1670

YSTÂD DDIWYDIANOL PEBLIG, CAERNAFON

ASESIAD ARCHAEOLEGOL & ASESIAD ADEILAD HANESYDDOL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT & HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

YSTÂD DDIWYDIANOL PEBLIG, CAERNAFON

ASESIAD ARCHAEOLEGOL & ASESIAD ADEILAD HANESYDDOL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT & HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Yn 2022, comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan FI Real Estate Management i gynnal asesiad archeolegol o waith adeiladu desg a hanesyddol cyn gwaith datblygu arfaethedig yn Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, Caernarfon. Cyn sefydlu'r ystâd ddiwydiannol yn y 1960au, roedd y safle yn lleoliad ar gyfer melin wlân Peblig a Gwaith Brics Peblig, y ddwy o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, yn ogystal â'r Ail Ryfel Byd Ffatri Hedfan Hunting a ddaeth yn fuan wedyn yn ffatri ddodrefn Everflex. Tra disodlwyd y Gwaith Brics Peblig gan unedau diwydiannol, cafodd melin wlân Peblig a ffatri ddodrefn Everflex eu hamsugno i'r ystâd ddiwydiannol. Nid yw'r ddau fusnes yn bodoli bellach, ond mae adeilad y felin yn dal i fod yn bresennol fel y mae unedau'r ffatri, gan gynnwys Romney Huts sydd wedi'u cadw'n dda. Symudodd Gwaith Haearn Brunswick i'r ystâd ddiwydiannol yn 2001. Oherwydd maint y datblygiad arfaethedig, gan gynnwys dymchwel yr unedau diwydiannol presennol, argymhellir bod y gwaith cofnodi adeiladau pellach yn cael ei wneud i nodweddu a chamu'r unedau unigol a Melin Peblig. Argymhellir hefyd bod briff gwylio yn cael ei gynnal yn ystod gwaith tir sylfaen i gofnodi unrhyw olion is-wyneb sy'n gysylltiedig â chyfnodau cynharach a safle hen ffin maes.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by FI Real Estate Management to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment in advance of proposed development works at Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, Caernarfon. Prior to the establishment of the industrial estate in the 1960s, the site was the location for Peblig woollen mill and Peblig Brickworks, both from the nineteenth century, as well as the Second World War Hunting Aviation Factory that shortly after became the Everflex furniture factory. Whilst the Peblig Brickworks was replaced by industrial units, Peblig woollen mill and the Everflex furniture factory were absorbed into the industrial estate, although the mill was badly damaged by two fires in 1900 and 1910. Both businesses no longer exist, but the mill building is still present as are the factory units, including well preserved Romney Huts. Brunswick Ironworks relocated to the industrial estate in 2001. Due to the extent of the proposed development, including the demolition of the existing industrial units, it is recommended that the further building recording is undertaken to characterise and phase the individual units and Peblig Mill. It is also recommended that a watching brief is maintained during foundation level groundworks to record any sub-surface remains associated with earlier phases and the site of a former field boundary.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by FI Real Estate Management to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment in advance of proposed development works at Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH49136196; Figure 01). The development works will include the development of new industrial and commercial units (B1, B2 & B8) together with new road infrastructure, service yards and common areas, parking, wildlife habitats, flood meadow and landscaping on land at and adjacent to Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, as detailed on DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100 (Figure 02). The desk-based assessment and historic building assessment are being undertaken in accordance with planning application C22/0696/14/LL. The assessment was undertaken during November/December 2022 and completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for The Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The archaeological assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER under the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER was informed of the project start date, location, grid reference and estimated timescale; the project was assigned HER Enquiry Number GATHER1746 and the Event PRN is 46502. A bilingual event summary has been prepared for submission to the HER in accordance with their guidance.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The key aims and objectives were to undertake:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology in the vicinity of the site;
- an assessment of previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials;
- a listing of the heritage-related planning constraints that may affect the site;
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site;
- establish how much structural activity of historic interest is upstanding; and
- provide recommendations, if necessary, for future intrusive survey and construction excavation activities on site (requirements that would need to be in place during these or similar activities).

This information has been delivered in the form of a desk-based study with a walkover survey and heritage asset gazetteer.

2.2 Desktop Study

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage….Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (CIfA 2020, 4).

The desk-based assessment involved a study of the following resources:

- The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the proposed development area, as detailed in Figures 01 and 02. Examination of the core HER was undertaken, including the 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5) and any secondary information held within the HER. All identified assets have been mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of assets, with their relative importance defined;
- The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER;
- Aerial photographs from Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ were examined for potential features;
- An online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) was completed;
- Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives (Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon). Archive data included historic mapping such as the 1841 Llanbeblig Parish tithe map and schedule; and
- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at http://lle.gov.wales/home for information on potential surface features using 1m digital terrain modelling for area SH46.

2.3 Historic Building Assessment

2.3.1 Introduction

The historic building assessment was undertaken to an equivalent Historic England Level 2 Record standard, which is defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016) as a "descriptive record" (*ibid.*: 26). The aim was to establish how much of historic interest is still upstanding through a photographic and descriptive record of the Romney huts, the Brunswick Ironworks and the Peblig Woollen Mill. The assessment also aimed to determine if further, more detailed recording, can be recommended.

The assessment/record was limited to accessible areas and undertaken in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters.

2.3.2 Photographic Record

The photographic record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1, 2 and 4 (Historic England, 2016: 26) comprising general views of the buildings within the local landscape, exterior and interior elevations - oblique and face-on (where practical), a record of the overall appearance of principal rooms/circulation areas within the interiors. Suitable scales and artificial lighting will be used where practical.

2.3.3 Written Record

The written record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1-3 and 6 (Historic England, 2016: 26). The Romney huts, the Brunswick Ironworks and the Peblig Woollen Mill have been described separately to each include:

- the precise location of the buildings (NGR format) and an address;
- a note of any statutory or non-statutory designations;
- the date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive; and
- a description of the various buildings' form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners will also be included if known.

2.3.4 Drawn Record

Measured drawings have been prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 1 or 2 and 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This included:

- A plan detailing phasing and general use;
- A site plan relating the buildings to other structures within the local area; and
- A plan detailing the location and orientation of all photographic record images taken (Figure 11).

It was not possible to complete annotated sketch plans showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance for individual buildings/units due to the access limitations and restrictions across the site, but a general phased plan for the industrial estate has been prepared (Figure 12), along with a general timeline for the buildings/units has been prepared (cf. paras. 3.2.5 and 3.3).

2.4 Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken on 29/11/2022 and incorporated the assessment study area, as outlined red on Figure 01. Known assets were mapped and located in advance and the aim of the field survey was to visit and record these and to identify any additional assets. The visit also included the historic building assessment photographic record, which was undertaken concurrently. Information for both were recorded on GAT pro-formas and a photographic record maintained. Photographic images were taken in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D5100; resolution: 4,928 x 3,264 [16.2 effective megapixels]) and archived in TIFF format; a total of sixty-nine images were taken (G2756_001 to G2756_069; cf. Appendix II).

2.5 Data Management Plan

Archiving was completed based on the following task list:

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving; and
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in Microsoft Excel.

This data was then used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives; information from these were then used to compile the project report. The physical archive is stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset is stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the Historic Environment Record (HER) and Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. There is no de-selected digital data. The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset has been applied:

- A digital report has been provided to the client and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) (draft report then final report);
- A digital report has been provided to the regional HER, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been prepared for submission to the RCAHMW (final report only), in accordance with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and includes:
    - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
    - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
    - Project Information form (Excel);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
    - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
    - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

2.6 Gazetteer of Assets

A gazetteer has been compiled for any existing and newly identified assets, based on information sourced from the desk-based assessment and field survey.

The gazetteer has been prepared in the following format:

Asset Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Designation	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation	

The following categories have been used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

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

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

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

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

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

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

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

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

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

The impact of the proposed works on any asset has been identified using the following impact criteria:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk based assessment

3.1.1 Location and geological summary

Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, is located off Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, centred on NGR SH49136196. It is an area that has seen development since the mill in the early 19th century, and much subsequently, particularly around the time of the Second World War, to form the industrial estate seen today.

The solid geology of the site consists of Ordovician Siltstones and Mudstones on the Nant Ffrancon subgroup of the Ogwen Group, some of which are locally conglomeratic (Howells 2007). This is overlain by Typical Brown Earths of the Wick 1 Association (Soils Survey of England and Wales 1980). The latter is likely to have been heavily disturbed by the intensive development on the site.

3.1.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

There are 4 Historic Landscape Character Areas within the 500m assessment buffer zone (cf. Figure 13):

- Asset No 11, PRN 15725, NGR SH50306388: Arfon Plateau, Landscape, Multiperiod Landscape, Historic Landscape of Wales HLA Gw9/HLCA26
- Asset No 12, PRN 15728, NGR SH50066208: Glan Gwna Holiday Village, Landscape, Multiperiod Landscape, Historic Landscape of Wales HLA Gw9/HLCA29
- Asset No 19, PRN 15727, NGR SH49026152: Caernarfon Industrial Area, Landscape, Multiperiod Landscape, Historic Landscape of Wales HLA Gw9/HLCA28
- Asset No 37, PRN 15700, NGR SH48106258: Caernarfon, Landscape, Multiperiod Landscape, Historic Landscape of Wales HLA Gw9/HLCA1

3.1.2.1 Listed Buildings Grade I

There is 1 Grade I Listed Building within the 500m assessment buffer zone (cf. Figure 13):

- Asset No 42, PRN 6942, NPRN 43801, NGR SH4874662288: St. Peblig's, Llanbeblig Parish Church, Caernarfon, Medieval; Post Medieval Church, Listed Building 3881

3.1.2.2 Listed Buildings Grade II

There are 5 Grade II Listed Buildings within the 500m assessment buffer zone (cf. Figure 13):

- Asset No 10, PRN 65503, NGR SH4949161997: Milestone, Post Medieval Milestone, Listed Building 22047
- Asset No 13, PRN 57052, NGR SH4980661891: Glan Gwna Lodge, SW of Glan Gwna Hall, Post Medieval Lodge, Listed Building 22037
- Asset No 14, PRN 65484, NGR SH4964861782: Bryn Eden and terrace walls to front, Post Medieval House, Listed Building 22041
- Asset No 40, PRN 6319, NPRN 26267, NGR SH4869862286: Church House, Llanbeblig, Modern Cottage, Listed Building 3882
- Asset No 41, PRN 63398, NPRN 26268, NGR SH4870662295: Gates, gate piers and railings at the NW entrance to the church of St Peblig, Post Medieval Gate, Listed Building 3883

3.1.2.3 Non-Statutory Designated Assets

There are 90 non-statutory designated assets within the 500m assessment buffer zone (cf. Figure 13):

- Asset No 1, PRN 29458, NGR SH4916861972: Brunswick Ironworks, Caernarfon, Modern Iron Works
- Asset No 2, PRN 34501, NPRN 418868, NGR SH4914561954: Peblig Woollen Factory, Waunfawr, Unknown Woollen Mill
- Asset No 3, NPRN 418864, NGR SH4911861881: Hunting Aviation Furniture Factory; Bernard Wardle Factory, Peblig Mill, Caernarfon, 20th Century, Modern Furniture Factory
- Asset No 4, NPRN 418847, NGR SH4910662000: Peblig Brickworks, Caernarfon, Multiperiod Brickworks
- Asset No 5, PRN 93746, NGR SH4931662040: Pont Pelbig, Caernarfon, Post Medieval Bridge
- Asset No 6, PRN 17533, NGR SH52575914: Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Tomen y Mur, Roman Road
- Asset No 7, PRN 32827, NGR SH49396181: Staff, Findspot, Caeathro, Modern Findspot
- Asset No 8, PRN 32826, NGR SH49396181: Mount, Findspot, Caeathro, Post Medieval Findspot
- Asset No 9, PRN 32825, NGR SH49396181: Tag, Findspot, Caeathro, Unknown Findspot
- Asset No 15, PRN 17824, NPRN 420983, NGR SH53335990: Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Bryn-y-gefeiliau, Roman Road
- Asset No 16, PRN 32916, NGR SH49696157: Finger Ring, Findspot, Waunfawr, Post Medieval Findspot
- Asset No 17, PRN 96015, NGR SH4947861466: Footbridge, North West of Bryn Eglwys, Unknown Footbridge
- Asset No 18, NPRN 86466, NGR SH4913461416: Rhyddalt, Garden, Caernarfon, Post Medieval Garden
- Asset No 20, PRN 57051, NGR SH4896361711: Mill Race, N of Seiont Brick Works, Post Medieval Mill Race
- Asset No 21, NPRN 423476, NGR SH4891261661: Seiont Tannery, 19th Century Tannery

- Asset No 22, PRN 90622, NGR SH4875761706: Piggery, Site of, Eryri, Post Medieval Pigsty
- Asset No 23, PRN 90623, NGR SH4871461657: Mortuary, Site of, Eryri, Post Medieval Mortuary
- Asset No 24, PRN 4351, NGR SH486617: Roman Coin, Findspot, Hendre Bach, Roman Findspot
- Asset No 25, PRN 62297, NGR SH4870361607: Ysbyty Eryri, Caernarfon, Modern Hospital
- Asset No 26, PRN 37205, NGR SH4874361526: Bridge Abutments, W Of Seiont Brick Works, POST MEDIEVAL BRIDGE
- Asset No 27, PRN 90624, NGR SH4867861552: Stores, Site of, Eryri, Post Medieval Storehouse
- Asset No 28, PRN 90625, NGR SH4866561543: Garage, Site of, Eryri, Post Medieval Garage
- Asset No 29, PRN 90626, NGR SH4864861528: Building, Site of, Eryri, Post Medieval Chapel; Laundry
- Asset No 30, PRN 17187, NPRN 404484, NGR SH48666149: Caernarfon Union Workhouse, Caernarfon, Post Medieval Workhouse
- Asset No 31, PRN 90628, NGR SH4868361483: Eastern Gatehouse & Stores, Site of, Eryri, Post Medieval Outbuilding
- Asset No 32, PRN 68746, NGR SH4870462038: Features associated with Possible Round House, Caernarfon, Prehistoric Ditch;Post Hole
- Asset No 33, PRN 68745, NGR SH4867062073: Features associated with Possible Round house, Caernarfon, Prehistoric Ditch; Post Hole
- Asset No 34, PRN 61889, NGR SH4863062080: Sub-Rectangular Pit, Possible, Ysgol Yr Hendre, UNKNOWN PIT
- Asset No 35, PRN 61888, NGR SH4863062080: Linear Feature, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Unknown Linear Feature
- Asset No 36, PRN 61887, NGR SH4863062080: Linear Ditches, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Unknown Ditch
- Asset No 38, PRN 3092, NGR SH48786215: Roman Burial Ground, Site of, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, Roman Cemetery
- Asset No 39, PRN 6846, NGR SH487622: Llanbeblig Medieval Township, Caernarfon, Medieval Township

- Asset No 43, PRN 3098, NGR SH48746238: Mithraeum, Roman Temple, Site of, Caernarfon, Roman Temple
- Asset No 44, PRN 34072, NGR SH48936219: Glass Houses, Former Site of, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Glasshouse
- Asset No 45, PRN 31082, NGR SH4895362213: Field Boundary, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Field Boundary
- Asset No 46, PRN 34073, NGR SH48956222: Small structure with related features, Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Farm Building
- Asset No 47, PRN 31081, NGR SH4893662229: Field Boundary, Llanbeblig, Unknown Field Boundary
- Asset No 48, PRN 29305, NGR SH48926225: Wall, NW of Tyddyn Pandy, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Wall
- Asset No 49, PRN 31083, NGR SH4892762256: Structure, Remains of, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Structure
- Asset No 50, PRN 29304, NGR SH48916226: Structure, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Farm Building
- Asset No 51, PRN 34074, NGR SH48926227: Farmyard, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Farmyard
- Asset No 52, PRN 29303, NGR SH48936230: Scarp and Hollows, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Earthwork
- Asset No 53, PRN 29301, NGR SH48956231: Square-Ditched Enclosure, Possible, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Square Barrow
- Asset No 54, PRN 3620, NGR SH49026230: Standing Stone Nr Tyddyn Pandy Cottage, Caernarfon, Prehistoric Standing Stone
- Asset No 55, PRN 29302, NGR SH48946234: Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Feature
- Asset No 56, PRN 29308, NGR SH48956234: Early Ditch, Possible, Llanbeblig, Unknown Feature
- Asset No 57, PRN 29306, NGR SH4896062341: Field Boundary, Tyddyn Pandy, Llanbeblig, Modern Field Boundary
- Asset No 58, PRN 34049, NGR SH48946237: Pit oven [166], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 59, PRN 34052, NGR SH48956236: Pit oven [237], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit

- Asset No 60, PRN 34043, NGR SH48956238: Cemetery, with mortuary enclosures, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Cemetery
- Asset No 61, PRN 34054, NGR SH48966238: Pit oven [249], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 62, PRN 29300, NGR SH48966238: Features, Possible Graves, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Feature
- Asset No 63, PRN 34067, NGR SH48976237: Prehistoric pit [318], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Neolithic Pit
- Asset No 64, NPRN 423349, NGR SH4898362364: Ysgol Yr Hendre, Caernarfon, 21st Century School
- Asset No 65, PRN 34055, NGR SH48996236: Pit ovens [278] and [260], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 66, PRN 34059, NGR SH49006235: Pit oven [382], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 67, PRN 34056, NGR SH49016235: Pit oven [283], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 68, PRN 34068, NGR SH48966239: Pit [190], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Medieval Pit
- Asset No 69, PRN 34053, NGR SH48966239: Fire site or hearth [247], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Unknown Pit
- Asset No 70, PRN 34044, NGR SH48966239: Mortuary enclosure, Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Cemetery
- Asset No 71, PRN 24774, NPRN 404650, NGR SH4897062380: Square Barrow, NW of Tyddyn Pandy, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Square Barrow
- Asset No 72, PRN 34050, NGR SH48986238: Pit oven [184], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 73, PRN 34058, NGR SH48976239: Pit oven [299], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 74, PRN 34057, NGR SH48976239: Pit oven [294], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 75, PRN 34071, NGR SH48976240: Corn drier [137], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
- Asset No 76, PRN 34051, NGR SH48976240: Pit oven [218], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit

- Asset No 77, PRN 34045, NGR SH48976241: Mortuary enclosure, Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Cemetery
- Asset No 78, PRN 34069, NGR SH48966241: Pit [386], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Unknown Pit
- Asset No 79, PRN 34048, NGR SH48996239: Pit oven [105], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 80, PRN 34064, NGR SH49026238: Pit [511], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Unknown Pit
- Asset No 81, PRN 34063, NGR SH49026238: Pit oven [508], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 82, PRN 34060, NGR SH490624: Pit oven [473], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 83, PRN 34062, NGR SH49026240: Pit oven [500], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 84, PRN 34061, NGR SH49016242: Pit oven [491], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 85, PRN 29307, NGR SH4898462450: Field Boundary, NW of Tyddyn Pandy, Post Medieval Field Boundary
- Asset No 86, PRN 34046, NGR SH49026244: Mortuary enclosure, Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Cemetery
- Asset No 87, PRN 34070, NGR SH49036245: Gully [5007], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Medieval Ditch
- Asset No 88, PRN 34047, NGR SH49036246: Mortuary enclosure, Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Early Medieval Cemetery
- Asset No 89, PRN 34065, NGR SH49046248: Pit oven [3004], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 90, PRN 34066, NGR SH49046249: Pit oven [5009], Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Roman Cooking Pit
- Asset No 91, PRN 67637, NGR SH4902262497: Sub-Rectangular Feature, Ysgol yr Hendre, Unknown Feature
- Asset No 92, PRN 67635, NGR sh4902962502: Unfinished Roman Oven, Possible, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Roman Oven
- Asset No 93, PRN 67636, NGR sh4903462506: Pit and Burning, Ysgol yr Hendre, Roman Pit

- Asset No 94, PRN 31080, NGR SH49086244: Archaeological Features, Llanbeblig, Unknown Archaeological Feature
- Asset No 95, PRN 31077, NGR SH4909862476: Field Boundary, Former Site of, Llanbeblig, Post Medieval Field Boundary
- Asset No 96, PRN 31084, NGR SH49196240: Ditch, Llanbeblig, Unknown Ditch
- Asset No 96, PRN 31079, NGR SH4910462404: Circular Feature, Llanbeblig, Unknown Archaeological Feature
- Asset No 97, PRN 31078, NGR SH4912862440: Archaeological Feature, Llanbeblig, Unknown Archaeological Feature
- Asset No 99, PRN 17856, NGR SH49296274: Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium, Roman Road;
- Asset No 100, PRN 3101, NGR SH49116259: Urn Burial, Maes y Barcer, Caernarfon, Bronze Age Burial

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 Introduction

3.2.1.1 Roman Caernarfon

The Romans chose the summit of the ridge between the Cadnant and the Seiont to build their fort of Segontium at the pivotal point between the northern and western coast roads. Established about 77AD, it continued in occupation certainly until 383 when Magnus Maximus withdrew much of the army, and probably until 393, when troops were removed to control the revolt of Eugenius in Gaul. Two hundred metres west of the auxiliary fort lies a second Roman fortification, usually called Hen Waliau. This was a rectangular enclosure 70m by 50m lying at the top of a steep scarp above the Seiont. The west side is now gone, having been heavily robbed out, though the line of this wall has been found by excavation. The function and date of this fort is still uncertain, though the evidence suggests a late 4th century structure, possibly used as a storage compound. Access down the slope top the Seiont would therefore have been important, and this was probably at the north-west corner of the fort where there is a break in the steep slope.

3.2.1.2 Medieval and later Caernarfon

Following the withdrawal of Roman troops, the initial focus of settlement at Caernarfon appears to have shifted inland of the fort, around the parish church of Llanbeblig, though the location of the church may have been determined by the existence of a Roman cemetery that lay alongside the road outside the fort gate, and not associated with any settlement. When the Normans attempted to gain a foothold in the area in 1090 they chose a site below the fort and alongside the Strait on which to build their motte and bailey castle. A Welsh settlement may well have formerly existed here, and influenced the siting of the motte. A settlement in this area was destroyed after the Edwardian conquest of 1282-3 to make way for the construction of the new castle. It was built around the existing motte, and the new town occupied a level plateau to the north on land that was virtually an island, formed by the river Seiont, the Menai Strait and the river Cadnant. The town laid out on a grid pattern and was enclosed by walls. The chief street of the town was the High Street that crossed the town from east to west, between the two principal exits from within the walls. Porth y Aur was the seaward exit to the west, and Porth Mawr, or the East Gate, built in stone in 1301-2, led out to the short Eastgate Street, giving it its name (RCAHMW 1960, 150). At the eastern end of Eastgate Street, beyond the *Oatmeal Market* of Speed's map of 1610, which was later known as Turf Square, and running north-south, lies Bridge Street. The name Bridge Street derives

its name from a bridge that used to span the river Cadnant here, and remained in use until the 19th century, and now possibly lying under the present street (*ibid.*).

3.2.2 Prehistoric to Medieval

There is no known prehistoric to medieval archaeology within the study area, and in the areas of intensive later development there is little prospect of encountering archaeology of these time periods in an undisturbed context. However the open area to the east has a higher potential for the survival of medieval and earlier archaeology (Plates 19, 64-68). A variety of archaeology from all periods has been identified in the wider area around Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig.

A Neolithic pit (Asset 63 PRN 34067, NGR SH48976237) has been identified at Ysgol y Hendre, although this is an isolated feature, its context is not well understood. A Bronze Age urn burial was identified at Maes y Barcer (Asset 100 PRN 3101, NGR SH49116259).

Probable late prehistoric archaeology has been encountered in the vicinity of the site. These include Asset 32 which are features associated with a possible round house (PRN 68746, NGR SH4870462038) and Asset 33 (PRN 68745, NGR SH4867062073), which consists of a possible prehistoric ditch and post hole.

The fact the settlement and burials associated with Roman Segontium are located nearby means that evidence for Roman activity in the area is highly likely. Important Roman evidence associated with the fort and vicus of Segontium have been uncovered close to the study area include a Roman burial ground (Asset No 38, PRN 3092, NGR SH48786215) and the Site of a Mithraeum [Roman Temple] (Asset No 43, PRN 3098, NGR SH48746238) (Boon 1960, 136-172). Roman cooking pits, possible associated with a camp for those constructing Segontium fort, were also identified at the Ysgol y Hendre site (Assets 61, 65, 67, 72, 74, 798, 81-84,89-90).

Chance finds of Roman material have also been made in the vicinity, the closest being asset 24 (PRN 4351, NGR SH486617). The Roman road between Segontium and Canovium also passes within 1km of the site (Asset No 99, PRN 17856, NGR SH49296274).

Early medieval sites of significance have also been encountered (Asset 55 PRN 29302, NGR SH48946234), most importantly the cemetery with mortuary enclosures identified at the Ysgol y Hendre site (Asset No 60, PRN 34043, NGR SH48956238). This indicates the importance of the area to an understanding of the transition from the late Roman to the medieval world. The church of St. Peblig, Llanbeblig may have its origins in post-Roman times (Asset No 42, PRN 6942, NPRN 43801, NGR SH4874662288, Listed Building 3881 Grade I),

The study area is close to asset No 39 (PRN 6846, NGR SH487622: Llanbeblig Medieval Township), although this reference is to documentary rather than archaeological sources.

The proximity of medieval Caernarfon, however, means that medieval archaeology might be encountered.

Activity seems to have taken place in the study area from early prehistoric times onwards, with the most significant evidence coming from the Roman through to medieval periods.

3.2.3 Post-Medieval and Modern

The pre-industrial history of the Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig area consists of agricultural activity and milling, generally under the control of the local landed proprietors. These include Thomas Assheton-Smith of Vaynol, the most significant landowner. It is possible that further evidence of this activity from the 18th century can be found in the Vaynol estate papers at Gwynedd Archives (X/Vaynol), although these were inaccessible at the time of writing (December 2022). However, evidence of this pre-industrial activity has probably been almost completely lost within much of the study area due to the later industrial activity, with the exception of the open area to the east.

Both Peblig Mill and the Peblig Brickworks were established in the early to mid-nineteenth century, with the mill being earlier. The 1841 Llanbeblig Parish Tithe Map shows the assessment area as one characterised by irregular field systems either Site of the Afon Seiont, and several farmsteads, including Llanbeblig and Gallt y Sil. Peblig Mill is clearly visible alongside the river, as is the mill race and tailrace (Figure 03). Peblig Brickworks is not located on the tithe map, suggesting that it post-dates 1841. This activity represents the first major phase of the industrialisation of the area. A tannery that was also thought to be part of this 19th century industrial complex, although located further along the river to the south west, and was demolished in 1963-5 (Welsh Government 2015). These sites form part of asset 19 (PRN 15727, NGR SH49026152: Caernarfon Industrial Area, Landscape, Historic Landscape of Wales HLA Gw9/HLCA28). It is clear that the possibilities the river Seiont offered both as a power-source and as a cleansing agent has led to the establishment of a variety of industrial sites in succession to each other, and that these include corn-milling, slate-sawing, a tannery and brick manufacture.

The development of the industrial estate, with the two key phases being during and immediately post-Second World War development of the site (Plates 29-40), and then the late 1960s/early 1970s development, represent a second main phase of industrial development and expansion (Plates 1-2, 23). The latter of these in particular reflects the establishment of the industrial estate in its current form, and this can be clearly seen on the available aerial photographic imagery. One of the most significant elements of this was the Hunting Aviation Factory. This was originally located in Croydon but was relocated at the start of the Second World War, first to Llanberis and then shortly afterwards to Peblig. The factory built aluminium-skinned aircraft during the war and then aluminium office furniture shortly after.

The evolution of the local agrarian landscape into an industrial and settlement landscape, includes the construction and expansion of the housing estates between Llanberis Road and Llanbeblig Road from the 1940s, the continued expansion of Seiont Brickworks northwards throughout this period to reach an area immediately south of Peblig Industrial Estate, the arrival of holiday camping sites by 1970 and the establishment of Cibyn Industrial Estate around the same time. Cibyn continued to expand southwards from the mid-1980s, and finally the construction of the Caernarfon to Bontnewydd bypass in 2021 completed the industrial and post-industrial landscape that we see today.

3.2.4 Cartographic Evidence & History of Land Ownership

Both Peblig Mill and Peblig Brickworks were established in the nineteenth century. The 1841 Llanbeblig Parish Tithe Map (Figure 03) shows the assessment area as one characterised by irregular field systems either Site of the Afon Seiont, and several farmsteads, including Llanbeblig and Gallt y Sil. Peblig Mill is clearly visible alongside the river, as is the mill race and tailrace; Peblig Brickworks is not located. What is now Llanbeblig Road is shown crossing the river to the immediate north of the mill. The proposed development site incorporates plot 1530 and part of 1537 west of the river and plots 1061 to 1066 and part of plot 1067 east of the river. Plot 1530 is called Caer ty, part of Gallt y Sil farm and listed as a meadow, whilst plot 1537 is called Cae nesa'r lon, part of Tyddyn Pany farm and listed as pasture. Both have Thomas Assheton Smith (1776-1858) of the Vaynol Estate listed as the landowner. Plots 1061 to 1066 are all listed as part of Peblic (sic) mill, listed as pasture, occupied by John Huxley and under the ownership of Mary Hunt and Williams Frances. Plot 1067 is listed as part of Rhyddallt Fawr farm, described as pasture, occupied by Robert Owen and owned by Henry Rumsey Williams (1774-1841). Williams was legal representative to the Assheton Smiths of Vaynol, the Newboroughs of Glynllifon and the Pennants of Penrhyn, as well as many gentry families in both Anglesey and Caernarfonshire, and also leading members of the burgeoning middle class in Caernarfon. By his death in 1841, Williams owned properties in Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire and Caernarfonshire. After his death, there followed a series of legal disputes concerning his estate, of which his son, Edward Rumsey Williams, was executor (Source: National Library of Wales).

The first to third edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5; published 1890, 1900 and 1918 respectively; cf. Figures 04 and 05), show some key changes to the local area, including the addition of the Carnarvon to Llanberis railway, the Peblig Brickworks and the straightening of Llanbeblig Road, so it no longer veers towards Peblig Mill, but runs further north across the river and railway (via Pont Peblig). Peblig Mill is called Peblig Flour Mill on the first edition, Woollen factory on the second edition and Woollen mill on the third. A weir on the Afon Seiont can be seen diverting water to a 200m long mill race (PRN 57051), and below the mill a tailrace of equal length can be seen returning it to the river. The layout of the brickworks and mill do not substantially change between the editions, although by the third edition the clay pit for the brickworks is noticeably larger and an outbuilding for the mill can be seen southwest of the main mill building. Railway sidings are visible running from the brickworks, past the mill and to the main railway line, suggesting both industries were using the railway as part of their business operations. The area incorporating the railway bifurcates a large open field that was

formerly what were formerly plots 1064 and 1063 on the tithe map, which were separated by a southeast to northwest boundary line that has also disappeared.

3.2.5 Peblig Mills

From at least the early 19th century Peblig Mill was a water-powered flour mill owned by a succession of different corn merchants including Mary Hunt and Frances Williams who are shown as owners on the tithe apportionment of 1841, with the Huxley family as millers (NPRN 418868 RCAHMW). In 1861 the mill, along with the miller's house and lands called Gwergloddia-y-felin, located between the mill and the river Seiont was sold to Roger Evans of Menai Bridge for £1373 (Gwynedd Archives XM1041/98). Further papers concerning the 19th century activities at the mill are archived at Gwynedd Archives under reference XD2/22247, but these were inaccessible due to the archives closure at the time of writing (December 2022).

On 9th March 1872 it was reported that *'an occurrence of the most extraordinary character took place at Peblig Mills (Messrs Roger Evans and Sons), near Caernarfon, on Monday morning last, by which a miller was stripped of nearly all his clothing without being but comparatively slightly injure*d' (*North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality*; Welsh newspapers online https://newspapers.library.wales/view/4513327/4513333/54/Peblig). The article then goes on to describe in detail the milling machinery in which his clothing was caught and why he survived, describing his 'comparatively slight injuries' as an arm broken in two places and various dislocations! The aforesaid machinery is likely to have been removed in the 1896 refurbishment, noted below.

From the late 19th century, the mill became a woollen factory. The mill was sold on Saturday June 8th 1895 'fully equipped with machinery, together with the adjoining land of about 12a, 3r 26p in extent, which is now held in lease by the representatives of the late Mr William Pritchard for an unexpired term ending 1st July at a total rental of £215. The mill, which is well and substantially built, is capable of being worked by water or steam power….The business at present carried on is a grist trade, but the premises are capable of being converted into paper, woollen, or any similar undertaking (*Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald*; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3603039/3603047/103/Peblig).

It was stated on the 23rd October 1896 that *Pierce & Company Limited* would fit out Peblig Mill with '*the latest improved machinery, and from Welsh fleeces will be manufactured Welsh Flannels, Tweeds, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Yarn, Hosiery etc all of the best quality*'

(Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3603039/3603047/98/Peblig).

The 1st edition of the historic 25-inch O. S. maps, published in 1889, names the mill as a flour mill. The 2nd and 3rd editions, published in 1900 and 1914, name it as a woollen factory and mill respectively. A weir on the Afon Seiont diverted water to a 200 metre-long mill race, and below the mill a tailrace of equal length returned it to the river.

The *Evening Express* of the 8th June 1900 reported that the Peblig woollen factory had been totally destroyed by fire, and noted that the Peblig mill was the '*largest concern in the district*' and that the buildings had '*lately been enlarged and fitted with the most modern machinery, were fully stocked, and the damage is very heavy*'. This also notes that the mills were the property of Messrs. Lake and Company (Welsh Newspapers online https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3469751/3469754/62/Peblig).

In 1901 it was proposed to supply gas to the mills, but at a cost of £245 this was considered too expensive, and it was not proceeded with (*North Wales Express* 10th May 1901; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3568423/3568429/56/Peblig%20Mill). On 9th April 1910 it was reported that '*a disasterous [sic] fire broke out at the Peblig Mills, Caernarfon, on Friday Evening. The mills are the property of Councillor John Pritchard, and are situated on Caernarfon New Quay. The efforts of the fire brigade were directed to preventing the spread of the conflagration to the surrounding buildings, and at the time of writing it was by no means certain that they would succeed. The mills themselves were thoroughly gutted. The damage so far is estimated at £10,000.'* (*Weekly Mail*, Saturday April 9th 1910; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3380158/3380162/78/Peblig). This is likely to have had a major impact upon the structure and works at Peblig Mill, resulting in almost all of the surviving internal features within the mill of being post 1910 in date, the most recent fitting out only having been present since the 1900 fire, for only ten years.

It is thought that the mill served the woollen trade into the 1950s before finally closing. The building continued in use throughout the development and expansion of the industrial estate in the 1960s and early 1970s, as evidenced by the aerial photography and the structural remains visible on site, the latter in particular showing how the building was modernised extensively, whilst still earlier structural elements. During the field visit, interior access was not feasible due to the dilapidated state, so further recording and interpretation was not possible or practical. Little or nothing internal prior to the fire of 1910 is thought to survive however, due to the very destructive nature of that event.

An online urban explorer (urbex) website includes a record of the inside of the former mill site from 2019 (https://www.28dayslater.co.uk/threads/peblig-mill-caernarfon-wales-2019.122670/). The site includes interior and exterior images of the mill buildings, including the 19th century buildings as well as the 20th century additions. The mill race and aqueduct went under the east facing elevation of the building and the urbex images include the culvert and tunnel associated within these, with a series of pipes running between a stone wall and a brick wall into a brick arched tunnel. The orientation of the image isn't specified but it is likely viewed from the north; the service pipes appear to be a later addition as they are supported at the tunnel entrance by a low brick wall that blocks the tunnel. The site also includes images of the basement level that include service pipes and electrical conduits that run along a rolled steel joist supported ceiling; the walls vary in fabric from brick to stone, but distinct phasing is not clear from the images. There are images of electrical installations, including fuse boxes and transformers branded *English Electric*, which was in operation between 1918 and 2020. The fuse boxes are listed "Cutting Room", "Pump 183", "Eng[ineering] Dept Baling Press" and "Office Block", so were likely linked to the woollen mill operations and of mid-twentieth century origin. The ground floor of the mill is shown in a dilapidated state, with fallen joists and other buildings material but it appears to include later twentieth century light fittings, wall partitions and doors, as well as nineteenth century window fittings and brick-built rooms. A long corridor with glass fronted partitions are also visible that may reflect working areas, whilst an image of a toilet block appears to show mid to later twentieth century fittings. A striking image shows a large room littered with the remains of a collapsed ceiling, which in turn appears to have fallen through the ground floor in to the basement; the image reference states that it is from the "left wing" and shows clearly the extent of internal decay. The first floor images show empty office space with furniture still present in various stages of decay; the most telling examples include a rolodex-style card filing device and two defunct accounting machines, the latter suggested to be from the mid-1950s and manufactured by the *National Cash Register Co.* based in Dayton, Ohio, USA, with a promotional image for the company reproduced on the urbex website showing a similar looking machine. The website describes the interior stairs leading to the first floor as "non-existent" and therefore missing or decayed. There are also images described as being from the "Top Floor", which is presumably the second floor. The roof is fabricated from rolled steel joists, with timber supports also present; strip light fittings and remnants of pre-fabricated room partitions are also present. Parts of this floor are overgrown with flora.

Collectively, the images show the derelict and unsafe condition of the mill building; they also suggest that whilst elements of the earlier building fabric are visible, the majority of interior is

characterised by 20th century fixtures and fittings. It certainly makes clear that there would be no safe entry for further recording.

3.2.6 Peblig Brickworks

Peblig Brickworks, established in the 19th century, was situated on the Afon Seiont close to clay pits which served two major brickworks (the other being Seiont Works). The brickworks had a Hoffman Kiln with central tall stack - both recorded as extant in 1947. They are partly shown on aerial photograph 1948 4818 RAF CPEUK2525 4148 (Figure 07), although dereliction has set in, and the brickworks complex was shortly to be demolished.

The brickworks is recorded as being owned by John Jones in 1874, Thomas Hughes & Co in 1880, run by Roger Evans (*Slater's Directory* 1880, 41) Oldfield & Co in 1889 to 1903 (*ibid,* 1895) and the 'Arvon Brick & Tile Co Ltd' of the 'Peblic brickworks' until 1915 when they were dissolved (*Wales (North and South) Trades Directory*). Robert Oldfield of Oldfield & Co, based in Rhyl, went bankrupt in 1889, resulting in a loss of one third of the value of the brickworks (*Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald*, 5th July 1889; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3765858/3765861/11/Peblig). The 'Peblig and Seiont Brick Co' is recorded as brick makers in 1895, indicating that there were at times close links between the Peblig and Seiont brickworks. The Peblig Brickworks also later passed to John Summers of Shotton, trading as the 'Castle Brick Co'. It appears to have closed around 1947, and is shown as derelict on *Aerofilms* aerial photographs of 1947 (RCAHMW, PRN 418864).

On 9th February 1900 the brick works were visited by councillors and the County Surveyor, and very serious evidence of recent subsistence was noted, resulting in serious damage to the garden of the nearby Galltysil farm, and along the public highway along Llanbeblig road. It was the opinion of the surveyor that this was 'directly attributable to the excavating now proceeding at the bottom of the [clay] pit' (*Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald*; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3604587/3604594/123/Peblig). This resulted in restrictions being placed on the excavations that the brickworks could carry out.

It was reported on 31st May 1907 that William Hughes of no fixed abode was '*charged with stealing a quantity of Iron from the Peblig Brickworks, Caernarvon. Supt. Griffith, who prosecuted, said that the accused was arrested that morning at a quarter to five. He was seen by P.C. Guest coming from the direction of the Peblig Brickworks carrying a sack, which appeared to contain something heavy. Questioned as to what was in the sack he said old iron which he found in the river. The officer, however, found that the iron was dry, and on being further pressed the accused said that he had stolen it from the Peblig Brickworks. Among the iron were a wheel and some bearings which could again be used*'. He pleaded

guilty and sentenced to 14 days imprisonment (*Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald and South Wales Independent*; https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3607866/3607871/32/Peblig). Whilst this is an isolated incident, it indicates that the brickworks contained derelict machinery at the time, and that it was relatively easy to remove from the site!

The site of the standard-gauge rail access from the Llanberis branch line is evident (Plate 20-21). Construction on the line started on 15 September 1864 when the first sod was cut by the Hon. Emily Wynne of Glynllifon, daughter of Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, 3rd Baron Newborough, and the sidings probably date from soon after this time. The event was marked with a procession of 700 children along a part of the line, with the Llanrug Brass Band, and the Revd. W. Lloyd William, vicar of St Padarn's Church, Llanberis taking part. The line was built from the Llanberis end towards its junction at Caernarfon (Baughan 1980, 101-102).

The railway opened on 1 July 1869 but was overshadowed on the day by a nitro-glycerine explosion at a quarry near Cwm-y-Glo railway station which resulted in 5 deaths and 12 severe injuries. In 1870 the London and North Western Railway took full ownership of the line, and the Carnarvon and Llanberis railway company was dissolved. The railway was initially built as a local link between villages, serving the local population, but became increasingly popular with tourists visiting Snowdonia (*ibid.*,101-102).

The line closed for regular passenger services in 1930 but was still used by summer excursion trains until 7 September 1962 and freight services until 3 September 1964 (Rear 2012, 71), when the line was completely shut and the track bed began to be removed shortly afterwards (Rear 1979, 87 and 89).

3.2.7 Brunswick Ironworks

The Brunswick Ironworks was established in 1906 as D.J. Williams and Son, at a location in Bontnewydd. It produced ironwork for Caernarfon Castle, the Welsh Highland Railway, the Tower of London, and in 1920, was commissioned to create ironwork for the coffin of the Unknown Warrior at Westminster Abbey to commemorate those who had fallen in the First World War.

David John Williams went to Liverpool aged 14 and was an apprentice ironworker for five years, followed by five years at a Manchester “arts metalworks”. He started his business in Bontnewydd, later moving to a site inside Caernarfon’s town walls. It advertised as Porth yr Aur Iron Works, referring to the medieval gate nearby. The Brunswick Ironworks of DJ Williams & Son made the metalwork for the Unknown Warrior’s coffin in Westminster Abbey. In 1915 his company made railings for the Tower of London’s Raleigh Walk and 250 metres of railings at the Houses of Parliament. David Lloyd George commissioned DJ Williams to make lamps for his London residence. In 1920 the authorities preparing for the ceremonial burial of the Unknown Warrior were dissatisfied with the quality of metalwork on the coffin. On Lloyd George’s recommendation, DJ Williams was summoned to London on 1 November and given one of the coffin handles to replicate and improve on. He returned to Caernarfon, made a new handle and presented it in London the next day. The name changed to Brunswick in 1928 when the company moved to Cei Llechi (Slate Quay), to Brunswick Buildings, where agricultural implements and supplies had been previously sold. In 2001 the company moved to its present location at Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, so its presence on the site is a relatively recent one; currently, the business occupies Units F1 and H (Plates 29-50), which include the former location of the Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory furniture factory (History Points, https://historypoints.org/index.php?page=site-of-brunswick-ironworks; http://www.brunswickironworks.co.uk/).

3.2.8 Hunting Aviation Factory

As stated on the RCAHMW *National Monuments Record* the Hunting Aviation Factory was originally located in Croydon, but was relocated at the start of the Second World War, from Croydon, first to Llanberis and then shortly afterwards to Peblig. The factory made aluminium-skinned aircraft during the war and then aluminium office furniture shortly after. Hunting Aviation Ltd. closed the factory in 1947 and moved operations back to Croydon, with the Peblig factory being bought in 1948 by the 'Everflex Factory' company to produce furnishing fabrics, employing 800 people at its peak, but closing in 1980. The units were then occupied by a variety of businesses, with current incumbents still in operation.

Wartime amendments to the site to accommodate the Hunting Aviation factory included the construction of Romney huts (Plates 29-40). At the outbreak of World War II, the British military developed a series of prefabricated huts to supplement the World-War-I-era Nissen hut. The Iris hut was one of these, a medium-scale hut of 35 feet (11 m) span and from 60 feet (18 m) to 96 feet (29 m) in length, with bays of 4 feet (1.2 m) sectional length able to be added as required. However, the Iris hut had a major design flaw: it was unable to resist the weight of snow lying on the roof and had a tendency to collapse after snowfalls. For this reason, it was superseded by the Romney hut by 1941 (Dobinson 2001).

The Romney hut was constructed of a clamped tubular steel frame with a central entrance. The hut was used to accommodate facilities such as aircraft manufacture for which abnormal roof spans were required. It was designed by Lt Col Edgar Frank Brawn of the Royal Engineers (HEH etc. 1980).

Archive material relating to the activities of the Hunting Aviation Company in Caernarfon is held at Gwynedd Archives under reference XD70/250, but these were inaccessible at the time of writing (December 2022). The RCAHMW records for NPRN 418864 include a set of very good oblique aerial photographs, produced by *Aerofilms* in 1947, showing the Romney huts and the adjacent buildings at and near the aviation factory in their context, with the large shed adjacent to the railway line. The chimney of the by now derelict adjacent Peblig Brickworks is also shown, along with the whole of the industrial area. They show clearly the strategic and topographic importance of the adjacent railway line to the Hunting Factory, and indeed to the whole of the factory complex.

After the war ended in 1945, permission was granted for the Hunting Factory to produce a revolutionary design of aluminium made furniture, to give employment to ‘2000 redundant aircraft workers’ and ‘quarry workers who had been affected by silicosis and tuberculosis’ at the site. The main selling points appears to have been that ‘one can stub out a lighted

cigarette on it without the slightest damage' and not as liable to other damage as wooden furniture (Liverpool Evening Express 13th December 1945; https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000771/19451213/136/0004). It does not appear to have been an unqualified success.

3.2.9 Aerial Photographs

A total of twelve aerial photographs were sourced from Welsh Government, covering a forty-four year period between 1942 and 1986, as follows:

- 1942 4208 RAF Med 2413 2_15: an RAF black and white overhead image. The brickworks and mill site are only partly visible on the image and it lacks sufficient detail and resolution to discern much of the layout. However, the Romney huts associated with the Hunting Aviation Factory do not appear to be present, suggesting they were constructed after the image was taken on the 5th June 1942.
- 1946 4607 RAF3GTUDUK193 6015 (Figure 06): an RAF black and white slightly oblique image shows the layout of the Hunting Aviation Factory on the eastern side of the river, as well as the mill. Whilst detail for the mill is lacking, for the aviation factory, two Romney huts are clearly visible at the southern end of the site, with smaller rectangular buildings immediately north and a much larger pitch roofed building between these and the road. The railway is also clearly visible. There is insufficient clarity to see the brickworks on the west side of the river. A couple of trees in the field east of the railway line suggest the former boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map.
- 1948 4818 RAF CPEUK2525 4148 (Figure 07): an RAF black and white overhead image with good resolution that clearly shows the brickworks and the former aviation factory. For the brickworks, the extraction pit is visible with a small body of water at the southern end, matching the third edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (Sheet XVI.1) published thirty years earlier. The kiln and chimney stack are also visible, with the latter casting a distinct shadow, but a rectangular building seen on the Ordnance Survey map is not visible, suggesting it has been demolished, whilst overgrowth across the site indicates long term disuse. For the former aviation factory, the Romney huts are visible, along with smaller rectangular buildings immediately north and a much larger pitch roofed building visible on the 1946 image. Additional rectangular buildings are now also visible, suggesting further post-war expansion either associated with the transition of the factory complex to making aluminium furniture between 1945 and 1947, or associated with the Everflex Factory furnishing company which opened in 1948. The additional buildings include a Romney hut south of the main Romney huts and a pitched roof rectangular building to their east. An internal road network is also visible that appears to have replaced the railway sidings. The outline of the T-shaped Peblig Mill building is visible, but with sunlight casting

from the southeast, the northwest facing elevations next to the river are in shade and difficult to discern; the overall shape of the building matches that on the Ordnance Survey mapping. What was less clear on the 1946 map as mill buildings south of the main mill are much clear on this image as two rectangular buildings of differing size sandwiched between the river and the tailrace, with the latter crossed by a footbridge. The railway is also clearly visible. A couple of trees in the field east of the railway line suggest the former boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map.

- 1948 4826 RAF CPEUK2615 4028: an RAF black and white overhead image with good resolution that, like the other RAF image from the same year, clearly shows the brickworks and the former aviation factory. As with the previous image, the extraction pit, kiln and stack are visible and, again, no evidence to suggest there were any other structures still present on site. For the former aviation factory complex, now furniture business, the combination of Romney huts and pitched roof buildings are visible, linked by a network of roads. The sunlight is cast from the south in this image, so the northwest facing elevation of the T-shaped Peblig Mill building is clearer, confirming its layout matches the Ordnance Survey map of 1918; a rectangular extension has also been added to the southwest facing elevation since the map was produced. The smaller rectangular shaped mill building to the north that is next to the small bridge crossing the river appears generally the same as the map.

  A small rectangular building is visible parallel to Llanbeblig Road at the northern end of the site, close to the main entrance; it is assumed this is part of the Everflex Factory furnishing company business rather than Peblig Mill. It is difficult to tell on the 1946 image if it is present to determine if it was originally part of the Hunting factory. A couple of trees in the field east of the railway line suggest the former boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map.

  What is noticeable on the two 1948 images is that a small island on the river visible on the tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping south of the brickworks and mill has been connected to the west river bank, with the portion of the river that ran along the western side of the island having been diverted and the area infilled. This action would have given the brickworks rather than the mill extra land, so it could be assumed it was undertaken by the brickworks post-1918, or that it was a consequence of the demolition of the main brickwork's buildings, with the material providing the infill.

- 1950 5015 58RAF394 5053 (Figure 08): an RAF black and white overhead image with good resolution and greater clarity than the 1948 images. There doesn't appear

to be any noticeable changes in the location or quantity of buildings present east of the river, whilst the brickworks is as the previous images. The 1950 image resolution provides better detail and it is possible to see skylights in the roofs of the large, including the mill, the Romney huts and large rectangular building in the Everflex Factory complex; fence posts can also be seen around the Romney huts. The small rectangular building parallel to Llanbeblig Road is clearer and there may be a wall or fence separating it from the large rectangular building to its south. A remnant of the railway sidings branching from the main line into the site can be seen although it is clearly disused an truncated. The rectangular mill buildings south of the main mill appear clearer again on this image and may be conjoined or very close together. A couple of trees in the field east of the railway line suggest the former boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map.

- 1950 5015 58RAF394 5054: an RAF black and white overhead image taken at the same time as image 5053 with similar resolution and clarity. There are no differences or additional information to highlight.
- 1966 6627 OS66_105 477: a black and white overhead image taken by the Ordnance Survey as mapping data. This image has even greater clarity than the 1950 images and also shows the changes to the complex in the intervening sixteen years. What is immediately apparent is that the brickworks site has been redeveloped west of the river, with the clay extraction pit infilled, the chimney and kiln removed and the site levelled, followed by the construction of industrial units and an electricity substation. The industrial units are pitched roofed and conjoined and match the Units W1 to W6 still present on site in December 2022. Trucks and lorries are visible in the yard. On the east side of the river, the open ground that included the mill race has been developed, with construction of a realigned access road from Llanbeblig Road that leads to the bridge crossing the river north of the mill. The rectangular mill building visible on the historic mapping and preceding aerial photographs that appeared to be part of the mill complex is no longer present, having been removed during the road realignment; a car park has also been constructed where the mill race would have been. The main mill building has been developed and expanded, with extensions and additions to the southeast, southwest and northeast elevations; the footprint is more similar to modern mapping although not identical. A yard space to the rear of the building can also be seen occupying the same footprint as previous images but with internal division now visible. The mill buildings south of the main mill are still present and the image suggests they are pitched roofed. The tailrace seems to have been

infilled by this time, although the line can still be traced to a large degree. The remainder of the site is still occupied by the Romney huts, the large rectangular building and smaller buildings. The key changes include the extension of the large rectangular building: the original structure's pitched roof form has been extended to the southwest, closing the previous open space between the building and a rectangular building; the northeastern end of the building has been extended towards Llanbeblig Road, with the construction of a trapezoidal shaped flat roof extension; the northwest facing end now includes a detached rectangular shaped building. The main Romney huts and associated buildings appear unaltered amongst the greater changes elsewhere, but the image makes it easier to see that the main huts are connected at the southern end.

The main entrance to the site from Llanbeblig Road now includes a gate entrance check point at the northern end of the car park, whilst the small rectangular building that was parallel to the road has been removed.

Whilst the Carnarvon to Llanberis railway line closed in 1965, the railbed and route is still clearly visible. A couple of trees in the field east of the railway line suggest the former boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map.

This is the first image to show a site more akin to the current industrial estate, with a layout more similar to modern mapping and extant buildings.

- 1966 6627 OS66_105 512: a black and white overhead image taken by the Ordnance Survey as mapping data and part of the same sortie as the previous image. No additional information is apparent.
- 1970 7051 OS 70_249 177: a black and white overhead image taken by the Ordnance Survey as mapping data. Only the northeastern end of the site is visible on this image, showing the trapezoidal extension of the large rectangular building. What is more interesting from this image is a large car park *north* of Llanberis Road, to the west of the river that in previous images was an open field. The 1966 images suggest this plot had been disturbed with clearance or dumping works, possibly associated with the Peblig industrial estate expansion, but the 1970 image makes clear that this clearance area was extended further north and the plot used for a large car park. There are visible demarcations for traffic routing and part of it appears to have been recently tarmacadamed, whilst the northeastern end of the car park appears unfinished suggesting it was recently built or still in completion. The other key change on the image the complete removal of the railway line railbed and the extension of the

large rectangular building in the industrial estate *across* the former railway line, suggesting the industrial estate boundary lines has been altered to allow for this.

- 1971 71110 OS71_212 0136: a black and white overhead image taken by the Ordnance Survey as mapping data. The image is less clear than the 1966 and 1970 images, so finer details are lacking. However, the layout of the industrial estate by 1971 is even closer to its 2022 form: Units W5 to W8 have been added to Units W1 to W4 on the western side of the river, bringing it closer to the electricity substation; Unit C has been added east of the river into the area occupied by the short-lived car park that was visible on the 1966 image; Unit E has been established parallel and to the west of the main Romney huts, with the two rectangular mill building south of the main mill now removed; Unit M, located east of the Romney huts has been built, whilst encroachment into the large field to the east of the existing industrial estate has begun, with the construction of a new substation, site boundary and landscaping under way and construction traffic routes crossing the field to reach Llanbeblig Road. The main Peblig Mill building appears to match the current layout and form, suggesting further work was completed on the mill between 1966 and 1971. The large car park north of Llanbeblig Road is still in use and may have served as a replacement for the car park lost to Unit C or may be parking for construction personnel. A now solitary tree in the field east of the former railway line suggests the boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map.
- 1985 8512 RAF1PRU0740 241: an RAF black and white overhead image. The layout appears little changed from the 1971 image, except for the completion of the new substation, site boundary and landscaping that extended into the eastern field. The car park north of Llanbeblig Road is empty and the tarmacadam surface and car park markings have been removed, which suggests it was more likely used for construction personnel during the early 1970s. The image of Peblig Mill is clearer than the 1971 image, with the same building layout visible.
- 1986 8606 JAS51_8 0148: an overhead colour image. There is no visible difference between this image and the previous year. The colour allows the landscaping and vegetation to be more discernible and the tree growth along the riverbanks is more apparent, whilst the former car park north of Llanbeblig Road is a more obvious area of hardstanding. The tree suggesting the former boundary line of plots 1063 and 1064 from the 1841 tithe map on previous images has been removed by this time.

The images from this period provide a detailed timeline for development of the industrial estate, with the two key phases being immediate post-Second World War development and

late 1960s/early 1970s development, with the latter in particular reflecting the establishment of the industrial estate in its current form. More broadly the images show the evolution of the local agrarian, industrial and settlement landscape, including the construction and expansion of the housing estates between Llanberis Road and Llanbeblig Road from the 1940s, the continued expansion of Seiont Brickworks northwards throughout this period to reach an area immediately south of Peblig Industrial Estate, the arrival of holiday camping sites by 1970 and the establishment of Cibyn Industrial Estate around the same time, with the latter continuing to expand southwards by the mid-1980s. The images don't reflect the significant changes in this area in the subsequent decades, including encroachment of the Gallt y Sil housing development that replaced the borough hospital, development of Ysgol yr Hendre north of Llanbeblig Road in 2009, the further expansion of the Cibyn Industrial Estate, and construction of the Caernarfon Bypass in 2021.

3.2.10 LiDAR

Digital Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at http://lle.gov.wales/home for information on potential surface features. The 1m Digital Terrain Model was obtained for sheet SH66 (Figure 09). The Peblig industrial estate is clearly visible within the Seiont river valley, with the current development obscuring any other detail. The field to the east that forms part of the proposed development does not show the former field boundary visible on the 1841 tithe map. There are various undulations visible across the plot but nothing cohesive to suggest specific features or potential assets. It must be noted that the aerial photographic archive for the site clearly shows construction traffic utilising the field to reach the industrial estate and the impact from this activity may affect interpretation.

3.2.11 Previous Historical and Archaeological Work

There has been no previous historical or archaeological work within the proposed development site, but extensive work has been undertaken within the wider assessment area.

There has been archaeological activity associated with the Roman remains at Segontium and the associated vicus since the latter part of the 19th century. Early work on the site was published in 1924 (Wheeler 1924). The archaeological work on the Roman Mithraeum [Temple], carried out in the 1950s in advance of housing development, was published in 1960 (Boon 1960, 136-172). There has been further work published on the wider Segontium site more recently, including by Casey (1974), Boon (1975) and Casey and Davies (1993).

GAT was commissioned by Cyngor Gwynedd undertake archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation in advance of the construction of a new school and associated road to the northern side of Llanbeblig Road (NGR SH48976236), 440m to the northeast of Ysâd Parc Ddiwydiannol. The project covered four plots, with the fieldwork was carried out in 5 phases between 2009 and 2011 (GAT reports 773, 783, 840 and 1103). The main focus of the excavation was an early medieval cemetery and associated mortuary enclosures; the main part of the cemetery consisted of three square-shaped mortuary enclosures surrounded by graves, with two more mortuary enclosures to the north without surrounding graves but with a single grave in the middle of each. In addition, a prehistoric pit was identified as well as earth ovens of Roman date associated with the construction of Segontium fort, and medieval features including a corn drier. Several ditches were found, some clearly of 19th century date and some earlier, whilst the remains of a small late 19th century farmstead and large glasshouse complex were also recorded, with the latter associated with the former Borough hospital.

In 2016, GAT was commissioned by Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of a housing development, at the location of the former Ysgol yr Hendre on the southern side of Llanbeblig Road (NGR SH48676207), 475m to the northwest of Ysâd Parc Ddiwydiannol (GAT Report 1316) , Fourteen trial trenches and two test pits were excavated down to the natural geology; archaeological features were encountered within four of the trenches, with a further four trenches and one of the test pits revealing field drains and/ or plough marks. The archaeological features uncovered consisted of a total of eight linear features, and one possible pit; no dating evidence was uncovered within any of the features, and their function was uncertain, although it was thought likely that the majority related to either drainage or boundary features.

Archaeological evaluation and mitigation have been undertaken in advance of and during construction of the Caernarfon Bypass, located at NGR SH49456193, c.320m east of Ysâd Parc Ddiwydiannol. In 2016, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Balfour Beatty/Jones Brothers Joint Venture on the behalf of Welsh Government to undertake an archaeological evaluation for the proposed route of the A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass as part of the evaluation stage (GAT Report 1366). Thirty trenches were excavated, and prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval activity identified. Most of the archaeological features identified were post-medieval agricultural activity distributed across the route, including stone field drains, drainage ditches and field boundary ditches. The prehistoric and early medieval archaeology were concentrated at the northern and southern limits of the proposed route of the bypass and included a burnt mound and curvilinear feature respectively. The subsequent evaluation and mitigation was completed by Oxford Archaeology, with results forthcoming.

3.2.12 Artefact potential

The presence of artefacts dating from the prehistoric to medieval times is thought likely to be low within the developed portion of the site, due to the impact from existing construction and development. Post-medieval artefact potential is thought likely to be high within the developed portion of the site, relating to activity associated with the lifespan of the industrial estate; artefacts associated with the former Brunswick Brickworks and Hunting Aviation Factory are thought less likely due to subsequent development. The Peblig Mill is still extant, albeit in a partly modernised form, but there may still be below ground level artefactual survival, with a similar potential for Brunswick Ironworks. There is also potential artefactual activity within the levelled off railway cutting, either from imported levelling material or from the former railway itself. The undeveloped eastern portion of the site has greater potential for artefact recovery from all periods due to the limited post-medieval impact; the previous archaeological works to the northwest for Ysgol yr Hendre, and the neighbouring housing development demonstrated the potential for Roman artefacts in particular to survive, including ceramic ware.

3.3 Field Survey

3.3.1 Introduction

The field survey was completed on 29/11/2022 and incorporated the assessment study area, as outlined red on Figure 01. Known assets were mapped and located in advance and the aim of the field survey was to visit and record these and to identify any additional assets. The visit also included the historic building assessment photographic record, which was undertaken concurrently.

According to the information board at the main entrance, Ysâd Parc Ddiwydiannol currently includes thirty industrial units, with business listed in twenty-three of them, as follows (cf. Figure 10; Plate 03):

Unit	Business	Former Use	Period
A1	Unoccupied	Everflex Factory	1960s onwards
A2	Unoccupied	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
A3	Unoccupied	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
A4	Amdro Ltd – Alternative Campervans	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1960s onwards
A5	Amdro Ltd – Alternative Campervans	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
A6	Kimberley Gulf Ltd	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
A8	Llion Williams	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
1A	Site office	n/a	1960s onwards
C	Peblig Tyres and Exhaust Centre (Basement Level)	Unknown	Late 1960s onwards (Plates 27 & 63)
E	RWH Fabricators Ltd	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1960s onwards (Plate 28)
F1	Brunswick Iron Works Ltd	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards (Plates 29-42)

Unit	Business	Former Use	Period
F2A	S Mini Travel	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
F2B	Hills Autos	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
F2C	Hills Autos	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards
G1	Occupied	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards (figure 43)
G2	Brunswick Fasteners	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards (Plate 43)
G3	Arfon Cleaning Services Ltd	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards (Plate 43)
H	Brunswick Iron Works Ltd	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards (Plates 45-50, 53)
M	Precision Fusion	Unknown	1980s onwards (Plate 43)
N	Gwynedd Smart Repair	Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory	1940s onwards (Plate 51-52)
P1	Occupied	Unknown	Late 1960s onwards
W1	Harriet Lee Building & Renovation Ltd	Unknown	1960s (Plate 57)
W3	Adra	Unknown	1960s (Plate 57)
W4	Travis Perkins	Unknown	1960s (Plate 57)
W5	Unoccupied	Unknown	1960s
W6	Unoccupied	Unknown	1960s
W7	Unoccupied	Unknown	Late 1960s (Plate 60-61)
W8	Unoccupied	Unknown	Late 1960s (Plate 62)
Peblig MIll	Unoccupied	n/a	19th century onwards

3.3.2 Peblig Brickworks (site of)

The location of the Peblig Brickworks site consists now of a staggered range of eight large rectangular shaped industrial units (Units W1 to W8; Plates 55-61), with the location of the brickworks and associated clay extraction pit removed in the 1960s. The units were of a regimented design, with brick and concrete walls, with large metal shutters on the eastern elevation, some original folding (steel?) shutters with faded red paint on some units, have been replaced by aluminium shutters. The brick walls were topped by corrugated metal sheets, which also form the roof. Set within north face of the triangular roofs were large single glazed windows.

Unit W1 was occupied by 'Snowdon domes', W3 'Adra' & W4 'Travis Perkins.' W2 empty & 'To Let.' A large concrete yard was at the front, with row of steel containers along northern edge, perpendicular to units. Interior viewed of units W7&W8, large open spaces with poured concrete floor. Criss-cross of metal supports for the roof and 'beams' to supported lights. Some of the lights and light shades looked contemporary with the building, therefore of mid-20th century date. Some of the walls had been painted white.

3.3.3 The Peblig Mill/Woollen factory

The Peblig Mill and later Woollen factory had a boarded up main entrance, with the doorway being 1.95m high and 0.82m wide. The porch was 2.56m high x 2.38m wide, with concrete and two brick steps and with brick and concrete walls, topped by a painted steel and flat concrete roof (Plate 5). The northwest extension consisted of two floors (Plate 6 and 7). The basement and first floor had large, rectangular framed single glazed windows and a corrugated iron roof. It was of a brick and concrete build with pebble dash render. It was possible to view the interior of the 'basement' of the western extension from outside as the doorway had not been blocked up. It had a poured concrete floor with steps leading to another room, and a reinforced concrete ceiling. The rough stone and mortar wall might be part of original core of the mill; there were also two doorways, one provided access to the 1st floor via short flight of steps (Plate 8). Large window openings flanked the main porched entrance (Plate 10-11); these were boarded and measured 1.80m wide x 1.30m high. Three other windows openings were on the ground floor, and all were of the same size. The other windows were 1.54m wide x 1.32m high and 1.30m high x 1.02m wide. There was also a minor doorway, 1.92m high x 0.86m wide.

The southeast wing had a pitched roof, exposed timbers and beams with slate and lead, which had been stripped (Plates 12-17). It was a three-storey wing (Ground, 1st and 2nd floors). The core of this part of the mill was rough stone and mortar with large subangular

dressed quoin stones. There may have been slight extension, no longer extant but outline visible within SE face. The wall had a large central 1st floor doorway and 2nd floor window. There was also a steel shutter on the 1st floor and the wall was covered in a concrete and pebble dash render (Plate 17). The southwest wing, which was parallel to the river, appeared to be of four storeys (Ground, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors). It had a pitched roof with exposed timber beams and rafters, but the slate and lead had been stripped off the roof. It appeared to be constructed of brick and concrete with a pebble dash render (Plates 15-16). There was a steel fire escape at the south gable end (Plate 17). Regular wood framed windows were present, with the glass smashed. Derelict and unsafe buildings (asbestos warning signs) were present in the area and the building was partially obscured by overgrowth. This limited access to parts of the site for the building recording.

3.3.4 Brunswick Ironworks

The Brunswick Ironworks occupies Unit H and F1 within the estate, although their presence on the site is relatively recent, arriving in 2001. Unit H is single storey, rectangular in plan, brick and is concrete built unit with a pitched corrugated concrete asbestos roof (Plate 44-50, 53). Along the west elevation there were four windows and two doorways, as well as a brick and concrete built chimney. There were signs an extension had been built against the chimney and associated elevation of Unit H but no longer extant. The chimney was 1.06 m across from west to north, and 1.00m from east to west. The southern end of Unit H might have been later extension as the abutted chimney and brick looked newer and fresher. The window opening in the west elevation was 1.48m wide x 1.22m high. The windows were single glazed, steel framed with 12 lights with concrete lintel and with a tile windowsill. Four windows in were located in the elevation. The door was probably original, 2.05m high x 1.60m wide, wood framed, and wood panelled. There were modern uPVC down pipes and guttering. The modern fire exit door was 2.05m high x 1.60m wide and had a concrete lintel. There was a wide opening in the north and south elevations. The interior had a high ceiling, with insulation, supported by reinforced concrete supports and adjacent brick walls, and beams. The walls were painted white, and there was a concrete floor. The stairs to the mezzanine office were in centre of the ground floor. The windows were identical to the west elevation in the east wall. Machinery and a workspace was located along long ends.

Units F1, now used by the Brunswick Ironworks, and F2 are of Second World War date (about 1942) and are Romsey huts, forming part of the former Hunting Aviation Factory (see section 3.7 for discussion of Romney huts). They consisted of long, quite cavernous barrel shaped units made of sheets of corrugated metal bolted together to form the structure (Plate 30-42). Both had been painted black. The interior of F1 was accessible and used for storage,

with poured concrete floor and suspended electric lights down centre of building. The rear, southern elevation had single doorway, 1.98 m wide x 1.60 m high. The front elevation had doorway, 0.60m wide x 2.20m high and large main opening with aluminium shutter, 3.25m x 4.0m to the rear. The south elevation of Unit F2 had a main shutter of aluminium within it. The walls were 3.25m wide and approximately 4.0m high; and the doorway 2.05 m high x 0.85m wide. The window openings in units F1 & F2 were uniform, 1.10 m wide x 1.02m high. Eleven window openings were noted on the west side of Unit F1, along with a later inserted aluminium shutter, 4.45m wide and approximately 4.0m high. The front, northern elevation of Unit F2 had a large opening, sealed with hinged aluminium doors, 3.25m wide x 4.0 m high and a separate doorway.

3.4 Gazetteer of Assets

3.4.1 Introduction

All recommendations are based on the current understanding of the scheme proposals and their impact on the features, and may have to be revised if information about the scheme impacts changes. In the event of alterations to the scheme, the recommendations might have to be revisited. A ‘C’ after the grid reference indicates the central point of a larger feature, and ‘A’ after the reference indicates the central point of a wider group of features.

The location of individual assets are detailed in Figure 13.

3.4.2 Assessment Category

As stated in para. 2.4, the sites recorded in the archaeological assessment have been divided into five categories (A to E), based on national (Category A), regional (Category B) or district/local importance (Category C), or whether they are minor sites (Category D) or sites needing further investigation (Category E).

3.4.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer includes non-statutory HER/RCAHMW designated assets within the proposed development footprint and in close proximity, as well as additional assets within the proposed development footprint identified during the course of the assessment.

Asset Number	1
Site name	Brunswick Ironworks, Caernarfon
PRN number	29458
Grid reference	SH4916861972
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Iron Works
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	C
Description	Brunswick Ironworks was established in 1906, and have produced ironwork for Caernarfon Castle, the Welsh Highland Railway and the Tower of London. Most famously, the company was commissioned in 1920 to create ironwork for the coffin of the Unknown Warrior at Westminster Abbey to commemorate those who had fallen in the First World War (http://www.brunswickironworks.co.uk/). The company moved to its present location at Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig in 2001, having prior to this been located at Cei Llechi near Caernarfon Castle; currently, the business occupies Units F1 and H (Plates 29-50; Figures 11 and 12), which include the former location of the Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex Factory furniture factory.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	Detailed Photographic Survey of Units F1 and H prior to demolition;

Asset Number	2
Site name	Peblig Woollen Factory, Waunfawr
PRN number	34501 (NPRN 418868)
Grid reference	SH4914561954
Period	Post-Medieval (19th Century)
Site type	Woollen Mill
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	C
Description	As stated by RCAHMW under NPRN 418868, Peblig Mill was established as a water-powered flour mill in the early 19th century and was owned by a succession of different corn merchants including the Huxley family; from the late 19th century, the mill became a woollen factory. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey map (Sheet XVI.1); published 1890, names the mill as a flour mill, but the 2nd and 3rd editions, published in 1900 and 1918, name it as a woollen factory and mill respectively. The mill suffered two serious fires, in 1900 and 1910 which destroyed much of the internal elements of the mill. A weir on the Afon Seiont diverted water to a 200metre-long mill race (PRN 57051), and below the mill a tailrace of equal length returned it to the river. It is thought that the mill served the woollen trade into the 1950s before finally closing, but the building continued in use throughout the development and expansion of the industrial estate in the 1960s and early 1970s.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	• Detailed Photographic Survey/Building Record of accessible parts of the structure, with the record examining the phasing of the structure and the business; • Watching brief during foundation level groundworks for the proposed development as there may be remnants of sub-surface activity associated with earlier phases of mill/factory use, including the former railway sidings visible on historic mapping and aerial photography associated with site.

Asset Number	3
Site name	Hunting Aviation Furniture Factory / Bernard Wardle Factory
NPRN number	418864
Grid reference	SH4911861881
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Furniture Factory
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	C
Description	The Hunting Aviation Factory was originally located in Croydon, but was relocated at the start of the Second World War, from Croydon, first to Llanberis and then shortly afterwards to Peblig. The factory made aluminium-skinned aircraft during the war and then aluminium office furniture shortly after Hunting Aviation Ltd. closed the factory in 1947 and moved operations back to Croydon, with the Peblig factory being bought in 1948 by the Everflex Factory company to produce furnishing fabrics, employing 800 people at its peak, but closing in 1980 (https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Bernard_Wardle_and_Co). The former factory buildings are still extant as Units A2, A3, A5, A6, F1, F2A to F2C, G1 to G3, H and N, with Units A1, A4 and E added when the Everflex Factory furniture company was established. Most of these units are still occupied. The units vary in size and style and include Romney huts (Units F1 and F2) and brick and steel rectangular units, with the largest being Unit A2.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	• Detailed Photographic Survey of Units A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, E, F1, F2A to F2C, G1 to G3, H and N (where accessible); • Watching brief during foundation level groundworks for the proposed development as there may be remnants of sub-surface activity associated with earlier phases of factory use.

Asset Number	4
Site name	Peblig Brickworks (Site of)/Industrial Units W1 to W8
PRN number	418847
Grid reference	SH4910662000
Period	Post-Medieval (19th Century)
Site type	Brickworks
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	C
Description	As stated on the Gwynedd HER, Peblig Brickworks, established in the mid-19th century and was situated on the Afon Seiont close to clay pits that also served the Seiont Brickworks to the south. The brickworks had a Hoffman Kiln with central tall stack, which are visible on late nineteenth/early twentieth century historic mapping as well as aerial photographs from the 1940s and 1950s. In various trade directories the brickworks is recorded as being owned by John Jones in 1874 (Slater's Directory), Thomas Hughes & Co in 1880, Oldfield & Co in 1889 to 1903 and the 'Arvon Brick & Tile Co Ltd' of the 'Peblic brickworks' until 1915 when they were dissolved. The 'Peblig and Seiont Brick Co' recorded as brick makers in 1895, indicating that there were at times close links between the Peblig and Seiont brickworks. The Peblig Brickworks also passed to John Summers of Shotton, trading as the 'Castle Brick Co'. It appears to have closed around 1947 (RCAHMW, PRN 418864). As evidenced by the aerial photographs, the brickworks were demolished in the late 1950s/early 1960s and the clay pit infilled. The site of the brickworks was incorporated into the industrial estate and industrial units and a substation built on the site. The industrial units are still present (Units W1 to W8), with several in use.
Impact	For the existing industrial units – *Considerable* as they will be demolished. It is currently unknown if any remnants of the brickworks survive at sub-surface level. Foundation level groundworks for the proposed development could expose former activity, including structural remains and the clay pit, as well as associated infrastructure, including the former railway sidings on the other side of the river visible on historic mapping and aerial photography that may have served both Peblig Mill and the Brickworks.

Recommendation	• Detailed Photographic Survey of accessible parts of Units W1 to W8; and • Watching brief during foundation level groundworks for the proposed development.

Asset Number	5
Site name	Pont Pelbig, Caernarfon
PRN number	93746
Grid reference	SH4931662040
Period	Post-Medieval (19th Century)
Site type	Bridge
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	C
Description	Peblig Bridge is a single span bridge which carries the A4085 across the Caenarfon to Llanberis railway (Plates 20 & 22). The bridge is formed by six cast iron girders with brick arches spanning between them. The girders are sustained by steel beams which are in turn supported by concrete columns (Bind & Evans, 2021).
Impact	None: the bridge is in proximity to but outside of the proposed development area
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	6
Site name	Part Of Roman Road, Segontium - Tomen Y Mur
PRN number	17533
Grid reference	SH4931662040
Period	Roman
Site type	Road
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	B
Description	The projected route of part of the Roman Road from Segontium - Tomen y Mur crosses the Afon Glan yr Fach at Pont Glan yr Afon Bach (Gwynedd HER).
Impact	Unlikely: postulated route only. Any foundation level groundworks associated with the proposed development will have limited impact on the road infrastructure and likely to be only at the main entrance point. *However, the 1841 Llanbeblig tithe map (Figure 03) shows a different road alignment to late 19th/early 20th mapping and modern mapping, appearing to run closer to Peblig Mill than the straighter run that now runs to the north. It cannot be determined if this earlier alignment would have any relation to the Roman Road or is a later route from the early 19th century to facilitate the mill.*
Recommendation	A watching brief during foundation level groundworks for the proposed development due to the possibility of encountering the former road alignment from the 1841 tithe map.

Asset Number	101
Site name	Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig Unit C
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH49206203
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Industrial
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	D
Description	Large industrial unit added to the industrial estate between the 1966 and 1971 aerial photographs, as part of a later phase of industrial estate development and expansion. The unit was built on a short-lived car park that was used in an early stage of the industrial estate. The unit is built in a later twentieth century style with a flat roof, uniform windows and cladding (Plates 27 and 63) and is in a partial derelict state, with a business operating at basement level. The unit represents the later stages of the industrial estate.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	Detailed Photographic Survey of accessible parts of the structure

Asset Number	102
Site name	Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig Unit P1
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH49186189
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Industrial
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	D
Description	A small pitched roofed industrial unit added to the industrial estate between the 1966 and 1971 aerial photographs, as part of a later phase of industrial estate development and expansion. Roofing built from corrugated iron sheeting.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	Detailed Photographic Survey of accessible parts of the structure

Asset Number	103
Site name	Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig Unit M
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH49156185
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Industrial
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	D
Description	A small square shaped industrial unit added to the industrial estate in the 1980s as part of a later phase of industrial estate development and expansion (Plate 43). A pre-fabricated corrugated structure that is still in commercial use.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	Detailed Photographic Survey of accessible parts of the structure

Asset Number	104
Site name	Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig Unit 1A
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH491866196
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Industrial
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	D
Description	A rectangular shaped small industrial unit that currently serves as a site office. It was added to the industrial estate in the 1960s; it may have been part of the Everflex complex, as it was close to Unit A2.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	Detailed Photographic Survey of accessible parts of the structure

Asset Number	105
Site name	Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig Unit security office – main entrance
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH49236205
Period	Post-Medieval (20th Century)
Site type	Industrial
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	D
Description	A small single storey square shaped building at the main entrance to the industrial estate. Signposted as a security office (Plate 23). Both this sign and the general appearance of the building appear mid-twentieth century and whilst it doesn't appear on any of the 1940s or 1950 aerial photographs, it is clearly visible on an Ordnance Survey aerial photograph from 1966 and is likely to have been built as part of the remodelling of the industrial estate at that time.
Impact	Considerable - Demolition
Recommendation	Detailed Photographic Survey of accessible parts of the structure. Maintains the appearance and characteristics of that

Asset Number	106
Site name	Field Boundary
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH49256187
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Field Boundary
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	E
Description	A field boundary visible on the 1841 Llanbeblig Tithe map separating a large field into two plots (refs. 1063 and 1064; cf. Figure 03), located in the eastern part of the proposed development boundary (cf. Figure 01). The boundary is not visible on the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 03 and 04), suggesting it was removed during the latter part of the nineteenth century. On the tithe apportionment, the plots are listed as part of Peblic (sic) mill, described as pasture, occupied by John Huxley and under the ownership of Mary Hunt and Williams Frances. The aerial photographic record suggests the field located in the eastern part of the proposed development boundary was used as an access corridor for construction traffic during works to industrial estate in the late 1960s, which may have caused below ground disturbance.
Impact	Unknown
Recommendation	Watching Brief during foundation level groundworks for the proposed development due to potential for identifying a former field boundary.

Asset Number	107
Site name	Carnarvon to Llanberis railway cutting and railbed
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH49286201
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Railway
Statutory Designation	n/a
Assessment category	E
Description	Railway cutting for the former line of the Carnarvon (sic) to Llanberis railway, which ran along the eastern side of the industrial estate until the early 1960s. The railway line is visible on the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century Ordnance Survey mapping of the area (Figures 04 and 05), as well as the 1940s, 1950s and early 1960s aerial photographs. The railway line closed for regular passenger services in 1930 but was still used by summer excursion trains until 7 September 1962 and freight services until 3 September 1964, when the line was completely shut and the track bed began to be removed (Rear 1979). The rail bed is still visible on the 1966 aerial photograph, but was removed by 1971. Railway sidings running into the industrial estate to service Peblig Brickworks and Peblig Mill are visible on the Ordnance Survey historic mapping (Figures 04 and 05); these were removed as part of the development of the industrial estate. The railway cutting was infilled as part of the redevelopment of the industrial estate in the late-1960s, which included the extension of Unit A2 across the former railway line. The route of the cutting was visited as part of the field survey (cf. Plates 20 to 22), but no physical evidence was recorded. Any foundation level groundworks associated with proposed development could expose evidence for the former cutting/railway line.
Impact	Unknown
Recommendation	Watching Brief during foundation level groundworks for the proposed development due to potential for identifying any evidence for the former cutting/railway line

4 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by FI Real Estate Management to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment in advance of proposed development works at Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig, Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd. The proposed development will include new industrial and commercial units together with new road infrastructure, service yards and common areas, parking, wildlife habitats, flood meadow and landscaping on land at and adjacent to the current Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig. The current industrial estate comprises thirty mid to late twentieth century industrial units of varying size, with many units still occupied by local businesses.

The assessment concluded that there is no known prehistoric, Roman or medieval archaeology within the development area, with little prospect of these existing where the units and associated infrastructure have been built. However, the open area at the eastern end of the proposed development has a higher potential, including for the route of a former field boundary visible on the tithe map. Multi-period archaeology has been identified within the wider area around Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig from the early prehistoric onwards, with Roman activity being the most significant.

Both Peblig Mill and the Peblig Brickworks were established in the early to mid-nineteenth century, with the mill being earlier, as evidenced by the 1841 Llanbeblig Parish tithe map, where only the mill as present. The arrival of the Brickworks represents the first major phase of the industrialisation of the area and it was nearly a century later before any further development, with the arrival of the Hunting Aviation Factory in 1942 that shortly after became the Everflex furniture factory. The industrial histories of both the mill and brickworks are complicated, but the mill was largely destroyed by fire on two occasions in 1900 and 1910, resulting in the destruction of the internal elements of the mill on both occasions. Images from an urban explorer website from 2019 shows the interior of the brickworks to be in an unsafe derelict state, but it was also clear that remnants of the mid to later twentieth century infrastructure were still present. The brickworks also had structural issues associated with it early in the 20th century, prior to its demolition in 1947.

The main phase of the industrial estate was during the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s, which saw the removal of the Peblig Brickworks and the establishment of the industrial estate in its current form, followed by smaller additions in the 1980s. The dominant business throughout that time was the furniture factory, which employed up to 800 people and utilised multiple units of varying size, including those from the Hunting Aviation Factory, as well as new additional units and extensions. The mill was still active into this period but is now no

longer in use and is in a dilapidated state, as are other units within the site. The furniture factory has also closed, but the units remain and are now occupied by businesses of varying size. Brunswick Ironworks, whilst a business of historical importance due to its manufacturing output, only relocated to the industrial estate in 2001, occupying former Hunting/Everflex units. The former Carnarvon to Llanberis railway line ran alongside the eastern edge of the industrial estate, and sidings connected the brickworks and mill to this line prior the arrival of the Hunting/Everflex units; the railway was abandoned in the early 1960s and the line and railbed removed, with the route partly covered by an extension of the industrial estate in the late 1960s.

The wider landscape also evolved during this period, transforming from a local agrarian landscape into an industrial and settlement landscape, with the construction and expansion of the housing estates between Llanberis Road and Llanbeblig Road from the 1940s, the continued expansion of Seiont Brickworks northwards to reach an area immediately south of Peblig Industrial Estate, the arrival of holiday camping sites by 1970 and the establishment of Cibyn Industrial Estate around the same time.

The key assets within the proposed development area are the Peblig Mill, the Hunting Aviation/Everflex factory buildings and sundry other units. The Hunting Aviation Factory/Everflex factory buildings are now represented by Units A2, A3, A5, A6, F1, F2A to F2C, G1 to G3, H and N, with additional the Everflex Factory buildings including Units A1, A4 and E. The former site of Brunswick Brickworks is now Units W1 to W8. Of the thirty industrial units listed on site, twenty-three of them are still listed as occupied. The former field boundary in the open area at the eastern end of the proposed development has been listed as an asset and is within an area that formally belonged to Peblig Mill, whilst the former railway line has also been listed as an asset. In close proximity to the site is Pont Peblig, which crosses the former railway.

Due to the extent of the proposed development, including the demolition of the existing industrial units, it is recommended that the further building recording is undertaken at a suitable juncture to characterise and phase in greater detail the individual units and Peblig Mill. It is also recommended that a watching brief is maintained during foundation level groundworks to record any sub-surface remains associated with earlier phases, including the brickworks, the mill, as well as the railway; a watching brief within the area incorporating the former field boundary is also recommended.

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37. Soulsby, I. 1983. *The Towns of Medieval Wales* (Chichester)

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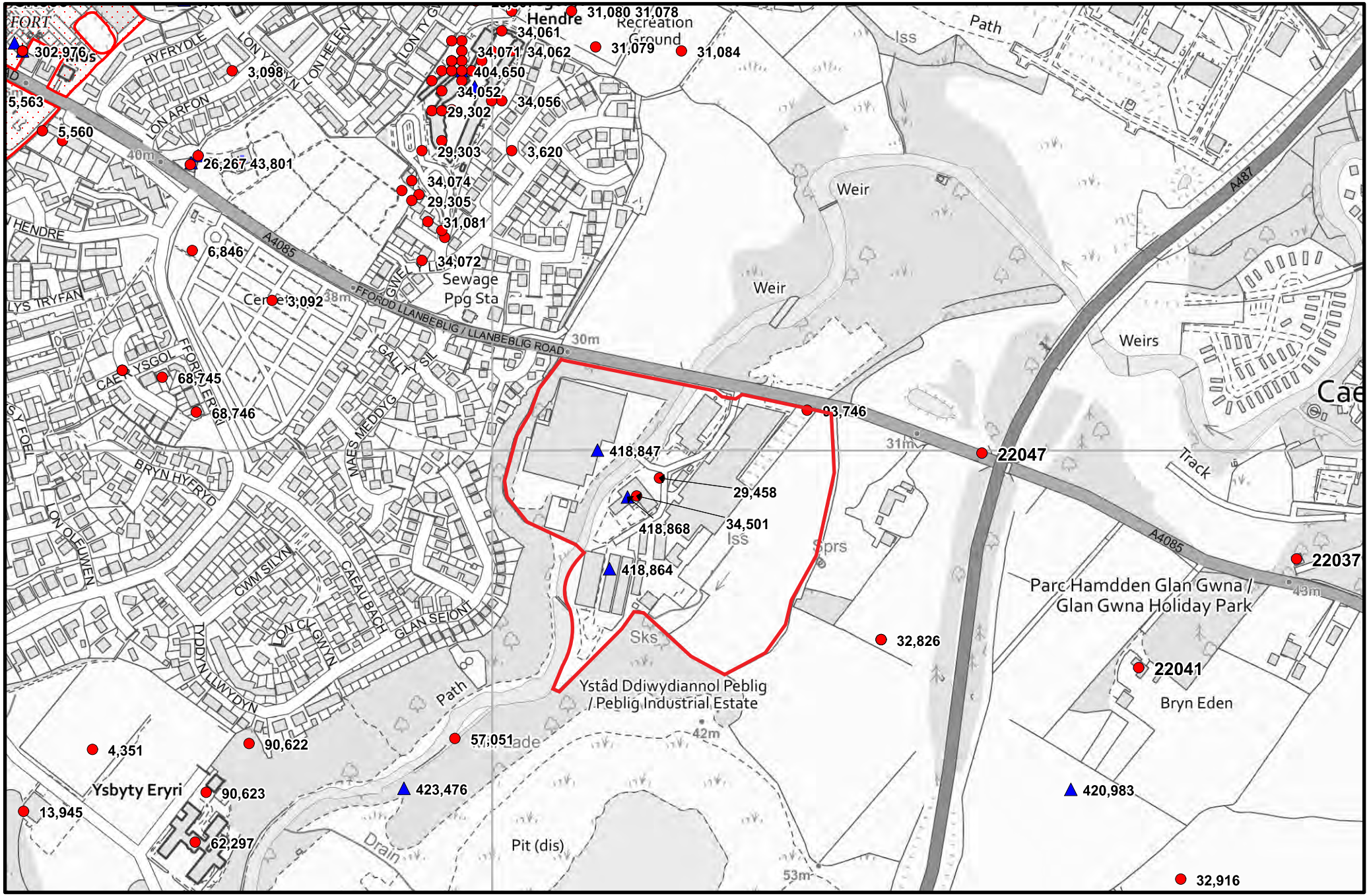

Figure 01: The location of the proposed development (outlined red) and known proximity assets. Scale 1 to 5,000@A4.

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Rev.	Date	Version Description	Drn	Chk

NOTES

+00.00 PROPOSED LEVELS

APPLICATION BOUNDARY
18.344 ac / 7.424 ha

OUTLINE APPLICATION
5.493 ac / 2.223 ha

NOT TO BE DEVELOPED
2.236 ac / 0.905 ha

DETAILED APPLICATION AREA [INCLUDING UNDEVELOPED ECOLOGY ZONE] : 12.306 ac / 5.887 ha

DETAILED APPLICATION		
	GEA (sqft)	GEA (sqm)
ZONE 1A	19,396.59 sqft	1,802.59 sqm
ZONE 1B	16,457.54 sqft	1,529 sqm
ZONE 1C	37,063.53 sqft	3,443.3 sqm
ZONE 1D	35,520.88 sqft	3,300 sqm
ZONE 1E	17,394.46 sqft	1,616 sqm
TOTAL	125,833 sqft	11,690 sqm

OUTLINE APPLICATION		
	GEA	
TOTAL	51,500 sqft	4,784.51 sqm

TOTAL APPLICATION GEA = 177,333 sqft / 16,474.81sqm

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, refer to Designers Risk Assessment, note the following ...

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

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www.dmwr.co.uk

Client
FI-REM

Project Name
Peblig Industrial Estate, Caernarfon
Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon LL55 2SE

Drawing Title
Proposed Site Layout

Drawing Status			North
PLANNING			
Drawing Details			DMWR Job No. 3603
Drawn By: FA	Drawn Date: 31/01/22	Checked By: CL	Scale @ A1: 1:1000@A1
Drawing Number: 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100			Status - Revision -

ISO A1 Landscape

Figure 02: Reproduction of DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100. Scale: as shown.

Figure 03: Extract from the 1841 Llanbeblig Parish tithe map and approximate location of proposed development area outlined red. Not to scale.

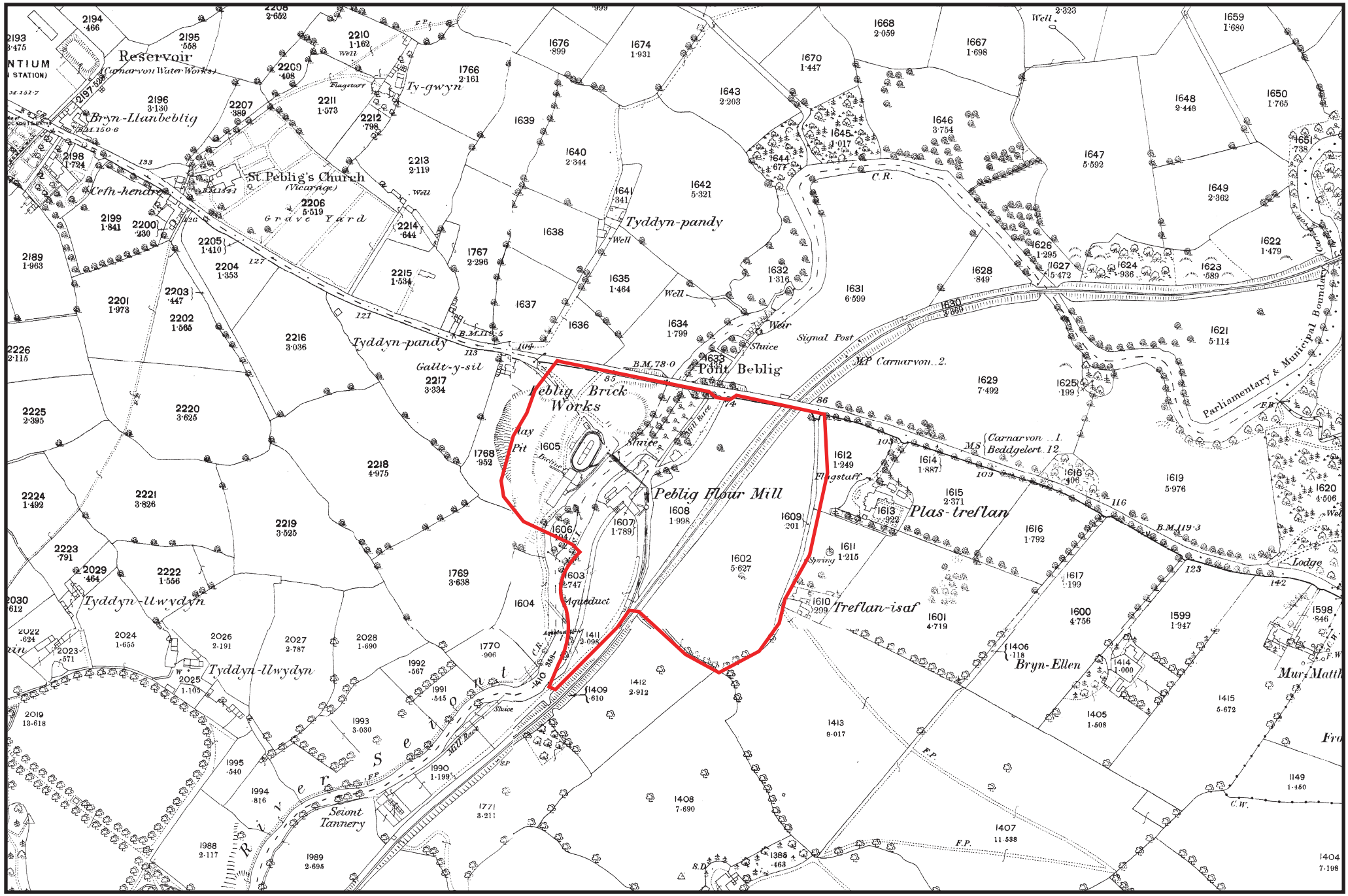


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5, published 1890. The assessment area is outlined red. Scale 1:5,000@ A4.

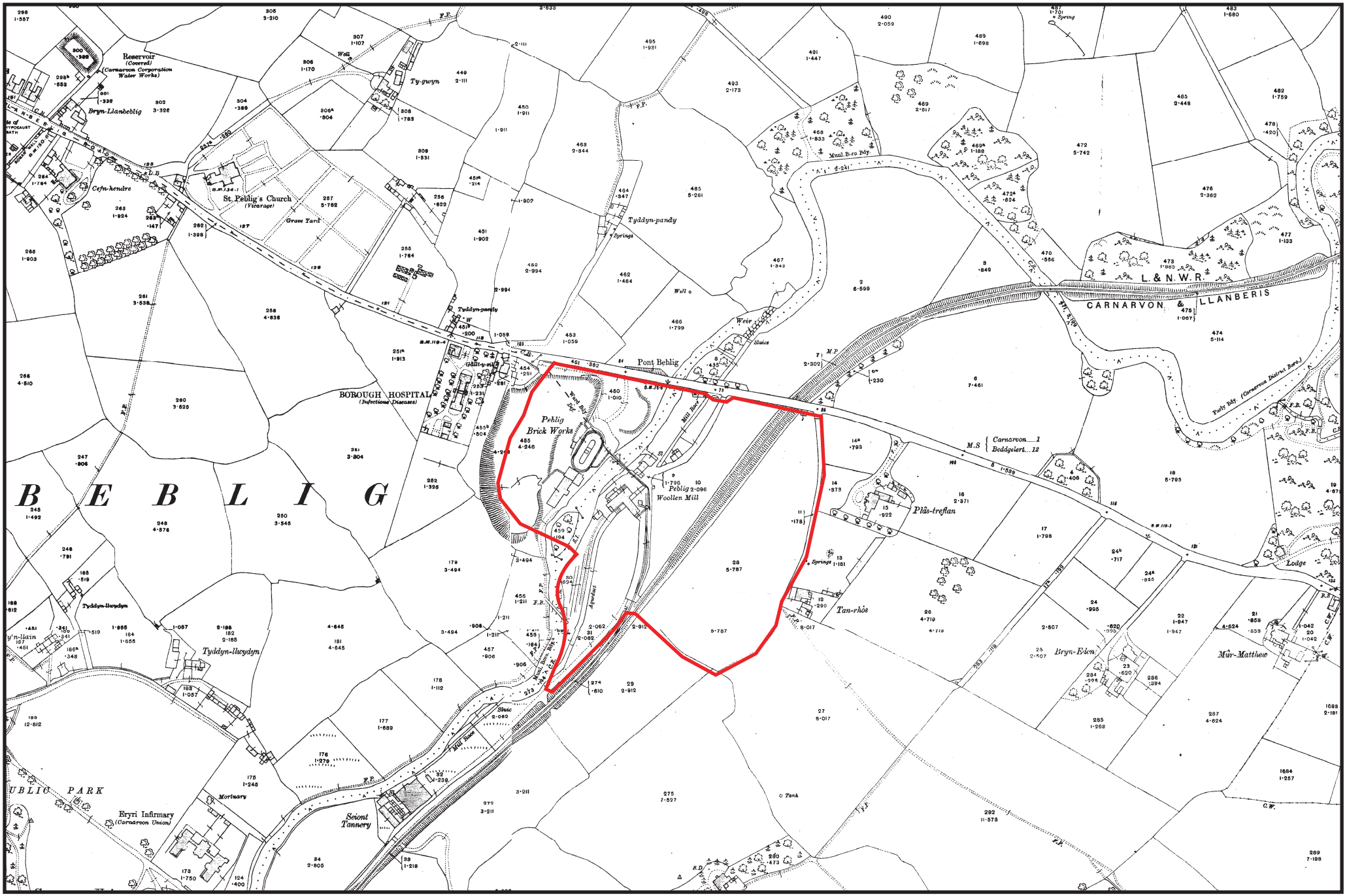


Figure 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5, published 1918. The assessment area is outlined red. Scale 1:5,000@ A4.

Figure 06: Reproduction of RAF aerial photograph 4607 RAF3GTUDUK193 6015, dated 1946 (Source: Welsh Government).

Figure 07: Reproduction of RAF aerial photograph 4818 RAF CPEUK2525 4148, dated 1948 (Source: Welsh Government).

Figure 08: Reproduction of RAF aerial photograph, dated 5015 58RAF394 5053 (Source: Welsh Government).

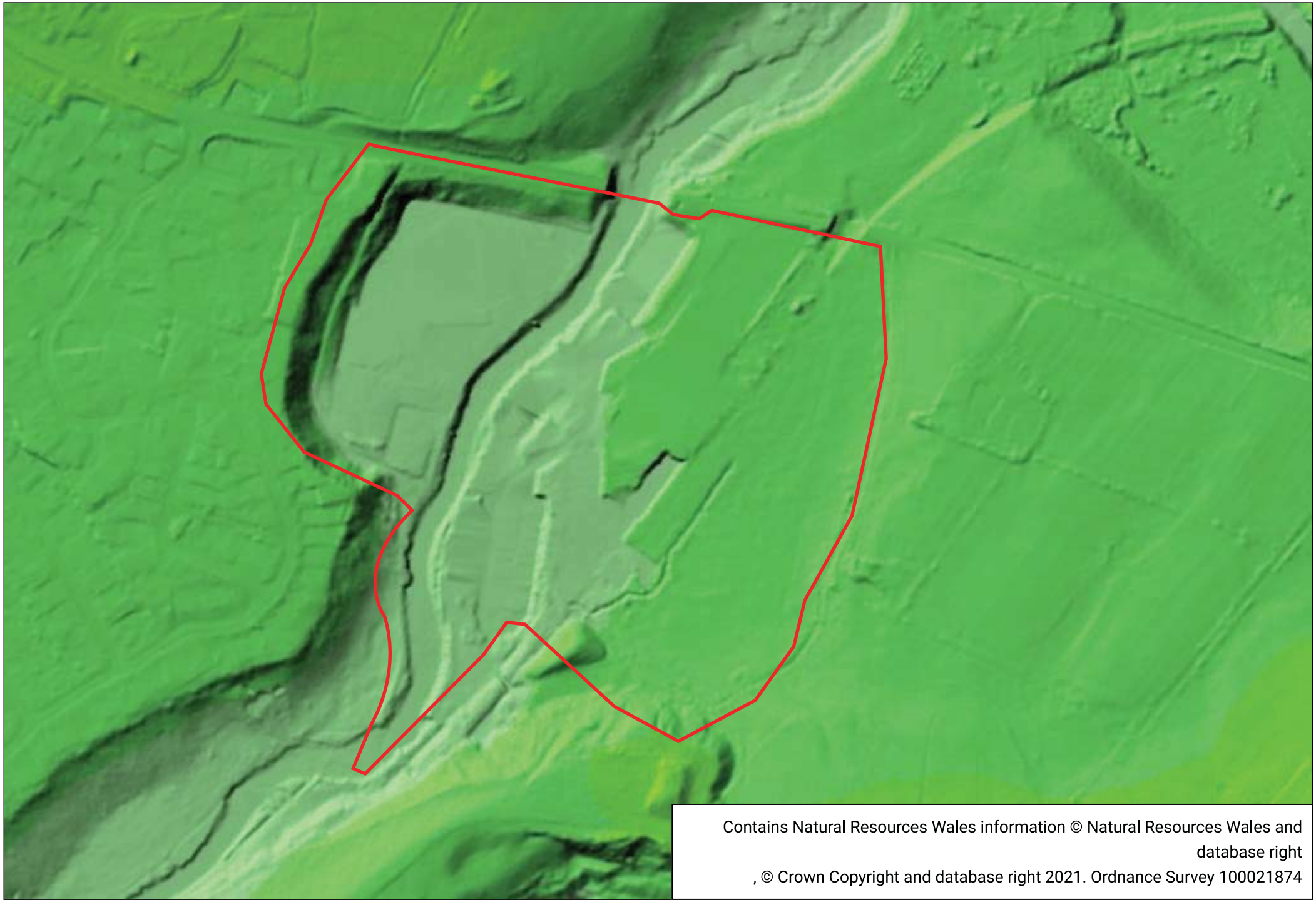
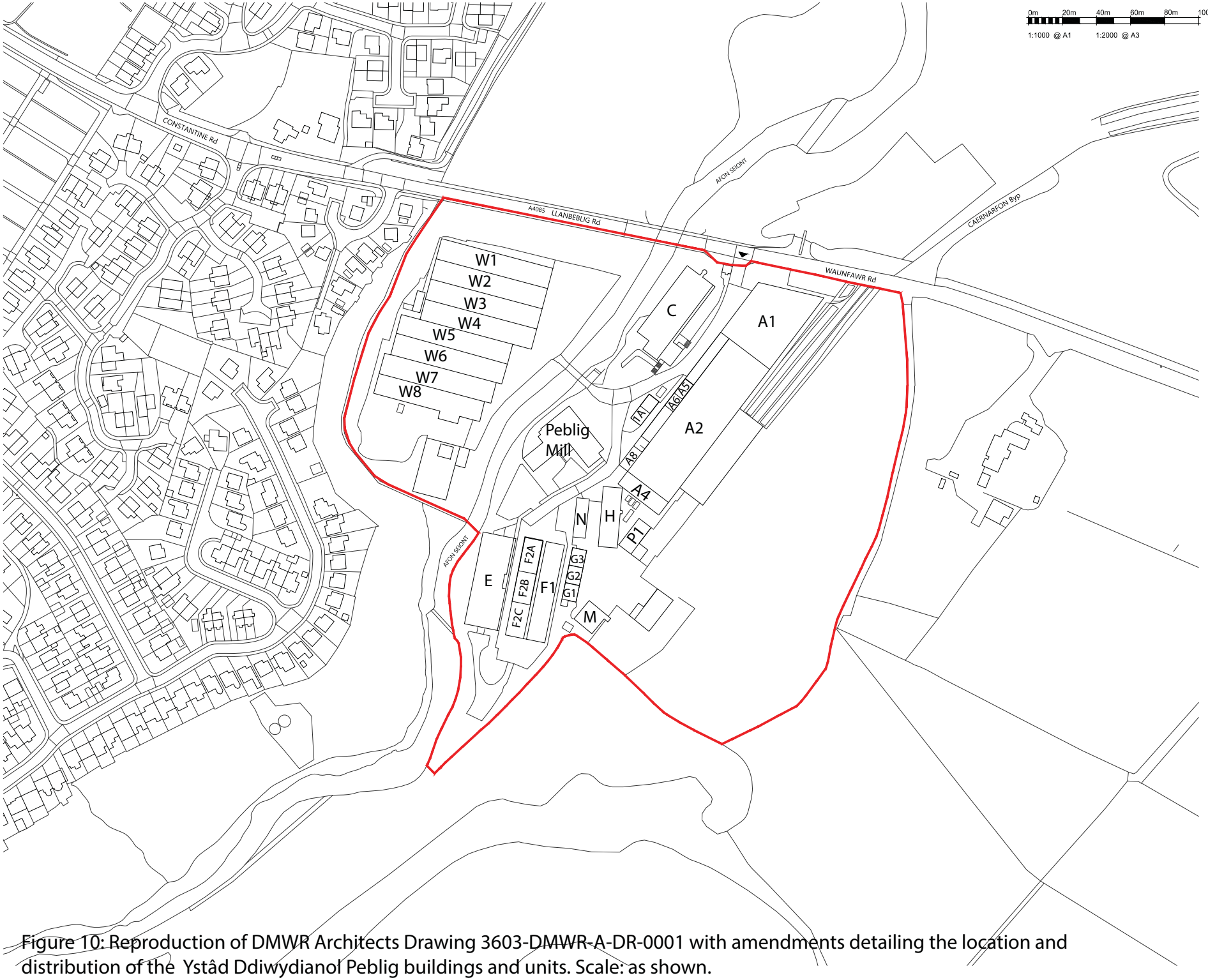


Figure 09: Extract from Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) 1m Digital Terrain Model Sheet SH66, proposed development area outlined red. Not to scale.



Rev. | Date | Version Description | Drn | Chk

NOTES

BOUNDARY LINE

SITE AREA = 18.34ac / 7.42 ha

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, refer to Designers Risk Assessment, note the following ...

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

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Client
FI-REM

Project Name
Peblig Industrial Estate, Caernarfon
Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon LL55 2SE

Drawing Title
Site Location Plan

Drawing Status: PLANNING

North

Drawing Details

DMWR Job No. 3603

Drawn By	Drawn Date	Checked By	Scale @ A1
FA	02/03/22	CL	1:1250@A1

Drawing Number: 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0001

Status - Revision -

ISO A1 Landscape

Figure 10: Reproduction of DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0001 with amendments detailing the location and distribution of the Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig buildings and units. Scale: as shown.

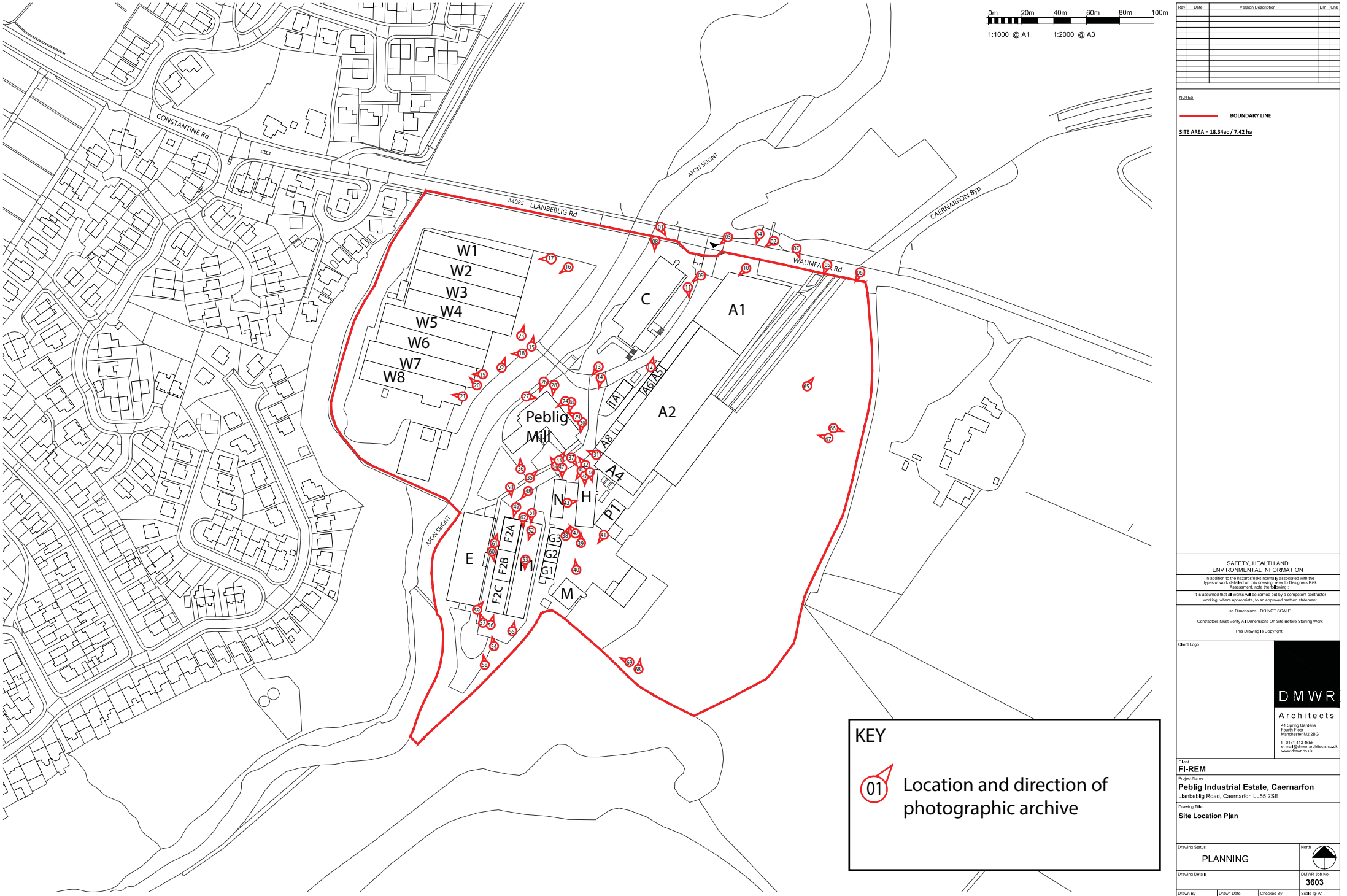
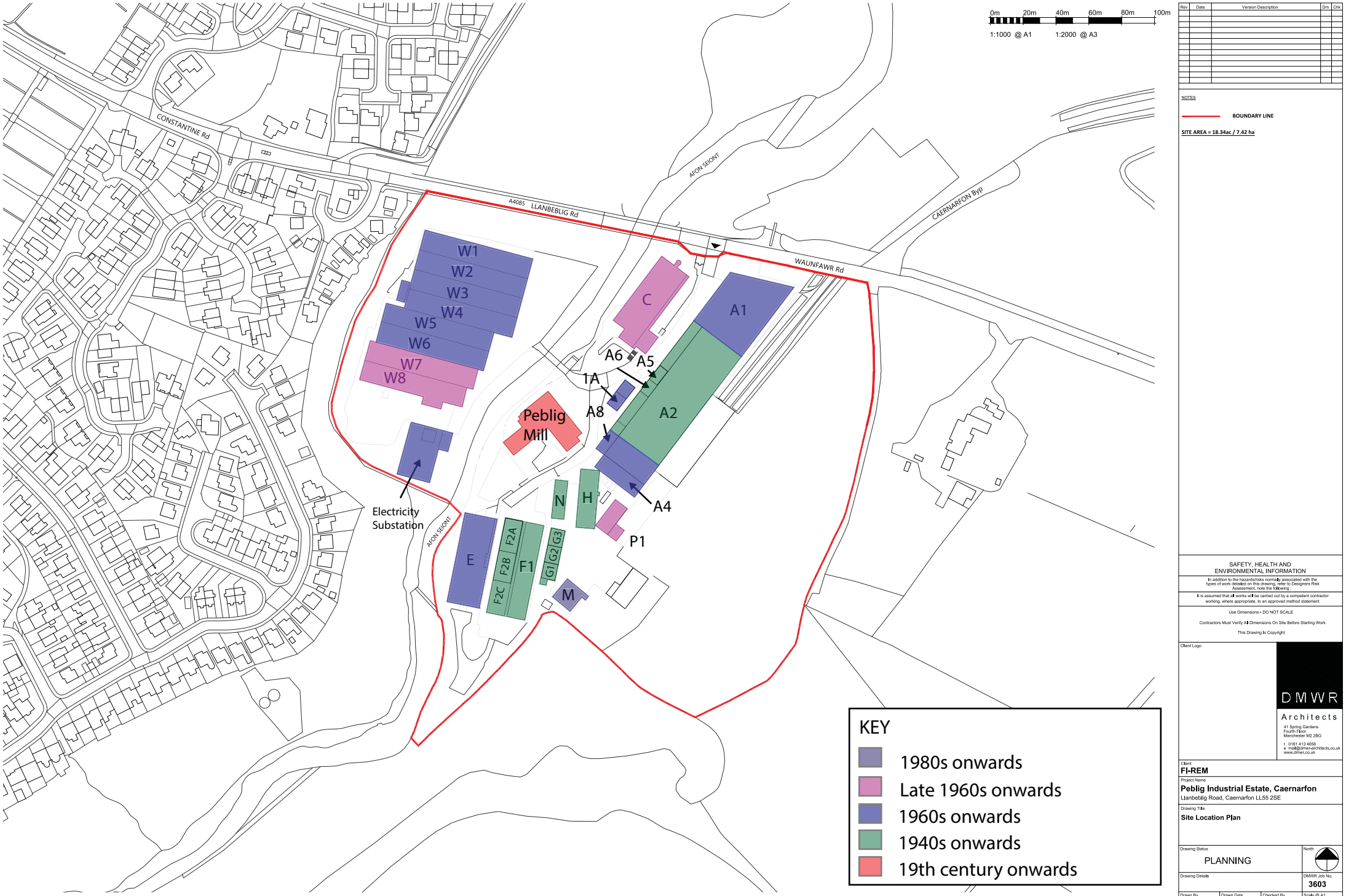


Figure 11: Reproduction of DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0001 with amendments detailing the location and orientation of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project G2756 photographic archive images. Scale: as shown.



Rev. | Date | Version Description | Drn | Chk

NOTES

BOUNDARY LINE

SITE AREA = 18.34ac / 7.42 ha

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, refer to Designers Risk Assessment, note the following ...

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Client: FI-REM

Project Name: Peblig Industrial Estate, Caernarfon
Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon LL55 2SE

Drawing Title: Site Location Plan

Drawing Status: PLANNING

North

Drawing Details

DMWR Job No. 3603

Drawn By	Drawn Date	Checked By	Scale @ A1
FA	02/03/22	CL	1:1250@A1

Drawing Number: 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0001

Status - Revision -

ISO A1 Landscape

Figure 12: Reproduction of DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0001 with amendments detailing phasing of Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig buildings and units. Scale: as shown.

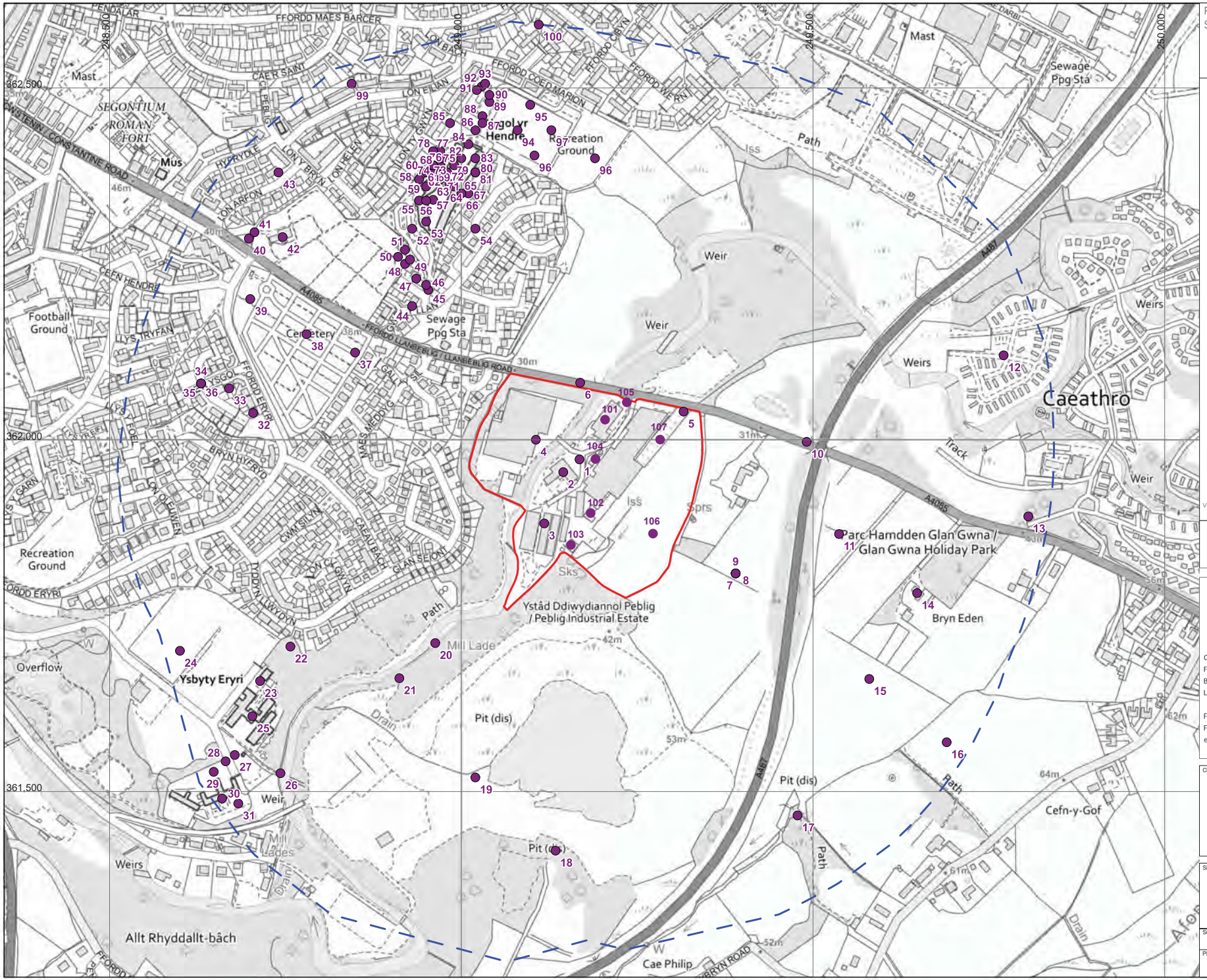

Figure 13: Heritage Assets within the Study Area

1 Historic Asset

Study Area (500m buffer)

Proposed development area

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

Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O © Crown Copyright and database right 2022, License AL100020895

N

0 25 50 100 metres

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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
www.heneb.co.uk

Craig Beuno,
Ffordd y Garth,
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CLIENT: FI Facilities Management Ltd

SITE: Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig, Llanbeblig Rd, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 2SE

SCALE AT A3:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:5,000	05/12/22	NMC	JR
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:		REVISION:
G2756	DBA/01		A

Plate 1: Entrance to Peblig Industrial Estate; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2756_001).

Plate 2: Entrance to Peblig Industrial Estate; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_002).

Plate 3: Peblig Industrial Estate site plan & businesses; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_009).

Plate 4: Peblig Mill (NE elevation); scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_013).

Plate 5: Entrance to Peblig Mill; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2756_024).

Plate 6: Entrance to Peblig Mill/Woollen factory; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2756_025).

Plate 7: Oblique view of NE elevation of Peblig Mill; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2756_026).

Plate 8: Oblique of NW extension of Peblig Mill; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2756_027).

Plate 9: Interior of 'basement' of NW extension; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2756_028).

Plate 10: Oblique view of NE elevation of main building; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2756_029).

Plate 11: Oblique view of NE elevation of main building; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2756_030).

Plate 12: Oblique view of Peblig Mill SE extension; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2756_031).

Plate 13: Oblique view of Peblig Mill SE extension; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2756_032).

Plate 14: SE extension behind screen of overgrowth; scale not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2756_033).

Plate 15: SW wing of Peblig Mill behind extensive overgrowth; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2756_034).

Plate 16: Peblig Mill; scale not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2756_035).

Plate 17: SW wing of Peblig Mill; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_036).

Plate 18: Unnamed brick-built remains of unit off Llanbelig road; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_004).

Plate 19: Field east of industrial estate, as seen off Llanbelig road; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_006).

Plate 20: Pont Peblig and location of Caernarfon to Llanberis railway cutting; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2756_063).

Plate 21: Location of Caernarfon to Llanberis railway line; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_005).

Plate 22: Llanbelig road crossing Pont Peblig; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2756_007).

Plate 23: Entrance to Peblig Industrial Estate (security office in foreground); scale not used; view from NNE (archive reference: G2756_003).

Plate 24: Shell of Unit A (interior); scale not used; view from NNE (archive reference: G2756_010).

Plate 25: Unit A along main road at industrial estate ; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_011).

Plate 26: Southern end of Unit A and Brunswick Ironworks; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_014).

Plate 27: Derelict Unit C; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_012).

Plate 28: Rear of Unit E; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2756_057).

Plate 29: Location of Units E & F2A; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_048).

Plate 30: North elevation of F1; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2756_051).

Plate 31: Interior of Romney Hut; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_052).

Plate 32: Interior of Romney Hut; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_053).

Plate 33: Rear of Romney Hut Unit F1; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2756_055).

Plate 34: Site Road between Units F1 & E, with Peblig Mill in background; scale not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2756_061).

Plate 35: Location of Romney Huts; scale 1x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: G2756_050).

Plate 36: Location of Units F1 & F2 - Romney Huts; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2756_054).

Plate 37: Location of Units F1 & F2 with Units N & G in background; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2756_058).

Plate 38: Gap between Romney Huts; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_062).

Plate 39: Rear of Romney Hut Unit F2; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2756_056).

Plate 40: N elevation of Unit F2A; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2756_049).

Plate 41: Oblique of western elevation of Unit F2; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2756_059).

Plate 42: Shutter opening in western elevation of Unit F2; scale 1x1m; view from WNW (archive reference: G2756_060).

Plate 43: Units G & M; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_041).

Plate 44: Brunswick Ironworks west & south elevations; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2756_038).

Plate 45: Brunswick Ironworks south elevation; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_039).

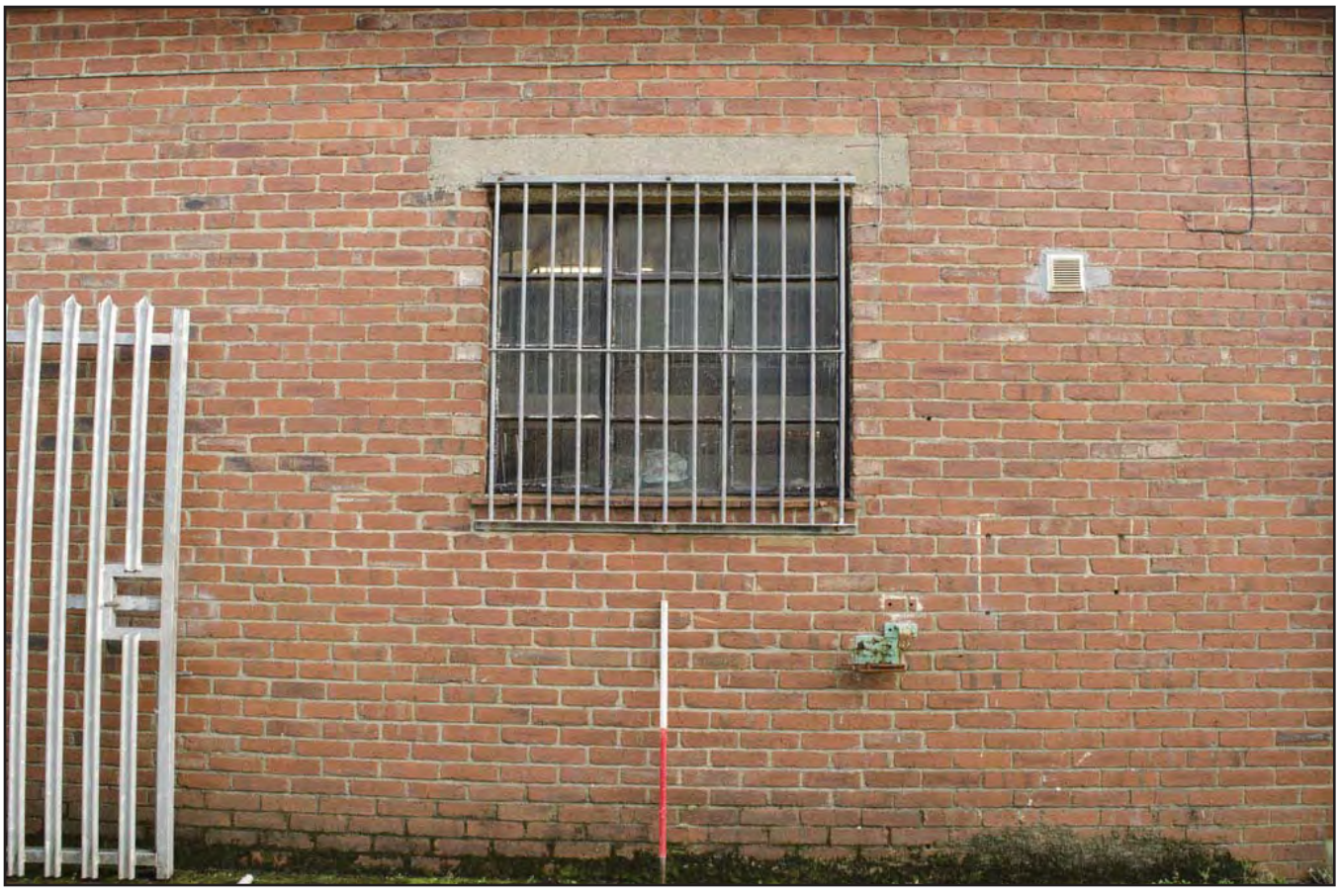

Plate 46: Example of window in W face of Unit H; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2756_043).

Plate 47: Interior of Unit H; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2756_044).

Plate 48: Interior of Unit H; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2756_045).

Plate 49: Interior of Unit H; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2756_046).

Plate 50: Brunswick Ironworks; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2756_037).

Plate 51: Unit N (adjacent to Unit H - Ironworks); scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2756_042).

Plate 52: Northern elevation of Unit N; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2756_047).

Plate 53: Brunswick Ironworks w/ wider landscape of industrial estate; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_040).

Plate 54: Northern elevation of Unit W1; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2756_017).

Plate 55: Location of Peblig Brickworks (view from bridge); scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_015).

Plate 56: Location of Peblig Brickworks; scale not used; view from NNE (archive reference: G2756_016).

Plate 57: Yard at front of Units W1-W4; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_023).

Plate 58: Location of Peblig Brickworks active timber yard ; scale not used; view from ENE (archive reference: G2756_018).

Plate 59: Timber yard at front of Units W5-W8; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_022).

Plate 60: Interior of Unit W7 (portrait); scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2756_019).

Plate 61: Interior of Unit W7; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2756_020).

Plate 62: Interior of Unit W8; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2756_021).

Plate 63: Derelict office building (Unit C) adjacent to Afon Seiont & estate entrance; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2756_008).

Plate 64: Stone and concrete boundary wall, western edge of field; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2756_064).

Plate 65: View of field toward Llanbeblig road; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2756_065).

Plate 66: Stone boundary wall along E edge of field; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2756_066).

Plate 67: Field with Peblig Industrial Estate in backgrround; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2756_067).

Plate 68: View of field (at southern boundary) toward Llanbeblig road; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2756_068).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

YSTÂD DDIWYDIANOL PEBLIG, CAERNARFON, GWYNEDD (G2756)

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Event Primary Reference Number 46502

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT/HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

FI Real Estate Management

November 2022

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	**Printed Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

Revision History			
Rev No.	**Summary of Changes**	**Ref Section**	**Purpose of Issue**

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name	Signature	Date

YSTÂD DDIWYDIANOL PEBLIG, CAERNARFON, GWYNEDD (G2756)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT/HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

Prepared for *FI Real Estate Management*, November 2022

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46502

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by FI Real Estate Management to undertake and archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment in advance of proposed development works at Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig, Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH49136196; Figure 01). The development works will include the development of new industrial and commercial units (B1, B2 & B8) together with new road infrastructure, service yards and common areas, parking, wildlife habitats, flood meadow and landscaping on land at and adjacent to Peblig Industrial Estate, as detailed on DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100 (Figure 02). The desk-based assessment and historic building assessment are being undertaken in accordance with planning application C22/0696/14/LL. The assessment will be undertaken from November 2022 and will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for The Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to undertake:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology in the vicinity of the site;
- an assessment of previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials;
- a listing of the heritage-related planning constraints that may affect the site;
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site;
- establish how much structural activity of historic interest is upstanding; and
- provide recommendations, if necessary, for future intrusive survey and construction excavation activities on site (requirements that would need to be in place during these or similar activities).

This will be delivered in the form of a desk-based study with walkover and heritage asset gazetteer.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1732 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 46502. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in Microsoft Word based on the format defined in section 4.2 of Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 2).

2 BACKGROUND

There are known non-statutory designated assets within the proposed development site, including an early 19th century Peblig Woollen Mill (PRN 34501), the site of the 19th century Peblig Brickworks (NPRN 418847), a Second World War corrugated iron Nissen or Romney huts (NPRN 418864) originally built as the Hunting Aviation Factory and the Brunswick Ironworks (PRN 29458).

According to data within the regional historic environment record:

- Peblig Mill was established as a water-powered flour mill in the early 19th century and was owned by a succession of different corn merchants including the Huxley family; from the late 19th century, the mill became a woollen factory. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey map (Sheet XVI.1); published 1890, names the mill as a flour mill, but the 2nd and 3rd editions, published in 1900 and 1918, name it as a woollen factory and mill respectively. A weir on the Afon Seiont diverted water to a 200metre-long mill race (PRN 57051), and below the mill a tailrace of equal length returned it to the river.
- Peblig Brickworks was established in the 19th century, was situated on the Afon Seiont close to clay pits which served two major brickworks (the other being Seiont Works). The Peblig and Seiont works were bought by John Summers & Sons Ltd., Shotton in 1931 and traded as Castle Fire Brick Co. Ltd. and were Nationalised in 1967 under the Labour Government. Within five years they were privatised again and bought by the Butterley Brick Company owned by Hanson. Peblig brickworks had a Hoffman Kiln with central tall stack that were both still extant in 1947.
- The Brunswick Ironworks was established in 1906 and produced ironwork for Caernarfon Castle, the Welsh Highland Railway, the Tower of London, and in 1920, was commissioned to create ironwork for the coffin of the Unknown Warrior at Westminster Abbey to commemorate those who had fallen in the First World War.
- The Hunting Aviation Factory was originally located in Croydon, but was relocated at the start of the Second World War, from Croydon, first to Llanberis and then shortly afterwards to Peblig. The factory made aluminium-skinned aircraft during the war and then aluminium office furniture shortly after. Hunting Aviation Ltd. closed the factory in 1947 and moved operations back to Croydon, with the Peblig factory being bought in 1948 by the 'Everflex' company to produce furnishing fabrics, employing 800 people at its peak, but closing in 1980.

A brief examination of the first to third edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5; published 1890, 1900 and 1918 respectively), shows the proposed development site as being occupied by the Peblig Wollen Mill and Peblig Brickworks, with the mill race and tail race clearly visible. The layout of the brickworks and mill do not substantially change, although the clay pit for the brickworks is noticeably larger by the third edition. The route of the Caernarfon to Llanberis railway is also clearly visible to the east of the mill.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage….Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (CIfA 2020, 4).

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

The desk-based assessment will encompass a 500m buffer zone from which any known and suspected assets will be identified using the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the proposed development area, as detailed in Figures 01 and 02. Examination of the core HER will be undertaken, including the 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5) and any secondary information held within the HER. All identified features will be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of assets, with their relative importance defined;
2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be examined for potential features. This will include 1946 RAF vertical aerial photographs;
4. The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU);
5. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives, if open and accessible. Archive data will include historic mapping such as the 1841 Llanbeblig Parish tithe map and schedule;

6. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data will be examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at http://lle.gov.wales/home for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface 1m modelling.

3.3 Historic Building Assessment

3.3.1 Introduction

The historic building assessment will be undertaken to an equivalent Historic England Level 2 Record standard, which is defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016) as a "descriptive record" (*ibid.*: 26). The aim will be to establish how much of historic interest is still upstanding through a photographic and descriptive record of the Nissen or Romney huts, the Brunswick Ironworks and the Peblig Woollen Mill. The assessment will also aim to determine if further, more detailed recording, can be recommended.

The assessment/record will be limited to accessible areas and will be undertaken in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters. *The client will be responsible for arranging ccess.*

3.3.2 Photographic Record

The photographic record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1, 2 and 4 (Historic England, 2016: 26) and include general views of the buildings within the local landscape, exterior and interior elevations - oblique and face-on (where practical), a record of the overall appearance of principal rooms/circulation areas within the interiors. Suitable scales and artificial lighting will be used where practical.

3.3.3 Written Record

The written record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1-3 and 6 (Historic England, 2016: 26). The Nissen/Romney huts, the Brunswick Ironworks and the Peblig Woollen Mill will be described separately and will include:

- the precise location of the buildings (NGR format) and an address;
- a note of any statutory or non-statutory designations;
- the date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive; and
- a description of the various buildings' form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners will also be included if known.

3.3.4 Drawn Record

Measured drawings will be prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 1 or 2 and 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This will include:

- a sketched or measured plan as existing for the Nissen or Romney huts, the Brunswick Ironworks and the Peblig Woollen Mill, annotated to show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (if present).
- If the buildings show any complex phasing and change of use, a plan will be prepared for the report detailing the phasing and any layout changes;
- A site plan relating the buildings to other structures within the local area; and
- In addition, a plan will be prepared detailing the location and orientation of all photographic record images taken.

3.4 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey for the desk-based assessment and historic building assessment will be undertaken within the study area outlined red in Figure 01. The aim will be to visit and record known assets within that area; assets will be mapped and located in advance as part of the desk based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information will then be used to geo-locate features, which will then be located and described on GAT pro-formas. Any newly identified assets will also be recorded (NB. only features that can be safely accessed will be directly recorded). The aim would be to visit the location of the Peblig Woollen Mill (PRN 34501), the site of the 19th century Peblig Brickworks (NPRN 418847), Nissen or Romney huts/former Hunting Aviation Factory (NPRN 418864) and the Brunswick Ironworks (PRN 29458); the walkover survey will also visit the open plot at the eastern end of the proposed development area.

A handheld GPS unit will be used during the walkover survey. A photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D5100; resolution: 4,928 x 3,264 [16.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from G2756_001. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from the next sequential number available.

Following the completion of the respective assessment/evaluation stages, archiving will be completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;

2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All data will be processed, and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.5 Gazetteer of Assets

A gazetteer will be compiled for any existing and newly identified assets *within the proposed development area*, based on information sourced from the desk-based assessment, historic building assessment and walkover survey; the gazetteer will be prepared in the following format:

Asset Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Designation	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation	

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

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

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

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

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

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

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

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

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

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

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

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, *e.g.* part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3.6 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;

2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Front cover;
2. Inner cover;
3. Figures and Plates List;
4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
5. Introduction;
6. Methodology;
    i. Desk-based assessment;
    ii. Field survey;
7. Results;
    a. Desk based assessment;
        i. Location and geological summary;
        ii. Statutory and non-statutory designations;
        iii. Environmental remains and soil morphology;
        iv. Historical and archaeological background;
        v. Cartographic evidence;
        vi. Artefact potential;

vii. Aerial photographs and LiDAR;

b. Field survey;

c. Historic Building Assessment

d. Gazetteer of features;

8. Conclusions and recommendations;
    a. Conclusion;
    b. Table of sites and recommendations;
9. Acknowledgements;
10. Bibliography;
    a. Primary sources;
    b. Secondary sources;
11. Figures; inc.:
    - location plan;
    - historic mapping;
    - location plan with identified features.
12. Plates; inc.
    - Illustrative examples from the field survey
13. Appendix I (approved written scheme of investigation);
14. Appendix II (Sites listed on GAT Historic Environment Record);
15. Appendix III (Definition of mitigation terms);
16. Appendix IV (Photographic metadata - field survey);

    Back cover.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included.

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the*

Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1); and

- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
    - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
    - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
    - Project Information form (Excel);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
    - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
    - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.7 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is "widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation". The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support "future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities". Selection should be "focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed" and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will be confirmed in the assessment report and will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution's collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project's Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The selection strategy pro-forma is included as Appendix V.

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and completed by a GAT archaeologist who will have responsibility for, liaising with FI Real Estate Management representatives and GAPS, and submitting the draft and final reports. The project manager will be responsible for reviewing and approving the report prior to submission.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT senior archaeologist and project archaeologist(s) are CSCS certified. Any risks and hazards will be identified and mitigated before the start of the walkover survey via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff undertaking fieldwork for this assessment will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat (where applicable). All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contingency plan for Covid-19.

6 INSURANCE

6.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

6.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

6.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

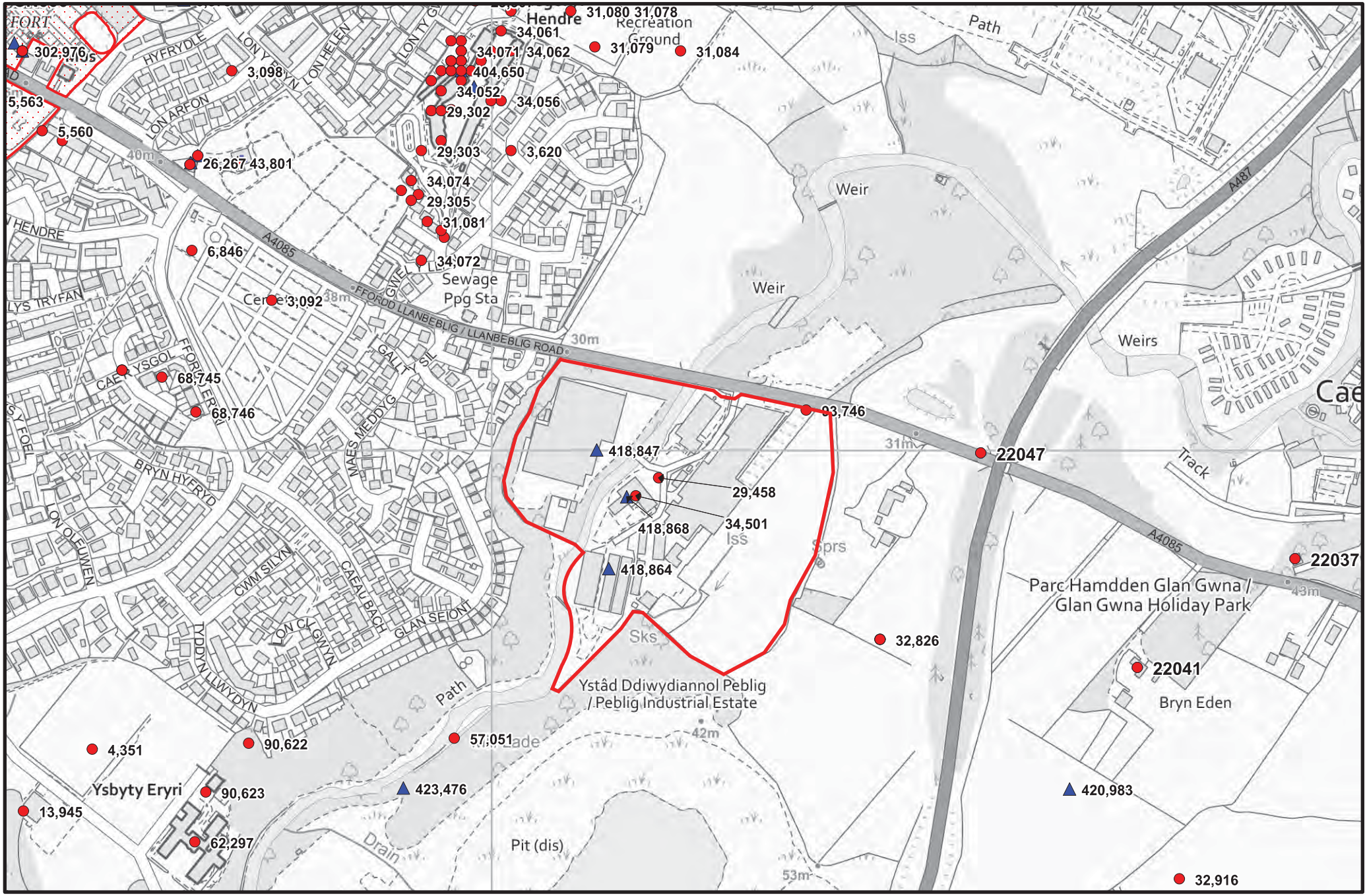
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard* and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
6. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
7. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
8. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
9. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
10. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

FIGURE 01

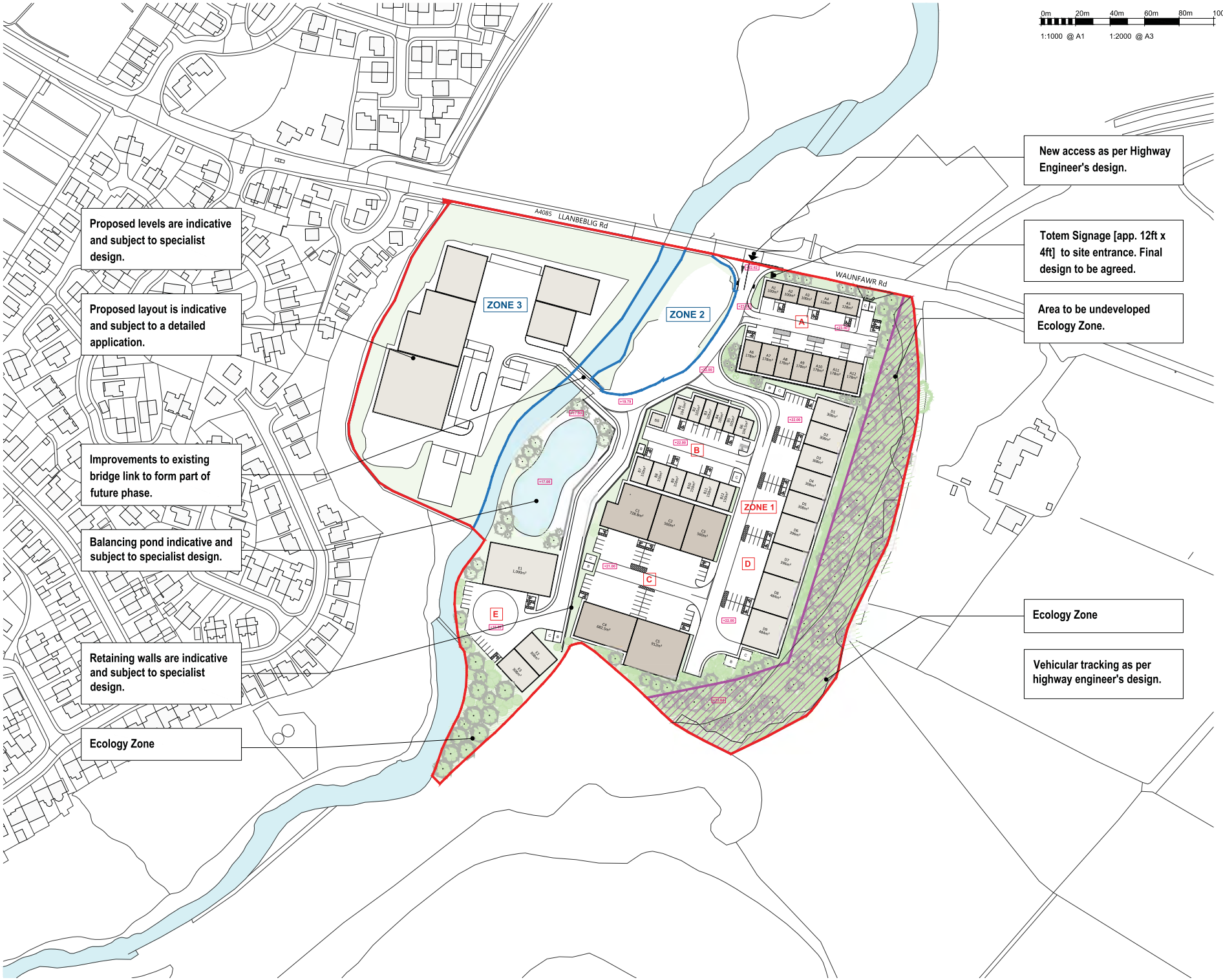
The location of the proposed development (outlined red) and known proximity assets. Scale 1 to 5,000@A4.



302,976
5,563
5,560
3,098
26,267 43,801
6,846
3,092
68,745
68,746
31,080 31,078
34,061
34,071 34,062
404,650
34,052
34,056
29,302
29,303
3,620
34,074
29,305
31,081
34,072
31,079
31,084
Hendre
Recreation Ground
Path
Iss
Weir
Weir
Weirs
Sewage Ppg Sta
FFORDD LLANBEBLIG / LLANBEBLIG ROAD
A4085
A487
HYFRYDLE
LON ARFON
LON HELEN
HENDRE
CAE YSGOL
BRYN HYFRYD
MAES MEDDYG
GALLT Y SIL
CWM SILYN
CAEAU BACH
GLAN SEIONT
TYDDYN LLWYDYN
LON CLEGWYN
LON OLEUWEN
Track
Sprs
Sks
Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Peblig / Peblig Industrial Estate
Parc Hamdden Glan Gwna / Glan Gwna Holiday Park
Bryn Eden
Ysbyty Eryri
Drain
Pit (dis)
Cae
93,746
22047
22037
22041
418,847
29,458
34,501
418,868
418,864
32,826
4,351
90,622
57,051
90,623
423,476
13,945
62,297
420,983
32,916

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100



0m 20m 40m 60m 80m 100m

1:1000 @ A1 1:2000 @ A3

Rev.	Date	Version Description	Drn	Chk

NOTES

+00.00 PROPOSED LEVELS

APPLICATION BOUNDARY
18.344 ac / 7.424 ha

OUTLINE APPLICATION
5.493 ac / 2.223 ha

NOT TO BE DEVELOPED
2.236 ac / 0.905 ha

DETAILED APPLICATION AREA [INCLUDING UNDEVELOPED ECOLOGY ZONE] : 12.306 ac / 5.887 ha

DETAILED APPLICATION		
	GEA (sqft)	GEA (sqm)
ZONE 1A	19,396.59 sqft	1,802.59 sqm
ZONE 1B	16,457.54 sqft	1,529 sqm
ZONE 1C	37,063.53 sqft	3,443.3 sqm
ZONE 1D	35,520.88 sqft	3,300 sqm
ZONE 1E	17,394.46 sqft	1,616 sqm
TOTAL	125,833 sqft	11,690 sqm

OUTLINE APPLICATION		
	GEA	
TOTAL	51,500 sqft	4,784.51 sqm

TOTAL APPLICATION GEA = 177,333 sqft / 16,474.81sqm

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, refer to Designers Risk Assessment, note the following ...

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

Use Dimensions - DO NOT SCALE

Contractors Must Verify All Dimensions On Site Before Starting Work

This Drawing Is Copyright

Client Logo

DMWR Architects
41 Spring Gardens
Fourth Floor
Manchester M2 2BG
t 0161 413 4656
e mail@dmwr-architects.co.uk
www.dmwr.co.uk

Client
FI-REM

Project Name
Peblig Industrial Estate, Caernarfon
Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon LL55 2SE

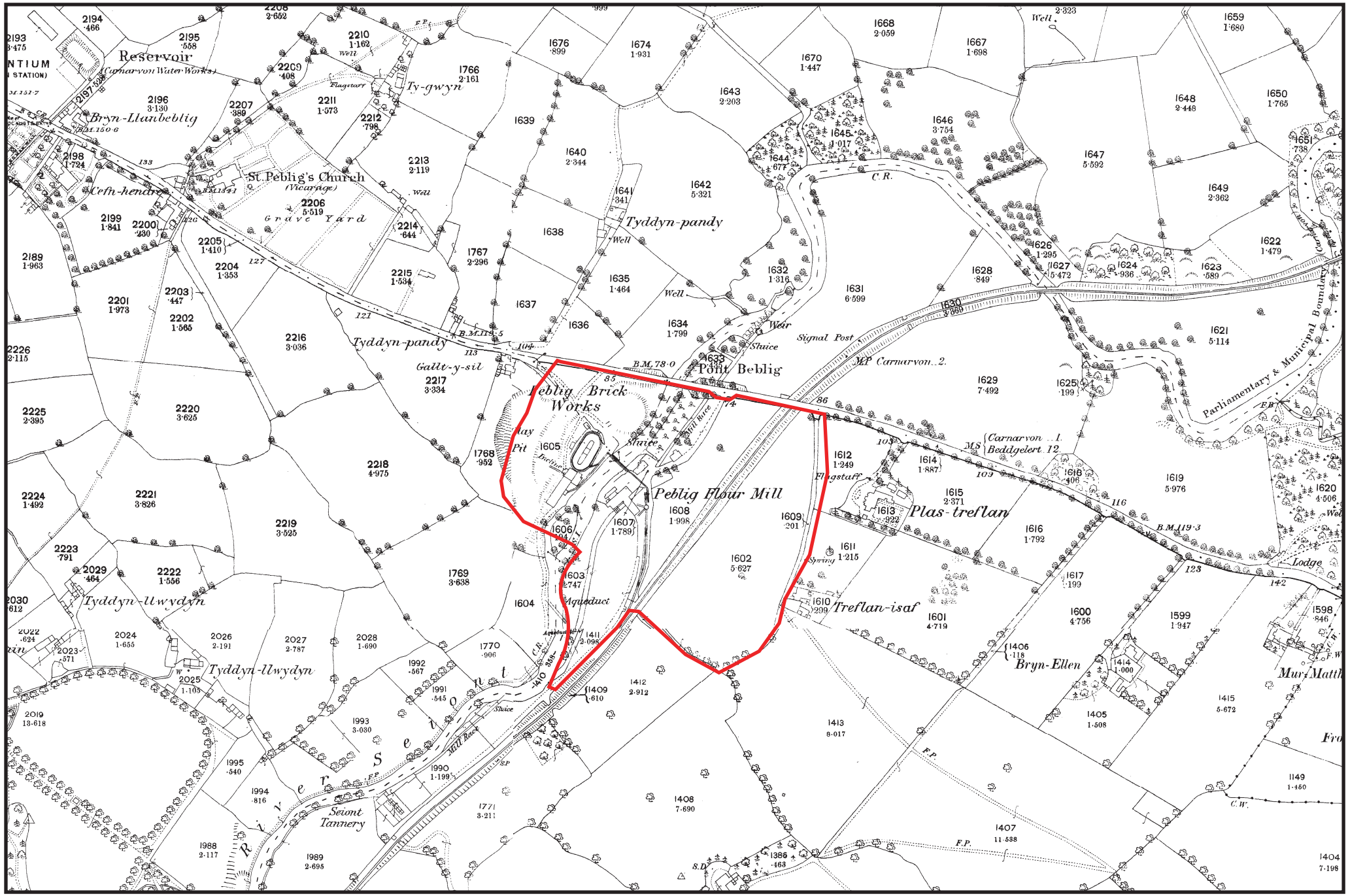
Drawing Title
Proposed Site Layout

Drawing Status			North
PLANNING			
Drawing Details			DMWR Job No. 3603
Drawn By: FA	Drawn Date: 31/01/22	Checked By: CL	Scale @ A1: 1:1000@A1
Drawing Number: 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100			Status - Revision -

ISO A1 Landscape

FIGURE 03

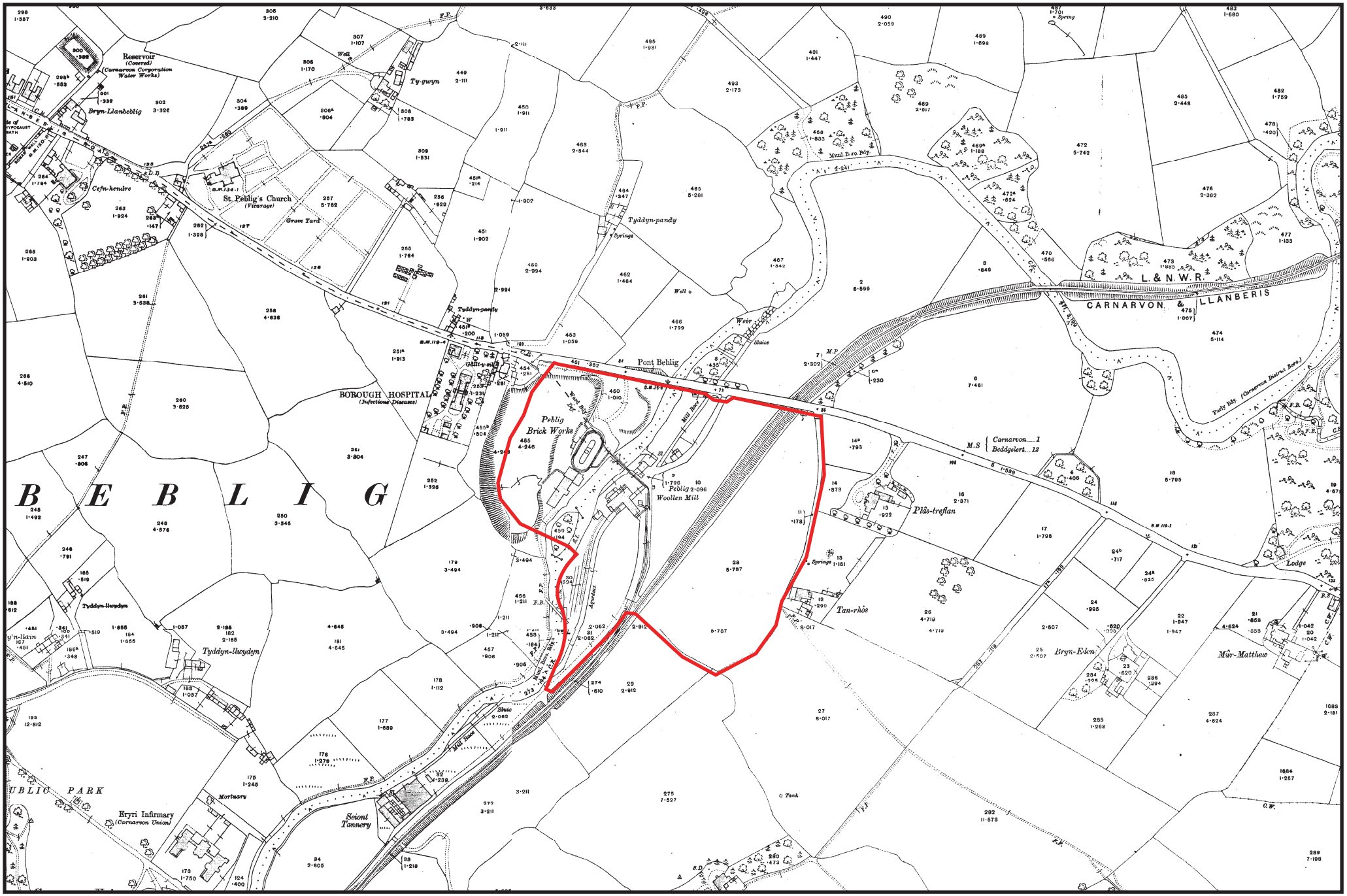
Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5, published 1890. The assessment area is outlined red. Scale 1:5,000@ A4.



Reservoir
(Carnarvon Water Works)
Bryn-Llanbeblig
Cefn-hendre
St. Peblig's Church
(Vicarage)
Grave Yard
Ty-gwyn
Tyddyn-pandy
Gallt-y-sil
Peblig Brick Works
Pont Beblig
Peblig Flour Mill
Plas-treflan
Treflan-isaf
Bryn-Ellen
Tyddyn-llwydyn
Seiont Tannery
River Seiont
Parliamentary & Municipal Boundary
Carnarvon 1.
Beddgelert 12.
Signal Post
Flagstaff
Aqueduct
Lodge
Mill Race
Sluice
Weir
Well
C.R.
F.P.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XV.4, XVI.1, XV.8 and XVI.5, published 1918. The assessment area is outlined red. Scale 1:5,000@ A4.



Reservoir
(Covered)
(Carnarvon Corporation Water Works)
Bryn-Llanbeblig
Cefn-hendre
St. Peblig's Church
(Vicarage)
Grave Yard
Ty-gwyn
Tyddyn-pandy
Springs
Well
Tyddyn-pandy
Galt-y-sil
BOROUGH HOSPITAL
(Infectious Diseases)
Pont Beblig
Weir
Sluice
Peblig Brick Works
Peblig Woollen Mill
Mill Race
Aqueduct
Munl. Boro. Bdy.
L. & N. W. R.
CARNARVON & LLANBERIS
Parly Bdy. (Carnarvon District Boro.)
M.S
Carnarvon.....1
Beddgelert....12
Plâs-treflan
Tan-rhôs
Springs
Lodge
Bryn-Eden
Mûr-Matthew
Tyddyn-llwydyn
Tyddyn-llwydyn
B E B L I G
UBLIC PARK
Eryri Infirmary
(Carnarvon Union)
Mortuary
Seiont Tannery
Tank

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Basic Recording Pro-Forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	*Project name*	*Project number*
Feature name		*Feature Number*
NGR		
Description		
Recommendations for further assessment		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	*Visit by*

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Building Record pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	*Project name*	*Project number*
Feature name		*Feature Number*
NGR		
Description		
Recommendations for further assessment		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	*Visit by*

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust room recording pro-forma

NOTE: Sketch entire floor level with measurements (overleaf)

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
ROOM RECORDING FORM	***Project name***	***Project number***
Room Number	Floor /Level	
Description		
Photographic record numbers	***Scales used***	***Dimensions*** Length Width Height

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
ROOM RECORDING FORM	***Project name***	***Project number***
Room Number	Floor /Level	
Description		
Photographic record numbers	***Scales used***	***Dimensions*** Length Width Height

	Visit date	***Visit by***

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata Pro-Forma

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Digital Photographic Record Project code and name:

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.
Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

Project Name:			Project Number:				
Photo No.	**Sub - Division**	**Description**	**Contexts**	**Scales**	**View From**	**Initials**	**Date**

APPENDIX V

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2756_ Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig 23/11/2022 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	23/10/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett , Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	20/10/2022
Landowner / Developer	FI Real Estate Management	n/a

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by FI Real Estate Management to undertake and archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment in advance of proposed development works at Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig, Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH49136196; WSI Figure 01). The development works will include the development of new industrial and commercial units (B1, B2 & B8) together with new road infrastructure, service yards and common areas, parking, wildlife habitats, flood meadow and landscaping on land at and adjacent to Peblig Industrial Estate, as detailed on DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100 (WSI Figure 02). The desk-

based assessment and historic building assessment are being undertaken in accordance with planning application C22/0696/14/LL. The assessment will be undertaken from November 2022.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig, Caernarfon, Gwynedd
Written Scheme Of Investigation For A Desk Based Assessment/Historic Building Assessment. Project (G2756).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel.*

This data will be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
    - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
    - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
    - Project Information form (Excel);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
    - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
    - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefor either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_001	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Industrial Estate	Entrance to Peblig Industrial Estate	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2756_002	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Industrial Estate	Entrance to Peblig Industrial Estate	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2756_003	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit A	Entrance to Peblig Industrial Estate (security office in foreground)	NNE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2756_004	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Pont Peblig	Unnamed brick-built remains of unit off Llanbelig road	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2756_005	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Railway Line	Location of Caernarfon to Llanberis railway line	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2756_006	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Pont Peblig	Field east of industrial estate, as seen off Llanbelig road	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2756_007	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit C	Llanbelig road crossing Pont Peblig	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2756_008	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Derelict office building	Derelict office building adjacent to Afon Seiont & estate entrance	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	63
G2756_009	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Industrial Estate	Peblig Industrial Estate site plan and businesses	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2756_010	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit A	Shell of Unit A (interior)	NNE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_011	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit A	Unit A along main road at industrial estate	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2756_012	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit C	Derelict Unit C	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2756_013	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Peblig Mill (NE elevation)	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2756_014	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units A & F1	Southern end of Unit A and Brunswick Ironworks	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2756_015	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units W1-W4	Location of Peblig Brickworks (view from bridge)	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	55
G2756_016	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units W1-W4	Location of Peblig Brickworks	NNE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	56
G2756_017	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit W1	Northern elevation of Unit W1	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	54
G2756_018	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units W5-W8	Location of Peblig Brickworks active timber yard	ENE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	58
G2756_019	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit W7	Interior of Unit W7 (portrait)	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	60
G2756_020	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit W7	Interior of Unit W7	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	61

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_021	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit W8	Interior of Unit W8	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	62
G2756_022	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units W5-W8	Timber yard at front of Units W5-W8	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	59
G2756_023	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units W1-W4	Yard at front of Units W1-W4	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	57
G2756_024	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Entrance to Peblig Mill	ENE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2756_025	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Entrance to Peblig Mill/Woollen factory	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2756_026	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Oblique view of NE elevation of Peblig Mill	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2756_027	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Oblique of NW extension of Peblig Mill	W	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2756_028	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Interior of 'basement' of NW extension	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2756_029	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Oblique view of NE elevation of main building	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2756_030	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Oblique view of NE elevation of main building	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_031	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Oblique view of Peblig Mill SE extension	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2756_032	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Oblique view of Peblig Mill SE extension	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2756_033	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	SE extension behind screen of overgrowth	SSW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2756_034	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	SW wing of Peblig Mill behind extensive overgrowth	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2756_035	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	Peblig Mill	SSW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2756_036	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Peblig Mill	SW wing of Peblig Mill	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2756_037	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H Brunswick Ironworks	Brunswick Ironworks	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	50
G2756_038	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H	Brunswick Ironworks west & south elevations	SSW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	44
G2756_039	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H	Brunswick Ironworks south elevation	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	45
G2756_040	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units H, N,G, P	Brunswick Ironworks w/ wider landscape of industrial estate	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	53

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_041	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units G & M	Units G & M	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	43
G2756_042	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit N	Unit N (adjacent to Unit H - Ironworks)	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	51
G2756_043	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H	Example of window in W face of Unit H	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	46
G2756_044	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H	Interior of Unit H	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	47
G2756_045	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H	Interior of Unit H	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	48
G2756_046	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit H	Interior of Unit H	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	49
G2756_047	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit N	Northern elevation of Unit N	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	52
G2756_048	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units E & F2A	Location of Units E & F2A	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2756_049	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit F2A	N elevation of Unit F2A	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	40
G2756_050	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F1 & F2	Location of Romney Huts	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_051	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit F1	North elevation of F1	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2756_052	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit F1	Interior of Romney Hut	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2756_053	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit F1	Interior of Romney Hut	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2756_054	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F1 & F2	Location of Units F1 & F2 - Romney Huts	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36
G2756_055	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit F1	Rear of Romney Hut Unit F1	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2756_056	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit F2	Rear of Romney Hut Unit F2	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	39
G2756_057	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Unit E	Rear of Unit E	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2756_058	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F1 & F2	Location of Units F1 & F2 with Units N & G in background	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	37
G2756_059	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F2	Oblique of western elevation of Unit F2	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	41
G2756_060	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F2	Shutter opening in western elevation of Unit F2	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	42

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2756_061	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F1 & E	Site road between Units F1 & E, with Peblig Mill in background	SSW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2756_062	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Units F1 & F2	Gap between Romney Huts	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	38
G2756_063	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Pont Peblig	Pont Peblig and location of Caernarfon to Llanberis railway cutting	SW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2756_064	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Field	Stone and concrete boundary wall, western edge of field	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	64
G2756_065	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Field	View of field toward Llanbeblig road	SW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	65
G2756_066	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Field	Stone boundary wall along E edge of field	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	66
G2756_067	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Field	Field with Peblig Industrial Estate in backgrround	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	67
G2756_068	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Field	View of field (at southern boundary) toward Llanbeblig road	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	68
G2756_069	Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig	Field	Overhead cables, travelling E-W, parallel S boundary	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX III

Asset Table

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
1	29458	0	Brunswick Ironworks, Caernarfon	SH4916861972		0		Iron Works	Modern	Established in 1906, the Brunswick Ironworks have produced ironwork for Caernarfon Castle, the Welsh Highland Railway and the Tower of London. Most famously, the company was commissioned in 1920 to create ironwork for the coffin of the Uknown Warrior at Westminster Abbey to commemorate those who had fallen in the First World War. <1> <2>
2	34501	418868	Peblig Woollen Factory, Waunfawr	SH4914561954		0		Woollen Mill	Unknown	Labelled 'Peblig Flour Mill' on 1st ed, 'Peblig Woollen Factory' on 2nd and 'Peblig Woolen Mill' on 3rd ed OS map. It's an industrial estate on Mastermap. Mill building might have been adapted? Mill race to N on all 3 early maps. Mill race isn't present on Mastermap. Mill race to SW by tannery on early maps is labelled on Mastermap. Seamless Aerial Photographs - the building currently present at mill building's location is roofed. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)
3	0	418864	Hunting Aviation Furniture Factory; Bernard Wardle Factory, Peblig Mill, Caernarfon	SH4911861881				Furniture Factory	20th Century, Modern	
4	0	418847	Peblig Brickworks, Caernarfon	SH4910662000				Brickworks	Multiperiod	
5	93746	0	Pont Pelbig, Caernarfon	SH4931662040		0		Bridge	Post Medieval	Peblig Bridge is a single span bridge which carries the A4085 across the discussed Caenarfon to Llanberis railway. The bridge is formed by six cast iron girders with brick arches spanning between them. The girders are sustained by steel beams which are in turn supported by concrete columns (Bind & Evans, 2021).
6	17533	0	Part Of Roman Road, Segontium - Tomen Y Mur	SH52575914				Road	Roman	Modern road probably on line of Roman road to Waunfawr. <3> No change. <4> The projected route of part of the Roman Road from Segontium - Tomen y Mur crosses the Afon Glan yr Fach at Pont Glan yr Afon Bach (McGuinness 2022).
7	32827	0	Staff, Findspot, Caeathro	SH49396181		0		Findspot	Modern	The findspot of a modern staff.
8	32826	0	Mount, Findspot, Caeathro	SH49396181		0		Findspot	Post Medieval	The findspot of a post medieval mount.
9	32825	0	Tag, Findspot, Caeathro	SH49396181		0		Findspot	Unknown	The findspot of a tag of unknown date.
10	65503	0	Milestone	SH4949161997	Listed Building	22047	II	Milestone	Post Medieval	An early to mid 19th century milestone.

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
11	15725	0	Arfon Plateau, Landscape	SH50306388	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLA Gw9, HLCA26		Landscape	Multiperiod	Historic background: this is a rolling landscape, principally comprising fields of improved pasture, many of which, especially in the west, belong to one of several independent, smaller estates. These include Plas Brereton and Parciau (parkia), the homes of minor gentry and gentleman-industrialists like Samuel Holland and William Turner. The dwellings associated with these estates are substantial late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth century residences. The farmhouses and outbuildings of this area are also built on a substantial scale, set amidst large regular enclosures. Plas Brereton is associated with Elizabeth Gaskell, who stayed there with her cousin Samuel Holland. Key historic landscape characteristics: lowland plain, extensive fieldscape, substantial gentry houses, some relict archaeology. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).
12	15728	0	Glan Gwna Holiday Village, Landscape	SH50066208	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLA Gw9, HLCA29		Landscape	Multiperiod	Historic background: one of the smaller local estates, now a holiday village and caravan park. The garden may date from the early nineteenth century; Fenton in 1813 states that the grounds and their 'winding walks' were laid out by Arthur Wyatt, nephew of Benjamin. 'Plantations' and a small house 'handsomely fitted up' are mentioned by Hyde Hall in 1809-11, when it was owned by Thomas Lloyd of Shrewsbury. It was inhabited at one stage by a Mr. Greaves, probably the tenant of various slate quarries who came to develop Llechwedd quarry in Blaenau Ffestiniog, who is believed to have moved to Aberglaslyn Hall. Hyde hall also confirms that the area included a fulling mill and a paper mill. Key historic landscape characteristics: estate and gardens, now caravan park.(Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).
13	57052	0	Glan Gwna Lodge, SW Of Glan Gwna Hall	SH4980661891	Listed Building	22037	II	Lodge	Post Medieval	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)
14	65484	0	Bryn Eden And Terrace Walls To Front	SH4964861782	Listed Building	22041	II	House	Post Medieval	A house probably built around 1850.
15	17824	420983	Part Of Roman Road, Segontium - Bryn-Y-Gefeiliau	SH53335990				Road	Roman	Outline transcription of Waddelove's route. Similar to PRN 3852 but takes inland route at W via Groeslon. Requires further field assessment. <1> <2> Projected route of part of a Roman Road from Segontium to Bryn-y-gefeiliau. Crosses the Afon Beuno to the south of Caeathro, the Afon Glan Yr Fach just to the north of Pont Glan yr Afon Bach, and Tyddyn Canol to the east of Hafod Oleu (McGuinness 2022).
16	32916	0	Finger Ring, Findspot, Waunfawr	SH49696157		0		Findspot	Post Medieval	The findspot of a post medieval finger ring.

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
17	96015	0	Footbridge, North West Of Bryn Eglwys	SH4947861466		0		Footbridge	Unknown	A footbridge across the Afon Rhosdican is shown here on the 1889 First Edition, 1900 Second Edition and 1914 Third Edition OS 25" County Series maps. The footbridge appears to be intact as represented on modern mapping, however it is unclear whether the present structure is the same as that shown on historic mapping or a modern replacement. Obscured by trees on modern aerial photographs (McGuinness 2022).
18	0	86466	Rhyddalt, Garden, Caernarfon	SH4913461416				Garden	Post Medieval	
19	15727	0	Caernarfon Industrial Area, Landscape	SH49026152	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLA Gw9, HLCA28		Landscape	Multiperiod	Historic background: an area along the banks of the Seiont, where several industrial sites, some still functioning, were built along the river from perhaps the sixteenth-century onwards, and where clay extraction and brick manufacture, established c.1850, still continue. Key historic landscape characteristics: relict industrial archaeology. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).
20	57051	0	Mill Race, N Of Seiont Brick Works	SH4896361711		0		Mill Race	Post Medieval	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)
21	0	423476	Seiont Tannery	SH4891261661				Tannery	19th Century	
22	90622	0	Piggery, Site Of, Eryri	SH4875761706		0		Pigsty	Post Medieval	Rectangular brick built building with renewed slate roof (Frost 2006).
23	90623	0	Mortuary, Site Of, Eryri	SH4871461657		0		Mortuary	Post Medieval	The site of a mortuary, now demolished
24	4351	0	Roman Coin, Findspot, Hendre Bach	SH486617		0		Findspot	Roman	Reported to GAT at Caernarfon Castle, 1989. A Roman coin, probably Constantine, was found near Hendre Bach, Caernarfon, in 1958 and handed in to Gwynedd Archives by Hugh Roberts. When Mr. Roberts later returned for it, there was no record of the coin.
25	62297	0	Ysbyty Eryri, Caernarfon	SH4870361607		0		Hospital	Modern	New Poor Law Caernarfon Infirmary was opened in 1913, known as Eryri Infirmary or Eryri Hospital later as Ysbyty Eryri. The hospital was built for patients from the adjacent workhouse, but in 1914 the hospital be taken over by the War Office for the use of wounded soldiers. In 1950 the Eryri was transformed into an acute bed hospital and later became a 'Rehabilitation for the Elderly' Hospital in 1984
26	37205	0	Bridge Abutments, W Of Seiont Brick Works	SH4874361526		0		Bridge	Post Medieval	Located between the Brickworks and Eryri Hospital, this feature was brought to the attention of the Trust by a local resident. Although well outside the area of the evaluation, claims that this was the site of the former Roman crossing required investigation. The bridge abutments are in good condition, the E bank abutment measures some 3.0m wide and 4.0m high comprising large square foundation blocks with large rounded boulders above. Slots to locate timber beam ends can be seen at the base of the W abutment facing the river. It was possible to identify evidence of what appeared to be different phases of construction in the stonework. (Carver, Flook & Riley 1993)
27	90624	0	Stores, Site Of, Eryri	SH4867861552		0		Storehouse	Post Medieval	The site of a store, now demolished.
28	90625	0	Garage, Site Of, Eryri	SH4866561543		0		Garage	Post Medieval	The site of a garage, now demolished.

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
29	90626	0	Building, Site Of, Eryri	SH4864861528		0		Chapel;Laundry	Post Medieval	The site of an old chapel, former laundry and workrooms, now demolished.
30	17187	404484	Caernarfon Union Workhouse, Caernarfon	SH48666149		0		Workhouse	Post Medieval	The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act saw the creation of the Poor Law Commission which had the power to unite parishes into Poor Law Unions, each union administered by a local Board of Guardians and responsible for the provision of a workhouse to assist the destitute through supervised institutions. The Conwy workhouse was one of five within Caernarvonshire, the others at Pwllheli, Caernarfon, Bangor and Llanrwst. <1>
31	90628	0	Eastern Gatehouse & Stores, Site Of, Eryri	SH4868361483		0		Outbuilding	Post Medieval	The site of an outbuilding, now demolished.
32	68746	0	Features Associated With Possible Round House, Caernarfon	SH4870462038		0		Ditch;Post Hole	Prehistoric	Five archaeological features associated with a possible round house.
33	68745	0	Features Associated With Possible Round House, Caernarfon	SH4867062073		0		Ditch;Post Hole	Prehistoric	A shallow curving gully and possible post-hole. Possibly associated with a round house.
34	61889	0	Sub-Rectangular Pit, Possible, Ysgol Yr Hendre	SH4863062080		0		Pit	Unknown	A possible sub-rectangular pit. (McNicol, 2016).
35	61888	0	Linear Feature, Ysgol Yr Hendre	SH4863062080		0		Linear Feature	Unknown	A linear feature, possibly representing the terminus of a ditch, gully or pit. (McNicol, 2016).
36	61887	0	Linear Ditches, Ysgol Yr Hendre	SH4863062080		0		Ditch	Unknown	A series of linear ditches or gullies, possibly relating to boundary or drainage features. (McNicol, 2016).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
37	15700	0	Caernarfon, Landscape	SH48106258	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLA Gw9, HLCA1		Landscape	Multiperiod	Civilian settlement, a possibility strengthened by the situation of the parish church of St. Peblig immediately adjacent. The llys and a native settlement were established on the spur of rock between the confluence of the Seiont and the Cadnant with the Menai straits before the Edwardian conquest; these were demolished to make way for a walled and castled borough at the end of the thirteenth-century. Caernarfon's extra-mural growth was still limited by the time of speed's survey of 1612, though the area which now corresponds to Penrallt had been colonised, and it is only with the growth of the slate industry, and to some extent copper exports, from the late eighteenth century that the town begins to grow, with the establishment of a new quay (below the castle) in the early nineteenth century, the Nantlle railway in 1812 and the Uxbridge Arms (Royal, Celtic Royal) Hotel. The town's growth was controlled, and to some extent quarrelled over, by the major landowning families - the Pagets of Plas Newydd, the Lords Newborough of Glynllifon, Assheton Smith of Vaynol, Thomas of Coed Helen and Garnons. Its growing importance is apparent in the provision of civic buildings such as the county hall, law courts, gaol, post office in the nineteenth- and twentieth-centuries, and its significance as a regional centre of dissent by the construction of a number of substantial chapels. The twentieth-century saw the construction of social housing on a significant scale and attempts to develop its tourist base. Key historic landscape characteristics: Roman fort, walled medieval town, slate quay, sequence of housing stock. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).
38	3092	0	Roman Burial Ground, Site of, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon	SH48786215		0		Cemetery	Roman	Several burials have been reported at various times from the new cemetery south of Llanbeblig road. RCAHM note: '...Burial ground must have lined the road leading out from the Porta Principalis Sinistra...'The cemetery superintendent apparently said that no finds of any antiquity have been made at the new cemtetery in the last 18 years, nor had his predecessor mentioned any finds having been made since the site was laid out in 1911. RCAHM however list finds in 1915, 1918, 1922, 1935, 1946 and 1947. <1>Roman cremation burials were discovered while digging graves in the new Llanbeblig cemetery, approximately 600m south-west of the site, from about 1850 through to 1947 (RCAHMW, 1960, 163). This appears to have been a major Roman cemetery located, as was usual, next to a main road; the modern Ffordd Llanbeblig being on the line of part of the Roman road leading east from the fort to Tomen y Mur (Hopewell 2007, 12). (Parry, 2013).A brief report of two sepulchral urns placed within each other found at this burial ground. They contained calcine bones, small pieces of charcoal and iron and a small piece of pottery, possibly Samian ware. (Williams 1851).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
39	6846	0	Llanbeblig Medieval Township, Caernarfon	SH487622		0		Township	Medieval	
40	6319	26267	Church House, Llanbeblig	SH4869862286	Listed Building	3882	II	Cottage	Modern	A church hall, dated 1825 and shown on the 1842 tithe map.
41	63398	26268	Gates, Gate Piers And Railings At The NW Entrance To The Church Of St Peblig	SH4870662295	Listed Building	3883	II	Gate	Post Medieval	Gates, piers and railings built in the third quarter of the 19th century and first shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map.
42	6942	43801	St. Peblig's, Llanbeblig Parish Church, Caernarfon	SH4874662288	Listed Building	3881	I	Church	Medieval;Post Medieval	Llanbeblig parish church is dedicated to St. Peblig and is located in the diocese of Bangor. The church was donated to the Abbey of Aberconway in the C13th; however the present structure is mostly C14th or later. The church consists of a west tower, nav
43	3098	0	Mithraeum, Roman Temple, Site Of, Caernarfon	SH48746238		0		Temple	Roman	A military Mithraeum, 48ft by 21 1/2ft overall, built about 200AD, was excavated in 1959, 150yds E of the E corner of the fort of Segontium.It was aligned 30 degrees E of N, roughly parallel with the contours and partly set into the W slope of a small valley. It was very meanly built of rounded beach boulders, the roof consisting of heavy Cambrian slates. The temple was abandoned when the garrison was withdrawn and was burnt after a period of desertion in 350AD. A plaque on the side of the house No.14 Lon Arfon indicates that the Mithraeum stood in the vicinity. The site is now built over.
44	34072	0	Glass Houses, Former Site Of, Llanbeblig	SH48936219		0		Glasshouse	Post Medieval	A compound of glass houses identified on 1918 Ordnance Survey map although at least one uses the foot print of an earlier building. The large ferrous responses indicated by Feature 14 on the geophysical survey could indicate the remains of these buildings. There is a strong likelihood that the footing of buildings will be preserved. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). The Gallt-y-Sil Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases was built in 1904 opposite Tyddyn Pandy (The National Archives Hospital Records Database). It is possible that the glasshouses had been developed to provide food for the hospital. Aerial photography shows that the glasshouses had been entirely demolished by 1948 when small paddocks and allotments can be seen in the south-western part of plot C. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
45	31082	0	Field Boundary, Llanbeblig	SH4895362213		0		Field Boundary	Post Medieval	SH48953 62213 to SH48927 62169. Possible early field boundary identified on the geophysical survey running north south. This feature could be associated with a field boundary indicated on the 1842 tithe map this feature does not seem to last as a field boundary but runs roughly along the same line as the later track way defining the eastern edge of Plot C. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009) Possibly early field boundary identified on the geophysical survey running north south. This feature could be associated with a field boundary indicated on the 1842 Tithe map this feature does not seem to last as a field boundary but runs roughly along the same line as the later track way defining the eastern edge of Plot C. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
46	34073	0	Small Structure with Related Features, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48956222		0		Farm Building	Post Medieval	At the northern end of plot C were the remains of a small brick structure (009) (PRN 34073), 1.6m square, with brick walls and a slate floor. What appeared to be a path formed by slate slabs (019) and cobbles (013) held in place by slate edging stones (014) ran to the north-east side of the structure. From the western corner of structure (009) ran a slate fence (008) formed by slates set on end in a trench. Two similar lengths of slate fence (518) formed a right angled corner further north in plot D. A clay tobacco pipe decorated with the Prince of Wales feathers (SF02) was found beneath the slate floor in structure (009).A slate capped drain [045] ran just north of structure (009) but did not seem to be related to it. This drain was overlain by the slate slabs (019) and cut by a later drain with a ceramic pipe (017) running from a concrete manhole (021).The slate fence (008) found in the excavations probably formed the south-western boundary to a narrow strip of land, probably an orchard or garden, running south-east from the farm. In 1888 two small structures are shown adjacent to each other at the south-eastern end of this boundary. The structure immediately next to the boundary is probably the brick building (009). The building next to it suggests that the supposed path (013/014) was actually the remains of another slight structure. There is no evidence from the map of the function of the structures. It was speculated during the excavations that (009) was an earthen toilet, although as it lay about 38m away from the other buildings this seems an excessive distance for a toilet. However this interpretation is very unlikely as there was no deep pit below the structure for the waste. By 1918, when the farm had expanded these structures had been demolished (figure 10). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
47	31081	0	Field Boundary, Llanbeblig	SH4893662229		0		Field Boundary	Unknown	SH48936 62229 to SH48959 62200. Possible field boundary identified on the geophysical survey in the northern end of Plot C. This feature could be associated with farm yard boundary identified on the 1888 Ordnance survey map. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). Possibly field boundary identified on the geophysical survey in the northern end of Plot C. This was further south than the features investigated in the excavation and nothing was seen at this location when the area was stripped. However it was parallel to the boundary to the north and it is likely to have been related to the post medieval working of this land. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
48	29305	0	Wall, NW of Tyddyn Pandy, Llanbeblig	SH48926225		0		Wall	Post Medieval	A section of stone walling about 6m long was noted on the southern boundary of the study area. This is a substantial wall, well made of rounded, unworked stone and is up to 1m high and 0.5m wide. In 1918 it formed part of the southern side of a farmyard, but it probably originated as the northern boundary of the New Cemetery as laid out in the late 19th century. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009)
49	31083	0	Structure, Remains of, Llanbeblig	SH4892762256		0		Structure	Post Medieval	Free standing remains of a roughly square stone building in the northern end of Plot C, associated with the Farm buildings observed in Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 773 (Plates 1 & 2). (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). The upstanding remains of a stone building measuring 4.7m by about 5m, although the eastern end of the structure was not fully cleared. The walls stood to a maximum of 1.9m high. The large foundation stones were unmortared but the rest of the wall was built of mortared fieldstone or irregular shapes, with only very rough coursing. Then debris in and around the structure showed that it had a slate roof and both slate and quarry tile flooring. The building appears on the 1888 First Edition OS map, where it is shown as being about 7m long. The eastern wall must have been more completely demolished than the rest and was not visible when inspected. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
50	29304	0	Structure, Llanbeblig	SH48916226		0		Farm Building	Post Medieval	The fragmentary remains of a brick structure were recorded against the southern boundary of the study area. These were composed of hand-made brick a stood no more than 0.75m high. Large slates probably from the roof were scattered around. The feature is very overgrown and confused with rubble. As discussed above this is part of the late 19th/ early 20th century farm that is shown in this location on the County Series maps. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009) Description same as before. Other features were revealed nearby but this feature wasn't further recorded during the excavations. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
51	34074	0	Farmyard, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48926227		0		Farmyard	Post Medieval	In 1888 three small buildings are shown on the map against the southern boundary of Plot D, one of which was possibly a dwelling as there was also a well. By 1918 these three buildings had been converted into an enclosed rectangular farmyard, with additional buildings and a small triangular paddock in the southern corner of the study area. The farm was still in existence in 1950, but had been demolished by 1966 (as seen on the aerial photographs). The remains of some brick buildings were recorded as feature 6 (PRN 29304) in the assessment (GAT report 773 (Kenney and Hopewell 2009)). Further brick structures were exposed within the stripped area and were surveyed during the excavation phase. Other related features were also found.There were the remains of two small brick structures (516 and 517). Structure (516) measured 3.0m by 2.68m externally and was constructed with a brick wall 0.28m wide. Structure (517) survived as a square platform, 1.64m by 1.60m, with a brick wall running from its western side. A group of 6 postholes (434, 436, 438, 440, 442 and 444) about 4m to the east were probably also related. These had packing stones to hold posts but did not form a very clear pattern. These structures seemed to lie north of the buildings shown on the 1918 map but were presumably related in some way to the farmstead. The brick structures were similar in construction and probably of the same date as the brick structures (PRN 29304) recorded during the assessment (GAT report 773 (Kenney and Hopewell 2009)). Those structures formed part of the southern range of the farmyard, where as the excavated examples lay just outside the farmyard. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
52	29303	0	Scarp And Hollows, Llanbeblig	SH48936230		0		Earthwork	Post Medieval	A fairly well defined but shallow scarp (less than 0.1m high) was seen in the ground surface running from between the southern goal posts south-west. To the east of this was a slightly undulating area with shallow hollows, some approximately circular. No maps indicated features in this area but it is likely that the slight earthworks are related to the nineteenth century farmyard to the south or to its demolition. However it is worth confirming this interpretation by evaluation trenching. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009). This area was investigated by strip and map evaluation and no features were found to explain the scarp and hollows, which must have been very superficial. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
53	29301	0	Square-Ditched Enclosure, Possible, Llanbeblig	SH48956231		0		Square Barrow	Early Medieval	A square-ditched feature of similar size and orientation to feature 01 (PRN 24774) is shown on the geophysical survey. This can just be seen on the aerial photographs, although it is very faint. There is no central grave visible but a drain runs through the centre of the feature and would have destroyed or obscured a grave. This is probably a square ditched burial enclosure contemporary with feature 01, but the evidence currently available is not as clear as that for feature 01. Evaluation trenching is therefore recommended to test this interpretation, assess the degree of damage from the drain and investigate the adjacent curving anomaly. It should be noted that if feature 03 is a square-ditched burial enclosure it indicates that the related cemetery at least covered the area between feature 01 and 03 and might continue to the south. Early medieval graves might be expected anywhere within this area. (Hopewell & Kenney, 2009). This area was investigated by evaluation trenching and area excavation and a post-medieval ditch was found and some pits but no trace of a mortuary enclosure or graves. It was thought that 2 large glacial erratics might have been responsible for the geophysical anomaly. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
54	3620	0	Standing Stone Nr Tyddyn Pandy Cottage, Caernarfon	SH49026230		0		Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Description :A hitherto unrecorded standing stone (probably) in a field near Tyddyn pandy Cottage was noted by the resident of the cottage who alerted the Trust. The stone was photographed during a brief visit but not measured; it is approx. 1.3m tall. There is a dip round the base presumably caused by cattle using the stone as a rubbing stone but at the moment (Oct 1990) the field is ungrazed though seeded with good-quality grass. Near the cottage itself are a few remains of a solid building, possibly an earlier house or farm. Sub-rectangular slab set vertically. Long axis E - W. Much rubbed by cattle. Near middle of post-med. field. Good view from the stone, but not set to be visible from a distance. Long axis of stone is roughly perpendicular to field boundaries. Stone is only of moderate size and not very impressive. All these things together suggest it is a rubbing stone, not a prehistoric maenhir. Also not previously recorded, genuine standing stones tend to be well known, in less remote areas, and this is on the edge of town. (Smith, 2002). May be a post-medieval cattle rubbing stone rather than a standing stone (Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
55	29302	0	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbeblig	SH48946234		0		Feature	Early Medieval	The geophysical survey identified three anomalies at this location. The geomagnetic signal for these features is typical of that caused by intense burning and similar anomalies are seen across the study area. However, on the aerial photographs the largest two of these anomalies can be recognised and seem to be linked by narrow, faint lines to two other smaller, less distinct features. These features are not detected by the geophysical survey. On the aerial photograph this group of possible features suggests a square defined by pits and shallow gullies. It is on a slightly different alignment to feature 01 (PRN 24774) and is a little larger but could be related. The date and nature of these features are unknown but the presence of square-ditched burial enclosures in the area makes its investigation important. Evaluation trenching should be undertaken. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009). The excavation of this area showed that there were only two pits, which had been detected as geophysical anomalies. The largest of these pits was [408]. This measured 1.5m by 1.0m and was 0.55m deep. It was filled by a complex sequence of deposits most of which contained late 19th or early 20th century material such as Buckley ware, blue and white decorated pottery, clay pipe stems and glass. Pit [388] was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.35m in length, 0.70m in breadth and 0.50m in depth, and had a very complex sequence of fills. A thin lens of yellowish clay on the base may have been part of a clay lining, but there was no in situ burning of the pit cut. Dumps and lenses of charcoal were interleaved with brown sandy silts. This feature could be early but its date is not known. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
56	29308	0	Early Ditch, Possible, Llanbeblig	SH48956234		0		Feature	Unknown	Other anomalies were indicated on the geophysical survey particularly a linear feature, possibly a boundary (10a) and straight and curving features (10b) that may be drains but could be more significant. The date and significance of these is unknown and should be tested by evaluation trenches. Various anomalies indicating burning are scattered over the field. Most of these are probably of recent origin but these should also be tested by evaluation trenches. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009). No linear feature was found to explain anomaly 10a, but some pit ovens were found that explained the small anomalies along this line. Anomaly 10b proved to be a ditch [270]. This ran west-north-west to east-south-east then curved to the north-east and finally curving round to run nearly due east. Its fill produced a sherd of first century AD samian ware (sf05) and two fragments of redware (sf19, sf20), possibly also Roman. This is not necessarily to date the ditch to the Roman period as the sherds were probably in the ploughsoil, but the ditch does seem to have filled with eroded ploughsoil at a fairly early period. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

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57	29306	0	Field Boundary, Tyddyn Pandy, Llanbeblig	SH4896062341		0		Field Boundary	Modern	SH 48930 62260 to SH 48992 62324. The geophysical survey shows a linear feature that is identified by the 20th century maps a field boundary. This seems to have an associated field access track running perpendicularly through it. There is a slight possibility that the boundary protected buried features that could have been disturbed elsewhere so it should be investigated by evaluation trenches. The possible trackway should also be tested to confirm this interpretation. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009) The remains of a slate fence (515) marked the line of a boundary shown on the 19th century maps and visible on the geophysical survey running across the middle of plot A. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
58	34049	0	Pit Oven [166], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48946237		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Elongated figure of 8 shape. Oven with oven and raking out pit. 166=raking pit cut, 167=oven pit cut for oven. [167] cuts the upper fill (164)of [166]. Oven pit was deeper than raking out pit. Oven was possibly lined with stones. C14 dates: cal AD 20-130 (SUERC-41942) and cal AD 20-130 (SUERC-41943)(Kenney and Parry, 2013)
59	34052	0	Pit Oven [237], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48956236		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. General figure of 8 built oven with one end (the west end) having a flat cobbled area where the fire was likely to have been (oven) and the eastern area quite densely filled with charcoal which probably would have been the raking out pit. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
60	34043	0	Cemetery, With Mortuary Enclosures, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48956238		0		Cemetery	Early Medieval	The cemetery complex (centred on SH 48965 62395) within plot A consisted of 3 mortuary enclosures and 46 graves with 4 other features that might possibly be graves. Two of the mortuary enclosures each contained a single central grave, while the third had 3 graves inside it. The extent of the cemetery was revealed in the excavations on the southern, eastern and north-eastern sides but the western and north-western extent of the cemetery continued into TÅ· Gwyn housing estate. There was no bone within any of the graves, as the acidic ground conditions were not conducive to its preservation. The only artefactual evidence within the graves and the enclosure ditches were a few shards of eroded Roman pottery and also a few pieces of burnt bone. The graves had a general east-west orientation but varied in precise orientation.(Kenney and Parry, 2013)
61	34054	0	Pit Oven [249], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48966238		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. C14 dates: cal AD 20-125 (SUERC-41944) and 90 cal BC-cal AD 70 (SUERC-42597) Irregular oval in plan with a large bowl shaped oven [249] at the SE end. The sides of the oven were under-cut by up to 0.2m creating a domed effect. Heat affected natural was seen as the bright orange at the base of the oven part of the structure. In the centre of the structure the base steps down 0.1m into the 'raking out pit' [272] at the NW end where the sides are not under-cut with no evidence of in situ burning. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
62	29300	0	Features, Possible Graves, Llanbeblig	SH48966238		0		Feature	Early Medieval	The geophysical survey identified several features (02a) to the west of feature 01 (PRN 24774). Some of these appear to be on the same alignment as the square-ditched enclosure and may be contemporary. The aerial photographs also show features in this area, although their forms are not clear. Some geophysical anomalies representing ditches to the north may also be related. A group of small geophysical anomalies (02b) to the south-east of feature 01 (PRN 24774) might be contemporary graves, although they are not on exactly the same alignment. The date and nature of all these features are unknown. Other square ditched enclosures might be expected on the site, and other unenclosed graves are certainly to be expected. These features require investigation by evaluation trenches, but it must be stressed that graves could be present over a much wider area as these are very difficult to identify with geophysical survey. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009). Various features identified from cropmarks. Excavation demonstrated that some of these were graves, some ovens and some pits of different dates. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
63	34067	0	Prehistoric Pit [318], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48976237		0		Pit	Neolithic	Feature [318] was a rather irregular shallow pit measuring 1.1m by 0.9m and 0.16m deep. It had a layer of stones in the base, many of which were heat-cracked with a deposit of charcoal around them. The main fill was a brown silty sand but it contained a collection of flint debitage (sf33) that may be of a Neolithic date. This pit also contained a small fragment of pottery (sf27), considered by Peter Webster to be probably Roman, but it has been burnt, so altering its colour and has voids where the inclusions have leached out. Such voids are quite common in Neolithic pottery and it is probable that this sherd is also Neolithic. C14 dates: 2560-2350 cal BC (SUERC-41947) and 2840-2495 cal BC (SUERC-41951). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
64	0	423349	Ysgol Yr Hendre, Caernarfon	SH4898362364				School	21st Century	
65	34055	0	Pit Ovens [278] And [260], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48996236		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Two figure-of-eight-shaped pits, probable Roman military field ovens, located close together. C14 dates from [278]: cal AD 20-125 (SUERC-41945) and cal AD 1-120 (SUERC-41946) Feature [260] was key-hole shape in plan with a hump/mound of heat affected material dividing the two compartments of the oven.Feature [278] was an elongated figure of 8 in plan with oven end to the SW. The oven end undercuts the natural. Base was undulating with a possible 3rd pit at the NE end, this maybe part of deliberate backfill though. The oven structure undercut the natural.There was no obvious step up or down from to the other parts of the 2 areas of the oven. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
66	34059	0	Pit Oven [382], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49006235		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Oven end at the SW of oven had heat affected base and sides and was a dome-like shape with the NE end the raking out pit/flue having more sloping sides. No step from one to the other. Generally figure of 8 in plan (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

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67	34056	0	Pit Oven [283], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49016235		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven.A very slight step down from the oven to the raking out pit. A hump of charcoal and burnt clay can been seen built up in the section as with ovens 105, 260 and possibly 184. The oven was lined with burnt clay, the oven was at the NE end of the feature. Figure of 8 shape in plan. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
68	34068	0	Pit [190], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48966239		0		Pit	Medieval	Pit [190] measured 1.6m by 1.0m and 0.25m deep. It was approximately sub-rectangular in plan with fairly steep sides and a flat base. Its long axis was aligned north-south, which along with its broad width in comparison to the length ruled it out from being a grave. Above a layer of primary silt with flecks of charcoal was a deposit of large stones up to 0.55m in length, which were not obviously heat-affected. This contained a sherd of Black Burnished ware (sf17) that could date from any time from the late 1st to the 4th century, and a fragment of burnt bone (sf36). The bone was a 10mm long fragment of a long bone of a medium to large mammal, but almost certainly not human. The soil samples contained a significant charred cereal assemblage dominated by indeterminate cereal grains, but with significant numbers of oats and small numbers of barley and wheat grains, together with several â€˜weedâ€™ seeds. This may indicate the dumping of spoilt grain or a cooking mishap, or it may be the build-up of occupational waste and its subsequent deposition into the pit. Radiocarbon dates on charred cereal grains from this feature demonstrated that despite the pottery it was medieval in date. C14 dates: cal AD 1040-1215 (SUERC-41952) and cal AD 1025-1170 (SUERC-41953). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
69	34053	0	Fire Site Or Hearth [247], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48966239		0		Pit	Unknown	Feature [247] was a shallow hollow only 0.09m deep, measuring 0.85m in length and 0.85m in breadth. It had a single fill of compacted red silt clay with orange red burnt clay deposits throughout. This layer appeared more likely to be the heat-altered surface of the natural sub-soil than deliberately deposited material. This feature might therefore be considered a fire site or hearth rather than a pit. A fragment of late 2nd century samian ware (sf10) was found adjacent to this feature. Next to the fire site was a small pit or hollow [254], 0.42m in diameter and 0.12m deep. This contained some fragments of charcoal in its fill and may have been related to [247]. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
70	34044	0	Mortuary Enclosure, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48966239		0		Cemetery	Early Medieval	The third enclosure [108] in cemetery PRN 34043 was smaller than the other two and was rectangular in plan with dimensions of 5.5m by 4.0m. It was orientated the same as the other enclosures but its shape meant that the long axis was west-north-west and east-south-east. It also had a central entrance in the east-north-eastern side, and was defined by a ditch with a maximum width of 0.40m and depth of 0.38m. This enclosure contained 3 graves, with the largest grave centrally located and smallest grave at the north of the enclosure. The central grave [117] had dimensions of 2.08m in length, 0.75m in width and depth of 0.49m; using the same parameters the southern grave [115] measured 1.90m by 0.70m by 0.34m, and the smaller northerly grave [119] 1.60m by 0.65m by 0.40m. Only the central grave contained stones, but these did not seem to have formed a deliberate packing within the grave. The ditch contained a fairly fresh sherd (sf42) of 2nd century black-burnished ware and some tiny fragments of burnt bone (sf7). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
71	24774	404650	Square Barrow, NW Of Tyddyn Pandy, Llanbeblig	SH4897062380		0		Square Barrow	Early Medieval	Cropmark of square barrow, with central grave pit on football pitch above Tyddyn Pandy. Barrow is aligned E-W. A cluster of oblong and circular negative parchmarks to the E could signify other grave sites. (Driver, 2006) A small square ditch aligned WSW to ENE with a probable gap or entrance on the eastern side and a central rectangular feature, probably a grave. This feature is clearly shown on the RCAHMW aerial photographs and can be identified on the geophysical survey, although nothing is visible on the surface of the field from ground level. Comparisons with other sites in North Wales and elsewhere suggest that it is an early medieval square ditched burial enclosure with a single grave visible in its centre. There is a lesser possibility that it dates to the late Roman period. The early date and funerary nature of these monuments make them of national importance. The proximity to a Roman cemetery, Roman mithraeum and possible early church site increases the importance of this feature. (Hopewell & Kenney, 2009). The southern mortuary enclosure [109] in cemetery PRN 34043 was quite square, measuring 7.0m by 7.0m externally, and defined by a ditch with a maximum width of 1.0m and depth of 0.4m. The enclosure was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and had an entrance in the east-north-eastern side. In its centre was a grave [111], 2.1m in length, 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep, also orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. The base of the grave contained a number of medium-sized stones, probably indicative of a timber cist, as discussed below, although there were no traces of timber. A sherd of early 2nd century samian ware (sf03) was found in the ditch, and another (sf04) came from the fill of the grave. A single fragment of burnt bone was also recovered from the ditch (sf13). Charred barley grains were present in small numbers in the ditch fill. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
72	34050	0	Pit Oven [184], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48986238		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	robable Roman military field oven. C14 dates: cal AD 65-205 (SUERC-41937) and cal AD 1660-1950 (SUERC-41941). Figure of 8 shape with possible clay lining. The initial [184] cut for this oven looks to have been one continuous cut for the 'oven' and the 'raking out pit', however there seems to be a recut [181] to possibly redefine the raking out pit. There are some stones in the section that were in fill (185) but seem to follow the line of cut [181]. Slight undercutting at the NW end of the feature where the ' oven' is. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
73	34058	0	Pit Oven [299], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48976239		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Oven end 299 under cut the natural by up to 0.1m, and had a red burnt/heat affected base and sides. 300 was the racking out pit end. The redding of the natural may have been caused by the lower layers being degraded by the high temperatures at the base of the oven. General figure of 8 in plan. 301 stones originally thought to be structural looked to possible line the raking pit in mid-excavation. Elongated figure of 8 shap in plan. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
74	34057	0	Pit Oven [294], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48976239		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Oven under-cut the natural. Steps down from the raking out pit 294 to the oven 303 (0.1m). Heat affected natural lay on the divide (hump) between the oven and the raking out pit. Most likely to have been one continuous contemporary cut. Irregular figure of 8 in plan where the raking out pit was very wide relative to the oven. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
75	34071	0	Corn Drier [137], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48976240		0		Corn Drying Kiln	Medieval	Feature [137] measured c.7m in length with a maximum width of 1.5m and maximum depth of 0.28m. The narrower end, likely to be the flue, curved toward the north-west and contained a large amount of burning. The southerly end was flat and sub-circular with no signs of burning. There was a primary fill of dark red silty sand with charcoal and burnt clay and the main fills were stony. After excavation two graves ([432] and [365]) were found sealed below this feature, and a third grave [458] was partly obscured by the fill of feature [137]. The two soil samples from this feature produced relatively small assemblages of plant macrofossils. The most abundant remains in the samples were oat grains, followed by indeterminate cereal grains. Barley and hazel nut shell fragments were also recorded in both samples. Overall, the low numbers of grains and weed seeds in the samples indicates the accidental burning of cleaned grain and its subsequent disposal. C14 dates: cal AD 1220-1280 (SUERC-41961) and cal AD 1050-1260 (SUERC-42596). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
76	34051	0	Pit Oven [218], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48976240		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. The base and sides if this feature show signs of in situ intense burning. The shape in plan is an elongated figure of 8 shape. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

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77	34045	0	Mortuary Enclosure, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48976241		0		Cemetery	Early Medieval	Enclosure [152] in cemetery PRN 34043 was about 25m to the north of PRN 24774 (enclosure 109) and between them these two enclosures seemed to define the eastern boundary of the cemetery. Enclosure [152] was on much the same alignment than [109], but was slightly smaller with external dimensions of 6.50m x 6.50m, and also had an entrance in the centre of the east-north-eastern side. This enclosure had been truncated, presumably by ploughing and its ditch only survived to a depth of 0.2m and an average width of 0.70m. Its single central grave [455] measured 2.10m long, 0.85m wide and 0.50m deep. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
78	34069	0	Pit [386], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48966241		0		Pit	Unknown	Feature [386] was heavily truncated. It was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.5m in length, 0.44m in breadth and 0.40m in depth. There were distinct bands of dense charcoal around the eastern edge and on the base, but no sign of in situ burning. The main fills were mixed red-brown and yellowish clays with occasional stones and charcoal. This feature was confused by being cut into the top of an irregular hollow [372], but its fills were quite distinct from the fills of the hollow. This feature is of importance because it was one of the few features to have a direct relationship with a grave. Grave [369] clearly cut the fill of the hollow [372] and seemed to just clip the edge of [386]. The degree of overlap was not large but it seems likely that the grave post-dated the pit. Feature [393] was probably also a grave. The relationship between this and the pit was not investigated in detail but again it is likely that [393] cut [386]. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
79	34048	0	Pit Oven [105], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH48996239		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Irregular cut, generally the oven was narrower and sub rounded and the raking out pit was longer and wider. The oven showed the last used clay lining pushed up against the fill of the raking out pit indicating it being used more than once and possible suggesting the slumping of a clay built structure. The oven side of the oven was slightly under-cut creating a slight dome-like shape.(Kenney and Parry, 2013).
80	34064	0	Pit [511], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49026238		0		Pit	Unknown	Pit [511] was sub-circular measuring 1.3m in length, 0.90m in breadth and 0.20m in depth, with a dense charcoal layer at its base. A layer of flattish stones overlaid the charcoal-rich deposit followed by grey-brown clayey silt. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
81	34063	0	Pit Oven [508], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49026238		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Heavily truncated oven. Fire pit at the east end and raking out pit at the west end. Step down 0.1m from E end to W end. General figure of 8. Heat affected natural at fire pit end. Relationship between fills was difficult to determine as the feature was so shallow at the point at which the relationship occurred. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
82	34060	0	Pit Oven [473], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH490624		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. C14 dates: cal AD 20-130 (SUERC-41954) and 20 cal BC-cal AD 130 (SUERC-41955). West end (oven end) under cuts the natural by 0.04m. Steps down from racking out area to the oven area. Close to area of standing water and constanly flooded. Heat affected natural at the base and sides of oven. Large amount of big stones within fill 474 with heated affected material on top, most likely to be collapse/slumping of original structure of the oven.Slightly irregular elongated figure of 8 in plan. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
83	34062	0	Pit Oven [500], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49026240		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. Elongated figure of 8 with the fire pit at NE and the racking out pit at the SW end. The NE end under cut the natural by 0.04m with areas of heated affected clay/natural on the sides and base. Step down from NE to SW end with a slight raised hump between them. Modern disturbance cut into oven chamber. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
84	34061	0	Pit Oven [491], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49016242		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. C14 dates: cal AD 20-130 (SUERC-41956) and cal AD 1-125 (SUERC-41957) Slight step down from raking out pit area to oven area. The east end of the the feature was considered the fire pit where there was visible burnt clay/natural at the base. The raking out area (west end) was mostly filled with charcoal. There was a slight hump between the two distinct areas of the oven. Deposit 490 covers all of the oven which suggest either collapse of oven structure or deliberate backfilling. Figure of 8 shape in plan. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
85	29307	0	Field Boundary, NW Of Tyddyn Pandy	SH4898462450		0		Field Boundary	Post Medieval	SH 48984 62450 to SH 49040 62415. Although the eastern boundary to the study area has been largely consistent since the late 18th century it is now defined by a metal fence. The southern boundary was remodelled in the early 20th century and is mainly a rough earth and stone bank or a very tumbled wall. The western boundary was constructed when the adjacent housing estate was built, probably in the early 1960s. However the northern boundary to the study area is shown on the 1777 map and appears to have been largely unchanged since. It is composed of a stone and earth bank with a hedge on top and is probably a traditional clawdd wall typical of the area. Its curved line is suggestive of some antiquity. If this is to be damaged or altered it would be worth investigating with an evaluation trench in case any evidence of its date can be found. (Hopewell & Kenney 2009)

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86	34046	0	Mortuary Enclosure, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49026244		0		Cemetery	Early Medieval	The southern enclosure [5003] (PRN 34046) was rectangular in plan, measured about 5m by 4m externally and was orientated with its long axis east-north-east to west-south-west. Its ditch was about 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep, with an entrance in the east-north-eastern side. Centrally inside the enclosure was a grave [5005] measuring 2.45m by 0.77m and 0.44m deep. The fill of the enclosure ditch seemed to have been recut at some point, with what appeared to be a western entrance into this later form of the enclosure as well as an eastern one. The fill of the recut had dark staining within it, which were investigated on the assumption that these may have been stains from timbers in a foundation trench. However the stains formed roughly horizontal lenses rather than indicating vertical timbers. Samples from this fill (5041) produced significant numbers of fuel ash fragments, as well as a single piece of spheroidal hammerscale (appendix II.3, sf519, sf522, sf523). Although there was an appreciable amount of charcoal it was too poorly preserved to allow for identification. This was possibly due to the wood being burnt at a very high temperature and this, with fuel ash slag, suggests a possible episode of intense burning (McKenna pers com). There was not enough charcoal, and especially large fragments, to hint at a timber structure that subsequently burnt down, and there was no sign of heat-alteration of the ditch fill, so it seems that this cannot be taken as evidence of a timber structure in the ditch. It is likely that the charcoal and ash in the ditch was dumped there as the ditch was infilling. The separate lenses probably indicated separate dumping events. Alternatively much later material might have been introduced by animal burrowing; the hammerscale certainly seems to be intrusive. A small iron object (sf518) was probably also intrusive. The grave had a few stones in the base, mainly near the sides but they were not as carefully placed as in many of the graves in plot A. There was one rounded stone c. 0.2m in diameter in the western end of the grave. Part way up the grave fill was a thin band of dark grey loam (5039) forming a shallow trough in plan, c.1.3m long. Although this did not contain organic matter it was thought it may be a stain or cast of the location of a timber, possibly a covering plank that collapsed into the grave as it decayed. In both the fill of the enclosure and the upper fill of the grave were pieces of sandstone (sf4 and sf5) that appeared to have been dressed and to have originated from a stone building. The fill of the enclosure ditch contained three eroded sherds of probably Roman redware (sf502) (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
87	34070	0	Gully [5007], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49036245		0		Ditch	Medieval	Feature [5007] was a slight gully [5007] in plot B. This curved gently and survived for a length of 15m. It was 0.5m wide and up to 0.22m deep. The gully ran from next to the south-eastern side of mortuary enclosure [5004], but the relationship between the two features had been lost. This gully may have continued on the northern side of the mortuary enclosure as [5008], which was a similar shallow curving gully, although more truncated. Gully [5007] was filled with a dark grey silt with lenses and patches of charcoal. When sampled this charcoal proved to be composed of hazel and willow or poplar, suggesting fuel woods. It also contained a surprising large charred cereal grain assemblage composed mainly of oats (over 4000 grains) with a small amount of wheat and barley, some weed seeds, particularly grass seeds, and fragments of hazelnut shells. It also contained a single charred garden pea. C14 dates: cal AD 1525-1660 (SUERC-41966) (on a charred pea, probably intrusive) and cal AD 990-1120 (SUERC-41967) (on oat grain, probable date of feature). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
88	34047	0	Mortuary Enclosure, Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49036246		0		Cemetery	Early Medieval	The large enclosure [5004] (PRN 34047) was nearly square and measured 7.3m by 7.3m externally, with a ditch about 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep. It was aligned north-east to south-west with an entrance in the north-east side, and had a single central grave [5006]. The grave [5006] had stones neatly laid against the long sides in the base, but otherwise its fill was homogenous. The enclosure fill was more complex than the other examples with deposits of stone especially near the corners, including a squared block of building stone (sf7), but none of these stones seemed to be packing to support a superstructure. The upper part of the fill seemed to indicate that this enclosure also had a recut. Unfortunately the evaluation trench dug in the earlier stages of the project had disturbed the middle if the south-western side and confused any evidence for a later entrance in this side. There was also a charcoal-rich deposit containing some pieces of pot to the north-west of the entrance terminal. All the identifiable charcoal was hazel (appendix II.7). The pottery comprised a sherd of fairly fresh 2nd to 4th century Black-burnished ware (sf 508), a chip from the base of a Roman redware jar (sf509), an eroded sherd of samian ware dating to c.A.D.160-220 (sf510) and a sherd from the base of a samian cup of about the same date (sf13) (appendix II.1). This deposit also contained fuel ash slag (sf530), small fragments of burnt bone (sf506) and the bent tip of a nail (sf526), which many indicate that this deposit was composed of material from fires and other domestic waste, presumably generated elsewhere. C14 dates: cal AD 635-670 (SUERC-41964) and cal AD 540-635 (SUERC-41965). (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

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89	34065	0	Pit Oven [3004], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49046248		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	3007 was the oven part of the structure indicated by the change/heat affected base and sides and 3004 was the 'raking out pit'. Deposits 3009 and 3012 are possibly the remnants of the collapsed oven structure. Deposits 3011, 3009, 3010 and 3005 were likely to be as a result of collapse/backfilling, possibly deliberate. Two 'pit' contruction key-hole shape. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
90	34066	0	Pit Oven [5009], Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig	SH49046249		0		Cooking Pit	Roman	Probable Roman military field oven. C14 dates: cal AD 20-130 (SUERC-41962) and cal AD 65-135 (SUERC-41963) Oven pit under cuts natural. Both cuts are contemporary and form the two separate elements of the oven. There was a ridge/ hump of coloured heat affected material, charcoal and stones dividing the two areas. 5009 was the raking out pit and 5022 was the oven area. 5034 would have originally pre-dated 5025. 5034 and 5068 were probably both soils originally forming an overhanging roof to the oven. When in situ it was burnt red on its underside causing the red band seen in plan and section. After abandonment it seems 5068 broke off from the main structure as collapse and 5034 slumped into the pit as a coherent chunk, slipping down and rotating slightly. This strongly suggests that the oven was roofed and the roof material was in situ soil with the oven burrowed into it. This would have been have always been a fragile structure. Elongated figure of 8 in plan.(Kenney and Parry, 2013).
91	67637	0	Sub-Rectangular Feature, Ysgol Yr Hendre	sh4902262497		0		Feature	Unknown	A roughly rectangular feature extended under the north-western edge of the site. Excavation showed it to be shallow-sided and containing very clean brownish-orange sandy silts. A few fine flecks of charcoal were identified in the upper part of the fills. The clean silts suggested that this was a natural glacial feature and that the charcoal flecks were a result of bioturbation in the slightly softer fill of the feature. (Hopewell, 2014)

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92	67635	0	Unfinished Roman Oven, Possible, Ysgol Yr Hendre	sh4902962502		0		Oven	Roman	A roughly figure 8 shaped feature, 3.0m x 0.2m and 0.4m deep and aligned north-south. The two halves were roughly bowl shaped with shallow and somewhat uneven sides. The southern half was subrectangular, the northern oval. The feature could be interpreted as an unfinished oven, the pit having been excavated and subsequently backfilled before any structure was complete and certainly before firing. There were no signs of in situ burning and no artefacts were recovered from the feature. The dimensions and shape of the feature was very similar to the 18 Roman pit-ovens identified in the nearby excavations (Kenney and Parry 2012 (ii) 253 to 261). The uniformity of the fill suggests that a sod roof or similar structure had not been constructed and subsequently collapsed before use. The lack of silting horizons also suggests that the pit had not naturally filled up or been backfilled at a later date. It is therefore likely that it was excavated and back-filled in fairly quick succession. It had perhaps been dug in the wrong place or the area was required for some other activity. It is of course possible that the shape of the feature is merely coincidental with the shape of the nearby Roman ovens, and if this is true it could be associated with almost any phase of activity on the site. (Hopewell, 2014)
93	67636	0	Pit And Burning, Ysgol Yr Hendre	sh4903462506		0		Pit	Roman	A roughly oval pit with dimensions of 0.45m x 0.33m and a depth of 0.18m. The sides were irregular, almost vertical at the west end and shallow and slightly stepped on the east. The lower fill (022) comprised dark reddish-brown sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and rounded stones. The upper (017) consisted of stones up to 0.12m long in a matrix of dark sandy silt containing about 60% fine charcoal. A single undiagnostic sherd of Roman coarseware was recovered from this context. Some of the stones were heat-affected but the burning products were mixed with unburnt material indicating that there had been no in situ burning. The area around the feature appears to have been quite heavily truncated, the level of the natural substrate being 0.07m lower on the western side. Given the Roman material and lack of modern finds it is likely that this feature is associated with the Roman activity in the area although it could be later. It contains a concentration of charcoal and heat-affected stones in the upper fill. This does not appear to be a product of activity carried out within the pit. The feature could be interpreted as a small raking-out pit associated with a nearby oven or similar structure that has subsequently been destroyed by ploughing or the more recent truncation of deposits in the area. It could alternatively be interpreted as a small hollow or pit that has been simply backfilled with burnt material. (Hopewell, 2014)

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
94	31080	0	Archaeological Features, Llanbeblig	SH49086244		0		Archaeological Feature	Unknown	Other anomalies were indicated on the geophysical survey, Feature 9 is a large spread which could be indicative of a scatter of small ferrous objects stone or burnt material. The date and significance of this feature is unknown although it appears to coincide with Feature 8. Feature 9 represents an area of activity and would need to be evaluated to establish its nature and function. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). A group of anomalies indicated on the geophysical survey. This is a large spread which could be indicative of a scatter of small ferrous objects stone or burnt material. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
95	31077	0	Field Boundary, Former Site Of, Llanbeblig	SH4909862476		0		Field Boundary	Post Medieval	SH4909862476 to SH4906062426. Post-medieval boundary now totally removed although evidence has been observed through the geophysical survey. This boundary appears on the first and second edition 25 inch OS maps but has gone by the third edition. This and related boundaries shown on the maps are very straight and clearly quite recent in date. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). Short lived post medieval boundary now total removed although evidence has been observed through the geophysical survey. This boundary appears on the first and second edition 25 inch OS maps but has gone by the third edition. This and related boundaries shown on the maps are very straight and clearly quite recent in date. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
96	31079	0	Circular Feature, Llanbeblig	SH4910462404		0		Archaeological Feature	Unknown	Curvilinear possibly circular anomaly, possibly of prehistoric origin. The field to the south contains a standing stone of possibly Bronze Age date (PRN 3620). The association of the Prehistoric features and later burial activity is a common within Wales. The strong evidence of medieval barrows in Plot A could be suggestive of a similar practice within this area and would need to be evaluated through excavation to establish its nature and function. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). Small sub-circular enclosure seen in geophysical survey. Date and function unknown, but not dissimilar feature in plot B was medieval. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
96	31084	0	Ditch, Llanbeblig	SH49196240		0		Ditch	Unknown	Trench 1 measuring 2m x 20m was dug in plot B. Two features were identified within this trench: [1000] a north-east to south-west orientated ditch and [1002] a small pit. Both of these features were located at the south eastern end of Trench 1. Feature [1000] was a linear feature which ran the full width of the trench. It was approximately 1.00 - 1.10m wide and survived to a depth of 0.20m. The feature had gradually sloping sides and an irregular, slightly concave base. The orientation of the feature precludes its function as being drainage and this feature is interpreted as an old field boundary. Ditch [1000] contained a single grey-brown clay-silt fill (1001). This fill contained occasional rounded and sub-rounded stone and very occasional small charcoal flecks. The formation of this material was interpreted as being through natural silting rather than through deliberate backfilling. Fill (1001) did not contain any artefactual material and is therefore undatable. It was however noted by the excavator that despite the presence of a reasonable amount of post-medieval pottery in the overlying top and subsoil none was present within the ditch fill hinting at the possibility of an earlier date. Feature [1002] was a small sub-rectangular pit with rounded corners. The feature survived to a depth of 0.12m and measured 0.34m x 0.27m. A single fill (1003) was contained within the feature. This fill was similar to fill (1001) and contained no artefactual material. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
97	31078	0	Archaeological Feature, Llanbeblig	SH4912862440		0		Archaeological Feature	Unknown	Roughly trapezoidal feature with internal anomaly. An unknown archaeological feature it has been suggested that it is not dissimilar to features observed in Plot A. Although this can not be ruled out, it does represent archaeology of an unknown date and would need to be evaluated through excavation to establish its nature and function. (Hopewell, Jones & Rees 2009). Small roughly trapezoidal enclosure with internal anomaly. Near square barrow cemetery but not obviously a square barrow. Date and function unknown. (Kenney and Parry, 2013).
99	17856	0	Part Of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH49296274				Road	Roman	Presumed alignment of road from portion on on aerial photograph SNP 2/10/86 5186149 to Segontium, nothing visible on the ground, mostly built over. (Hopewell, 2007)
100	3101	0	Urn Burial, Maes Y Barcer, Caernarfon	SH49116259		0		Burial	Bronze Age	A Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn was found in September 1946, during the cutting of a drain on the new housing estate at Maes-y-barker, near Caernarfon. The exact site lay about 100yds NE of Maes-y-barker farm, and S of the Caernarfon-Llanberis road. The urn, which contained cremated bones, was found inverted about 18ins below the present ground level and is now in the NMW. There was no trace of a barrow. No further information. Area fully developed. <4> Accidental discovery of urn with cremation, now in NMW. Site destroyed. (Smith, 2002).Inverted enlarged Food Vessel containing cremation (Grave Goods Project, 2020).

G2756 ASSET NUMBER	PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	STATUS REFERENCE	STATUS GRADE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	HER DESCRIPTION
101	N/A	N/A	Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig Unit C	SH49206203	N/A	N/A	N/A	Industrial	Post-Medieval (20th Century)	N/A
102	N/A	N/A	Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig Unit P1	SH49186189	N/A	N/A	N/A	Industrial	Post-Medieval (20th Century)	N/A
103	N/A	N/A	Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig Unit M	SH49156185	N/A	N/A	N/A	Industrial	Post-Medieval (20th Century)	N/A
104	N/A	N/A	Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig Unit 1A	SH491866196	N/A	N/A	N/A	Industrial	Post-Medieval (20th Century)	N/A
105	N/A	N/A	Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig Unit security office – main entrance	SH49236205	N/A	N/A	N/A	Industrial	Post-Medieval (20th Century)	N/A
106	N/A	N/A	Field Boundary	SH49256187	N/A	N/A	N/A	Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	N/A
107	N/A	N/A	Carnarvon to Llanberis railway cutting and railbed	SH49286201	N/A	N/A	N/A	Railway	Post-Medieval	N/A

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2756_ Ystâd_Ddiwydianol_Peblig 13/12/2022 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	23/10/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett , Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	20/10/2022
Landowner / Developer	FI Real Estate Management	n/a

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by FI Real Estate Management to undertake and archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment in advance of proposed development works at Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig, Llanbeblig Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH49136196; WSI Figure 01). The development works will include the development of new industrial and commercial units (B1, B2 & B8) together with new road infrastructure, service yards and common areas, parking, wildlife habitats, flood meadow and landscaping on land at and adjacent to Peblig Industrial Estate, as detailed on DMWR Architects Drawing 3603-DMWR-A-DR-0100 (WSI Figure 02). The desk-based assessment and historic building assessment are being undertaken in accordance with planning application C22/0696/14/LL. The assessment was undertaken from November 2022.Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Ystâd Ddiwydianol Peblig, Caernarfon, Gwynedd Written Scheme of Investigation for a Desk Based Assessment/Historic Building Assessment. Project (G2756).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

All digital data was collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive was created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data was added to a digital project register specific to this project, which was prepared in *Microsoft Excel.*

This data was used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these was used to compile the project report. The physical archive was stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset was stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data was confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

It is envisaged that the de-selected material was retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they was reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

2 – Digital Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report was provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this was submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset were submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset were provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and include:
    - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
    - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
    - Project Information form (Excel);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
    - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
    - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive was duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefor either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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