders (PRN 61712), which run roughly parallel to the bank, is contemporary it would suggest a field system aligned roughly north south. The date of this possible field system is unknown and it is unfortunate that no datable materials were recovered from below the bank. It is clearly older than the current field layout which is based on the post medieval field system. The line of earth fast boulders has characteristics which are similar to the “wandering walls” which are a feature of the uplands of Wales and are often considered to be the remains of prehistoric field systems, possibly from the Bronze Age (Silvester 2003, 132), although an Iron Age date is more likely. It is therefore possible that both the bank and the line of earth fast boulders are prehistoric in origin. Elsewhere in the parish of Llanberis, however, earthen banks of similar size to that recorded in this survey have been regarded as boundaries associated with the medieval havotries in Llanberis (RCAHMWM 1960, 169)

The hut platform (PRN 61711) at SH 60814 59478 relates to a relatively small building only 6.47 x 2.64 m in size, presumably a temporary shelter associated with the seasonal management of stock (i.e. a possible hafody) . It could, however, also be related to the area of peat cutting (PRN 61713) only 65 m to the east.

Acknowledgements

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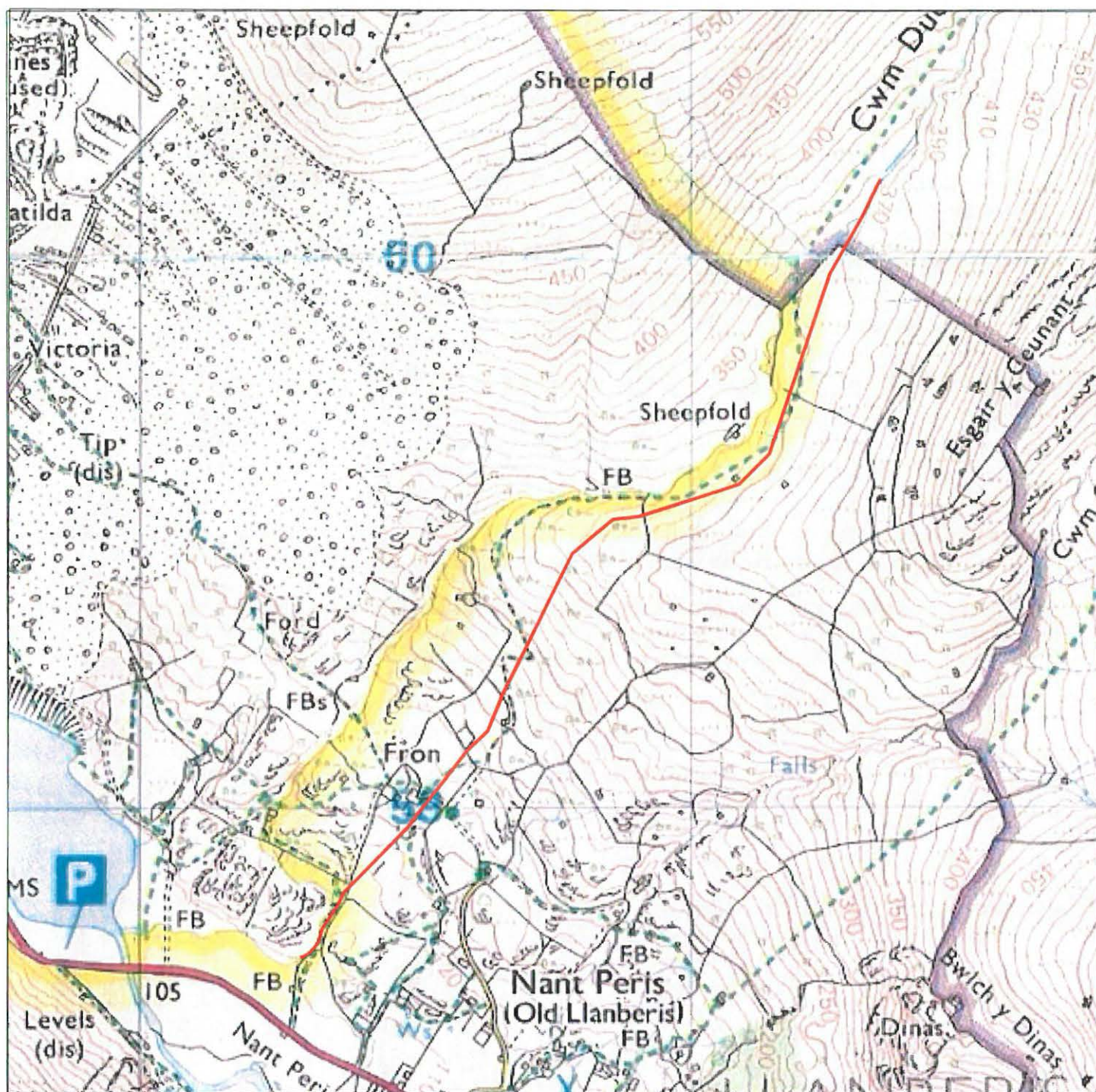


Figure 1: The Proposed Route
Scale 1:10,000

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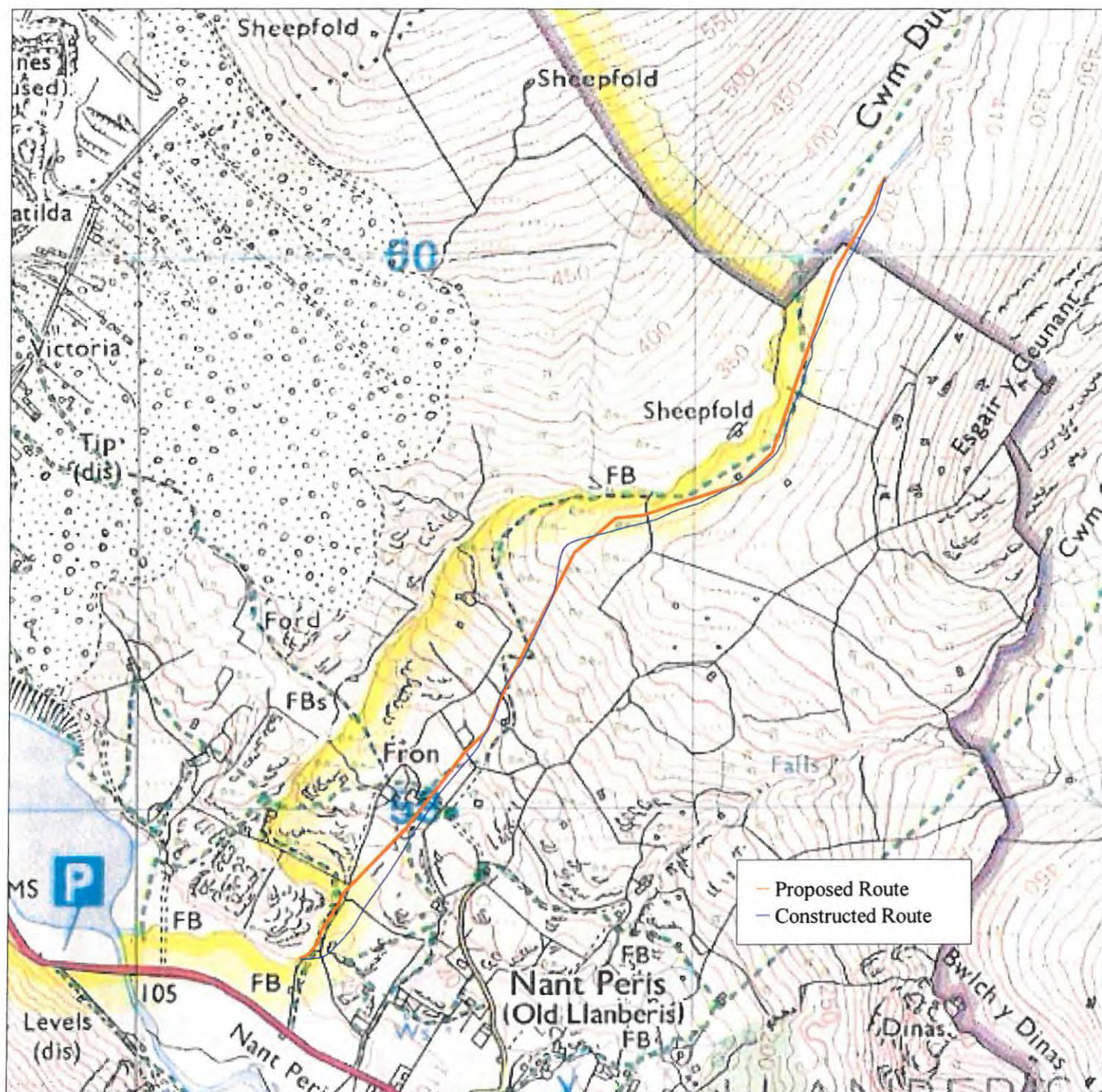


Figure 2: The Proposed Route and the Constructed Route
Scale 1:10,000

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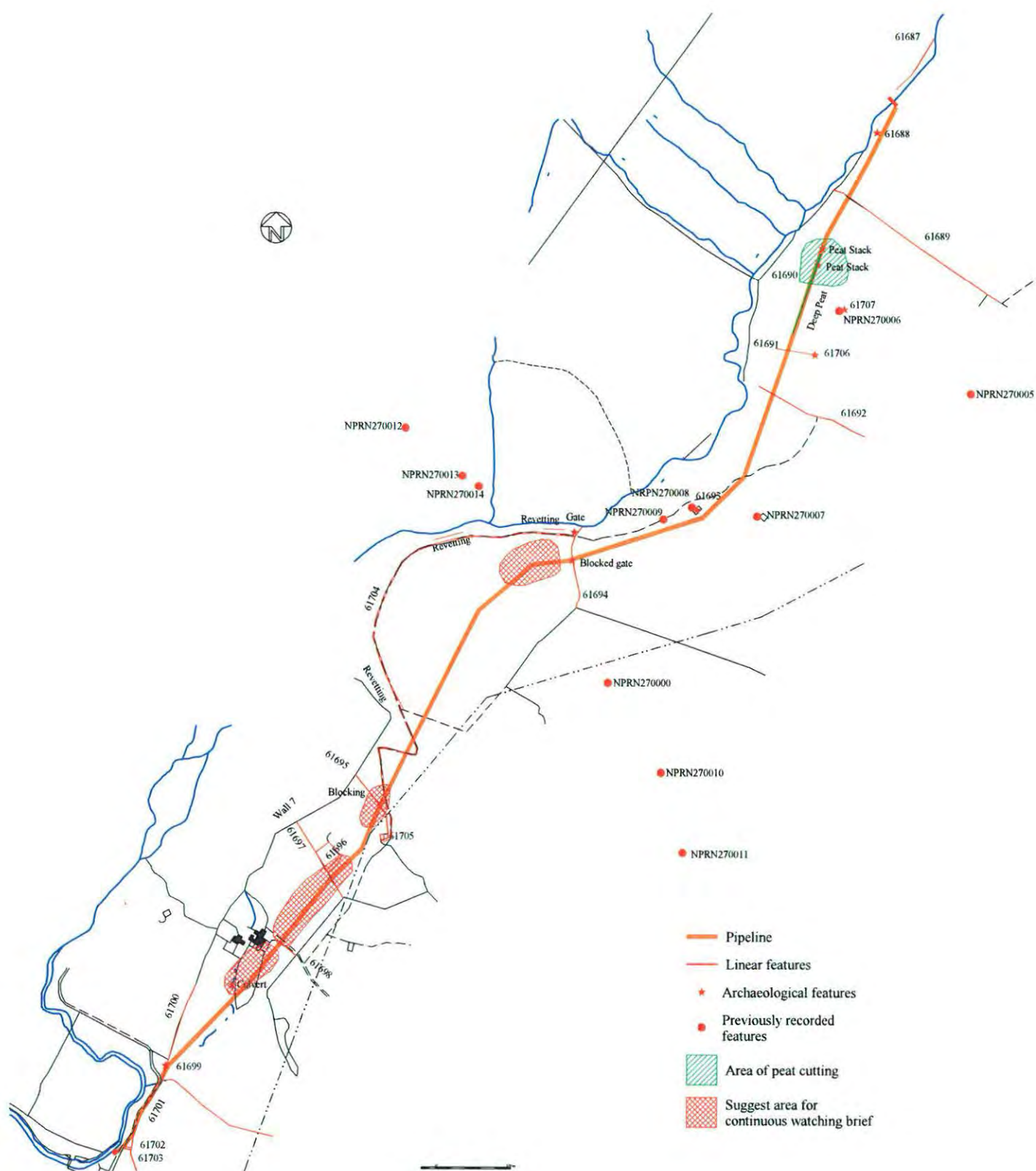


Figure 3: Results of the Archaeological Walk-over Survey
Scale 1:5000

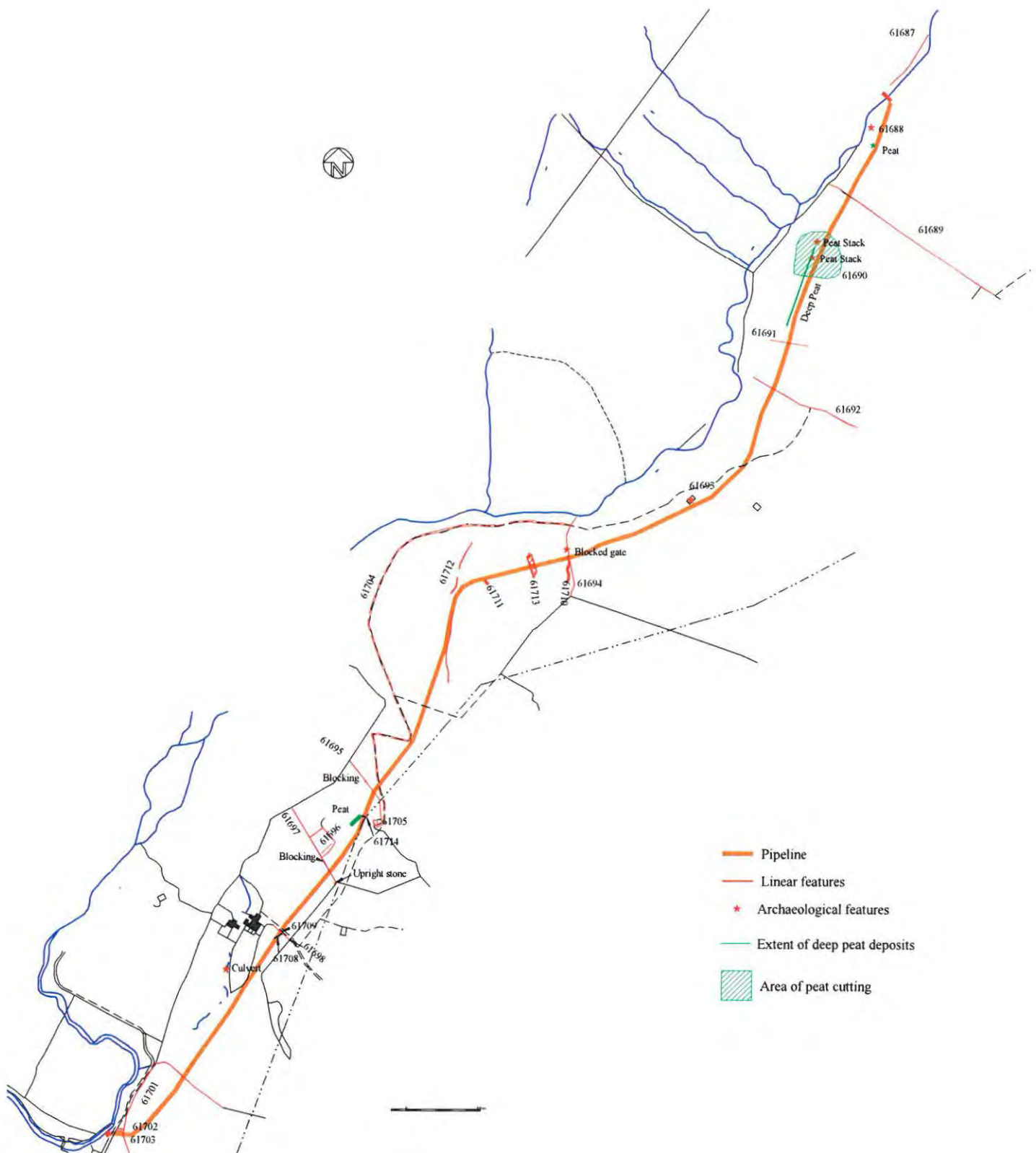


Figure 4: Results of the Archaeological Watching Brief
Scale 1:5000

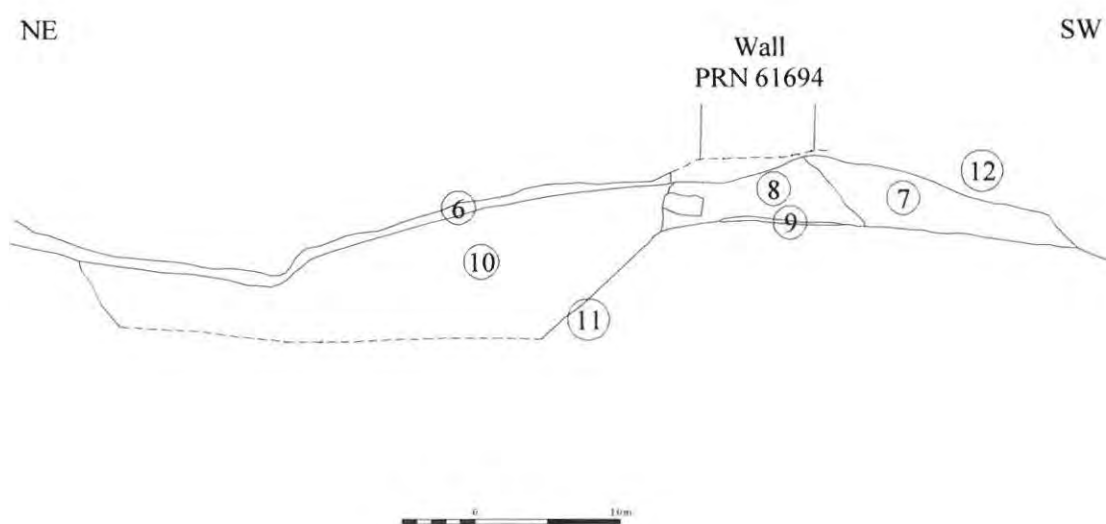


Figure 5: Section Through Earthen Bank (PRN 61710)
Scale 1:50

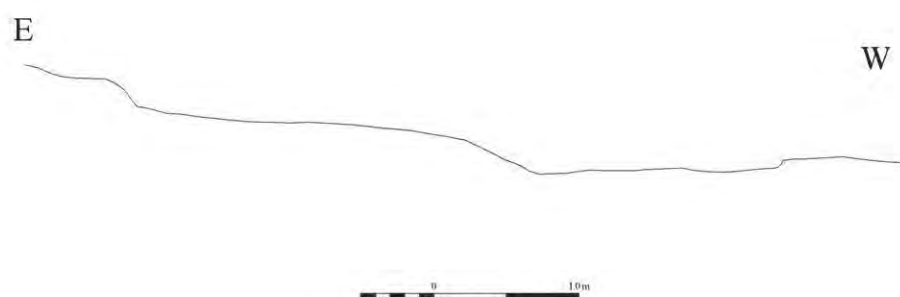


Figure 6: Profile across the Area of Peat Cutting
Scale 1:50

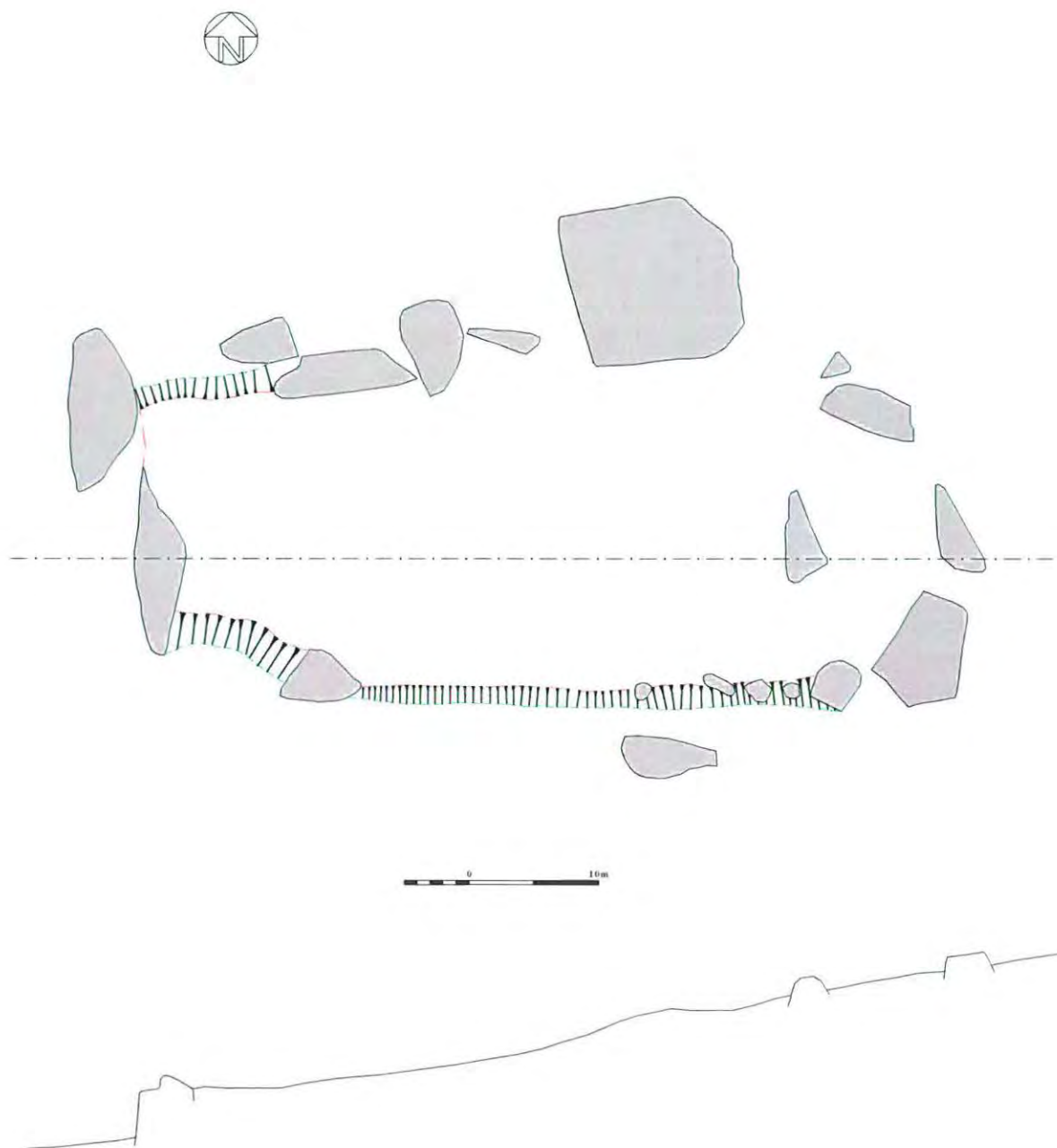


Figure 7: Hut Platform (PRN 61713)
Scale 1:50

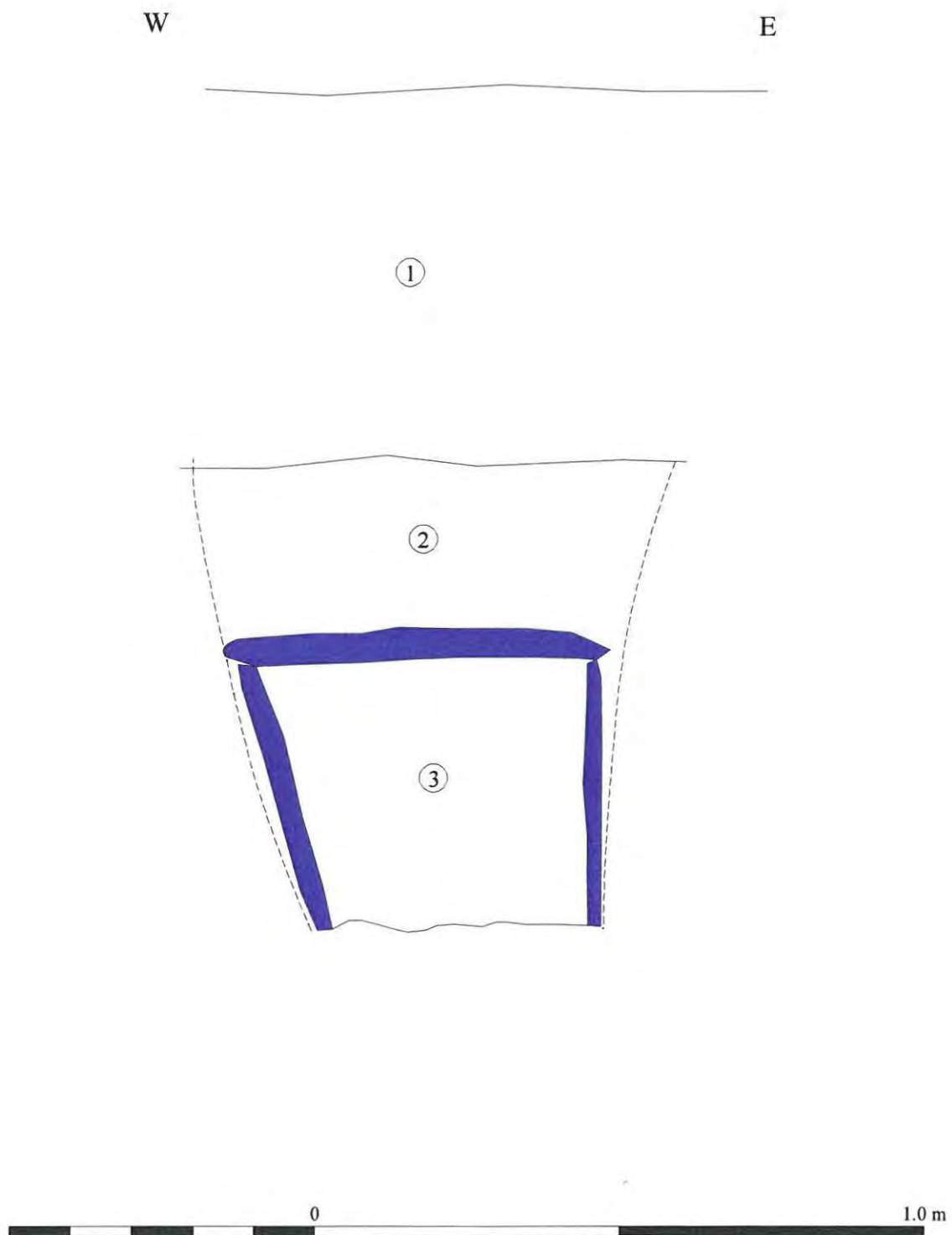


Figure 8: Section Through the Slate Drain (PRN 61708)
Scale 1:10

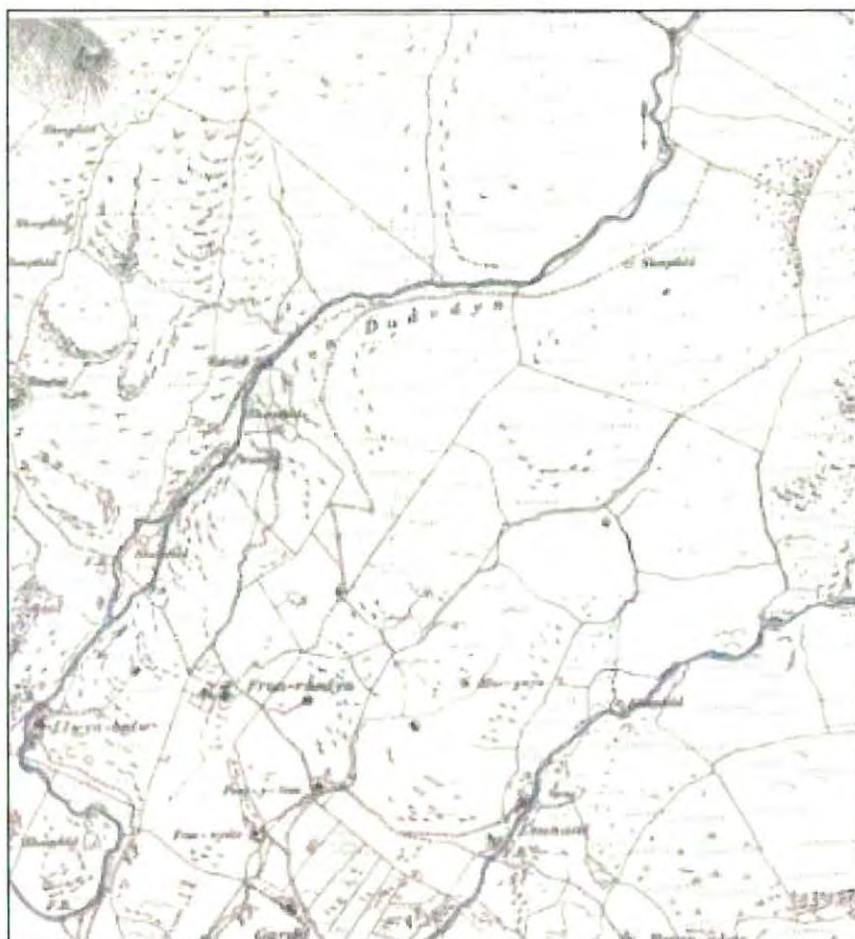


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1899 Caernarvonshire VII SW map
Re-scaled to approximately 1:10,000



Plate 1: Wall PRN 61687 near the intake site



Plate 2: Wall PRN 61688



Plate 3: Wall PRN 61689



Plate 4: Possible peat drying stack at SH 61255 59943 (Part of PRN 61690)



Plate 5: Possible peat drying stack at SH 61249 59921 (Part of 61690)



Plate 6: Earthen bank (PRN 61691) at SH 61201 59807



Plate 7: Wall PRN 61692



Plate 8: Sheepfold PRN 61693

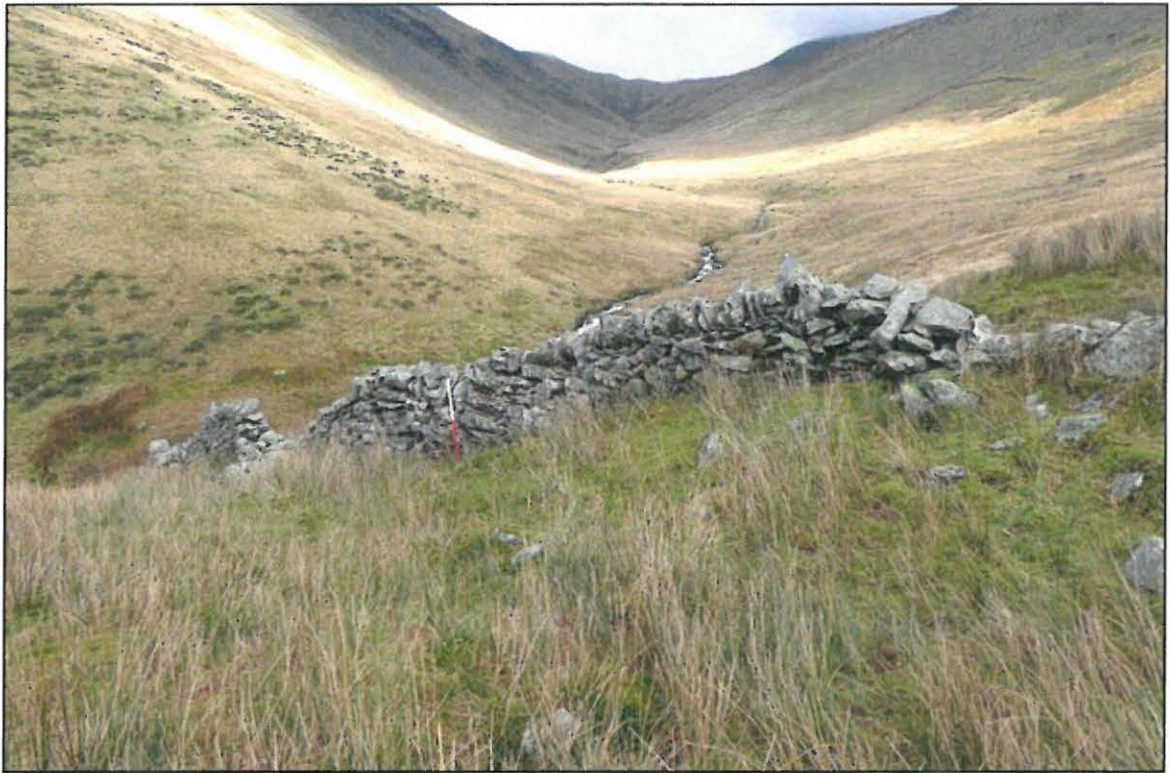


Plate 9: Wall PRN 61694



Plate 10: Blocked opening in Wall PRN 61694



Plate 11: Wall PRN 61695



Plate 12: Wall PRN 61696



Plate 13: Wall PRN 61697



Plate 14: Wall 61698



Plate 15: Culvert at SH 60469 58954



Plate 16: Culvert PRN 61699 at SH 60380 58846



Plate 17: Wall PRN 61700



Plate 18: Boundary between Walls PRN 61700 and PRN61701



Plate 19: Track with Wall PRN 61701 along its eastern side



Plate 20: Wall PRN 61702



Plate 21: Slate fence PRN 61703 parallel to Wall PRN 61702



Plate 22: Pinch point on the footpath PRN 61704



Plate 23: Field barn PRN 61705



Plate 24: Revetted section of the footpath PRN 61704 between SH 60695 59324 and SH 60671 59371



Plate 25: Revetted section between SH 60737 59551 and SH 60776 59561



Plate 26: Gateway in Wall PRN 61694 at SH 60925 59562



Plate 27: Bridge PRN 61706 at SH 61245 59800



Plate 28: Bridge PRN 61706 at SH 61245 59800



Plate 29: Gate post PRN 61707 at SH 61284 58861



Plate 30: Peat deposits at SH 61330 60074



Plate 31: Wall PRN 61689, looking SE



Plate 32: Peat deposits associated with PRN 61690



Plate 33: Wall PRN 61694 and earthen bank PRN 61710, looking south



Plate 34: Wall PRN 61694 and earthen bank PRN 61710, looking SE

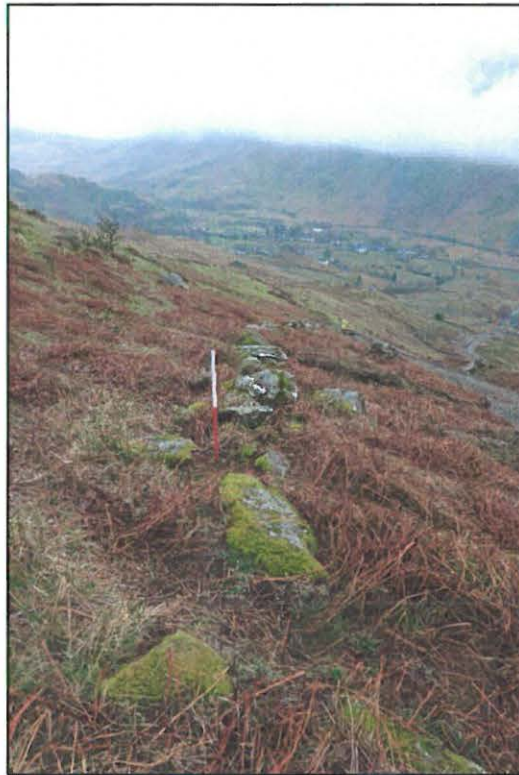


Plate 35: Wall PRN 61712



Plate 36: Area of peat cutting PRN 61713



Plate 37: Hut platform PRN 61711, looking NW



Plate 38: Section of wall PRN 61695



Plate 39: Possible blocking in wall PRN 61695



Plate 40: Building PRN 61705, looking SE



Plate 41: Blocked doorway in the southern gable wall of PRN 61705



Plate 42: Inside northern gable of PRN 61705 showing both the door and pitching hole



Plate 43: Slates stacked by the northern wall of PRN 61705



Plate 44: Partly collapsed drain (PRN 61714) running from the agricultural building (PRN 61705)



Plate 45: Slate lined drain PRN 61714



Plate 46: Peat rich deposits near PRN 61714



Plate 47: Possible re-built section of wall PRN 61697



Plate 48: Section through wall PRN 61697



Plate 49: Boot from wall PRN 61697



Plate 50: Boot from wall PRN 61697



Plate 51: Blocked opening at the SE end of wall PRN 61697



Plate 52: Section through wall PRN 61698



Plate 53: Slate lined drain PRN 61709




Plate 54: Slate drain 61708




Plate 55: Section through wall PRN 61700


Appendix 1: Gazetteer


PRN 61687	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 61349 60155	
Site Name Wall 1	Period Post medieval
	
Summary Description Tumbled dry stone wall	
Description Tumbled stone wall on the opposite side of the Afon Dudodyn from the inlet site. Standing up to 0.5 m high this wall runs for approximately 50 m cutting off a bend in the river.	
Significance Local	Condition Poor
Survival Moderate	Stability Stable
Photographs Dudodyn_007	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61688	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 61327 60098	
Site Name Wall 2	Period Post-medieval
	
Summary Description Tumbled dry stone wall	
Description Very short (approximately 3 m) of tumbled dry stone wall alongside the river. 0.5 m wide and up to 0.6 m high this is probably an extension of the ffridd wall which is approximately 50 m to the SW	
Significance Local	Condition Poor
Survival Bad	Stability Slow Deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_008	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61689	NPRN 27006
Grid Reference SH 61291 60009	
Site Name Wall 3	Period Post-Medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description Dry stone wall separating the semi enclosed land from the open moorland. 0.6 m wide and up to 1.6 m high. The wall has a series of angle irons and wooden fence post set into the top holding a barbed wire and mesh fence	
Significance Local	Condition Fair
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow Deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_009	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61690	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 61249 59930	
Site Name Peat cutting 1	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Area of peat cutting	
Description An area of peat cutting including at least two possible drying stacks (Plates 4 and 5) within the area which appear to be outside the proposed works, but should be protected to avoid damage. Each is a low, oval mound approximately 5 m long and 3 m wide standing to a maximum height of 0.5 m	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_011	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61691	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 61201 59807	
Site Name Earthen Bank 1	Period Post-Medieval
	
Summary Description Earthen bank alongside a stream	
Description Earthen bank up to 2.0 m wide and 0.5 m high running on the southern side of a small stream. Appears to be a deliberate feature rather than a cleaning bank	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn 012	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16

PRN 61692	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 61183 59753	
Site Name Wall 4	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Tumbled dry stone wall	
Description Rather tumbled dry stone wall standing to a maximum height of 0.5 m running at right angles to the slope. This boundary appear to be part of a disused field system	
Significance Local	Condition Poor
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_013	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61693	NPRN 270008
Grid Reference SH 61084 59598	
Site Name Sheepfold	Period Post-Medieval
	
Summary Description Rectangular sheepfold	
Description Three side of a rectangular enclosure 11 x 6 m in size standing to a height of 1.0 m in places The wall is 0.6 m wide and retains some pitched stone coping in places	
Significance Local	Condition Poor
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_014	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61694	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60919 59530	
Site Name Wall 5	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description A major dry stone wall dividing the upper part of the valley from the more actively managed land. Standing to a height of 1.0 m this wall is 0.50 m wide at its base. At SH 60922 59524 there is a blocked opening in the wall approximately 1.2 m wide. In places this wall sits on top of an earthen bank (PRN 61710)	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_015, 016, 107, 109, 110	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61695	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60660 59200	
Site Name Wall 6	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description A maintained, dry stone wall standing to a height of up to 1.2 m, being 0.6 m wide at the base. This wall linked to a small enclosure which contains a field barn approximately 40 m to the south east This wall also marks the boundary between the improved farmland and the semi-open upland	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_025, 079, 080, 081	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61696	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60604 59111	
Site Name Wall 7	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description The tumbled remains of a dry stone wall running parallel to the pipeline and forming the south eastern side of a small enclosure approximately 25 x 31 m in size. Now standing only to a height of 0.5 m this feature is approximately 0.6 m wide at the base.	
Significance Local	Condition Poor
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_026	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61697	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60595 59100	
Site Name Wall 8	Period Post medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description <p>A dry stone wall standing to a height of up to 1.5 m with a width of 0.6 m at its base. Wall 8 marks the edge of the fields immediately adjacent to the farm of Fron and there is a marked difference in the field levels on either side of this wall with the ground level on the north eastern side being approximately 0.5 m higher. There is a current gateway to the north west of pipeline, however to the south and east, in the corner of the field is a blocked gateway marked by a standing stone and clear later blocking shown by a change in the stonework.</p>	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn 027, 047-052, 055, 059	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61698	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60469 58954	
Site Name Wall 9	Period Post medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description A dry stone wall running along the south eastern side of the lane to Fron. Standing to a height of 1.2 m this wall is 0.6 m wide at the base. It is well maintained and has pitched stone coping. There is a noticeable difference in the ground level on either side of this wall with the road being approximately 0.5 m above the level of the field	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_028, 046	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61699	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60380 58846	
Site Name Culvert	Period Modern
	
Summary Description Culvert/drain	
Description A slate drain/culvert probably running below the wall PRN 61700. Now partly collapsed and has been repaired with concrete slabs	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_030	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16

PRN 61700	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60379 58826	
Site Name Wall 10	Period Post medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description Dry stone wall forming the north western and south western sides of a field. Standing to a height of 1.25 m and 0.6 m wide at its base, this wall is maintained and has pitch stone copings in place. The pipeline crosses the south western leg of this wall	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn 031, 032, 039-041	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61701	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60347 58781	
Site Name Wall 11	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description A dry stone wall running alongside the track between the turbine house and Llyn-bedw. A well maintained wall standing to a height of 1.2 m and being approximately 0.6 m thick at its base.	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_032, 033	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16

PRN 61702	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60329 58736	
Site Name Wall 12	Period Modern
	
Summary Description Dry stone wall	
Description A dry stone wall forming the northern side of a narrow enclosure, with the southern side marked by PRN 61703. This maintained wall stands to a height of 1.0 m and retains its pitched stone coping. The wall is 0.5 m thick.	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_034, 035	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61703	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60328 58734	
Site Name Slate fence	Period Modern
	
Summary Description Slate fence	
Description A slate fence forming the southern side of a narrow enclosure, possibly a sheep pen. Rough slate slabs held upright by a wire linking the upper sections of the slabs. A single slab set at right angles probably marks the entrance to the enclosure, although the main line of the fence extends beyond this point.	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_035	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61704		NPRN	
Grid Reference SH 60669 59147 – SH 60926 59556			
Site Name Footpath		Period Post-medieval	
			
Summary Description Footpath			
Description A footpath running between the field barn (PRN 61705) and the ffridd wall (PRN 61694). This footpath is between 1.0 and 2.0 m wide with a zig-zag section running up the steepest slopes and revetted sections where the path crosses across the hill side.			
Significance Local		Condition Moderate	
Survival Moderate		Stability Slow deterioration	
Photographs Dudodyn_001, 002, 023, 082-084			
Recorded by: I. Brooks		Date 5/1/16	

PRN 61705	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60667 59153	
Site Name Field Barn	Period Post medieval
	
Summary Description Field barn	
Description <p>The remains of a single storied agricultural building with a pitching hole in its northern gable and a blocked entrance in the southern gable. The building is approximately 6.5 x 4.7 m in size and survives to roof level although the roof itself is missing. Partly cut into the hillside this building is also associated with a small enclosure in the corner of the field. Some large slates stacked by the western side of the building suggest that this building originally had a slate roof.</p>	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_024, 066-073	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61706		NPRN	
Grid Reference SH 61245 59800			
Site Name Bridge		Period Post medieval	
			
Summary Description Stone bridge			
Description Small stone bridge over a small stream. Dry stone walling abutments on either side of the stream carry a deck comprising four angular boulders. The deck stands approximately 1 m above the level of the stream and is 1.5 m wide with a span of approximately 1.0 m			
Significance Local		Condition Good	
Survival Moderate		Stability Slow deterioration	
Photographs Dudodyn_004, 005			
Recorded by: I. Brooks		Date 5/1/16	


PRN 61707	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 61245 59800	
Site Name Fence Posts	Period Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Gateway	
Description A gateway on the footpath through the valley marked on the eastern side by an upright stone, whilst on the western side a metal fence post. The upright stone has an iron ring hinge on one face and a strainer on the other	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Moderate	Stability Stable
Photographs Dudodyn_006	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 5/1/16


PRN 61708	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60533 58995	
Site Name Slate drain 1	Period Modern
	
Summary Description Slate drain	
Description <p>Slate drain, originally 400 mm wide and 300 mm deep, approximately 600 mm below the ground surface. Constructed of slate slabs, although slightly collapsed this feature is still running water. This drain is part of a drainage system below the road to Fron and is partly fed by PRN61709. This drain is probably linked to a collapsed section of drain seen to the south west, outside the easement.</p>	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Good	Stability Uncertain
Photographs Dudodyn_060-062	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 22/3/16


PRN 61709	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60543 59002	
Site Name Slate Drain 2	Period Modern
	
Summary Description Slate lined drain	
Description Slate drain running into drain, PRN 61708. The drain is 0.3m wide and 0.24m high and is buried at a depth of 0.56 below the current ground surface. This is part of the drainage system in the field to the south of the road to From	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Uncertain	Stability Uncertain
Photographs Dudodyn_063-065	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 22/3/16

PRN 61710	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60921 59513	
Site Name Earthen Bank 2	Period ?Post Medieval
	
Summary Description Earthen bank	
Description Remains of a linear bank, 2.85 m wide and surviving to a height of 0.5 m. The bank has a large ditch (Context 11) on its north eastern side and is below the wall (PRN61694) where it cuts the pipeline, although not elsewhere. The bank is well developed to the south of the easement, however it peters out to the north and could not be traced beyond the easement.	
Significance Local	Condition Good
Survival Good	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_109-112, 114, 115	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 14/4/16

PRN 61711	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60814 59478	
Site Name Hut Platform	Period Medieval/Post medieval
	
Summary Description Rectilinear platform lined with stones	
Description A sub-rectangular platform, partly dug into the hillside and partly built-up by 0.38m at the western end of the feature. The platform is 6.47 x 2.64 m in size and is marked by a series of large boulders defining the edge of the feature.	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_099-102, 105	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 8/4/16

PRN 61712	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60765 59342 - SH 60794 59532	
Site Name Wandering wall	Period Unknown
	
Summary Description Wall	
Description The line of a wall or boundary marked by a line of natural boulders up to 1.2 m high running across the hillside. The alignment of this feature does not correspond with the current field boundaries and therefore probably pre-dates them.	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Moderate	Stability Slow deterioration
Photographs Dudodyn_087-092	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 8/4/16

PRN 61713	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60875 59500	
Site Name Peat Cutting 2	Period Post medieval
	
Summary Description Large shallow scoop	
Description A wide (7.5 m) shallow (less than 0.1m) trench up to 30 m long with a diffuse mound at its north western end. Probably related to peat cutting	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Good	Stability Stable
Photographs Dudodyn 097, 098	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 8/4/16

PRN 61714	NPRN
Grid Reference SH 60649 59161	
Site Name Slate Drain 3	Period Modern
	
Summary Description Slate lined drain	
Description Slate lined drain 0.31 m wide and 0.63 m deep buried to a depth of 0.21m. There is a collapsed section of this drain to the east of the easement suggesting this drain runs from field barn (PRN 61705)	
Significance Local	Condition Moderate
Survival Uncertain	Stability Uncertain
Photographs Dudodyn_116, 117	
Recorded by: I. Brooks	Date 21/4/16

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Location	Context Type	Feature	Relationships	Description
1	SH 60533 58995	Layer	PRN 61708	Above 2 and 4	Topsoil. Very wet, organic rich topsoil approximately 400 mm thick.
2	SH 60533 58995	Layer	PRN 61708	Below 1 Above 3 Within 4	Orange brown clay with server all patches of iron panning. Although this layer must be within the cut for a drain it is undisguisable from the surrounding subsoil
3	SH 60533 58995	Other	PRN 61708	Below 2 Within 4	Slate drain, originally 400 mm wide and 300 mm deep, approximately 600 mm below the ground surface. Constructed of slate slabs, although slightly collapsed this feature is still running water
4	SH 60533 58995	Cut	PRN 61708	Below 1 Contains 2, 3,	Cut for the drain, Unknown size, but must be at least 900 mm deep and 400 mm wide
5	SH 60543 59002	Other	PRN 61709	Below 1	Slate drain running into drain, context 3
6	SH 60921 59513	Layer	PRN 61710	Cut by Wall PRN 61694 Above 7, 8, 10 Part of 12	Humid rich topsoil up to 100 mm thick
7	SH 60921 59513	Layer	PRN 61710	Below 6 Above 8 Part of 12	Mottled yellowish brown clay with the occasional small (up to 20 mm) sub-angular stone. This layer would appear to be an upper layer of a linear bank (Context 12), possibly a second phase with the dumping of soil from the ditch (Context 11) on the bank.
8	SH 60921 59513	Layer	PRN 61710	Below 7 Above 9 Part of 12	Mid brown clayey loam with many mottles of pale yellowish orange clay. There is a single large stone on the north eastern side of the layer which may be part of a stone fronting to the bank.
9	SH 60921 59513	Layer	PRN 61710	Below 8 Cut by 11 Part of 12	[Old Ground Surface]. A thin layer (less than 50 mm) of very dark brown humid rich soil.
10	SH 60921 59513	Fill	PRN 61710	Below 6 Within 11	Mottled yellowish brown clayey loam with some areas of iron panning. In places the layer is gritty with the occasional small (less than 20 mm) rounded stones. [Fill of ditch 11].

Context	Location	Context Type	Feature	Relationships	Description
11	SH 60921 59513	Ditch	PRN 61710	Below 6 Contains 10	Large ditch to the north east of the linear bank (Context 12). 4.0 m wide and at least 1.0 m deep with steeply sloping sides
12	SH 60921 59513	Upstanding feature	PRN 61710	Below PRN 61694 Contains 6, 7, 8, 9	Remains of a linear bank, 2.85 m wide and surviving to a height of 0.5 m. The bank has a large ditch (Context 11) on its north eastern side and is below Wall 5 where it cuts the pipeline, although not elsewhere.
13	SH 60649 59161	Layer	PRN 61714	Above 14, 15	Topsoil. Dark grey/brown humic rich loam up to 0.21 m thick
14	SH 60649 59161	Other	PRN 61714	Below 13 Within 15	Slate lined drain 0.31 m wide and 0.63 m deep buried to a depth of 0.21m. There is a collapsed section of this drain to the east of the easement suggesting this drain runs from field barn (PRN 61705)
15	SH 60649 59161	Cut	PRN 61714	Below 13 Contains 14	Cut for slate drain, rectangular cross section trench up to 0.4 m wide and 0.65 m deep

Appendix 3: Photographic Index

Frame	Scale	Direction (Looking)	Subject
001	1 m	NW	Footpath PRN 61687 at SH 60679 59356
002	1 m	E	Footpath PRN 61687 at SH 60755 59549
003	1 m	S	Gateway in wall PRN 61694 at SH 60925 59562
004	1 m	NNE	Bridge PRN 61706
005	1 m	E	Bridge PRN 61706
006	1 m	S	Gateway PRN 61707
007	none	NNE	Wall PRN 61687
008	1 m	NNE	Wall PRN 61688
009	1 m	NW	Wall PRN 61689
010	1 m	N	Peat stack within PRN 61690 at SH 61255 59943
011	1 m	SW	Peat stack within PRN 61690 at SH 61249 59921
012	1 m	SW	Earthen bank PRN 61691
013	1 m	W	Wall PRN 61692
014	1 m	NW	Sheepfold PRN 61693
015	1 m	ENE	Blocked opening in wall PRN 61694 at SH 60922 59524
016	1 m	ENE	Wall PRN 61694
017	none	NE	General view up the valley
018	none	SW	General view down the valley
019	none	SW	General view of Fron
020	none	SW	General view of Fron
021	none	SW	General view of Fron
022	1 m	N	Track PRN 61704 alongside the field barn PRN 61705
023	1 m	NE	Gate through wall PRN 61695 adjacent to the field barn PRN 61705
024	1 m	SE	Field barn PRN 61705
025	1 m	SW	Wall PRN 61695
026	1 m	SW	Wall PRN 61696
027	1 m	E	Wall PRN 61697
028	1 m	NE	Wall PRN 61698
029	1 m	SE	Wall linking to PRN 61698
030	1 m	SW	Collapsed culvert/drain PRN 61699
031	1 m	SW	Wall PRN 61700
032	1 m	S	Walls PRN 61700 and PRN 61701
033	1 m	SSW	Track alongside Wall PRN 61701
034	1 m	SSW	Wall PRN 61702
035	1 m	E	Slate fence PRN 61703
036	1 m	WSW	Partly collapsed drain at SH 60469 58954, probably extension of PRN 61708
037	1 m	NE	Corner of platform for the barn at Fron
038	1 m	NW	The barn at Fron
039	1 m	N	Wall PRN 61700
040	1 m	NW	Section through wall PRN 61700
041	1 m	NW	Section through wall PRN 61700
042	Machine	SSW	Stripped area in lower field

Frame	Scale	Direction (Looking)	Subject
043	none	NNE	Stripped area north of PRN 61700
044	none	NW	General view towards the tips of Llanberis Quarry
045	0.5 m	SE	Drain PRN 61708
046	1 m	SE	Section through wall PRN 61698
047	1 m	NE	Wall PRN 61697
048	1 m	NE	Wall PRN 61697
049	1 m	NE	Wall PRN 61697
050	1 m	E	Upright stone used as a gate post in the corner of field with wall PRN 61697 at SH 69614 59070
051	1 m	E	Upright stone used as a gate post in the corner of field with wall PRN 61697 at SH 69614 59070
052	1 m	NE	Upright stone used as a gate post in the corner of field with wall PRN 61697 at SH 69614 59070. Showing blocked gateway
053	Machine	SW	Stripped area south of PRN 61697
054	Machine	SW	Stripped area south of PRN 61697
055	1 m	SW	Wall PRN 61697 showing possible blocking
056	none	down	Boot found in wall PRN 61697
057	none	down	Boot found in wall PRN 61697
058	1 m	NE	Section through wall PRN 61697
059	1 m	N	Differential ground levels either side of PRN 61697
060	1 m	SE	Junction between slate lined drains PRN 61708 and PRN 61709
061	1 m	SE	Slate lined drain PRN 61708
062	1 m	SE	Slate lined drain PRN 61708
063	1 m	NE	Slate lined drain PRN 61709
064	1 m	NE	Slate lined drain PRN 61709
065	1 m	NE	Slate lined drain PRN 61709
066	1 m	SSE	Field barn PRN 61705
067	1 m		Roofing slates alongside PRN 61705
068	1 m	E	Field barn PRN 61705
069	1 m	E	Field barn PRN 61705
070	1 m	N	Inside field barn PRN 61705
071	1 m	S	Inside field barn PRN 61705
072	1 m	SE	Field barn PRN 61705
073	1 m	SE	Field barn PRN 61705
074	1 m	NW	Peat deposits south of PRN 61695
075	1 m	NW	Peat deposits south of PRN 61695
076	1 m	E	Collapsed section of drain PRN 61714
077	1 m	E	Collapsed section of drain PRN 61714
078	1 m	E	Collapsed section of drain PRN 61714
079	1 m	E	Section through wall PRN 61695
080	1 m	E	Section through wall PRN 61695
081	1 m	S	Possible blocking in wall PRN 61695
082	1 m	N	Footpath PRN 61704 at SH 60672 59199
083	none	SW	Zig zag section of footpath PRN 61704

Frame	Scale	Direction (Looking)	Subject
084	none	NW	Zig zag section of footpath PRN 61704
085	none	SW	View back towards Fron from the zig zag path PRN 61704
086	machine	W	General shot of digging running track up the steepest part of the route
087	1 m	S	Wandering wall PRN 61712
088	1 m	S	Wandering wall PRN 61712
089	1 m	S	Wandering wall PRN 61712
090	1 m	S	Wandering wall PRN 61712
091	1 m	W	Wandering wall PRN 61712
092	1 m	S	Wandering wall PRN 61712
093	1 m	E	Natural boulders on the running track at SH 60769 59445
094	1 m	E	Natural boulders on the running track at SH 60769 59445
095	machine	S	Digging running track at SH 60769 59445
096	none	N	General view of landscape from SH 60769 59445
097	1 m	N	Peat cutting PRN 61713
098	1 m	N	Peat cutting PRN 61713
099	1 m	NW	House platform PRN 61711
100	1 m	NW	House platform PRN 61711
101	1 m	NW	House platform PRN 61711
102	1 m	SE	House platform PRN 61711
103	none	S	Possible quarry at SH 60785 59456
104	machine	S	Digging running track at SH 60769 59445
105	None	SE	Hazard tape defining house platform PRN 61711
106	1 m	S	Section through wall PRN 61694
107	1 m	S	Section through wall PRN 61694
108	1 m	S	Area of thicker peaty soil south of wall PRN 61694
109	1 m	S	Section through earthen bank PRN 61710
110	1 m	S	Section through earthen bank PRN 61710
111	1 m	S	Section through earthen bank PRN 61710
112	1 m	S	Section through earthen bank PRN 61710
113	1 m	S	Section though possible peat cutting PRN 61713
114	1 m	SE	Section through earthen bank PRN 61710
115	1 m	E	Section through earthen bank PRN 61710
116	1 m	E	Slate lined drain PRN 61714
117	1 m	E	Slate lined drain PRN 61714
118			General view of laying the pipe
119		W	Initial cut near PRN 61693
120	1 m	E	Section through wall PRN 61694
121	none	E	Section through wall PRN 61694
122	1 m	E	Section through wall PRN 61694
123	1 m	W	Section of peat at SH 61330 60074
124	none	NE	Inlet area before construction
125	None	SW	Moving the pipe

Frame	Scale	Direction (Looking)	Subject
126	none	SW	The joint between the metal and plastic pipes