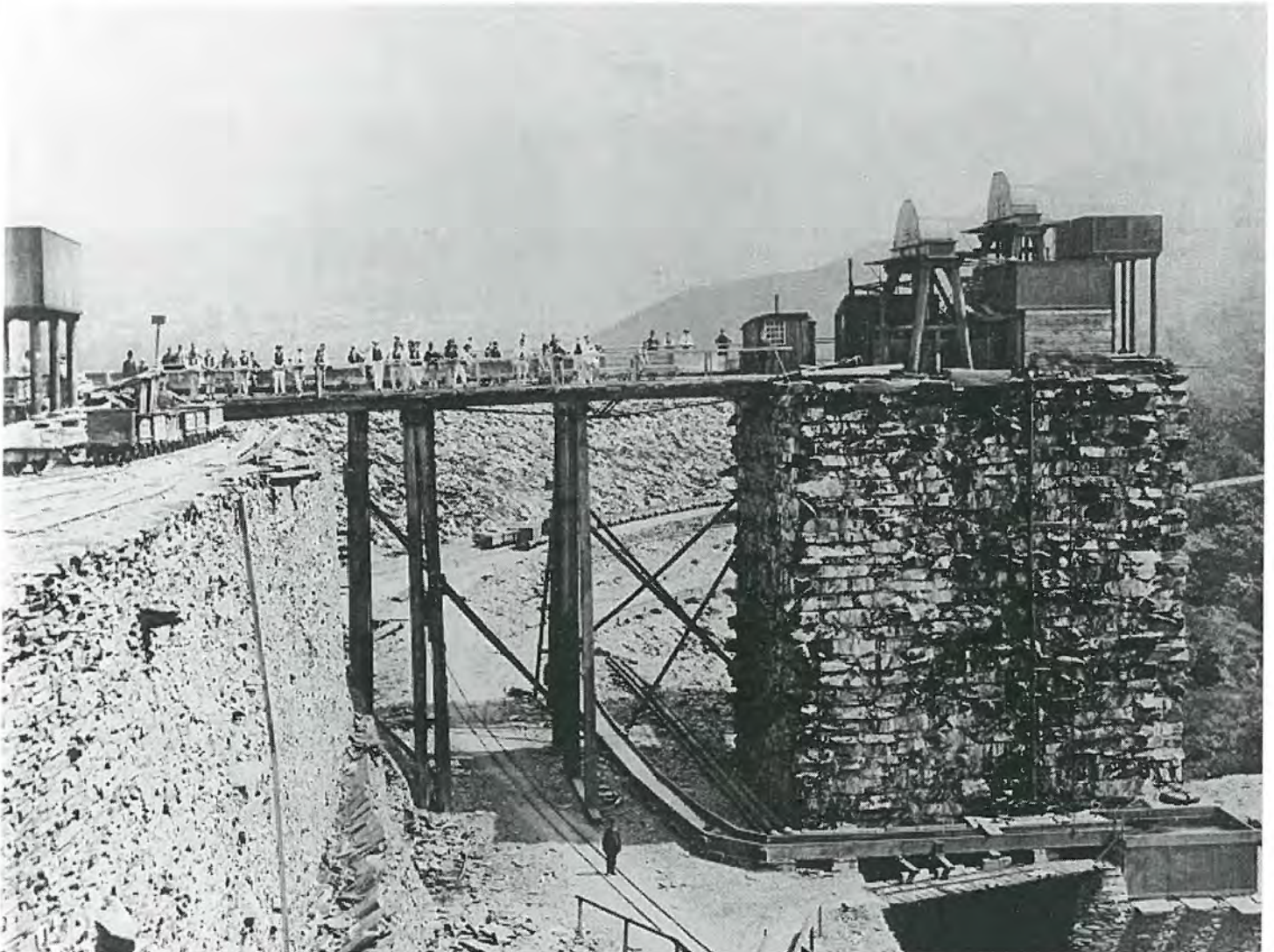

Historic landscape characterisation – Ardal Arfon



GAT Project G1584

Report no. 351

March 2000

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

Ymson Yngylch Amser

(Ar y gaer uwch Ffynnon Gegin Arthur)

Hon ydyw'r afon, ond nid hwn yw'r dwr
A foddodd Ddafydd Ddu. Mae pont yn awr
Lle'r oedd y rhyd a daflodd yr hen wr
I'r ffrydlif fach a thragwyddoldeb mawr.
Ym a bu Arthur, yma bu Arthur dro,
Yn torri syched hafddydd ar ryw rawd;
Ac odid na ddaeth Gwydion gheibio ar ffo:
Ni ddaw ddim eto, na Gilfaethwy'i frawd.
Rhyfedd yw ffyrdd a ddisgyn ac i ddyn sydd wêr, -
Y chwrligwgan hon a bair na chwymp
Oraens y lleuad a grawnsypiau'r sêr,
Ow! Fory-a-ddilyn-Heddiw-a-ddilyn-Ddoe;
Pa hyd y pery echelydd chwil y sioe?

R. William Parry

Front cover:

Penrhyn Quarry, 1896

© Archifdy Gwynedd

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FIGURES

Map showing extent of study area and character areas

Maps of character areas face the text

Photographs of character areas follow the descriptive text of each area

APPENDIX I

Extracts from the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

Dinorwig HLW (Gw) 6
Dyffryn Ogwen HLW (Gw) 10
North Arllechwedd HLW (Gw) 12

APPENDIX II (bound separately)

GIS-related *proformae*

Part A General information

1 Preface

- 1.1 Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have contrived to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual "sense of place" and well-being. The diversity and imprint of human activity on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and the abbeys on the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past: it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism and so on, processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.
- 1.2 Recognising and raising awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the landscape has been the central theme and message of the non-statutory, Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales, the first part of which, covering thirty-six "outstanding" landscapes, was published in January 1998. This is being compiled as a joint initiative between Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working in collaboration with the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Welsh unitary authorities.
- 1.3 The Historic Landscapes Register provides a first step, national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. The next step, so essential to the process of informing the way in which aspects of the historic landscape may be managed, is to make available more detailed information about the character of this landscape at a more local level. This is achieved through a process known as historic landscape characterisation which has been developed in Wales jointly by Cadw, the CCW and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This involves the identification of geographically definable and mappable areas of historic character, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historic features and the main types of historic land use patterns or historic "themes" that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified along with recommendations for their positive management.
- 1.4 This report is one in a series of landscape characterisation exercises being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. These studies will initially concentrate on those areas identified on the Historic Landscapes Register, although it is accepted that the whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be, in one way or another, historic. Information is being prepared in a form which is compatible to the CCW's landscape assessment and decision making methodology, known as LANDMAP. It will be made available to a wide range of organisations and will feed into various initiatives to protect and manage the Welsh countryside, most notably the Tir Gofal agri-environment scheme. It is also seen as making a particularly important contribution to raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness.
- 1.5 The Historic Landscapes Register and these characterisation exercises fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

1 Rhagair

- 1.1 Mae'r grymoedd naturiol a'r gweithgaredd dynol a fu'n gweithredu ar y cyd dros y chwe mil o flynyddoedd diwethaf wedi cyfrannu at y broses o gynhyrchu tirwedd o harddwch ac amrywiaeth hynod yng Ngymru, ased cenedlaethol sy'n hanfodol i ni o ran ein hunaniaeth genedlaethol a hefyd o ran ein lles a'n 'hymdeimlad o berthyn i le' unigol. Gellir gweld ymhobman yr amrywiaeth a'r olion a adawyd ar y tirwedd gan weithgaredd dynol, o henebion cerrig enigmatig y cyfnod cynhanesyddol a chestyll ac abatai gwych y cyfnod canoloesol, i'r nodweddion eithaf cyffredin a nodweddiadol fel ffiniau caeau a all yn aml fod yn hen iawn. Ond nid dim ond golygyfeydd deniadol neu gofnod o'r gorffennol yn unig yw'r tirwedd; mae hefyd yn darparu lle i ni fyw, gweithio a chynnal ein hunain ynddo, drwy gyfrwng amaeth, coedwigaeth, twristiaeth ac ati, oll yn brosesau sy'n llunio, ac a fydd yn parhau i lunio'r tirwedd.
- 1.2 Bu cydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd a chyfoeth ffabrig hanesyddol y tirwedd yn thema ac yn neges ganolog y gofrestr anstatudol, *Cofrestr O Dirweddau O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Yng Nghymru*, y cyhoeddwyd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, sy'n cwmpasu trideg chwech o dirweddau 'eithriadol' ym mis Ionawr 1998. Caiff y Gofrestr ei llunio fel menter ar y cyd rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS) sy'n gweithio mewn cydweithrediad a phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac awdurdodau unedol Cymru.
- 1.3 *Y Gofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol* yw'r cam cyntaf, trosolwg cenedlaethol o gynnwys hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru. Y cam nesaf, mor hanfodol i'r broses o lywio'r modd y gellir rheoli agweddau ar y tirwedd cenedlaethol, yw trefnu bod gwybodaeth fwy manwl ar gael ynglyn a chymeriad y tirwedd hwn ar lefel fwy lleol. Cyflawnir hyn drwy broses a elwir yn nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol a ddatblygwyd yng Nghymru ar y cyd a Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru. Golyga hyn nodi ardaloedd o gymeriad hanesyddol y gellir eu diffinio a'u mapio'n ddaearyddol, yn ol yr hyn a benderfynir gan ystod a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archeolegol a hanesyddol sy'n goroesi a'r prif fathau o batrymau defnydd tir hanesyddol neu 'themau' hanesyddol sydd wedi llunio'r ardal. Nodir nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol yr ardal felly ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer eu rheoli'n gadarnhaol.
- 1.4 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un o gyfres o ymarferion nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol yr ymgwymerir ag ef gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Bydd yr astudiaethau hyn yn canolbwyntio yn y lle cyntaf ar yr ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd yn y *Gofrestr O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol*, er y caiff ei dderbyn bod modd disgrifio tirwedd Cymru gyfan, mewn un ffordd neu'r llall, fel un hanesyddol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf sy'n cydweddu a methodoleg asesu tirweddau a gwneud penderfyniadau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sef *LANDMAP*. Bydd ar gael i ystod eang o sefydliadau a chaiff ei fwydo i fentrau amrywiol er mwyn diogelu a rheoli cefn gwlad Cymru, yn bennaf y cynllun agri-amgylcheddol sef, *Tir Gofal*. Caiff ei weld hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad arbennig o bwysig i'r broses o godi ymwybyddiaeth a dwyshau'r ymdeimlad o arbenigrwydd lleol.
- 1.5 Cydnabydda'r *Gofrestr O Dirweddau O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol* a'r ymarferion nodweddiad hyn yn llawn natur ddeinamig y tirwedd sy'n parhau i esblygu. Hyrwyddant y farn mai nid trwy rwystro newid neu ffosileiddio'r tirwedd y mae diogelu treftadaeth y gorffennol yn y tirwedd, ond yn hytrach drwy lywio'r broses o newid, gan greu tirweddau'r dyfodol heb o anghenraid aberthu tirweddau gorau'r gorffennol.

2 Background and acknowledgements

2.1 The study area

- 2.1.1 Dyffryn Ogwen (HLW(Gw)10) and Dinorwig (HLW(Gw)6) have been identified on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* by Cadw, CCW and ICOMOS (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, 1995, pp 89 and 107). They contain important and well-preserved evidence of land-use and settlement from the prehistoric period onwards, which contribute significantly to the present character and appearance of the landscape, a portion of which lies within Snowdonia National Park.
- 2.1.2 The study area is situated in the county of Gwynedd, and the historic county of Caernarfonshire. It includes the coastal plain stretching from approximately Abergwyngregyn in the east to Llanfair-is-gaer in the west, and from the coast (including the Menai Strait) up to the ridges of the Carneddau (including Drum and Carnedd Llywelyn), the Glyders (including Glyder Fach) and Snowdon itself. The south-western extent of the area is defined by the ridge running from Snowdon down to Waunfawr, with the line continuing across the plateau to Plas Menai.
- 2.1.3 The major settlements in the study area are the towns of Bangor, Bethesda, Llanberis, Llanrug and Penmaenmawr. There are significant tracts of high mountain wilderness.

2.2 Acknowledgements

- 2.2.1 The authors are grateful to a number of people for their contributions to this project. Colleagues within and outside the Trust offered helpful advice throughout, especially those involved in the informal 'characterisation working party' comprising the WATs, Cadw and CCW. Kate Geary provided the SMR data in a number of formats; and Margaret Mason proof-read the final draft report and made suggestions in discussions throughout. The work was carried out, and the report compiled, by David Gwyn and David Thompson.

2.3.1 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this report.

CRO	Caernarfon Record Office
GAT	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
HLC	historic landscape characterisation
LNWR	London & North Western Railway
NLW	National Library of Wales
<i>TCHS</i>	<i>Transactions of the Caernarvonshire Historical Society</i>
<i>THSC</i>	<i>Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion</i>
UWB	University of Wales, Bangor

3 Evolving historic characterisation methodology

- 3.1 Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.
- 3.2 The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of these ideas.
- 3.3 Characterisation is defined as *the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive*, and is rapidly emerging as a sound basis for describing, understanding and managing the environment. It is the great depth of human activity which underpins much of that which we feel is important about locality and landscape, and helps give an area its local distinctiveness. Historic landscape characterisation sets out to establish the historic depth within the modern landscape by identifying its principal historic components.
- 3.4 The term 'historic character' is generally preferred to 'historic landscape', as it is now accepted that all landscape is historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.
- 3.5 At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical character of landscape, but recent work in Wales has suggested that a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes which may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms might include field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, date *etc.*), settlement patterns (whether scattered or nucleated, date of origin *etc.*); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th and 19th century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.
- 3.6 The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to character areas. The concept of 'character areas' differs somewhat from comparable current studies in England, such as the Cotswold AONB, which are based on Historic Landscape Types where *the predominant form of the present landscape [which] is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape*.
- 3.7 The process of characterisation can be briefly summarised as -
- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| (one or several) components | → | dominant patterns |
| (one or more) dominant patterns | → | coherent character |
| coherent character (with definable limits) | → | character area |
| (several) character areas | → | local landscape |
- 3.8 Characterisation is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. In order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of 'landscape tangibles'. It is essential, therefore, that the process identifies key historic landscape characteristics which are features and/or patterns that can actually be managed, and that the success of this management can be measured for monitoring purposes.
- 3.9 The reports now emerging from characterisation work contain a number of elements. The first part of the report contains general information concerning the background to the project, the methodology employed, a glossary of terms and general management issues. The second part contains information relating to the specific area under study, including (a) a general historical

introduction to the area divided thematically; (b) a description of each character area split into three parts (an historical background, key historic landscape characteristics and conservation and management priorities – accompanied by a map of the area and an illustration); and a select bibliography.

4 GIS-related *proformae*

4.1 The form

- 4.1.1 This section contains instructions on filling in the GIS-linked recording forms created as part of the project (see appendix II). The form consists mainly of 'tick boxes' compatible with a table to be created (for example) in Mapinfo, and has now been standardised across Wales. This information is intended to be linked to GIS tables used by *LANDMAP*, and the form contains a number of fields which can be cross-reference to any subsequent *LANDMAP* exercises.
- 4.1.2 The form is loosely divided into three parts – the first identifies the study area by name, number, project and location, and contains general information; the second is a list of historic landscape 'themes' which is intended to act both as a check-list and to ensure systematic recording of all character areas (which can be transferred to database) to a certain level (the current list of themes is included in section 6 below); and the third relates to management issues.
- 4.1.3 The forms compiled during this study are included in appendix II which has been bound separately.

PROJECT NO

This simply records the individual project number each Trust assigns to the particular project (e.g. G1584).

AREA

This is the name of the area as used in the project: this will usually be based on a geographical, historical or cultural association.

HLCA NO.

This is simply a consecutive number (beginning at 1) assigned to areas within the project. These will be allocated PRNs when they are taken into the SMR following the completion of the project.

HLCA NAME

As above, a historic, cultural or simple geographic name is preferred (e.g. Creuddyn), otherwise a more general topographical description (e.g. rolling meadow) might be more appropriate.

LOCATION

A six figure central grid reference should be sufficient.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTER

This should be succinct, preferably fewer than c. twenty words (e.g. for Llandudno *Outstanding example of planned 19th century seaside resort*). This is intended as *aide-memoire* for writing the report.

GENERAL HISTORIC INTEREST

This is simply a summary of the information contained below in the individual themes to sum up the principal historical interest in the area.

THEMES

Boxes within each theme should be ticked where that element exists as a significant factor at landscape scale within an area. The ticked boxes will form the basis of the free-text description in the report: this description should refer to as many of the ticked boxes as is thought appropriate, and supply supporting information. An up-to-date list of themes is included below.

PRINCIPAL CURRENT LAND USES

This field summarises the broad principal land uses within the area in an attempt to try to identify which future management mechanisms (*e.g.* AWAES for agriculture, UDPs for residential/urban areas) might be relevant to managing the area.

RECORDED BY/ DATE

Name and date of compiler following standard practice.

KEY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

This should be a simple list of the principal components within the area (for example - parkland, gentry houses, substantial farmsteads, limestone walls) which make it distinctive.

CONSERVATION PRIORITIES & MANAGEMENT

This summarises the key historic landscape components which underlie (and are essential to) the character of the area and therefore need to be managed if the historic character of the area is to be maintained. This can be a summary of the relevant part of the main area entry in the report.

5 Current themes in historic landscape characterisation

SUBSISTENCE

AGRICULTURE (Field pattern)

- Unenclosed/open
- Evolved/irregular
- Regular (small)
- Regular (medium)
- Regular (large)
- Large enclosures
- Med. strips
- R+F
- Estate owned and improved
- Varied
- C20th post-war
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

AGRICULTURE (Field boundary)

- Dry-stone wall
- Stone-faced bank
- Stone-faced bank with hedge
- Hedge
- Distinctive hedgerow trees
- Earth bank
- Dyke
- Ditches
- Mortared walls
- Slate pillars
- Pale
- Sheepfolds
- Post+wire fence
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

FORESTRY

- Ancient woodland
- Other broadleaf woodland
- Plantation
- C20Forestry
- Scrub/unmanaged
- Coppice
- Charcoal burning
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

+ supporting information (date, historical associations, archaeological data *etc.*)

ARCHAEOLOGY

RELICT

- Prehistoric settlement/fields
- Medieval settlement/fields
- Prehistoric ritual
- Post-medieval settlement/fields
- Turbary
- Other
- Scattered
- Not present/Unknown

INDUSTRIAL

- Quarrying
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Mill
- Brewery
- Metal processing
- Other processing
- Craft/cottage
- Rural industry
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

BURIED

- Cropmark/parchmark
- Urban deposits
- Find scatters
- Palaeoenvironmental evidence
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

MILITARY

- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Early medieval
- Anglo-Norman
- Edwardian
- Welsh
- Tudor
- Civil War
- C19th
- WWI
- WWII
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

+ supporting information (date, historical associations, archaeological data *etc.*)

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

- Loosely dispersed scatter
- Dense scatter
- Clustered
- Ribbon
- Nucleated – planned
- Nucleated – organic
- Business/commercial
- Other
- Not present/Unknown
- Specify date (if relevant)

BUILDING TYPE

- Farmhouse
- Cottage
- Terraced housing
- Shops
- Place of worship
- Processing
- Distinctive vernacular style (specify in character summary)
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

PRINCIPAL BUILDING MATERIAL

- Stone – random
- Stone – coursed
- Clay/earth
- Wood
- Brick
- Concrete
- Other

PRINCIPAL ROOFING MATERIAL

- Slate
- Tile
- Thatch
- Stone tile
- Concrete tile
- Metal
- Other

ORNAMENTAL / LEISURE

- Deer park
- Parkland/garden
- Garden/park (C20)
- Tourism
- Sports facilities
- Hunting estate
- Other leisure

ECCLESIASTICAL

- Cemetery (medieval)
- Cemetery (modern)
- Church (medieval)
- Church (post medieval)
- Monastic
- Chapel (nonconformist)
- Other

+ supporting information (date, historical associations, archaeological data *etc.*)

INFRASTRUCTURE

COASTAL/MARITIME

- Sea defences
- Intertidal features
- Harbour/fishing
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

COMMUNICATION

- Footpaths
- Tracks
- Lanes-winding
- Lanes-straight
- Turnpike
- Major road
- Ports/docks
- Airfields
- Bridges
- Communications towers
- Public rail
- Industrial rail
- Other rail
- Canal
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

RESOURCES

- Power generation
- Power distribution
- Water supply
- Peat cutting
- Other
- Not present/Unknown

+ supporting information (date, historical associations, archaeological data *etc.*)

OTHER

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

Place-name
Artistic
Folklore/legend
Events
Literary
Persons
Other
Not present/Unknown

+ supporting information (date, historical associations, archaeological data *etc.*)

6 Managing historic character

6.1 Rural land-use change

- 6.1.1 There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural intensification and the maximisation of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological sites and palimpsest landscapes.
- 6.1.2 Currently, due to agricultural over-production and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The recently-introduced all-Wales Tir Gofal scheme includes provision for the conservation of certain habitats as well as for the protection and enhancement of stone walls and boundaries, as well as site and features of archaeological and historic landscape interest.
- 6.1.3 However, of the estimated 27,000 farms in Wales, only c. 600 farms per year are currently entering into such agreements, which leaves the vast majority outside any formal management scheme, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challenge therefore is to identify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration both within the scheme and without it.
- 6.1.4 Three of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that (a) it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; (b) by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies; and (c) it sets the management of individual features within their local landscape context, allowing emphasis to be placed on those features which best define local landscape character. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multi-purpose management.
- 6.1.5 Characterisation is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (*i.e.* important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

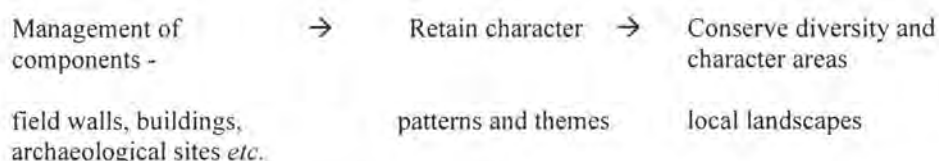
6.2 General considerations

- 6.2.1 Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.
- 6.2.2 One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.
- 6.2.3 Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape,

which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

6.2.4 This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme or park or whatever, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.

6.2.5 By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area -



6.2.6 A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored: it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing: it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring: it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

6.2.7 Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

6.3 Mechanisms - general

6.3.1 It is envisaged that characterisation has many potential applications to management including -

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level);
- targeting resources within grant-aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way;
- developing policies for unitary development plans;
- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, wind-farms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development;
- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust;
- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the new Tir Gofal scheme;
- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes *etc.*;
- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others;

- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies.

6.4 Mechanisms - specific

- 6.4.1 *Tir Gofal* is open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing 'codes of good environmental practice', one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a 'whole farm' scheme, it allows archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterisation is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.
- 6.4.2 *Unitary Development Plans* address 'land use' issues and the UDP for Gwynedd is currently being compiled by Cyngor Gwynedd, taking into account the previous *LANDMAP* initiative which has just been completed.
- 6.4.3 *Countryside strategies* are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, of implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by CCW.

Local authorities have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

Many local authorities have a countryside warden service which would benefit from characterisation information.

- 6.4.4 *Local Agenda 21 programme* At Rio, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safeguarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment. At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable. We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today's landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as

scheduling). However, it is the sum total of archaeological features not individual sites which give landscape its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create 'local distinctiveness'. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound information needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterisation work of the kind being carried out by the Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

- 6.4.5 **Biodiversity Action Plans** Cyngor Gwynedd is currently preparing a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Gwynedd: this will to a large extent be informed by the *LANDMAP* exercise recently carried out, which means that historic environment information is available. In addition, the Trust is communicating with the person responsible for the LBAP.

LBAPs are a means by which Local Government Authorities can implement the biodiversity recommendations established after the Rio Summit. They achieve this by building up local partnerships and taking account of both national and local biodiversity priorities to develop strategies for the conservation of species and habitats of local significance. As we are still at the early stages of our involvement, more information will be forthcoming at a later date, but it is already obvious that the type of general information coming from characterisation projects will be able to feed into such plans.

At a general level, archaeology is of relevance to LBAPs because it raises awareness of the historical origins of the contemporary environment. There are no purely 'natural' environments in Britain; the landscape is the product of millennia of human activity. Our knowledge of the changing relationship between people and their environment through history allows us to understand the land-use activities which have led to the creation of contemporary landscapes, and comment from an informed historical perspective on those practices which could be encouraged in order to protect and conserve particular landscapes and ecosystems.

- 6.4.6 **Access** is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, a bill is due to go before Parliament aimed at providing greater access to open areas of the countryside. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within these areas, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterisation can identify these areas (*i.e.* where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterisation also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

- 6.4.7 **Tourism** The Wales Tourist Board (WTB) has the strategic responsibility for encouraging people to visit Wales and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterisation has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

- 6.4.8 **Management agreements** In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1998) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

- 6.4.9 **Other local authority programmes** Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterisation projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape

characterisation data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

- 6.4.10 **Forestry Commission** Information from characterisation projects will be invaluable in contributing to new national and regional indicative forestry strategies, indicating where new proposals for planting are likely to be acceptable (or unacceptable) from an historic environment perspective. On a day to day basis, it can provide information at a landscape level which can inform proposals for new planting. It will be particularly useful when considering proposals under any of the challenge schemes.
- 6.4.11 **Environment Agency** is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterisation can provide.
- 6.4.12 **Other bodies** Historic landscape characterisation information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, North Wales Wildlife Trust, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterisation, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterisation cannot be emphasised too strongly.

7 Glossary of keywords and expressions

7.1 Definitions

Character

the overall impression created by an area of landscape which is susceptible to being described

Characterisation

the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area of landscape distinctive

Character area

is where component elements form dominant patterns to allow the definition of an area which can be clearly described: historic character areas are either

a) areas which embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or theme, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction: or

b) areas which show organisation of space either during one particular period or through time. This may be visible in the arrangement of fields or siting of settlements; or a pattern of land-use which represents traditional practices unique to a community; or in the sheer density of remains relating to either a single theme/period or succession of periods/themes; or contain buildings etc distinctive in style, design or method of construction; or a transportation system reflecting an important innovation in engineering, etc:

Coherent character

where the components and patterns across an area of landscape are consistent, coherent character can be defined which can lead to character areas

Component

the most basic building blocks of the historic landscape, including walls, farms, cottages, archaeological monuments *etc.*, which, when combined, form dominant patterns.

Dominant patterns

patterns formed by components such as field walls which are visually dominant in an area: the spread of a single dominant pattern, or the co-incidence of two or more, leads to coherent character.

Element

another word for component (preferred)

Evaluation

The process of attaching value (no-monetary) to a particular area of landscape, usually by reference to an agreed set of criteria in the context of the assessment

Feature

another word for component (preferred)

Historic landscape

the physical remains in the current landscape of the evidence for past human exploitation of the environment over time

Relict

historic landscape components which are no longer 'in-use' are described as relict for management purposes.

7.2 Process of characterisation

This can be briefly summarised as -

(several) components → dominant patterns

(one or more) dominant patterns → coherent character

coherent character (with definable limits) → character area

(several) character areas → local landscape

7.3 Levels at work

<i>level</i>	<i>action</i>
landscape	strategic policies, overviews (national)
character areas	management policies - LANDMAP, UDPs, countryside strategies (regional)
<i>(coherent character</i>	<i>stage of characterisation (general management guidelines))</i>
<i>patterns/groupings</i>	characterisation is undertaken at this level (local)
components	define what's important/typical & manage landscape components (site specific)

7.4 Useful descriptive terms

presence

conspicuous, evident, missing

scale

open, exposed, enclosed, secluded, confined, intimate, small scale, medium scale, large scale

diversity

uniform, simple, diverse, complex

unity

unified, ordered, interrupted, fragmented, chaotic, rambling, structured, organic

balance

harmonious, balanced, discordant, chaotic

enclosure

confined, enclosed, open, exposed

texture

smooth, textured, rough, very rough

colour

monochrome, muted, colourful, garish

movement

remote, vacant, peaceful, active

form

straight, angular, curved, sinuous

stimulus

boring, bland, interesting, invigorating

other

palimpsest, aesthetic value, visual amenity, educational potential, sense of place, distinctive character, common character, historically complex, domesticated character, essentially wild

Part B Ardal Arfon specific information

8 Historical processes and background

8.1 Agriculture

There is evidence for prehistoric settlement and associated field systems in the marginal parts of the area, most notably in the area above Bethesda/Llanllechid, and around the hill slopes towards Aber and beyond (areas 37, 38 and 39). These comprise stone-built walls, usually circular or irregular in pattern and often of orthostatic construction. There are particularly good examples on the unenclosed, eastern slopes of Moel Faban (area 36 - SH635680), where the prehistoric layout has not been overlain by later walls. On the opposite slopes, there is a very extensive area of relict settlement and associated lynchets preserved within improved fields and a more-recent field system. A further (isolated) system is to be found on the northern side of Afon Caseg (area 36 - SH658670), which has been partially re-used as a major sheepfold complex. All of these areas are scheduled, although unfortunately none have been surveyed or recorded in any detail.

The only recent excavations carried out in the area were of a prehistoric hut circle settlement, in advance of the Felinheli by-pass. Here it was clearly demonstrated that the modern field wall (still in use) had its origins in a wall which was actually attached to the hut circle wall, itself of 3rd - 1st century BC date.

It is possible to detect prehistoric origins in some of the enclosed fields at lower altitudes, again distinguished by the characteristic curvilinear shape of the boundaries, many of which appear to radiate out from circular hilltop enclosures. There are examples around Caer (area 25 - SH548645), Bronydd (also area 25 - SH580651) and probably Prysgol (area 47 - SH515616).

There are no areas of recognisable former quillies visible, and indeed none are shown on the relevant tithe maps, even around the farms and houses which preserve the medieval township names (such as Prysgol, Rug, Cororion and Botondreg - but see below).

The earliest estate maps which show parts of the study area are those of the Penrhyn estate carried out in 1768, shortly after Richard Pennant had acquired the moiety.¹ These show a landscape shortly about to change in the hands of an improving landlord; comparison with the estate maps of 1840-1841, which record a network of farms and other holdings largely recognisable in the present landscape,² shows just how drastic these changes were. The pattern of tiny, irregular fields which is particularly marked around Penrhyn and Llandygái church and in Cororion in the eighteenth century, has been replaced by an emparked demesne and by much larger, more regularly laid-out, holdings. Only in a few instances do the eighteenth century field boundaries survive, with more recent sub-divisions evident in many places.

These and other maps also show how the Penrhyn estate set about the enclosure of the mountain wastes in Llanllechid and Llandygái parishes. This was the source of a long-running controversy which was to come to a head at the end of the nineteenth century, and prove to be one of the defining moments of Welsh history.³ Maps of the eighteenth century show *ffriddoedd* in Llandygái parish on the lower slopes of the Ogwen valley, which later became part of estate farms, but the upland wastes of Moel y Ci are completely unenclosed. However, by 1796, Penrhyn Quarry had already broken through the mountain wall and was being worked on the common, and the estate was soon claiming this entire area as its own. In the Napoleonic period, the Penrhyn estate was encouraging quarrymen to grow potatoes on Mynydd Llandygái, where later a distinctive pattern of estate dwellings was to be established.⁴

The pattern of change on the Vaynol estate was equally profound but took a different form. The earliest maps are the surveys carried out in 1777, which enable a partial reconstruction of the

¹ UWB Penrhyn S2202-10.

² UWB Penrhyn S2212-5.

³ In addition to the maps noted above, see B1794 (a map of the vill of Cororion, showing 'the probable position of the ancient Gavels', in what may be the hand of Samuel Wyatt), B1795 (a map of the parish of Llandygái in 1857, showing the various stages of the enclosure movement).

⁴ David M. Jones (Hanesydd), John Roberts (Pedr), *Traethodau ar Waen Gynfi* (Ebenezer, 1869), p. 17, Jeremy Lowe: *Welsh Industrial Worker's Housing 1775-1875* (Cardiff, 1989) pp. 62-63.

way in which agricultural practices on the estate developed. The estate surveys of 1869 show in some places very regular enclosures which may represent deliberate policy by the estate, elsewhere wandering walls which in some places represent pre-Modern settlement, and in others may be a consequence of squatter-encroachment on the wastes before the parliamentary enclosure of 1808, which benefited the Vaynol estate very considerably.⁵ The pattern of small-holdings established by the quarrymen on the commons was to some extent confirmed and continued by Thomas Assheton-Smith III in order to avoid creating nucleated communities of landless men.

8.2 Relict archaeology

There is a possible neolithic chambered tomb near Bryn (SH510655), but probably the oldest monuments in the study area are the summit cairns which give the Carneddau their name, taken to be bronze age in date.

Mention has already been made of the extensive prehistoric settlements and associated field systems covering large areas of the lower mountain slopes, around the edges of the unenclosed land, especially behind Bethesda, Llanllechid and towards Aber. Unfortunately, none of these has been examined in detail, but they are some of the most extensive and well-preserved remains in north Wales. Several similar settlement sites, usually hut groups but also sometimes single hut circles, exist within both marginal areas (for example on the north-west slopes of Moel Rhiwen, where there are also burnt mounds and presumed medieval hut platforms) as well as areas of improved fields (for example to the south and west of Penisa'r Waun). The only site excavated recently has already been mentioned (section 8.1 above).

The Arfon plateau is dominated by the extensive multi-vallate hillfort of Dinas Dinorwig (SH550653 - Dinorwig is also a medieval township name), and there are a number of smaller, stone-built 'forts' on other hills in the area, for example at Llanddeiniolen (SH551665), Caer (SH549649), Dicwm (500m south-east of Caer) and Tyn y Caeau (SH592673). The relationship between the forts (presumably prehistoric in date) and the hut group settlements has not been established, but the potential for future analysis is considerable. A large, unusual, lowland banked enclosure, known as Caerlan Tibot (SH506648), may be prehistoric or even early medieval in date, while another low lying, polygonal enclosure at Ty Mawr (SH555665) has a close parallel with Caer Leb on Anglesey.

The distribution of deserted rural settlement sites coincides largely with the relict prehistoric settlement remains, *i.e.* in marginal areas around the edges of the unenclosed mountain land, for example, behind Bethesda (SH635665), above Llanllechid (SH630665) and on the slopes of Moel Rhiwen (SH570645), although sites do occur in improved fields usually as isolated features (for example at Pont Rhythallt (SH545640)). Again, the precise date and nature of these sites has not been examined.

Recent aerial photography has begun to demonstrate the potential for discovering further relict sites within the improved landscapes of the Arfon plateau, and it would seem that there is still much to be found.

8.3 Settlement

8.3.1 Overview

The only urban settlement from before the Modern period is the city of Bangor, established as an ecclesiastical centre in the sixth century, but which had barely developed from its early Christian core by the time of Speed's map of 1610. Though always important as the seat of the Bishop and of the Dean and Chapter, Bangor only grew in other respects from the eighteenth century onwards, when an increasing number of inns bear witness to its importance as a posting centre. The development of the slate trade and the patronage of the Penrhyn family from the 1780s onwards assisted its prosperity, and in 1884 it became the seat of the new University College of North Wales. The sale of the Bishop's lands in 1899-1903 released land on the Bangor ridge for

⁵ CRO Vaynol 4194; see for instance fol. 15r and fol. 24r for regular enclosures of the early nineteenth century, 28r for an example of early enclosure.

building, and it was here that Hare's new university building was constructed in 1910, soon surrounded by an academic middle class suburb.

Much of Bangor consisted of slum properties owned by the Dean and Chapter, whose inhabitants depended on Church charities. Most of these were swept away in an ambitious programme of social housing in the inter-war period.

Though the church had been a major landowner within the area in the Medieval period, by the eighteenth century their lands had shrunk to the extent that they possessed few properties outside Bangor itself. By contrast, the sixteenth century onwards saw the rise to power and prominence within the area of a number of lay proprietors, who were to dictate its fortunes until the twentieth century.

Above all, the area came to be dominated by two great houses, both of them in the possession of English families, and a number of other estates, not on the same scale but still substantial, whose centres lay outside the study area. Their impact on the historic landscape is considerable, not only in the substantial dwellings they constructed for themselves, and the prevalence of polite architectural styles in their vicinity, but also in the settlement pattern of the study area. Broadly speaking, neither of the two great houses wished to encourage nucleated settlement other than an easily-controlled estate village at the demesne gates, and the new towns of the industrial period within the study area – Bethesda and its satellites, Llanberis, Bethel, Deiniolen – all grew up on lands owned by smaller estates.

Of the two great estates, Penrhyn, owned from 1765 by the Pennant family, and their successors the Dawkins-Pennants and the Douglas Pennants, was the wealthier – indeed, one of the wealthiest in Britain. Its impact on the historic landscape is readily apparent, not only in the huge neo-Norman castle and its demesne, but also in the estate village of Llandygái at its gate, in the buildings they erected within Bangor itself, in the *cottages ornées* of Dyffryn Ogwen, which contrast markedly with the quarrymen's dwellings, and in the Penrhyn slate quarry itself, the source of much of this wealth, still in active production.

The other estate was the Vaynol; in the later sixteenth century and the early seventeenth the powerful Williams family ruthlessly consolidated their initial hold on Llanddeiniolen, and established themselves at y Faenol, from which the estate took its name, which stretched from the Llanberis Pass to the Menai Straits.⁶

The estate passed to the crown and was granted by William of Orange to John Smith, Speaker of the House of Commons. From him it passed to his son's nephew, Thomas Assheton, who assumed the surname Assheton Smith. The estate passed in turn to his second son, Thomas Assheton Smith II (1752-1828), to Thomas Assheton Smith III (1776-1858), and thereafter to the Duff family, who sold most of their interest in the estate in the 1960s.

At Vaynol the old hall and the newer home are screened by the demesne walls. Lacking the wealth of their neighbours, and having no city to patronise, the Assheton-Smith family, and their successors the Duffs, have left less of a mark on the adjacent countryside. However their policy towards their tenants is marked in the dispersed settlements of the Deiniolen area, and the source of the wealth is apparent in the disused Dinorwic slate quarry.

The Wynn family of Glynllifon, south of Caernarfon, ennobled as the Lords Newborough in 1793, held lands in the parish of Llanberis, including strips of land on both sides of Llyn Padarn, a circumstance they were able to exploit when Assheton-Smith wished to export his slates from Dinorwic Quarry.⁷

The small Glascoed estate was carved out in the south-east of Llanddeiniolen parish by Hugh Rhys Wynn of Maelogan and his successors from the sixteenth century onwards. This came to form part of the Coed Helen (also known as Coed Alun) estate, whose centre lay near Caernarfon; Rice Thomas, the founder of the family's fortunes (d. 1577) was surveyor of Crown lands in North Wales, and Glascoed first appears in the family archive in a marriage settlement

⁶ CRO Vaynol papers.

⁷ CRO Newborough (Glynllifon) papers.

of 1678. It became their outright property in 1717, and the old house at Glascoed, from having been a gentleman's residence, became the home of a yeoman farmer.⁸

In Dyffryn Ogwen, the old estates of Coetmor and Cefnfaes ensured that the Penrhyn family's dominance of the area was never absolute.⁹

Bryn Bras castle in Llanrug, a neo-Norman castle probably designed by Hopper, who was at work on Penrhyn at the same time, was built for a prosperous local solicitor between 1830 and 1839; unusually, for a time in which social prestige was still a reflection of land-holding, the estate accompanying it was never more than 81 acres.¹⁰

8.3.2 *Isolated settlements*

There are a few examples of churches with medieval origins surviving in now-isolated positions (for example the original Llanberis church is in what is now Nant Peris, Llanddeiniolen (area 43); while Llanfair church is completely isolated on the southern bank of the Menai Straits (area 28)).

In a number of places within the study area, isolated farms survive. These are particularly marked on the good farmland of the Arfon plain, on the slopes of Snowdon above Llanberis, and in Nant Ffrancon. Many of those in the former area retain the names of medieval townships (e.g. Bodandreg and Pant-yr-afallen (Bonyrafallen) above Port Dinorwig; Cororion, near Tregarth), while others probably have their origins in earlier temporary, upland *hafotai* (see area 44).

Often, the lowland holdings are centred around substantial late-nineteenth century farmhouses, which often incorporate distinctive estate features, and are made up of regular enclosures of nineteenth century date.

In Dyffryn Ogwen a series of substantial farms and dwellings built by the Penrhyn estate along the course of the pre-Telford road continue to be inhabited. These combine vernacular and polite features; one, Pen Isa'r Nant, was a major dairy farm, another, Dol Awen, is a substantial *ty uncorn*, a central chimney house with a pyramidal roof, a style for which there are parallels elsewhere in North Wales as both gentry houses and working class accommodation. Another building within this area is the first Lord Penrhyn's ornamental lodge of c. 1800, Ogwen Bank, now used as the offices for a caravan park.

On the Vaynol estate, many of the dwellings on the northern slopes of Snowdon have been abandoned and are falling into ruin, their former lands incorporated into extensive sheepwalks.

8.3.3 *Dispersed settlements*

The increase in population in the late eighteenth century and the drift to the slate quarries in Dyffryn Ogwen and Llanddeiniolen-Llanberis resulted in a pattern of dispersed settlement in a number of places.

The pattern of population growth in Dyffryn Ogwen in the early capitalist period of Penrhyn Quarry (1768-c. 1820) is obscure; Edmund Hyde Hall, writing in 1809-1811, refers to a dispersed settlement on the west bank of the Afon Ogwen where 'numerous white cottages are seen, while columns of smoke rising out of dingles and from behind masses of rock betray the latent habitations of a resident people. The cause of this accumulation of houses is soon found in the slate quarry'¹¹ This suggests a community which has since been quarried away, on the site of the main pit at Penrhyn Quarry. From the 1830s to perhaps as late as the 1870s, the Penrhyn estate established a distinctive form of semi-dispersed settlement nearby, at Mynydd Llandygái, on a part of the common where quarrymen had previously been encouraged to grow

⁸ CRO Coed Helen papers.

⁹ UWB Carter Vincent 2671-2826, Carter Vincent Further Additional 4203-4253.

¹⁰ Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments/ICOMOS UK, *Conwy, Gwynedd & the Isle of Anglesey: Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* (Cardiff, 1998) p. 161

¹¹ Edmund Hyde Hall, *A Description of Caernarvonshire (1809-1811)* (Caernarfon, 1952) p. 99, p. 103.

potatoes, made up of *crog-loffydd* and long gardens on the hillsides set out in regular order. Chapels and a church were also constructed nearby.¹²

In the Llanddeiniolen-Llanberis area the distinctive pattern of dispersed settlements of quarryman-cottagers came about partly as a consequence of encroachment on, and enclosure of, common land by the quarrymen and their families, and partly as a consequence of legally-sanctioned enclosure by local landowners.

Encroachment seems to have been under way from the end of the eighteenth century, and the Llanddeiniolen common was enclosed, not without some resistance, by Assheton-Smith, Rice of Coed Helen and Newborough of Glynllifon, in 1800-8. From the 1820s Thomas Assheton Smith III, as the major beneficiary, began a policy of allocating smallholdings to the quarrymen, believing that this would remove the temptation to visit public houses which a nucleated community might offer. This is reflected in the modern settlement of the area, with its pattern of dispersed farms.¹³

One other distinctive form of dispersed settlement is to be seen in the barracks at Dinorwic Quarry. The quarry accounts record the building of cottages from as early as 1811, and 200 men were accommodated at the quarry at seven different sites as late as 1937.¹⁴ One set of barracks, constructed between 1869 and 1877, is now Scheduled.¹⁵

8.3.4 Nucleated - village settlements

Existing nucleated settlements within the study area appear to be of nineteenth century origin. The villages of Llandygái and y Felinheli (Port Dinorwic) were creations of the Penrhyn and Vaynol estates respectively, but otherwise village settlements appear to have been established by speculative builders on the smaller estates and on freehold farms, as perhaps offering a more promising return on investment than agriculture. This ran counter to the wishes of the greater landlords (see 4.3.3. above), and there is some evidence of social tension arising as a consequence,¹⁶ but surviving settlement patterns suggest that once Penrhyn and Vaynol accepted them as *faits accomplis*, they then set about to civilise them by leasing plots for churches, chapels and schools on their own land, with the result that the community infrastructure is often on the margins of villages.

Of the two estate villages, as late as the 1780s the village of Llandygái consisted of the church, the vicarage, a Medieval dwelling currently inhabited by William Williams, Richard Pennant's agent and no more;¹⁷ Edmund Hyde-Hall twenty years later speaks of 'eight or nine houses'.¹⁸ By the time the demesne was emparked and enclosed in the 1820s, an attractive estate village had been formed with typical picturesque dwellings, mainly for senior estate employees and Castle servants. It remains one of the tiny minority of Welsh villages without a nonconformist chapel.

Y Felinheli, in English Port Dinorwic, has its origins, as its name suggests, in a tide mill, whose location is identified on a map of 1693.¹⁹ It became one of the *entrepôts* for the Vaynol estate's slate from 1788, and the sole point of export from perhaps 1812.²⁰ A community grew up around it to service the ships, the foundries and the port itself, and a number of the senior estate staff made their homes here. It is in this respect an unusual example of an estate-built port community

¹² David M. Jones (Hanesydd), John Roberts (Pedr), *Traethodau ar Waen Gynfi* (Ebenezer, 1869), p. 17, Jeremy Lowe: *Welsh Industrial Worker's Housing 1775-1875* (Cardiff, 1989) pp. 62-63.

¹³ J. Eardley Wilmot, *Thomas Assheton Smith, The Reminiscences of a Famous Fox Hunter* (1859)

¹⁴ CRO X/DQ/3168, Richards 1994.

¹⁵ GAT Gwynedd Slate Quarries (Report ? for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments), CRO Vaynol 4194 (estate survey of 1869), XD/40/1/4, (valuation, 1877), p. 47

¹⁶ This is most obviously apparent in the great strike at Penrhyn Quarry of 1900-1903, where strike-breakers had to leave Bethesda for sanctuary on Penrhyn-owned land, but it may be hinted at also in Gruffydd Ellis's description of Deiniolen as 'the accursed village' (UWB Bangor 8277); Ellis, the Dinorwic Quarry manager and a loyal servant of Vaynol, clearly supported Assheton-Smith's policy of dispersed settlement and disapproved of Deiniolen.

¹⁷ Thomas Pennant, *Tours in Wales* (London, 1783) 2, plate XXI.

¹⁸ Edmund Hyde Hall, *A Description of Caernarvonshire (1809-1811)* (Caernarfon, 1952) p. 107.

¹⁹ Grenville Collins, *Survey of the Sea Coast of England* (Freeman Collins, London, 1693).

²⁰ J.S. Illsley, Owain T.P. Roberts, 'The Llyn Padarn Slate Wreck', *Maritime Wales* 4 (July 1979) p. 72

with a remarkably genteel architectural character, possessing none of the demotic character, so much more typical of sea-faring communities, that is evident in Caernarfon and Hirael. Local tradition asserts that the houses are built of Aberdeen granite, which arrived as ballast in the slate ships.

In Dyffryn Ogwen, Hyde Hall hints at a community established on the site of the present main pit at Penrhyn Quarry (and as such long since quarried away),²¹ and Penrhyn estate maps show small clusters of houses immediately north of the quarry, around the quarrymen's church (now tipped over) and near y Felin Fawr.²² However, from the 1820s a straggling village established itself alongside Telford's new road and - crucially - on the small Cefnfaes estate, though by the 1860s development was beginning to spill over onto Penrhyn land.²³ Its nucleus was the Independent chapel which gave its name to the village.²⁴

The earliest settlement here appears to have been a ribbon development along the post road.²⁵ Later building is more regular. The satellite village of Caellwynrydd, with its distinctive spinal road up the hillside and radiating contour lanes, appears to be a speculative builder's development of c. 1838-9.²⁶ Gerlan, built after the Bethesda Improvement Act of 1854, is far more regular and well laid out, though John Street, which dates from the same period, is a crammed network of tiny lanes.²⁷ Bethesda's three surviving chapels, Jerusalem (Calvinistic Methodist), recently restored with grant-aid from Cadw, Bethesda itself (Independent - exterior only), and Seion (Baptist) are built on a substantial scale, and bear witness to the prosperity of the settlement in the nineteenth century. Conversely, the contraction of the slate industry after 1900, has meant that there has been very little new construction since.

The village of Tregarth appears to have been a late creation of the Penrhyn estate, and formed a sanctuary for the quarry strike-breakers when they were driven out of Bethesda itself during the great lock-out of 1900-1903. A map of 1873 shows only a few houses here, but the village had grown up by the time of the 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1889,²⁸ suggesting that the key factor in its development was the introduction of passenger services on the quarry railway in 1880,

Within the Llanddeiniolen-Llanberis axis, nucleated settlements came into being on the small pockets of land owned by the smaller estates or freehold farms.

The adjacent villages of Clwt y Bont and Deiniolen were constructed on sites owned Rice William Thomas esq. and Robert William Griffith, a local farmer, sandwiched between Assheton-Smith's slate road of 1812 and his original horse-drawn quarry railway, which opened in 1825.²⁹ Though the villages reflect and preserve the course of both the road and of the railway, the houses in between are the work of speculators. Clwt y Bont was constructed in the period 1825-1835, partly by a builder from Llanbabo in Anglesey (hence the name Llanbabo by which the village was sometimes known and the gang-name 'hogiau Llanbabs' by which the young men of Clwt y Bont still go). Deiniolen grew up around Ebenezer chapel of c. 1824 (hence the old name 'Ebenezer' for the village) from around 1830. Unusually for a settlement built in an ad-hoc way, it is based around a grid-pattern of streets, apparently the result of deliberate policy. David Griffith's Rhes Fawr (New Street), for instance, is known to date from between 1832 and

²¹ Edmund Hyde Hall, *A Description of Caernarvonshire (1809-1811)* (Caernarfon, 1952) p. 99, p. 103.

²² UWB Penrhyn S2214 (map of Llandygái parish, 1840).

²³ CRO X/Plans/S/10, Plan of General and Sub-Districts of Bethesda and Llanllechid Improvement Act, 1854.

²⁴ The present structure, recently converted into flats, is a late nineteenth century replacement.

²⁵ Jeremy Lowe suggests (*Welsh Industrial Workers' Housing, 1775-1875* [Cardiff, 1989]) p. 49 that the haphazard arrangement of houses and paths in John Street is a survival from the 1820s, contrasting with more regular settlement of the 1860s. This seems unlikely; John Street is not marked on a plan of 1854 (CRO X/Plans/S/10), and probably reflects the sudden burgeoning of the community in the boom years of the 1860s.

²⁶ It is marked on the Improvement Plan of 1854 (CRO X/Plans/S/10), and appears to be marked on the 1" Ordnance survey of 1839-1841.

²⁷ Jeremy Lowe: *Welsh Industrial Worker's Housing 1775-1875* (Cardiff, 1989) p. 49, pp. 60-61. John Street is not a survival of the 1820s, as Professor Lowe suggests.

²⁸ UWB Penrhyn Further Additional, uncatalogued, railway map of 1873.

²⁹ CRO Vaynol 4194, fol. 21r.

1838.³⁰ A remarkable feature of this community is the substantial Anglican church on Vaynol land at some distance from the community itself, evidence perhaps of a failed attempt to win back the people of Deiniolen to the creed of their masters.

The present village of Bethel represents a coalescence in recent times of two tiny settlements, Bethel and Saron, themselves speculative builders' developments for quarry families on freehold land, and, as their names suggest, centred on chapels. Bethel was conveniently situated on the course of the Dinorwic Quarry Railway of 1843, on which the men could travel to work.³¹

At Pen isa'r Waun on the Waun Wina common, encroachments were already being made here from 1804, and the enclosure act allocated it to the Coed Helen estate in 1808.³² Brynrefail is noted on the Vaynol survey of 1777. Both lay within walking distance of the quarry railway, and small quarry villages grew up there.

The original focus of the present village of Llanberis appears to have been the cabins and cottages which accommodated the guides who took travellers up Snowdon, and who offered a bed-and-breakfast service. The construction of the Royal Victoria Hotel by the Vaynol estate in 1834 made tourism a slightly more luxurious affair, but the other hotels and guest houses which followed were mostly built on land belonging to the Ruthin Charities to the north.³³

Other nucleations on the Vaynol estate, or within its sphere of influence, are Llanrug and Pont Rhythallt at the entrance to the valley of the Afon Rhyddallt, which drains Llyn Padarn and Llyn Peris, and, in the valley's throat, a mile higher up, the villages of Cwm y Glo and Brynrefail. These seem to have come about in the early nineteenth century as a consequence of a variety of factors, including the establishment of public houses, of mills on the Afon Caledffrwd. They were able to expand owing to their proximity to stations on both the LNWR branch line to Llanberis and the Dinorwic Quarry Railway, on which the quarrymen could travel to work.

8.3.5 *Nucleated - urban settlements*

The only pre-Modern nucleated settlement in the study area is Bangor, traditionally 'the city', *y ddinas*.³⁴ Bangor, however, remained a small settlement until the eighteenth century; Lewis's map of 1740 and the Penrhyn estate's survey of c. 1768 both show a small cluster of about 100 houses along the two roads which met at the market cross.³⁵ However, the decision to re-route the post route over the Porthaethwy ferry rather than across the straits from Abergwyngregyn to Beaumaris in 1718 led to the construction of inns at Bangor, which thereafter began to grow. The establishment of Port Penrhyn at the very end of the eighteenth century as the place of export for Penrhyn slate also gave an impetus to its growth, and by the early nineteenth century shipbuilding yards, foundries and quays lined the sea-front at Hirael. The construction of the post road through the city from 1818, and the arrival of the Chester and Holyhead Railway in 1848,³⁶ gave the city opportunity and need for further expansion. One consequence of this was the creation of a large slum settlement on land owned by the Dean and Chapter, accommodating individuals who were in many cases dependent on church charities. Much of this was swept away in an ambitious programme of social housing between the wars and post-1945.³⁷ The foundation of the Normal College, whose permanent accommodation dates from 1862, the foundation of the University College in 1884, and the re-establishment of St Mary's College at Bangor in 1896 meant that the city came to be dominated by its academic institutions. The sale of the episcopal palace and the estate in 1899-1903 made possible the university's move from

³⁰ David M. Jones (Hanesydd), John Roberts (Pedr), *Traethodau ar Waen Gynfi* (Ebenezer, 1869), p. 17, p. 72, Jeremy Lowe: *Welsh Industrial Worker's Housing 1775-1875* (Cardiff, 1989) p. 45, quoting John Roberts p. 72.

³¹ CRO Vaynol 4194, fol. 63r. Provision was made for workmen's transport on the Padarn Railway from at least 1845; see *Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald* 26 August 1845.

³² UWB Bangor 8277.

³³ CRO Vaynol 4195 fol. 6r.

³⁴ In part also to distinguish it from its nearest neighbour, Caernarfon (not in the present study area), traditionally *y dref*, 'the town.'

³⁵ Lewis Morris, etc., UWB Penrhyn S2203.

³⁶ Merfyn Hughes, *The Holyhead Road, 1810-1842: A Study in Highway Administration* (M.A. thesis [63.3], University of Wales, 1963) p. 57, p. 154, p. 155.

³⁷ See Peter Ellis Jones, *Bangor: A Study in Municipal Government* (Cardiff, 1986) pp.3-8, pp. 140-165.

the Penrhyn Arms to its present site, where Hare's college was completed in 1910, and the creation of an academic and middle-class suburb around it.³⁸

8.3.6 Place-name evidence

Few published studies have explicitly analysed place-name evidence within the study area. Melville Richards's *Enwau Tir a Gwlad*³⁹ is a valuable source, and the *Ar Draws Gwlad*⁴⁰ series includes a number of Arfon place-names. There are also a number of scattered articles, such as Bob Owen's 'Enwau lleoedd plwyf Llanddeiniolen, 1746-1759' in the *Herald Gymraeg* in 1933.⁴¹

8.4 Industrial

The chief industry of the study area was the quarrying of slate. The area contains both the Penrhyn and the Dinorwic quarries, the two largest slate workings in the world, both of them worked in open stepped galleries. As well as these, there are other smaller quarries in Dyffryn Ogwen - Tan y Bwlch, Bryn Hafod y Wern, Dolgoch and Pant Dreiniog - and a number of middle-rank quarries in the Llanberis area, running from Glynrhonwy to the Cefn Du ridge.

The Penrhyn Quarry, which is still in operation, and Dinorwic, which shut in 1969, contain a wealth of buildings, structures and machines from earlier phases of operation. Dinorwic Quarry's huge quadrangular workshops at Gilfach Ddu were reopened as Amgueddfa Lechi Cymru/Welsh Slate Museum in the 1980s, before which it had been the North Wales Quarrying Museum (in Cadw's care and operated by the National Museum of Wales). The site, which has undergone a massive programme of refurbishment recently, is now part of a Country Park which includes restored features at the Vivian department of the quarry and a narrow-gauge railway, constructed along the course of the quarry's own railway, closed in 1961 and subsequently dismantled.

These two major quarries exemplify the development of the slate industry under direct aristocratic control. In the case of Penrhyn, this process begins in 1765, when Richard Pennant of Liverpool and Hanover Square, London (ennobled as Lord Penrhyn in 1793), married Anna Susannah Warburton, heiress of part of the estate, whereupon her husband began negotiations for the purchase of the remainder. From the 1780s he began re-investing the profits from his Jamaican sugar plantations in general estate improvements but above all, in slate quarrying on the slopes of Cae Braich y Cafn.⁴² At Dinorwic, the process was slower; the estate began leasing out some of its pits from 1787, but it was not until the 1820s that Assheton-Smith assumed direct control of what was still a scattered group of workings. Substantial investment in the 1840s, in the form of steam-powered mills and a substantial railway to the port,⁴³ led to further capitalisation in the period 1869-1870, when the quarry began to rival Penrhyn in terms of size and productivity.⁴⁴

The smaller, peripheral, sites illustrate both the pre-capitalist system of local exploitation and also the stop-go nature of sites which were not for the most part worked directly by their owners, but leased out to limited companies.⁴⁵

As well as the quarries themselves, the slate industry spawned a number of associated sites - a number of independent slab-sawing mills operated in the Llanberis-Fachwen-Pont Rhyddallt

³⁸ J.Gwynn Williams, *The University College of North Wales: Foundations, 1884-1927* (Cardiff, 1984), pp. 242-250.

³⁹ Caernarfon, 1998.

⁴⁰ G.O.Pierce, T. Roberts, H.W.Owen, *Ar Draws Gwlad: Ysgrifau ar Enwau Lleoedd* cyf. 1 (Llanrwst, 1997), includes Cwm y Glo ('valley of charcoal [burning]'); cyf. 2 (Llanrwst) includes the Afon Adda, suggested as having formerly been Tarannon, 'the overflow'.
⁴¹ 10 Gorffennaf 1933.

⁴² CRO Penrhyn Quarry, Penrhyn Quarry Additional, Penrhyn Quarry Further Additional.

⁴³ UWB Bangor Ms 8277 (Dyddiadur Griffith Ellis).

⁴⁴ UWB Porth yr Aur 29076-29478, CRO Dinorwic Quarry.

⁴⁵ D.Rh.Gwyn, *Gwynedd Slate Quarries* (unpublished Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 154, 1995), UWB Porth yr Aur 19274-19538 (Tan y Bwlch Quarry), 27069-27200 (Cefn Du), CRO Newborough (Glynllifon) 6619-6620 (Fachwen Quarry), ?-? (Glynrhonwy).

area,⁴⁶ and at y Felinheli an engineering and boiler-making workshop serviced the needs of the steam vessels and of locomotives on the quarry railways and on the Snowdon Mountain Railway.

Other extractive industries were on a much less substantial scale. They include a hone-stone quarry on the Penrhyn estate at Llyn Ogwen, and a number of metalliferous mines lower down the valley which worked both copper and arsenic, as well as a system of calcining flues at Ceunant, and a more substantial copper mine at Llanberis, latterly part of the Vaynol estate, but for which a Prehistoric origin has been argued.⁴⁷

Other industries in the area were also small-scale. Around Llanrug, the availability of a good flow of water encouraged the establishment of a paper mill and a woollen factory in the Napoleonic period, and water-powered factories and mills were built along the Galedffrwd near Clwt y Bont in the 1830s and '40s.⁴⁸ Corn mills operated on the Ogwen and the Cegin; Melin Cochwillan near Llandyái village survives intact, as does the building of Melin Coetmor.

The second World War brought a number of defensive sites to the area. The Air Ministry was established at Dinorwic Quarry. For a while and a substantial bomb store, which still survives out of use, was set up in one of the abandoned pits at Glynrhonwy Quarry.

Tourism has been a significant element in the local economy since the late eighteenth century, partly because of the vogue for the sublime and the picturesque, and the difficulties of travelling in revolutionary or Napoleonic Europe. Bangor was well-equipped with inns by the eighteenth century.⁴⁹ Richard Pennant, first Lord Penrhyn, built hotels at the upper and lower ends of his road, at Capel Curig (not in the study area) and at Bangor, partly in the hope that this would form part of a through route, and though the Telford road did not follow its predecessor's course exactly, it became possible for visitors to make their way to North Wales with comparative ease. The publication of successive travel books (Pennant, Bingley, Peter Bailey Williams,⁵⁰ amongst others) catered for a growing market, and a hotel was set up at Llanberis to cater for those who wished to make the ascent of Snowdon. Mountaineering has been a popular option from the 1860s to the present day.

The opening of the standard-gauge railway network between 1848 and 1869 increased the holiday trade, though Bangor never developed into a resort as some of its promoters hoped. Over the second half of the twentieth century the area has become increasingly a magnet for visitors, especially the Llanberis area, which now boasts the Slate Museum, the Lake Railway, the Snowdon Mountain Railway, the Padarn Country Park and Electric Mountain.

8.5 Communications

The archaeology of communications forms an important component of the historic landscape of the study area. A considerable variety of transport routes, several of them individually of great archaeological importance, is represented.

There is comparatively little evidence for pre-Modern transport routes. The Roman road from *Varis* (St Asaph) to *Segontium* (Caernarfon) passed through the study area, and it is possible that its course is represented by the eighteenth century road whose remains are apparent through the Penrhyn Castle demesne. Within the Carneddau the courses of what may Medieval pack-horse trails into the uplands of Arllechwedd Isaf and to Dyffryn Conwy are apparent in a number of places.

⁴⁶ David M. Jones (Hanesydd), John Roberts (Pedr), *Traethodau ar Waen Gynfi* (Ebenezer, 1869), p. 19, p. 57

⁴⁷ Bassett TM: "Diwydiant yn Nyffryn Ogwen" *TCHS* 35 (1974), Bick D: *The Old Copper Mines of Snowdonia* (Newent, 1985), "Llanberis Copper Mine and its Antiquity" *Archaeology in Wales* 28 1988, Peter Crew, 'The Copper Mines of Llanberis and Clogwyn Goch', *TCHS* 37 (1976) pp.58-79.

⁴⁸ A.H. Dodd, *The Industrial Revolution in North Wales* (Cardiff, 1971), p. 247n, p. 250, David M. Jones (Hanesydd), John Roberts (Pedr), *Traethodau ar Waen Gynfi* (Ebenezer, 1869), p. 19, p. 57.

⁴⁹ John Ingman, 'Notes on Some Old Bangor Inns', *TCHS* 10 (1949) pp. 38-52.

⁵⁰ Peter Bailey Williams, ???

Ferries operated from the Medieval period to the 1960s. The Llanfaes ferry is recorded from 1294, and the Beaumaris ferry from 1303, operating at least latterly from Aber on the Caernarvonshire side until closure in 1830. The Porthaethwy ferry is recorded in 1291-2 and operated until 1826, Llanidan from 1296 until, as the Moel y Don ferry, the 1960s, and Porthesgob from 1350 to the 1960s.⁵¹

The demands of the slate industry, and to a much lesser extent, of the copper mines, led to the construction of dedicated transport routes, reflected in the surviving pattern of pack horse trails and cart-roads. Richard Pennant constructed a cart road for Penrhyn Quarry which became operational in stages from 1788. Thomas Assheton-Smith followed suit in 1812, superseding a route opened in 1788 which involved boating slates along Llyn Padarn to a stockpile at Cwm y Glo. The Llanberis copper mine also boated its produce, loading from chutes at the side of Llyn Peris, and continued to do so until 1836 at least.⁵² The historians of Waun Gynfi record the construction of a network of roads within the upper part of Llanddeiniolen and Llandygái in the period 1786-1860.⁵³

However, from the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Penrhyn and the Vaynol estates were making use of iron-edge rails to an approximate gauge of 2' to move their slates and other products. This form of technology, which came to be typical of Gwynedd, and which came to be copied in modified form world-wide, is first recorded in 1799 on the Penrhyn estate. By the following year internal rails were in use in the quarry, and work was under way on a railway to the sea, completed in 1801. Dinorwic introduced rails in 1811 and constructed its exit railway in 1823-5.

In both cases these lines were replaced by steam routes on a different alignment, at Penrhyn not until the 1870s, in the case of Dinorwic as early as 1843, when a distinctive form of railway involving the piggy-back carriage of small quarry wagons on larger transporters was introduced.

The period 1815-1826 saw the construction also of the Telford road connecting London with Holyhead and ultimately with Dublin. A number of Telford's most spectacular engineering achievements, such as the Menai bridge and the Nant Ffrancon road, lie within the study area. A further consequence of both the arrival of an adequate trunk route and of economic development at local level was the upgrading of the turnpike roads in the same period, and the network of roads constructed or consolidated in this period underlies the present road system within the area. The road from Llanberis to Pen y Pass, for instance, was commissioned in 1830.⁵⁴ Within recent years by-pass roads have been built around Bangor, Llanberis and y Felinheli.

The other main transport corridor is Stephenson's Chester and Holyhead Railway, opened as far as Bangor in 1848 and as a through route in 1850. Within the study area this also generated branch lines to Port Penrhyn (1852) and Caernarfon (1852), Llanberis (1869) and Bethesda (1884).⁵⁵ Stephenson's tubular bridge of 1850 falls within the study area.

A distinctive and unusual railway within the area is the Snowdon Mountain Railway, the only rack-and-pinion railway in Britain (there are others in the USA and in Switzerland), which continues to use its Swiss-built steam locomotives and carriages. It was the first railway in Wales to be built purely for tourists. Near its lower terminus at Llanberis, two miles of the former Dinorwic Quarry Railway, closed in 1961, was relaid to a narrower gauge as a tourist railway between 1971 and 1972, using former quarry locomotives.⁵⁶

⁵¹ H.R. Davies, *The Conway and the Menai Ferries* (Cardiff, 1966), pp. 18-71, pp. 107-198, pp. 229-319.

⁵² Peter Crew, 'The Copper Mines of Llanberis and Clogwyn Goch', *TCHS* 37 (1976) p. 65.

⁵³ David M. Jones (Hanesydd), John Roberts (Pedr), *Traethodau ar Waen Gynfi* (Ebenezer, 1869), p.18, John Hughes, *Hanes Waen Gynfi Er Dechreuad y Ganrif Bresennol* (Caernarfon, 1868) pp. 9-10.

⁵⁴ Reference?

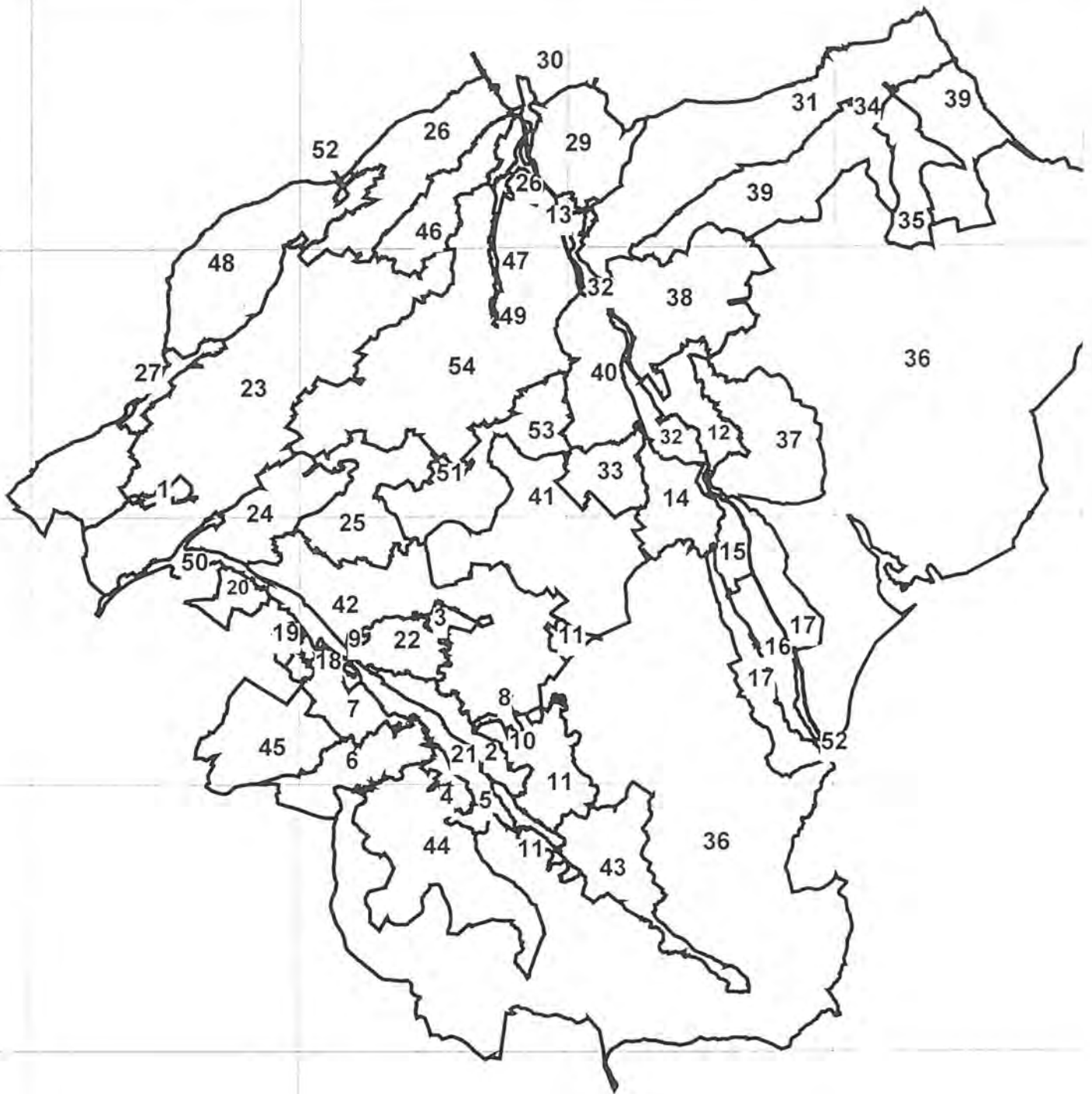
⁵⁵ Peter Baughan, etc.

⁵⁶ V.J. Bradley, *Industrial Locomotives of North Wales* (London, 1992) p. 166.

9 Historic character areas

9.1 The study area has been divided into fifty four separate historic character areas as follows:

- 01 Bethel and Saron
- 02 Fachwen Woods
- 03 Deiniolen and Clwt y Bont
- 04 Llanberis
- 05 Dolbadarn and Pentre Castell
- 06 Glynrhonwy Quarry
- 07 Gallt Celyn
- 08 Allt Ddu
- 09 Brynrefail
- 10 Blue Peris
- 11 Dinorwic, Marchlyn & Gallt y Llan slate quarries / Llanberis copper mine
- 12 Bethesda and Llanllechid
- 13 Llandygái and Tal y Bont
- 14 Penrhyn Quarry
- 15 Pen isa'r Nant
- 16 Nant Ffrancon – valley floor
- 17 Nant Ffrancon – valley slopes
- 18 Cwm y Glo
- 19 Ochr Bryn Bras
- 20 Llanrug
- 21 Padarn and Peris lakes
- 22 Graiglwyd
- 23 Arfon plateau
- 24 Llanddeiniolen/Dinorwic
- 25 Gwaun
- 26 Bangor
- 27 Y Felinheli (Port Dinorwic)
- 28 Llanfair Isgaer
- 29 Penrhyn demesne
- 30 Port Penrhyn
- 31 Lowland coastal area around Wig
- 32 Ogwen valley
- 33 Mynydd Llandygai
- 34 Abergwyngregyn
- 35 Rhaeadr Fawr
- 36 Unenclosed mountain (north Carneddau)
- 37 Enclosed fields above Bethesda
- 38 Fieldscape around Llanllechid
- 39 Enclosed hill slopes below Moel Wnion
- 40 Sling
- 41 Moel y Ci / Gwaen Gynfi unenclosed uplands
- 42 Gwaen Gynfi enclosed area
- 43 Nant Peris
- 44 River valleys above Llanberis
- 45 Cefn-du and Garreg Lefain
- 46 Bangor Mountain
- 47 Cegin Valley
- 48 Vaynol
- 49 Glasinfryn
- 50 Afon Rhythallt
- 51 Rhiwlas
- 52 Telford's road
- 53 Hillslopes below Moel y Ci / Moel Rhiwen
- 54 Improved fields above Pentir

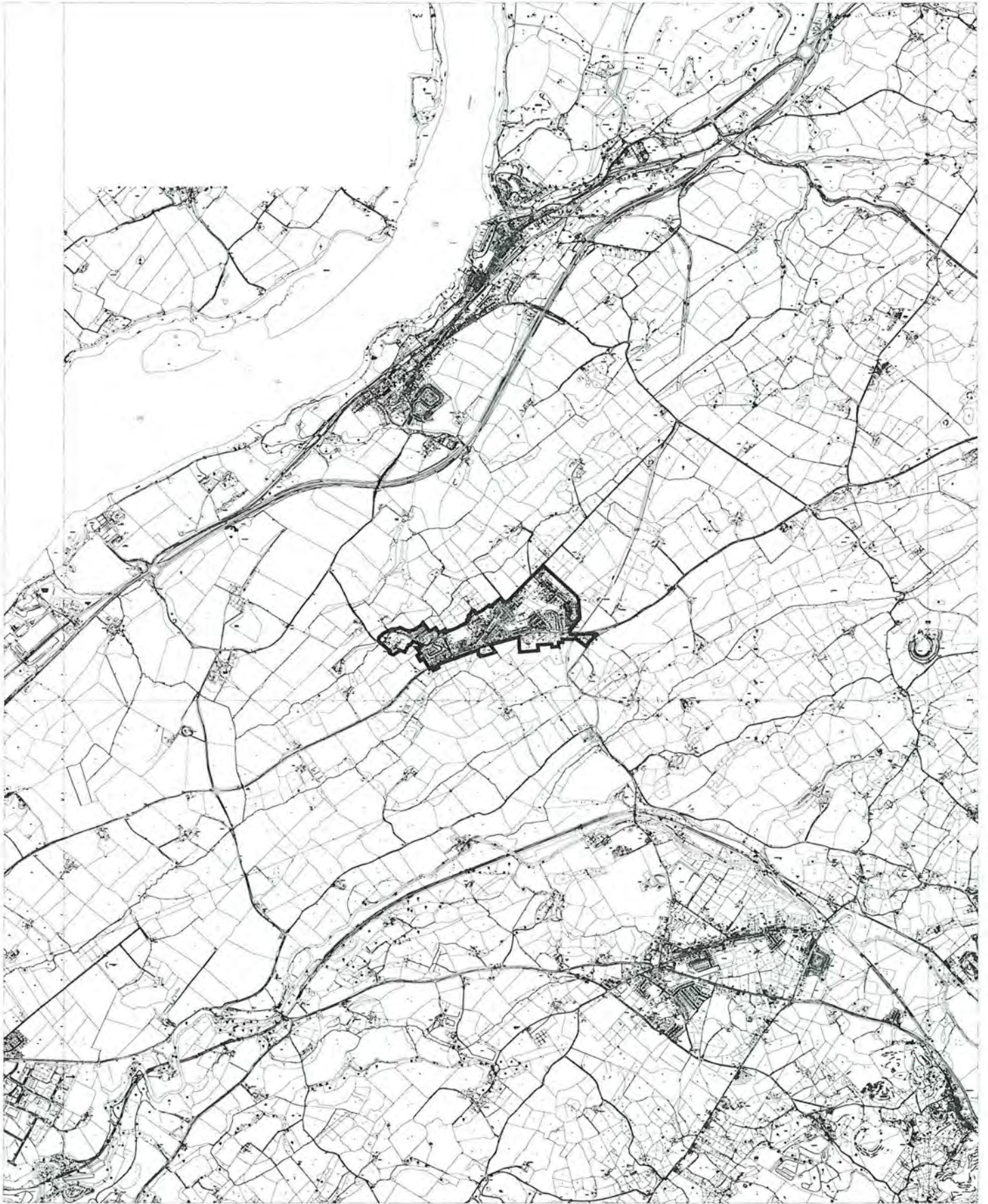


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Areas

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- 9.2 Each area description has been divided into three sections following the model of earlier reports – historic background, key historic landscape characteristics and a management section.
- 9.3 A map showing the extent of each area is located facing the description. Each area has a single map with the exception of areas 23 Arfon plateau, 31 Lowland coastal area around Wig, 39 Enclosed hill slopes below Moel Wnion, 42 Gwaen Gynfi enclosed area, 52 Telford's road and 54 Improved fields above Pentir (which are on two maps each) and 36 Unenclosed mountain (north Carneddau) (which is shown on five maps).
- 9.4 Colour plates which give an impression of the overall texture and character of each area are also included following the description: many of these are aerial photographs, but sometimes a ground level view has been more appropriate.



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:

01 - Bethel and Saron

Scale: 1/30,000

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01 Bethel and Saron

Historic background

A coalescence of two nineteenth-century hamlets, initially constructed on pockets of non-Vaynol land to house quarrymen and their families at the Vaynol estate's Dinorwic slate quarries four miles to the south. The hamlet of Bethel grew up around the Independent chapel and the hamlet of Saron around the Wesleyan chapel of 1856, and were served by a platform on the private quarry railway which passed over the main road through the village immediately to the east.

The post-1960s housing constructed on what was previously open moorland between Bethel and Saron reflects the sale of the remaining portions of the Vaynol estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

The evolution of quarry dwellings from entirely vernacular cottages, often of *crog-lofft* pattern, through to the typically short unconnected terrace of the later nineteenth century is apparent here. There are some examples of architecture that has been influenced by the polite, such as the mansard roofed dwellings. The chapels and their associated manses are impressive buildings, most notably Cysegr (Calvinistic Methodist, 1864).

There is some use of a non-local coursed stone, possibly Aberdeen granite, on some buildings, most notably Bethel chapel and the adjacent Llys Myfyr.

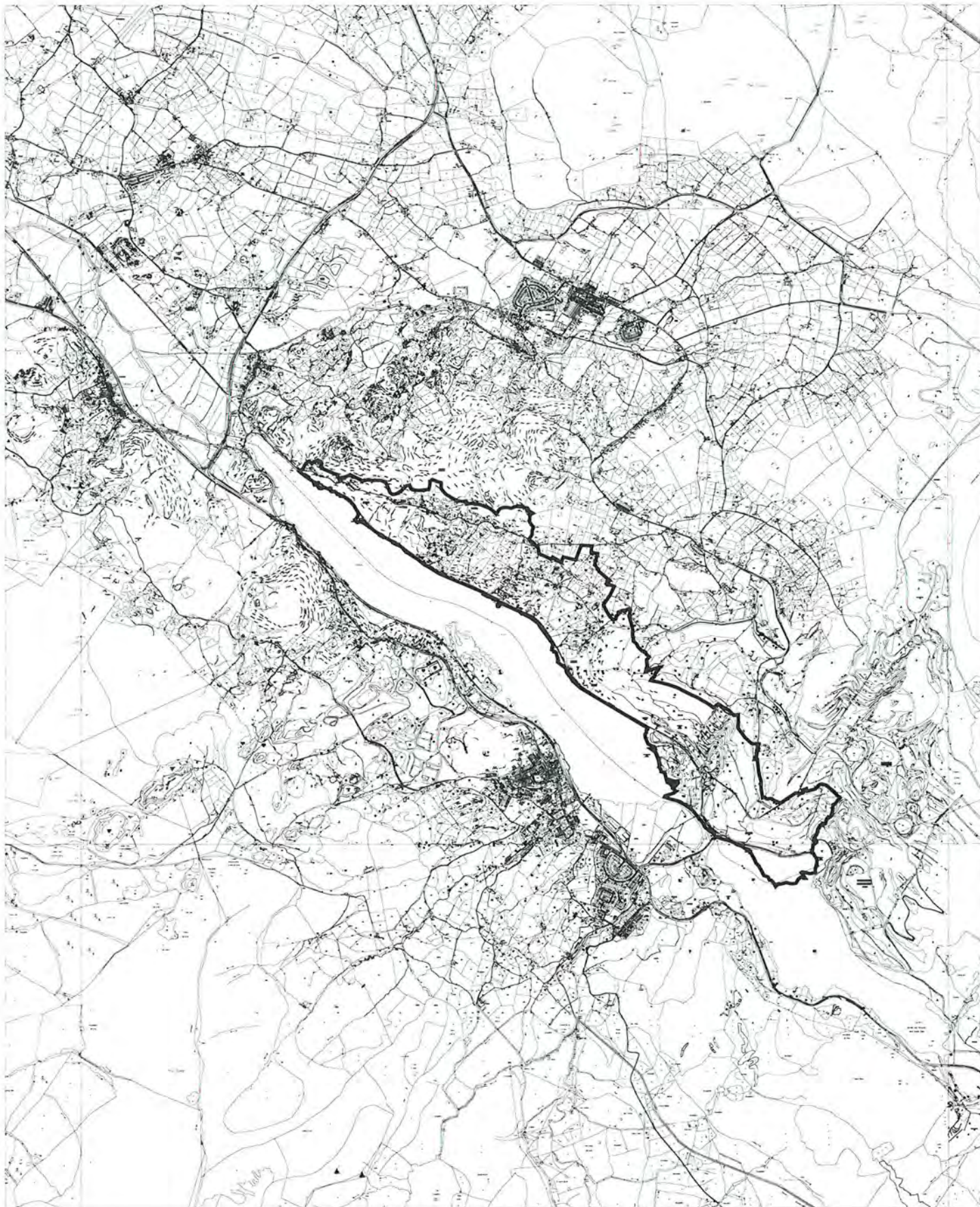
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles.



HLCA number 01

Aerial view of the nineteenth century settlement of Bethel



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
02 - Fachwen Woods

Scale: 1/30,000

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02 Fachwen Woods

Historic background

Hillslopes which are partly nineteenth century plantation, partly more ancient woodland, within which are many scattered dwellings and short terraces, mainly dwellings for quarry families, typically vernacular or estate vernacular in character. The area saw some industrial development from the late eighteenth century onwards, such as the opening of the slate quarry on Lord Newborough's land at Fachwen and a woollen mill at Bedw Argoed, as well as the creation of a transport infrastructure to serve them. This includes the original Dinorwic Quarry road on 1788 or earlier, a road constructed in 1825-6 to Fachwen, a possible quay, Cei Llydan, and the course of the 1843 4' gauge railway to serve the Dinorwic Quarry, as well as of the 2' gauge tourist railway which has replaced it. At Gilfach Ddu the Dinorwic quarry workshops, inclines, barracks, and the Vivian quarry, all of them developments of the period 1869-1877, and the slightly later quarry hospital.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Nineteenth century plantations, quarries and industrial infrastructure

A south-west-facing slope above Llyn Padarn, largely wooded, but which also contains a number of industrial structures and features, some of which are now derelict and overgrown, others of which are managed as part of visitor attractions. The Vaynol estate's controlling hand is evident in the management of the woodlands and also in the scale and workmanship of the industrial buildings.

This area forms part of the Padarn Country Park, and includes the Welsh Slate Museum, established in the quadrangular workshops building erected for Dinorwic Quarry in 1870, as well as other features connected with the quarry, including the largely intact incline series, the Vivian Quarry and the Dinorwic Quarry hospital. A water-sports centre has been established on the lake-shore adjacent to the Museum, which has involved some landscaping of the quarry tips.

Conservation priorities and management

This area is managed by Parc Padarn, on behalf of Gwynedd County Council, and the National Museum of Wales. Any future development should respect the historic character of the area, and in particular its integrity as an historic landscape.



HLCA number 02

Ground view showing the characteristic dry-stone walls of this wooded area



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
03 - Deiniolen and Clwt y Bont

Scale: 1/30,000

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03 Deiniolen and Clwt y Bont

Historic background

A coalescence of two early nineteenth-century slate quarrymen's villages, built on areas of late eighteenth century squatter encroachment on the Waun Gynfi.

The dwellings include some very early houses from the first (1830s) phase of construction, including both single units of varying profile, and terraces, built along the course of the slate road and the course of the original Dinorwic railway. There is also housing from later period of the nineteenth century, though there seems to have been comparatively little development between the 1860s and the construction of social housing in the 1940s. A remarkable feature of this area is the provision of social infrastructure on the periphery, evident in the position of Llandinorwic church and Capel y Waun, both built on the moor some little way from the main focus of the village, and the Carnegie library immediately to the north of the village.

The course of the quarry railway of 1825 has now become a road; near the point where it crosses the Afon Galedffrwd, the sites of a number of mills are apparent. The substantial brick-built factory building at SH 5708 6368 falls into this area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

The morphology of the two villages illustrate the pressure on land for building purposes whilst the quarries were expanding, as well as the reluctance of quarrymen to live on the Vaynol estate. Every available corner of the fields has been used for the construction.

Deiniolen in particular also exemplifies the earliest types of purely industrial housing in Gwynedd, apparently uninfluenced by vernacular agricultural dwellings, beginning with the tiny and shoddily-constructed houses along the slate road, dating from the 1820s, the more substantial Rhes Fawr, and the two-up-and-two-down houses built in the 1860s.

Clwt y Bont is more typical of early industrial settlements in Gwynedd in that it is less apparently planned, and the characteristic short terraces built into the slope are evident here. Its plan recalls and preserves the course of the Dinorwic Railway of 1825. The sites of some of the mills are evident, and some grew into workshops of significant size, which remain in use.

The social infrastructure of the two villages is impressive, though much of it evidently had to be constructed at a little distance from the main housing stock. As well as the mid nineteenth-century chapels, the substantial Kennedy church and the schools, the Carnegie library is an attractive feature.

The dire and evident poverty of this area itself reflects the social dislocation caused by the closure of Dinorwic Quarry in 1969.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles. Appropriate and sensitive use of inward investment such as Ardal y Llechen to emphasise the historic significance of the settlement.



HLCA number 03

General view of the nineteenth century settlements of Deiniolen and Clwyt-y-bont



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
04 - Llanberis

Scale: 1/30,000

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04 Llanberis

Historic background

A large village, constructed largely on land belonging to the Ruthin charities, a fact reflected in street names such as '(Dean) Goodman Street', and as such typical of an area where nucleated settlements develop in areas not owned by the major local landowner, the Vaynol estate. The original Llan is in Nant Peris, 2km to the south-east.

Though cabins are recorded from the late eighteenth century where travellers could find guides willing to escort them up Snowdon, the Llanberis developed as a settlement after the establishment of the Royal Victoria Hotel (see area 5) pre-1831 and the arrival of the branch line railway in 1869. Though it was home to a number of quarry families as well, it became a popular tourist location, and remains popular with walkers and climbers, as well as with visitors to the National Museum's Amgueddfa Lechi, the 'Electric Mountain' power station tour, Dolbadarn castle and the Snowdon Mountain Railway.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry), visitor settlement

Llanberis is dominated by a number of substantial late nineteenth-century buildings, including hotels, church and general community infrastructure. The shift from family holidays to activity holidays is to some extent reflected in the changes in hotel provision, and what were once substantial gardens around the hotels themselves have been converted into car parks, resulting in a comparatively bleak townscape. A number of Victorian shop-fronts survive.

Terraced housing for quarry families is largely confined to the north-western part of the village, and includes a number of fine ornamented fronts and porches.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of a Victorian settlement; encouragement to restoration of traditional shop-fronts and other appropriate nineteenth century features.



HLCA number 04

Aerial view of Llanberis



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
05 - Dolbadarn and Pentre Castell

Scale: 1/30,000

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05 Dolbadarn and Pentre Castell

Historic background

Dolbadarn Castle dates from the reign of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, and formed part of a royal holding which included adjacent vaccaries. From the late eighteenth century onwards it became a magnet for tourists, writers and artists, including Pennant and Turner, and the Royal Victoria Hotel was established nearby pre-1832, when the future Queen Victoria stayed there. The nearby waterfall and the Victoria Woods were also suited to the tastes of the traveller, and the Snowdon Mountain railway's lower terminus was constructed here in 1896. The row 'Vaynol Cottages' of 1906 is an attractive row of villa-type dwellings.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Picturesque landscape

Apart from the castle, the area is remarkable for its nineteenth century tourist infrastructure, particularly the Royal Victoria Hotel. The buildings are set in the landscape and make use of the topography. The Snowdon Mountain Railway runs through the area, from its deliberately Alpine lower terminus (reflecting the Swiss design of this rack and pinion railway) across the viaduct above the Hebron waterfall.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the picturesque element in the landscape; encouragement to existing visitor facilities (e.g. Royal Victoria Hotel, Snowdon Mountain Railway) to preserve or restore appropriate traditional features and buildings.



HLCA number 05

Ground view of Dolbadarn castle at the foot of Llanberis pass



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
06 - Glynrhonwy Quarry

Scale: 1/30,000

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06 Glynrhonwy Quarry

Historic background

A series of open slate quarries, exploiting a vein that runs up the hillsides from the shore of Llyn Padarn on the north-east to the commons on Cefn Du at the south west. The slate is worked from a series of open pits more reminiscent of Nantlle than the neighbouring Dinorwic Quarries. The pits were by and large worked separately, and the patterns of ownership and leasing are complex.

The workings were certainly active on a small scale at the end of the eighteenth century. The lower pits belonged to the Glynllifon estate, and the upper quarries were on Crown land, leased from 1803 to John Evans and company, who had to deal with the perennial problem of independent quarrymen working the site and threatening his employees. The quarries were mechanised from the 1820s onwards. Substantial inclines were installed particularly from the 1860s, and a large mill complex built on the shores of Llyn Padarn. Operations ceased in 1930, apart from very sporadic working from 1945 to 1948. The Lower Glynrhonwy pit (variously 'Waterside Quarry', Chwarel Isaf), was used as a bomb store during the second world war, with standard gauge access from the Llanberis branch.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Slate quarry landscape

The quarry machinery was comprehensively removed in 1930. Some of the lower tips have more recently been landscaped, and the mill complex is in reuse for the manufacture of climbing equipment. The wartime bomb-storage facilities include a concrete roof covered with slate rubble and traces of the siding. Elsewhere the stone embankments for the ropeway systems into the pits and the inclines remain impressive features.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the quarry landscape in its integrity, including tips.



HLCA number 06

Aerial view of Glynrhonwy Quarry above Llyn Padarn



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
07 - Gallt Celyn

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07 Gallt Celyn

Historic background

This area comprises the rocky, steep, enclosed land on the north-east facing slopes of Cefn-du, above Llyn Padarn, leading down to the lake. The area has evidence, in the form of stone-built hut circles and enclosures, of occupation in the prehistoric period, and again of post-medieval settlement and agriculture, but little obvious from in between these periods. It also includes Craig yr Undeb (Union Rock), where the North Wales Quarrymen's Union met in 1874, as well as Caer Cerrig y Fran.

A number of farms have been established here since before the nineteenth century. The principal road dates from the period 1814 to 1826, but there is an earlier road which meanders along the top of the ridge along the edge of the enclosed land.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict archaeology, small enclosures, wooded hillslopes

The area is in stark contrast to the top of Cefn-du (see area 45), in that it comprises an area of bracken and rock outcrops, mainly below the 200m contour, on which a number of small, isolated farms continue to function.

There are numerous small enclosures, the most prominent of which, in the upper part of the area, date from 18th/19th century settlement but some of which are undoubtedly prehistoric in origin.

The area is crossed by a meandering road linking the farms and cottages with Llanberis and the quarries (to the south-east) over the top towards Bryn-bras and (eventually) Caernarfon. This was superseded by the main (early nineteenth century) road which runs along its foot alongside the lake-side.

The woods at the base of the hill slopes are undated.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the area's character as open space, including the relict archaeological sites and the intricate pattern of field enclosures on the upper slopes. The upper road is unfenced, and simply winds through the a series of enclosed fields.



HLCA number 07

Ground view showing some of the relict archaeology characteristic of this area



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
08 - Allt Ddu

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08 Allt Ddu

Historic background

This area was the original focus of quarrying on the Vaynol estate. Chwarel Fawr was at work by 1700, and the quarries at Bryn Glas and Allt Ddu were exploited by the first lessees in 1787. The original cart road down to the lake started from here, as did the Assheton Smith slate road of 1811-2 and the railway of 1825. Substantial mills were constructed from 1832 onwards, served by inclines. There is nothing else of historic interest in the area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Recently-landscaped area

This area was very extensively landscaped between 1982 and 1988, after initial design work completed in 1976. This involved bulldozing slate rubble into the quarry pits, grading the whole area and covering surfaces with crushed waste, as a result of which nearly all the quarry features were lost. A vegetation development regime was under contemplation in 1995. Apart from the reclamation, there are no surviving characteristics.

Conservation priorities and management

There are no historic features left to manage in the area which is relatively stable.



HLCA number 08

Aerial view showing the reclaimed landscape of this area



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
09 - Brynrefail

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09 Brynrefail

Historic background

Brynrefail is a 19th century quarry village, constructed where the private quarry railway of 1843 (built to take slate from the quarries at Llanberis to Caernarfon) passed under the Brynrefail road. Like Bethel/Saron, the village reflects the possibility of travelling to work by train, and the expansion of the Dinorwic slate quarries in the mid 19th century.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

The settlement comprises a winding lane, along which two-up two-down houses of typically late nineteenth century design have been constructed. Typically the terraces, though contiguous, are short, possibly reflecting the shortage of capital available to speculative builders. The house Hafod Meurig, now the Mountain Venture Outdoor Centre, is an Arts and Crafts design, in poor condition.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles.



HLCA number 09

Aerial view showing Brynrefail at the foot of Llyn Padarn, where the Afon Rhythallt flows out



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
10 - Blue Peris

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10 Blue Peris

Historic background

A secluded area immediately adjacent to the Dinorwic, Allt Ddu and Vivian quarries and their associated structures and railways, where substantial dwellings for the quarry manager and the doctor were constructed. The zig-zag road was used from 1787 to transport carts from Allt Ddu quarry to the quay at Gilfach Ddu. Substantial dwellings are marked here on the Vaynol estate map of 1869, as well as a number of humbler ground floor and two storey cottages.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry) for senior staff

The area is wooded and secluded, possibly deliberately in order to give privacy to senior members of the quarry staff and to emphasise their status. The dwellings Blue Peris, White Peris, Hafod and Hafodty are substantial managerial houses of nineteenth century design. Blue Peris and White Peris are now in re-use as the Bedfordshire Outdoor Pursuits Centre.

The smaller dwellings are also of nineteenth century type, suggestive of polite reinterpretation of vernacular tradition, though one has very large slates on the roof, suggesting an origin at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Some are still occupied.

A noticeable feature of the area is the use of the very rectangular but naturally pillared Dinorwic slate blocks in walls and buildings.

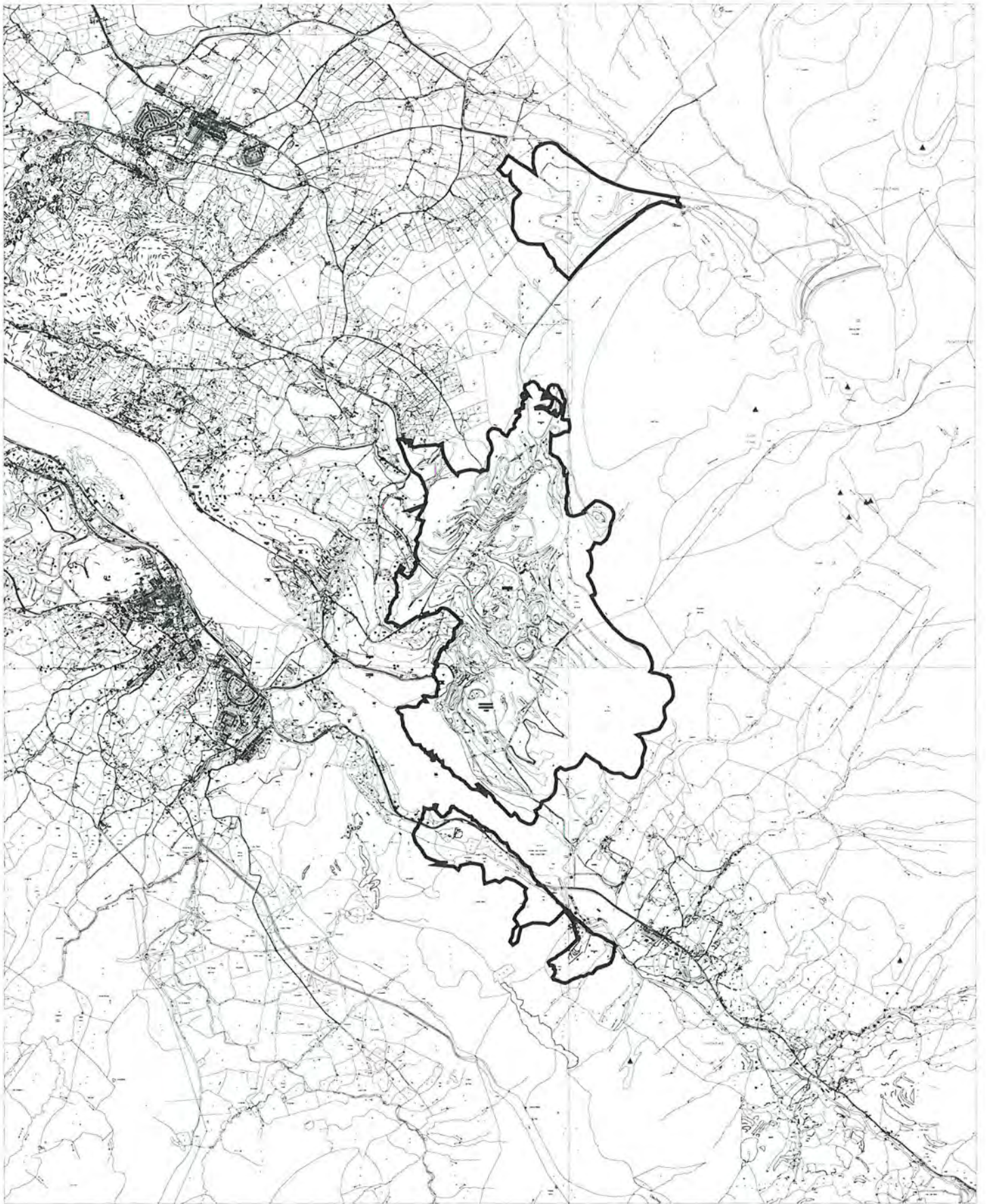
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of a nineteenth century professionals' colony; conservation and restoration of Victorian features.



HLCA number 10

General view showing the wooded nature of this area of nineteenth century quarry settlement



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
11 - Dinorwic Quarries and Mines

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11 Dinorwic, Marchlyn & Galt y Llan slate quarries / Llanberis copper mine

Historic background

The main part of the Dinorwic slate quarry complex, at one time the second largest in the world after Penrhyn Quarry. Earlier workings were to the north of this area (see 08) but there is evidence for some working on the present site of the main quarry from 1787. In the course of the nineteenth century these workings were united to form the different departments of Dinorwic quarry, and contour railways and inclined planes laid to connect the rock face with the tips, the slatemakers' shelters and the mills. The quarry closed in 1969, and part of the lower workings around Hafod Owen have been substantially altered to create the pumped storage scheme.

The adjacent Marchlyn quarry was opened in the 1930s on a greenfield site and was developed after the second war using modern methods. It closed down in the 1960s.

The copper mine may be bronze age in origin, and was active by the mid 18th century. Operations ceased in the 1870s.

Galt y Llan quarry was operative from c.1811 to c. 1832 but was never developed on the scale of Dinorwic.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Slate quarry and copper mine landscape

Dinorwic quarry is a visually spectacular site covering a considerable area. Worked as a galleried open quarry, the galleries themselves survive largely intact as do the substantial dry-stone incline embankments built to connect the different levels. In a number of locations the shells of the slate mills erected from 1921 onwards survive. Though the complex of buildings at steam mills level ('ponc ffeiar injan') have been demolished, the upper levels of the quarry retain most their machinery, including railways, inclines, ropeways, saw tables and compressors.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the quarry and mine landscape in its integrity, including tips.



HLCA number 11

General view of the quarry, showing galleries and inclines



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
12 - Bethesda and Llanllechid

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12 Bethesda and Llanllechid

Historic background

A slate quarry community established from 1820 onwards along the newly-constructed Telford road on a pocket on non-Penrhyn land, around the Independent chapel which gave its name to the town.

By the 1850s development was beginning to spill over onto Penrhyn land. As at Deiniolen/Clwt y Bont, community infrastructure is on the margins of the earlier town. An application was made for a building grant for Glanogwen (Church) School in 1851, and the following year Col. Douglas Pennant demised Pen y Bryn farm to a local grocer for building, who leased the land to a building society which in turn sold it on. The housing development on Pen y Bryn is more spacious development than the earlier ones, with wider streets and more substantial houses. Gerlan, built after the Bethesda Improvement Act of 1854, is far more regular and well laid-out, though John Street, which dates from the same period, is a crammed network of tiny lanes.

The satellite village of Caellwngrydd, appears to be a speculative builder's development of c. 1838-9. The tithe map of 1841 shows a ribbon development along the main road, entirely on Cefnfaes land, and a few scattered dwellings elsewhere, including the attractive row of *crog-loffydd* at Braich Melyn.

The development of the community is reflected in the appointment of Improvement Commissioners in 1854, and the establishment of an Urban District Council in 1894. Bethesda's three surviving chapels, Bethesda itself (Independent - exterior only), Bethania (Baptist) and Jerusalem (Calvinistic Methodist), recently restored with grant-aid from Cadw, are built on a substantial scale.

There is comparatively little evidence of house-building after 1900 other than a suburban row along Bangor road to the north of the village.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

Bethesda and its outliers reflect the changes on working-class housing from the 1830s onwards. There are no known examples of buildings from the very earliest period (1820-1838), but the distinctive settlement at Caellwngrydd, with its narrow spinal road up the hillside and radiating contour lanes, preserves many of the features of the late 1830s. John Street, though constructed as late as the 1860s, nevertheless exemplifies the unplanned and apparently chaotic way in which workers' accommodation was put up in a hurry in the early phases of industrialisation. Later buildings are substantial, often ornamented with cast-iron work.

Remarkably for a community in which slate was the dominant vernacular idiom, Bethania, the substantial Baptist chapel and the houses next to it are built of brick.

Bethesda's places of worship are prominent landscape features, and include Glanogwen church as well as the chapels.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles.



HLCA number 12

General view showing Bethesda nestling at the foot of the mountains



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
13 - Llandygai and Tal y Bont

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13 Llandygái and Tal y Bont

Historic background

Llandygái is a planned estate village constructed at the gates of Penrhyn Castle around Llandygái church. Engravings of the late eighteenth century show only the church, the rectory and Ty Mawr, the home of the Penrhyn agent, William Williams Llandygái. The bulk of the village was constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century, with some development on the periphery since then.

The estate influence is also apparent in the adjacent settlement at Tal y Bont, though social housing has been erected here since the war.

There are also a number of industrial structures, including the sites of a number of mills, and a smithy associated with the original Penrhyn Railway of 1801, which ran through the village.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Estate village

The greater part of the two villages represent a polite reinterpretation of the vernacular tradition with many ornamental touches. These vary from the cottage dwellings near the church to the larger two storey houses with slate cladding on the upper floor, typical of late nineteenth century and Penrhyn and Vaynol estate architecture. The estate's influence is also apparent in the absence of a public house and of a nonconformist chapel.

A more specifically industrial type of housing, though still ornamental, is evident in the row Tai'r Felin.

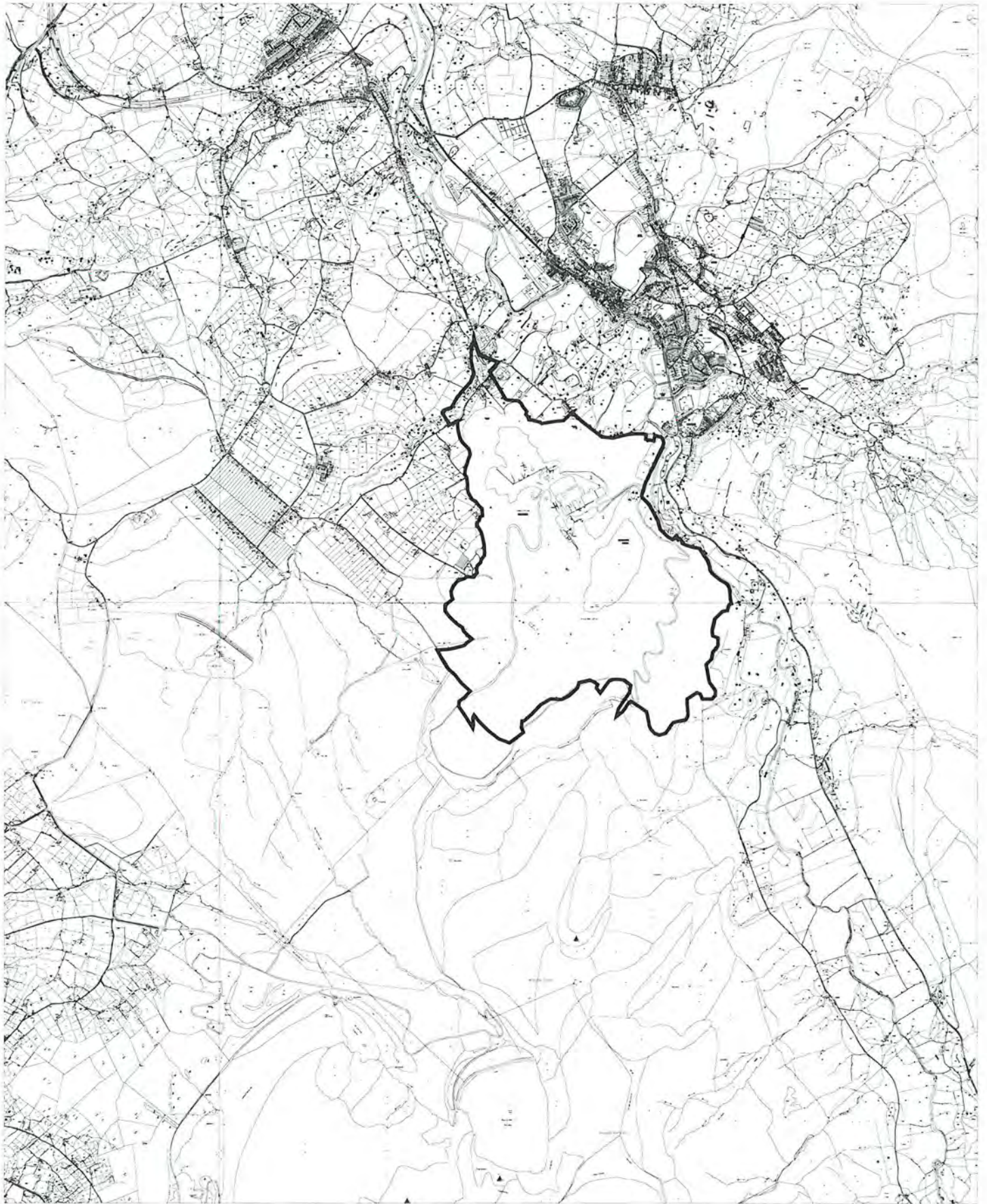
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of an estate village; encouragement to the appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings.



HLCA number 13

Aerial view showing the estate village of Llandegai (to left of photograph) adjacent to Penrhyn estate



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
14 - Penrhyn Quarry

Scale: 1/30,000

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14 Penrhyn Quarry

Historic background

A major slate quarry, still in active production under Alfred McAlpine Slate products, once the largest slate quarry in the world. Its origins are almost certainly Medieval, but it reaped the benefit of direct management and substantial investment from the 1760s onwards. It was served by a 2' gauge railway to the sea from 1801, realigned for locomotive operation between 1874 and 1879, and was equipped with a slab mill from c. 1803.

Key historic landscape characteristics

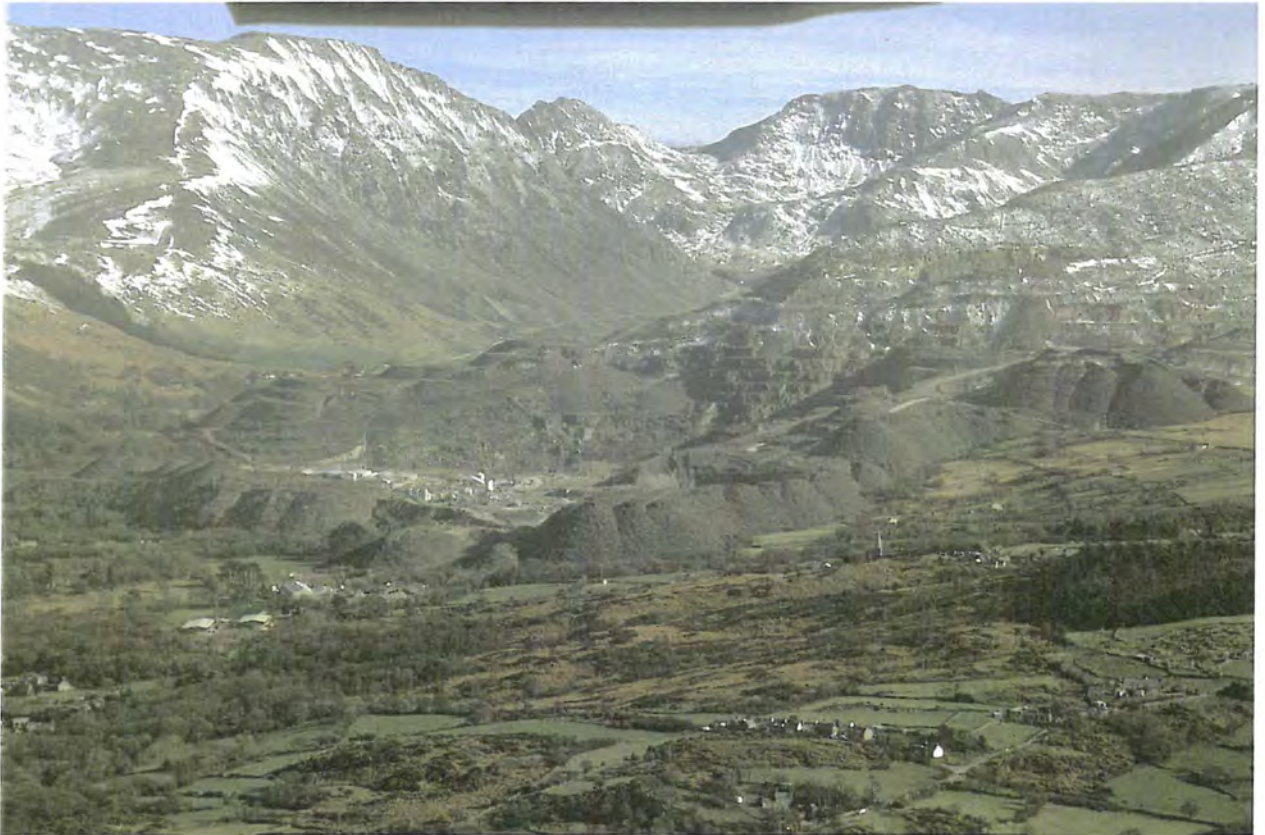
Slate quarry landscape

A galleried slate quarry of great size, still in active production. Despite the scale of present quarrying operations, the quarry preserves the industrial landscape of the nineteenth century. Incline planes, galleries and ancillary structures survive as landscape features, and the quarry preserves a number of examples of quarry machinery from the 19th and 20th centuries. Operations are currently concentrated on the upper part of the quarry, and are likely to continue moving towards the south-west, but tipping continues to take place on the site of the 19th century workings.

Some attempt is being made to encourage tree-growth on the tips. The Felin Fawr workshops complex which formerly served the quarry at Coed y Parc survives largely intact.

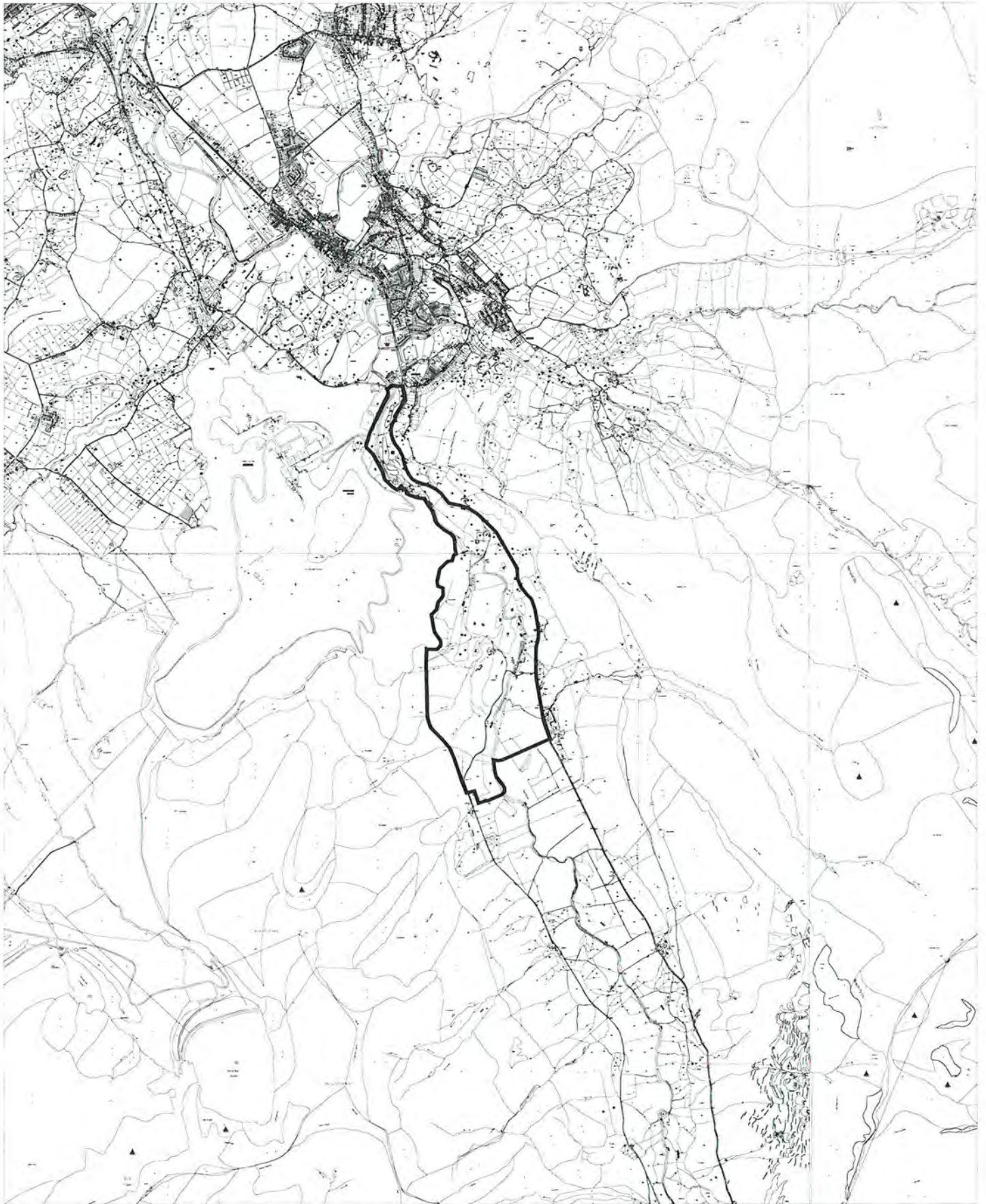
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the quarry landscape within the constraints of modern operation, including tips. Appropriate adaptation to areas not presently owned by Alfred McAlpine Slate Products such as Felin Fawr workshops area.



HLCA number 14

View showing the galleries and tips of Penrhyn Quarry



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
15 - Pen isa'r Nant

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15 Pen isa'r Nant

Historic background

A calculatedly 'picturesque' part of the former Penrhyn estate, which formed part of Lord Penrhyn's road from the quarries to Capel Curig, built in the 1790s. The area includes Ogwen Bank, the Penrhyn family's bijoux retreat, and farms which appear to have been laid out in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

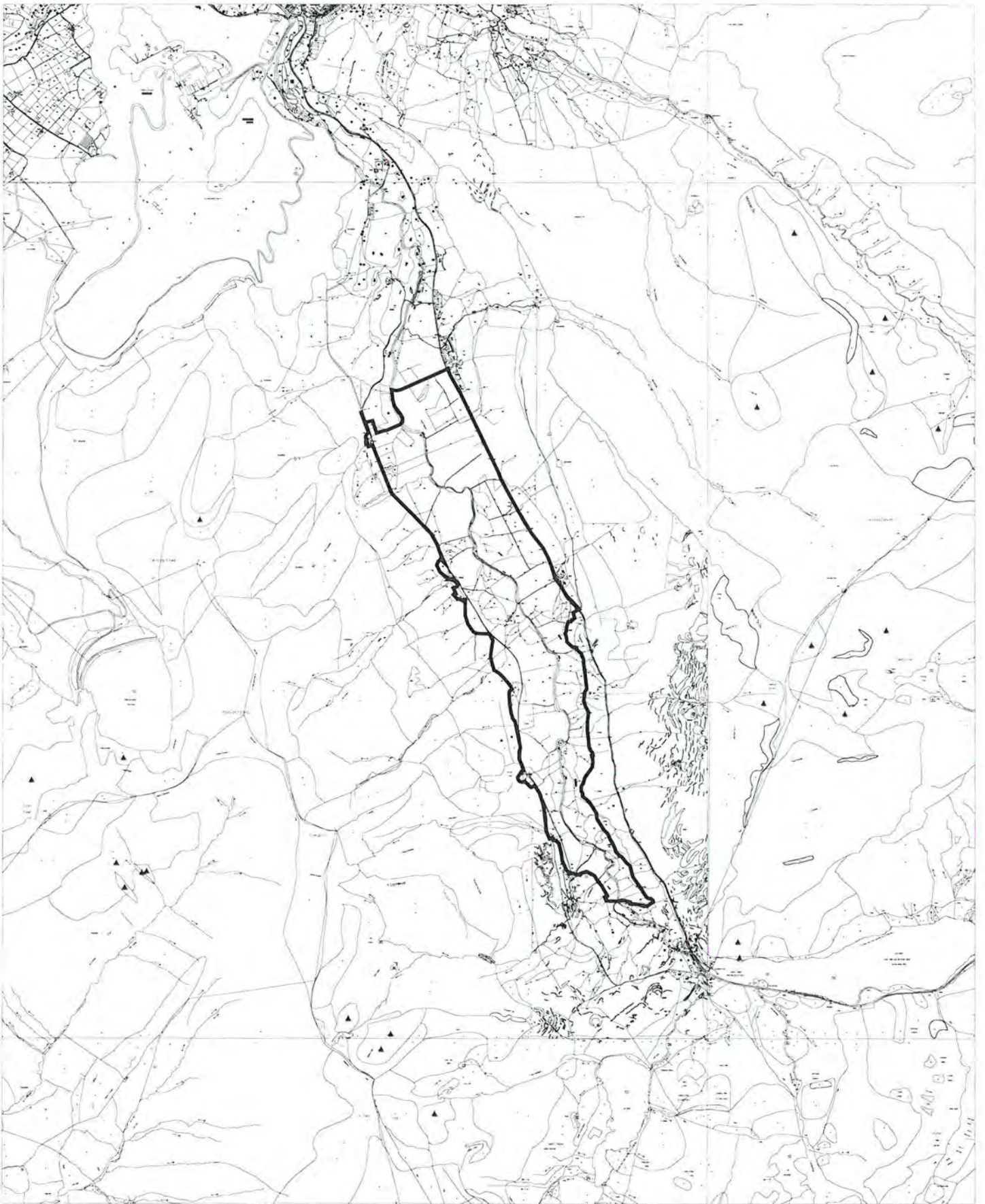
Key historic landscape characteristics

Picturesque landscape

The architecture of the area is distinctively polite. Ogwen Bank is now in re-use as a caravan park; other buildings include the *cottage ornée* Dol Awen, and the dairy at Plas Pen isa'r Nant. The river bridges at Ceunant and Ogwen Bank are respectively rustic and polite in conception.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of a picturesque area; preservation of the polite character of the buildings.



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
16 - Nant Ffrancon - valley floor

Scale: 1/30,000

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16 Nant Ffrancon – valley floor

Historic background

This area is principally pastureland, formerly part of the Penrhyn estate and now owned and managed by the National Trust, as laid out by the estate in the post-1769 period, when a much less regular pattern of enclosure is evident on the estate survey than previously. Both the Telford road (early 19th century) and Lord Penrhyn's own (earlier, late 18th century) road pass through the area on either side of the valley.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Improved pasture, road communications

Improved pasture at the foot of the (glaciated) valley floor, through which both the Telford road and Lord Penrhyn's own road pass. The farmhouses and labourers' cottages are of an estate style, making use of local material.

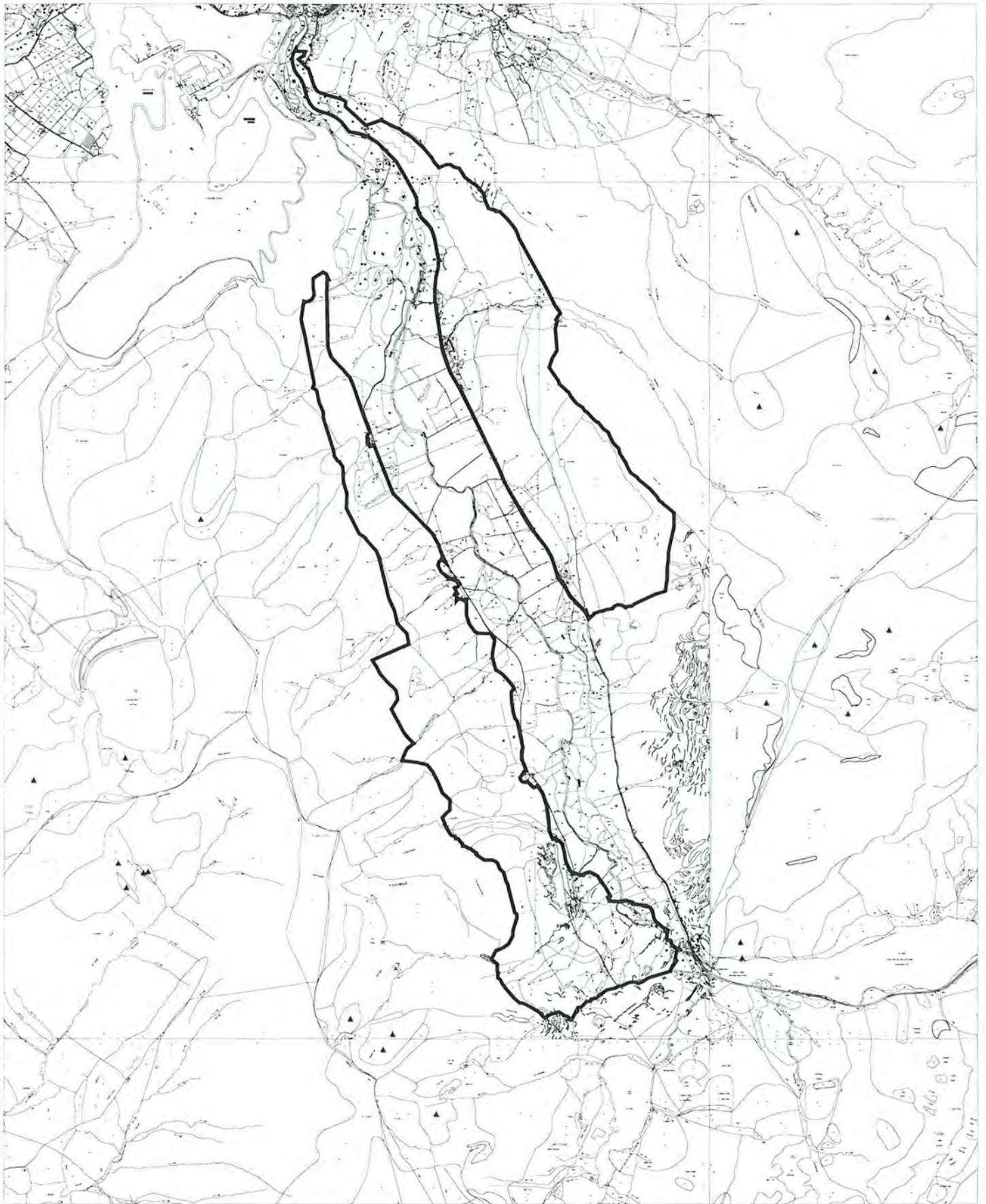
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the open character of the area, an excellent example of a U-shaped glaciated valley; preservation of the evidence for two phases of important road routes and the estate character of the buildings, including slate fencing. The area is now managed by the National Trust.



HLCA number 16

General view looking northwards down Nant Ffrancon



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
17 - Nant Ffrancon - valley slopes

Scale: 1/30,000

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17 Nant Ffrancon – valley slopes

Historic background

This character area actually comprises two separate portions, one on each side of the valley, which were sheepwalks associated with the farms on the floor of Nant Ffrancon. Lying between the Telford and Lord Penrhyn roads (at the bottom) and the unenclosed mountains above, they were formerly part of the Penrhyn estate and are now owned by the National Trust.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Irregular enclosures

Steep hillside slopes, characterised by irregular enclosures, with some evidence of mineral working in a number of locations.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the open landscape. The area is now appropriately managed by the National Trust.



HLCA number 17

View showing the sheep walks on the west side of Nant Ffrancon



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
18 - Cwm y Glo

Scale: 1/30,000

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18 Cwm y Glo

Historic background

A nineteenth century quarrymen's settlement built on the banks of the Afon Rhyddallt, shown as a relatively large, loosely-nucleated settlement on the Llanrug tithe map, and which owes its existence to having been the stackyard for Dinorwic slate until boating across Llyn Padarn ceased in 1825. The village appears to have grown after the opening of the LNWR branch line in 1869.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

The present settlement is made up partly of vernacular quarrymen's dwellings, mainly of the *crog-lofft* type, as well as more substantial terraced housing, possibly estate-built, built of stone but using brick quoins. A pattern of building both along and against the slope is evident, and the terraces are mostly quite short.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles.



HLCA number 18

Aerial view of the settlement of Cwm y Glo at the foot of Llyn Padarn



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
19 - Ochr Bryn Bras

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19 Ochr Bryn Bras

Historic background

An area of dispersed settlement which reflects its position along the course of the original road from Caernarfon to the lower end of the Padarn lakes.

Key historic landscape characteristics

dispersed settlement

A patchwork of houses, both terraced and free-standing, and lanes, set amongst irregular fields. The houses are mostly two-storeyed with associated fields and gardens.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a dispersed settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles.



HLCA number 19

View of the area immediately above Bryn Bras



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
20 - Llanrug

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20 Llanrug

Historic background

A nineteenth century village superimposed on an earlier, possibly eighteenth century, pattern of enclosure on the river meadows by the Afon Rhyddallt. Settlement is not marked on the Vaynol map of 1778, but mills appear to have been established in the area in the early nineteenth century, and the village appears to have expanded after the opening of the LNWR branch in 1869 and the provision of passenger services on the Padarn Railway.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

The village, effectively three ribbon developments forming a triangle, contains examples of every variety of dwelling from early nineteenth century vernacular to modern hacienda dwellings. However, the housing has not coalesced to form an entirely urban community, but has developed within open fields, many of which remain and continue to be farmed.

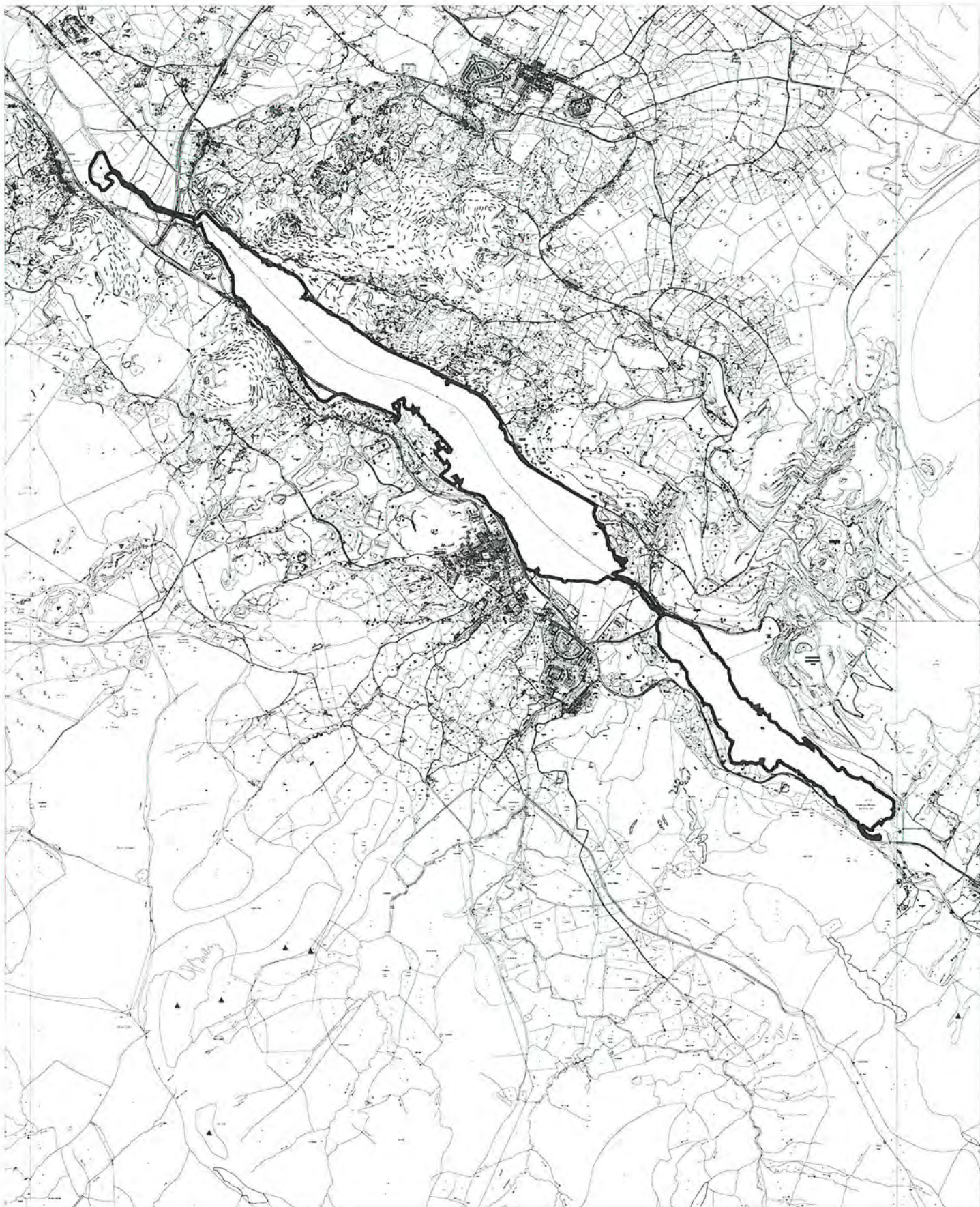
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles.



HLCA number 20

View showing the settlement of Llanrug in its landscape setting



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
21 - Padarn and Peris lakes

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21 Padarn and Peris lakes

Historic background

Two glacial lakes, separated by the rock outcrop on which Dolbadarn castle is situated. The level of the upper lake (Peris) fluctuates with the operation of the pumped storage scheme. The lakes were extensively used for transport from medieval times until the nineteenth century, and the sites of quays are evident at a number of points. In particular, the copper mines by Llyn Peris exported their ore by boat until the construction of the road through the pass c. 1830, and it was the main exit route for Dinorwic slates from 1787 to 1812.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Lakes

The major transport artery of Nant Peris from medieval times to the 1820s, to and from which a series of early Industrial transport links led. A number of historic river-vessels have been discovered in the lower lake. The upper lake can now be drained as part of the pumped storage scheme.

Conservation priorities and management

Encouragement to appropriate recreational use of the lakes. Given that a number of historic vessels have already been discovered in the lower lake, any underwater operations should be closely monitored by an archaeologist.



HLCA number 21

View of Llyn Padarn with Llyn Peris in the distance



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
22 - Graigwlyd

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22 Graiglwyd

Historic background

An area enclosed by the Vaynol estate in 1814. It does not appear to contain any prehistoric or medieval relict remains, and the settlement and enclosures would appear to be of late 18th / early 19th century origins.

Key historic landscape characteristics

late small enclosures, smallholdings, footpaths

A rocky upland area of small enclosures and smallholdings, in which many of the dwellings have been abandoned. The smaller enclosures appear in pockets amongst the outcrops, often around small lakes where there is cultivatable land. The communications tower on its summit is prominent feature. There are no metalled tracks in the area, just a small network of footpaths following the edges and patterns of the enclosures.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of a remote dispersed settlement, with small patchwork of fields and system of footpaths.



HLCA number 22

General view showing the main characteristics of the area, rocky outcrops, irregular fields and dispersed settlement

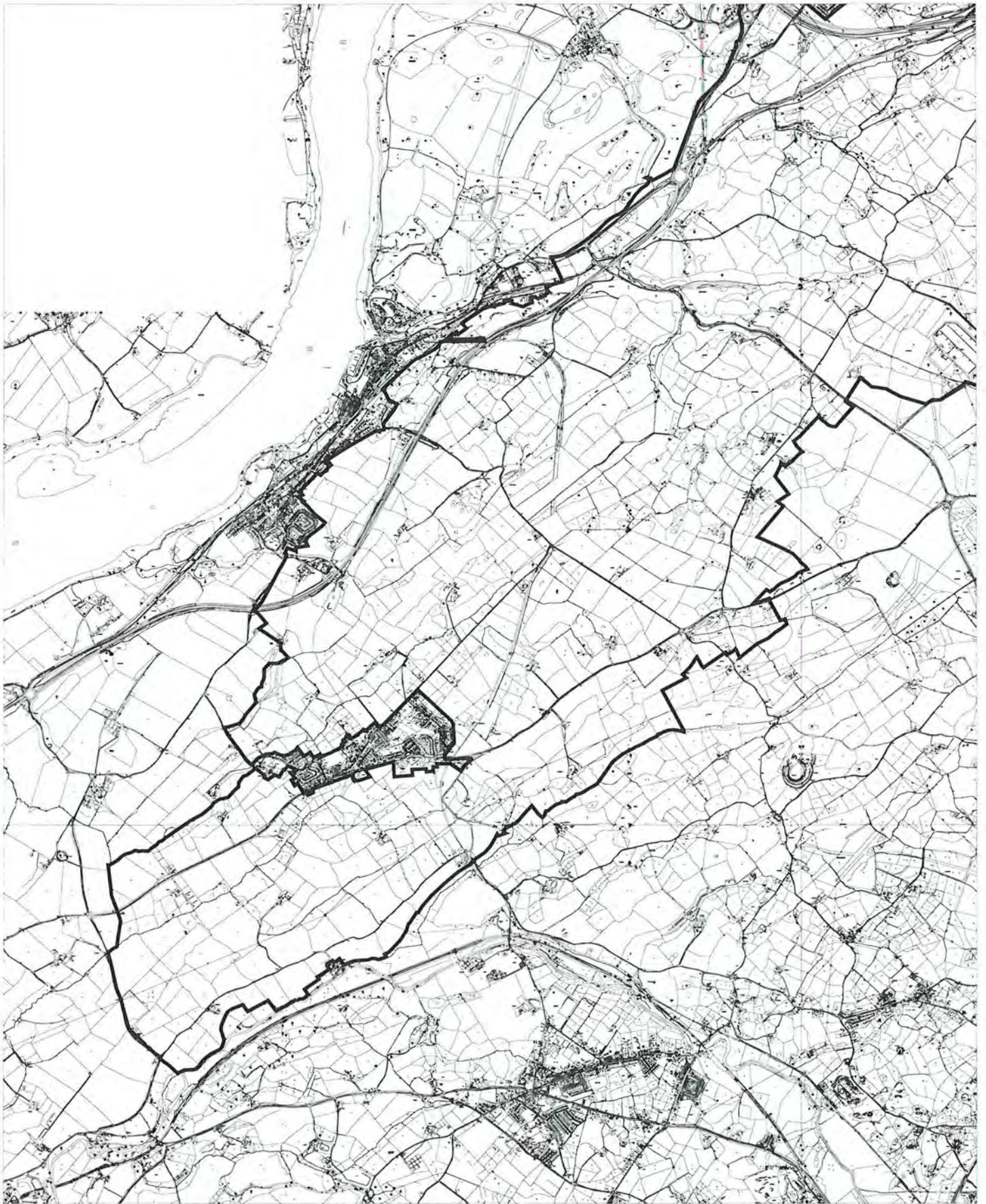


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
23 - Arfon plateau (north-east)

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Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
23 - Arfon plateau (south-east)

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23 Arfon plateau

Historic background

The rolling landscape of the Arfon plateau is made up largely of improved pasture, most of which was formerly Vaynol land. The pattern of substantial nineteenth century farmhouses (e.g. Carreg Goch, Tyddyn Conclog, Tyddyn Oer) and outbuildings is typical of the estate. Relict prehistoric settlements (hut groups and small forts) are dotted across the landscape, usually in the corners of fields, and some fields display a curvilinear pattern characteristic of this period.

Key historic landscape characteristics

lowland plain, some relict archaeology

A wide area of disparate character, with the most prominent features being large enclosures and scattered farmsteads.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the relict archaeology, and the settlement pattern of dispersed farms.



HLCA number 23

General view of the Arfon plateau, showing its characteristic field and settlement patterns



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
24 - Llanddeiniolen and Dinorwic

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24 Llanddeiniolen/Dinorwic

Historic background

An area which was owned partly by the Vaynol estate, partly by the Glascoed estate. It was enclosed by the late eighteenth century, possibly much earlier.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Small irregular fields, winding lanes, relict archaeology

An area of small irregular enclosures and woods, and winding lanes, dominated by the hillfort at Dinas Dinorwig. It includes the church at Llanddeiniolen.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the overall historic character of the area.



HLCA number 24

Dinas Dinorwig hillfort dominates the area of Llanddeiniolen



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
25 - Gwaun

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25 Gwaun

Historic background

An area now largely given over to small enclosures and woods, centred on the medicinal spring known as Ffynnon Cegin Arthur. The enclosures appear to date from the second half of the nineteenth century, before which the area was a notorious marsh.

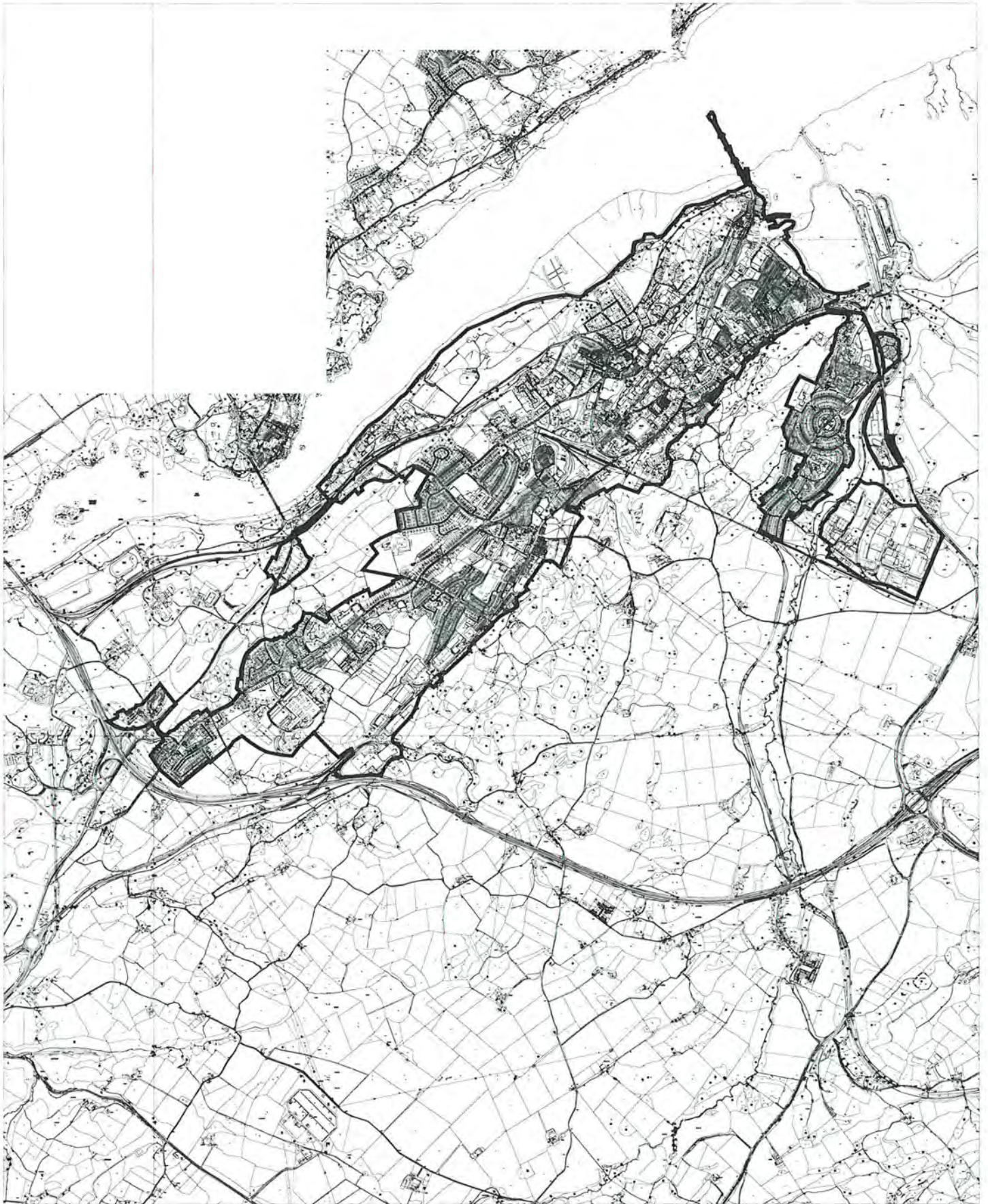
Key historic landscape characteristics

Forestry, small enclosures, drainage features

Area of former marsh now largely planted over by 20th century plantation, with boggy fields in remainder of area

Conservation priorities and management

Conservation of the small-scale field pattern must be a priority.



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
26 - Bangor

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26 Bangor

Historic background

The city of Bangor; a Medieval urban core which has expanded since the early seventeenth century. The winding High Street and the area around the Cathedral reflect the pattern of Early Christian settlement. Bangor is particularly rich in architecture of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was a pioneer of attractive social housing in the inter-war years.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Medieval 'Bangor' visible in street plan, urban housing, university buildings, seafront

The main historic artery through Bangor, the High Street, is long and straggling, much of it run down, part of it pedestrianised.

Building materials are various. There is practically exclusive use of purple Arfon slates, with the exception of the Pembrokeshire slates on the main University building (recently patched with green Nantlle slates). Stone is mainly local, though there is extensive use of Aberdeen granite in places, and Hare's University building makes use of Scottish freestone. There is some use of brick in some of the larger institutional buildings, such as the post office and the town library.

The area around the University constitutes an attractive middle-class suburb, run down in places.

The suburbs on Penrhosgarnedd include an attractive variety of buildings in places. Bangor's social housing, established in a number of locations from the 1920s onwards for the most part display an attractive variety of styles.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the various distinct character areas of the city. Preservation and amelioration of academic area and associated suburbs on Bangor ridge, preservation and amelioration of suburban areas on Penrhosgarnedd; sympathetic adaptation and modernisation of social housing stock.



HLCA number 26

Aerial view of Bangor, stretching from the medieval core in the distance to Ysbyty Gwynedd in the foreground



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
27 - y Felinheli (Port Dinorwic)

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27 Y Felinheli (Port Dinorwic)

Historic background

An unusual combination of port and estate village, of decidedly genteel character. The port remains in use for yachts; the port landscape and its constituent elements largely survive, though maisonettes have been constructed on the slate quay. The waterfront to the west preserves a number of early features *e.g.* sail loft and ferry landing point.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (port)/estate village

The building stock is largely nineteenth-century and includes a variety of architectural style and of building materials. There is some use of non-local stone, including Aberdeen granite brought in as ballast on the ships. There is considerable use of yellow brick, as in the former station and the substantial Arvonias stores, though many structures are pebble-dashed. There are many buildings with ornamental features, such as verandas and railings.

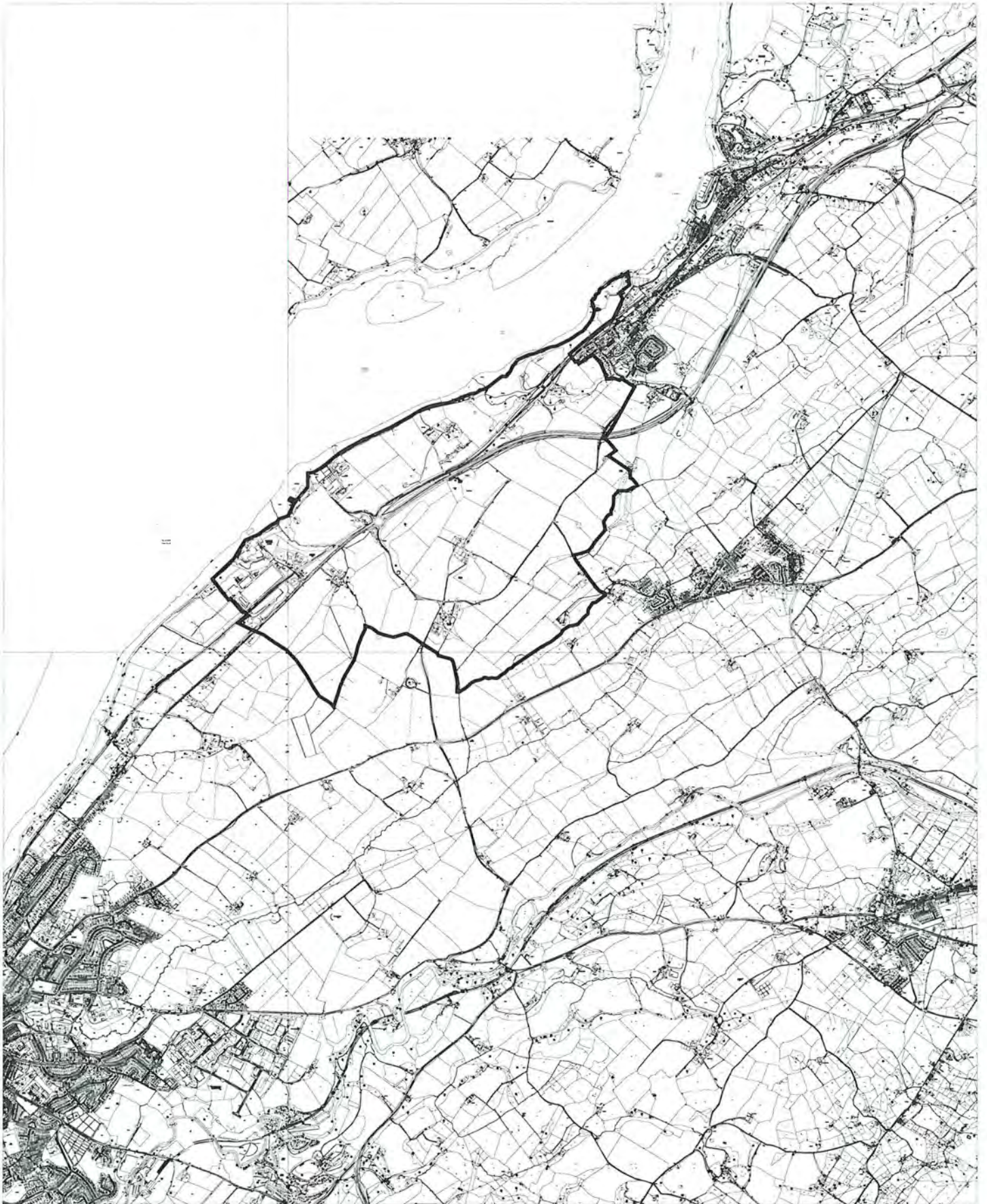
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the part-industrial, part-estate character of the village; encouragement to sympathetic and appropriate water-front development.



HLCA number 27

View of Port Dinorwig situated on the Menai Straits



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
28 - Llanfair Isgaer

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28 Llanfair Isgaer

Historic background

A landscape of improved pasture and planted coverts along the Menai Straits and reaching up to the summit of the ridge that runs parallel to it. Much of the area was formerly an ecclesiastical medieval township, based around the church on the side of the Straits, entirely altered by the Vaynol estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Regular fields, woodland, farms

A managed landscape, near the Vaynol demesne, evidently developed for shooting. Farm buildings are substantially constructed out of local stone.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of open spaces and areas of woodland, and character of farm buildings.



HLCA number 28

Aerial view of the estate plantings and improved fields around Llanfair-is-gaer



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
29 - Penrhyn demesne

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29 Penrhyn demesne

Historic background

The Penrhyn demesne has been the site of a high-status dwelling since the late Medieval period and may possibly represent the site of the Roman fort situated between Careen and Segontium. The Medieval hall was gothicised in the late eighteenth century and replaced by the neo-Norman baronial castle in the period 1819 to 1845. The whole area was emparked in the 1820s, when the present gardens and grounds were laid out on what had previously been a patchwork of small fields. Aerial photography has picked up several buried features relating to the earlier layout of the area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

High-status dwelling and park

The area includes extensive gardens, stabling and a home farm. It also includes a number of industrial features in which the influence of polite architecture is marked, and a number of early roads, railways and bridges. The park is enclosed by a substantial mortared stone wall.

Conservation priorities and management

This area is managed by the Penrhyn estate itself, apart from the Castle, its immediate curtilage and the driveway from the lodge, which are managed by the National Trust. Any future developments in the way of visitor facilities or attractions associated with the castle should respect the integrity of the historic landscape.



HLCA number 29

View showing Penrhyn castle in the middle of its parkland



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
30 - Port Penrhyn

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30 Port Penrhyn

Historic background

A port for the shipping of slate built from the late eighteenth century onwards around an earlier coastal settlement. The area includes a number of items of industrial infrastructure such as a bonded warehouse, locomotive shed, port office and limekilns.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Port

An outstanding example of a nineteenth century port landscape. It is also an unusual example of an industrial area in which polite architectural influence is apparent in a number of buildings. The port itself and the majority of the buildings are constructed out of Penmon limestone.

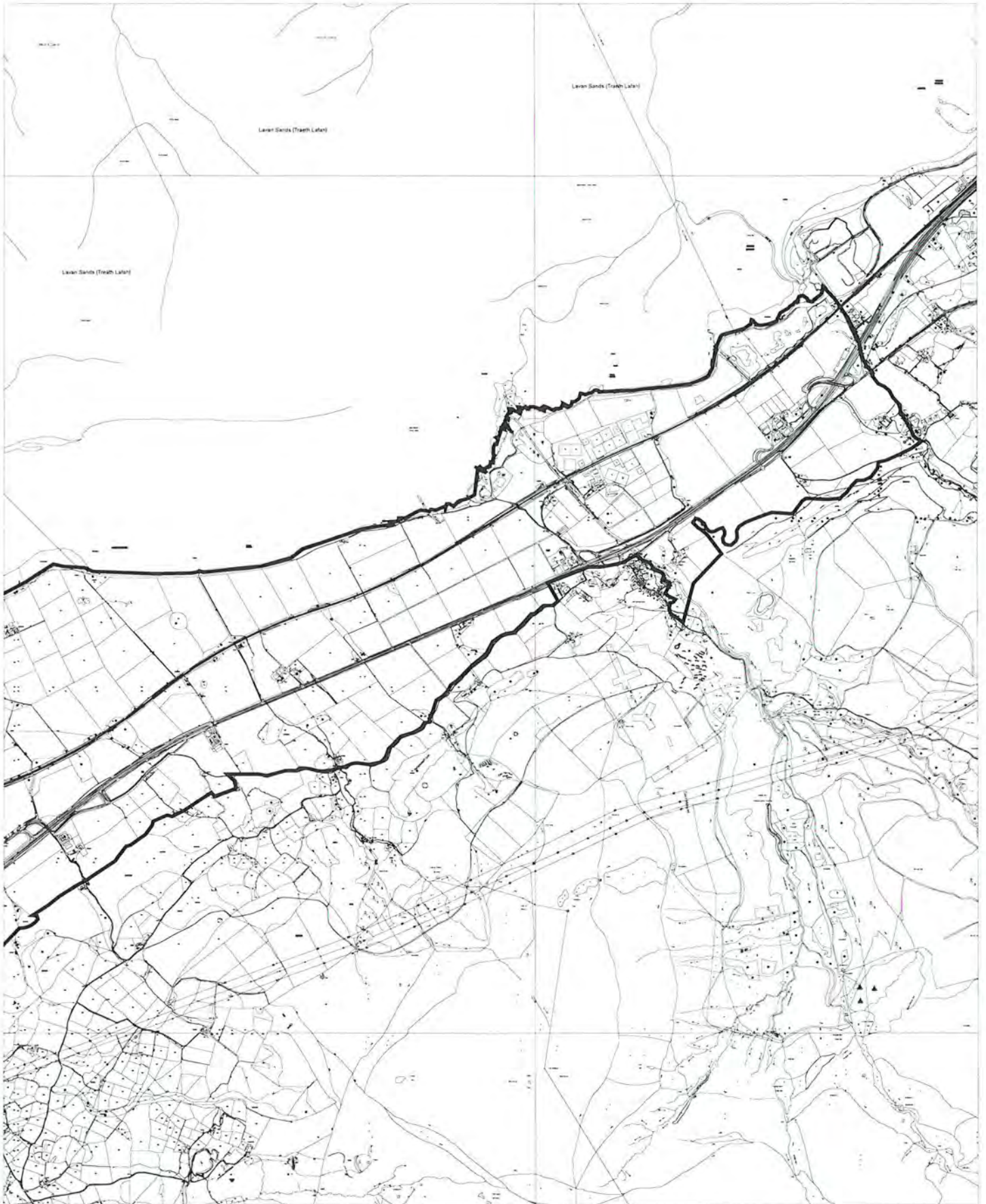
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of nineteenth-century port infrastructure as an intact whole.



HLCA number 30

General view of the eastern end of Menai Straits with Port Penrhyn in the centre and Bangor to the left



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
31 - Lowland coastal area around Wig (east)

Scale: 1/30,000

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Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
31 - Lowland coastal area around Wig (west)

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31 Lowland coastal area around Wig

Historic background

This area was formerly part of the Penrhyn, Madryn, Gorddinog and Bulkeley estates. The area around Henfaes farm in Aber was part of the manor of Aber, which is thought to derive from the *maerdref* associated with the *llys* at Aber. The whole coastal area was radically altered with the coming of the railway and the main road in the 19th century, and bears little evidence of former organisation.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Large, regular enclosures, substantial farms, road and rail links

A lowland area abutting the Menai Straits, dominated by large estate farmhouses and divided up into large regular enclosures. The main arterial road and rail links between north-west Wales and the north of England dominate the landscape, and are largely responsible for its current appearance.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of open character; encouragement to use of traditional building materials and to adaptation in a manner that reflects the appropriate estate style.



HLCA number 31

Aerial view showing the regular field pattern laid out along the main coastal road, with large farms



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
32 - Ogwen valley

Scale: 1/30,000

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32 Ogwen valley

Historic background

This small area comprises a narrow wooded valley, formerly part of the Penrhyn estate; this stretch of the river formerly powered two estate corn-mills, and is crossed by a number of nineteenth-century bridges, both road and rail. Coed Cochwillan and Melin Cochwillan form part of the economy of the late Medieval Cochwillan estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Woodland, Telford road, paths

An area of mature woodland in a narrow defile, crossed by the Telford road and by a nineteenth century branch line, which opens out into a broad river valley. The two mills (Cochwillan and Coetmor) are prominent features. A number of pathways run through the area.

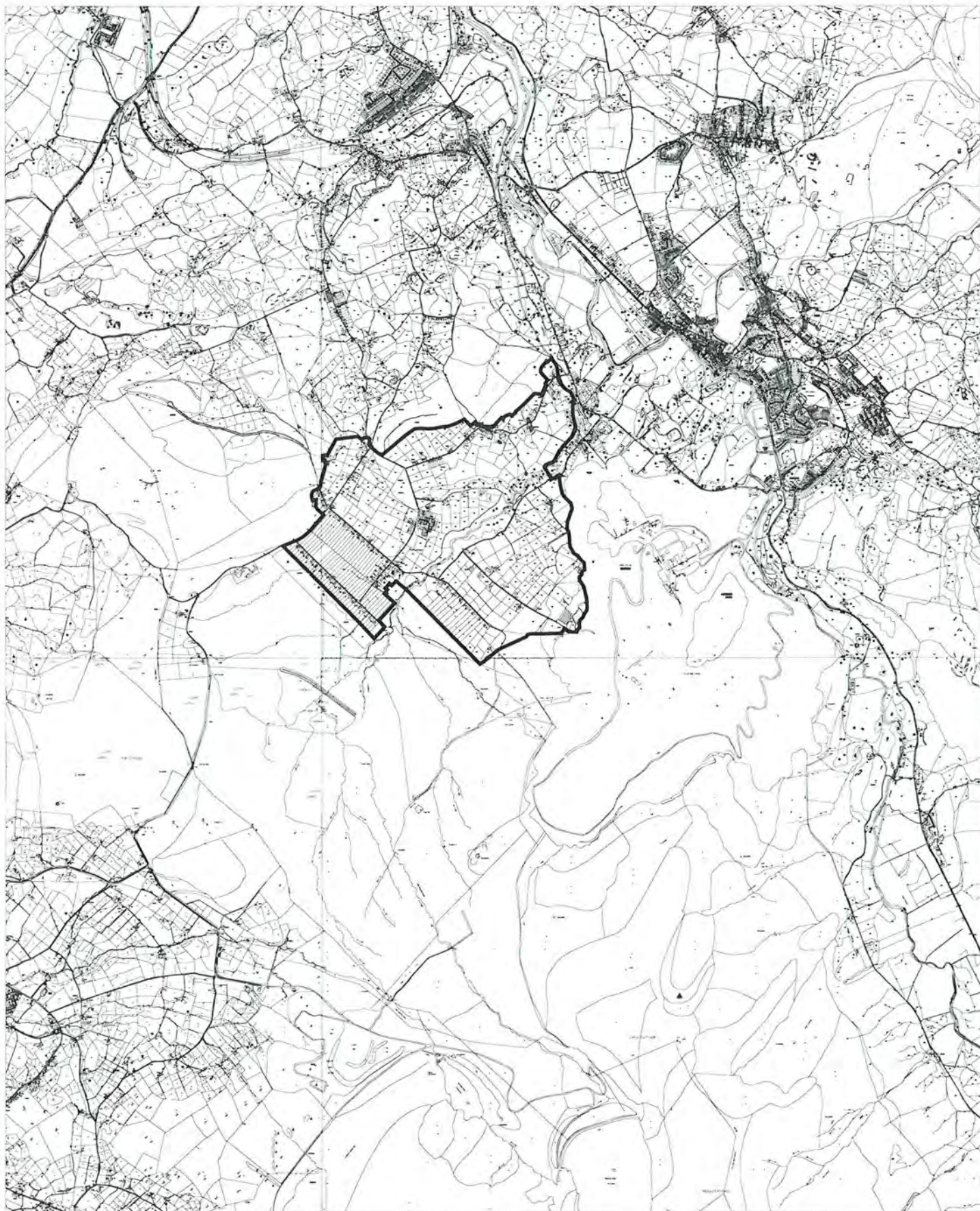
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of the historic woodlands and the mills and the Telford road.



HLCA number 32

General aerial view of the Ogwen valley in the distance, with Penrhyn Castle in the foreground



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
33 - Mynydd Llandygai

Scale: 1/30,000

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33 Mynydd Llandygai

Historic background

This area was part of the *ffridd* in the late eighteenth century, and was subsequently enclosed by the Penrhyn estate. During the Napoleonic wars the quarrymen were encouraged to grow potatoes here, and the rows of dwellings were established in stages between the 1830s and 1870s.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry), slate fencing, crog-lofftydd

A distinctive nineteenth century workers' settlement, consisting of rows of *crog-lofftydd*, vernacular in inspiration but in which polite influence is apparent, and long allotments separated by slate fences.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the historic character of a quarry settlement, including the pattern of holdings and the character of the buildings and boundaries; encouragement to appropriate adaptation and modernisation of buildings, and to use of vernacular materials and styles (notably the slate fencing). Additional building and the joining together of plots should be discouraged.



HLCA number 33

Aerial view of Mynydd Llangyai, showing the rectilinear layout of houses with their plots of land.



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
34 - Abergwyngregyn

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34 Abergwyngregyn

Historic background

A village at the seaward end of an enclosed valley associated with one of the Medieval princes' *llysoedd* and its manor. Most of the present dwellings are no earlier than the nineteenth century, and were constructed either by the Bulkeley estate or by their successors, the Penrhyn estate. The *mwld* dominates the village, both visually and historically.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Medieval motte, estate village

The distinctive form of cottage architecture, vernacular in inspiration but showing the influence of the polite, is apparent here, dating from when the village was in the ownership first of the Bulkeley and then of the Penrhyn estates.

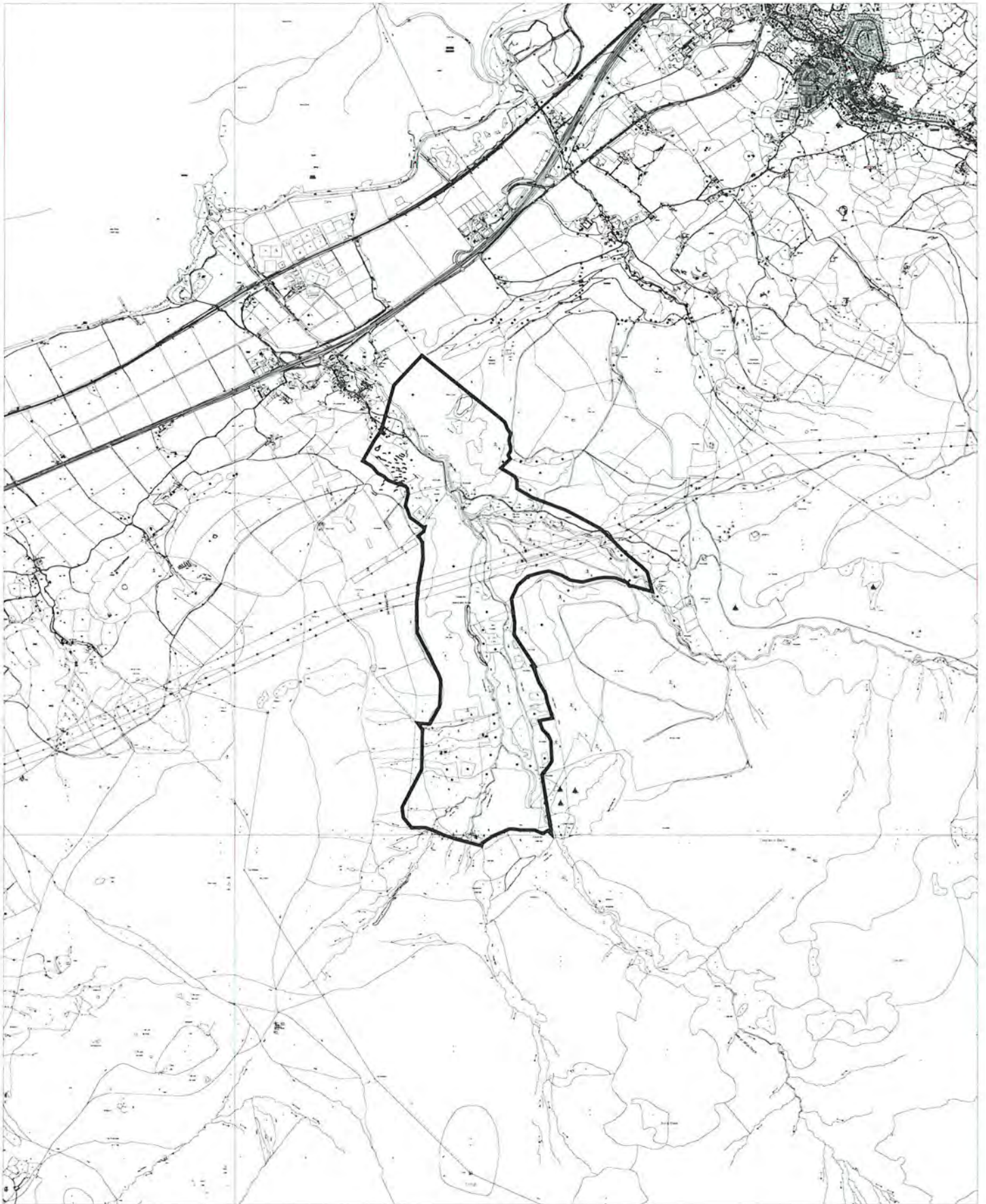
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the motte and the open area around it, which is of immense archaeological importance, and in general of the character of an estate village.



HLCA number 34

Aerial view of the village of Abergwyngregyn, with the motte towards the centre



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
35 - Rhaeadr Fawr

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35 Rhaeadr Fawr

Historic background

A hanging river valley cut deep into the north-facing hill slopes whose picturesque qualities appear to have been appreciated by the Bulkeley and Penrhyn estates, its successive owners. The majority of this area formed part of the Manor of Aber, though Bodsilin was a free township. The timber plantations appear to date from the early decades of the nineteenth century, and there were marked boundary changes in the twentieth. Much of the area is now included as an NNR.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict archaeology, woodland

An attractive and much-visited area which contains a wealth of relict archaeological remains, currently the subject of a detailed survey and management plan being undertaken by GAT for CCW.

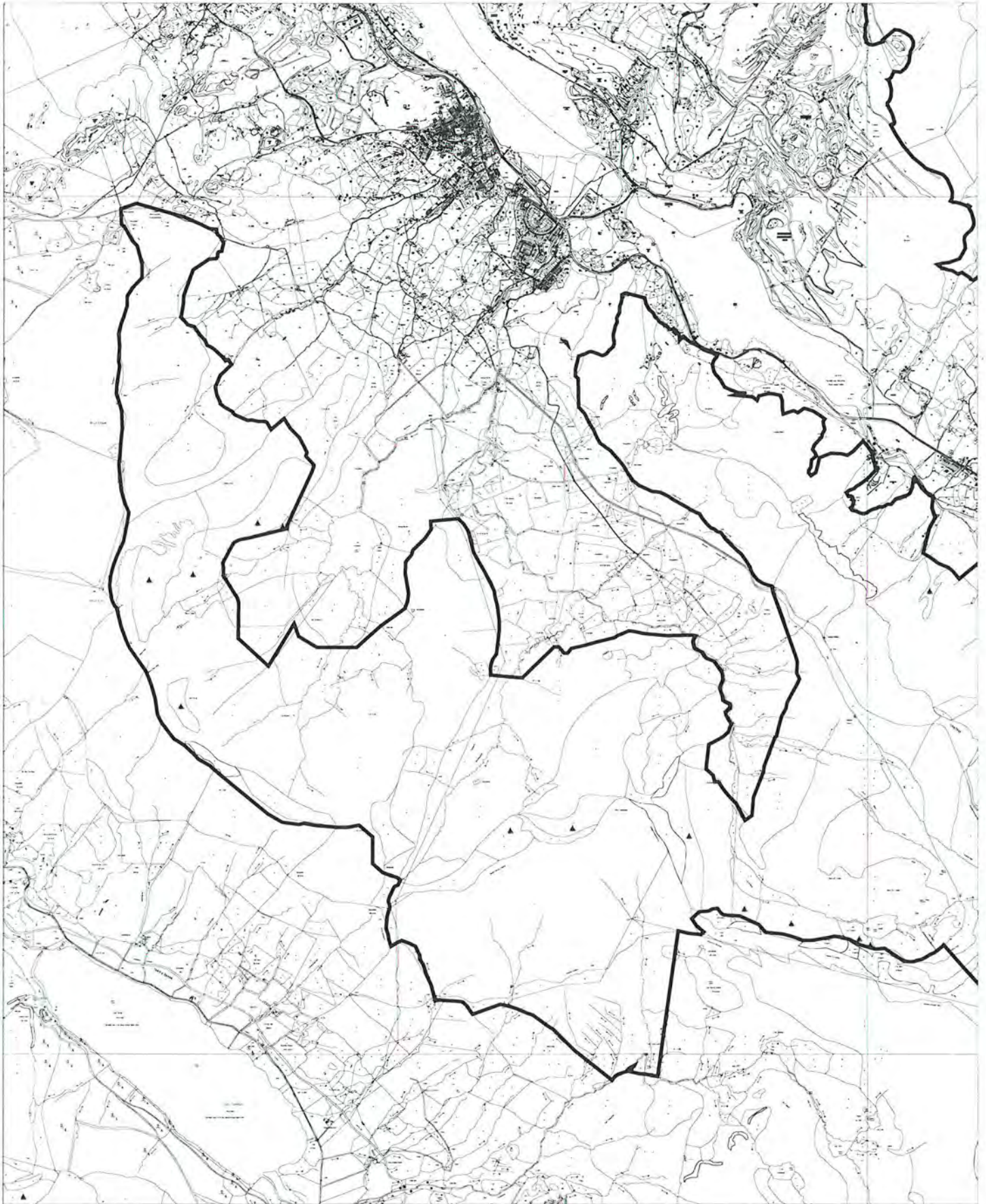
Conservation priorities and management

The area is now largely a National Nature Reserve, and is managed by CCW and Forest Enterprise. The proposal by the Forestry Commission to remove trees is of great concern.



HLCA number 35

General view of the Aber valley, with the village in the foreground and the waterfall just below the snow line in the centre

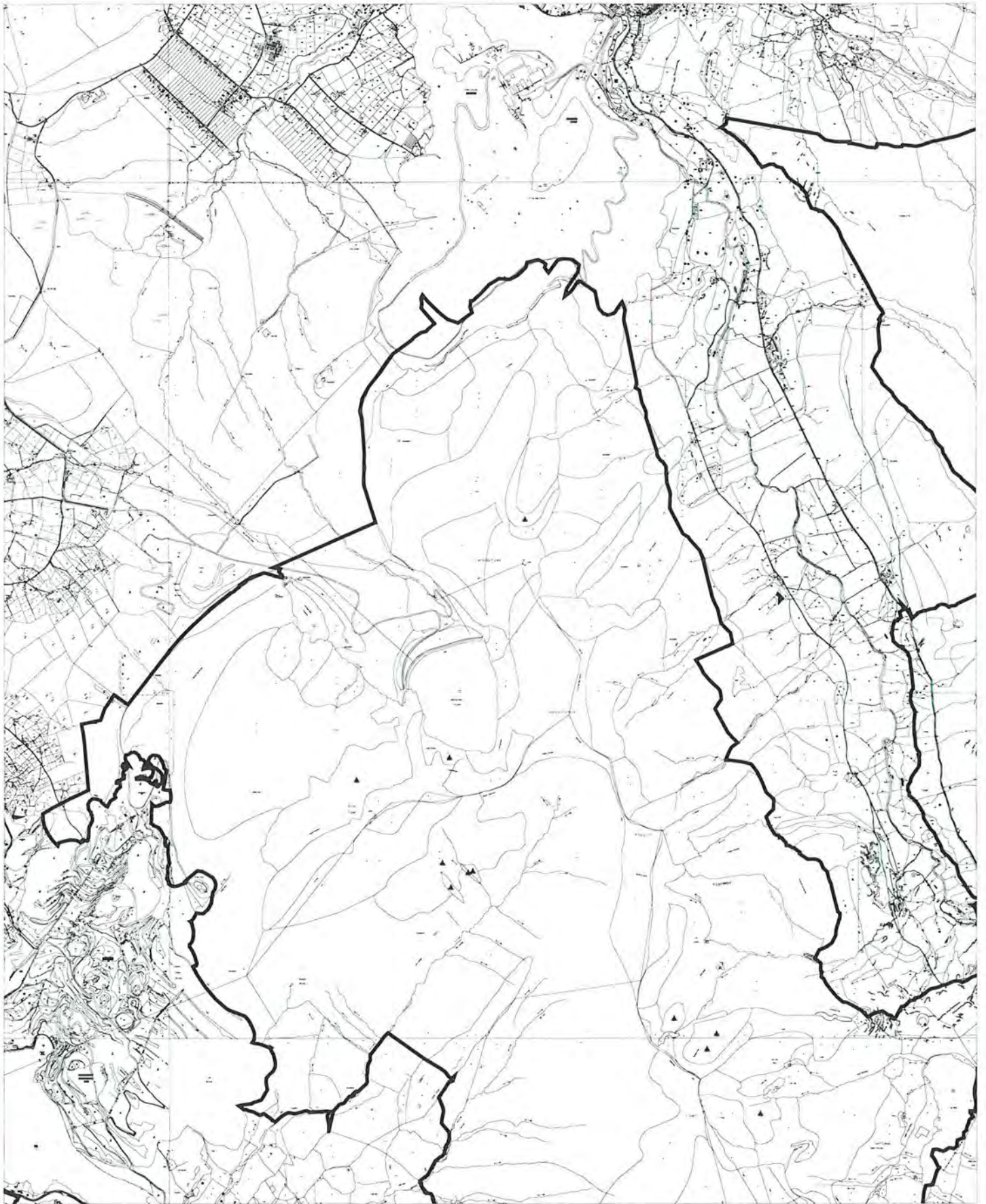


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
36 - Unenclosed mountain (Snowdon)

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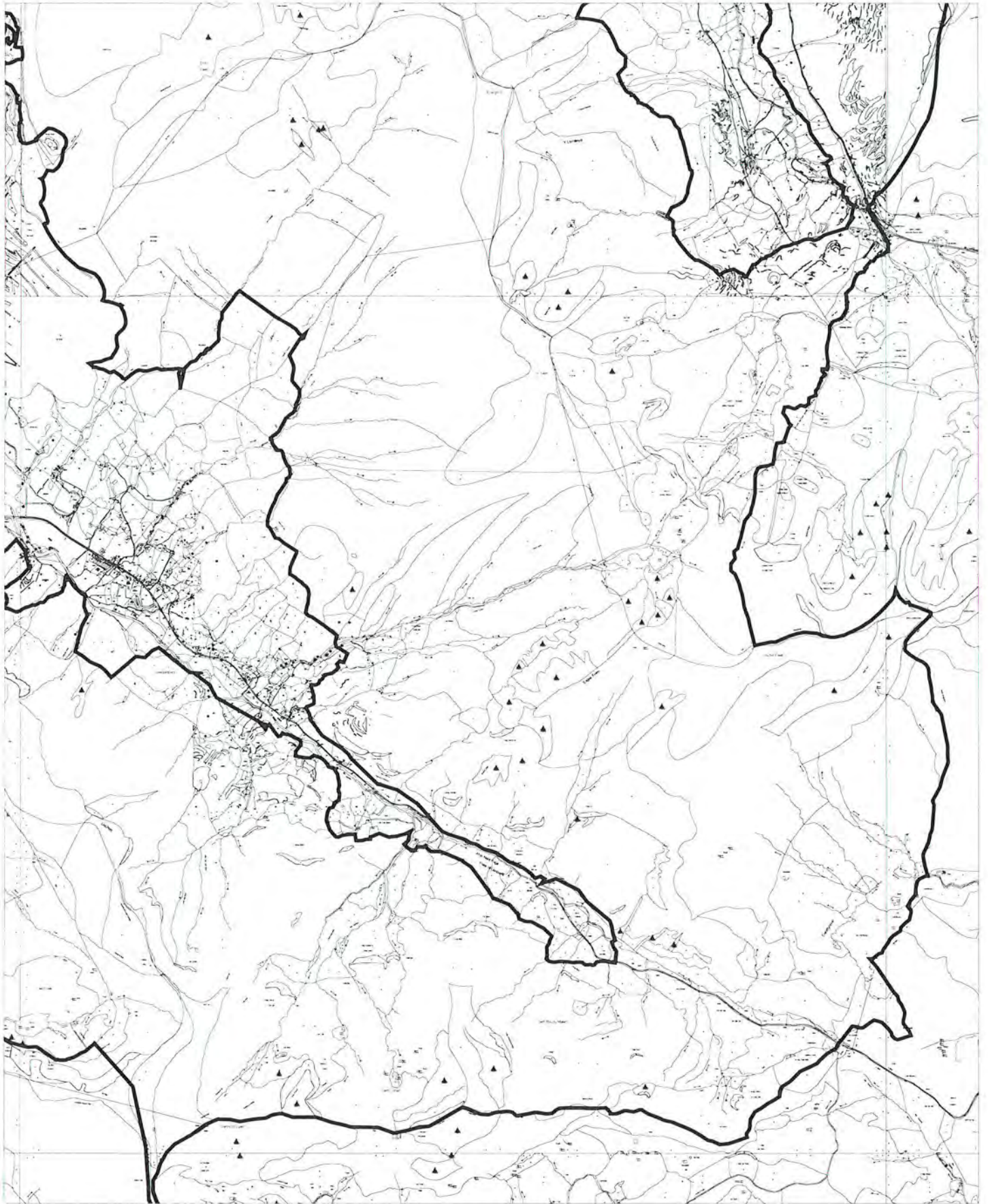


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
36 - Unenclosed mountain (Marchlyn)

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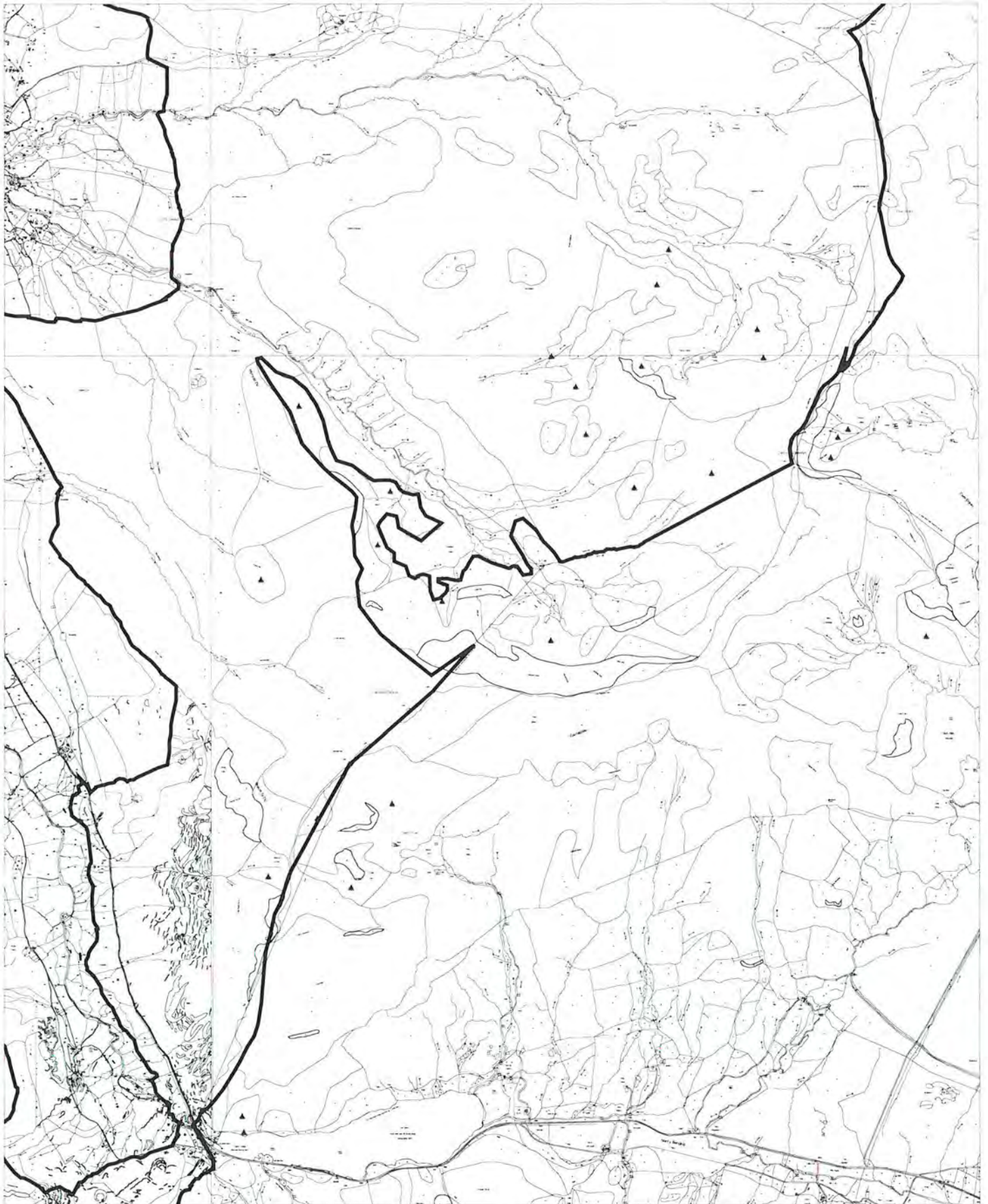


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
36 - Unenclosed mountain (Elidir)

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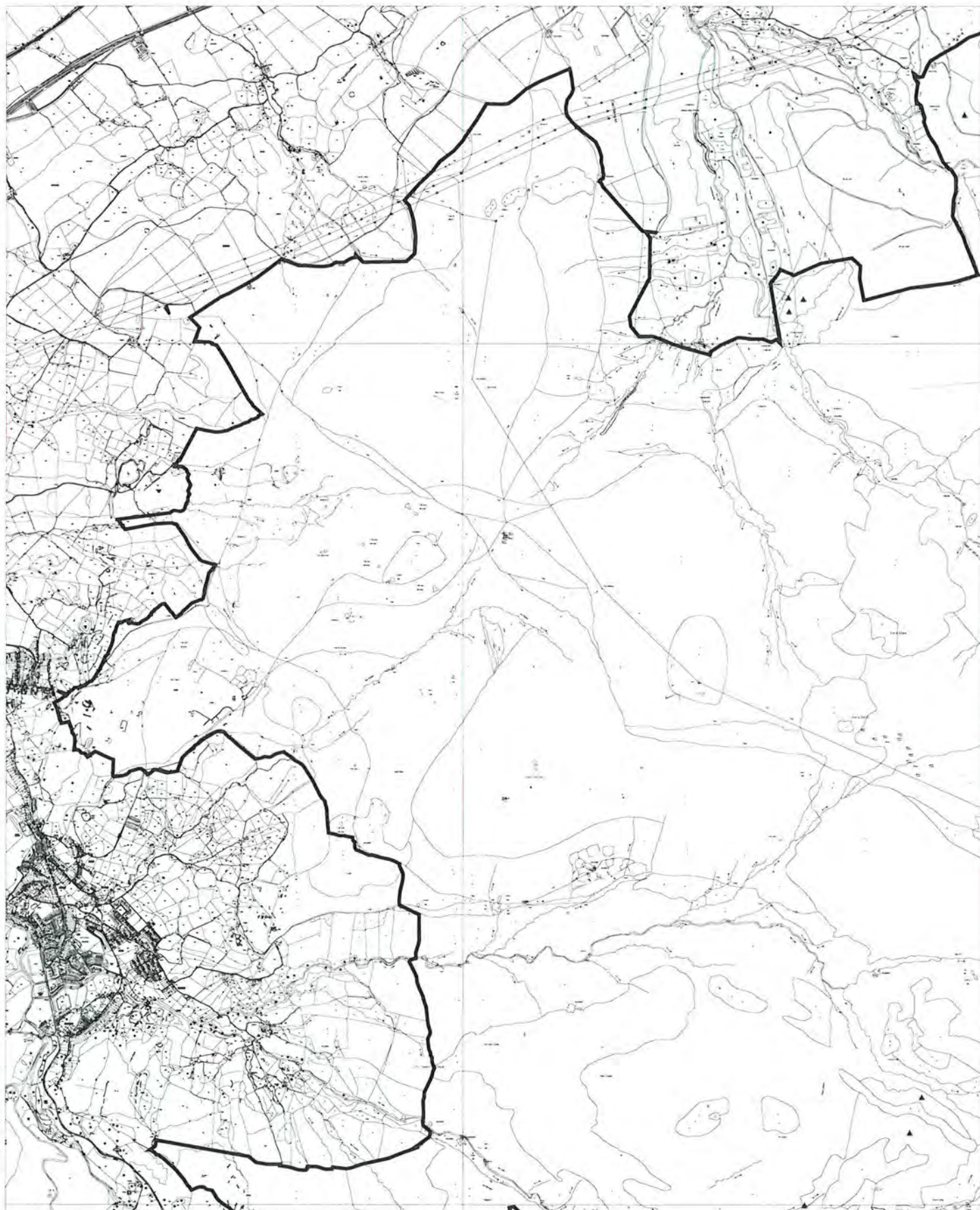


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
36 - Unenclosed mountain (North Carneddau - south)

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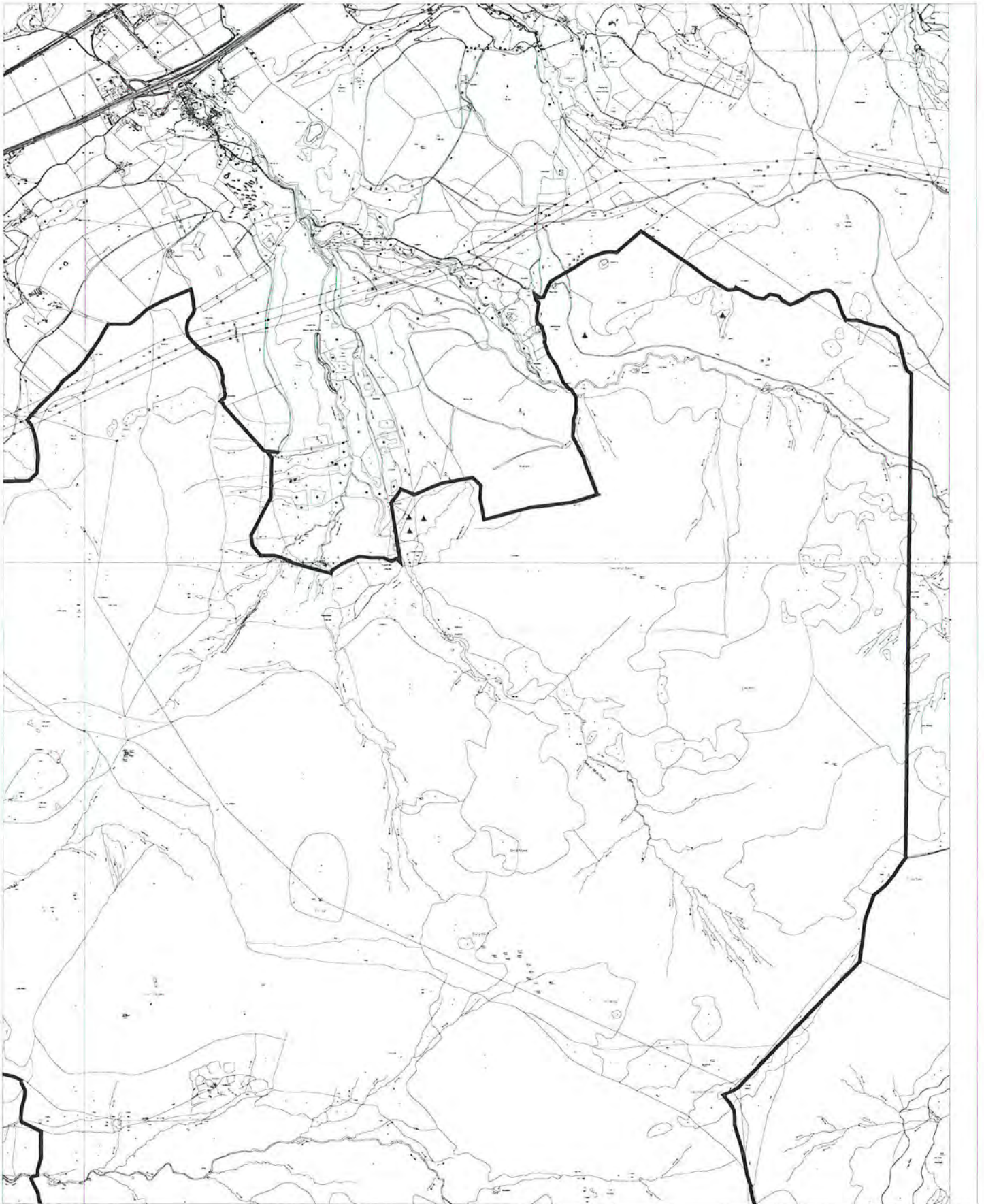


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
36 - Unenclosed mountain (North Carneddau - west)

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Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
36 - Unenclosed mountain (North Carneddau -east)

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36 Unenclosed mountain (north Carneddau)

Historic background

A vast area of mountainside including several of the highest peaks in north Wales forming its southern boundary, some of which have prehistoric summit cairns. It remains unenclosed currently, but in the river valleys (*e.g.* Afon Caseg, Cwm yr Afon Goch) there is considerable evidence for prehistoric settlement and agriculture in the form of hut groups and associated series of paddocks or fields. These are some of the finest relict archaeological sites and landscapes in north Wales. This area is, in fact, a continuation of area 2019 described in characterisation report 318 (project G1527).

There are also (medieval) deserted rural settlements in the lower parts of the area, mainly just beyond the *ffridd* walls, many of which are traditionally associated with the seasonal exploitation of the upland summer pastures. In similar locations (often re-using earlier sites) there are complex sheepfolds associated with post-medieval use of the upland areas as sheep pasture. Some mining and quarrying trials are dotted around the area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict archaeology (settlements and fields), sheepfolds

An area of relict stone-built remains of prehistoric, medieval and post medieval periods. No, or very few, modern intrusions.

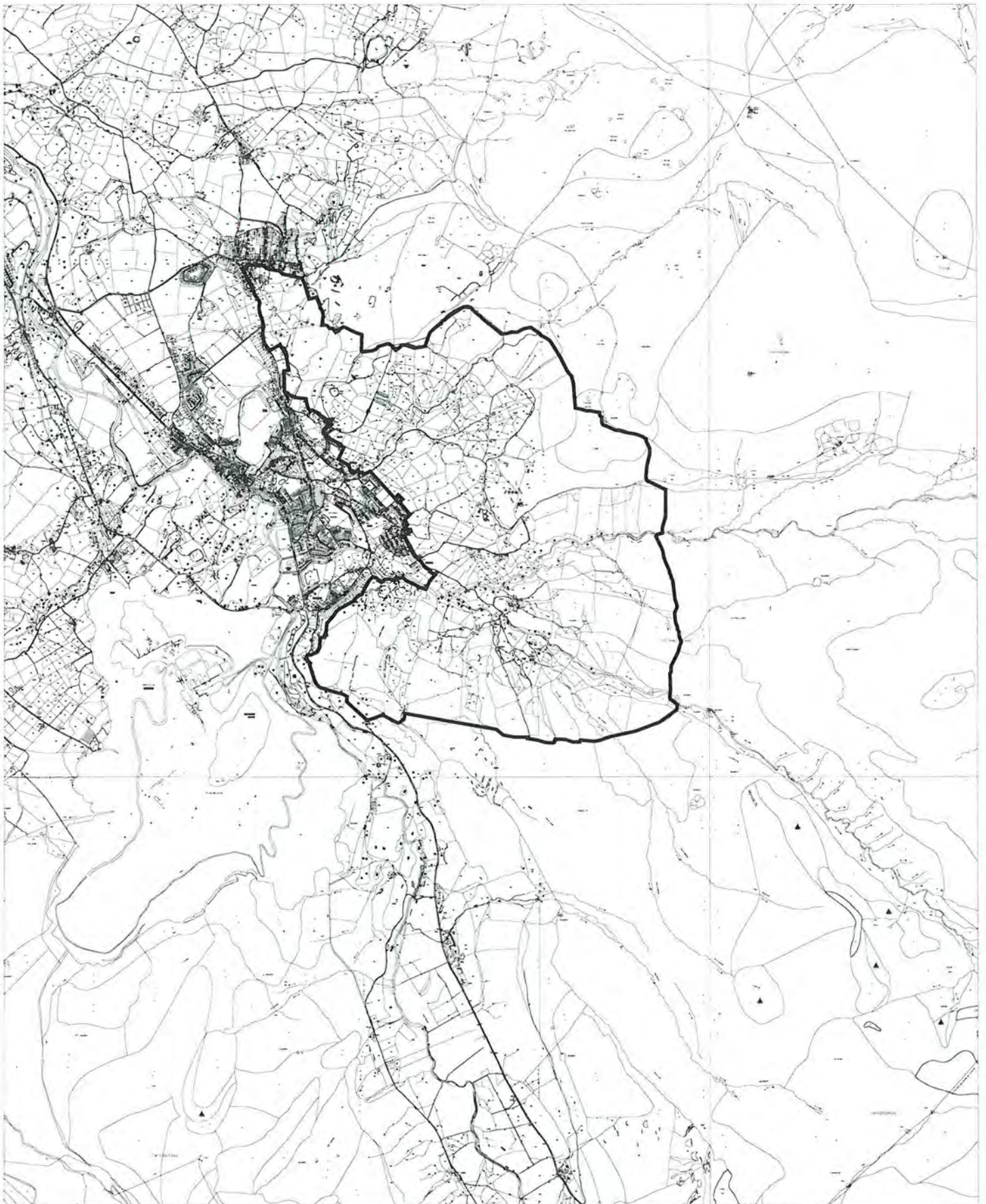
Conservation priorities and management

Conservation of the relict archaeological features and the stone-built sheepfolds. Maintain open, unenclosed nature of uplands for quiet enjoyment and study. There is great potential for the study of well-preserved prehistoric landscape development.



HLCA number 36

Aerial view of post medieval sheepfolds overlying prehistoric settlement and field system in Cwm Caseg, typical of the uplands valleys in this area



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
37 - Enclosed fields above Bethesda

Scale: 1/30,000

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37 Enclosed fields above Bethesda

Historic background

This is a small-scale, complex and intricate area showing evidence for settlement and landscape organisation over several successive periods. It is possible to pick out at least three phases of field patterns, with some 'current' boundaries preserving earlier layouts, alongside relict boundaries and lynchets. Relict prehistoric and medieval settlements are also present, while the area has a pattern of small, scattered farms on the margins of the enclosed land, often at the end of winding, narrow trackways. Some are undoubtedly 19th century encroachments. A complex of small footpaths criss-crosses the area, and there are small trial levels.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Palimpsest of field boundaries, relict archaeology, scattered farms, winding paths and tracks

An intricate area made up of small details relating to many periods, within a framework of small, irregular fields, many of which date from the 18th century. The scattered settlement pattern reflects earlier occupation of the area, and there is considerable potential for researching and demonstrating landscape evolution in a restricted area.

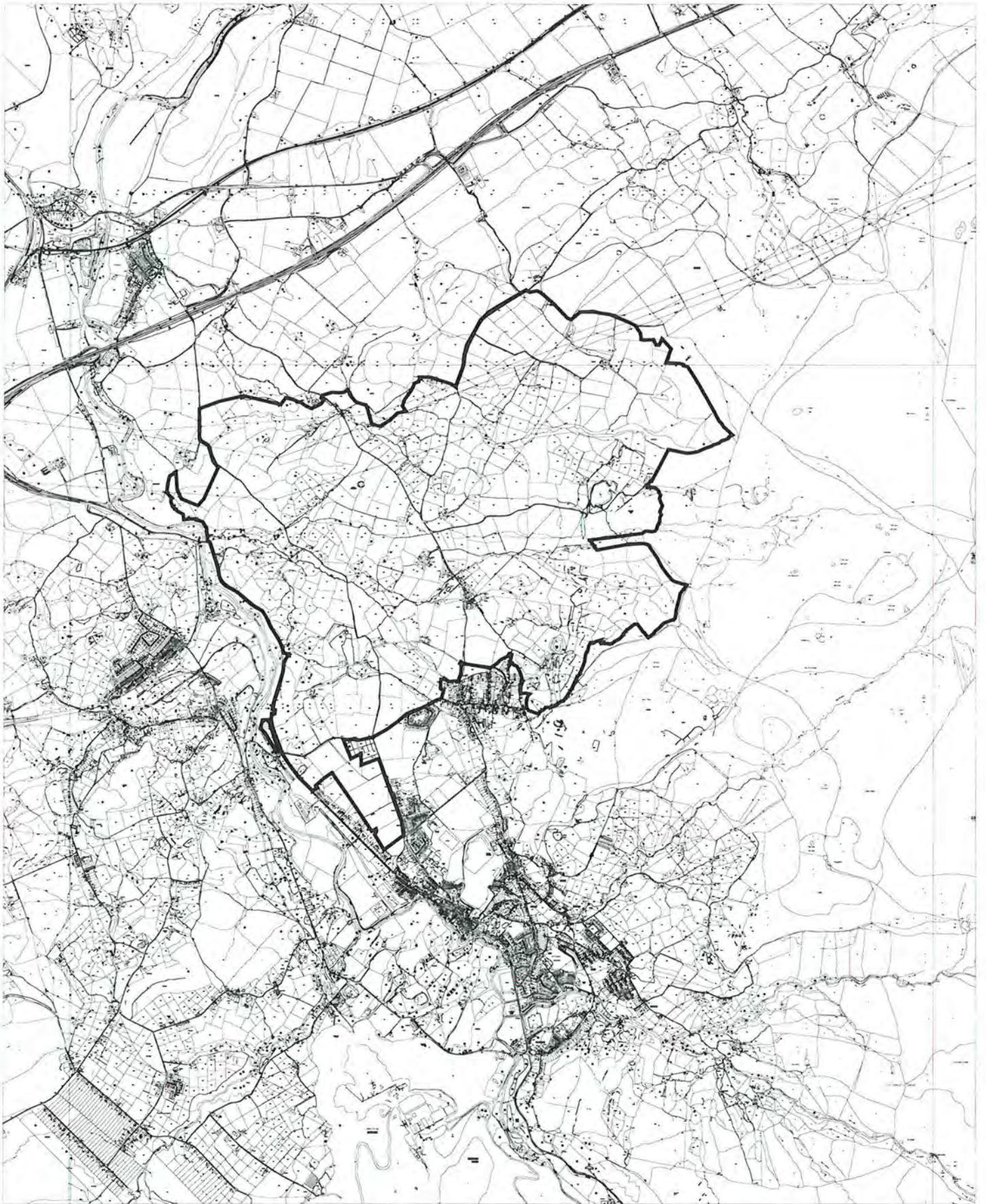
Conservation priorities and management

Conservation of the complex historical interest of the area as a whole.



HLCA number 37

Aerial view showing the relict archaeology, irregular field pattern and small farms which characterise this area



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
38 - Fieldscape around Llanllechid

Scale: 1/30,000

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38 Fieldscape around Llanllechid

Historic background

This area is similar in many ways to area 37, in that it contains some extensive, well-preserved relict archaeological remains comprising prehistoric settlements still visibly set within their fieldscape context: in places these remains are of more than one period. However, the present field pattern here is more open, consisting of larger fields, some of which are in regular patterns showing post-medieval re-organisation. Llanllechid itself is a small partially-nucleated settlement dating from the post 1830s, but otherwise the settlement pattern is of large, dispersed farms. The slate quarry at Bryn Hafod-y-Wern is a prominent landscape feature: possibly with origins in the medieval period, it really only took off after 1830 and is noted for its use of water-power (although ironically it shut down after Lord Penhryn deprived it of its water supply).

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict archaeology, slate quarry, dispersed farms

The area is differentiated from **area 39** largely because it retains a more complex, and older, set of fields, with no overall, consistent pattern, but also because it contains a number of major sites of relict archaeological interest. The settlement pattern is one of large, scattered farms, with small (late) nucleations.

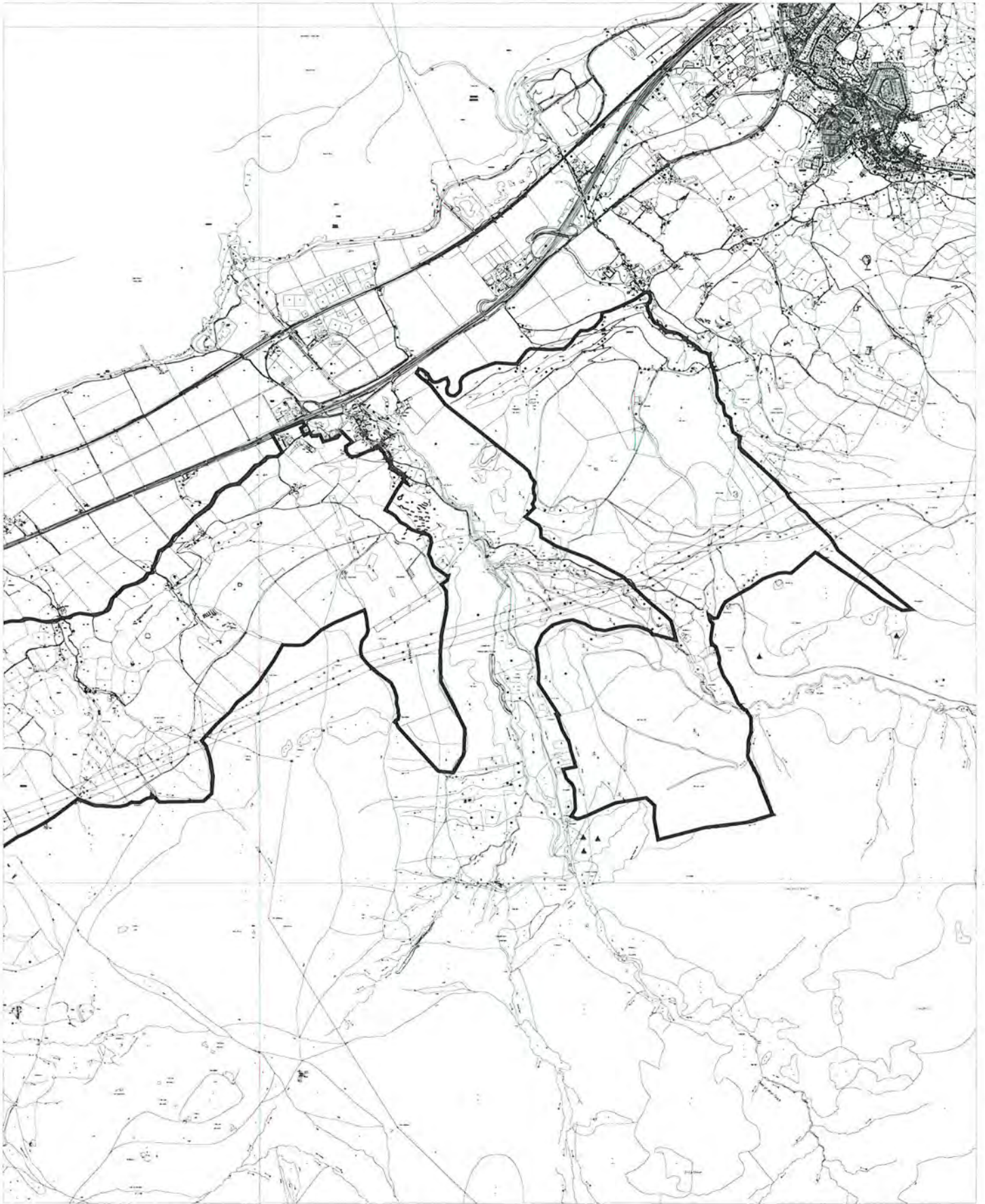
Conservation priorities and management

Conservation of the relict archaeology, field patterns and the dispersed farm settlement pattern.



HLCA number 38

General view showing relict field boundaries (lynchets) and prehistoric settlements surviving in a largely improved fieldscape, with the vilage of Rachub in the distance

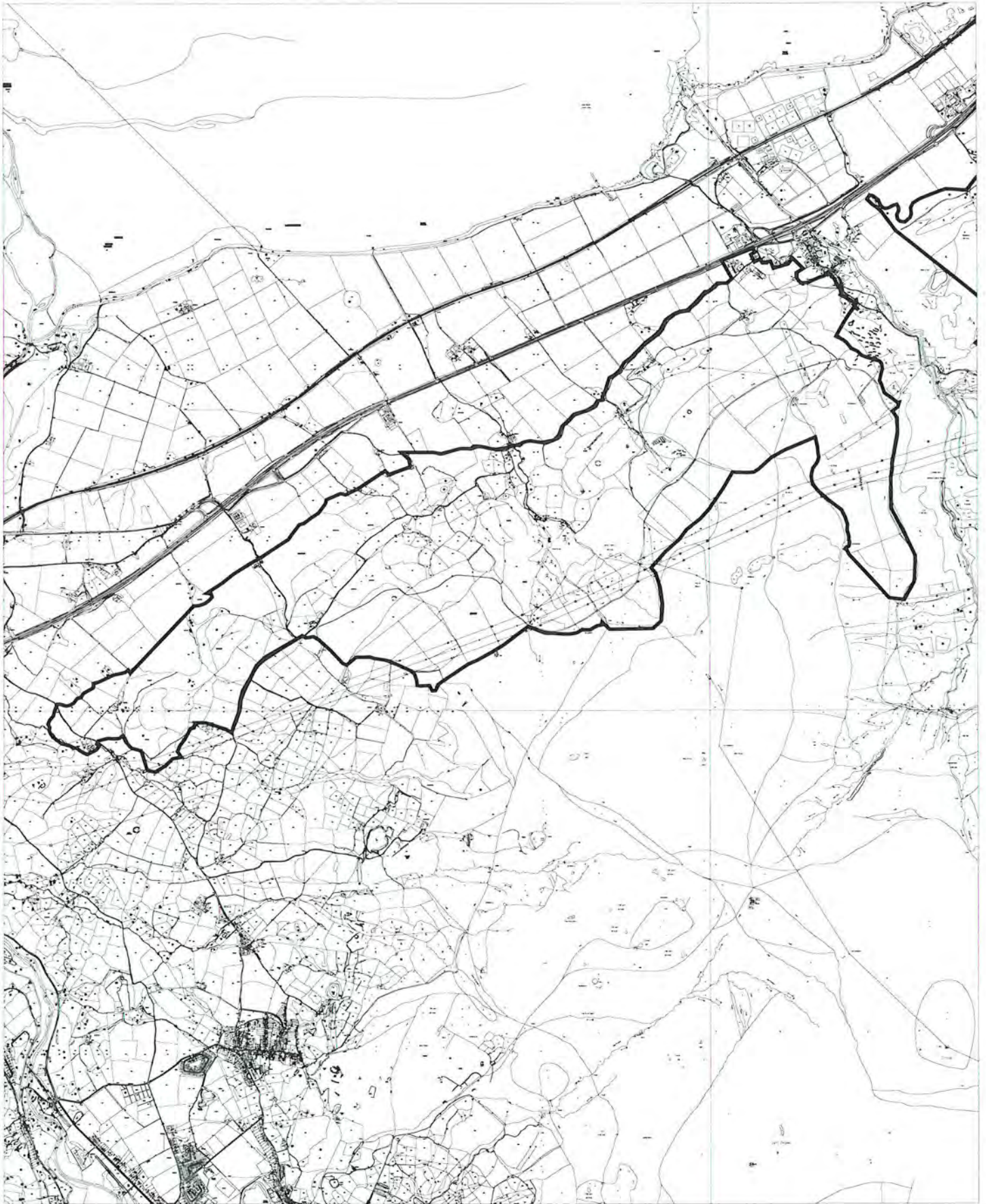


Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
39 - Enclosed hill slopes below Moel Wnion (east)

Scale: 1/30,000

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Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
39 - Enclosed hill slopes below Moel Wnion (west)

Scale: 1/30,000

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39 Enclosed hill slopes below Moel Wnion

Historic background

This area comprises the north-facing coastal steep slopes between low-lying improved coastal flats (31) and unenclosed mountain/uplands (36). It extends for several miles either side of Aber. It has a fairly consistent character, with large enclosures reflecting post-medieval re-organisation, but most importantly still retains a whole series of relict prehistoric and medieval archaeology, including hut group and long hut settlements surrounded by a complex of lynchets, field banks and ridge and furrow, towards the top of the area where the ground is less steep. Twentieth century conifer plantations as well as woodland are visually prominent woods and forestry add to the picture.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict archaeology (prehistoric and medieval settlement and fields), woods

An important area containing uninterrupted fossil remains of earlier land division and settlement which has immense potential for reconstructing for past landscapes.

Conservation priorities and management

The conservation priorities must be the relict archaeology: some mapping of aerial photographs has taken place, but detailed field survey is needed.



HLCA number 39

Aerial view showing extent of the relict archaeology on these hillslopes, with 20th century forestry cutting across it and the unenclosed uplands beyond



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
40 - Sling and Tregarth

Scale: 1/30,000

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40 Sling

Historic background

An area formerly part of the Penrhyn estate, and largely made up of *ffriddoedd* in the mid-eighteenth century. Part remains unenclosed, but much of it was given over to housing for quarrymen and quarry officials in the nineteenth century.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement

An area which retains some of the open fields of the pre-Modern sheepwalk, as well as some possibly early slate-quarrying sites (Chwarel Goch) but which is largely given over to nineteenth century housing, partly vernacular, partly 'estate vernacular'. These preserve many distinctive estate features, such as the use of ornamentation in porches etc, suggesting that they were for quarry stewards. The course of the Penrhyn Railway of 1801 passes through the area.

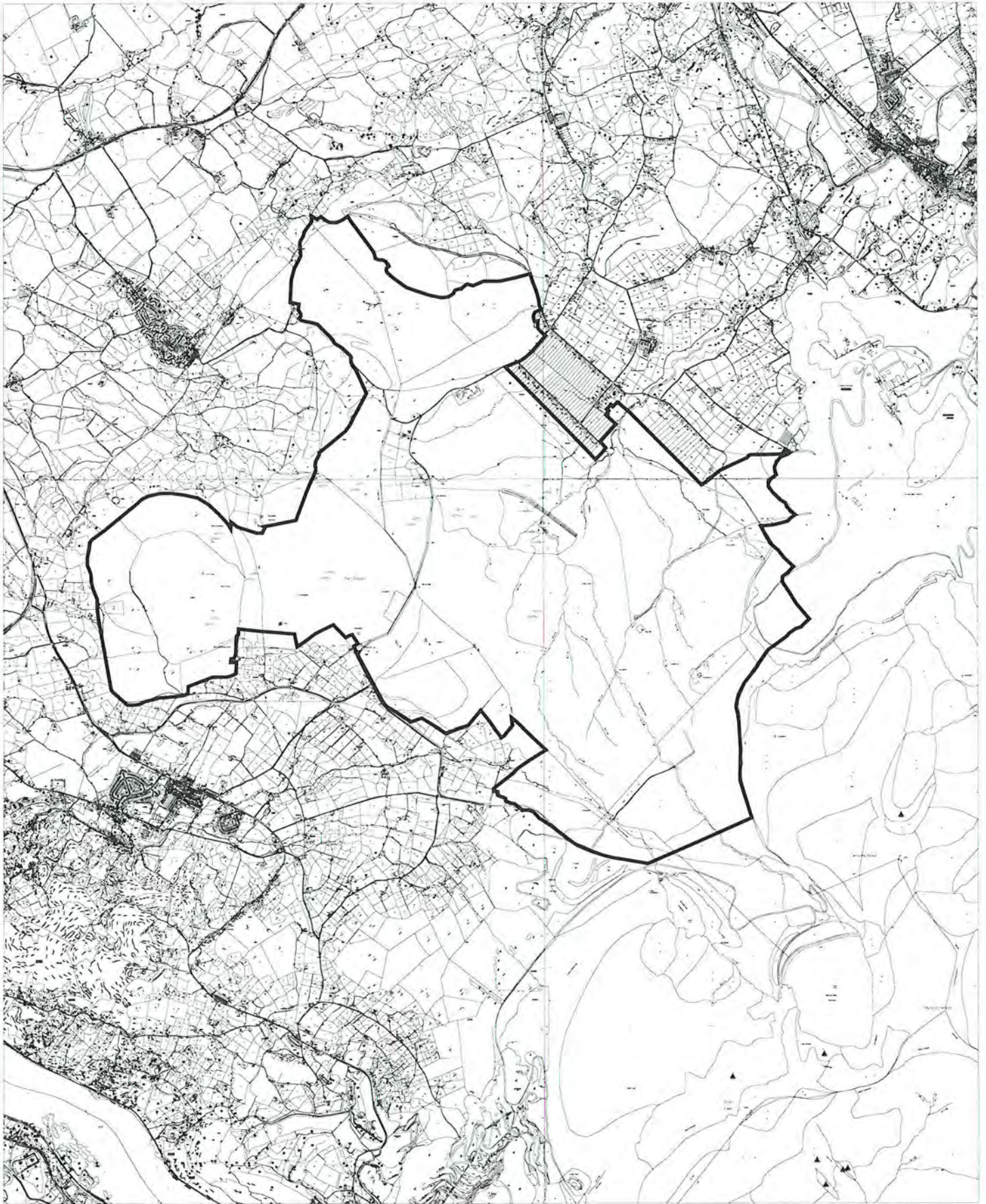
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of character of dwellings and of open character of settlement.



HLCA number 40

General view of the area showing Tregarth in the foreground stretching away to penrhyn Quarry in the distance, showing the ribbon settlement pattern and fieldscape in between



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
41 - Moel y Ci/Gwaen Gynfi unenclosed uplands

Scale: 1/30,000

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41 Moel y Ci/Gwaen Gynfi unenclosed uplands

Historic background

An area traditionally used as a sheepwalk, situated between the quarryman-cottager settlements of **33** and **42**, which remained unenclosed during the population increases of the nineteenth century.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Unenclosed upland

An area of largely unenclosed upland, in which there are a few smallholdings and early turbaries, as well as the early nineteenth century water-catchment systems for Penrhyn Quarry. There is some forestry.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the open character of the area.



HLCA number 41

General view of this upland area showing its wild and uninhabited character



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
42 - Gwaen Gynfi enclosed area (east)

Scale: 1/30,000

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Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
42 - Gwaen Gynfi enclosed area (west)

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42 Gwaen Gynfi enclosed area

Historic background

An area which remained unenclosed, apart from some squatter encroachment, until 1806, when it was granted to the Vaynol estate and other local landowners, and which from 1834 onwards was used to establish Dinorwic quarrymen and their families on small-holdings in an attempt to encourage them in habits of frugality and sobriety.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Industrial settlement (slate quarry)

The area is distinguished by small *parciau* (enclosures) each supporting a cottage, and some larger sheepfolds, though the pattern of settlement is much less regular than in the similar landlord-settled community at Mynydd Llandygái, suggesting that the enclosures themselves were carried out by the quarrymen under the agent's eye, rather being directly controlled by Vaynol sources. A number of the settlements, such as Garnedd, represent unsanctioned squatter encroachment from the eighteenth century. The dwellings for the most part show typical estate influence, with some polite features, and are sufficiently large to suggest that they may be later nineteenth century rebuilds of the original dwellings of the 1830s and '40s. Some older buildings survive, distinguished by their roofs of large slate.

Most of the buildings remain inhabited, though a considerable number, especially near the quarry, are now deserted.

The public turbarry stipulated by the enclosure act is situated here, and the area is traversed by the Assheton Smith slate road of 1811, as well as by other industrial roads connected with the slate quarry and part of the course of the Dinorwic Railway of 1825.

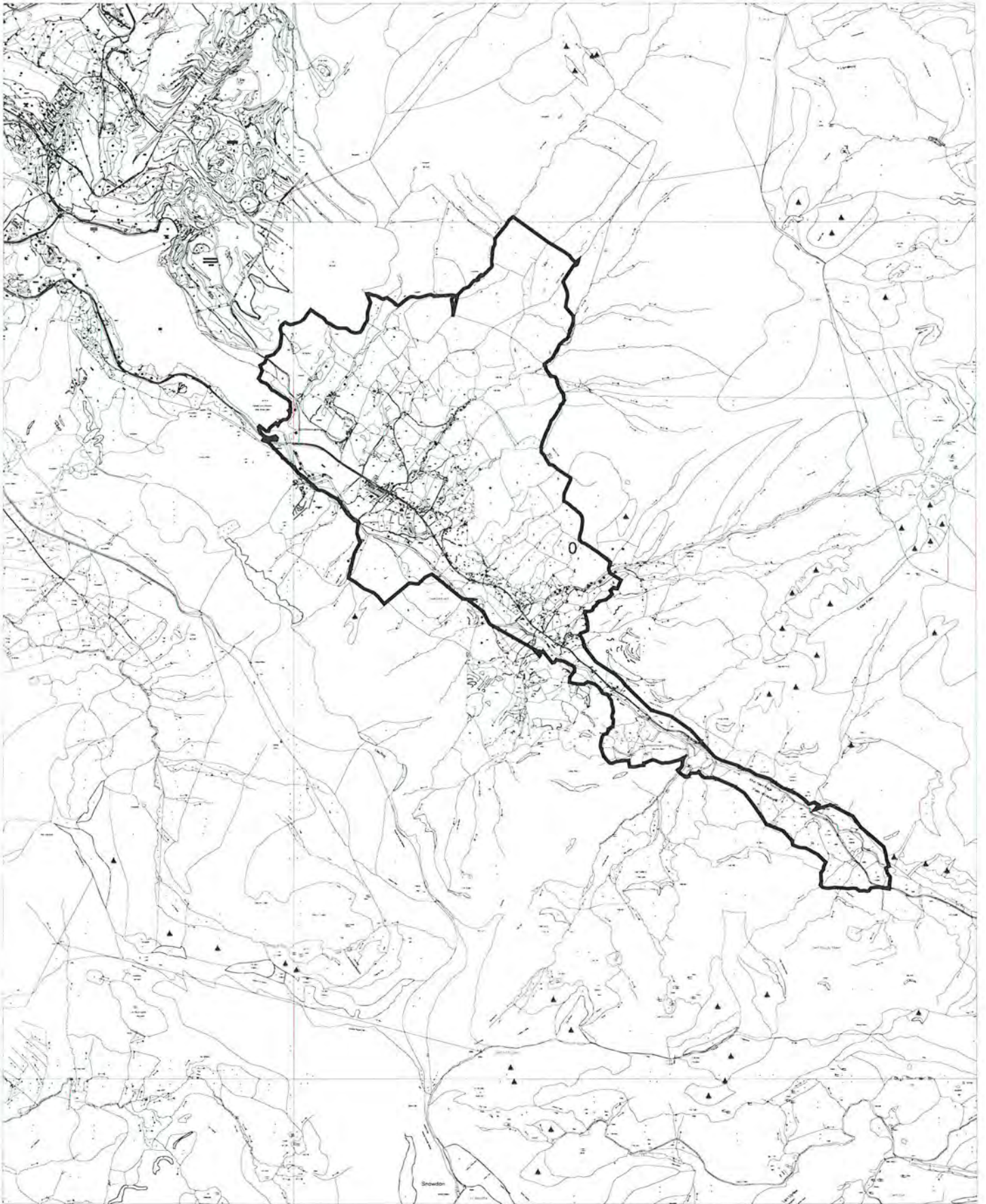
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of vernacular character of dwellings; preservation of the dispersed nature of the settlement, and of boundaries.



HLCA number 42

Aerial view showing the field patterns of this character area in the centre of the photograph, with the village of Deiniolen centre right



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
43 - Nant Peris

Scale: 1/30,000

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43 Nant Peris

Historic background

The pre-Modern focus of the valley, in which the village of Nant Peris is situated, the original Llanberis.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Settlement, field boundaries

The village itself is barely nucleated, though the church, on the valley floor, forms an evident focus. The area is made up partly of large irregular enclosures on the mountain sides to the north-east and meadows on the valley floor. There is little enclosure on the steeper slopes to the south-west. The road built in the 1830s from Llanberis to Pen y Pass, itself probably an improvement to an existing trackway, runs through the area.

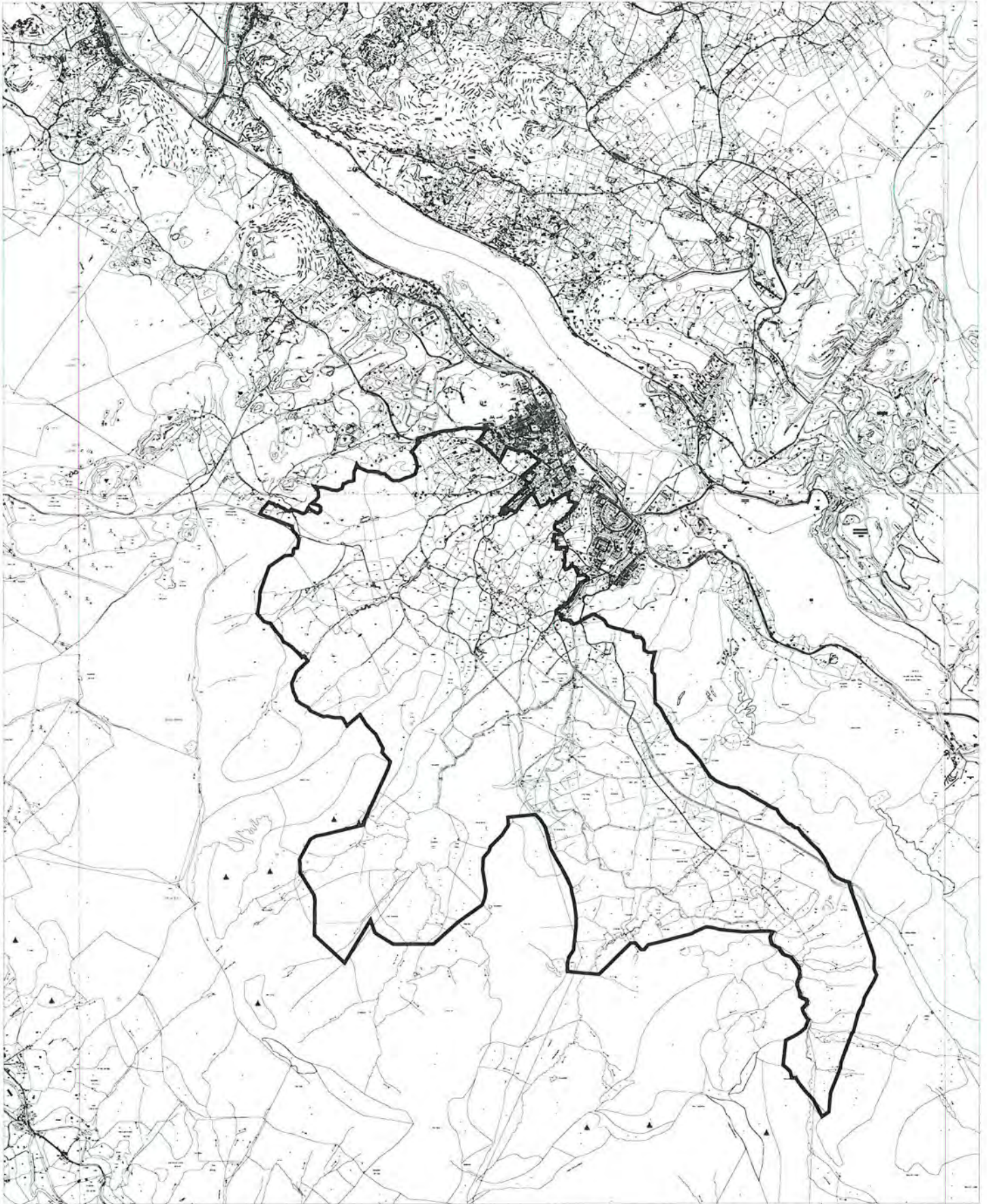
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the isolated and vernacular character of the settlement.



HLCA number 43

Aerial view showing the east side of Nant Peris, with the village and road in shadow at the end of the lake



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
44 - River valleys above Llanberis

Scale: 1/30,000

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44 River valleys above Llanberis

Historic background

Areas which appear to have been enclosed in the Medieval period, and which may have formed part of the vaccaries associated with Dolbadarn castle. The name Hafody Newydd implies an upland station of one of the lower farms, which subsequently became an independent settlement, and the Helfa names suggest hunting. From the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries this area formed part of the Vaynol estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Dispersed upland farming settlement

An area of upland farming settlement characterised by substantial farmhouses, now falling into ruin, which begins immediately up-slope from Llanberis. The Snowdon Mountain Railway and the footpath to the summit from Llanberis pass through this area.

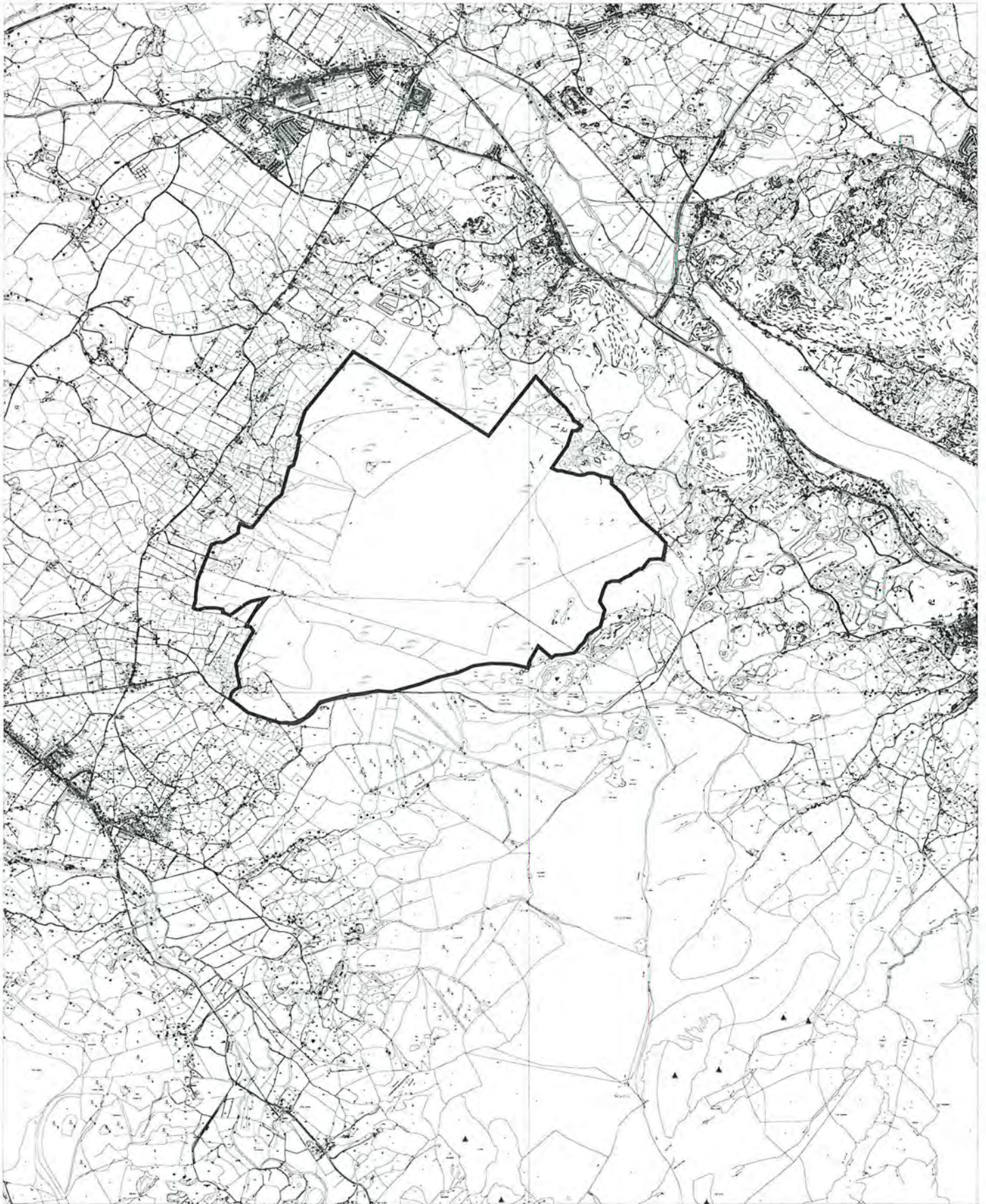
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of unspoilt character of area; monitoring of effects of walking and climbing.



HLCA number 44

General view of the area behind Llanberis showing the the field patterns and scattered settlement characteristic of the area



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
45 - Cefn Du and Garreg Lefain

Scale: 1/30,000

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45 Cefn Du and Garreg Lefain

Historic background

A largely unenclosed area long the property of the Crown, used as a sheepwalk.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Unenclosed upland

An upland area, largely unenclosed apart from a climbing centre (Plas y Celyn) and a number of regularly-laid out sheepfolds; the cart road constructed in the early nineteenth century to give access to Cefn Du quarry forms the southern boundary to this area.

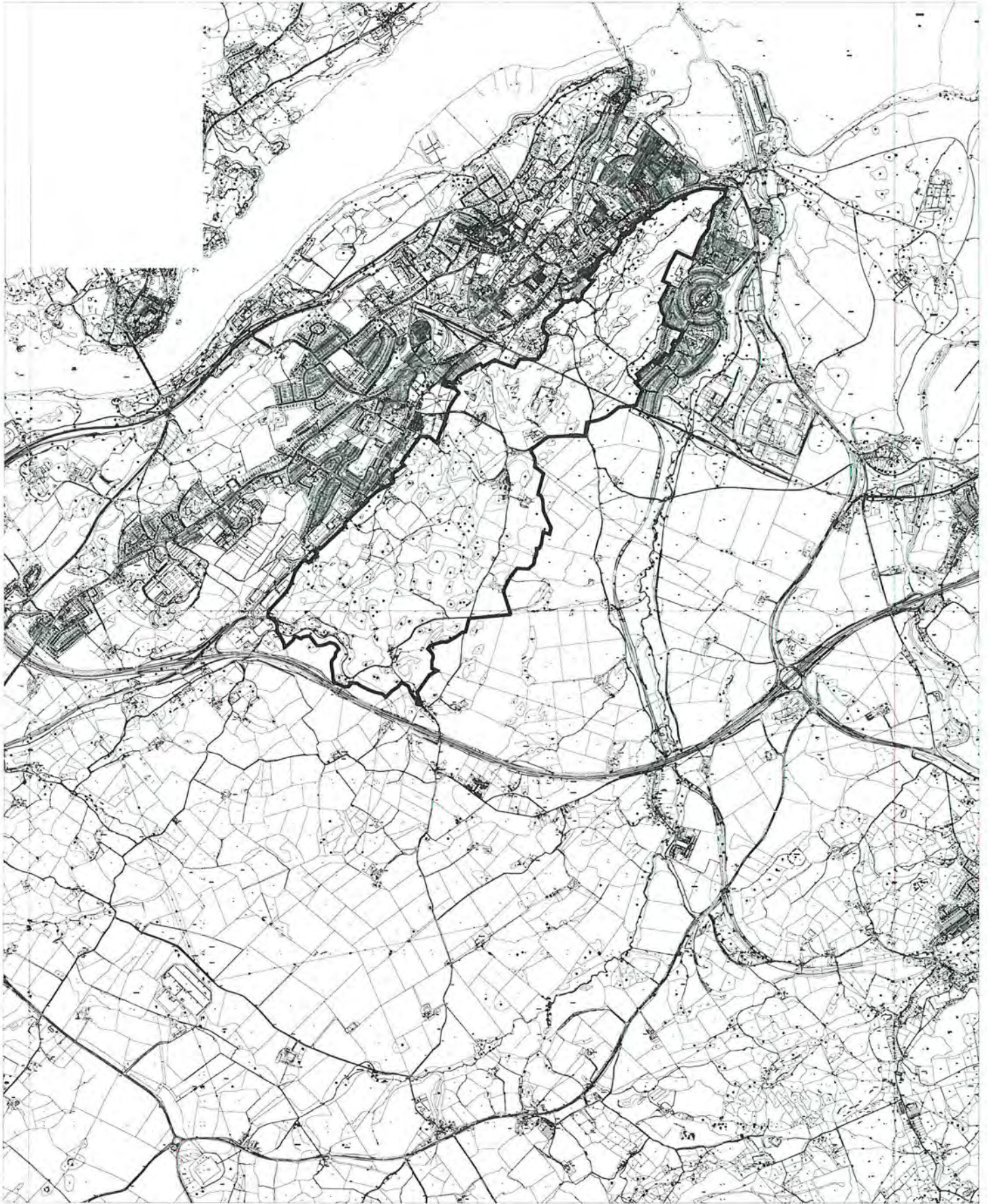
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of open character



HLCA number 45

Aerial view of this upland area showing its open character



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
46 - Bangor Mountain

Scale: 1/30,000

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46 Bangor Mountain

Historic background

An area which formed part of the Penrhyn estate from the eighteenth century but which is traditionally connected with the city of Bangor.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Dispersed settlement

An intrusive area of rock, afforested on its slopes, immediately adjacent to the City of Bangor but hardly developed at all, with the exception of St Mary's Teacher Training College. The upper parts of the Mountain are given over to a network of small irregular fields and winding lanes.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the remote and undeveloped character of the area.



HLCA number 46

General view of the irregular field patterns and distinctive vegetation of the area, with Bangor in the background



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
47 - Cegin valley

Scale: 1/30,000

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47 Cegin Valley

Historic background

The lower part of the Cegin valley, formerly part of Maenol Bangor and the site of the Medieval Bishop's mill (Melin Esgob), since the eighteenth century part of the Penrhyn estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Narrow river valley

A narrow tree-grown defile within area 54 (q.v.), dominated by the viaduct which carried the Chester to Holyhead main line. The track-bed of the Penrhyn Quarry Railway of 1879, which ran alongside the river, has been converted into a cycle track.

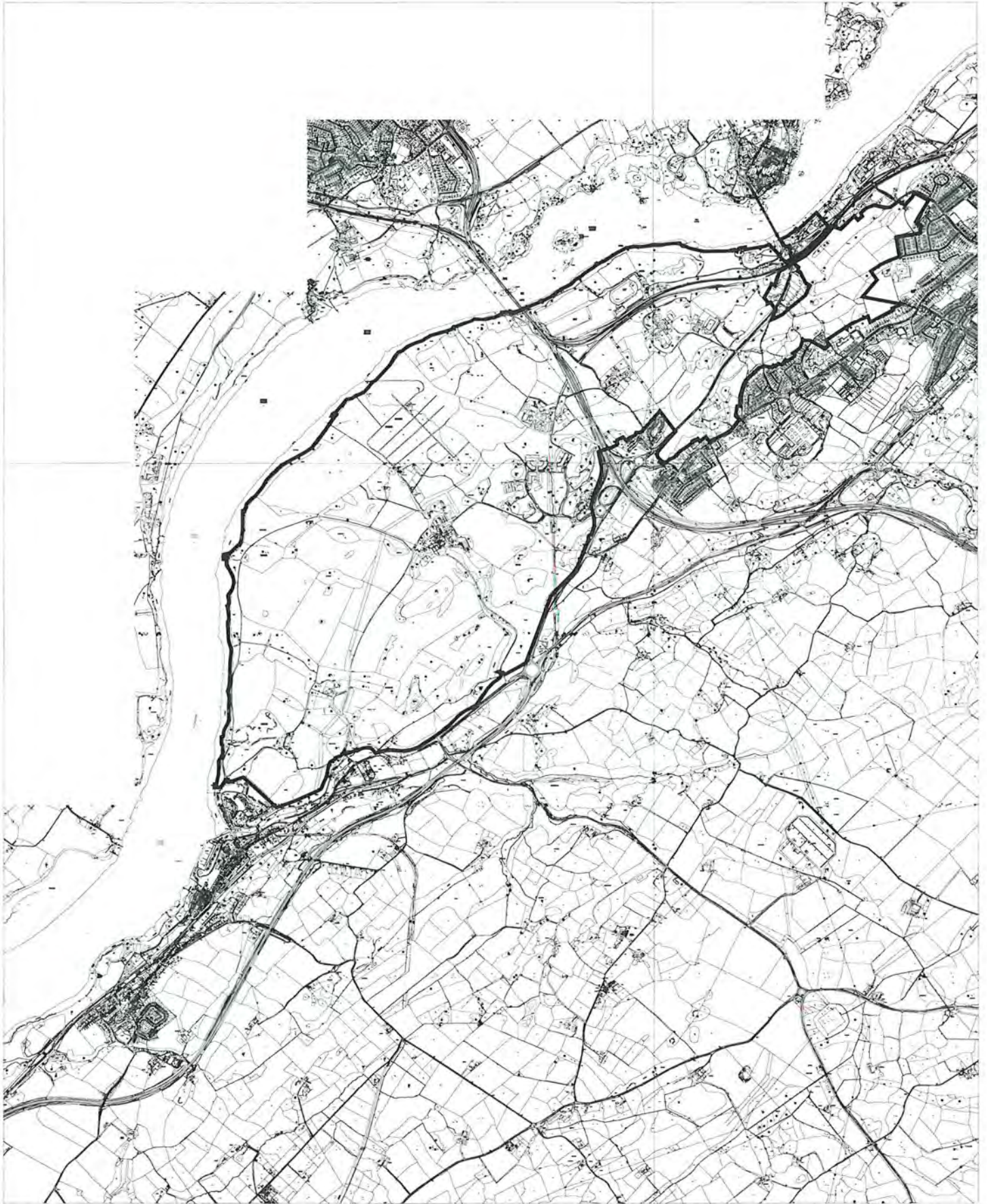
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of undeveloped character.



HLCA number 47

View showing the wooded and sinuous nature of the Cegin valley in the foreground below Maesincla



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
48 - Vaynol

Scale: 1/30,000

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48 Vaynol

Historic background

A high-status site since Medieval times, when the land here formed part of Maenol Bangor, but the estate increasingly fell into secular hands. Much of it became the demesne of the Vaynol estate, granted by William of Orange to Smith, the speaker of the House of Commons. This became by the nineteenth century the second largest estate in Caernarvonshire, enclosed from the 1830s by one of the characteristic stone walls which surround the homes of the local nobility and wealthier gentry, and which also took in other local gentry houses which Vaynol brought up, such as Bryntirion. Treborth is a development of the railway period.

Key historic landscape characteristics

High-status dwelling and associated demesnes

As well as Vaynol Old Hall, in origin a late Medieval building, and the later Vaynol, an undistinguished structure of 1842 in which earlier work may be incorporated, the grounds include some very well preserved outbuildings dating from c. 1605 to the nineteenth centuries. The demesne grounds have been partly developed as a business park and office space; however, most of the Vaynol demesne has been little touched since the estate's demise in the 1960s. Y Faenol Cyf. is currently in the process of establishing an architectural conservation school in the outbuildings with inward investment from the Slate Valleys Initiative/Menter Ardal y Lechen and the present owners of the site. Work is currently (January 2000) well advanced on conversion of some of the nineteenth century dairy buildings.

Conservation priorities and management

Encouragement to appropriate heritage and conservation initiatives at the Vaynol; preservation of setting and of the character of an estate demesne; restoration of historic garden and parkland features.



HLCA number 48

Aerial view showing the main house (centre) and the original core of the Vaynol estate (to right of view) surrounded by parkland



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
49 - Glasinfryn

Scale: 1/30,000

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49 Glasinfryn

Historic background

A village situated on the former Penrhyn estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Estate village

A village constructed in the nineteenth century by the Penrhyn estate; the dwellings are typical polite reinterpretations of the vernacular tradition, and are distinguished by a number of ornamental features such as porches.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the character of an estate village



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
50 - Afon Rhythallt

Scale: 1/30,000

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50 Afon Rhyddallt

Historic background

The upper reaches of the Rhyddallt, the river which drains the Padarn and Peris lakes

Key historic landscape characteristics

River valley

A flat river valley, narrowing and deepening towards the lower end of the area. The river powered a number of small-scale mills from at least the early nineteenth century onwards. The Dinorwic Railway of 1843 and the London and North Western Railway branch-line from Caernarfon to Llanberis of 1869 pass through the area; the trackbeds survive, along with much of the infrastructure.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of character, preservation of transport infrastructure.



HLCA number 50

View showing the Afon Rhythallt as it flows past Llanrug



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
51 - Rhiwlas

Scale: 1/30,000

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51 Rhiwlas

Historic background

A north-facing slope which in the early nineteenth century formed a small estate in between Penrhyn and Vaynol lands and which came to be developed for housing. From the 1960s onwards there have been further housing developments, notably to provide housing for people working on the construction of Marchlyn Mawr reservoir. The village now appears at odds with its surrounding landscape.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Settlement

A mixture of nineteenth century dwellings and their associated infrastructure, and 1960s urban-type developments.

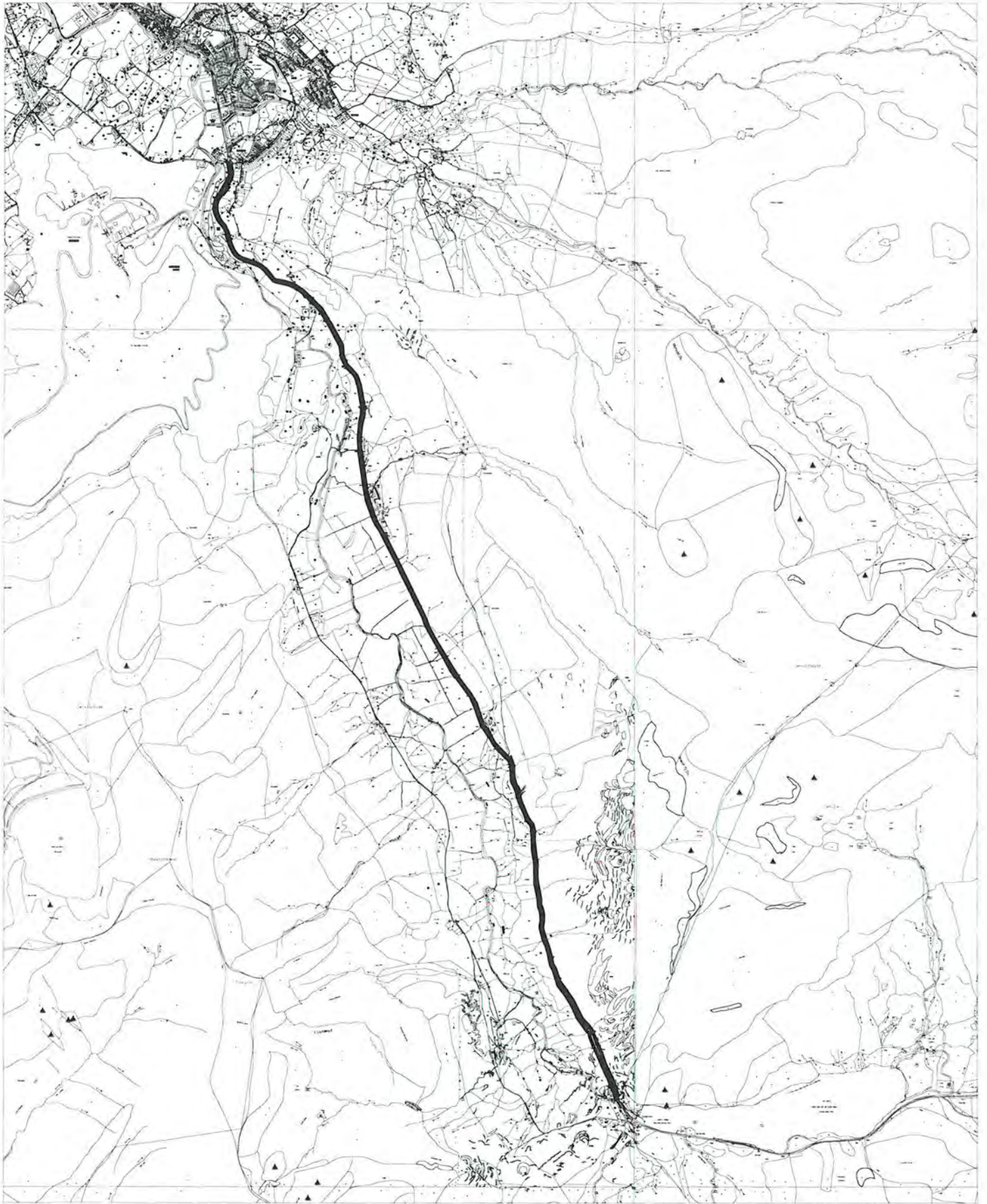
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of character of the earlier structures; preservation of open spaces around immediate settlement.



HLCA number 51

Aerial view of the settlement of Rhiwlas showing the dominance of the modern housing estate



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
52 - Telford's Road (Nant Ffrancon)

Scale: 1/30,000

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Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
52 - Telford's Road (Bangor to Bethesda)

Scale: 1/30,000

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52 Telford's Road

Historic background

The main road artery between London and Holyhead, designed to afford easy communication between the English and Irish capitals, constructed in stages between 1815 and 1830, and which includes the Menai suspension bridge, completed in 1826.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Early nineteenth century transport link

Long recognised as an outstanding engineering masterpiece of the nineteenth century, Telford's road and its associated features (the Menai bridge, quaysides used in the bridge's construction, toll-houses, depots, etc) remain in daily use, and form an historic landscape in their own right.

Conservation priorities and management

Appropriate management in accordance with Lancaster Archaeological Unit report on the Telford road.



HLCA number 52

View showing Telford's road below the modern road at the top of Nant Ffrancon



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
53 - Hillslopes below Moel y Ci/Moel Rhiwen

Scale: 1/30,000

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53 Hillslopes below Moel y Ci / Rhiwen

Historic background

This area contains a fine distribution of relict archaeological sites, including hut circles and deserted rural settlements, many of which have been recently scheduled. Many of the circular patterns of field boundaries characteristic of the area (for example around Cae Mawr (SH580651) are almost certainly prehistoric in origin. Overlying these are areas of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century encroachment on the Gwaen Gynfi, latterly forming part of the Vaynol and Penrhyn estates. There are remains of a twentieth century wartime military camp at SH571648 interspersed with earlier relict remains.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict archaeology, field patterns

Visually, the area is dominated by a pattern of small irregular fields mixed in with recent forestry plantations and a number of smallholdings. The importance and wealth of the relict archaeology has only relatively recently been recognised, but requires greater study.

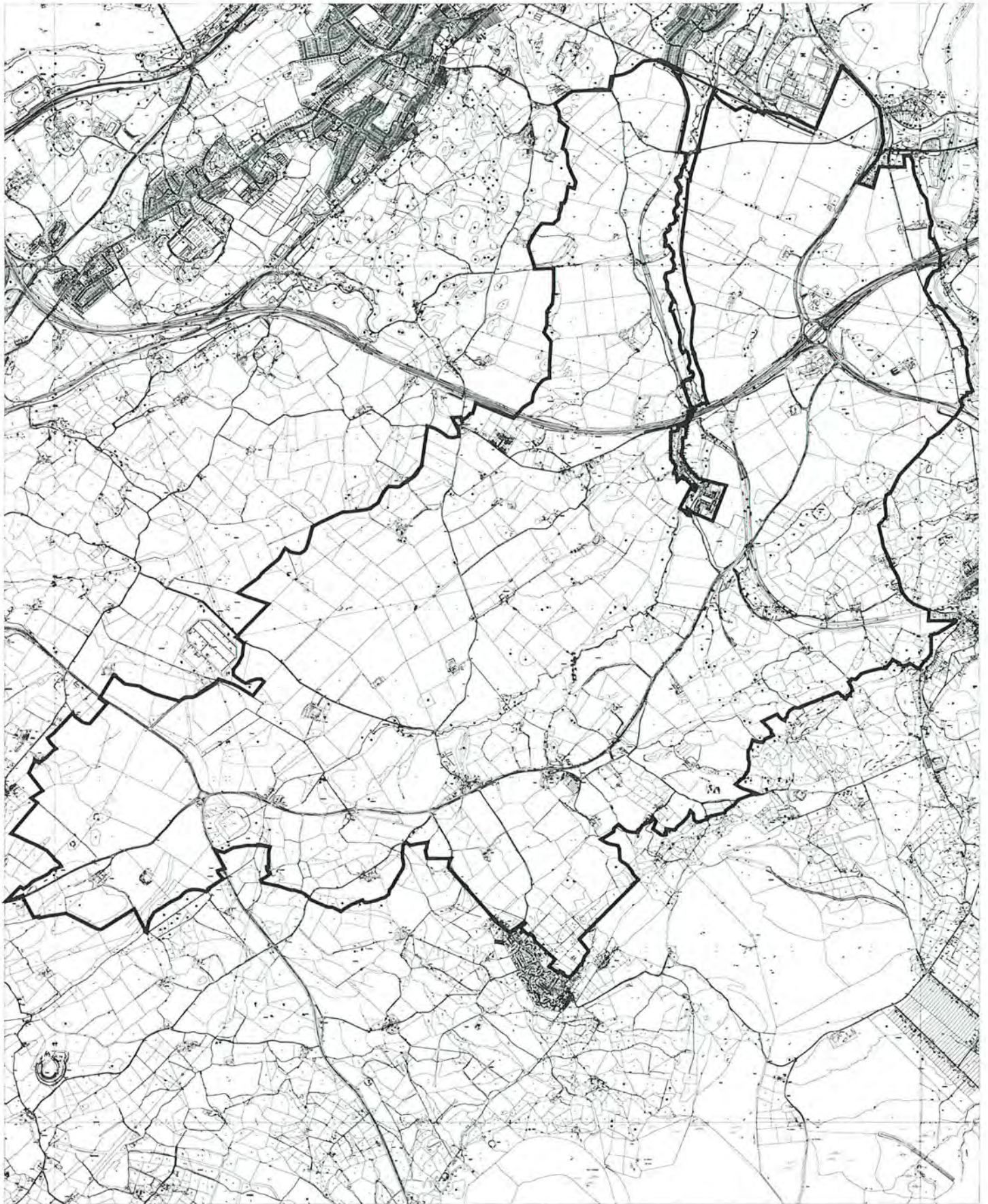
Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the relict archaeology, the irregular field patterns and the settlement pattern of smallholdings are a priority.



HLCA number 53

Aerial view of part of the area showing relict archaeology surviving within the area of a 20th century army camp



Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Historic Landscape Character Area:
54 - Improved fields above Pentir

Scale: 1/30,000

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54 Improved fields above Pentir

Historic background

An area of fertile agricultural land in the southern part of the former parish of Pentir, which in the Medieval period may have formed the outer reaches of Maenol Bangor (and which may be the origin of the name, Pen-tir), but which by the late eighteenth century onwards was owned partly by the Vaynol estate and partly by the Penrhyn estate.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Improved agricultural land

The area is characterised by large, regularly laid-out fields, and by estate farmhouses and gamekeepers' dwellings. These are typically substantial two-storey dwellings hung with slate on the first floor, and with a number of ornamental features such as decorated porches.

In a number of locations, ribbon developments of labourers' or quarrymen's cottages have come into being alongside the road, with in a number of places substantial chapels. The nearest to a nucleated community is the group of houses and the public house at Pentir

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the estate character of the buildings and dwellings; preservation of the regular enclosures.



HLCA number 54

Aerial view showing the regular field pattern (and recently-removed area of forestry) characteristic of this part of the Arfon plain

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10.2 Cartographic sources

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10.3 Unpublished texts and academic theses

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10.4 Visual material

National Library of Wales

John Thomas Photograph Album
Gutch Photograph Album

Caernarfon Record Office

XCHS collection.

Lady Lever Art Gallery, Port Sunlight

John Smith, *Llanberis Mine* (LP30).

10.5 Archive sources

These are appended as a separate data-base on the following pages.

Historic Landscape Characterisation - Arfon

Archival sources

LOC CRO COLLECTION Aber Parish

INITIALNO 0000000001 ENDNO 0000000735
START DATE 1734 END DATE 1951
PARISH Aber
DOCUMENT Parish papers PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES Papers relating to the ecclesiastical parish of Aber.

LOC CRO COLLECTION Aber Parish (Additional)

INITIALNO 0000000739 ENDNO 0000000844
START DATE 1816 END DATE 1954
PARISH Aber
DOCUMENT Parish papers PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES Further papers relating to the ecclesiastical parish of Aber.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Bangor

INITIALNO 0000000416 ENDNO 0000000416
START DATE 1835 END DATE 1839
PARISH Llanberis
DOCUMENT Quarry papers PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Carriers' accounts for cartage from Glynrhonwy Slate Quarries, part of Lord Newborough's estate on the east bank of Llyn Padarn. The quarry accounts themselves survive in the Newborough collection, q.v.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Bangor

INITIALNO 0000000596 ENDNO 0000000596
START DATE 1837 END DATE 1840
PARISH Bangor, Llanllechid
DOCUMENT Legal papers. PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES The papers of Morris Griffith of Cilfoden, Bethesda, a lawyer much involved in building work.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Bangor

INITIALNO 0000000746 ENDNO 0000000746
START DATE 1796 END DATE 1800
PARISH Llanllechid
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES A manuscript survey, including field names, of the parish of Llanllechid, by William Williams.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000000813** ENDNO **0000000813**
START DATE **1838** END DATE **1840**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen, Llanberis, Llanfair Isgaer**
DOCUMENT **Railway papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *Accounts of the Padarn Railway, 1838-1840. This was a privately-owned 2' gauge horse railway, operational from 1825 to 1843, which served Assheton-Smith's Dinorwic Slate Quarries*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000000818** ENDNO **0000000818**
START DATE **1843** END DATE **1843**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen, Llanfair Isgaer**
DOCUMENT **Railway papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *Accounts of the construction of the 4' gauge Padarn Railway, which replaced the earlier 2' gauge tramway from Assheton-Smith's Dinorwic Slate Quarries.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000000866** ENDNO **0000000867**
START DATE **1819** END DATE **1836**
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid, Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Road papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES *Papers relating to statute labour on the roads - a useful source particularly for the urban development of Bangor, as the occupants of properties are named.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000000908** ENDNO **0000000908**
START DATE **1809** END DATE **1811**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Survey** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES *The manuscript of Edmund Hyde Hall's 'Notes on Caernarvonshire,' drawn up between 1809 and 1811, published in book form in 1952.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000002725** ENDNO **0000002725**
START DATE **1802** END DATE **1819**
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Road papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *Papers of the Capel Curig Turnpike Trust.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000008277** ENDNO **0000008277**
START DATE **1855** END DATE **1855**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Historical notes** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES *The Cof-lyfr of Gruffydd Ellis, the long-serving manager of Dinorwic Quarry, which contains notes on the history of the quarry and of the neighbouring settlements.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000009754** ENDNO **0000009754**
START DATE **19** END DATE **19**
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Research papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *John Morris Cilrwillan's notes on industries in Dyffryn Ogwen.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000012203** ENDNO **0000012258**
START DATE **1790** END DATE **1933**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES *Plans of the Gorphwysfa estate, Bangor.*

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Bangor**

INITIALNO **0000021263** ENDNO **0000021328**
START DATE **13** END DATE **20**
PARISH **Aber**
DOCUMENT **Research papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES *Reserach notes, and photocopies of Medieval documents in the Public Record Office.*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Bangor and Anglesey Infirmary**

INITIALNO **0000000001** ENDNO **0000000152**
START DATE **1811** END DATE **1968**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Hospital papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *The papers of the earliest hospital in the area.*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Bangor Diocese**

INITIALNO 000000041 ENDNO 000000045
START DATE 1640 END DATE 1831
PARISH **Bangor, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **3**

NOTES These diocesan papers contain a few references to property in the parishes of Bangor and Llanllechid.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Baron Hill**

INITIALNO 000003013 ENDNO 000007430
START DATE 1558 END DATE 1863
PARISH **Aber**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES Documents relating the manor of Aber from the marriage of Wiliam Coetmor's daughter Ales until its sale by the Bulkeley family to the Penrhyn estate in 1863.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent**

INITIALNO 000000001 ENDNO 000000052
START DATE 1823 END DATE 1925
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid, Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Abstracts of title** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES The collection of abstracts of title from the office of the Carter Vincent legal practice. The bulk of their archive is preserved in UWB.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent**

INITIALNO 000000713 ENDNO 000002007
START DATE 1806 END DATE 1913
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in Bangor.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent**

INITIALNO 000002245 ENDNO 000002266
START DATE 1832 END DATE 1886
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in Llanddeiniolen.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent**

INITIALNO 000002267 ENDNO 000002284
START DATE 1803 END DATE 1897
PARISH **Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in Llandygai.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent**

INITIALNO 000002671 ENDNO 000002826
START DATE 1771 END DATE 1826
PARISH **Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN n VALUE 1

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in the parish of Llanllechid; these are of particular importance in that they illustrate the evolution of the town of Bethesda.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent**

INITIALNO 000003228 ENDNO 000002244
START DATE 1856 END DATE 1896
PARISH **Llanberis**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN n VALUE

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in Llanberis.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent Additional**

INITIALNO 000003629 ENDNO 000003904
START DATE 1835 END DATE 1919
PARISH **Bangor, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **legal papers** PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in various parishes.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent Further Additional**

INITIALNO 000004203 ENDNO 000004253
START DATE 1858 END DATE 1885
PARISH **Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in Bethesda.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Carter Vincent Further Additional**

INITIALNO **0000004257** ENDNO **0000004267**
START DATE **1925** END DATE **1925**
PARISH **Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Papers relating to the Carter Vincent legal practice's administration of properties in Pentir.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Cefn Du**

INITIALNO **0000000001** ENDNO **0000000759**
START DATE **1878** END DATE **1889**
PARISH **Llanberis**
DOCUMENT **Quarry papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES A record of the later period of working at the Cefn Du Slate Quarry on the ridge between Llanberis and Waunfawr; this should be compared with the records of working here in the very early nineteenth century, preserved among the Porth yr Aur papers.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Cefn Llan**

INITIALNO **0000000001** ENDNO **0000000008**
START DATE **1839** END DATE **1846**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Farm account** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES The records of Cefn Llan farm, Llanddeiniolen parish.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Coed Helen Papers**

INITIALNO **0000000001** ENDNO **0000000282**
START DATE **1675** END DATE **1938**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES The papers of one of the smaller local estates; though its focus lay outside the area of the present study, it included land in the parish of Llanddeiniolen.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **County Architect's Plans**

INITIALNO **0000000058** ENDNO **0000000287**
START DATE **19** END DATE **20**
PARISH **Bangor, Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen, Llanrug, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Architectural plans** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Plans of schools, hospitals and institutions erected under Caernarvonshire County Council auspices.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Dinorwic Quarry**

INITIALNO 000000001 ENDNO
START DATE 1809 END DATE 1969
PARISH **Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Quarry papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES The papers relating to the period of the Dinorwic Quarry's history when the Assheton-Smith family, as owners of the quarry and of the rest of the Vaynol estate, was directly involved in its management. These papers effectively continue from UWB Porth yr Aur 29076-29478, (q.v) which chart the quarry's early days, worked first by small groups of quarrymen then by a partnership. Dinorwic was second only to Penrhyn Quarry in size and productivity.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **GCC/Deeds**

INITIALNO 000000001 ENDNO 000000035
START DATE 1836 END DATE 1968
PARISH **Bangor, Pentir**
DOCUMENT **Deeds** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Gwynedd County Council Deeds.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **GCC/Deeds**

INITIALNO 000000065 ENDNO 00000000/
START DATE 1776 END DATE 1940
PARISH **Llanrug**
DOCUMENT **Deeds** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Gwynedd County Council title deeds and wayleaves.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **GCC/Old title deeds**

INITIALNO 000000134 ENDNO 000000140
START DATE 1884 END DATE 1897
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Title deeds** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Old title deeds belonging to Gwynedd County Council.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Gwynedd Aerial Survey**

INITIALNO 0000A/1/1 ENDNO 000E/15/11
START DATE 20 END DATE 20
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Aerial survey** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES Mary and Capel Aris's aerial survey, mainly of areas in Gwynedd, Conwy and Mon.

LOC CRO COLLECTION Land Tax-Quarter Sessions

INITIALNO 000000004 ENDNO 000000006
START DATE 1745 END DATE 1830
PARISH All
DOCUMENT Taxation documents PLAN n VALUE 1

NOTES Land Tax assessments for the Hundreds of Arllechwedd Isaf and Isgwyrfa.

LOC CRO COLLECTION LNWR Plans

INITIALNO 000000001 ENDNO
START DATE 1846 END DATE 1922
PARISH All
DOCUMENT Railway plans PLAN y VALUE 1

NOTES Plans of the London and North Western Railway and of the earlier companies which it absorbed, including the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The original plans for the North Wales coastal main line are preserved here, as are the various branches and siding alterations.

LOC NLW COLLECTION MSS

INITIALNO 00000821C ENDNO 00000821C
START DATE 1809 END DATE 1811
PARISH All
DOCUMENT Overview PLAN y VALUE 1

NOTES William Williams's manuscript of A Survey of the Ancient and Present State of the County of Caerarnvon.

LOC NLW COLLECTION MSS

INITIALNO 00000839c ENDNO 00000839c
START DATE 1809 END DATE 1811
PARISH Aber, Llanllechid, Llandygai
DOCUMENT Descriptive account PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES A more detailed document than the published version, this manuscript includes a description of Penrhyn Quarry.

LOC CRO COLLECTION Newborough (Glynllifon)

INITIALNO 000005055 ENDNO 000005103
START DATE 1855 END DATE 1863
PARISH Llanrug, Llanddeiniolen
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Papers relating to the Coed Helen estate for the period in which it was owned by the Lords Newborough of Glynllifon. These should be read in conjunction with the Coed Helen collection, also in the Caernarfon Record Office. The centre of the Newborough estate lay outside the present study area, in Llandwrog, but held property in Llanrug and Llanddeiniolen.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION Newborough (Glynllifon)

INITIALNO 0000006619 ENDNO 0000006620
START DATE 0 END DATE 0
PARISH Llanddeiniolen
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Deeds of title of the Newborough family of Glynllifon to lands in the parish of Llanddeiniolen.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION Newborough (Glynllifon)

INITIALNO 0000006619 ENDNO 0000006620
START DATE 1824 END DATE 1840
PARISH Llanddeiniolen
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Papers relating to roads and tenements at Fachwen, on the eastern shore of Llyn Padarn, where the Glynllifon estate operated a small slate quarry. The sale of this area to Vaynol facilitated the construction of the Dinorwic Quarry Railway in 1843.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION Newborough (Glynllifon)

INITIALNO 0000006762 ENDNO 0000006762
START DATE 0 END DATE 0
PARISH Llanllechid
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Deeds of title of the Newborough family of Glynllifon to a property in the parish of Llanllechid.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION Newborough (Glynllifon)

INITIALNO 0000006863 ENDNO 0000006892
START DATE 1741 END DATE 1791
PARISH Llanrug
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Deeds of title of the Newborough family of Glynllifon to two properties, Tyddyn Mawr and Tai Newyddion, in the parish of Llanrug.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION Newborough (Glynllifon)

INITIALNO 0000008356 ENDNO 0000008356
START DATE 1815 END DATE 1815
PARISH Llanddeiniolen, Llanrug
DOCUMENT Estate papers PLAN y VALUE 1

NOTES A survey of the Newborough estate, based at Glynllifon, outside the study area, but which included land within the study area, particularly in Llanddeiniolen parish, where the Newborough estate was one of the major beneficiaries of the enclosure of 1808.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Newborough (Glynllifon)**

INITIALNO **0000012709** ENDNO **0000012905**
START DATE **1804** END DATE **1940**
PARISH **Llanrug**
DOCUMENT **Quarry record** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES *Papers relating to the Glynllifon Slate Quarries, on the west bank of Llyn Padarn, the property of Lord Newborough of Glynllifon.*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Newborough (Glynllifon)**

INITIALNO **0000013158** ENDNO **0000013158**
START DATE **1825** END DATE **1826**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Road record** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *Accounts by John Hughes relating to the construction of a bridge at Penllyn and a road 'through GlynnRhonwy Quarries towards Llanberis.'*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Newborough (Glynllifon)**

INITIALNO **0000013202** ENDNO **0000013215**
START DATE **1863** END DATE **1867**
PARISH **Llanberis, Llanrug**
DOCUMENT **Railway record** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES *Papers relating to the proposal to built a branch line to Llanberis, and Lord Newborough's reaction to it*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Official Maps and Plans**

INITIALNO **0000000B14** ENDNO **000000B140**
START DATE **1820** END DATE **1853**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Bridge records** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES *Plans and specifications for bridges on roads that fell within the county's jurisdiction. This sequence of papers contains a number of documents that do not relate to the study area.*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Official Maps and Plans**

INITIALNO **0000000R8a** ENDNO **000000R139**
START DATE **1843** END DATE **1880**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Railway records** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES *Plans of the public railways built or proposed within the study area, beginning with the Chester and Holyhead plans.*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Official Maps and Plans**

INITIALNO **000000B141** ENDNO **000000B227**
START DATE **1788** END DATE **1923**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Bridge records** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES These documents mainly consist of bridge specifications, though some have plans included.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Official Maps and Plans**

INITIALNO **000000RD1** ENDNO **000000RD94**
START DATE **1809** END DATE **1934**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Road records** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Plans of diversions to roads which formed part of the county's responsibilities.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Ogwen RDC**

INITIALNO **00000014/1** ENDNO **000014/135**
START DATE **1894** END DATE **1974**
PARISH **Aber, Llandygai, Llanllechid, Pentir**
DOCUMENT **RDC records** PLAN **y** VALUE **3**

NOTES Local government records.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Parish records**

INITIALNO / ENDNO /
START DATE **1573** END DATE **19**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Parochial records** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths within the area, beginning with those of Llanddeiniolen parish, whose register of baptisms begins in 1575.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Parish registers**

INITIALNO **0000000001** ENDNO **0000000062**
START DATE **1575** END DATE **1971**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Parochial records** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES The records of parish administration within the study area.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Penrhyn

INITIALNO 0000001971 ENDNO 0000001971
START DATE 1783 END DATE 1783
PARISH Llandygai
DOCUMENT Quarry record PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES A document which illustrates the working of Penrhyn Quarry in the early period of Richard Pennant's administration; payments are recorded for the repair of the quarry road, for making sand-saws and a weighbridge, and for the manufacture of a 'triangle' - a flat-rod angle-bob?

LOC UWB COLLECTION Penrhyn

INITIALNO 0000001972 ENDNO 0000001972
START DATE 1783 END DATE 1783
PARISH Llandygai, Llanllechid
DOCUMENT Quarry record PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES A letter from William Williams to Richard Pennant, referring to the quarry, the road and the mineral trials on the Penrhyn estate.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Penrhyn

INITIALNO 0000002913 ENDNO 0000002913
START DATE 1812 END DATE 1812
PARISH Llandygai
DOCUMENT Quarry record PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES The Penrhyn Quarry account for 1812, recording the construction and repair of estate properties, including Pen isa'r Nant, the purchase of rails and wheels for the quarry, of barley for the quarrymen and the building of quarry cottages.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Penrhyn

INITIALNO 00000B1794 ENDNO 00000B1794
START DATE 18 END DATE 19
PARISH Llandygai
DOCUMENT Estate map PLAN y VALUE 1

NOTES A map, probably by James Wyatt, which attempts to reconstruct 'the probable position of the ancient Gavels' in and around Cororion.

LOC UWB COLLECTION Penrhyn

INITIALNO 00000B1795 ENDNO 00000B1795
START DATE 18 END DATE 19
PARISH Llandygai
DOCUMENT Estate map PLAN y VALUE 1

NOTES A map showing the process of enclosure in the parish of Llandygai.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn**

INITIALNO **00000B1797** ENDNO **00000B1797**
START DATE **1857** END DATE **1857**
PARISH **Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Estate map** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES A plan of wastes in the parish of Llanllechid.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn**

INITIALNO **00000S2202** ENDNO **00000S2210**
START DATE **1768** END DATE **1769**
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid, Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Estate maps** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES A series of maps drawn up after the accession of Richard Pennant to the Penrhyn estate in 1765. These are of particular value in showing the area as it was before one of the major improving landlords began work, and before the enclosure of the lands on which Penrhyn Quarry came to be worked - the origins of the long-running controversy which was to involve W.J. Parry and David Lloyd George. The ffriddoedd, remarkably, in some instances come down almost to the river floor, and the patchwork of tiny fields south-east of Llyn Cororion is apparent. S2202 shows Penrhyn land in Bangor, and gives field names for the area immediately surrounding the city, and constitutes a particularly valuable source. S2203 shows the lower part of the parish of Llanllechid, but has nineteenth century additions marked in pencil, which make it possible to see how the estate developed. S2205 shows the lower part of Llandygai parish, including the present demesne and what became known as the Penrhyn Quarry at Cae Braich y Cafn. S2206 shows the middle part of Llandygai. S2209 shows Nant Ffrancon, S2210 shows the mountains and wastes in Llanllechid. Other maps in the series are duplicates.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn**

INITIALNO **00000S2212** ENDNO **00000S2215**
START DATE **1840** END DATE **1841**
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Estate map** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Maps of the Penrhyn estate in Dyffryn Ogwen made in the period 1839-1841, and apparently using the same survey as the tithe maps. S2212 is a copy of the Llandygai tithe apportionment, S2213 shows the lower part of Llanllechid on a large scale and in great detail. S2214 and S2215 show the same area as S2212 but in more detail.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn British Records Association**

INITIALNO / ENDNO /
START DATE **1927** END DATE **1927**
PARISH **Aber**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **3**

NOTES Papers deposited by the British Records Association relating to the Penrhyn estate's sale of their lands in Aber.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Castle**

INITIALNO 000000010 ENDNO 000000215
START DATE 1288 END DATE 1765
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid, Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE 1

NOTES Papers relating to the evolution of the Penrhyn estate before the Warburton-Yonge moieties were united.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Castle**

INITIALNO 000000464 ENDNO 000001181
START DATE 1767 END DATE 1879
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid, Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE 1

NOTES Papers relating to the Penrhyn estate at the height of its power and influence.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Castle**

INITIALNO 000001967 ENDNO 000002192
START DATE 1738 END DATE 1883
PARISH **Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Quarry papers** PLAN n VALUE 1

NOTES Papers relating to the evolution of Penrhyn Quarry and the quay.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Castle Additional**

INITIALNO 000002798 ENDNO 000002820
START DATE 1788 END DATE 1819
PARISH **Aber, Llanllechid, Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE 2

NOTES Penrhyn estate rentals.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Castle Additional**

INITIALNO 000002858 ENDNO 000000288
START DATE 1848 END DATE 1885
PARISH **Aber, Llanllechid, Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE 3

NOTES Penrhyn estate rentals.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Castle Further Additional**

INITIALNO **Uncat.** ENDNO **Uncat.**
START DATE **18** END DATE **19**
PARISH **Aber, Llanllechid, Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Maps of the Penrhyn estate, quarry, railway and port, so far only arranged in date order.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Further Additional**

INITIALNO **Uncat** ENDNO **Uncat**
START DATE **1803** END DATE **1803**
PARISH **Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Estate map** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES A survey of the area around Port Penrhyn and the village of Llandygai, carried out by Robert Williams, showing the early stages of industrialisation. The map is embellished with cartouches of Wyatt's house, Lime Grove, and the pre-Hopper Penrhyn castle.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Quarry**

INITIALNO **000000001** ENDNO **000000133**
START DATE **1834** END DATE **1948**
PARISH **Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Quarry records** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Papers relating to the Penrhyn Slate Quarries

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Quarry Additional**

INITIALNO **000000134** ENDNO **000000302**
START DATE **1875** END DATE **1966**
PARISH **Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Quarry records** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Additional papers relating to the Penrhyn Quarries, in particular the period up to the modernisation programmes of the 1960s.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Penrhyn Quarry Further Additional**

INITIALNO **Uncat.** ENDNO **Uncat.**
START DATE **1823** END DATE **1984**
PARISH **Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Quarry records** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES An oddly-assorted group of papers relating to the Penrhyn Quarries; the scrap-book is a particularly useful source, giving the dates of construction of many of the surviving features within the quarry landscape.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000003418** ENDNO **0000003573**
START DATE **1808** END DATE **1833**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Road papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES A collection of legal papers from the Porth yr Aur practice in Caernarfon, relating to the administration of the County highways. The Porth yr Aur legal practice was at one time the most extensive in Caernarvonshire, particularly when it was run by John Evans (1766-1827), a wily lawyer who acted on behalf of most of the Arfon estates and had extensive business interests of his own.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000003574** ENDNO **0000003789**
START DATE **1796** END DATE **1809**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Bridge papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES Porth yr Aur papers relating to the County's bridges.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000004050** ENDNO **0000004124**
START DATE **1772** END DATE **1828**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Land tax papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES Papers from Porth yr Aur relating to the administration of the Land Tax. This includes details of tenements, owners and occupiers for the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth century for many Caernarvonshire parishes, and as such constitutes a valuable source.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000004712** ENDNO **0000012473**
START DATE **1790** END DATE **1834**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Parish papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES A remarkably comprehensive set of papers, outlining the development of settlement in Caernarvonshire at a crucial period in its history.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000013004** ENDNO **0000013230**
START DATE **1800** END DATE **1809**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Enclosure papers** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Papers relating to the enclosure of Llanddeiniolen common 1800-1809, which saw the creation of one example of a distinct regional type of settlement, the dual economy of tyddyn and quarry.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000014289** ENDNO **0000014310**
START DATE **18** END DATE **19**
PARISH **Bangor, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Estate records** PLAN n VALUE **2**

NOTES Papers relating to premises in Bangor managed by the Porth yr Aur practice.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000014582** ENDNO **0000015532**
START DATE **1766** END DATE **1829**
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Estate records** PLAN n VALUE **2**

NOTES Papers relating to the Coetmor estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000017227** ENDNO **0000017273**
START DATE **1626** END DATE **1704**
PARISH **Llanrug**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE **3**

NOTES The papers of the Morris estate, Llanrug, containing bonds, feoffments, leases and releasements, recovery deeds, acquittances and surrenders.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000019190** ENDNO **0000019233**
START DATE **1735** END DATE **1829**
PARISH **Llanbeblig**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE **3**

NOTES Papers of the Rhyddallt estate, Llanbeblig.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000019274** ENDNO **0000019538**
START DATE **1723** END DATE **1830**
PARISH **Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN n VALUE **2**

NOTES Papers relating to the Tan y Bwlch estate and to the Tan y Bwlch slate quarry.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000019811** ENDNO **0000019828**
START DATE **1777** END DATE **1820**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Papers relating to the administration of the Treborth estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000020046** ENDNO **0000020070**
START DATE **1756** END DATE **1827**
PARISH **Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen, Llanfair Isgaer, Llanbe**
DOCUMENT **Estate papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **2**

NOTES Papers relating to the administration of the Vaynol estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000020309** ENDNO **0000020337**
START DATE **1817** END DATE **1827**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Survey records** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES The papers of Robert Williams, son of William Williams Llandygai, agent of the Penrhyn estate, and himself a surveyor.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000027069** ENDNO **0000027200**
START DATE **1798** END DATE **1834**
PARISH **Llanberis**
DOCUMENT **Quarry papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Papers relating to the slate quarry on Cefn Du common, and to the period of its appropriation by quarrymen-squatters. These should be compared to the Cefn Du papers in the Caernarfon Record Office, which illustrate its later capitalised organisation.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **0000029076** ENDNO **0000029478**
START DATE **1787** END DATE **1829**
PARISH **Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Quarry papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **1**

NOTES Papers relating to the evolution of Dinorwic Quarry from the pre-capitalist period of individual quarrymen in small pits to the period of sole ownership by the Vaynol family.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur**

INITIALNO **000035724a** ENDNO **000035724a**
START DATE **1814** END DATE **1814**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Bangor ferry** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES A plan for a new landing place for the Bangor ferry.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur Additional**

INITIALNO ENDNO
START DATE **1422** END DATE **1831**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Records of the Sessions and Great sessions, including (document 1 in the collection) the baliffs' accounts of the county dated 1422, writs of Venire Facias and Distingas, and summonses.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Porth yr Aur Further Additional**

INITIALNO **0000002160** ENDNO **0000002164**
START DATE **1775** END DATE **1821**
PARISH **Llanllechid**
DOCUMENT **Legal papers** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Papers relating to the parish of Llanllechid.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **PQ**

INITIALNO **00000103/1** ENDNO **00000103/2**
START DATE **1878** END DATE **1878**
PARISH **Llanllechid/Llandygai**
DOCUMENT **Railway map** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES A plan of the LNWR branch from Bangor to Bethesda, showing, inter alia, the Penrhyn Quarry Railway and communities served en route.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale Catalogue**

INITIALNO **0000000236** ENDNO **0000000236**
START DATE **1880** END DATE **1880**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **3**

NOTES Sale documents of Menai View terrace.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale Catalogue

INITIALNO **000000250** ENDNO **000000250**
START DATE **1887** END DATE **1890**
PARISH **Llanrug**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Sale documents of Bryn Bras Castle.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO **000000254** ENDNO **000000254**
START DATE **1889** END DATE **1889**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Sale of the Belmont estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale Catalogue

INITIALNO **000000294** ENDNO **000000294**
START DATE **1898** END DATE **1898**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Sale of the Friars' estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO **000000330** ENDNO **000000330**
START DATE **1906** END DATE **1906**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Fragmentary sale catalogue of Upper Bangor.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO **000000435** ENDNO **000000435**
START DATE **1922** END DATE **1922**
PARISH **Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Sale of part of the Coed Helen estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO **000000446** ENDNO **000000446**
START DATE **1925** END DATE **1925**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Notice of sale of Treborth Hall.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO **000000460** ENDNO **000000463**
START DATE **1928** END DATE **1928**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **n**

NOTES Notice of sale of the Penrhyn estate within the city of Bangor.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO **000000512** ENDNO **000000512**
START DATE **1967** END DATE **1967**
PARISH **Bangor, Llanddeiniolen, Llanfair Isgaer**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Notice of sale of the Vaynol estate and of Vaynol Hall.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO **000000677** ENDNO **000000677**
START DATE **1833** END DATE **1833**
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Notice of sale of lands in Bangor and elsewhere.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO **000000696** ENDNO **000000696**
START DATE END DATE
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Lands for sale in Bangor and elsewhere.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO 000000754 ENDNO 000000754
START DATE 1880 END DATE 1880
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT Notice of sale PLAN y VALUE 2

NOTES Sale of building lots in Upper Bangor.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO 000000857 ENDNO 000000857
START DATE 1898 END DATE 1898
PARISH **Bangor, Pentir**
DOCUMENT Notice of sale PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES Sale of dwellings, warehouses and stables.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO 000000859 ENDNO 000000862
START DATE 1907 END DATE 1926
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT Notice of sale PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES Sale of Menai Woods, the Look Out, the Antelope Inn, properties in Upper Bangor and Bangor High Street.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO 000000911 ENDNO 000000911
START DATE 1877 END DATE 1877
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT Notice of sale PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES The sale of the George Hotel.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION Sale catalogue

INITIALNO 000000924 ENDNO 000000924
START DATE 1907 END DATE 1907
PARISH **Llanrug, Llanddeiniolen**
DOCUMENT Notice of sale PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES Notice of sale of houses in Bethel and of a farm in Llanrug.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO 000000943 ENDNO 000000943
START DATE 1925 END DATE 1925
PARISH **Aber**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES Sale of part of the Penrhyn estate.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO 000000947 ENDNO 000000947
START DATE 1928 END DATE 1928
PARISH **Bangor**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **2**

NOTES The sale of Penrhyn estate properties in Bangor.

LOC **UWB** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue**

INITIALNO 000000951 ENDNO 000000951
START DATE 1939 END DATE 1939
PARISH **Llandygai, Llanllechid, Llanddeinolen**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **n** VALUE **3**

NOTES Sale of the Penrhyn estate.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Sale catalogue index**

INITIALNO / ENDNO /
START DATE 19 END DATE 20
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Notice of sale** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

*NOTES The index to the Caernarfon Record Office collection of sale catalogues, too many to be noted separately here.
These are indexed first under parish, then under the name of the individual tenements noted thereon.*

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Tithe maps**

INITIALNO 000000001 ENDNO /
START DATE 1838 END DATE 1841
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Tithe maps** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES Photostat reproductions of the tithe maps for parishes in the study area, together with microfiches of the tithe returns. These form a valuable record of land-ownership and tenancy within the study-area.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Vaynol**

INITIALNO / ENDNO /
START DATE **1696** END DATE **1968**
PARISH **Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen, Llanrug**
DOCUMENT **Estate records** PLAN **y** VALUE **n**

NOTES The papers of the Vaynol estate, the second largest estate, after Penrhyn, to be based in the study area. The core of the estate was granted by William of Orange to Smith, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and remained largely intact until 1968, when much of the land was sold off.

The papers include documents relating to the mines at Llanberis and Clogwyn Goch (5045-6872) and a map of Dinorwic Quarry in 1836 (4190).

The surveys and valuations are separately noted.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Vaynol**

INITIALNO **0000004055** ENDNO **0000004056**
START DATE **1777** END DATE **1777**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Estate map** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES A survey of the Vaynol Estate, produced by William Williams and Walter Jones. This is of interest as showing the estate before the improvements of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, apparent in CRO Vaynol 4067-73 (the survey of 1832, q.v.) and Vaynol 4194-5 (the survey completed in 1869, q.v.).

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Vaynol**

INITIALNO **0000004067** ENDNO **0000004073**
START DATE **1832** END DATE **1832**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Estate map** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES A survey of the Vaynol estate, showing the estate as it had developed from the state in which it is depicted in the survey of 1777 (CRO Vaynol 4055-6, q.v.). As such it forms an extremely important document, showing the progress of enclosure and of industrialisation. Though the date is given as 1832, there is evidence that some of the maps may date from the 1840s.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **Vaynol**

INITIALNO **0000004194** ENDNO **0000004195**
START DATE **1869** END DATE **1869**
PARISH **All**
DOCUMENT **Estate map** PLAN **y** VALUE **1**

NOTES The detailed estate maps prepared for the Vaynol estate in the late 1860s and completed in 1869, which show the estate at the height of its importance and extent.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION X/AMP/Maps

INITIALNO 000000003 ENDNO 000000020
START DATE 19 END DATE 20
PARISH Llandygai, Aber
DOCUMENT Mining maps PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES Plans of abandoned metalliferous mines; the two which fall within the study area are the Penrhyn iron-ore mine in Llandygai (19) and the Aber mine in Aber parish (20).

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION X/Plans/S

INITIALNO 000000010 ENDNO 000000010
START DATE 1854 END DATE 1854
PARISH Llanllechid
DOCUMENT Estate record PLAN y VALUE 1

NOTES A plan of Bethesda and its satellite communities, drawn up as part of the Bethesda Improvement Act, 1854. Bethesda itself consists of little more than a straggle of buildings alongside the Telford road, though the distinctive settlement at Caellwyngrydd, with the contour roads radiating off the mountain road, is already apparent.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION XM/Maps

INITIALNO 0000001224 ENDNO 0000001224
START DATE 1884 END DATE 1884
PARISH Llanllechid
DOCUMENT Public utility PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES A plan of the gasholder at Bethesda gasworks.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION XM/Maps

INITIALNO 0000010029 ENDNO 0000010029
START DATE 1846 END DATE 1860
PARISH All
DOCUMENT Railway map PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES Chester and Holyhead Railway plans, and plans for the Bangor to Caernarfon branch.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION XM/Maps

INITIALNO 0000010589 ENDNO 0000010589
START DATE 1889 END DATE 1889
PARISH Llandygai
DOCUMENT Port map PLAN y VALUE 3

NOTES An LNWR plan of the track arrangements at Port Penrhyn.

LOC **CRO** COLLECTION **XM/Maps**

INITIALNO **00101/31/1** ENDNO **00101/31/1**
START DATE **1897** END DATE **1897**
PARISH **Llanfair Isgaer**
DOCUMENT **Port map** PLAN.y VALUE 2

NOTES Plans for rebuilding the dry-dock at Felinheli.

Records printed: 124

Appendix I

Extracts from the

Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

Dinorwig HLW (Gw) 6

Dyffryn Ogwen HLW (Gw) 10

North Arllechwedd HLW (Gw) 12

DINORWIG



Chwareli Dinorwig.

Dinorwig quarries.

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Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae Dyffryn Dinorwig neu Nant Peris yn ochr ogledd orllewinol masiff Eryri. Gwelir effaith rhewlifiad yn gryf ar y dyffryn, sydd â'i ymylon elegyrog yn codi'n serth ar y ddwy ochr. Yr Wyddfa yw'r copa uchaf yng Nghymru, yn 1085m uwchben SO ac yn sefyll yn uchel uwchben y dyffryn gan ddynodi terfyn deheuol yr ardal hon. Mae'r dyffryn, â'i ddau lyn Padarn a Pheris, yn agor tua'r gogledd orllewin i lwyfandir Arfon, sy'n ymdonni'n ysgafn ac yn sefyll tua 100m uwchben SO. Nid yw'n syndod fod y mwyafrif o'r twristiaid ac arlunwyr hynafiaethol a ymwelodd â'r ardal yn y 18fed a'r 19edd ganrifoedd wedi clodfori harddwch golygfeydd yr ardal.

Parhaodd tystiolaeth sylweddol yn yr ardal o'r defnydd tir ac aneddiadau yn y cyfnod cynhanesyddol diweddar ac o ddaliadaeth tir yn y Canol Oesoedd, ond ar ben y patrymau cynharach ac yn goruchafu'r tirwedd presennol, mae gweddillion helaeth chwareli llechi o'r 19edd a'r 20fed ganrifoedd a'r aneddiadau ac isadeilaeth cludiant yn gysylltiedig â hwy. Digwyddodd y datblygiadau hyn oherwydd, ac yn gysylltiedig ag, Stad y Faenol, un o'r deiliaid tir pwysicaf a chryfaf yng Ngogledd Orllewin Cymru yn ystod y cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol.

Nid yw'r dystiolaeth o drefn y tirwedd yn ystod y cyfnod cynhanesyddol diweddar wedi cael ei chadw cystal ag mewn manau eraill oherwydd gwelliannau amaethyddol a wnaed yma'n ddiweddarach. Bu tuedd i ddim ond y safleoedd aneddiadau mwyaf, cryfaf, lwyddo i oroesi. Er hynny, mae modd yn aml canfod ble bu aneddiadau a chyfundrefnau caeau a ddimistriwyd erbyn hyn trwy edrych ar y rhannau bach a

Landscape description

The Dinorwig valley, or Nant Peris, is situated on the north west side of the Snowdonian massif. The valley has been heavily glaciated with its craggy edges rising steeply on both sides. The summit of Snowdon, the highest peak in Wales at 1085m above OD, towers above the valley and defines the southern extent of this area. The valley, with its twin lakes Padarn and Peris, opens north westwards onto the gently undulating Arfonian plateau at about 100m OD. Not unexpectedly, the scenic grandeur of the area was celebrated by most of the antiquarian tourists and artists who visited the area in the late 18th and the 19th centuries.

The area has retained considerable evidence for late prehistoric land use and settlement, and for medieval land holdings, but superimposed over these earlier patterns, and dominating the present landscape, are the extensive remains of 19th and 20th centuries slate quarries, their associated settlements and transport infrastructure. These developments were made possible by, and were linked to, the Vaynol Estate, one of the most significant and powerful post-medieval landholdings in North West Wales.

The evidence for late prehistoric landscape organisation is not as well-preserved as in other areas because of later agricultural improvements. Only the more massive, robust settlement sites have tended to survive. However, it is often possible to trace the former extents of destroyed settlements and field systems where surviving fragments have been incorporated into later features. The multivallate Iron Age

oroesodd ac a gynhwyswyd mewn nodweddion diweddarach. Yr enghraifft orau efallai o hyn yw bryngaer amlgloddiog Oes yr Haearn Dinas Dinorwig, a saif ar wahân ar fryn gan oruchafu'r golygfeydd dros lwyfandir Arfon i bob cyfeiriad, ac o'i chwmpas olion tameidiog aneddiadau cytiau ac amgaeadau a mân olion cyfundrefnau a chloddiau caeau cysylltliol o'r un cyfnod, llawer ohonynt wedi'u cofnodi fel rhai a ddilewyd wrth glirio a gwella tir yn y 19edd ganrif. Goroesodd gweddillion mwy cyflawn mewn rhai mannau ar y tir mymlog gwaeth na chafodd ei wella ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth, fel ar lethrau Moel Rhiwen i'r de ddwyrain o Ddinas Dinorwig.

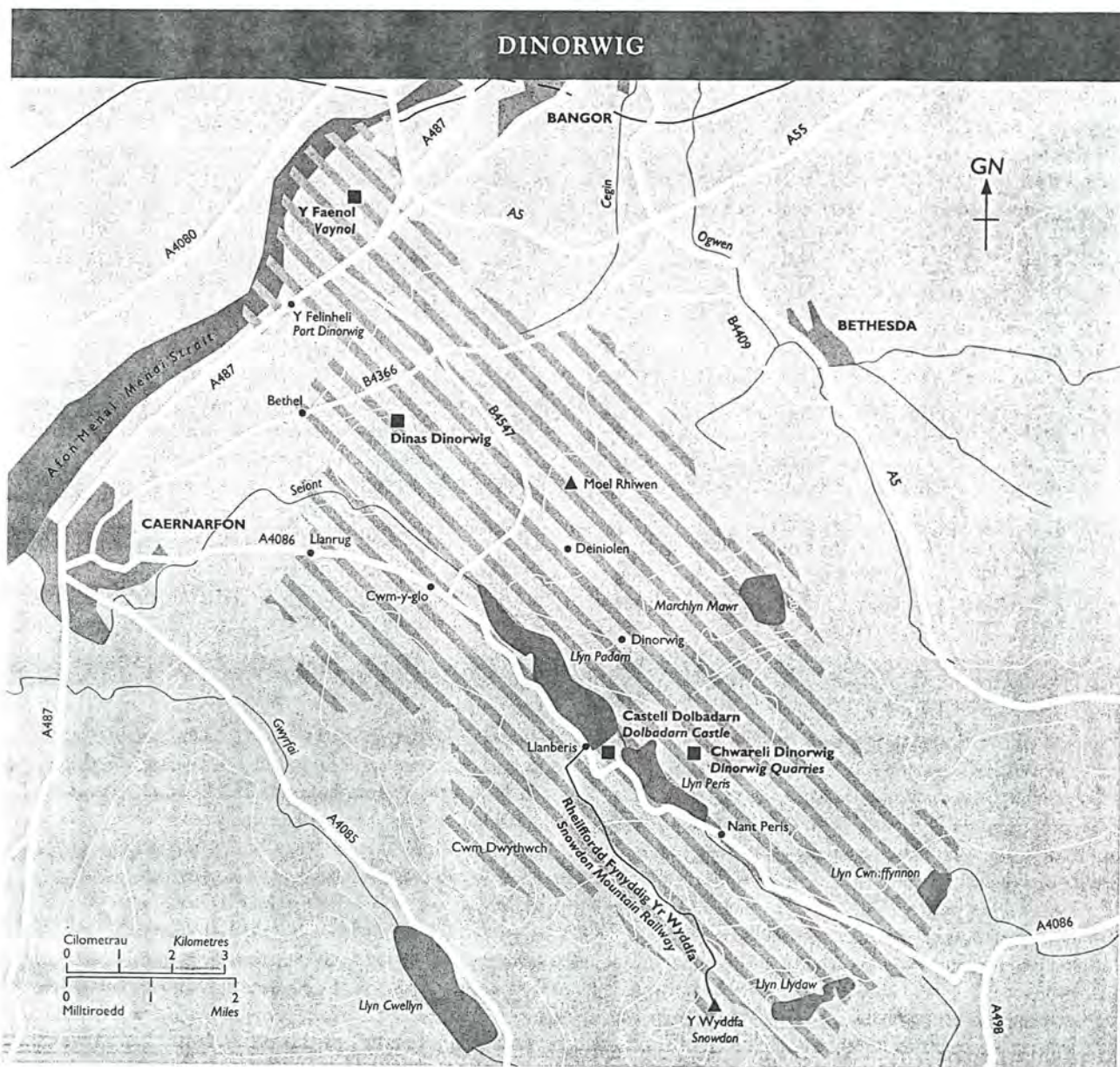
Adeiladwyd Castell Dolbadarn yn y 13edd ganrif, gan Llywelyn ab Iorwerth mae'n debyg, a saif ar gefn isel uwchben y culdir sy'n gwahanu Llynnoedd Padarn a Pheris. Cyfeirir mewn dogfennau o'r 14edd ganrif at hafodau yn Nolbadarn oedd yn perthyn i'r Tywysog, sydd bron yn sicr yn cydynd â safleoedd archeolegol ac enwau lleoedd oddi amgylch Cwm Dwythwch ar lethrau isaf yr Wyddfa.

Tua diwedd y 18fed a dechrau'r 19edd ganrifoedd, daeth Castell Dolbadarn a'i gefndir yn destun poblogaidd i artistiaid oedd yn dymuno adlewyrchu syniadau esthetig yr oes o'r Prydferth, yr Aruchel neu'r Darlunaidwy. Mae darlun enwog

hillfort of Dinas Dinorwig is perhaps the best example, sitting on an isolated hill with dominant views of the the Arfonian plateau in all directions, but surrounded by a fragmentary complex of contemporary hut settlements and enclosures with traces of associated field systems and field banks, many of which are recorded as having been obliterated by land clearance and improvements in the 19th century. More complete remains do occasionally survive on the poorer, unimproved margins, such as on the slopes of Moel Rhiwen to the south east of Dinas Dinorwig.

Dolbadarn Castle, built in the 13th century, probably by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, stands on a low ridge above the isthmus separating Lakes Padarn and Peris. Documentary evidence of the 14th century refer to Prince's 'havotries' or summer dwellings in Dolbadarn, which almost certainly correspond with surviving archaeological sites and placenames around Cwm Dwythwch on the lower slopes of Snowdon.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Dolbadarn Castle and its setting became a popular subject for artists wishing to reflect the contemporary aesthetic notions of the Beautiful, the Sublime or the Picturesque. Turner's famous work, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1802, captures the



Llanberis, dyfrlliw gan Anthony Vandyke Copley Fielding (1787–1855), tua 1810. Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

Llanberis, watercolour by Anthony Vandyke Copley Fielding (1787–1855), about 1810. National Library of Wales.



Turner, a arddangoswyd yn yr Academi Brenhinol ym 1802, yn mynegi i'r dim y syniad o'r Aruchel, gan y dangosir y castell fel tŵr tywyll, unig yn nhirlun llwm, gwyntog y mynyddoedd, ond yn y modd llai drammatig, Prydferth neu Ddarlunaidwy, y gwnaed y mwyafrif o ddarluniau o'r safle yr adeg honno, fel y nodweddir gan yr olygfa uchod. Parhaodd poblogrwydd golygfaol yr ardal drwy y 19edd ganrif, ac ym 1896, adeiladwyd Rheilffordd Fynyddig Yr Wyddfa sy'n 7.6km o hyd, a ystyrir fel un o lwyddiannau peirianneg hanesyddol gwyfach Prydain, o Llanberis i gludo teithwyr i ben yr Wyddfa.

Yn ystod yr un cyfnod, yr oedd yr ardal wedi'i chysylltu â thwf, datblygiad ac ymhen amser, goruchafiaeth Stad y Faenol, proses a gofnodwyd yn fanwl. Nid yw'r stad yn bodoli mwyach ond mae Plas y Faenol a'r parc mawr â'r wal o'i amgylch wedi goroesi yng ngogledd orllewin yr ardal ar lannau'r Fenaï. Erbyn tua diwedd yr 16fed ganrif, y stad oedd y prif dirfeddiannwr a bu'n cryfhau ei gafael ar dir yn ddiostur trwy gael meddiant ar yr aneddiadau tir cyfri canoloesol oedd yn bodoli yn yr ardal, a'u dileu. O ganol y 18fed ganrif ymlaen, yn dilyn cyfnod pan oedd y renantiaethau mewn cyflwr gwael, cawsant eu hail-lunio wrth iddynt ddod yn wag a chafodd y stad ei gwella a'i ehangu trwy amgáu tir comin. O'r 1850au ymlaen, gwariwyd cyfalaf ar welliannau a phlanhigfeydd, a dyma hefyd adeg adeiladau'r wal fawr o amgylch Parc y Faenol.

Wrth i botensial economaidd chwarela llechi ddod yn amlwg, datblygwyd adnoddau diwydiannol y stad yn ogystal. Ym 1809, dilynodd Stad y Faenol arweiniad Stad y Penrhyn yn nyffryn Ogwen (tt. 105–108) a datblygwyd chwareli Dinorwig yn Nant Peris. Y Felinheli ar y Fenaï oedd y prif fan ar gyfer gyrru'r llechi allan, ac yr oedd yno harbwr wedi'i greu ers 1793. Adeiladwyd ffordd ar yr arfordir ym 1790 er mwyn hwyluso allforio llechi, wedyn tramffordd geffylau na fu'n llwyddiant ac y daeth lein newydd yn ei lle yn ddiweddarach, ac yn derfynol, ym 1848, reilffordd newydd ar lwybr gwahanol ar hyd glannau Llyn Padarn i'r Felinheli. Daeth cyfnod gweithredu honno i ben ym 1962, ychydig cyn i chwareli Dinorwig gau yn derfynol ym 1969.

Mae'r chwareli a'u haneddiadau cysylltiedig wedi gadael olion parhaol ar y tirwedd yma. Yn y prif gasgliad o weithfeydd ar ddwy ochr dyffryn Peris, yr amlycaf ohonynt oll yw chwareli Dinorwig ar yr ochr ogleddol, gyda'u romennydd rwbel anferth a'r ponciau fel grisiau mawr. Mae cyfoeth o weddillion archeolegol diwydiannol wedi goroesi, gyda rhai ohonynt, yn cynnwys ysbyty chwarel, wedi'u cadw neu eu symud i'w cadw'n ddiogel yn chwarel Vivian a chymlethfa gweithdai chwarel Dinorwig. Gellir gweld hefyd y clytwaith o dyddynod chwarelwyr ar dir fu gynt yn gomin ar y llethrau oddi amgylch, a'r diwydiant

notion of the Sublime perfectly, with the castle depicted as a gloomy, isolated tower set within a stark, windswept, mountain landscape, although most contemporary studies of the site were executed in less dramatic, Beautiful or Picturesque modes, typified by the scene opposite. The scenic popularity of the area continued throughout the 19th century, and in 1896, the 7.6km long Snowdon Mountain Railway, which is regarded as one of Britain's finest historic engineering achievements, was constructed from Llanberis to carry passengers to the summit of Snowdon.

During the same period, the area is linked with the growth, development and eventual domination of the Vaynol Estate, a process which has been charted in some detail. The estate no longer exists, but Vaynol Hall and its great walled park survive in the north west of the area on the banks of the Menai Strait. By the late 16th century, the estate was the principal landowner and ruthlessly consolidated its interest by the acquisition and extinction of any remaining medieval bond hamlets within the area. From the mid-18th century, following a period when they were in poor condition, tenancies were remodelled as they fell vacant, and the estate was improved and expanded by the enclosure of common land. From the 1850s onwards, capital was spent on improvements and plantations, and the great wall around Vaynol Park dates from this time.

As the economic potential of slate quarrying became evident, the industrial resources of the estate were also developed. In 1809, the Vaynol Estate followed the lead set by the Penrhyn Estate in the Ogwen valley (pp. 105–108) and developed the Dinorwig quarries of Nant Peris. Here, the main outlet for the slate was Port Dinorwig on the Menai Strait, which had had an artificial harbour since 1793. A road was built to the coast in 1790 for the easier export of slate, followed by an unsuccessful horse tramway which had to be later replaced by a new line, and finally, in 1848, by a new railway on a different route along the shores of Lake Padarn to Port Dinorwig. This ceased operating in 1962, just before the final closure of the Dinorwig quarries in 1969.

The quarries and their attendant settlements have left an indelible mark on this landscape. The main complex of workings on either side of the Peris valley is dominated by the Dinorwig quarries on the north side, with their massive waste tips and stepped working floors. There is a wealth of industrial archaeological remains, some of which, including a quarry hospital, have been preserved, or moved for safe-keeping, at the Vivian quarry and at the Dinorwig quarry workshop complex. The patchwork of quarrymen's tyddynod or smallholdings can also be seen on former common land on the surrounding slopes, while the settlements of Llanberis, Dinorwig, Deiniolen, Cwm-y-glo Llanrug, Bethel and Port Dinorwig owe their development and present character to the industry. Social and economic conditions in Bethel in the early 20th century were graphically described by the Welsh litterateur W.J. Gruffydd in his autobiography, *Hen Atgofion*.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the slate industry gradually declined which, partly as a consequence,

llechi fu'n gyfrifol am ddatblygiad a chymeriad presennol aneddiadau Llanberis, Dinorwig, Deiniolen, Cwm-y-glo, Llanrug, Bethel a'r Felinheli. Ceir darlun byw o'r amgylchiadau cymdeithasol ac economaidd ym Methel yn gynnar yn yr 20fed ganrif yn hunangofiant y llenor Cymraeg, W.J. Gruffydd, Hen Atgofion.

Yn rhan olaf y 19edd a rhan gyntaf yr 20fed ganrifoedd, bu dirywiad graddol yn y diwydiant llechi a fu'n rhannol gyfrifol am ddiwedd Stad y Faenol. Yr oedd yn broses hir a bu sawl anghydfod blin rhwng chwarelwyr a'r perchennog, rhwng tîrfeddiannwr a thenant, a adawodd olion cymdeithasol parhaol yn ogystal ag achosi newidiadau materol yn y tirwedd. Yn ystod yr 1960au, bu ad-drefnu amaethyddol helaeth mewn beth oedd mewn gwirionedd yn ymdrech olaf y stad i greu unedau llawn-amser hyfyw, ond ymddatodwyd y stad yn derfynol ym 1967, pan ddaeth 8,600 ha o dir ar yr Wyddfa ac o'i hamgylch ar y farchnad. Caewyd y chwarelwyr yn fuan wedyn ym 1969.

Tua diwedd y 1970au a dechrau'r 1980au, daeth rhan o safleoedd chwarelwyr Dinorwig yn safle cynllun trydan-dŵr cronfa bwmp Dinorwig, y mwyaf yn Ewrop a'r trydydd mwyaf yn y byd. Crëwyd y gronfa uchaf ym Marchlyn Mawr, i ddyfrhau'r gronfa isaf yn Llyn Peris trwy bibellau a gorsaf gynhyrchu a leolwyd mewn siambr anferth a gloddiwyd o dan y ddaear, er mwyn cael cyn lleied ag y bo modd o effaith ffisegol ar y tirwedd.

eventually led to the Vaynol Estate's demise. It was a long process, and embittered disputes between quarrymen and owner, and landlord and tenant, left indelible social scars as well as the material changes in the landscape. During the 1960s, there was widespread agricultural reorganisation in what turned out to be a final attempt by the estate to create viable full-time units, but the estate was finally dissolved in 1967, when 8600ha of land in and around Snowdon came onto the market. The quarries closed shortly afterwards in 1969.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, part of the Dinorwig complex became the site of the vast Dinorwig hydro-electric pumped storage power scheme, the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world. The upper reservoir was created in Marchlyn Mawr which feeds the lower reservoir in Lake Peris, through pipelines and a generating station located in a colossal chamber excavated underground, so that the physical impact on the landscape was minimised.

CRYNODEB

<i>Rhif cyf</i>	HLW (Gw) 6
<i>Rhif map mynegai</i>	24
<i>Map AO</i>	Landranger 115
<i>Sir flaenorol</i>	Gwynedd
<i>Awdurdod unedol</i>	Gwynedd
<i>Prif ddynodiadau helaeth</i>	Mae hanner ddeheuol yr ardal o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys rhan o Warchodfeydd Natur Cenedlaethol a Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig y Gludeiriau a Chwm Idwal a'r Wyddfa. Cynhwysir hefyd: Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Coed Dinorwig, Cwm Dwythwch a Llyn Padarn; Safle Gwarchodaeth Castell Dolbadarn; Henebion Cofrestrdedig gweithdai chwarel Dinorwig a chwarel lechi Vivian; Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Abernoll (Y Felinheli) a Nant Peris. Dosbarthwyd Plas y Faenol yn Adeiladau Rhestredig Graddfeydd I a II*.
<i>Meini prawf</i>	2, 3, 5
<i>Cynnwys ac anyyddocâd</i>	Llyc'fandir arfordirol isel a dyffryn rhewlifol gerllaw ar ochr ogledd orllewinol yr Wyddfa, yn cynnwys tystiolaeth o ddefnydd tir ac anheddiad o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol ymlaen, ac ar ben hymny weddillion helaeth ac amlwg y diwydiant llechi yn ystod y 19edd a'r 20fed ganrifoedd. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: bryngaerau, aneddiadau a chaeau o Oes yr Haearn; Castell Dolbadarn; aneddiadau canoloesol; chwarelwyr, tomennydd rïebel, aneddiadau, cyfundrefnau cludiant a phorthladd diweddar, Plas a Pbarc y Faenol; cynllun trydan-dŵr cronfa bwmp tanddaearol pumpio a chronni Dinorwig; cysylltiadau llenyddol ac artistig hanesyddol.

SUMMARY

<i>Ref number</i>	HLW (Gw) 6
<i>Index map no.</i>	24
<i>OS map</i>	Landranger 115
<i>Former county</i>	Gwynedd
<i>Unitary authority</i>	Gwynedd
<i>Principal area designations</i>	The southern half of the area is within the Snowdonia National Park. The area includes parts of Gludeiriau and Cwm Idwal, and Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon) National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It also includes: Coed Dinorwig, Cwm Dwythwch and Llyn Padarn Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Dolbadarn Castle Guardianship Site; Dinorwig quarry workshop complex and Vivian slate quarry Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Abernoll (Port Dinorwig) and Nant Peris Conservation Areas. Vaynol Hall is categorised as Grades I and II* Listed Buildings.
<i>Criteria</i>	2, 3, 5
<i>Contents and significance</i>	A low coastal plateau and adjoining glaciated valley situated on the north west side of Snowdon, containing evidence of land use and settlement from the prehistoric period onwards, superimposed by recent extensive and outstanding remains of the 19th and 20th centuries slate industry. The area includes: Iron Age hillforts, settlements and fields; Dolbadarn Castle; medieval settlements; recent quarries, waste tips, settlements, transport systems and port, Vaynol Hall and Park; the underground, Dinorwig hydro-electric pumped storage scheme; historic literary and artistic associations.

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Penrhyn quarry. Copyright: RCAHMW

Chwarel y Penrhyn. *Penrhyn quarry.*

cadw'n dda ac, yn wahanol iawn eu golwg, yr olion enfawr ac amrywiol sy'n ymwneud yn unioingrychol ac anunioingrychol â chloddio llechi ar raddfa ddiwydiannol yn y ganrif ddiwethaf a'r ganrif hon. Yn ogystal â chwarel y Penrhyn ei hun, sy'n un o'r ychydig yng Ngwynedd sy'n parhau i weithio, mae'r gwahaniaeth yn arddull a maint aneddiadau perchnogion y chwarel o'u cymharu â thaf'r gweithwyr yn adlewyrchu'r grymoedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd cryf a lumodd y tirwedd hwn ac sy'n parhau yn sail iddo.

Mae llethrau Moel Faban, Cwm Ffrydlas, Gyrn Wigau a Cwm Caseg uwchben tref lechi Bethesda yn cynnwys palimpsest o olion archeolegol creiriol sy'n dangos defnydd tir a gweithgaredd o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol hyd y gorffennol diweddar. Mae nifer o gofeiliadau angladdol a defodol a thwmpathau llog (mannau coginio cymunedol) o Oes yr Efydd; nifer o aneddiadau cyrtiau, amgaeadau a chyfundrefnau caeau helaeth iawn wedi'u cadw'n dda ers y cyfnod cynhanesyddol diweddar; bryngaerau o Oes yr Haearn; aneddiadau canoloesol o gytau hir a thaf llwyfan; tyllau arbrofol a lefelau chwarel o'r 19edd ganrif, yn cynnwys ffosydd dŵr a gwely tramffordd, chwarel gerrig hogi; a chorlannau defaid unigryw aml-gellog wedi'u hadeiladu o gerrig sych.

Uwchben Llanllechid, mae ardaloedd pellach o aneddiadau cyrtiau a chaeau o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol diweddar, a gweddillion tebygol a oedd efallai yr un mor fawr eu harwynebedd ar y llethrau is o dan Llanllechid ac oddi amgylch Tregarth. Mae hefyd fryngaer fawr o Oes yr Haearn ym Mhendinas ger Tregarth. Ymhellach tua'r gogledd orllewin, rhwng dyffrynnoedd Ogwen a Cegin, ar deras naturiol sy'n rhannol o dan Stad Ddiwydiannol Llandygái erbyn hyn, mae gweddillion helaeth eladedig o safleoedd angladdol, defodol ac aneddiadau o'r cyfnod Neolithig ac o Oes yr Efydd a diweddarach, a ddarganfuwyd o'r awyr ac sy'n cynnwys hengorau a rhodfa ddefodol neu gwrsws wedi'i ddynodi â ffosydd. Mae lleoliad y safle'n dangos ei fod yn un pwysig, gan y saf ar ganolbwynt

indirectly to the industrial extraction of slate in the last and present centuries. As well as Penrhyn quarry itself, which is one of the few still working in Gwynedd, the contrasting style and scale of the settlements of quarry owner and workers echo the powerful social and economic forces which shaped, and still underlie, this landscape.

Overlooking the slate town of Bethesda, the slopes of Moel Faban, Cwm Ffrydlas, Gyrn Wigau and Cwm Caseg contain a palimpsest of relict archaeological remains indicating land use and activity from the prehistoric period to the recent past. There are a number of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments and burnt mounds (communal cooking places); several, very extensive and well-preserved, late prehistoric hut settlements, enclosures and field systems; Iron Age hillforts; medieval settlements of long huts and platform houses; 19th century quarry trials and levels, including a leat system and a tramway bed, a hone-stone quarry; and unique, large multi-cellular, drystone-walled sheepfolds.

There are further extents of late prehistoric hut settlements and fields above Llanllechid, and vestiges of what might have been equally large extents on the lower slopes beneath Llanllechid and around Tregarth. There is also a large Iron Age hillfort at Pendinas, near the latter village. Further north west, between the Ogwen and Cegin valleys, on a natural terrace partly under what is now the Llandegai Industrial Estate, are the extensive, buried remains of a Neolithic, Bronze Age and later complex of funerary, ritual and settlement sites discovered from the air, including henges and a ceremonial avenue or cursus marked by ditches. The importance of the site is demonstrated by its location at the focus of natural routes along the Ogwen valley to the south east, and running east-west along the coast.

The whole area is, however, dominated by the Penrhyn quarry, as was the whole Welsh slate industry, with its excellent quality slate worked by open terracing. The quarry remained the largest, single excavation in the world until the 1960s. Documentary sources hint that slate was being worked in this area as early as the 13th century, but the commercial development of the slate industry owed much to pioneers such as Richard Pennant of Penrhyn, who at the end of the 18th century acquired the numerous small quarries operating in the Bethesda area. A small quay was built in 1790 at the mouth of the River Cegin, on the Menai Strait near Bangor, to export the slate, and this was expanded in 1801 with the construction of Port Penrhyn, and a railway, originally built for horse-drawn trams, to link with the quarries. The trackbed of a slightly later, revised route of the railway survives with the section between Port Penrhyn and Felin-hên in use as a cycle track. The merging of several small workings into one large productive unit and the provision of an efficient transport system led to a considerable increase in the production of slates to a record output of over 130,000 tons in 1862, when 3,285 men were employed at the quarry. Thereafter, the industry gradually declined, and as in other slate areas, there was a series of protracted and bitter labour disputes culminating in 'Streic Fawr y Penrhyn' (the Penrhyn Lockout) in 1900-1903 which left lasting social scars remembered to this day.

The consolidated groups of quarrymen's smallholdings on Mynydd Llandegai to the west of the quarry, each with its parcel of land bounded by slate pillar fences, are one of the most striking testimonies to the planning of the Penrhyn

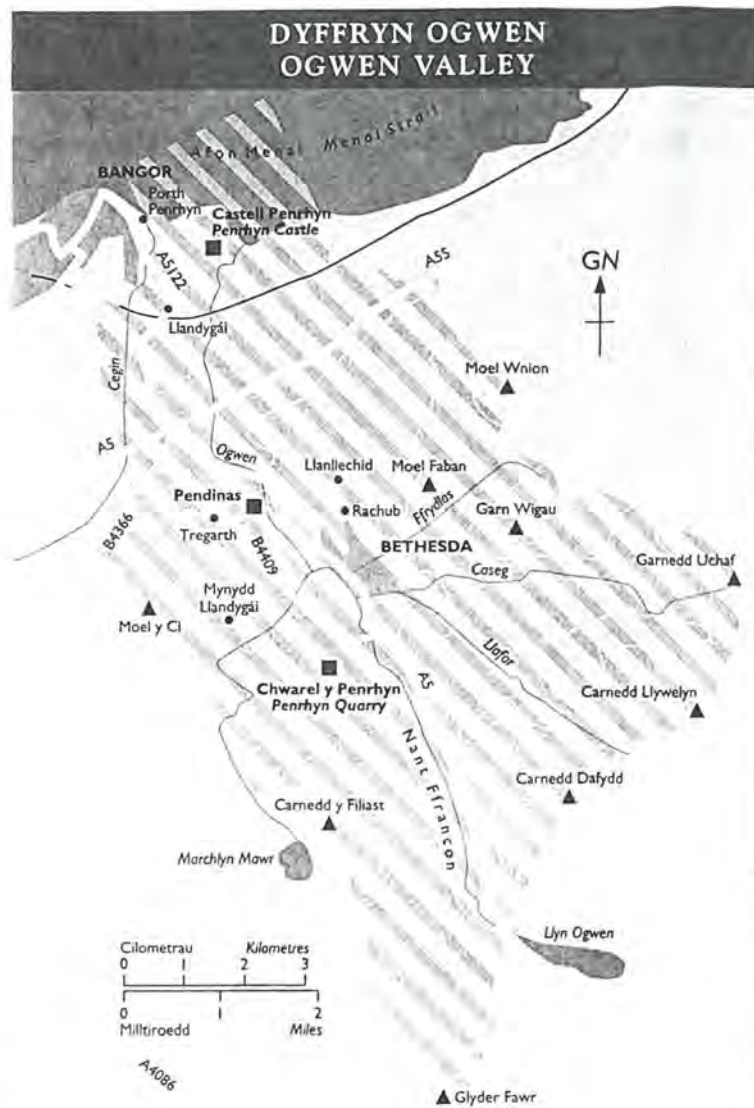
llwybrau naturiol ar hyd Dyffryn Ogwen tua'r de ddwyrain, a'r rhai sy'n rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ar hyd yr arfordir.

Er hynny, yr hyn sy'n goruchafu'r ardal gyfan yw chwarel llechi'r Penrhyn, fel yr oedd hefyd yn goruchafu'r cyfan o ddiwydiant llechi Cymru, gyda'i llechen o ansawdd ardderchog a gloddid mewn ponciau agored. Hyd yr 1960au, y chwarel hon oedd y twll cloddio unigol mwyaf yn y byd. Yn ôl rhai dogfennau, efallai y cloddid llechi yma mor fuan â'r 13edd ganrif, ond mentrwy'r fel Richard Pennant o Benrhyn a gyflawnodd lawer o ddatblygiad masnachol y diwydiant llechi, gan jddo gael meddiant ar y nifer o chwareli bach a oedd yn gweithredu yn ardal Bethesda tua diwedd y 18fed ganrif. Adeiladwyd cei ym 1790 yng ngheg Afon Cegin, ar y Feni ger Bangor, i allforio'r llechi, ac ehangwyd hwnnw yn 1801 trwy adeiladu Porth Penrhyn a chreu rheilffordd, ar gyfer tramiâu a dynnid gan geffylau i ddechrau, i gysylltu â'r chwareli. Mae gwely rheilffordd, ychydig diweddarach ar wahanol lwybr yn parhau hyd heddiw gyda'r rhan rhwng Porth Penrhyn a'r Felinhên yn cael ei defnyddio fel lwybr beiciau. Trwy gyfuno nifer o chwareli bach i greu un uned fawr gynhyrchiol a darparu cyfundrefn gludiant effeithlon, cafwyd cynnydd sylweddol o ran y llechi a gynhyrchied, hyd at record o dros 130,000 tunnell ym 1862, pan gyflogid 3,285 o ddynion yn y chwarel. Dirywiodd y diwydiant yn raddol wedi hynny fel mewn ardaloedd llechi eraill, a bu anghydfod gyda'r gweithwyr a arweiniodd at 'Streic Fawr y Penrhyn' ym 1900-1903 a adawodd greithiau cymdeithasol a gofir hyd heddiw.

Mae'r grwpiau cyfunol o dyddynnod chwarelwyr ar Fynydd Llandygái tua'r gorllewin o'r chwarel, pob un â'i lain o dir o fewn terfynau ffensiâu o bileri llechi, yn un o enghreifftiau mwyaf trawiadol o waith cynllunio Stad y Penrhyn, ac yn wahanol iawn i'r mwyafrif o'r pentrefi a ddatblygodd yn y dyffryn, fel Rachub, Llanllechid a Thregarth lle na fu'r fath gynllunio. Hefyd, fe adeiladodd yr Arglwydd Penrhyn bentref model i'w weithwyr yn Llandygái fel enghraifft o sut dylai pentref fod (heb dŷ tafarn i'w 'llygru' hwy) tu allan i'r brif fynyddfa i Gastell Penrhyn, lle'r oedd rhesi taclus o fythynnod o amgylch yr hen eglwys, ynghyd â melin lifio ar lannau'r Afon Ogwen, sydd yn un o'r ychydig enghreifftiau o bentref model yn yr ardal. Yn ogystal, amgaewyd llawer o'r tir comin tua'r adeg honno i ddarparu tir pori at ddefnydd y rhai â bythynnod ar Stad y Penrhyn.

Heblaw am y chwarel, y pentrefi sy'n dibynnu arnynt yw efallai yr elfennau pwysicaf o'r diwydiant o ran eu dylanwad ar y tirwedd. Gwelwyd Bethesda fel prototeip o bentrefi chwarel Sir Gaernarfon, a hi efallai yw'r unig dref llechi i gael ei hastudio'n fanwl. Adeiladwyd y capel gwreiddiol ger grŵp bach o fythynnod chwarelwyr ym 1820, ac ehangwyd ef ym 1830 ac wedyn ym 1840. Yr oedd hefyd ddau waith briciau yn y dref ac ehangodd yn gyflym i ddod yn enghraifft glasurol o ddatblygiad afreolaidd a datblygiad cynlluniedig yn gyfochrog.

Adeiladwyd Castell Penrhyn, cartref y teulu Pennant, gan Thomas Hopper rhwng 1827 a 1837 ar gyfer George Dawkins Pennant, ar safle y bu preswylad ers o leiaf y 15fed ganrif. Gyda'i adeiladwaith yn yr arddull Neo-Normanidd, mae'n arwydd cryf a pharhaus o'r grymoedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd a luniodd yr ardal hon, a pharhaodd i fod yn eiddo i'r teulu hyd 1951 pan brynwyd ef gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol. Saif y castell mewn parc â wal fawr o'i gwmpas a phorthdai castellolog arni. Gwnaed gwelliannau amaethyddol i'r stad oddi amgylch, ac ym 1791-92, bu Benjamin Wyatt



Estate, and contrast with the unplanned nature of most of the villages that developed in the valley, such as Rachub, Llanllechid and Tregarth. Lord Penrhyn also built a model village (with 'no corrupting alehouse') for his workers at Llandegai, outside the main entrance to Penrhyn Castle, which with neat rows of cottages raised around the old church, together with a saw mill on the banks of the River Ogwen, is one of the few examples of a model village in the area. In addition, much of the common land was enclosed at this time to provide grazing land for those with cottages on the Penrhyn Estate.

The satellite villages form, after the quarry, perhaps the most important landscape elements of the industry. Bethesda has been viewed as a prototype of Caernarfonshire's quarry villages, and is possibly the only slate town to have received any detailed study. The original chapel was built near a small group of quarrymen's cottages in 1820, was enlarged in 1830 and then again in 1840. The town also had two brickworks and rapidly expanded to become a classic example of both an irregular and planned development.

Penrhyn Castle, seat of the Pennant family, was built by Thomas Hopper between 1827-37 for George Dawkins Pennant on a site which had been occupied since at least the 15th century. Built in Neo-Norman style, it is one of the most potent and enduring reminders of the social and economic forces that have shaped this area, and remained in the family's

yn adeiladu ffordd newydd ar hyd Nant Ffrancon ar gyfer reithwyr, gan gymryd gofal yn y gwaith er mwyn iddynt gael 'yr olygfa fwyaf odidog wrth bob tro'. Adeiladwyd y ffordd ar hyd ochr ddwyreiniol y dyffryn gan Ymddiriedolaeth Dyrpeg Capel Curig yn 1802 a chafodd ei gwella'n ddiweddarach, yn arbennig yn yr 1820au pan adeiladwyd ffordd newydd Thomas Telford i Gaergybi, yr A5 bresennol. Mae bron bob un o'r awduron hynafiaethol fu'n erwydro'r ardal yn ystod y cyfnod hwn yn disgrifio'r dyffryn a'i chwareli yn fanwl, ac ymysg yr awduron hyn mae Thomas Pennant, un o'r ysgrifenywyr cyntaf a'r enwocaf, oedd yn perthyn i deulu Pennant y Penrhyn.

possession until its acquisition in 1951 by the National Trust. The castle is enparked inside a great wall with castellated gatehouses. The surrounding estate was improved for farming, and a new road through the Ogwen valley was carefully laid out in 1791–92 by Benjamin Wyatt for travellers, in order to get the 'most spectacular view around every bend'. The road on the east side of the valley was built by the Capel Curig Turnpike Trust in 1802 and improved in ensuing years, particularly by the construction in the 1820s of Thomas Telford's new Holyhead Road, the present A5. Nearly all the antiquarian tourist authors of the period provide detailed accounts of the valley and its quarries, including Thomas Pennant, one of the earliest and most famous writers, who was related to the Pennants of Penrhyn.

CRYNODEB

<i>Rhif cyf</i>	HLW (Gw) 10
<i>Rhif map mynegai</i>	28
<i>Map AO</i>	Landranger 115
<i>Sir flaenorol</i>	Gwynedd
<i>Awdurdod unedol</i>	Gwynedd (Conwy)
<i>Prif ddynodiadau helaeth</i>	Mae hamner de ddwyreiniol yr ardal o feiri Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Mae'n cynnwys rhannau o Warchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Cwm Idwal a Safleoedd o Ddi-ddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig y Carneddau a'r Gludeiriau. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: caeau a thai anedd cymhar tua'r ddyrair o Llanllechid, cytiau ac amgueddau yng Nghwm Caseg, ac aneddiadau ac amgueddau ar ochrau deheuol a dwyreiniol Moel Faban sy'n Henebion Cofrestredig; Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Bethesda (amrywiol), Llandygái, Llanllechid, Mynydd Llandygái (amrywiol). Mae Castell Penrhyn yn Adeilad Rhestrdedig Graddfa I.
<i>Meini praeaf</i>	2, 4, 5
<i>Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd</i>	Dyma'r dyffryn rhewlifol clasurol yng ngogledd Eryri, yn cynnwys tystiolaeth wrthgyferbyniol o ddefnydd tŷ yn ystod y cyfnod cynhanesyddol ac ar ôl hynny, ac ar ben y cyfan gweddillion helaeth a dramattig yr olog o waith cloddio llechi ar radifla ddwydduamwl, a fu'n mynd ymlaen yn gymharol ddiweddar ac sy'n parhau hyd heddiw. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: cofadeiliau angladdol a defodol Neolithig ac o Oes yr Efydd; bryngaeu a chasgliadau o aneddiadau a chyfundrefnau caeau creiriol o Oes yr Haearn; aneddiadau canoloesol; gweddillion mawr a helaeth chwareli llechi o'r 19edd a'r 20fed ganrifoedd a'r tomenydd rhel, aneddiadau a'r cyfundrefnau chudant cysylltiol: Castell a Pharc Penrhyn; y ffordd i Gaergybi a adeiladwyd gan Telford; cysylltiadau hanesyddol llenyddol a chyndeithasol.

SUMMARY

<i>Ref number</i>	HLW (Gw) 10
<i>Index map no.</i>	28
<i>OS map</i>	Landranger 115
<i>Former county</i>	Gwynedd
<i>Unitary authority</i>	Gwynedd (Conwy)
<i>Principal area designations</i>	The south eastern half of the area is within the Snowdonia National Park. The area includes parts of Cwm Idwal National Nature Reserve and Carneddau and Gludeiriau Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The area includes: early fields and dwellings east of Llanllechid, huts and enclosures in Cwm Caseg, and the settlements and enclosures on the south and east side of Moel Faban which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Bethesda (various), Llandegai, Llanllechid, Mynydd Llandegai (various) Conservation Areas. Penrhyn Castle is a Grade I Listed Building.
<i>Criteria</i>	2, 4, 5
<i>Contents and significance</i>	The classic glaciated valley in north Snowdonia, containing contrasting evidence of prehistoric and later land use, superimposed by the extensive and visually dramatic remains of the recent and continuing industrial exploitation of slate. The area includes: Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments; Iron Age hillforts and concentrations of relict settlements and field systems; medieval settlements; large and extensive remains of 19th and 20th centuries slate quarries, tips, attendant settlements and transport systems; Penrhyn Castle and Park, Telford's Holyhead Road; historic literary and social associations.

Ffynonellau detoledig / Selected sources

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GOGLEDD ARLECHWEDD NORTH ARLECHWEDD



*Dyffryn Aber o Draeth Lafan.
The Aber valley from Lavan Sands.*

© Richard Kelly / CCW Richard Kelly

Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae'r ardal hon yn cynnwys y rhimyn arfordirol cul, yr ucheldir a llechweddau rhanedig gogleddol y Carneddau yng ngogledd Eryri. Mae ei thopograffi yn amrywiol iawn gyda dyffrynnoedd Afonydd Anafon ac Aber yn gafnau dwfn yn ne orllewin yr ardal hyd at gopaon cefn deuddwr y Gyrn, Drosgol, Carnedd Uchaf, Foel Fras a'r Drum sy'n codi rhwng 580 a 926m uwchben SO. Yn yr hanner dwyreiniol, mae'r rhimyn arfordirol cul yn ymdoddi i'r llechweddau a'r pentiroedd ar yr arfordir gan esgyn yn serth at lwyfandir yr ucheldir rhwng 250 a 450m uwchben SO, ac yn ymestyn o ddyffryn Aber hyd at Ddwygyfylchi. Yn y de ddwyrain, mae Bwlch y Ddeufaen yn ffordd naturiol at Ddyffryn Conwy sydd y tu allan i'r ardal (tt. 81–83), tra ceir Traeth Lafan hefyd yng ngogledd orllewin yr ardal lle'r oedd y ffordd hanesyddol o Fôn yn croesi.

Yn yr ardal ceir toreth gyfoethog o olion o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol, y Canol Oesoedd a'r cyfnodau diweddar, yn arbennig safle ffatri fwyell Neolithig ac un o'r clystyrau pwysicaf o gofadeiliau angladdol a defodol o Oes yr Efydd yng ngorllewin Prydain. Abergwyngregyn oedd canolfan cwmwd Arllechwedd Uchaf a hoff gartref tywysogion Gwynedd yn y 13edd ganrif. Ceir nifer o ffyrdd hynafol yn yr ardal hefyd gan gynnwys y ffordd Rufeinig i Canovium (Caerhun) yn Nyffryn Conwy. Er y cofnodwyd y dystiolaeth yn y maes yn weddol dda, ceir lluo o bosibiliadau o ran rhagor o waith, gan gynnwys astudio ffynonellau hanesyddol, dogfenol.

Landscape descriptions

This area comprises the narrow coastal strip, uplands and dissected northern flanks of the Carneddau ridge in north Snowdonia. The topography is markedly varied with the south west half of the area deeply dissected by the valley of the Rivers Anafon and Aber up to the watershed summits of Gyrn, Drosgol, Garnedd Uchaf, Foel Fras and Drum which rise to between 580 and 926m above OD. In the east half, the narrow coastal strip gives way to coastal slopes and headlands that rise steeply to an upland plateau between 250 and 450m above OD, extending from the Aber valley to Dwygyfylchi. In the south east, the Bwlch y Ddeufaen pass provides a natural route to the Conwy valley which is outside the area (pp. 81–83), whilst Lavan Sands (Traeth Lafan), crossed by the line of the historic route from Anglesey, has been included on the north west of the area.

The area contains a rich wealth of upstanding remains from the prehistoric, medieval and later periods, most notably a Neolithic axe factory site and one of the most important concentrations of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments in western Britain. Abergwyngregyn was the commotal centre of Arllechwedd Uchaf, and a favourite residence of the princes of Gwynedd in the 13th century. The area also has a number of trackways of ancient origin including the line of the Roman road to Canovium (Caerhun) in the Conwy valley. Although the field evidence is fairly well-recorded, there is much

Cafwyd pennau hwyecill cerrig o safle'r ffatri fwyecill Neolithig yng Nghraiglwyd, ac yn ôl yr enghreifftiau hynny a'u darganfuwyd, fe'u dosbarthwyd yn helaeth fel darnau parod i'w caboli mewn manau cyn belled â de Prydain, Yr Alban a'r Iwerddon. Dichon fod lleoliad yr adnodd hwn, yn rhannol, yn gyfrifol am y doreth o gofodeiliau angladdol a defodol a gaed yn yr ardal tua diwedd y cyfnod hwn ac yn Oes yr Efydd wedyn, yn arbennig uwchben Graiglwyd yng nghyffiniau Cylch y Derwyddon. Mae'r safleoedd, a geir yn fynych mewn clystyrau neu fynwentydd, yn cynnwys gwahanol garneddi, cylchoedd cerrig, cistfeini, meini hirion ac ati, ac yn ymestyn i ddyffryn Aber yn y gorllewin a thrwy Fwlch y Ddeufaen draw i'r de. O ran y math hwn o dystiolaeth, hon yw un o'r ardaloedd cyfoethocaf a phwysicaf yng ngorllewin Prydain.

Ni wyddys lle'r oedd adeiladwyr y safleoedd hyn yn byw, ond dichon ei bod yn arwyddocaol y ceir yn yr ardal hefyd glwstrwr o bentryrau cerrig llog, sef safleoedd coginio cyfunol a oedd yn fynych yn gysylltiedig ag aneddiadau cynhanesyddol. Serch hynny, gadawyd tystiolaeth am aneddiadau cytiau, cyfundrefnau caeau ac amgacadau o Oes yr Haearn a'r cyfnod Brythonaidd-Rufeinig wedyn yn batrwm di-dor bron yn y dyfrynnoedd ac ar y llechweddau canol ledled y fro. Difethwyd bryngaer Braich y Ddinas ar Benmaenmawr oherwydd y chwarela yn gynharach yn y ganrif hon, sef yr aneddiad fwyaf o Oes yr Haearn, ond goroesodd dwy gaer lai, y naill ym Maes y Gaer uwchben ceg dyffryn Aber a'r llall, sef Dinas, a leolwyd ar gefnenn amlwg uwchben Llanfairfechan.

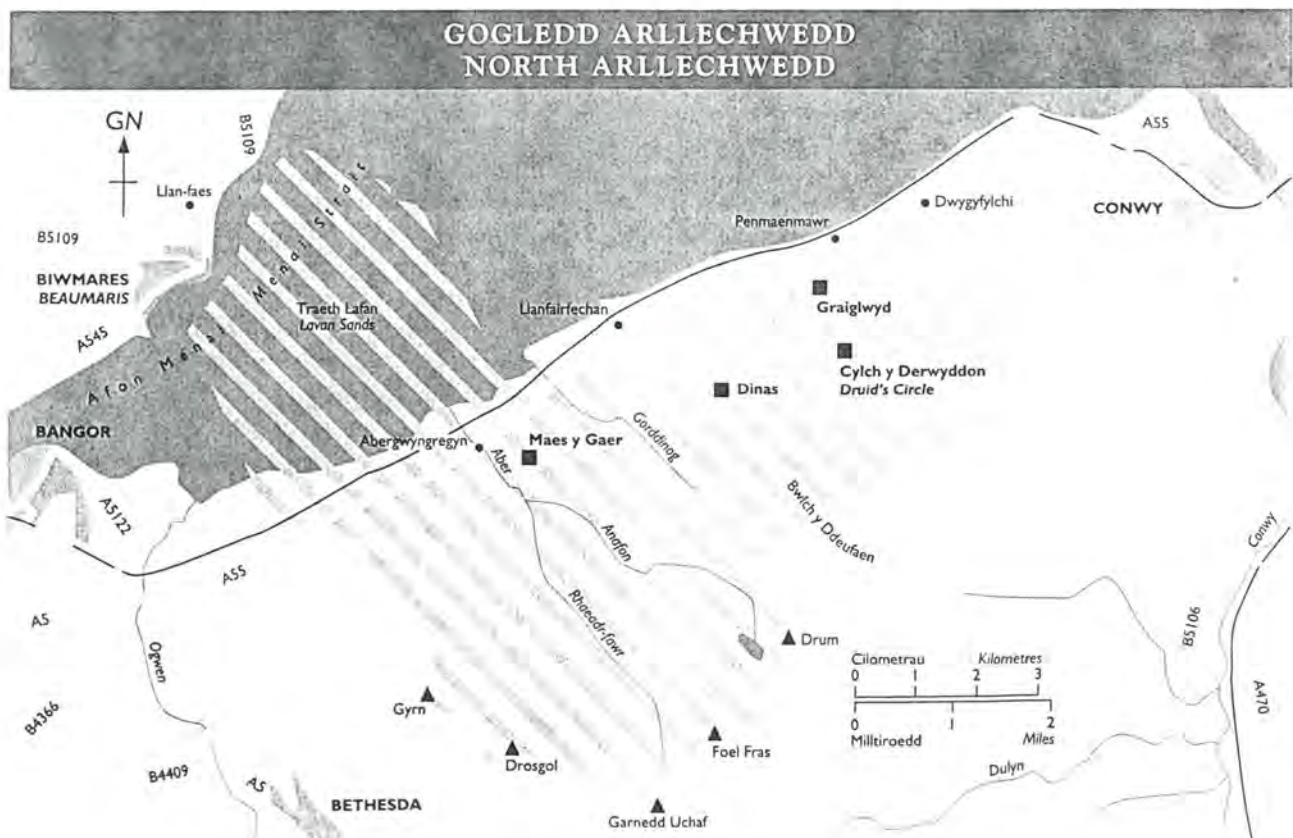
Tybir bod llawer o'r llwybrau yn yr ardal yn rhai cynhanesyddol, yn arbennig y rhai o'r arfordir at Fwlch y Ddeufaen, a than yr adeiladwyd ffordd yn yr ardal yn y 18fed ganrif, dyna oedd yr unig ffordd i osgoi'r arfordir peryglus o amgylch Penmaenmawr. Mae'r ffordd Rufeinig o Canovium (Caerhun) yn cyrraedd yr ardal trwy Fwlch y Ddeufaen a gellir ei gweld am gryn bellter hyd at ddyffryn Gorddingog, lle mae'n

potential for further work, including the study of historical, documentary sources.

The Neolithic axe factory at Graiglwyd produced stone axe heads which, from examples that have been found, were widely distributed as 'rough-outs' or blanks to be finished off in places as far afield as southern Britain, Scotland and Ireland. The location of this resource may, in part, account for the great concentration of funerary and ritual monuments to be found in the area during the latter part of this period and the ensuing Bronze Age, particularly above Graiglwyd in the vicinity of the Druid's Circle. The sites, often occurring in groups or cemeteries, include cairns of various forms, stone circles, cists, standing stones and so on, and extend to the Aber valley in the west and through Bwlch y Ddeufaen and beyond in the south. The area is one of the richest and most important in western Britain for this type of evidence.

It is unknown where the builders of these sites lived, but it may be significant that the area also contains a concentration of burnt stone mounds, the sites of communal cooking places often found to be associated with prehistoric settlement. However, evidence of the hut settlements, enclosures and field systems of the succeeding Iron Age and Romano-British periods has survived in an almost unbroken pattern in the valleys and on the intermediate slopes throughout the area. The largest of the Iron Age settlements, Braich y Ddinas hillfort on Penmaenmawr, was destroyed by quarrying earlier this century, but two smaller forts have survived, one at Maes y Gaer above the mouth of the Aber valley and the other, Dinas, sited on a prominent spur above Llanfairfechan.

Many of the trackways in the area are presumed to have prehistoric origins, particularly the routes from the coast to Bwlch y Ddeufaen, which, until roads were constructed in the area in the 18th century, was the only way of avoiding the treacherous coastline around Penmaenmawr. The line of



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