




# A55(T) ABERGWYNGREGYN TO TAI'R MEIBION IMPROVEMENT

## DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

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# A55(T) Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement

## Desk Based Assessment Report

Project No. G2424

Report No. 1258

Prepared for: Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC)

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## Non-technical Summary

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC) to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the proposed A55(T) road upgrade to identify heritage assets within the study area and to assess their value. The A55(T) road upgrade extends for 2.1km between Junctions 12 (NGR SH62977173) and 13 (NGR SH65067263).*

*This report has compiled a gazetteer of assets sourced via desk based research, subdivided into archaeological remains, historic buildings, and historic landscapes with a detailed summary. The report identified a total of 51 heritage assets within the study area. The value of the Cultural Heritage assets across the three sub-topics ranges from Unknown to High, the majority of which have Medium or Low value.*

*No assets are of sufficient value to require any changes to the general alignment of the scheme. The principal mitigation measures are the recording of archaeological remains at an appropriate level in advance of destruction; the use of appropriate materials such as stone faced masonry within the scheme; planting using locally common species; and avoidance of outlying sites by access and ancillary works.*

# 1 Introduction

Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC) has commissioned Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) to undertake a heritage desk based assessment to identify the baseline heritage assets along the A55(T) road upgrade and assess their value in accordance with guidance provided by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 'Cultural Heritage' (HA 208/07). The Welsh Government: Transport has proposed an improvement to the A55(T) road along a 2.1km stretch of road between Junctions 12 (NGR SH62977173) and 13 (NGR SH65067263) (Fig. 1).

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) is the curatorial body responsible for monitoring archaeological works undertaken as part of development within the region, representing and providing archaeological advice to the local planning authority.

## 1.1 Standards and Guidance

All work was planned, managed and undertaken in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Cadw, 2011. Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales;
- Highways Agency *et al*, 2007, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges HA208/07 Volume 11, Section 3, Part II;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Code of Conduct;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for historic desk-based assessment*;
- Welsh Office, 1996, Circular 61/96 – *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*;
- Welsh Office, 1996, Circular 60/96 - *Planning and Historic Environment: Archaeology*.

## 1.2 Standards and Guidance

The Welsh Government: Transport proposes an improvement to the A55 trunk road between Tai'r Meibion and Abergwyngregyn, in the County of Gwynedd, northwest Wales. This consists of the upgrading of a 2.1km (1.3 mile) section of the A55(T). The existing horizontal alignment would essentially be retained and a 1m wide hard strip would be added to each side of both the two lane carriageways. The vertical alignment would be improved to current standards and in general the existing pavement would be overlain with new bituminous construction.

### **Verges**

The northern verge would be 2.5m wide and grassed. The southern verge would also be 2.5m wide but would consist of a 1.7m wide bituminous hard shoulder with a filter drain alongside. The verge width would vary to provide the required visibility splays at the junction to Y Glyn Farm and the Bryn Meddyg properties.

### ***New roads, pathway, and access track***

A new, 3m wide, 2.6km (1.6 mile) section of Class 3 road/ Non-Motorised User Route (NMU) would run parallel with, and to the north of, the northern verge from the Abergwyngregyn Interchange, adjacent to Pentre Aber Farm (formerly College Farm), westwards to just east of Wig Farm. This road will also connect Wig Crossing Cottages and Wig Farm, and continue westwards to terminate at the Tal-y-Bont Interchange.

A new, 3m wide, 250m stretch of link road would run parallel with, and to the south of, the southern verge from Bryn Meddyg to the existing access road.

A 850m section of footway will run between the Tan-yr-Allt cottages and the Tan-y-Lon bus stop. The footway will be 1.5m wide, except where it crosses the Tan-y-Lon overpass where it will reduce to 0.9m due to restricted area for construction. The footpath will be built within the existing grass verge of the road.

A new 3.5m wide, 500m stretch of field access track (hard standing) would run northeast from Henffordd Road towards Coed Wern-porchell before turning east to run along the southern edge of the wood, cross over the Afon Wig and link up with the existing Wig Farm subway access track.

### ***Road widening***

At the southwestern end of the site, the Unclassified Roman Road (Henffordd Road) would be widened on its northern side from just west of Crymyln, up to the western Tai'r Meibion farm entrance, approximately 810m, in order to accommodate agricultural vehicles. The new width would be 3.5m with a 1.5m wide footway.

### ***Kerbs and drainage***

Both carriageways would have standard crossfall to the nearside edge to discharge surface water into a drainage channel alongside. Kerbs would only be provided at the junction on the westbound carriageway, cattle underpasses, and locations where there was a footway.

The surface water would be collected in a new drainage system and discharged into existing watercourses as at present. Eight watercourses cross under the A55(T) via existing culverts and these would be extended to accommodate the carriageway requirements. New outfalls would be constructed to replace the existing at the eastern end of the scheme. An attenuation pond approximately 640m<sup>2</sup> in area is to be provided on the northern side of the carriageway, to the east of Wig Farm.

### ***New junctions and improved safety***

For safety reasons all the existing private accesses, field accesses, and gaps in the central reservation would be permanently closed. There would be no junction on the eastbound carriageway and access to properties on the northern side would be from the Tal-y-Bont Interchange to the west via the new NMU/ Private Means of Access (PMA) adjacent to the A55(T). Access to properties on the southern side would be via a single westbound junction to Y Glyn Farm with a link road to the Bryn Meddyg properties.

Right turns would not be permitted from the westbound junction. Drivers wishing to travel towards Conwy would have to turn left onto the dual carriageway and then use the Tal-y-Bont Interchange. Access to these properties on journeys from Bangor would have to be via the Abergwyngregyn Interchange.

## **Subways**

The existing cattle underpasses at Tai'r Meibion and Wig Farms would be extended to accommodate for the widened carriageway and to meet current standards.

# **2 Legislation and Planning Policy**

## **2.1 Planning Policy Context**

### **2.1.1 Legislative Context**

The European Union Council Directive 2011/92/EU, amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for certain types of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment. This helps to ensure that the predicted effects and the scope for reducing them are properly understood by the relevant authorities, statutory consultees and general public. The Highways (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2007 (SI No. 1062) interpret these Directives. Under these Regulations, a highway scheme such as a motorway widening or new bypass may require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In accordance with the Schedules to the Regulations and Directive it has been determined that an EIA is required for this highway scheme.

The *Hedgerow Regulations* (Section 97, The Environment Act, 1997) protects hedgerows over 20 metres in length and older than 30 years which are considered to be historically, ecologically or visually important and which meet another hedgerow at each end. Stone walls without associated hedgerows are excluded from the regulations.

### **2.1.2 National Planning Policy Framework**

National planning policy guidance in Wales is provided in the form of *Planning Policy Wales: Edition 7* (PPW) (WAG, July 2014) which Local Authorities are required to have regard to protection of the historic environment in decision-making and in the preparation of their plans and strategies. PPW is supplemented in relation to the historic environment by Technical Advice Notes (TANS) and two circulars: Circular 60/96 and Circular 61/96.

In Wales planning policy guidance concerning archaeological remains is established in *Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (Welsh Office, 1996a). This guidance establishes that where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by a proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation *in situ*. Remains of regional or local importance may also be worthy of preservation *in situ* or alternatively preservation by record.

Planning policy guidance concerning the built heritage in Wales planning framework in Wales is provided in *Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* (Welsh Office, 1996b). This guidance establishes that it is an objective of central government policy to secure the preservation of listed buildings and any features of special architectural or historic interest, which they might possess. Conservation Areas are protected as areas of 'special architectural or historic interest', which it is the duty of the local authority to preserve or enhance. This guidance also covers the treatment of historic landscapes, parks and gardens within the planning system.

*LANDMAP* (Landscape Assessment and Decision-Making Process) is the methodology promoted and supported by Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and Welsh Unitary Authorities for assessing the diversity of landscapes within Wales. It identifies and explains their most important characteristics and qualities - whether they are ordinary, but locally important landscapes, or nationally recognised spectacular landscapes. Carried out at a Unitary Authority level, information is recorded about an area's geological, ecological, visual, cultural and historic character. The combination of these layers of information makes it possible to assess the richness or complexity of landscapes at a national and local level.

*LANDMAP* draws attention to the most important elements of the landscape and helps decision-makers to make informed judgements. These, in turn, strengthen Wales's diverse landscape heritage. It provides a consistent framework for collecting landscape information, primarily for landscape planners. Through studying information about an area's landscape, decision makers can understand what makes it distinctive, helping identify a sense of place

### **2.1.3 Local Planning Policy**

The Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016 Policy CH25 – New Roads and Road Improvements states:

*Proposals for improvements to existing roads and for new sections of roads will be approved provided there is sufficient justification for the development on economic and public safety grounds and that there will be no unacceptable environmental effects. Developers must prove that other options have been considered and that the scheme with the least environmental impact has been chosen that all the following criteria can be met:*

- *that the improvement/ new road scheme reflects the road's status in the defined road hierarchy;*
- *that the design reduces the danger of accidents for road users;*
- *that the design incorporates measures that encourages journeys by public transport and reflects the needs of cyclists and pedestrians;*
- *that the scheme is acceptable in terms of its impact on the community;*
- *that the scale and design of the proposed development is suitable for the location;*
- *that every practical effort is made to ensure that the development will not cause significant harm to the landscape, the coast, biodiversity, or historic areas/ features,. Particularly within or near designated areas;*
- *that appropriate measures are included to reduce the risk of injury or death as a result of collision between vehicles and wildlife;*
- *that the development will not cause significant harm to the amenities of neighbouring residents or sensitive uses;*
- *that the proposal incorporates adequate measures to mitigate the effects of the scheme.*

In addition - Paragraph 5.3.16 states '*It is important to ensure that the necessary changes/ improvements to the highway network seek to reduce the environmental effect of the*

*scheme, especially within sensitive areas such as the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, nature conservation sites of international, national and local importance, Landscape Conservation Areas, conservation areas and sites which help reduce the number of animals killed or wounded on the roads'*

The Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016 is due to be replaced by the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan (LDP) and a draft version of this plan has been created (2015). This Deposit Plan sets out Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council's proposed planning policy up to 2026. Policy TRA1 Transport Network Developments deals with improvements to existing infrastructure and states:

*Improvements to the existing transport network will be granted provided they conform to the following criteria:*

- The choice of route and/or site minimises the impact on the built and natural environment, landscapes and property; and*
- Permanent land-take is kept to the minimum that is consistent with good design and high quality landscaping; and*
- In the case of cycle ways, park and ride schemes, roads and roadside service areas, the scheme will help to improve road safety; and*
- In the case of new roads a full range of practicable solutions to the transport problem has been considered and road enhancement provides the optimum solution; and*
- In the case of roadside service areas, the scheme must adjoin the strategic road network, focus primarily on serving the needs of motorists, not impede the movement of strategic traffic and in line with Strategic Policy PS12 not undermine retail provision in the Sub-Regional Centre, Urban and Local Service Centres or Villages.*

Policy AT1: Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens states:

*Proposals within or affecting the setting and/ or significant views into and out of Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens shown on the Constraints Map must, where appropriate, have regard to:*

- Adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals, Conservation Area Plans and Delivery Strategies.*
- World Heritage Site Management Plans.*
- The Register of Landscape, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.*
- Other detailed assessments adopted by the Local Planning Authority.*
- Development proposals should be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment, where appropriate.*



Policy AT4: Protection of Non-Designated Archaeological Sites states:

*Proposals which may affect sites that are of potential national archaeological importance or are of acknowledged local heritage importance including sites of industrial archaeology that are not scheduled will:*

- *Be assessed in terms of the intrinsic importance of the 'site' and the potential extent of harm.*
- *Require, where appropriate, either an archaeological assessments and/ or field evaluation by an archaeological body or a professionally qualified archaeologist in order to determine the archaeological impact of the proposed development before the Planning Authority determines the application.*
- *A proposal which affects locally important archaeological remains will only be granted if the need for the development overrides the significance of the archaeological remains.*
- *Where proposals are acceptable, a site a site a condition will be attached to the permission stating that no development should take place until an agreed programme of archaeological work has taken place.*

### 3 Methodology

A 300m study area was defined along an 2.1km section of the A55(T) that is proposed for upgrading based on the guidance provided by HA208/07 (Fig. 3). The start of the project is from just after Junction 13 (NGR SH62977173) in the west to Junction 12 (NGR SH65067263) in the east.

The current assessment work has been carried out in accordance with the methodology within DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 Cultural Heritage (revised August 2007) as described below. Under the guidance provided by HA 208/07, cultural heritage is divided into three sub-topics:

- Archaeological Remains – the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts. Archaeological Remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes; human, animal or plant remains, or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities, and their settings (HA 208/07, Annex 5, para 5.1.1);
- Historic Buildings – ‘architectural or designed or other structures with a significant historical value’. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as ‘buildings’, such as milestones or bridges (HA 208/07, para 2.5); and
- Historic Landscape – the current landscape, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors (HA/208/07) Annex 7, para 7.1.2). The evidence of past human activities is a significant part of the Historic Landscape and may derive both from archaeological remains and historic buildings within it.

For the purposes of the desk-based assessment, the following sources were consulted:

- The regional Historic Environment Register (HER), located at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which includes reports, pre-Ordnance Survey and historic Ordnance Survey mapping (including the 1:2500 County Series maps).
- The National Monuments Record of Wales (Plas Crug, Aberystwyth), which was checked for sites additional to the HER.
- The inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and works held within the regional libraries and the University of Wales Bangor library were examined.
- Indices to relevant journals, including county history and archaeological society journals and national society journals such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis* were checked.
- Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments was obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments;
- The Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Aerial Photographs Unit, Welsh Government, Crown Offices, Cathays Park, Cardiff), was checked for pre-afforestation RAF aerial photographs.

The field survey was carried out in good weather on 1<sup>st</sup> April and 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2008, as well as on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2015. The aim of this stage of work was to:

- verify the results of the desk-based assessment;
- identify any further archaeological sites which may exist as above ground features;
- and to photograph and record the present condition of all sites noted.

For all three cultural heritage sub-topics, in accordance with the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (HA208/07), an assessment of the value of each heritage receptor (or asset) within the study area was undertaken on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown (Tables 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0).

The assessment of value was based on professional judgement informed by the guidance provided in DMRB (HA208/07).

**Table 1.0 Criteria to assess the value of archaeological remains**

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites).</li> <li>• Assets of acknowledged international importance.</li> <li>• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites).</li> <li>• Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance.</li> <li>• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated and undesignated assets of local importance.</li> <li>• Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</li> <li>• Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.</li> </ul>
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sensitivity of the site has not been ascertained.</li> </ul>

**Table 2.0 Criteria to assess the value of historic buildings**

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites.</li> <li>Other buildings of recognised international importance.</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Monuments with standing remains.</li> <li>Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings.</li> <li>Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade.</li> <li>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings.</li> <li>Undesignated structures of clear national importance.</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade II Listed Buildings.</li> <li>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.</li> <li>Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character.</li> <li>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Locally Listed' buildings.</li> <li>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</li> <li>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.</li> </ul>
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.</li> </ul>

**Table 3.0 Criteria to assess the value of historic landscape types**

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities.</li> <li>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not.</li> <li>Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest.</li> <li>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest.</li> <li>Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.</li> <li>Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated special historic landscapes.</li> <li>Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.</li> <li>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robust undesignated historic landscapes.</li> <li>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.</li> <li>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.</li> </ul>

## **4 Archaeological and Historic Background**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This section provides an overview of the topographic and historic background to the area of the proposed A55(T) road upgrade and is relevant to all three assessment sub-topics. Archive material consulted during the desktop study provided some dating evidence for known sites, and maps of successive dates made it possible to understand how the landscape had developed. Ordnance Survey map coverage of the area was good. The tithe maps (1839 and 1848) provided some additional information although the fields are not noted in detail, rather as blocks of land ownership. The location of sites described in the text are shown on Figure 3.

### **4.2 Topographic description**

The topography of the area consists of three distinct zones, the coastal plain, the uplands to the south, and the Aber valley. The Aber valley is a deep and steep sided narrow valley with waterfalls and with glacial origins, as shown by the truncated stream valleys that enter it. The river has also worn down into the valley creating a small gorge through the glacial debris on the valley floor. At the mouth of the valley, close to the Aber Falls hotel at 25m OD, the river enters onto a narrow coastal plain. This is gently sloping, formed of the outwash delta of glacial materials from the mountains around. At its north edge it consists of fine sediments only a few metres above maximum high tide and is eroding into the sea.

The land use within the A55 corridor is predominantly pastoral, and the fields consist almost entirely of improved pasture within a fertile coastal strip. The proposed access route from Tan-yr-Allt to Wig crosses some smaller fields at the interface between the coastal strip and the uplands to the south.

### **4.3 The Archaeological Background**

#### **4.3.1 Prehistoric and Roman (up to 400 AD)**

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the coastal strip is provided mainly by stray finds from the fields. A Bronze Age axe was found at Wig Farm (PRN 6811), while a Bronze Age stone axe hammer from College Farm, Abergwyngregyn (PRN 4071), and a Bronze Age burial urn at Pen-y-Bryn, immediately to the east of Abergwyngregyn (PRN 4079), have also been found. Systematic study of the Aber valley, immediately to the southeast of the study area has produced many prehistoric and later remains (GAT 2001), whilst east of Abergwyngregyn a 'burnt mound' has been located (GAT 1994). There is significant evidence for prehistoric activity in the uplands with several cairns of Bronze Age type on the hill-tops and ridges as well as remains of settlements and fields.

During the Roman period a major road between *Segontium* (Caernarfon) and *Canovium* (Caerhun) in the Conwy valley ran very close to the study area (PRN 17,568). The course of this road is known to the east of Abergwyngregyn at Madryn Farm, where a Roman milestone has been discovered (PRN 638). The exact line of the road within the study area cannot be clearly identified, although based on the location of known milestones it probably ran to the south of the study area (GAT 2005, 6-8). A Roman coin has been recovered from

Abergwyngregyn parish (PRN 4073), while a possible Roman fortlet has been identified at Tal-y-Bont, 2km west of the study area (PRNs 2454 and 2465).

#### **4.3.2 Medieval (400 AD – 1485 AD)**

In the early medieval period the centralised control of Roman administration broke down into territorial divisions known as *cantrefi* (hundreds), which were subdivided into *commotes*. Abergwyngregyn was the commotal centre of Arllechwedd Uchaf and one of the seats of the Princes of Gwynedd, and thus important as a regional centre of power. The court, or *llys*, may have been located at or near the site of the motte (PRN 370), or closer to the present Pen-y bryn, on the east side of Abergwyngregyn (Johnstone 2000). The earliest settlement at Aber is probably indicated by the site of St. Bodfan's church on a rise in ground to the west of the village. The original church was demolished and rebuilt but it lies within a sub-circular enclosure or *llan*. Such features usually indicate an early medieval foundation, and the earliest ecclesiastical settlement would have developed around the church.

It was control of the crossing point at the junction of the coastal road and another taking the upland route through the valleys that was the key to Aber's importance and the reason why a small castle on a mound or motte was built there, possibly during a campaign by the Norman Earl of Chester during an unsuccessful attempt to subjugate Gwynedd between 1081-1090. Later, when Gruffudd ap Cynan reasserted the independence of Gwynedd and established administrative control he made Aber the *llys* or court of the commote of Arllechwedd Uchaf. The hall that was built there became one of the favourite residences of the princes of Gwynedd. The valley was a sheltered place and its position facing the priory at Penmon may also have made it attractive. The earliest antiquarian description was by Leland in the 1530's who stated 'The moode in the parish of Aber otherwise Llan Boduan, wher Tussog Lluelin uab Gerwerd Trundoon had a castle or palace on a hill by the church, whereof yet parte stondith'. Excavations in 1993 revealed the foundations of a hall close to the castle mound of Ty'n y Mwd, associated with pottery of the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century, a ring-brooch of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century style and a coin dating to 1335-43 (Johnstone 1994, 1995, 1997, and 2000; Longley 1997).

The hall of the *llys* lay close to the motte and within a curvilinear enclosure believed to be the bailey or castle yard. The village grew up around the west side of this bailey enclosure. In the late 13<sup>th</sup> century 24 families were recorded as living there (Lewis 1912, 175). After the death of Llywelyn the Manor of Aber passed through various hands and although still maintained for some time the hall eventually fell into decay. However, the village continued and in 1339 was granted the right to hold a weekly market and a fair three times a year (*ibid*). It seems to have flourished because of its position on the crossroads at the junction of the valley and coastal road and the route from the coastal road across the Lavan Sands for the ferry across to Anglesey, which was the chief route across the Straits until the opening of Telford's bridge in 1826. This route was also a droving route, which took the valley road over the hills and may have therefore been associated with the Aber fairs.

Aber is also of significance owing to it having been at the focus of the traditional routes from Anglesey across the Lafan Sands, the mainland to the west and the Conwy valley across the hills to the east.

There was also a medieval settlement at Wig (PRN 681) which is referred to in medieval extents and grants. It was a bond township of two *gafaelion*. The medieval township may have contained more than one settlement, but it is likely that at least one of these lay on or

near the present Wig, which lies 100m north of the proposed improvements. An area of earthworks survives at Wig Farm which could be medieval in date and if this is the case could form part of a documented medieval settlement of regional importance.

#### **4.3.3 Post-medieval and later (1485 AD to the present day)**

During the post-medieval period there appears to have been dispersed settlement along the fertile coastal strip east of Abergwyngregyn. The survival of estate maps and plans for this area is extremely limited (Johnstone 1995, 16). A 1693 survey of the sea coast of England [including Wales] shows roads crossing the Lavan Sands, with no detail of the fields in the coastal strip (Collins 1693). A plan of the *New Road of Penmaenmawr* dated to 1769 (UCNWB Penrhyn 198) showing the proposed new turnpike route between Conwy and Bangor, shows a pattern of irregular small fields on the coastal strip, although it does not show any detail or the location of any structures with the exception of the old bridge at Aber. A survey of the glebe land at Aber parish dated to 1776 shows four irregular shaped fields, three of which appear to have been under cultivation and one pasture on the coastal strip immediately north of Aber on the west side of the river (Gwynedd Archives XPE/56/106), and also indicated that the surrounding land was the property of the Baron Hill estate. The earliest reasonably detailed depiction of the wider area is provided by the John Evans map of 1797, which shows buildings scattered across the coastal strip by Abergwyngregyn. The more accurate 1 inch OS depiction, completed by 1823, shows a scatter of buildings on either side of the main road and linked to it by a series of smaller roads or tracks. In 1839 the Bangor to Conwy road was improved in Abergwyngregyn with a new road and bridge built north of the village itself, effectively bypassing it (UCNWB Baron Hill MSS 6895). The Llanllechid tithe map of 1839 and the Abergwyngregyn tithe map of 1848 (Gwynedd Archives) only shows the boundaries between different land blocks, rather than the individual fields themselves. A railway plan of c.1840 shows that the area was divided into numerous small fields of irregular size and shape, which could date back to early times.

The principal 19<sup>th</sup> century landowners in the study area were the Bulkeley and Pennant families, the former having gained control of the manor in 1689, who at some time between 1848 and 1896 reorganised the coastal strip into a landscape of rectilinear fields. This resulted in the loss of many of the small roads and buildings shown on earlier maps. This field pattern has survived with only limited alteration until the present day. The Bulkeley family remained the main proprietors of the manor until 1863 when they sold off their Caernarfonshire lands and Abergwyngregyn holdings to the Penrhyn estate in whose holding it remained until into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Evans 2003).

Improvements were carried out at Wig Farm and Wig Bach cottages in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (UCNWB Baron Hill MSS 6608, Penrhyn MSS 14), and Wig Bach cottage was demolished in 2011.

#### **4.4 Conclusions**

The assessment area and that surrounding it is rich in archaeological remains from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. The majority of the sites are located around the village of Abergwyngregyn. The whole area under assessment is likely to be the site of early settlement, with a particular emphasis on cooking activity close to the water courses. This usually takes the form of mounds of fire cracked rocks. The presence of the Roman road between Caernarfon and Caerhun is of great significance and means that there is significant potential for finding Roman remains. There is significant evidence for medieval settlement at Abergwyngregyn and Y Wig, within the study area.



## 5 Baseline Description and Evaluation

A summary of the baseline information including an assessment of value is provided below.

From the sources listed above (Section 3) a total of 51 cultural heritage assets consisting of 24 historic buildings, 23 archaeological remains, three Historic Landscape Character Areas, and a Historic Landscape Field System have been identified within the study area (Fig. 3). These comprise:

- *Six heritage assets of High value;*
- *Seventeen heritage assets of Medium value;*
- *Nineteen heritage assets of Low value;*
- *Six heritage asset of Negligible value;*
- *Three heritage assets of Unknown value.*

These heritage assets are summarised in Table 4.0 below and the locations of the archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes identified are shown on Figures 3-7.

### 5.1 Heritage Assets of High Value

A total of six heritage assets have been assessed to be of High value.

**Asset Number 05 (Plate 05):** Within the cobbled farmyard at Ty'n-yr-Hendre there is a shelter shed/ pigsties (NGR SH6226671138) which is a Grade II\* listed building. The shelter/ pigsties have lost the slates and rafters of their lean-to roof, but are otherwise complete. They consist of four pens facing the entrance to the farmyard, with doors to the interior of the sites divided by stone cross walls. There is a boarded door in the north end wall of the lean-to section, and there are slate and brick feeding troughs within the pens.

**Asset Number 06 (Plate 05):** The farmhouse at Ty'n-yr-Hendre is also a Grade II\* listed building (NGR SH6244171142). The farmhouse was built about 1860 by the Penrhyn Estate as the farmhouse for the model farm at Ty'n-yr-Hendre. The fact that, even for a model farm, the farmhouse is unusually distant from the farm buildings and of more than average architectural distinction, reflects the farm's role as the estate's specialist horse farm and that the farmhouse was occupied by an estate official rather than by a tenant farmer.

The farm buildings consist of a long six-bay rectangular-plan open-fronted shelter shed aligned very roughly east-west with lean-to pigsties attached to east end. Roughly coursed rubble stone; wide hipped slate roof. Six segmental-headed openings in each long wall of shelter shed, divided to centre by wider pier with stone cross wall separating the stone-walled enclosures in front. These have stone-on-edge coping and each individual yard is entered through gates with shallow pyramidal-capped square piers (Listed building description).

**Asset Number 24:** The roads and fields to the south and east of Tai'r Meibion (NGR SH63417162) show evidence of estate management, primarily by the Baron Hill and Penrhyn estates, and smaller irregularly shaped fields with distinctive estate fences, and the survival of wooden gates. There is also evidence of estate plantations and trees and the area forms a distinctive estate landscape.

**Asset Number 34:** The development lies within the Lowland Coastal Area Around Wig Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 31) (Fig. 2). This area is made up of low lying coastal plain. This plain also forms part of Areas 28 and 30 on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw 1998). The land use within the study area is predominantly pastoral and the fields consist almost entirely of improved pasture. The fields show considerable evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century improvement and the buildings of construction in estate styles.

**Asset Number 45:** The development lies adjacent to the Abergwyngregyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 34) (Fig. 2). Abergwyngregyn is 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, and were constructed either by the Bulkeley estate or by their successors, the Penrhyn estate. The *mwd* dominates the village, both visually and historically.

The Aber valley is a deep and steep sided narrow valley with glacial origins, at the mouth of which the river enters onto a narrow coastal plain. Abergwyngregyn was the crossing point at the junction of the coastal road and another taking the upland route through the valleys, which was the key to its importance. In the late 11<sup>th</sup> century Gruffudd ap Cynan made Aber the *llys* or court of the commote of Arllechwedd Uchaf. The valley was a sheltered place and its position facing Penmon priory across the Lavan sands may also have made it attractive.

**Asset Number 51:** The development also lies partially within the Enclosed Hill Slopes Below Moel Wnion Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 39) (Fig. 2). This area comprises the north-facing coastal steep slopes between low-lying improved coastal flats (HLCA 31) and unenclosed mountain/ uplands (HLCA 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.

This area contains smaller fields in undulating countryside at the southern edge of the coastal plain before it meets the uplands to the south. The roads and fields show evidence of estate management, primarily by the Baron Hill and Penrhyn estates, and smaller irregularly shaped fields with distinctive estate fences, and the survival of wooden gates. There is also evidence of estate plantations and trees, forming a distinctive estate landscape.

## **5.2 Heritage Assets of Medium Value**

A total of 17 heritage assets have been assessed to be of Medium value. These assets consist of 14 Grade II Listed Buildings, two assets consisting of archaeological remains, and the site of a medieval church.

**Asset Number 01 (Plate 01):** Nos 1 and 2 Tan-y-Lon, Penrhyn Estate cottages, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6179571052). Post-medieval cottages. These are located on the south side of the road a little to the west of the other buildings at Tan-y-Lon. Modern timber fencing at the front of the gardens on the roadside, and slate fencing to the side boundaries.

**Asset Number 02 (Plate 02):** Turnpike House, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6191871093). This post-medieval house is located on the road in Tan-y-Lon at the

junction between the old Bangor to Conwy road, and the road which runs roughly parallel with it, between Tan-y-Lon and Eglwys St. Cross.

**Asset Number 03 (Plate 03):** Nos 7 and 8 Tan-y-Lon, Penrhyn estate cottages, Grade II Listed Buildings (NGR SH6194371138). These are located on the northwest side of the road at Tan-y-Lon. Post-medieval cottages with rubblestone wall to front and with slate-on-edge coping and iron pedestrian gates. Likely to have been constructed c.1850. Built as part of the small planned settlement of Tan-Y-Lon for workers on one of the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms or perhaps the park itself.

**Asset Number 08 (Plate 06):** Ty'n-y-Hendre Farm (NGR SH6236671082). The farmhouse and shelter shed/ pigsties are Grade II\* listed (Asset Numbers 05 and 06), while the remaining buildings which make up the entire farm are Grade II listed (Asset Number 08). The farm was built about 1860 by the Penrhyn Estate as a model farm at Ty'n-yr-Hendre. The fact that, even for a model farm, the farmhouse is unusually distant from the farm buildings and of more than average architectural distinction, reflects the farm's role as the estate's specialist horse farm and that the farmhouse was occupied by an estate official rather than by a tenant farmer.

**Asset Number 12:** Tai'r Meibion, Roman Road segments (part of RR67c Caerhun-Caernarfon route) (NGR SH6279071210). Intermittent parchmarks and possible earthworks betray a 1.5km section of Roman road, running northeast to southwest between SH63417169 and SH62187077. Part of the route between Caerhun and Caernarfon (NPRN 302976).

**Asset Number 13 (Plate 09):** No 1 Tan-yr-Alit, post-medieval cottage, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH 6275171482). One of four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple 'vernacular revival' style favoured by the Penrhyn estate.

**Asset Number 14 (Plate 09):** No 2 Tan-yr-Alit, post-medieval cottage, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6275971490). One of four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple 'vernacular revival' style favoured by the Penrhyn estate.

**Asset Number 15 (Plate 10):** No 3 Tan-yr-Alit, post-medieval cottage, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6277771507). One of four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple 'vernacular revival' style favoured by the Penrhyn estate.

**Asset Number 16 (Plate 10):** No 4 Tan-yr-Alit, post-medieval cottage, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6278571515). One of four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple 'vernacular revival' style favoured by the Penrhyn estate.

**Asset Number 21 (Plate 15):** Tai'r Maibion, post-medieval farmhouse, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6312271752). Located approximately 450m northeast of Tan-yr-Allt cottages on the south side of the A55 at the point where it is joined by the old Bangor to Conwy road. Built in the 1890s as the farmhouse of the Penrhyn Estate farm at Tai'r-meibion, one of the last such farms to be built by the estate in the area and coinciding with a period of national agricultural depression. Two-storey farmhouse with slightly projecting gabled range to left at front, continuing to rear, and another gabled range at right-angles to rear of main range, all in the characteristic mild Gothic style much used by the Penrhyn Estate for its buildings in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Irregularly coursed rubble stone to sides and rear, sneaked to front; chamfered plinth and slate roofs.

**Asset Number 22 (Plate 16):** Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion, Grade II Listed Buildings (NGR SH6313271694). Situated on gently rising ground immediately behind the farmhouse at Tai'r Meibion. Consisting of a large grain silo in the southeastern corner of the yard with a large agricultural shed covering much of the western part of the yard. Further late 20<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings located to the south of the yard.

**Asset Number 29 (Plate 22):** Wig Farm, Abergwyngregyn, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6360172119). Although the site is probably of earlier origin and there may in fact be some fabric in the present building relating to a previous house, as suggested by the more roughly coursed masonry on its northern side), the farmhouse is essentially a typical large Penrhyn Estate farmhouse of c1860. Its large size, distance from its contemporary farm buildings shows classic evidence of an improved farm. Two-storey farmhouse comprising long rectangular block, aligned roughly east-west in two distinct sections, the eastern the main range and higher than the western (service) range, the whole built in the mild Gothic style much used by the Penrhyn Estate for its buildings in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Regularly coursed rubble stone to front with more roughly coursed stonework to rear.

**Asset Number 44 (Plate 33):** The Old Rectory, Abergwyngregyn, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6542672619). Dates from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, although it was substantially extended and modelled in the Gothic style by the Penrhyn Estate around 1840. It is set back from the road in extensive lawned grounds with driveway, directly east of St. Bodfan's Church (Asset Number 41), and consists of a two-storey stone building.

**Asset Number 47 (Plate 35):** Crymlyn Cottage, post medieval cottage, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6384871482). Located on the western side of the narrow upland road from Llanllechid near its junction with the minor road from Gilfach to Aber. The cottage is situated directly on the roadside.

**Asset Number 48 (Plate 36):** Cottage adjoining Crymlyn Cottage, post medieval cottage, Grade II Listed Building (NGR SH6384271498). Located directly on the roadside, adjoin the northern end of Crymlyn Cottage.

**Asset Number 49 (Plate 12):** Road East of Tan-yr-Allt Cottages, heading towards Crymlyn (NGR SH6291071620). This trackway appears to be an old route from Aber towards the Lavan sands, and consists of a single trackway with drystone walling, with some slate fencing, in the Penrhyn style and hedging. Cartographic evidence suggests that it predates the other east-west communications in the area, such as the 1769 Conwy to Bangor turnpike.

**Asset Number 50 (Plate 37):** Abergwyngregyn Church (site of) (NGR SH6531072680). The site of a medieval church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254, which was demolished in

1878 when a new church was built, fortunately south of the original church. The interest of the site is enhanced by the former presence of the adjacent llys, motte and associated bond village.

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary from the north around to the east with a substantial 3-4m drop to the house and gardens of Tan-y-Fynwent on the northeastern side. A linear wall bounds the road on the western side. The churchyard was extended on the south side in 1878. The former linear southern boundary is now marked by a very low bank and a line of yew trees. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently and the northern wall was exposed during the improvement of the A55(T) in 1994. The main entrance to the churchyard was originally on the north with an entrance to the rectory on the eastern side. At present the main entrance is at the end of the road leading to the northern end of the churchyard extension. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 21 poles in a terrier of 1899.

The medieval church at Aber, when described in 1776 prior to the construction of the western tower in 1811, consisted of a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end and a south porch. Some of the windows were noted as being of the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century but it is unknown whether these were inserted or contemporary with the building of the church. Lewis described this building as "an ancient and spacious structure with a good square tower" and consisting of "a nave and chancel of equal length, the latter lighted with a series of low windows, differing in style and probably inserted at various times." The church with its additional tower of 1811 was demolished in 1878 when a new church was erected to the south in an extension of the churchyard. At present the location of the medieval church can only be traced as a raised area within the heavily overgrown original churchyard, although its location can be fixed from an outline ground plan of the medieval church made in 1878 to accompany the consecration documents for the new church.

### ***5.3 Heritage Assets of Low Value***

A total of 19 heritage assets have been assessed to be of Low value.

**Asset Number 04 (Plate 04):** Nos 9 and 10 Tan-y-Lon, post medieval cottages (NGR SH61968071169). Two Penrhyn Estate cottages, dating to the post-medieval period.

**Asset Number 07:** Possible road and quarry pits, Ty'n-y-Hendre (NGR SH6229071120). An alignment of hedgerows and parchmarks that could be quarry pits at Ty'n-y-Hendre and Tai'r Meibion. There is no sign of a surviving agger but the parchmarks correspond to hollows. These could be quarry pits but could also be features unrelated to the Roman Road. The line through the fields by Ty'n-y-Hendre is not entirely convincing because the lie of the land is quite uneven and cuttings or terracing would have been necessary. Several hundred years of intensive agriculture could however have removed all signs of the road.

**Asset Number 09 (Plate 07):** Lynchet, Ty'n-y-Hendre (NGR SH6240070960). An earthwork and a parchmark form a linear alignment from Ty'n-y-Hendre to Capel Gilfach. Examination on the ground showed the earthwork to the southeast of Ty'n-y-Hendre to be a pronounced roughly linear scarp curving sharply to the southwest at the northeast. This appears to be lynchet, probably part of the extensive multiperiod field systems that run from the uplands down to the coastal plain in this area. A parchmark beyond this is not visible as an earthwork and could either be a road or a gas pipeline. The parchmark appears to cross the road near

Ty'n-y-Hendre just below the line of the lynchet and crosses the road near Capel Gilfach, so the pipeline is the most likely interpretation.

**Asset Number 18 (Plate 12):** Hedgerow, Abergwyngregyn (NGR SH6291071620). The criteria for importance as defined by the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) mean that a hedgerow must be a historic boundary or be a direct part of an important archaeological monument, building or field system. Only one boundary is defined as falling within the regulations, namely that bounding the minor road towards Crymlyn. This falls into the Hedgerow Regulations by meeting the criterion of an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts (Hedgerow Regulations, Part II, Section 5a). This boundary may well be medieval in origin, but has evidence of alteration over time, and comprises a mixture of hedgerow and drystone walling, some of it affected by 19<sup>th</sup> century estate management.

**Asset Number 19 (Plate 13):** Revetment Walls, North of Tai'r Meibion (NGR SH6292071790). Occasional lengths of dry-stone revetment walls run along the break of slope 20-30m from the edge of the A55(T). The land drops steeply to the river beyond this point. The aerial photographs of 1946-7 demonstrate that this was a former boundary between open ground to the northeast of the road and woodland in the valley bottom.

**Asset Number 20 (Plate 14):** Gilfach Baptist Chapel, Llanllechid (NGR SH6308671507). Built in 1814, rebuilt in 1860, and modified in 1878 and 1904. The present chapel, dated to 1860, is built in the Gothic style of the long-wall entry type. By 1996 the chapel had been converted for residential use.

**Asset Number 23 (Plate 17):** Tai'r Meibion Garden, Abergwyngregyn (NGR SH6311671751). This post-medieval garden is depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS 25" map of Caernarvonshire VII, sheet 10 (1900). The main element shown on the map is a kitchen garden.

**Asset Number 25 (Plate 19):** Field boundaries, East of Tai'r Meibion (NGR SH6357071630). The proposed trackway connecting Tai'r Meibion with Wig farm cuts through some improved fields showing evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century Penrhyn estate activity, with field boundaries fencing and a plantation to the north.

**Asset Number 26 (Plate 20):** Slate Gate Piers, South of Wig (NGR SH6373071790). Penrhyn estate gateway.

**Asset Number 31 (Plate 23):** Field boundaries, East of Wig (NGR SH6418072280). The boundaries of the 19<sup>th</sup> century improved fields.

**Asset Number 33 (Plate 22):** Wig Garden, Abergwyngregyn (NGR SH6361672123). This garden is depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS 25" map of Caernarvonshire VII, sheet 10 (1900). Its main elements on that map include woodland, a kitchen garden, carriage drive, and a reservoir.

**Asset Number 36 (Plate 26):** Bryn Meddyg Cottages, Abergwyngregyn (NGR SH6458772390). A pair of early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages, consisting of three bays, now converted into a single dwelling.

**Asset Number 37 (Plate 27):** Quarry, Bryn Meddyg (NGR SH6462172406). A pit and short section of tunnel have been identified as the remains of a small quarry immediately opposite Bryn Meddyg Farmhouse on the north side of the A55(T). They are clearly of post-medieval date, but little else is known about them.

**Asset Number 38 (Plate 28):** Coed Bryn Meddyg relict field system (NGR SH6479072400). Vestigial earthworks remain of a system of terraced fields to the west and south west of Aber village, surviving on the low-lying coastal plain at around 40m above OD. The fields may have originated in prehistory, or be related to the once thriving medieval settlement at Aber.

**Asset Number 39 (Plate 29):** The Old School, Aber (NGR SH6511972609). The former school at Aber dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and has been extensively altered. It is now a residential dwelling.

**Asset Number 40 (Plate 30):** Mill pond southwest of St. Bodfan's Church (NGR SH6518472585). Present but not labelled on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, labelled 'Mill Pond' on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> edition maps. Still in water. Roughly rectangular in shape. Stream runs into the pond from the southwest. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map has a sluice in the northern corner of the pond, presumably where water exited the pond. No obvious mill nearby.

**Asset Number 41 (Plate 31):** Abergwyngregyn Parish Church (NGR SH6532572632). The current parish church of Abergwyngregyn is dedicated to St. Bodfan and is located in the diocese of Bangor. It was built in 1878, to the south of the original medieval church which was listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254.

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone wall to the north and east, and a straight wall to the west. It was extended to the south in 1878 and the former boundary is marked by a low bank and a line of yew trees. Although the main entrance is currently to the northern end of this southern extension, the original entrance was on the northern side of the old churchyard, with an entrance to the rectory on the east.

The medieval church, as described in 1776, comprised a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end, and a south porch. Some windows were noted as being of late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century, but it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the building of the church or were later insertions. A western tower was added to the church in 1811, prior to the demolition of 1878.

The modern church was built in the southern extension to the churchyard to a design by Pugin, Ashlin and Pugin. The location of the medieval church has been identified by an outline plan made to accompany the consecration documents for the modern church, and a raised area is visible in the churchyard.

A number of fittings from the medieval church were moved to the modern church including the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century communion table and post-reformation font, as well as a number of 18<sup>th</sup> century memorials.

**Asset Number 42 (Plate 32):** Tan-y-Fynwent; College Farmhouse; Llys Onnen; The Bull's Head (NGR SH6535872687). The house now known as Llysonnen, which stands between the church and the old main road, has a history which might not be guessed from its present name and its modern seclusion. In the two hundred years from 1700, it developed from a modest dwelling associated in some way with the church into a prosperous coaching inn, into a farm, and eventually back to a dwelling. In the course of these transformations, it changed names three times, with a further change to 'Llysonnen' to come in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Tan-y-Fynwent is a large two storey dwelling with a gabled porch and slate roof. It appears on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS 25" map,

**Asset Number 46 (Plate 34):** Aber Falls Hotel, Abergwyngregyn (NGR SH6556272749). Aber Falls Hotel, built in the 1930s.

## 5.4 Heritage Assets of Negligible Value

Six heritage assets have been assessed to be of Negligible value.

**Asset Number 10 (Plate 08):** Site of Cairn, Ty'n-yr-Hendre (NGR SH6247071000). An antiquarian reference to a cairn and possibly bronze artefacts. The location is fairly precise but the cairn no longer exists so the finds were probably made during its clearance. The finds themselves are now lost.

**Asset Number 11:** Findspot – Metal detecting finds (coins) (NGR SH6230071300). Three coins found by metal detecting club from Stockport. Finds include one Mary Queen of Scots coin, one Elizabeth II groat and one possible Roman bronze coin.

**Asset Number 17 (Plate 11):** Culverts, north of Tan-yr-Allt Cottages (NGR SH6275071640). A number of culverted streams run under the A55 within the area.

**Asset Number 28:** Findspot – Bronze Celt, Wig Farm (NGR SH6350072100). A bronze celt, much corroded, was found close to Wig Farm.

**Asset Number 35 (Plate 25):** Wig Bach, Abergwyngregyn (site of) (NGR SH6397272179). A much altered rubble built estate cottage of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Demolished in 2011.

**Asset Number 43:** Findspot – Axe Hammer, College Farm, Aber (NGR SH6536072670). Axe hammer from College Farm, Aber, classified as Neolithic or Bronze Age. Found in 1946 and now on display in Bangor Museum.

## 5.5 Heritage Assets of Unknown Value

A total of three heritage assets have been assessed to be of Unknown value.

**Asset Number 27 (Plate 21):** y-Wig medieval Township (NGR SH6350072000). There was a medieval settlement at Wig which is referred to in medieval extents and grants, and was a bond township of two *gafaelion*. The medieval township may have contained more than one settlement, but it is likely that at least one of these lay on or near the present Wig farmhouse. A small paddock to the south of wig farm contains possible linear earthworks that may be part of the medieval settlement.

**Asset Number 30:** Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium (NGR SH6414071860). A linear feature has been identified at this location which may be the remains of the Roman Road from Segontium to Canovium.

**Asset Number 32 (Plate 24):** Tumulus, Bryn Meddyg, Aber (NGR SH6460072200). A low mound has been identified as a possible Bronze Age Barrow. Circular crop mark seen on aerial photographs. Probably too large to be funerary and ritual. Possibly a natural feature or an Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement Enclosure.



**Table 4.0 – Cultural Heritage assets identified within the study area**

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>Asset Name</b>	<b>HER/other reference</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Value</b>
Asset No 1	No's 1 & 2 Tan-y-Lon	NMR: 409169 CADW: 2293	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 2	Turnpike House	CADW: 22937	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 3	No's 7 & 8 Tan-y-Lon	NMR: 306313 CADW: 22934	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 4	No's 9 & 10 Tan-y-Lon	NMR: 409170	None	Low
Asset No 5	Shelter Shed/ Pigsties at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	HER: 30287 CADW: 22972	Listed Building Grade II*	High
Asset No 6	Farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	HER: 30287 NMR: 403409 CADW: 22971	Listed Building Grade II*	High
Asset No 7	Road and quarry pits, possible, Ty'n-y-Hendre	HER: 37195	None	Low
Asset No 8	Ty'n-y-Hendre Farm, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 30287 CADW: 22970	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 9	Lynchets, Ty'n-y-Hendre	HER: 37196	None	Low
Asset No 10	Cairn, Site of, Ty'n-yr-Hendre	HER: 2344	None	Negligible
Asset No 11	Metal Detecting Finds (Coins), E of Tal-y-Bont	HER: 5789	None	Negligible
Asset No 12	Tai'r Meibion, Roman Road segments (part of RR67c Caerhun-Caernarfon route)	NMR: 405340	None	Medium
Asset No 13	No 1 Tan-yr-Allt cottages	HER: 30285 NMR: 409168 CADW: 22935	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 14	No 2 Tan-yr-Allt cottages	HER: 30285 CADW: 22976	Listed Building Grade II	Medium

Asset No 15	No 3 Tan-yr-Allt cottages	HER: 30285 CADW: 22936	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 16	No 4 Tan-yr-Allt cottages	HER: 30285 CADW: 22977	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 17	Culverts, N of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	HER: 30280	None	Negligible
Asset No 18	Hedgerow, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 30288	None	Low
Asset No 19	Revetment Walls, N of Tai'r Meibion	HER: 30276	None	Low
Asset No 20	Gilfach Baptist Chapel, Llanllechid	NMR: 6744	None	Low
Asset No 21	Tai'r Meibion	HER: 30282 CADW: 22968	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 22	Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	CADW: 22969	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 23	Tai'r Meibion garden, Abergwyngregyn	NMR: 86479	None	Low
Asset No 24	Enclosed fields, S and E of Tai'r Meibion	HER: 30289	None	High
Asset No 25	Field boundaries, E of Tai'r Meibion	HER: 30278	None	Low
Asset No 26	Slate gate piers, S of Wig	HER: 30279	None	Low
Asset No 27	y-Wig medieval township	HER: 6811	None	Unknown
Asset No 28	Findspot – Bronze Celt, Wig Farm	HER: 2322	None	Negligible
Asset No 29	Wig Farm, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 30283 CADW: 22909	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 30	Part of Roman Road, Segontium – Canovium	HER: 17568	None	Unknown
Asset No 31	Field boundaries, E of Wig	HER: 30281	None	Low

Asset No 32	Tumulus, Bryn Meddyg, Aber	HER: 2321	None	Unknown
Asset No 33	Wig garden, Abergwyngregyn	NMR: 86513	None	Low
Asset No 34	Lowland coastal area around Wig – Landscape	HER: 15857	None	High
Asset No 35	Site of Wig Bach, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 30284	None	Negligible
Asset No 36	Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 30286	None	Low
Asset No 37	Quarry, Bryn Meddyg	HER: 20831	None	Low
Asset No 38	Coed Bryn Meddyg relict field system	NMR: 408179	None	Low
Asset No 39	The Old School, Aber	NMR: 411152	None	Low
Asset No 40	Mill pond, SW of St Bodfan's Church	HER: 34621	None	Low
Asset No 41	Abergwyngregyn Parish Church	HER: 6900 NMR: 43704	None	Low
Asset No 42	Tan-y-Fynwent; College Farmhouse; Llys Onnen; The Bull's Head	HER: 19151 NMR: 419587	None	Low
Asset No 43	Findspot – Axe Hammer, College Farm, Aber	HER: 4071	None	Negligible
Asset No 44	The Old Rectory, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 11458 NMR: 16824 CADW: 3654	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 45	Abergwyngregyn – Landscape	HER: 15859	None	High
Asset No 46	Aber Falls Hotel, Abergwyngregyn	HER: 34848	None	Low

Asset No 47	Crymlyn Cottage	CADW: 22938	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 48	Cottage adjoining Crymlyn Cottage	CADW: 22939	Listed Building Grade II	Medium
Asset No 49	Road E of Tan-yr-Allt cottages to Crymlyn	HER: 30277	None	Medium
Asset No 50	Abergwyngregyn Church (site of)	HER: 1628; 6900	None	Medium
Asset No 51	Enclosed Hill Slopes Below Moel Wnion	HER: 15832	None	High

## ***5.6 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains***

While a variety of sources, that include but are not limited to the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the NMR (National Monuments Record) have been consulted as part of the desk-based survey and a walk-over survey was conducted there is still the potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological remains. In particular, due to their ephemeral and random nature, prehistoric features and sites could survive beneath the topsoil, in particular in locations adjacent to sources of water, such as burnt mound spreads.

## 6 Magnitude of Impacts

For all three cultural heritage sub-topics, in accordance with the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (HA208/07), an assessment of the magnitude of impact or change of each heritage receptor (or asset) was undertaken on a five-point scale of Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, and No Change (Tables 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0).

The assessment of the magnitude of impact or change was based on professional judgement informed by the guidance provided in DMRB (HA208/07).

### 6.1 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological remains were discovered at 23 sites within, or close to, the proposed improvement. The majority of the sites lie outside the Proposed Improvement and will not be affected. Three sites (27, 30, and 32) are of unknown archaeological value and require further assessment before the magnitude of impact can be defined. These sites are both of potentially High archaeological value and could be interpreted as the remains of the medieval township of Wig, the Segontium-Canovium Roman Road, and a possible Tumulus or Iron Age/ Roman settlement enclosure.

Two sites; the Roman Road running south-east, east of Tan-yr-Allt Cottages (Asset Number 12), and the hedgerow bounding the minor road towards Crymlyn (Asset Number 18); will both be heavily impacted upon by the development and therefore are classed as Major Impacts. A further two sites; a field boundary (Asset Numbers 25), and the gate piers (Asset Number 26); may also be heavily impacted upon, and as such are classed as up to Major Impacts.

The development will have a Moderate Physical Impact on the culverts (Asset Number 17), and also a Moderate Impact on the setting of the garden at Wig Farm (Asset Number 33). The impact of the development on the revetment walls (Asset Number 19), field boundary (Asset Number 31), and quarry (Asset Number 37) will all be Minor. There will also be a Negligible Impact on the setting of the garden at Tai'r Meibion (Asset Number 23) by the development.

The value of an archaeological asset refers to both the physical remains and information inherent in the site. If a site is excavated in advance of destruction the physical remains will be destroyed but the information will have been retained. This is termed "Preservation of Archaeological Remains by Record" in Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (Welsh Office Circular 60/96). It should be noted that even though this is seen as a valid mitigatory measure, preservation *in situ* is the preferred option.

**Table 5.0 - Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impacts: Archaeological Remains**

<b>Major</b>	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered.  Comprehensive changes to setting.
<b>Moderate</b>	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.  Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
<b>Minor</b>	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.  Slight changes to setting
<b>Negligible</b>	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
<b>No Change</b>	No change

## **6.2 Historic Buildings**

Twenty-four historic buildings or structures were identified. Of these 16 are listed buildings and two of these are Listed Grade II\* (Asset Numbers 5 and 6). The majority of these buildings will not be affected by the development. However, there will be a Moderate Impact on the setting of Wig Farm (Asset Number 29), Negligible Impact on the setting of Tai'r Meibion (Asset Numbers 21 and 22), the cottages at Bryn Meddyg, Ty'n-y-Hendre, and Tan-yr-Allt Cottages (Asset Numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16) due to the modern character of the new roads and footpath.

**Table 6.0 - Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impacts: Historic Buildings**

<b>Major</b>	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.  Comprehensive changes to the setting.
<b>Moderate</b>	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.  Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
<b>Minor</b>	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.  Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
<b>Negligible</b>	Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it
<b>No change</b>	No change to fabric or setting.

### 6.3 Historic Landscapes

The area around the proposed improvement can be seen as two discrete historic character units containing former estate farms, industrial remains and a rail and road transport corridor, along a fertile strip of coastal land (Asset Number 34), and an area of interface between the fertile coastal strip and the uplands (Asset Number 24). The development will have a Moderate Impact on the landscape east of Tai'r Meibion (Asset Number 24), and a Negligible Impact within the coastal plain (Asset Number 34).

**Table 7.0 - Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impacts: Historic Landscapes**

<b>Major</b>	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
<b>Moderate</b>	Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
<b>Minor</b>	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
<b>Negligible</b>	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
<b>No change</b>	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.

## 6.4 Summary of Possible Further Archaeological Work

The alignment of the Proposed Improvement avoids as far as possible sites of archaeological interest. Where a site is affected, mitigation measures would be required in accordance with the guidelines in DMRB Volume 10 and Interim Advice Note (IAN) HA 205/08.

The following are the basic categories of archaeological mitigation measures which will be used. Additional details may be added in regard to the setting of archaeological sites. The detailed recording, basic recording and watching brief options fulfil the “preservation by record” option described in Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

- **None** - No impact, so no requirement for mitigation measures.
- **Detailed recording** - Detailed recording requires a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measured drawing prior to the commencement of the works on site. Archaeological excavation works may also be required, depending upon the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.
- This may entail full excavation and recording where a known site will be destroyed or partially destroyed by the scheme. Some built sites would require dismantling by hand, to provide a detailed record of the method of construction and in the case of a listed structure, the salvage of materials for re-use and re-building.
- For wider areas of high archaeological potential there are three main options:
  - **Geophysical Survey:** This can be used, where appropriate, as an initial non-intrusive assessment technique allowing areas of archaeological activity to be recognised. Magnetometer survey is the preferred first option in most cases, because it allows large areas to be surveyed quickly and can detect a wide range of archaeological features. Resistivity may be used as a secondary option. It should be noted that not all archaeological features can be detected using geophysical survey and absence of positive results does not prove that there is no archaeology present. Geophysical survey should be followed by one of the following options.
  - **Trial Trenching:** This can be adopted as a staged mitigation process involving assessment and then wider excavation where necessary. A series of trenches would be excavated within a designated area in order to provide a sample of the buried archaeology. A minimum of 5% area coverage is usually specified. The results from geophysical survey can be used to allow accurate positioning of a proportion of the trenches over specific archaeological features. All archaeological features uncovered during the process would be assessed. Significant features would then be excavated and fully recorded.
  - **Strip map and sample:** This technique involves the examination of machine-stripped surfaces to identify archaeological remains. The process of machine stripping would be supervised by an archaeologist. Once stripping has been undertaken, areas of archaeological potential would be identified and cleaned by hand. Sample areas would be cleaned by hand in apparently negative areas to act as a control. Where complex archaeological deposits are identified during stripping, these would be identified at an early stage in order



to formulate a defined area of work. This technique relies upon the recognition of features by plan, and excavation of features would be kept to a level required to assess the nature and importance of the remains. This would be followed by full excavation where appropriate.

- **Basic recording** - Recording by photograph and description requires a photographic record and written description prior to the commencement of works on site. A measured survey may be required in certain cases.
- **Watching brief** - Observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers, structures or sections.
- **Avoidance** - Features which may be affected directly by the scheme, or by the construction of the scheme, should be avoided.
- **Reinstatement and/ or relocation** – The feature should be reinstated with archaeological advice and supervision.

## 7 Summary of Significance of Effects and Mitigation

The significance of the effect of the proposed improvement is considered in terms of the magnitude of the impact arising from the proposed improvement in relation to the value or sensitivity of the receptor. This is determined using the matrix shown in Table 8.0.

**Table 8.0 – Significance of Effects Matrix**

<b>Archaeological Importance</b>	<b>Very High</b>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	<b>High</b>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	<b>Medium</b>	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate or Slight
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		<b>No Change</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Major</b>
		<b>Magnitude of impact</b>				

### 7.1 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological remains were discovered at 23 sites within, or close to, the proposed improvement. The majority of the sites lie outside the Proposed Improvement and will not be affected. Three sites (27, 30, and 32) are of unknown archaeological value and require further assessment before definite mitigation can be recommended. These sites are both of potentially High archaeological value and could be interpreted as the remains of the medieval township of Wig, the Segontium-Canovium Roman Road, and a possible Tumulus or Iron Age/ Roman settlement enclosure.

It is recommended that trial trenching is undertaken at two of these sites (Asset Numbers 27 and 30), prior to any other work on site. The results of this trenching will determine their value and as well as determining any further mitigation required on them so as to reduce the impact on them.

The remaining seven sites to be affected consist of the Roman Road running south-east, east of Tan-yr-Allt Cottages (Asset Number 12) and identified as Medium value; culverts (Asset Number 17); Revetment walls (Asset Number 19); Field boundaries (Asset Numbers 25 and 31); Gate Piers (Asset Number 26); and a Quarry (Asset Number 37), all identified as

Low value. Mitigation in all cases will involve recording in advance of destruction ensuring preservation by record.

There will be a slight adverse significance of effect on the setting of the garden at Tai'r Meibion (Asset Number 23) and the garden at Wig Farm (Asset Number 33) due to the modern character of the new road and the new footpath between Tan-yr-Allt and Tan-y-Lon. This can be partially mitigated by the use of appropriate stone faced masonry and planting with locally common species.

Some areas are steeply embanked and have significant area of made ground, with a very low potential for the discovery of archaeological remains. Others areas are relatively level and have a higher potential. An intermittent watching brief is therefore recommended during initial topsoil stripping of these areas. Any newly discovered archaeological remains should be recorded to an appropriate level in advance of destruction.

Only one boundary is defined as falling within the Hedgerow Regulations (1997), namely that bounding the minor road towards Crymlyn (Asset Number 18). This falls into the Hedgerow Regulations by meeting the criterion of an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts (Hedgerow Regulations, Part II, Section 5a). This boundary may well be medieval in origin, but has evidence of alteration over time, and comprises a mixture of hedgerow and drystone walling, some of it affected by 19<sup>th</sup> century estate management. Removal of this boundary would require notification to, and the agreement of, the relevant local authority. Archaeological mitigation, if the boundary were to be demolished, would include detailed recording, and the recommendation to re-instate the original boundary on its new alignment wherever possible.

**Table 9.0 – Summary of Mitigation and Assessment of Significance of Effects: Archaeological Remains**

Asset No and Name	Value	Impact	Significance of effect prior to mitigation	Proposed Mitigation	Impact with mitigation	Significance of effect with mitigation
12. Road SE of Tan-yr Allt (Roman Road)	High	Major	Large adverse	Detailed Recording	Major	Large adverse
17. Culverts	Negligible	Moderate	Slight adverse	Basic Recording	Negligible	Slight adverse
18. Hedgerow	Medium	Major	Large adverse	Detailed Recording and Re-instatement	Moderate	Moderate adverse
19. Revetment Walls	Low	Minor	Moderate adverse	Basic Recording	Negligible	Neutral
23. Tai'r Meibion Garden	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic landscaping and reinstatement	Negligible	Slight adverse
25. Field Boundaries	Low	Up to Major	Moderate adverse	Basic Recording	Up to Major	Slight adverse

26. Slate Gate Piers	Medium	Up to Major	Up to large Adverse	Basic Recording	Up to Major	Up to Large adverse
27. Y-Wig medieval Township	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Trial excavation then possible further mitigation	To be determined after trial excavation	To be determined after trial excavation
30. Part of Roman Road, Segontium to Canovium	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Trial excavation then possible further mitigation	To be determined after trial excavation	To be determined after trial excavation
31. Field Boundaries	Low	Minor	Slight Adverse	Basic Record	Negligible	Slight adverse
32. Tumulus, Bryn Meddyg	Unknown	No change	Neutral	None	No change	Neutral
33. Wig Garden	Medium	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Basic recording; Sympathetic landscaping and reinstatement	Minor	Slight adverse
37. Quarry, Bryn Meddyg	Low	Minor	Slight adverse	Basic Recording	Negligible	Neutral
Unknown Sites	Unknown	Up to Major	Unknown	Watching Brief	Up to Major	Unknown

## 7.2 Historic Buildings

Twenty-four historic buildings or structures were identified. Of these 16 are listed buildings and two of these are Listed Grade II\* (Asset Numbers 5 and 6). The majority of these buildings will not be affected by the development. However, there will be a moderate adverse significance of effect on the setting of Wig Farm (Asset Number 29), and a slight adverse significance of effect on the setting of Tai'r Meibion (Asset Numbers 21 and 22), the cottages at Bryn Meddyg, Ty'n-y-Hendre, and Tan-yr-Allt Cottages (Asset Numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16) due to the modern character of the new roads and footpath. This can be partially mitigated by the use of appropriate stone faced masonry and planting with locally common species.

**Table 10.0 – Summary of Mitigation and Assessment of Significance of Effects: Historic Buildings**

<b>Asset No and Name</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Significance of effect prior to mitigation</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	<b>Impact with mitigation</b>	<b>Significance of effect with mitigation</b>
6. Farm buildings at Ty'n-y-Hendre	High	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse
13. No 1 Tan-yr-Allt	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse
14. No 2 Tan-yr-Allt	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse
15. No 3 Tan-yr-Allt	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse
16. No 4 Tan-yr-Allt	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse
21. Tai'r Meibion	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic landscaping and reinstatement	Negligible	Slight adverse
22. Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic landscaping and reinstatement	Negligible	Slight adverse
29. Wig Farm	Medium	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Basic recording; Sympathetic landscaping and reinstatement	Minor	Slight adverse
36. Cottages Bryn Meddyg	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Neutral

### 7.3 Historic Landscapes

The area around the proposed improvement can be seen as two discrete historic character units containing former estate farms, industrial remains and a rail and road transport corridor, along a fertile strip of coastal land (Asset Number 34), and an area of interface between the fertile coastal strip and the uplands (Asset Number 24). There will be a slight adverse effect within the coastal plain, and moderate adverse effect on the landscape east of Tai'r Meibion. Mitigation would consist of sympathetic design and planting which would slightly lessen the adverse significance of effect, particularly by maintaining Penrhyn and Baron Hill estate building styles.

**Table 11.0 – Summary of Mitigation and Assessment of Significance of Effects: Historic Landscapes**

Asset No and Name	Value	Impact	Significance of effect prior to mitigation	Proposed Mitigation	Impact with mitigation	Significance of effect with mitigation
24. Enclosed fields, S and E of Tai'r Meibion	High	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping and Maintenance of Historic Features	Minor	Moderate/Slight adverse
34. Lowland coastal area around Wig	High	Negligible	Slight adverse	Sympathetic Landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse

## 8 Summary

This report details the results of desk-based and walk-over surveys undertaken for a 300m study area along a 2.1km section of the A55(T) proposed for upgrading. The report, which is based on guidance in DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part II (HA208/07), identified 51 heritage assets within the study area. The majority of the 51 heritage assets were of Medium or Low value although there were six assets of High value.

The report has given a summary of the value of cultural assets, proposed mitigation measures and the significance of impacts with and without mitigation for all three sub-topics. The value of Cultural Heritage assets across the three sub-topics ranges from Negligible to High with no assets identified as Very High and most with Medium or Low value. Two sites that could be affected by ancillary works require further assessment and could have a value ranging from Low to High, and there is a possibility that further assets will be discovered during groundworks although the potential for the discovery of High or Very High value archaeological remains must be seen as low.

No assets are of sufficient value to require any changes to the general alignment of the scheme. The principal mitigation measures are the recording of archaeological remains at an appropriate level in advance of destruction; the use of appropriate materials such as stone faced masonry within the scheme; planting using locally common species; and avoidance of outlying sites by access and ancillary works.

## 9 References

### 8.1 Unpublished sources

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GAT 1998 *Management of Archaeological Sites on the Cochwillan Estate* (Unpublished GAT Report No. 285).

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Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch map 1889. Caernarvon NW Sheets VII.10-11

Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inch map 1901. Caernarfon NW Sheet VII.10-11

### **8.4 Other Sources**

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### **8.5 Aerial Photographs**

Sortie: 106G/UK/1235 Date: 10/03/1946 Frames: 4001 and 4002

Sortie: CPE/UK/1939 Date: 20/01/1947 Frames: 4043 and 4044

## Appendix I – Archive Metadata

File reference	Description	View from	Date
G2424_2015_001.jpg	Asset # 01 No's 1 & 2 Tan-y-Lon.	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_002.jpg	Asset # 01 No's 1 & 2 Tan-y-Lon.	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_003.jpg	Asset # 01 No's 1 & 2 Tan-y-Lon.	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_004.jpg	Asset # 02 Turnpike House	W	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_005.jpg	Asset # 02 Turnpike House	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_006.jpg	Asset # 02 Turnpike House	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_007.jpg	Asset # 03 No's 7 & 8 Tan-y-Lon	SW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_008.jpg	Asset # 03 No's 7 & 8 Tan-y-Lon	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_009.jpg	Asset # 04 No's 9 & 10 Tan-y-Lon	SW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_010.jpg	Asset # 04 No's 9 & 10 Tan-y-Lon	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_011.jpg	View of proposed new road, N side of A55 at Tal-y-bont	W	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_012.jpg	Asset # 17 Culverts, north of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_013.jpg	Asset # 17 Culverts, north of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_014.jpg	Asset # 29 Wig farm	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_015.jpg	Asset # 29 & 33 Wig farm and garden, Abergwyngregyn	S	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_016.jpg	Asset # 27 y-Wig medieval township	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_017.jpg	Asset # 27 y-Wig medieval township	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_018.jpg	Asset # 27 y-Wig medieval township	E	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_019.jpg	Asset # 19 Revetment walls, north of Tai'r Meibion	ENE	22.06.2015

G2424_2015_020.jpg	View of proposed new road, N side of A55 from Wig Farm	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_021.jpg	View of proposed new road, N side of A55 from Wig Farm	WSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_022.jpg	Asset # 35 Location of Wig-Bach - demolished	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_023.jpg	Asset # 35 Location of Wig-Bach - demolished	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_024.jpg	Asset # 46 Aber Falls Hotel, Abergwyngregyn	NNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_025.jpg	Asset # 44 The Old Rectory, Abergwyngregyn	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_026.jpg	Asset # 44 The Old Rectory, Abergwyngregyn	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_027.jpg	Asset # 41 Abergwyngregyn Parish Church	W	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_028.jpg	Asset # 41 & 50 Site of original Abergwyngregyn Church	NNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_029.jpg	Asset # 42 Tan-y-Fynwent, Abergwyngregyn	NE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_030.jpg	Asset # 42 Tan-y-Fynwent, Abergwyngregyn	NE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_031.jpg	Asset # 40 Mill pond, southwest of St Bodfan's Church	WNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_032.jpg	Asset # 40 Mill pond, southwest of St Bodfan's Church	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_033.jpg	Asset # 40 Mill pond, southwest of St Bodfan's Church	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_034.jpg	Asset # 39 The Old School, Aber	SSE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_035.jpg	Asset # 38 Coed Bryn Meddyg relict field system	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_036.jpg	Asset # 32 Location of tumulus - not visible	S	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_037.jpg	Asset # 32? Shallow depression	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_038.jpg	Asset # 31 Field boundaries, east of Wig	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_039.jpg	View of proposed new road, S side of A55 from Bryn-meddyg	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_040.jpg	Asset # 37 Quarry - overgrown	SSE	22.06.2015

G2424_2015_041.jpg	Asset # 37 Quarry - overgrown	SSE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_042.jpg	Asset # 37 Quarry - overgrown	NNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_043.jpg	Asset # 37 Quarry - overgrown	NNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_044.jpg	Asset # 37 Quarry - overgrown	NNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_045.jpg	Asset # 36 Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn	NE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_046.jpg	Asset # 36 Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn	NE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_047.jpg	Asset # 36 Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_048.jpg	Asset # 36 Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn	W	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_049.jpg	Asset # 36 Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn	W	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_050.jpg	View of proposed new road, S side of A55 from Bryn-meddyg	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_051.jpg	Asset # 26 Slate gate piers, south of Wig	ESE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_052.jpg	Asset # 26 Slate gate piers, south of Wig	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_053.jpg	View of proposed new track, S side of A55 near Crymlyn Farm	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_054.jpg	View of proposed new track, S side of A55 near Crymlyn Farm	SSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_055.jpg	View of proposed new track, S side of A55 near Crymlyn Farm	SSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_056.jpg	Asset # 48 Cottage adjoining Crymlyn Cottage	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_057.jpg	Asset # 47 Crymlyn Cottage	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_058.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	E	22.06.2015

G2424_2015_059.jpg	Asset # 24 Location of tumulus, Bryn Meddyg, Aber	ESE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_060.jpg	Asset # 24 Location of tumulus, Bryn Meddyg, Aber	ESE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_061.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	E	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_062.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	E	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_063.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	E	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_064.jpg	Asset # 24 Enclosed fields, south and east of Tai'r Meibion	SW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_065.jpg	Asset # 24 Enclosed fields, south and east of Tai'r Meibion	SW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_066.jpg	Asset # 25 Field boundaries, east of Tai'r Meibion	WSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_067.jpg	Asset # 25 Field boundaries, east of Tai'r Meibion	WSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_068.jpg	Asset # 25 Field boundaries, east of Tai'r Meibion	WSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_069.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_070.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_071.jpg	Asset # 20 Gilfach Baptist Chapel, Llanllechid	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_072.jpg	Asset # 21 Tai'r Meibion	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_073.jpg	Asset # 21 Tai'r Meibion	SE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_074.jpg	Asset # 23 Tai'r Meibion garden	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_075.jpg	Asset # 22 Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	NNW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_076.jpg	Asset # 22 Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_077.jpg	Asset # 22 Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	N	22.06.2015

G2424_2015_078.jpg	Asset # 22 Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_079.jpg	Asset # 22 Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion	N	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_080.jpg	Asset # 18 & 49 Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages	WSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_081.jpg	Asset # 16 & 15 No's 3 & 4 Tan-yr-Allt cottages	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_082.jpg	Asset # 14 & 13 No's 1 & 2 Tan-yr-Allt cottages	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_083.jpg	Asset # 06 farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	NE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_084.jpg	Asset # 05 & 06 Shelter shed/ pigsties and farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	NNE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_085.jpg	Asset # 05 & 06 Shelter shed/ pigsties and farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	NE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_086.jpg	Asset # 05 & 06 Shelter shed/ pigsties and farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	ENE	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_087.jpg	Asset # 06 farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre	S	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_088.jpg	Asset # 08 Ty'n-y-Hendre farm, Abergwyngregyn	WSW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_089.jpg	Asset # 09 Lynchet, Ty'n-y-Hendre	NW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_090.jpg	Asset # 08 Ty'n-y-Hendre farm, Abergwyngregyn	W	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_091.jpg	Asset # 10 - location of, not visible	SW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_092.jpg	View of proposed footpath, S of A55	SW	22.06.2015
G2424_2015_093.jpg	View of proposed footpath, S of A55	SW	22.06.2015

## Appendix II – Gazetteer

<b>Asset Number</b>	1
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Nos 1 & 2 Tan-y-lon
<b>NGR</b>	SH 61795 71052
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	409169
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22933
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	CADW: Located on the south side of the road a little to the west of the other buildings at Tan-y-lon; modern timber fencing to front gardens on roadside and slate fencing to side boundaries.  NMR: Penrhyn estate cottages
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	2
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Turnpike House
<b>NGR</b>	SH 61918 71093
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22937
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	CADW: Located right on road in Tan-y-lon at junction between the old Bangor to Conwy road and the road which runs roughly parallel with it between Tan-y-lon and Eglwys St Cross.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Nos 7 & 8 Tan-y-lon
<b>NGR</b>	SH 61943 71138
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	306313
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22934
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>CADW: Located on the north-west side of the road at Tan-y-lon; rubblestone wall to front with slate-on-edge coping and iron pedestrian gates.</p> <p>NMR: Cottages, likely to have been constructed c1850. Built as part of the small planned settlement of Tan-y-lon for workers on one of the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms or perhaps the park itself.</p>
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Nos 9 & 10 Tan-y-lon
<b>NGR</b>	SH 61980 71169
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	409170
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	NMR: Penrhyn estate cottages
<b>References</b>	



<b>Asset Number</b>	5
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	19
<b>Asset Name</b>	Shelter Shed/Pigsties at Ty'n-yr-hendre
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62266 71138
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II*
<b>HER Reference</b>	30287
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22972
<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Pigsties have lost slates and rafters of lean-to roof but are otherwise complete. 4 pens facing entrance to farmyard with doors to interior of sties divided by stone cross walls; slate and brick feeding troughs to pens; boarded door in north end wall of lean-to element. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>CADW: Located in the middle of the cobbled farmyard at Ty'n-yr-hendre.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008a , A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	6
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	19
<b>Asset Name</b>	Farmbuildings at Ty'n-yr-hendre
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62241 71142
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II*
<b>HER Reference</b>	30287
<b>NMR Reference</b>	403409
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22971
<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Farm buildings are grade II* listed. Long 6-bay rectangular-plan open-fronted shelter shed aligned very roughly east-west with lean-to pigsties attached to east end. Roughly coursed rubble stone; wide hipped slate roof. 6 segmental-headed openings in each long wall of shelter shed, divided to centre by wider pier with stone cross wall separating the stone-walled enclosures in front. These have stone-on-edge coping and each individual yard is entered through gates with shallow pyramidal-capped square piers.</p> <p>CADW: Situated around 4 sides of an excellently preserved cobbled yard below and to the north-west of the former farmhouse at Ty'n-yr-hendre.</p> <p>NMR: Built c1860 by the Penrhyn Estate as the farmbuildings of the model farm at Ty'n-yr-hendre. Although including cowhouses, pigsties and a barn amongst its buildings, Ty'n-yr-hendre primarily operated as the estate's specialist horse farm, some of which were used on adjoining farms, rather than exclusively at Ty'n-yr-hendre. Substantial part of south range, principally on upper floor has been converted to domestic accommodation and parts of other buildings were being converted to workshop and related uses.</p> <p>Model farmbuildings arranged around 4 sides of a square, cobbled, yard with free-standing double-sided open-fronted shelter shed in centre facing onto its own smaller walled enclosures. Constructed of roughly coursed rubblestone with lintels or voussoirs to majority of openings; hipped slate roofs of varying heights, some with ridge ventilators. The entrance is through a break on the east side. There is stabling in all ranges, except for a 5-bay cart shelter to south of entrance in east range, barn in south-west corner, granary above stabling in 2-storey part of south range, and cow housing on west side.</p> <p>Externally the are walls largely unbroken: east range has only one window, west range has 2 windows to barn, north range has 3 windows and a door; south range has door to left and a pit with cast-iron grinding wheel towards centre (above which the roof has a C20 rooflight) with 3 windows immediately to its right and an eaves window to single-storey section.</p> <p>Internally the southern section of east range (to right of entrance) is 5-bay cart shelter with tooled voussoirs to wide segmental-arched openings. This is attached to single-storey section of south range, which has 2 ventilator windows alternating with boarded doors. there is a wider segmental-headed opening (new glazed screen and door) on right, the upper floor of long 2-storey section has 3 evenly spaced segmental-headed eaves windows; ground floor has doors and windows all with voussoirs to slightly cambered heads. The right door is wider than the others, the windows all originally ventilator windows, some remaining as such.</p> <p>Barn in west range has segmental-headed doorway on left, with 4 narrow ventilation slits to right. The remainder of this range is occupied by a cowhouse with alternating ventilator windows and doors.</p>

	<p>The stables occupy the whole of the north range and that part of the east range north of the entrance. The openings are more widely spaced to western end of north range for loose boxes, closer together with alternating doors and windows to remainder for stables. They are mainly C19 originals but some replacements. 3 brick ridge stacks at eastern end of north range.</p> <p>All single-storey buildings around yard have A-frame trusses; king-post roof in 4 bays to barn; slate troughs, hay racks, cobbled and slate floors throughout; late C20 milking parlour installed in west range.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008a , A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwynnregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	7
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Road and Quarry Pits, Possible, Ty'n y Hendre
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62290 71120
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	37195
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: An alignment of hedgerows and parchmarks that could be quarry pits at Ty'n y Hendre and Tai'r Meibion. There is no sign of a surviving agger but the parchmarks correspond to hollows. These could be quarry pits but could also be features unrelated to the Roman road. The line through the fields by Ty'n y Hendre is not entirely convincing because the lie of the land is quite uneven and cuttings or terracing would have been necessary. Several hundred years of intensive agriculture could however have removed all signs of the road. This length would merit further aerial monitoring but remains unproven. (Driver &amp; Hopewell 2009)</p>
<b>References</b>	Driver, T. & Hopewell, D. , 2009 , Roman Military Sites 2008: The Roman Road Between Segontium and Aber

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	19
<b>Asset Name</b>	Ty'n y Hendre Farm, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62366 71082
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30287
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22970
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: The farmhouse was built about 1860 by the Penrhyn Estate as the farmhouse for the model farm at Ty'n-yr-hendre. The fact that, even for a model farm, the farmhouse is unusually distant from the farm buildings and of more than average architectural distinction reflects the farm's role as the estate's specialist horse farm and that the farmhouse was occupied by an estate official rather than by a tenant farmer.</p> <p>CADW: Located off east side of minor road climbing south-eastwards off the A 55 towards Bronydd Isaf; the former farmhouse is situated on rising ground approximately 70m from the nearest part of the farmbuildings and is served by a separate driveway.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008a , A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Lynchet, Ty'n y Hendre
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62400 70960
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	37196
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: An earthwork and a parchmark form a linear alignment from Tyâ€™n Hendre to Capel Gilfach. Examination on the ground showed the earthwork to the south-east of Tyâ€™n-y-hendre to be a pronounced roughly linear scarp curving sharply to the south-west at the north-east. This appears to be a lynchet, probably part of the extensive multiperiod field systems that run from the uplands down to the coastal plain in this area. A parchmark beyond this is not visible as an earthwork and could either be a road or a gas pipeline. The pipeline appears to cross the road near Tyâ€™n-y-hendre just below the line of the lynchet and crosses the road near Capel Gilfach so the pipeline is the most likely interpretation. (Driver &amp; Hopewell 2009)</p>
<b>References</b>	Driver, T. & Hopewell, D. , 2009 , Roman Military Sites 2008: The Roman Road Between Segontium and Aber

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cairn, Site of, Ty'n-yr-hendre
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62470 71000
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	2344
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: 'Brass Utensils' found at Cae-Gwilym-Ddu, in a cist in a cairn. Present whereabouts unknown. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>There is no evidence of a cairn or cist in the field. Nothing is known locally regarding the cairn or the 'utensils'. &lt;2&gt;</p> <p>The 1889 1st edition 25inch OS map marks 'Cae Gwilym Du' in antique script at the SW corner of the field, presumably the location of the cairn. There is no physical evidence for a cairn remaining and the find were probably made during the clearance of the cairn. (Kenney &amp; Williams, 2013)</p> <p>An antiquarian reference to a cairn and possibly bronze artefacts. The location is fairly precise but the cairn no longer exists so the finds were probably made during its clearance. The finds themselves are now lost. (Smith, 2002)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Kenney, J. &amp; Williams, J. Ll. W. , 2013 , Prehistoric Sites in Llanllechid and Llandygai in Northern Gwynedd - A Contribution Using Antiquarian and Place Name Studies , Archaeology in Wales : Vol. 52 : p. 101-112</p> <p>Smith, G. , 2002 , Survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in Wales: West Conwy and North Gwynedd ( © GAT)</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , 1956 , Caernarvonshire , &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH67SW 13 , &lt;2&gt;</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Metal Detecting Finds (Coins), E Tal-y-bont
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62300 71300
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	5789
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: 3 coins found by metal detecting club from Stockport, info passed on to GAT via Archie. Finds include 1 Mary Queen of Scots coin, 1 Elizabeth II groat and one possible Roman bronze coin. &lt;1&gt;</p>

<b>References</b>	
<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Tai'r-meibion, Roman Road segments (part of RR67c Caerhun-Caernarfon route)
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62790 71210
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	405340
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Description</b>	NMR: Intermittent parchmarks and possible earthworks betray a 1.5km section of Roman road, running north-east to south-west between SH63417169 and SH62187077. Part of route between Caerhun and Caernarfon (NPRN 302976).  First recorded in the course of aerial reconnaissance, 25th July 2006.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	17
<b>Asset Name</b>	No 1 Tan-yr-allt Cottages
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62751 71482
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30285
<b>NMR Reference</b>	409168
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22935
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: One of Four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple vernacular revival style favoured by the Penrhyn estate. (Evans 2008)  CADW: Located on the south-east side of the former Bangor-Conwy road (now superseded by the A 55 running parallel to the north-west) between Tan-y-lon and Tai'r-meibion; remains of low rubblestone wall to front with individual cottages separated by hedge.  NMR: Penrhyn estate cottage
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	17
<b>Asset Name</b>	No 2 Tan-yr-allt Cottages
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62759 71490
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30285
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22976
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: One of Four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple vernacular revival style favoured by the Penrhyn estate. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>CADW: Located on the south-east side of the former Bangor-Conwy road (now superseded by the A 55 running parallel to the north-west) between Tan-y-lon and Tai'r-meibion; remains of low rubblestone wall to front with individual cottages separated by hedge.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	17
<b>Asset Name</b>	No 3 Tan-yr-allt Cottages
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62777 71507
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30285
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22936
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: One of Four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple vernacular revival style favoured by the Penrhyn estate. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>CADW: Located on the south-east side of the former Bangor-Conwy road (now superseded by the A 55 running parallel to the north-west) between Tan-y-lon and Tai'r-meibion; low rubblestone wall to front with individual cottages separated by hedge.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	17
<b>Asset Name</b>	No 4 Tan-yr-allt Cottages
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62785 71515
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30285
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22977
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: One of Four rubble built cottages that were constructed for farm labourers on the nearby Penrhyn Estate farms. The cottages are likely to have been constructed c1850. As such they are typical of Edward Douglas-Pennant's considerable efforts to improve the estate, to which he had succeeded in 1840. They are unaltered examples of the simple vernacular revival style favoured by the Penrhyn estate. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>CADW: Located on the south-east side of the former Bangor-Conwy road (now superseded by the A 55 running parallel to the north-west) between Tan-y-lon and Tai'r-meibion; low rubblestone wall to front with individual cottages separated by hedge.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	11
<b>Asset Name</b>	Culverts, N of Tan yr Allt Cottages
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62750 71640
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30280
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	HER: A number of culverted streams run under the A55 within the study area. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment



<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Hedgerow, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62910 71620
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30288
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: Only one boundary is defined as falling within the regulations, namely that bounding the minor road towards Crymlyn (Site 8). This falls into the Hedgerow Regulations by meeting the criterion of an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts (Hedgerow Regulations, Part II, Section 5a). This boundary may well be medieval in origin, but has evidence of alteration over time, and comprises a mixture of hedgerow and drystone walling, some of it affected by 19th century estate management. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	7
<b>Asset Name</b>	Revetment Walls, N of Tai'r Meibion
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62920 71790
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30276
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: Occasional lengths of dry-stone revetment walls run along the break of slope 20 to 30m from the edge of the A55. The land drops steeply to the river beyond this point. The aerial photographs of 1946-7 demonstrate that this was a former boundary between open ground to the north-east of the road and woodland in the valley bottom. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Gilfach Baptist Chapel, Llanllechid
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63086 71507
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	6744
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	NMR: Gilfach Baptist Chapel was built in 1814, rebuilt in 1860 and modified in 1878 and 1904. The present chapel, dated 1860, is built in the Gothic style of the long-wall entry type. By 1996 the chapel had been converted for residential use. RCAHMMW, September 2009
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	14
<b>Asset Name</b>	Tai'r-meibion
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63122 71752
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30282
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22968
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: Built in the 1890s as the farmhouse of the Penrhyn Estate farm at Tai'r-meibion, one of the last such farms to be built by the estate in the area and coinciding with a period of national agricultural depression. 2-storey farmhouse with slightly projecting gabled range to left at front, continuing to rear, and another gabled range at right-angles to rear of main range, all in the characteristic mild Gothic style much used by the Penrhyn Estate for its buildings in the later C19. Irregularly coursed rubble stone to sides and rear, snecked to front; chamfered plinth and slate roofs. (Evans 2008)  CADW: Located approximately 450m north-east of Tan-yr-allt Cottages on the south side of the A 55 at the point where it is joined by the old Bangor to Conwy road; garden to west.
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Farm Buildings at Tai'r-meibion
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63132 71694
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22969
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	CADW: Situated on gently rising ground immediately behind the farmhouse at Tai'r-meibion; large grain silo in south-eastern corner of yard with large agricultural shed covering much of western part of yard; further late C20 farmbuildings to south of yard.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	14
<b>Asset Name</b>	Tai'r-meibion garden, Abergwynnregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63116 71751
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	86479
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	NMR: This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire VII, sheet 10 (1900). The main element shown on that map is a kitchen garden. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 10th August 2006.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	21
<b>Asset Name</b>	Enclosed Fields S and E of Tai'r Meibion
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63410 71620
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30289
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: The proposed farm access route between Tan yr Allt and Wig crosses smaller fields in undulating countryside at southern edge of the coastal plain before it meets the uplands to the south. The roads and fields show evidence of estate management, primarily by the Baron Hill and Penrhyn estates, and smaller irregularly shaped fields with distinctive estate fences, and the survival of wooden gates. There is also evidence of estate plantations and trees. This area forms a distinctive estate landscape. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	9
<b>Asset Name</b>	Field Boundaries, E of Tai'r Meibion
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63570 71630
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30278
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: The proposed trackway connecting Tai'r Meibion with Wig farm cuts through some improved fields showing evidence of 19th century Penrhyn estate activity, with field boundaries fencing and a plantation to the north. The slightly modified route (October 2008) runs closer to the Penrhyn fencing running northwest-southeast from site 8, which survives in good condition (Figs. 12 and 13). (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	10
<b>Asset Name</b>	Slate Gate Piers, S of Wig
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63730 71790
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30279
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: The proposed trackway connecting Tai'r Meibion with Wig Farm may impact upon this Penrhyn estate gateway.
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	3
<b>Asset Name</b>	Y Wig Medieval Township
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63500 72000
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	6811
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: There was a medieval settlement at Wig which is referred to in medieval extents and grants, and was a bond township of two gafaelion. The medieval township may have contained more than one settlement, but it is likely that at least one of these lay on or near the present Wig farmhouse, which lies 100m north of the Proposed Improvement. A small paddock to the south of Wig farm contains possible linear earthworks that may be part of the medieval settlement.
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment Johnstone, N. , 1997 , Townships File

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Bronze Celt - Findspot, Wig Farm
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63500 72100
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	2322
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Description</b>	HER: A bronze celt, much corroded, was found close to Wig farm.
<b>References</b>	Waddington, K. , 2010 , Early Celtic Societies in North Wales Waddington, K. , 2013 , The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period 1964 , Archaeologia Cambrensis Ordnance Survey , 1968 , SH67SW 14

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	15
<b>Asset Name</b>	Wig Farm, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63601 72119
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	30283
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22909
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: Although the site is probably of earlier origin and there may in fact be some fabric in the present building relating to a previous house, as suggested by the more roughly coursed masonry on its northern side), the farmhouse is essentially a typical large Penrhyn Estate farmhouse of c1860. Its large size, distance from its contemporary farm buildings shows classic evidence of an improved farm. 2-storey farmhouse comprising long rectangular block, aligned roughly east-west in 2 distinct sections, the eastern the main range and higher than the western (service) range, the whole built in the mild Gothic style much used by the Penrhyn Estate for its buildings in the later C19. Regularly coursed rubble stone to front with more roughly coursed stonework to rear. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	4
<b>Asset Name</b>	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium
<b>NGR</b>	SH 64140 71860
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	17568
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: A linear feature has been identified at this location which may be the remains of the Roman Road from Segontium to Canovium. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>Runs parallel to the coast...not followed by the present main road...course a little farther up the hillside and probably marked by hedgerow lines...runs between modern road and old lane higher up the hill especially to the W of Tyn yr Hendre. Short stretch of lane at maes y Groes. &lt;5&gt;</p> <p>No actual remains of the Roman road between Maes y Groes and Abergwyngregyn. Predicted route. &lt;4&gt;</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, R. , 2008a , A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment</p> <p>Hopewell, D. , 2004 , Roman Roads in North-west Wales , &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Hemp, W. J. , 1923 , Y Cymmrodor , &lt;4&gt;</p> <p>Hopewell, D. , 2005 , Roman Roads in North-west Wales , &lt;3&gt;</p> <p>Margary, I. D. , 1957 , Roman Roads in Britain , &lt;5&gt;</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	12
<b>Asset Name</b>	Field Boundaries, E of Wig
<b>NGR</b>	SH 64180 72280
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30281
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: The boundaries of the 19th century improved fields to the north of the assessment area may be slightly affected where they lie close to the road. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	6
<b>Asset Name</b>	Tumulus, Bryn Meddyg, Aber
<b>NGR</b>	SH 64600 72200
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	2321
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Antiquarian reference to a tumulus 0.4km from Aber, N of the coach road. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>A tumulus lies near the old Coach Road 1.2km SW of Aber in a formerly wooded area on Wig-Bach Farm. &lt;2&gt;</p> <p>Cropmark, possible site of barrow. &lt;3&gt;</p> <p>No evidence of tumulus in the vicinity or trace of any ground disturbance. &lt;4&gt;</p> <p>Possible oval earthwork with axes of approximately 200m and 140m. &lt;5&gt;</p> <p>The ground formation is apparently natural, consisting of an oval area bounded by scarp slope on all but its SE side. &lt;6&gt;</p> <p>A low mound has been identified as a possible Bronze Age Barrow. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>Circular crop mark seen on Aps. Too large to be funerary and ritual. Possibly a natural feature or just possibly an (IA/RB) settlement enclosure. (Smith, 2002)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwynnregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment</p> <p>Smith, G. , 2002, Survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in Wales: West Conwy and North Gwynedd</p> <p>Jones, H. L. , 1846 , Archaeologia Cambrensis , &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Jones, H. L. , 1855 , Archaeologia Cambrensis , &lt;2&gt;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH67SW 10 , &lt;3&gt;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH67SW 10 , &lt;4&gt;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH67SW 11 , &lt;5&gt;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH67SW 11 , &lt;6&gt;</p>



<b>Asset Number</b>	33
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Wig garden, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63616 72123
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	86513
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	NMR: This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire VII, sheet 10 (1900). Its main elements on that map include woodland, kitchen garden, carriage drive and reservoir. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 10th August 2006.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	20
<b>Asset Name</b>	Lowland Coastal Area Around Wig - Landscape
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63500 72100
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	15857
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Period</b>	Multi-period
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Lowland coastal area around Wig</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics: large, regular enclosures, substantial farms, road and rail links</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>This consists of essentially the same area as Historic Landscape Character area 31 (Thompson 2000), and consists of low lying coastal plain. This plain also forms part of Areas 28 and 30 on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw 1998). The land use within the study area is predominantly pastoral and the fields consist almost entirely of improved pasture. The fields show considerable evidence of 19th century improvement and the buildings of construction in estate styles. (Evans 2008a)</p> <p>19th Century Improved Field Systems in a regular rectangular pattern, with associated dispersed</p> <p>farmhouses built by the Penrhyn and Baron Hill estates in their house style. The functional change to the transport routes within the Character Area is minimal. The development will not alter significantly the historic character of the area. There will be some disruption to routes from farms to and through their associated field systems. Most lanes and roads will be retained so the magnitude of this impact will be slight. (Evans 2008b)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, R. , 2008a, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment</p> <p>Evans, R. , 2008b, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, ASIDOHL</p> <p>Gwyn, D. &amp; Thompson, D., 2000 , Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon , &lt;1&gt;</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	16
<b>Asset Name</b>	Wig Bach, Abergwyngregyn (site of)
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63972 72179
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30284
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: A much altered rubble built estate cottage of the late 19th century. (Evans 2008)</p> <p>Wig Bach cottage is a well preserved example of nineteenth century estate workers cottages. The external elevations of the building have changed little since their construction, with the only alterations having probably occurred circa 1920 after the production of the architect's plan prior to alteration.</p> <p>The Wig Bach cottages would appear to have been built shortly after the Penrhyn Estate took over the area between 1868 and 1870, when they first appear as new properties in the Penrhyn estate rentals, in the tenancy of Humphrey Ellis and R. Morris (UCNWB Penrhyn MSS 2877- 2878). The cottages are typical of the building style used by Penrhyn Estate for their farms and outbuildings. They are shown as constructed on a Penrhyn Estate map of 1871-2 (UCNWB Penrhyn MSS 2221). Improvements were also carried out Wig Bach cottages in the early years of the 20th century (Penrhyn MSS 14). (Cooke 2011)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment</p> <p>Cooke, R. , 2011, Wig Bach Cottage, Abergwyngregyn</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	18
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 64587 72390
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30286
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: No's 1 & 2 Bryn Meddyg. A pair of early 19th century cottages, consisting of three bays, now converted into a single dwelling. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	5
<b>Asset Name</b>	Quarry, Bryn Meddyg
<b>NGR</b>	SH 64621 72406
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	20831
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: A pit and short section of tunnel have been identified as the remains of a small quarry immediately opposite Bryn Meddyg Farmhouse on the north side of the A55. They are clearly of post-medieval date, but little else is known about them. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Coed Bryn Meddyg relict field sytem
<b>NGR</b>	SH 64790 72400
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	408179
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric; Medieval
<b>Description</b>	NMR: Vestigial earthworks remain of system of terraced fields to the west and south-west of Aber village, surviving on the low-lying coastal plain at around 40m above O.D. The earthwork traces were recorded during Royal Commission aerial photography in very low November light in 2005 (image refs: AP_2005_2872 & 2874-5). The fields may have originated in prehistory, or be related to the once thriving medieval settlement at Aber. T. Driver, RCAHWW, 4th September 2008.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	The Old School, Aber
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65119 72609
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	411152
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	NMR: The former school at Aber dates from the early nineteenth-century, it has been extensively altered and is now a dwelling. RCAHMW 2010
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Mill Pond SW of St Bodfan's Church
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65184 72585
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	34621
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>DBA: Present but not labelled on 1st edition map, labelled 'Mill Pond' on 2nd and 3rd edition maps and 'Pond' on maps and aerial Mastermap. Obscured by trees on Seamless AP. Unclear which is the mill building.</p> <p>Visit date:25/03/20. The pond was not accessible but visible from the road through a fence/hedge. Still in water. Roughly rectangular in shape. Stream runs into the pond from the SW. The 2nd edition map has a sluice in the N corner of the pond, presumably where water exited the pond, but this was not visible/apparent from the road.</p> <p>No obvious mill nearby - the closest buildings are an old school, church, 2 houses not on the 2nd edition map and Pen-bryn-rhodres (now kennels and farm buildings) on far side of A55. Needs further investigation to find any associated features. It would also be useful to get access to the mill pond itself for closer examination.</p>
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. and Burnett, A., 2012. Medieval and Post-medieval Mills Scheduling Enhancement 2011-12, Part 1: Report and Gazetteer, GAT Report No 1042

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Abergwyngregyn Parish Church
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65325 72632
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	6900
<b>NMR Reference</b>	43704
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Medieval; Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Summary :</p> <p>The current parish church of Abergwyngregyn is dedicated to St. Bodfan and is located in the diocese of Bangor. It was built in 1878, to the south of the original medieval church which was listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254.</p> <p>The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone wall to the north and east, and a straight wall to the west. It was extended to the south in 1878 and the former boundary is marked by a low bank and a line of yew trees. Although the main entrance is currently to the northern end of this southern extension, the original entrance was on the northern side of the old churchyard, with an entrance to the rectory on the east.</p> <p>The medieval church, as described in 1776, comprised a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end, and a south porch. Some windows were noted as being of late 15th- or early 16th-century, but it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the building of the church or were later insertions. A western tower was added to the church in 1811, prior to the demolition of 1878.</p> <p>The modern church was built in the southern extension to the churchyard to a design by Pugin, Ashlin and Pugin. The location of the medieval church has been identified by an outline plan made to accompany the consecration documents for the modern church, and a raised area is visible in the churchyard.</p> <p>A number of fittings from the medieval church were moved to the modern church including the mid 17th-century communion table and post-reformation font, as well as a number of 18th-century memorials.</p> <p>Description :</p> <p>The site of a medieval church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190), which was demolished in 1878 when a new church was built, fortunately south of the original church. The interest of the site is enhanced by the former presence of the adjacent llys, motte and associated bond village.</p> <p>The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary from the north around to the east with a substantial 3-4 m drop to the house and gardens of Tan y Fynwent on the north-eastern side. A linear wall bounds the road on the western side. The churchyard was extended on the south side in 1878 (NLW B/C/1). The former linear southern boundary is now marked by a very low bank and a line of yew trees. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently and the northern wall was exposed during the improvement of the A55 in 1994. The main entrance to the churchyard was originally on the north with an entrance to the rectory on the eastern side. At present the main entrance is at the end of the road leading to the northern end of the churchyard extension. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 21 poles in a terrier of 1899 (NLW B/TI/1).</p> <p>The medieval church at Aber, when described in 1776 prior to the construction of the western tower in 1811, consisted of a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end and a south porch (GAS/X/PE/1/56). Some of the windows were noted as being of the late 15th or early 16th century but it is unknown whether these were inserted or</p>

	<p>contemporary with the building of the church. Lewis described this building as "an ancient and spacious structure with a good square tower" and consisting of "a nave and chancel of equal length, the latter lighted with a series of low windows, differing in style and probably inserted at various times." (Lewis S 1833, ABE). The church with its additional tower of 1811 (Hughes and North 1924, 2) was demolished in 1878 when a new church was erected to the south in an extension of the churchyard. At present the location of the medieval church can only be traced as a raised area within the heavily overgrown original churchyard, although its location can be fixed from an outline ground plan of the medieval church made in 1878 to accompany the consecration documents for the new church (NLW B/C/1).</p> <p>The present church at Aber was built in an extension to the south of the original churchyard in 1878 (NLW B/C/1) to a design by Pugin, Ashlin and Pugin (Clarke 1961, 27).</p> <p>A number of fittings from the earlier church are now to be found in the present church, particularly the Communion Table of mid 17th century date and font of Post-reformation date, as well as a number of 18th century memorials (RCAHMW 1956, 2).</p> <p>NMR: entirely rebuilt 1878. Stone church in Gothic style. The earlier church lay to the north, within the churchyard.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Davidson, A. &amp; Ward, M. , 1998 , The Historic Churches Project , &lt;8&gt;</p> <p>Hughes, H. &amp; North, H. , 1924 , The Old Churches of Snowdonia , &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , 1956 , Caernarvonshire Vol I : East , &lt;2&gt;</p> <p>Glynne, S. R. , 1900 , Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol Xvii , &lt;3&gt;</p> <p>Snowdonia National Park Society , 1984 , Hughes &amp; North - the Old Churches of Snowdonia , &lt;4&gt;</p> <p>Clarke, M. L. , 1961 , Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22 , &lt;5&gt;</p> <p>Lunt, W. E. , 1926 , The Valuation of Norwich 1254 , &lt;6&gt;</p> <p>Lewis S , 1833 , Topographical Dictionary of Wales , &lt;7&gt;</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Tan-y-fynwent; College Farmhouse; Llys Onnen; The Bull's Head
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65358 72687
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	19151
<b>NMR Reference</b>	419587
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: The house now known as Llysonnen, which stands between the church and the old main road, has a history which might not be guessed from its present name and its modern seclusion. In the two hundred years from 1700, it developed from a modest dwelling associated in some way with the church into a prosperous coaching inn, into a farm, and eventually back to a dwelling. In the course of these transformations, it changed names three times – with a further change to 'Llysonnen' to come in the twentieth century. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>NMR: Tan-y-Fynwent is a large two storey dwelling with a gabled porch and slate roof. It appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map, CA VII. 11, of 1889.</p>
<b>References</b>	Strange, W. , 2004, Transactions Of The Caernarvonshire Historical Society, <1>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Axe Hammer, Findspot, College Farm, Aber
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65360 72670
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	4071
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Axe hammer from College Farm, Aber, classified as Neolithic or Bronze Age. Now in Bangor Museum. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Found in 1946 and now on display in Bangor Museum (Acc 29/51). Mr. Edwards the farm manager from 1928-68 knows nothing of the find. &lt;2&gt;</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, P. , 2003, Abergwyngregyn-Llanfairfechan Pipeline , &lt;3&gt;</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , 1956, Caernarvonshire Vol. 1 , &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH67SE 61 , &lt;2&gt;</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	The Old Rectory, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65426 72619
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	11458
<b>NMR Reference</b>	16824
<b>CADW Reference</b>	3654
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: 17th Century. 2 storey. Stone. Early 19th Century "Gothic" North and West fronts. Interior. Window seats in thick walls. Beams. 6 panel doors. "Gothic" stairs.</p> <p>CADW: Set back from the road in extensive lawned grounds with driveway directly east of St Bodfan's Church.</p> <p>NMR: The Old Rectory at Aber dates from the early seventeenth-century, it was substantially extended and remodelled in the Gothic style by the Penrhyn Estate around 1840. RCAHMW 2010</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, P. , 2003, Abergwyngregyn-Llanfairfechan Pipeline , &lt;2&gt;</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Rc Buildings Records, &lt;1&gt;</p>



<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Abergwyngregyn - Landscape
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65500 72600
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	15859
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Period</b>	Multi-period
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER:Abergwyngregyn.</p> <p>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 mwd dominates the village, both visually and historically.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics: medieval motte, estate village</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>The Aber valley is a deep and steep sided narrow valley with glacial origins, at the mouth of which the river enters onto a narrow coastal plain. Abergwyngregyn was the crossing point at the junction of the coastal road and another taking the upland route through the valleys, which was the key to its importance. In the late 11th century Gruffudd ap Cynan made Aber the llys or court of the commote of Arllechwedd Uchaf. The valley was a sheltered place and its position facing Penmon priory across the Lavan sands may also have made it attractive. (Evans 2008b)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, R. , 2008b, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, ASIDOHL</p> <p>Gwyn, D. &amp; Thompson, D. , 2000 , Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon , &lt;1&gt;</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Aber Falls Hotel, Abergwyngregyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65562 72749
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	34848
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Description</b>	HER: Aber Falls Hotel, built in the 1930s. (Smith 2008)
<b>References</b>	Smith, G. , 2008 , Aber Falls Hotel Abergwyngregyn

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Crymlyn Cottage
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63848 71482
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22938
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	CADW: Located on the western side of the narrow upland road from Llanllechid near its junction with the minor road from Giflach to Aber; the cottage is situated directly on the roadside.
<b>References</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cottage adjoining Crymlyn Cottage
<b>NGR</b>	SH 63842 71498
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	22939
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	CADW: Located directly on roadside adjoining north end of Crymlyn Cottage.
<b>References</b>	

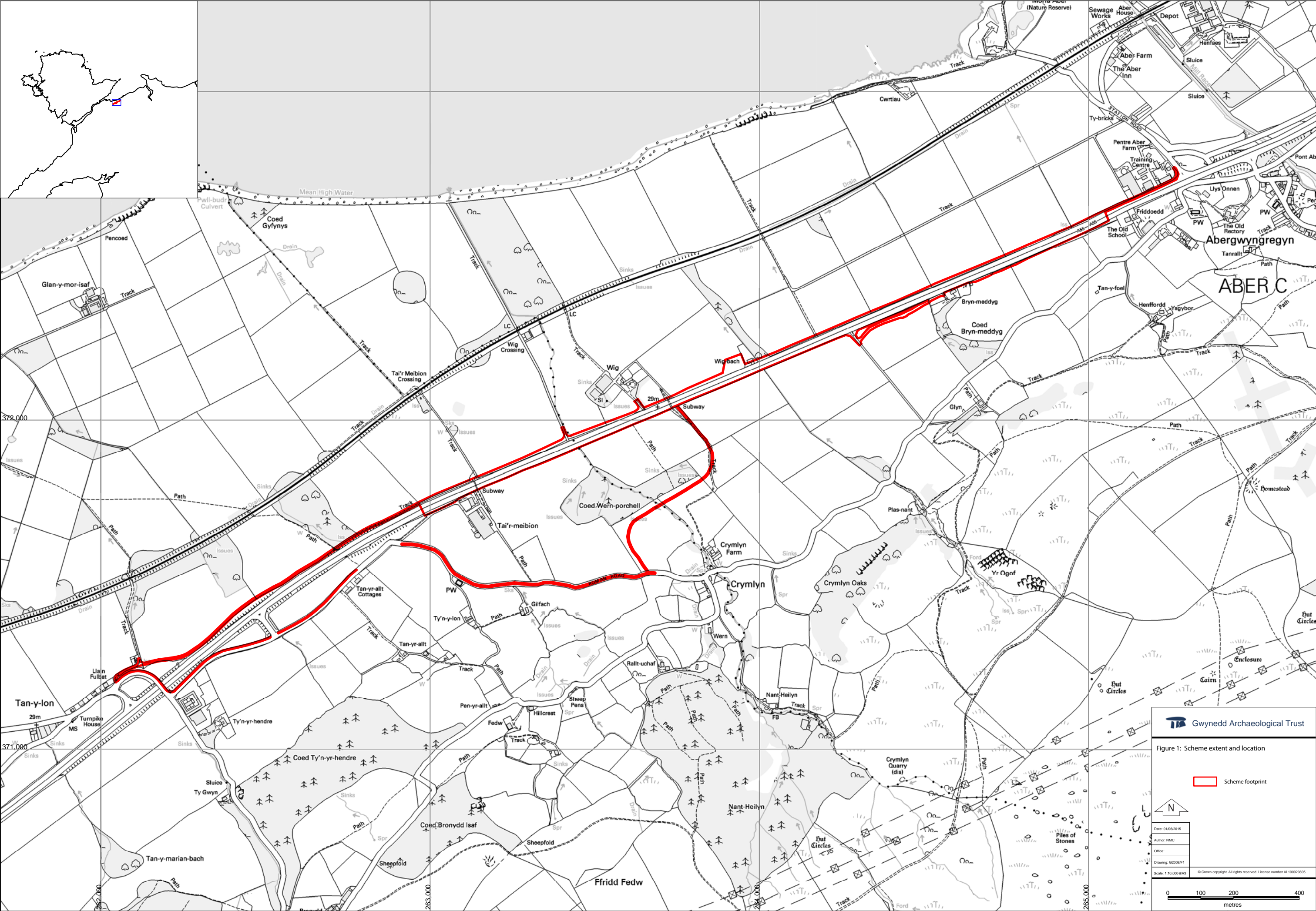
<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	8
<b>Asset Name</b>	Road E of Tan yr Allt Cottages to Crymlyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 62910 71620
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	30277
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	HER: SH6291 7162 to SH6321 7150. This trackway appears to be an old route from Aber towards the Lavan sands, and consists of a single trackway with drystone walling, with some slate fencing, in the Penrhyn style and hedging (Fig. 11). Cartographic evidence suggests that it pre-dates the other east-west communications in the area, such as the 1769 Conwy to Bangor turnpike. (Evans 2008)
<b>References</b>	Evans, R. , 2008, A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwynnregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, Cultural Heritage Assessment.

<b>Asset Number</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Church, Abergwyngregyn (site of)
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65310 72680
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	1628; 6900
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Early Medieval; Medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: PRN 1628: "Old church taken down in 1878" see FI file 1628. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>PRN 6900: The medieval church, as described in 1776, comprised a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end, and a south porch. Some windows were noted as being of late 15th- or early 16th-century, but it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the building of the church or were later insertions. A western tower was added to the church in 1811, prior to the demolition of 1878.</p> <p>The location of the medieval church has been identified by an outline plan made to accompany the consecration documents for the modern church, and a raised area is visible in the churchyard.</p> <p>A number of fittings from the medieval church were moved to the modern church including the mid 17th-century communion table and post-reformation font, as well as a number of 18th-century memorials.</p> <p>The site of a medieval church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190), which was demolished in 1878 when a new church was built, fortunately south of the original church. The interest of the site is enhanced by the former presence of the adjacent llys, motte and associated bond village.</p> <p>The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary from the north around to the east with a substantial 3-4 m drop to the house and gardens of Tan y Fynwent on the north-eastern side. A linear wall bounds the road on the western side. The churchyard was extended on the south side in 1878 (NLW B/C/1). The former linear southern boundary is now marked by a very low bank and a line of yew trees. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently and the northern wall was exposed during the improvement of the A55 in 1994. The main entrance to the churchyard was originally on the north with an entrance to the rectory on the eastern side. At present the main entrance is at the end of the road leading to the northern end of the churchyard extension. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 21 poles in a terrier of 1899 (NLW B/TI/1).</p> <p>The medieval church at Aber, when described in 1776 prior to the construction of the western tower in 1811, consisted of a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end and a south porch (GAS/X/PE/1/56). Some of the windows were noted as being of the late 15th or early 16th century but it is unknown whether these were inserted or contemporary with the building of the church. Lewis described this building as "an ancient and spacious structure with a good square tower" and consisting of "a nave and chancel of equal length, the latter lighted with a series of low windows, differing in style and probably inserted at various times." (Lewis S 1833, ABE). The church with its additional tower of 1811 (Hughes and North 1924, 2) was demolished in 1878 when a new church was erected to the south in an extension of the churchyard. At present the location of the medieval church can only be traced as a raised area within the heavily overgrown original churchyard, although its location can be fixed from an outline ground plan of the medieval church made in 1878 to accompany the consecration documents for the new church (NLW B/C/1).</p>
<b>References</b>	Waddington, K. , 2010 , Early Celtic Societies in North Wales

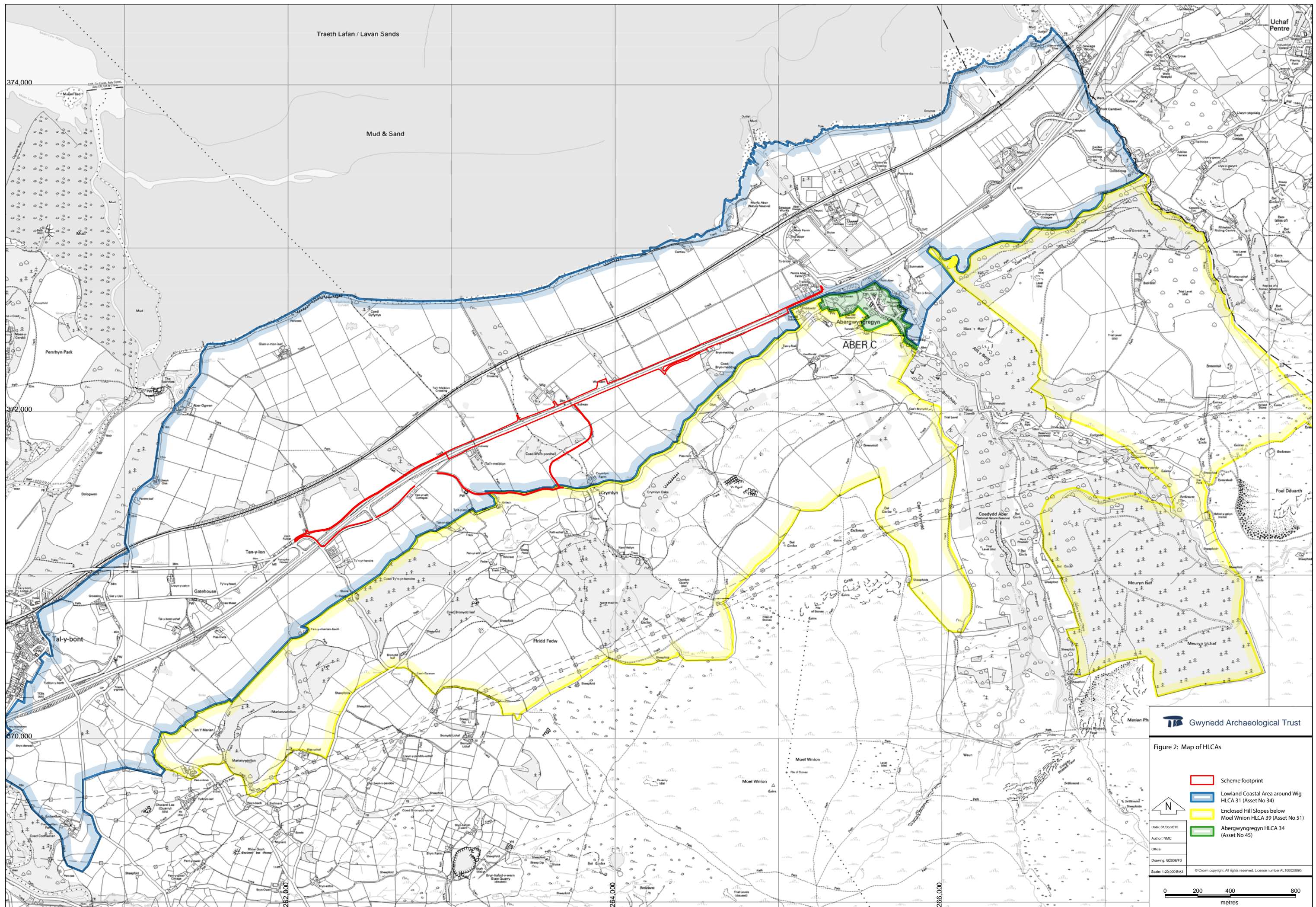
	<p>Waddington, K. , 2013 , The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period</p> <p>Evans, P. , 2003 , Abergwyngregyn-Llanfairfechan Pipeline , &lt;3&gt;</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , 19? , SH67SE , &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Hughes, H. &amp; North, H. , 1927 , The Old Churches of Snowdonia , &lt;2&gt;</p>
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<b>Asset Number</b>	51
<b>Old Asset Number</b>	0
<b>Asset Name</b>	Enclosed Hill Slopes Below Moel Wnion
<b>NGR</b>	SH 65600 72000
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HER Reference</b>	15832
<b>NMR Reference</b>	
<b>CADW Reference</b>	
<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>HER: Enclosed Hill Slopes Below Moel Wnion</p> <p>Historic background: This area comprises the north-facing coastal steep slopes between low-lying improved coastal flats (HLCA 31) and unenclosed mountain/uplands (HLCA 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.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics: Relict archaeology (prehistoric and medieval settlement and fields), woods. An important area containing remains of earlier land divisions and settlement which has immense potential for reconstructing past landscapes.</p> <p>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. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>This area contains smaller fields in undulating countryside at the southern edge of the coastal plain before it meets the uplands to the south. The roads and fields show evidence of estate management, primarily by the Baron Hill and Penrhyn estates, and smaller irregularly shaped fields with distinctive estate fences, and the survival of wooden gates. There is also evidence of estate plantations and trees, forming a distinctive estate landscape. (Evans 2008)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Evans, R. , 2008 , A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement, ASIDOHL</p> <p>Gwyn, D. &amp; Thompson, D. , 2000 , Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon , &lt;1&gt;</p>














 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust


Figure 2: Map of HLCA's

 Scheme footprint

 Lowland Coastal Area around Wig HLCA 31 (Asset No 34)

 Enclosed Hill Slopes below Moel Wnion HLCA 39 (Asset No 51)

 Abergwyngregyn HLCA 34 (Asset No 45)

 N

Date: 01/06/2015

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2008/F3

Scale: 1:20,000@A3

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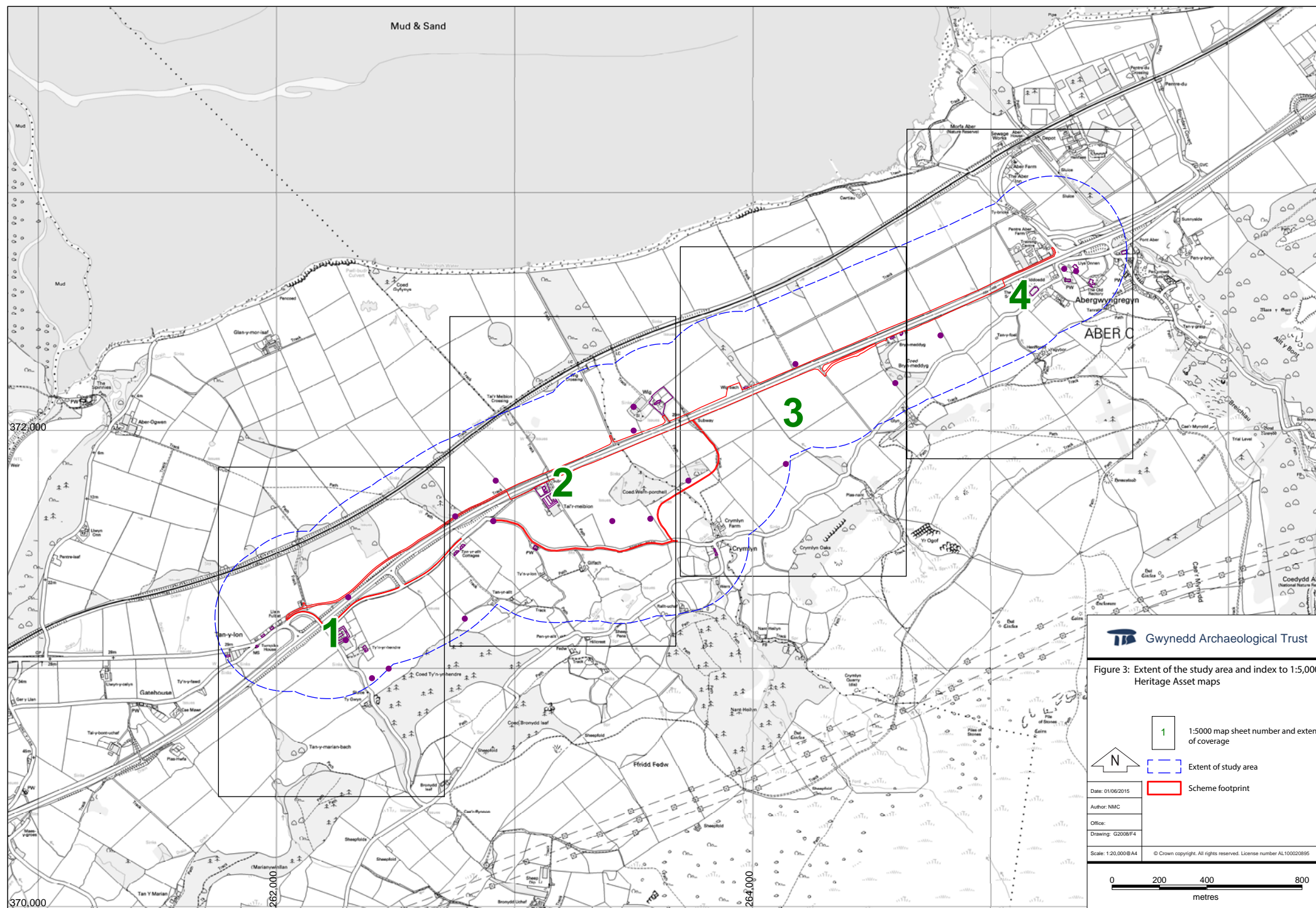
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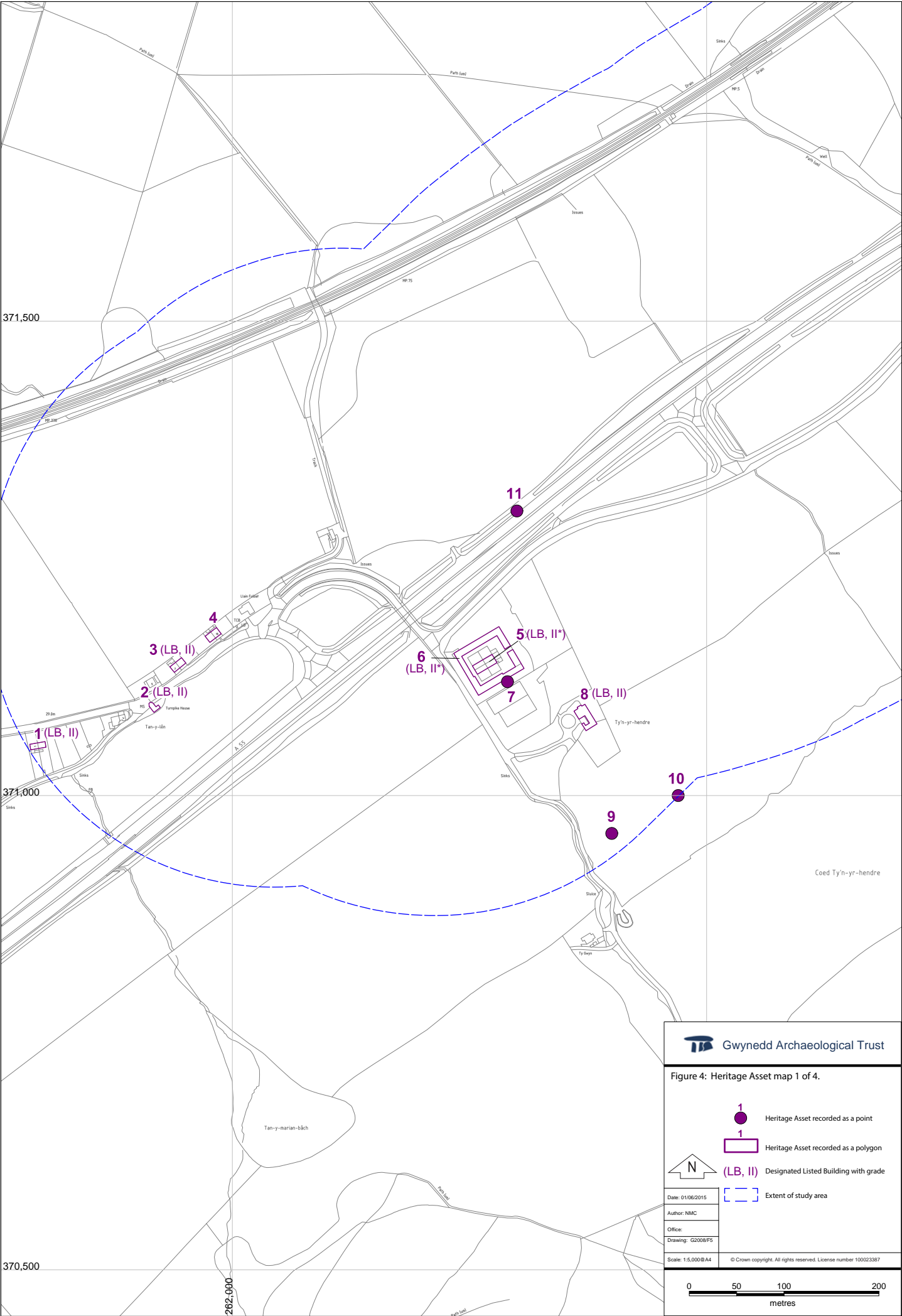
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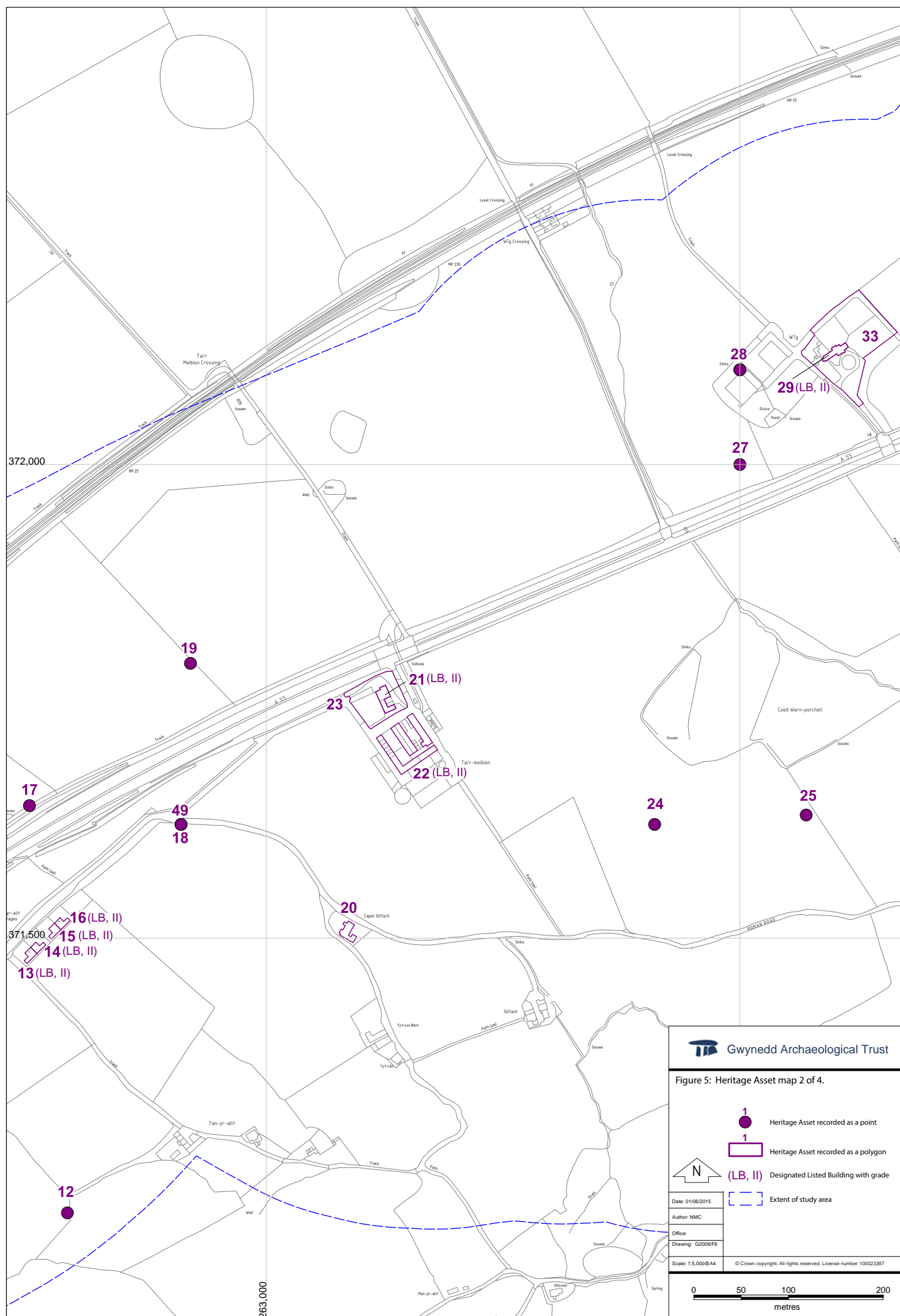
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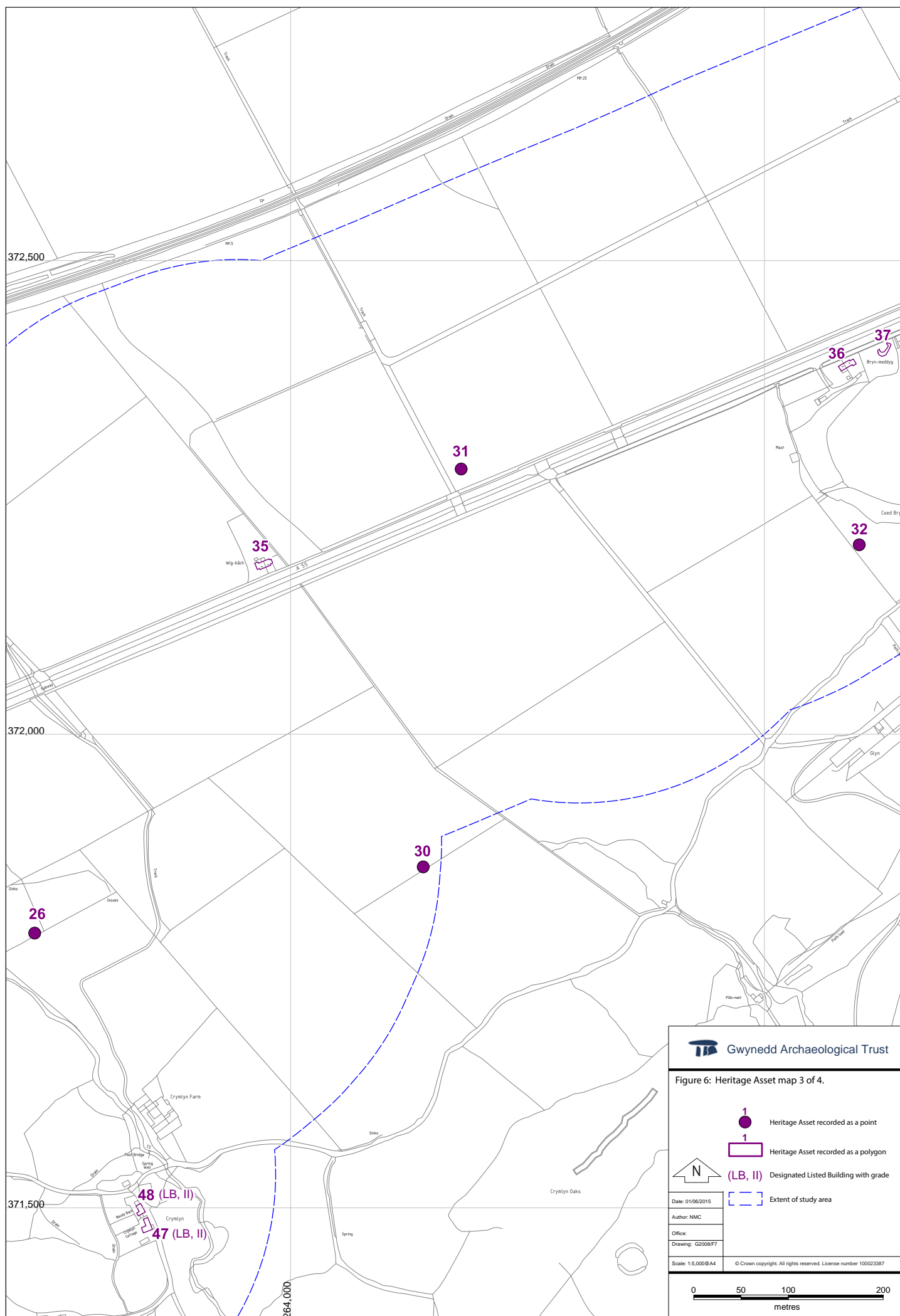
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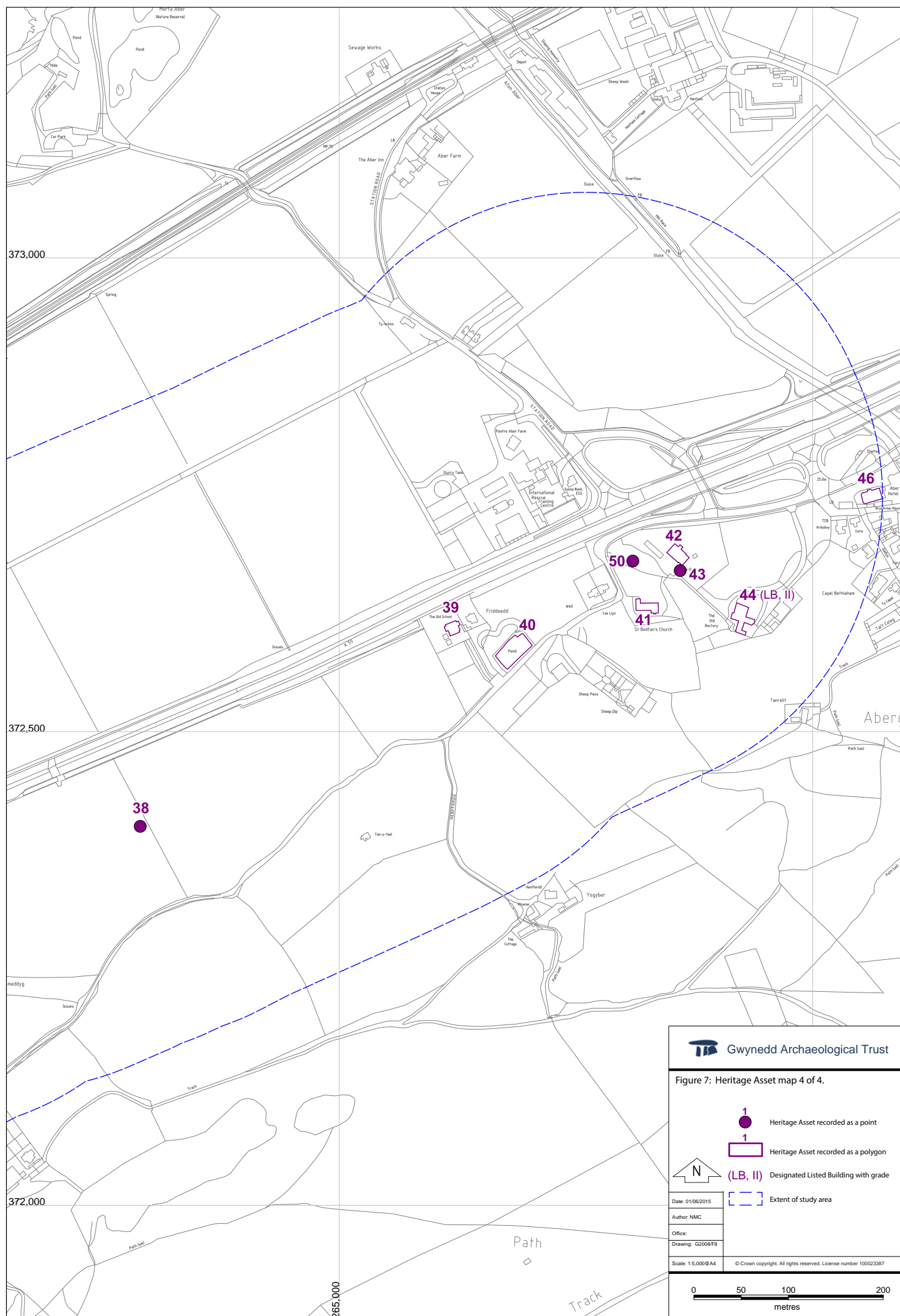




Plate 01: Photo of Asset No 01, Nos 1 & 2 Tan-y-Lon. View from the north.



Plate 02: Photo of Asset No 02, Turnpike House. View from the NNE.





Plate 03: Photo of Asset No 03, Nos 7 & 8 Tan-y-Lon. View from the ENE.



Plate 04: Photo of Asset No 04, Nos 9 & 10 Tan-y-Lon. View from the ENE.





Plate 05: Photo of Asset No 05 & 06, Shelter shed/ pigsties and farm buildings at Ty'n-yr-Hendre. View from the northeast.



Plate 06: Photo of Asset No 08, Ty'n-y-Hendre farm, Abergwyngregyn. View from the west.



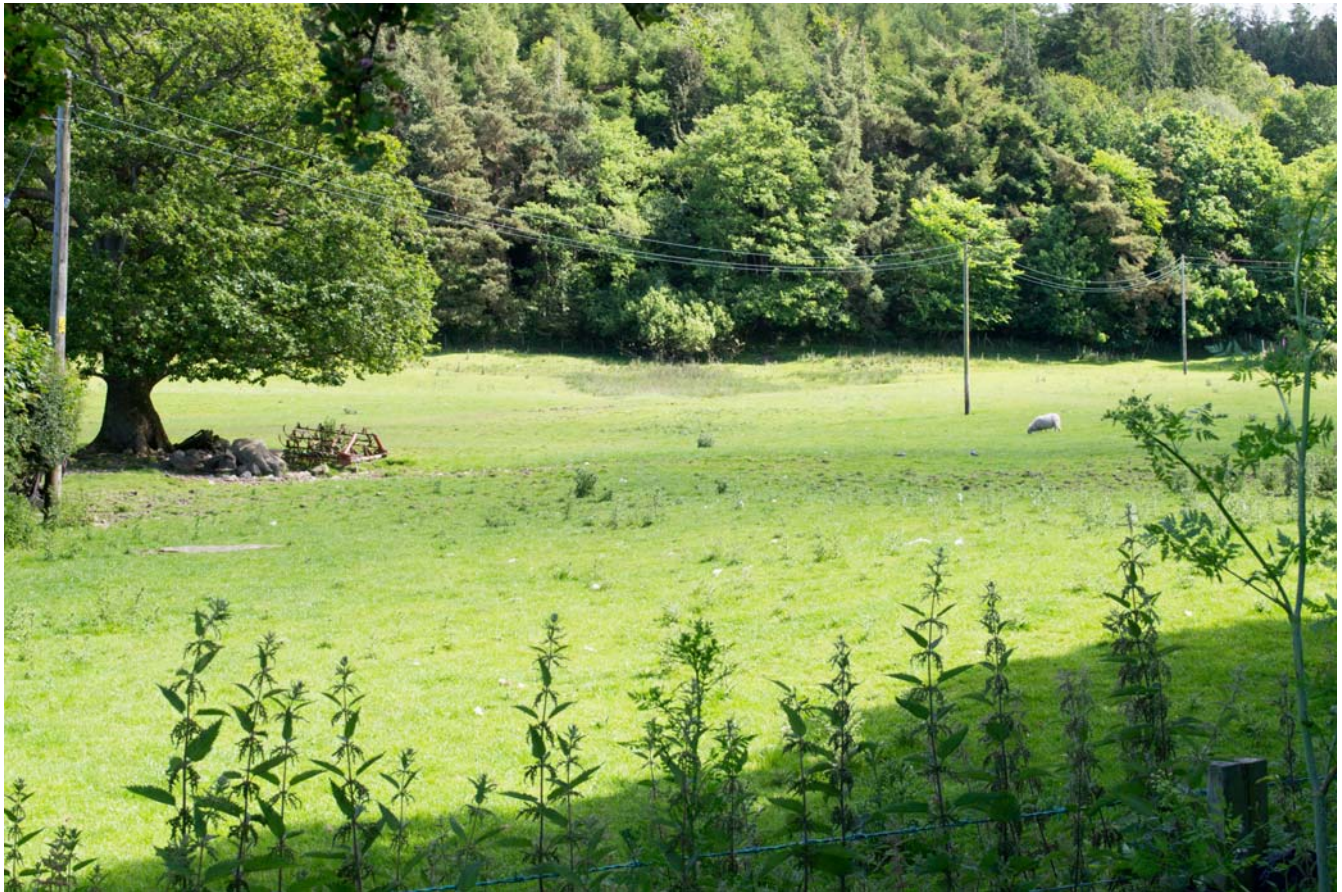


Plate 07: Photo of Asset No 09, Lynchet, Ty'n-y-Hendre. View from the northwest.



Plate 08: Photo of Asset No 10, Site of cairn, Ty'n-yr-Hendre. View from the WSW.





Plate 09: Photo of Asset No 13 & 14, Nos 1 & 2 Tan-yr-Allt cottages. View from the northwest.



Plate 10: Photo of Asset No 15 & 16, Nos 3 & 4 Tan-yr-Allt cottages. View from the northwest.





Plate 11: Photo of Asset No 17, Culverts, north of Tan-yr-Allt cottages. View from the northwest.



Plate 12: Photo of Asset No 18 & 49, Hedgerow and possible Roman road east of Tan-yr-Allt cottages. View from the southeast.





Plate 13: Photo of Asset No 19, Revetment walls, north of Tai'r Meibion. View from the ENE.



Plate 14: Photo of Asset No 20, Gilfach Baptist Chapel, Llanllechid. View from the ENE.





Plate 15: Photo of Asset No 21, Tai'r Meibion. View from the southeast.



Plate 16: Photo of Asset No 22, Farm buildings at Tai'r Meibion. View from the northeast.





Plate 17: Photo of Asset No 23, Tai'r Meibion garden, Abergwyngregyn. View from the NNE.



Plate 18: Photo of Asset No 24, Enclosed fields, south and east of Tai'r Meibion. View from the ESE.





Plate 19: Photo of Asset No 25, Field boundaries, east of Tai'r Meibion. View from the WSW.

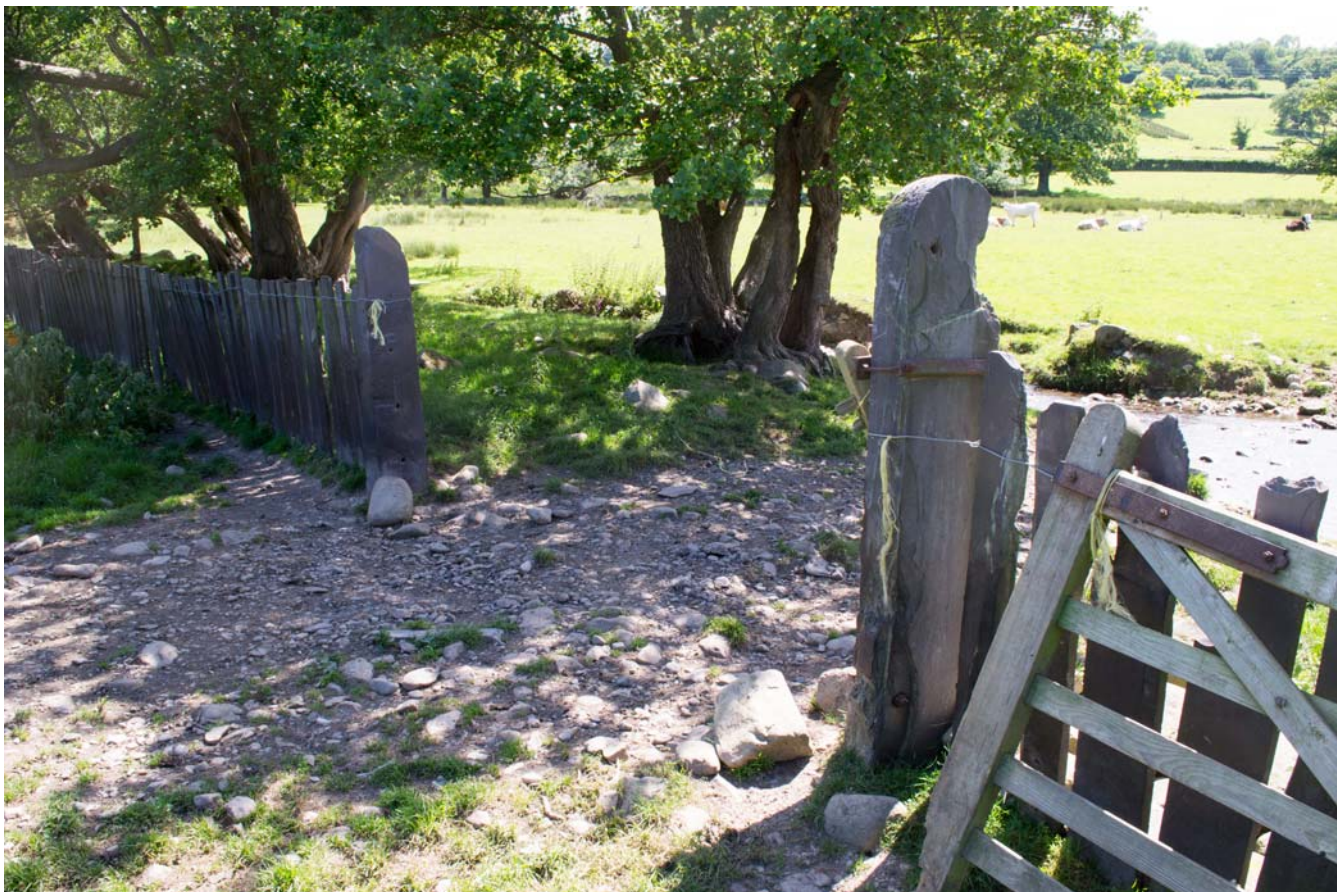


Plate 20: Photo of Asset No 26, Slate gate piers, south of Wig. View from the NNE.





Plate 21: Photo of Asset No 27, y-Wig medieval township. View from the east.



Plate 22: Photo of Asset No 29 & 33, Wig farm and garden, Abergwyngregyn. View from the SSW.





Plate 23: Photo of Asset No 31, Field boundaries, east of Wig. View from the ENE.



Plate 24: Photo of Asset No 32, Location of tumulus, Bryn Meddyg, Aber. View from the SSW.





Plate 25: Photo of Asset No 35, Site of Wig Bach (demolished), Abergwyngregyn. View from the SSE.



Plate 26: Photo of Asset No 36, Cottages, Bryn Meddyg, Abergwyngregyn. View from the west.





Plate 27: Photo of Asset No 37, Quarry, Bryn Meddyg. View from the NNE.



Plate 28: Photo of Asset No 38, Coed Bryn Meddyg relict field system. View from the ENE.





Plate 29: Photo of Asset No 39, The Old School, Aber. View from the SSE.



Plate 30: Photo of Asset No 40, Mill pond, southwest of St Bodfan's Church. View from the WNW.





Plate 31: Photo of Asset No 41, Abergwyngregyn Parish Church. View from the WNW.



Plate 32: Photo of Asset No 42, Tan-y-Fynwent, Abergwyngregyn. View from the northeast.





Plate 33: Photo of Asset No 44, The Old Rectory, Abergwyngregyn. View from the NNE.



Plate 34: Photo of Asset No 46, Aber Falls Hotel, Abergwyngregyn. View from the NNW.





Plate 35: Photo of Asset No 47, Crymlyn Cottage. View from the NNE.



Plate 36: Photo of Asset No 48, Cottage adjoining Crymlyn Cottage. View from the NNE.





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