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Proposed New School Site, Capel Uchaf, Ffordd Caernarfon, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0BA

April 2020 V 1.0



Archaeological Assessment

Project Code: A0213.3

Report no. 0242

Event PRN: 45909





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Archaeological Assessment

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Project Code: A0213.3
Date: 29/04/2020
Client: Gwynedd Council
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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Gyngor Gwynedd i gynnal asesiad archeolegol er mwyn cyd-fynd â chais cynllunio ar gyfer adeiladu datblygiad ysgol newydd ar dir o'r enw Capel Uchaf, Ffordd Caernarfon, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0BA.

Nododd yr asesiad archeolegol 8 safle archeolegol o fewn ffin y Safle, a bydd y datblygiad yn effeithio ar ddau ohonynt gydag effaith anhysbys arall ar un safle yn ei gyfanrwydd. Gwnaed argymhellion safle-benodol ar gyfer arolwg geoffisegol o wrthglawdd crwn (nodwedd 1) er mwyn deall hunaniaeth y nodwedd hon yn well ac a oes unrhyw olion cysylltiedig hefyd yn bresennol ar y Safle. Bydd canlyniadau'r asesiad pellach hwn yn llywio a oes angen unrhyw werthuso neu liniaru wedi'i dargedu fel rhan o'r datblygiad arfaethedig.

Roedd y Safle ei hun yn fwyaf tebygol yn gymharol wastad ac wedi'i ddraenio'n dda mewn hynafiaeth gan ei gwneud yn addas ar gyfer preswyllo yn gynnar. Nodwyd bod gan y Safle nant ar ei ffin ddwyreiniol yn ogystal â darn ynysig o dir corsiog ym maes 2 - sy'n cynyddu'r potensial ar gyfer dyddodion palaeo-amgylcheddol cadwedig ar y Safle yn ogystal â'r potensial ar gyfer twmpathau llosg cynhanesyddol. At hynny, mae nodi safleoedd cynhanesyddol o fewn 1.0km yn awgrymu bod potensial canolig i ddod o hyd i weddillion cadwedig yn ystod gwaith Safle.

Er bod digon o safleoedd canoloesol hysbys o fewn 1.0km i'r ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig ac o fewn Cricieth, nid oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu bod yr olion hyn yn parhau i ffin y Safle. O'r herwydd, ystyrir bod y potensial i weddillion canoloesol fod yn bresennol yn isel.

Nid oes llawer o dystiolaeth o weithgaredd Rhufeinig a chanoloesol cynnar o fewn 1.0km i ffin y Safle ac o'r herwydd ystyrir bod y potensial i weddillion cadwedig o'r cyfnodau hyn fod yn bresennol ar y Safle yn isel.

Nid oes tystiolaeth fap i awgrymu bod ffin gyfagos Capel Uchaf wedi newid ar unrhyw bwynt, ond oherwydd agosrwydd mynwent i'r gogledd o gae 1 cydnabyddir bod potensial uwch ar gyfer claddedigaethau dynol ôl-ganoloesol o fewn yr ardal hon.

Mae dosraniad map degwm Cricieth o 1839 yn enwi maes 2 fel Cae'r Odyn ac o'r herwydd disgwylir bod potensial canolig i ddod ar draws gweddillion ôl-ganoloesol yn ystod gwaith Safle.

Fel rhan o'r asesiad, roedd ffotograffau gyda lens 35mm i efelychu golygfannau gwirioneddol rhwng Heneb Rhestredig Castell Cricieth a'r Safle datblygu arfaethedig (platiau 16-20). Dangosodd y rhain fod llinell weld uniongyrchol rhwng yr heneb a'r Safle ei hun ar hyn o bryd. Felly, argymhellir cynnal asesiad effaith weledol gan ddefnyddio montage ffotograffig o'r datblygiad arfaethedig er mwyn canfod effaith weledol bosibl y datblygiad arfaethedig ar yr SAM.

Yn ogystal ag argymhellion safle-benodol, argymhellir hefyd y dylid cynnal arolwg geoffiseg o'r Wefan gyfan er mwyn asesu ymhellach y potensial ar gyfer gweddillion claddedig a phenderfynu a oes angen cam o werthuso a / neu liniaru archeolegol dan arweiniad datblygiad.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Gwynedd Council to carry out an archaeological assessment in order to accompany a planning application for the construction of a new school development on land known as Capel Uchaf, Ffordd Caernarfon, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0BA.

The archaeological assessment identified 8 archaeological sites within the Site boundary, of which two will be impacted upon by development with a further unknown impact upon one site. Site specific recommendations have been made for a geophysical survey of a circular earthwork (feature 1) in order to ascertain the identity of this feature and whether there are any associated remains continuing through the Site. The results of this further assessment will inform whether any targeted evaluation or mitigation is required as part of the proposed development.

The Site itself was likely relatively flat and well-drained in antiquity making it conducive to early habitation. The Site has been identified as having a stream at its eastern boundary as well as an isolated patch of marshy ground within field 2 thus increasing the potential for preserved palaeo-environmental deposits at the Site as well as the potential for prehistoric burnt mounds. Furthermore, the identification of prehistoric sites within 1.0km suggests that there is a medium potential for preserved remains to be encountered during Site works.

There is scant evidence of Roman and early medieval activity within 1.0km of the Site boundary and as such the potential for preserved remains from these time periods to be present at the Site is considered to be low.

Although there are plenty of known medieval sites within 1.0km of the proposed development area and within Cricieth, there is no evidence to suggest that these remains continue into the Site boundary. As such the potential for medieval remains to be present is considered to be low.

There is no cartographic evidence to suggest that the nearby boundary of Capel Uchaf has altered at any point, however due to the close proximity of a burial ground north of field 1 it is acknowledged that there is an elevated potential for post-medieval human burials within this area.

The Cricieth tithe map apportionment of 1839 names field 2 as Cae'r Odyn (kiln field) and as such it is expected that there is a medium potential for encountering post-medieval remains during Site works.

As part of the assessment, photographs were taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoints between Cricieth Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument and the proposed development Site (plates 16-20). These showed that there is currently a direct line of sight between the monument and the Site itself. It is therefore recommended that a visual impact assessment using photographic montage of the proposed development be undertaken in order to ascertain the potential visual impact of the proposed development upon the SAM.

In addition to site specific recommendations it is also recommended that a phase of geophysics survey is undertaken of the Site in its entirety in order to further assess the potential for buried remains and to determine whether a phase of development-led archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation is necessary.

2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Gwynedd Council, hereafter the Client, to carry out an archaeological assessment in order to accompany a planning application for the construction of a new school development on land known as Capel Uchaf, Ffordd Caernarfon, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0BA, hereafter the Site (figures 1-3) (centred on NGR **SH 49726 38616**).

The archaeological assessment has been carried out as part of a pre-application feasibility study into the potential archaeological constraints of the Site. As a consequence the assessment report was written without access to a proposed masterplan detailing the number, size, scale or materials of the proposed development and as such the potential physical impact of the proposed development has been assessed based on the disturbance of the Site within its entirety. Where the visual impact of the development upon the historic environment has been assessed a camera set to 35mm focal length has been utilised to simulate actual viewpoints, however without access to a finalised masterplan and photographic montage the visual assessment should be considered to have limitations.

The event Primary Reference Number (PRN) assigned by the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) for this archaeological assessment is **45909**.

This archaeological assessment is for the proposed development area, which includes a polygonal shaped Site comprising three enclosed field plots measuring a total of c1.72 hectares.

As part of the archaeological assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the Site was utilised for a search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER). This provided a background historical narrative of the area and included source material from the University of Wales Bangor Archives and Record Office, and the Caernarfon Archives and Record Office. Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Cadw. In addition a 1.0km search area centred on the Site was utilised for a search of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales' (RCAHMW) National Monuments Record (NMR) and historic aerial photographs were obtained from the Aerial Photographs Officer at the Welsh Government, Cardiff.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



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Figure 01: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue).
Scale 1:20, 000 at A4.

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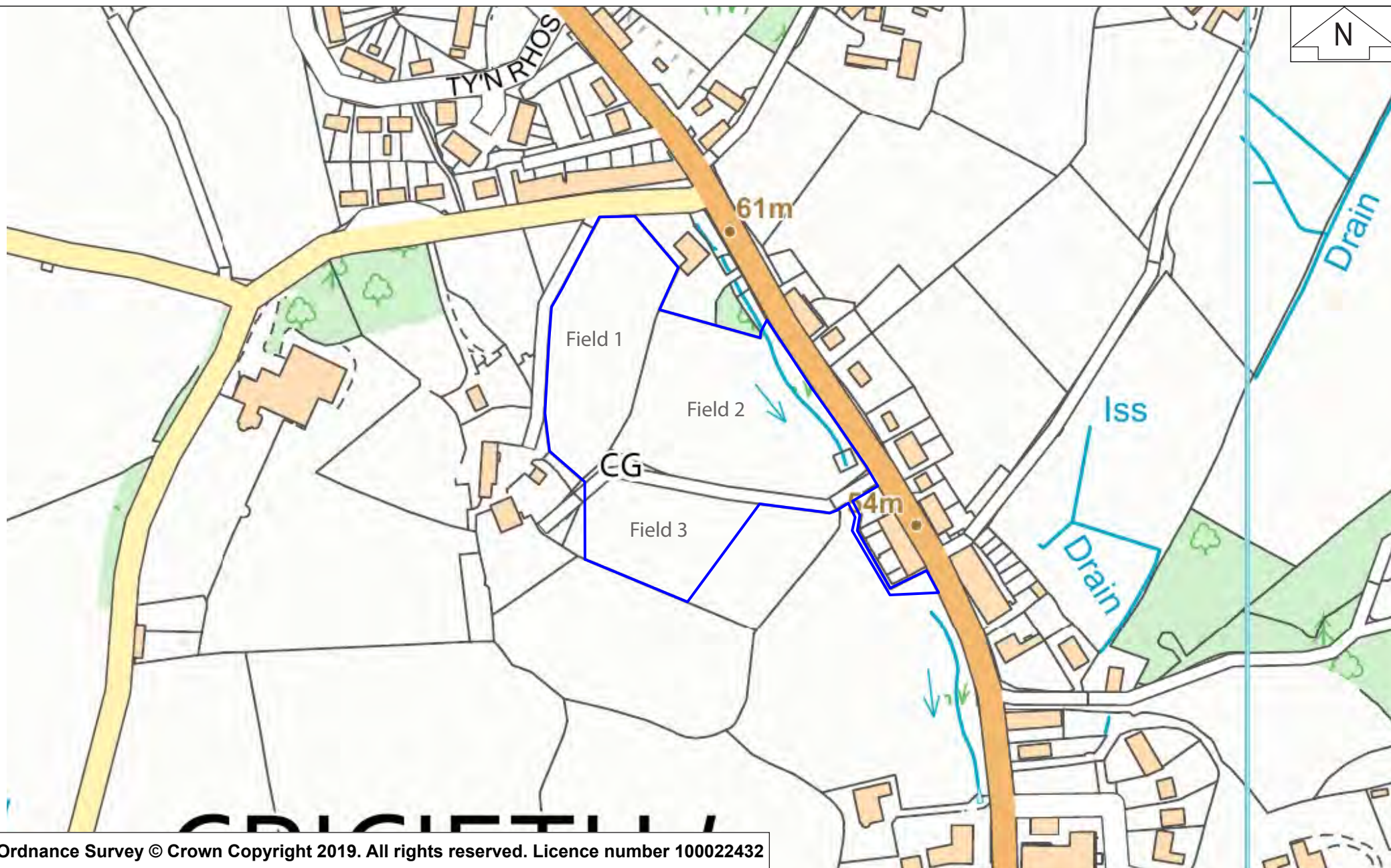
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Figure 02: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue).
Scale 1:5, 000 at A4.

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Figure 03: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue).
Scale 1:2,500 at A4.

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Plate 01: View across the proposed development site (field 1), from the south.



Plate 02: View across the proposed development site (field 1), from the north.



Plate 03: View across the proposed development site (field 2), from the northwest.



Plate 04: Area of marshy ground within field 2, from the northwest.



Plate 05: Stream at the eastern edge of field 2, from the southeast.



Plate 06: View across the proposed development site (field 3), from the east.



Plate 07: View across the proposed development site (field 3), from the west.

3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Archival research

The archaeological desk-top study involved the study of the following records:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which included unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards and aerial photography.
- The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER.
- Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments were obtained from Cadw. The Register of Outstanding and Special Historic Landscapes and the Register of Parks and Gardens was checked, and also the location of World Heritage Sites.
- Secondary sources were examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and works held within the regional libraries, the University of Wales Bangor Archives and Record Office, and the Caernarfon Archives and Record Office.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was also reviewed.
- Historic aerial photographs were obtained from the Aerial Photographs Officer at the Welsh Government, Cardiff.

3.2 Assessment report

All features identified from the archival research and site visit were assessed and allocated to categories of international, national, regional/county, local and none/unknown importance as listed in section 8.0. These are intended to place the archaeological feature within a geographical context of importance and thus help inform the most suitable level of mitigatory response.

3.3 Project archive

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material was prepared. All plans, photographs and written descriptions were labelled and cross-referenced using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. A draft copy of the report was sent to the Client and upon written approval from them paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT), the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) Development Control Archaeologist, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW). Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs from the assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0213.3** with the originals being lodged with the RCAHMW upon conclusion of the project.

4.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage*¹ and the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*², commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act*³ 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the *Town and Country Planning 1995*.

Planning Policy Wales (edition 10, 2018) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

¹ UNESCO, 1972, *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

² Council of Europe, 1992, *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*

³ Great Britain. *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act*. Elizabeth II.(1990), London: The Stationery Office

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

5.0 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Topographic Description

The Site, although an irregular polygon in shape, is roughly as wide as it is long and includes three field plots enclosed by mature hedgerows as well as clawdd field boundaries, and more recent wooden post and wire fence. The Site measures c.1.72 hectares in area and is located on land known as Capel Uchaf, Ffordd Caernarfon, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0BA. The proposed development plot derives this name from the nearby Pen-Y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (Capel Uchaf) which lies to the immediate northeast of the Site boundary.

To the north the Site is bounded by Rhoslan, and to the east by Ffordd Caernarfon. To the south and west are further enclosed fields with the Site demarcated in the west by an unnamed driveway leading to Parciau Hendre.

The Site is given over to grassland and is occasionally grazed by sheep and cattle, although at upon field inspection all three fields were empty. The land slopes from c.65m OD in the north to c.57m OD in the south.

The site lies within the parish of Cricieth on the Llyn peninsula, in the Eifionydd area of Gwynedd in Wales and within the former historic county of Carnarvonshire. The town lies 5 miles west of Porthmadog, 9 miles east of Pwllheli and 17 miles south of Caernarfon.

The bedrock geology is of the Nant Ffrancon Subgroup, a siltstone sedimentary bedrock that formed approximately 449 to 478 million years ago in the Ordovician Period within an environment previously dominated by shallow seas. The superficial deposits are of Devensian – Diamicton till that formed approximately 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period within an environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

5.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

5.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (figure 4)

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) maintains a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their Primary Reference Number (PRN). These include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects.

There are 93 non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary.

The Site lies within 100.0m of the following non-designated monuments:

- (i) Approximately 7.0m southwest of the post-medieval *Pen-Y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (Capel Uchaf)*, *Criccieth* (GAT PRN: 68,389);
- (ii) Approximately 32.0m east of the post-medieval *Ivy Cottage, E of Breyn Awelon Nursing Home* (GAT PRN: 56,889);
- (iii) Approximately 58.0m east of the unknown period *Cruck Building, Parciau-uchaf* (GAT PRN 2,280).

5.2.2 National Monuments Record (figure 5)

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) maintains the National Monuments Record (NMR) for Wales. This is a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) and include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects that are not statutorily protected.

There are 51 non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary.

The Site lies within 100.0m of the following NMR non-designated monument points:

- (i) Approximately 7.0m southwest of the post-medieval *Pen-Y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (Capel Uchaf)*, Criccieth (NPRN: 6,793);
- (ii) Approximately 33.0m east of the post-medieval *Parciau Uchaf, Cow House* (NPRN: 31,416);
- (iii) Approximately 36.0m east of the post-medieval *Parciau-uchaf* (NPRN 16,660).

5.2.3 Listed Buildings (figure 6)

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport holds a List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, considered to be of national importance. Compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the List includes structures from boundary walls and telephone boxes to cathedrals. Listing gives statutory protection and restrictions apply. Consent may be required for works to, or that affect the setting of, a Listed Building and the Local Planning Authority conservation officer should be consulted if in doubt.

There are 31 Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary. The site lies within 250.0m of the following Listed Buildings:

- (i) Approximately 201.0m east of the grade II Listed Building of *Walls, Gatepiers and Gates enclosing the Memorial Garden at Bryn Awelon* (LB ref: 15,362).

5.2.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (figure 7)

Scheduled monuments are those considered to be monuments of national importance. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for any work to a designated monument. Any works within a Scheduled area will require SMC; this includes non-invasive techniques such as geophysics or field-walking.

There are 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary or within 500.0m.

5.2.5 Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest

Cadw, National Resource Wales (formerly the Countryside Council for Wales), and the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) compiled the two volume Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This includes 58 landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest, which are considered to be the best examples of different types of historic landscapes in Wales. The Register provides information to decision makers and landscape managers, to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated, it is well-informed.

Historic Landscape Characterisation takes a closer look at the historic landscape by showing the processes that have shaped the landscape over centuries of human activity, contributing to its present character. Detailed characterisation studies have been compiled by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts for all 58 areas on the Register. They are used by local government and developers to help assess the impact of development proposals on the historic landscape.

The proposed development site does not lie within a registered historic landscape.

5.2.6 Historic Parks and Gardens

Cadw holds a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. These Registered landscapes are graded I, II* or II, and include private gardens, public parks and other green spaces. They are valued for their design, diversity and historical importance. Inclusion on the Register brings no additional statutory controls, but there is a presumption in favour of conservation of the designated site. Local authorities are required to consult Cadw on applications affecting sites Registered as grade I or II* and the Garden History Society on sites of all grades.

There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest Registered Historic Park and Garden to the Site is that of the grade II* Wern park and garden (GD19) located approximately 4.2km to the east.

5.2.7 The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales

Wales lacks the traditional large-scale battlefields that are characteristic of those on the registers and inventories of other UK home nations. If Wales were to adopt the same definition of a battlefield site used by these other countries, it is unlikely that many Welsh sites could be included on the Inventory. Consequently, the inventory adopted the following much broader and wide-ranging definition:

An area or location, terrestrial or marine, where a conflict occurred, involving military forces. All aspects of Wales's past should be considered for the identification of historic battlefield sites, which may include traditional battles, sieges, invasions, skirmishes, ambushes, massacres and sites of civil unrest.

This wider definition is compatible with the text of Section 35 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which uses a similarly wide-ranging definition of a conflict site: 'a battlefield or a site on which some other conflict involving military forces took place'.

There are no historic battlefields within 1.0km of the proposed scheme.

5.2.8 World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites are places that the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has inscribed on a list of international sites because of their outstanding universal value, the importance of which is so great as to transcend national boundaries. Countries with world heritage sites are required to afford the highest level of protection to these places, which means not only looking after the sites themselves but also their setting. This inevitably results in some constraints upon development within or adjacent to world heritage sites.

There are no World Heritage Sites within 1.0km of the proposed scheme.

5.2.9 Events

The Site has not been included within any specific past archaeological assessment or mitigation. The wider area however has been subject to several past archaeological events and there are 31 recorded GAT event PRNs within 1.0km of the Site. The most notable of these was the archaeological mitigation of a gas pipeline replacement project from Pwllheli to Blaenau Ffestiniog in 2012 by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) for RSK Environmental (GAT event PRN: 44869 and 44879). This project passed from west to east in a corridor located c110.0m to the north of the Site. Although most of the features found within proximity of the Site were of post-medieval agricultural function, a Neolithic burnt mound (GAT PRN: 34090) and possible prehistoric pit (GAT PRN: 34091) were found within 300.0m and 600.0m of the Site boundary respectively.

The wider Site environs were also included within the Cadw funded *Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North-west Wales 2005-6* (GAT event PRN: 40618; GAT report 634).

These reports have been utilised to contribute to the historical narrative of the assessment area and are referenced where applicable.

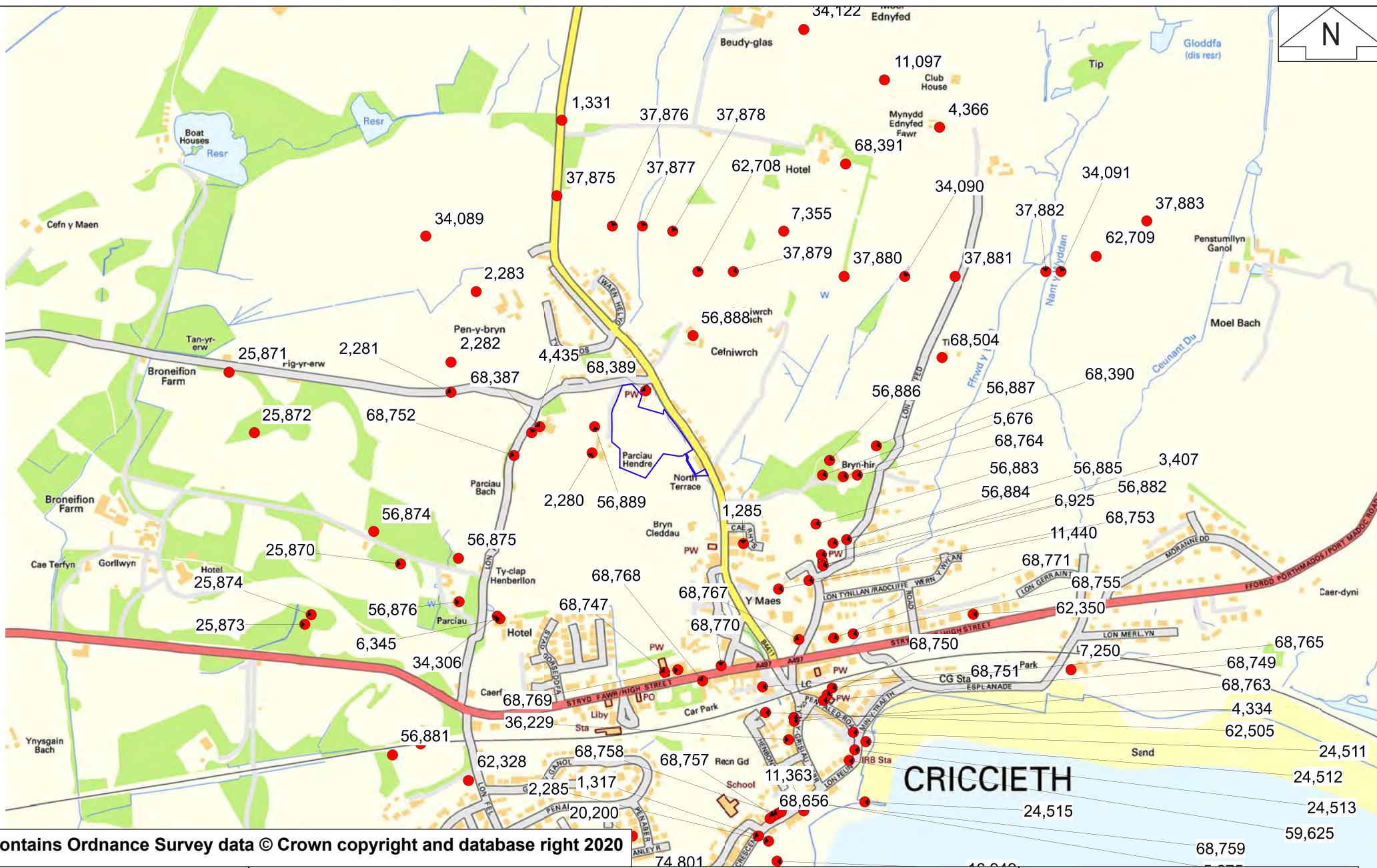
5.2.10 Lidar

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 100,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed surface and terrain models to be generated at different spatial resolutions.

The Lidar coverage of the proposed scheme was examined for sites additional to those found during the archaeological assessment within the proposed development site. The 1m DTM / DSM and 2m DTM / DSM provided coverage for the Site, however no further features were identified.

5.2.11 Historic Aerial Photographs (figures 08, 09 and 10)

Aerial photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in 1941, 1945 and 1946 were obtained from the Aerial Photographs Officer at the Welsh Government and examined for sites additional to those found during the desk-top study and site visit, however no further features were identified.

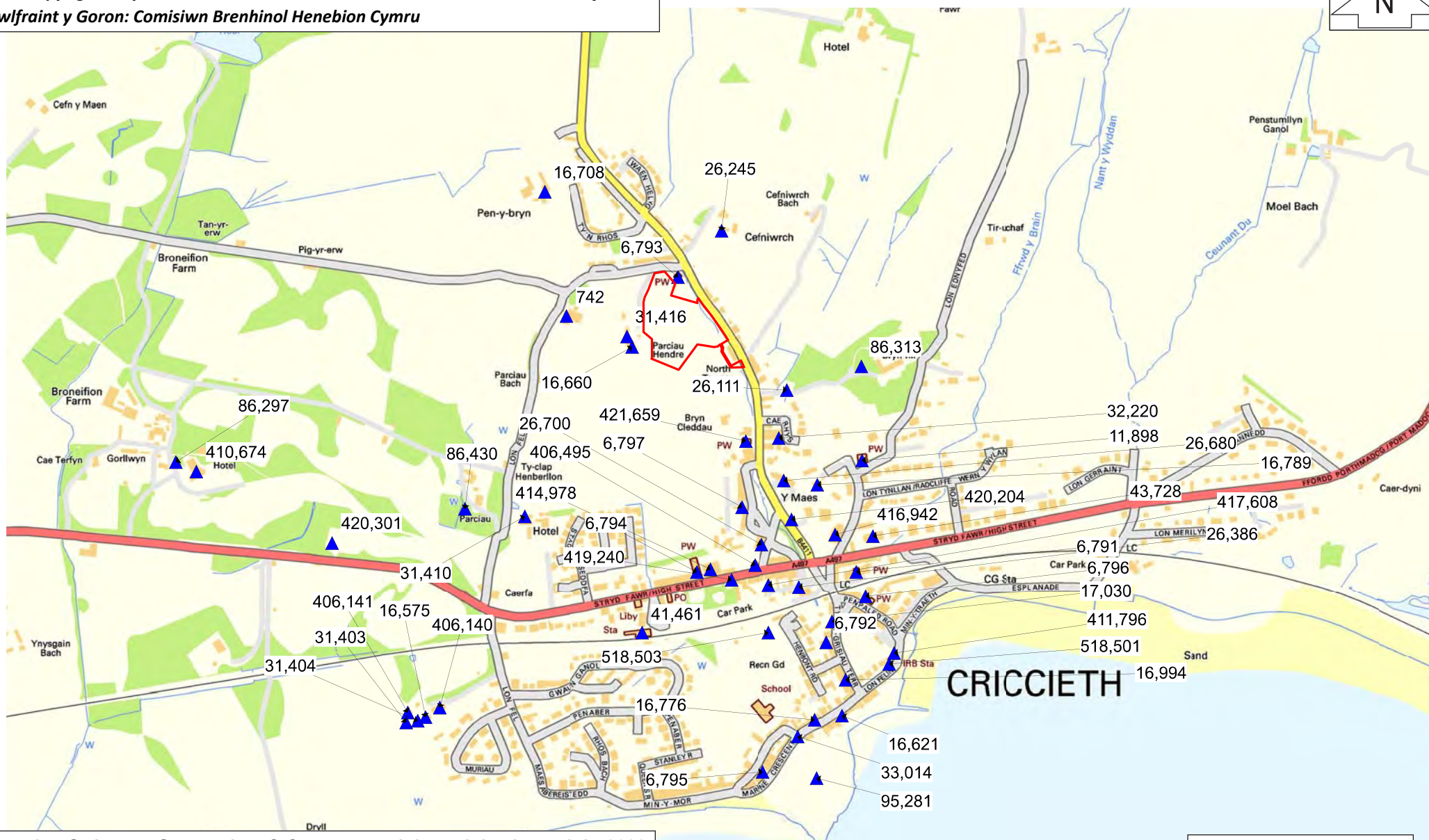


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Figure 04: Location of non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (red dots). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

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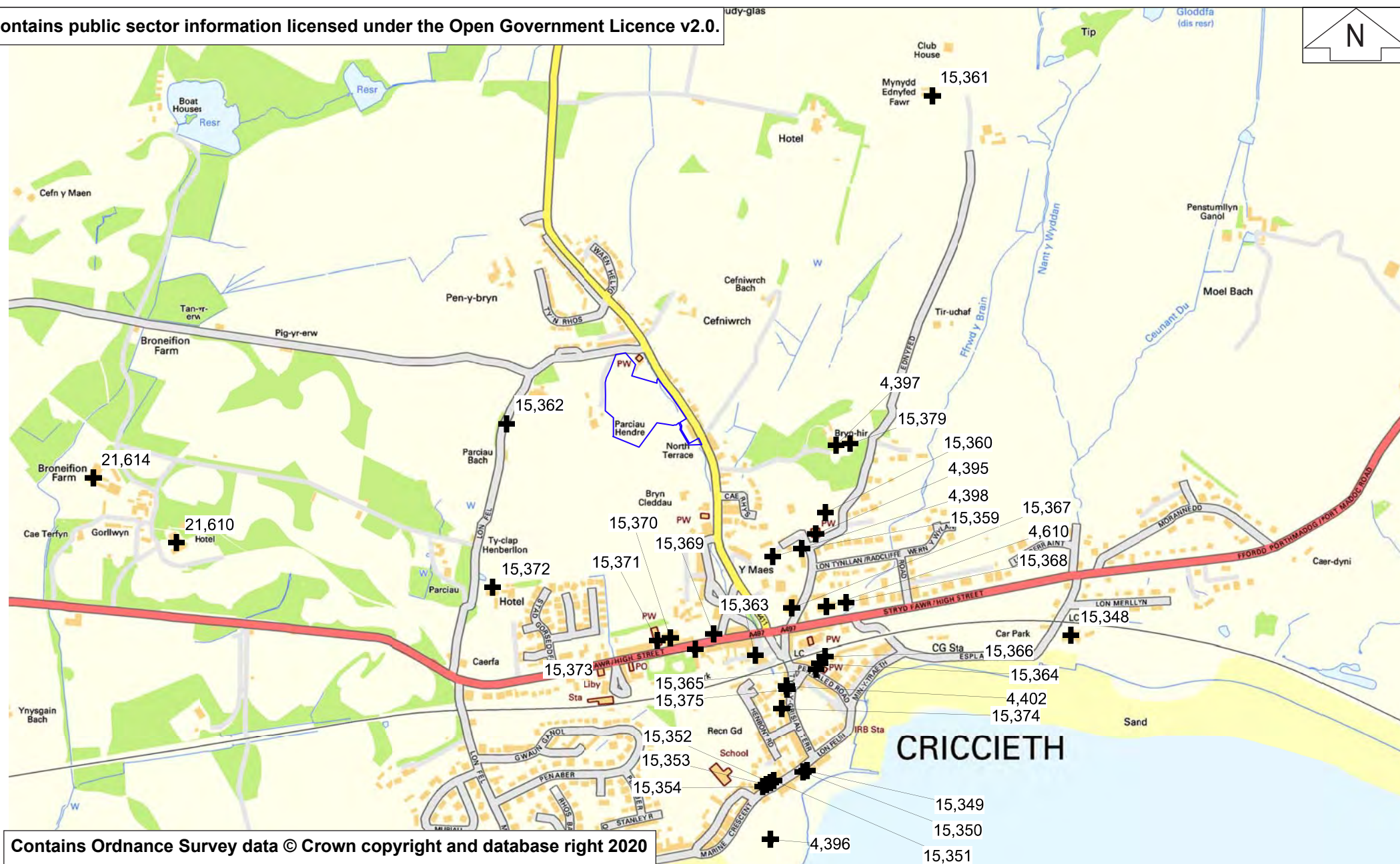
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Figure 05: Location of non-designated monument points from the National Monument Record (blue triangles). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

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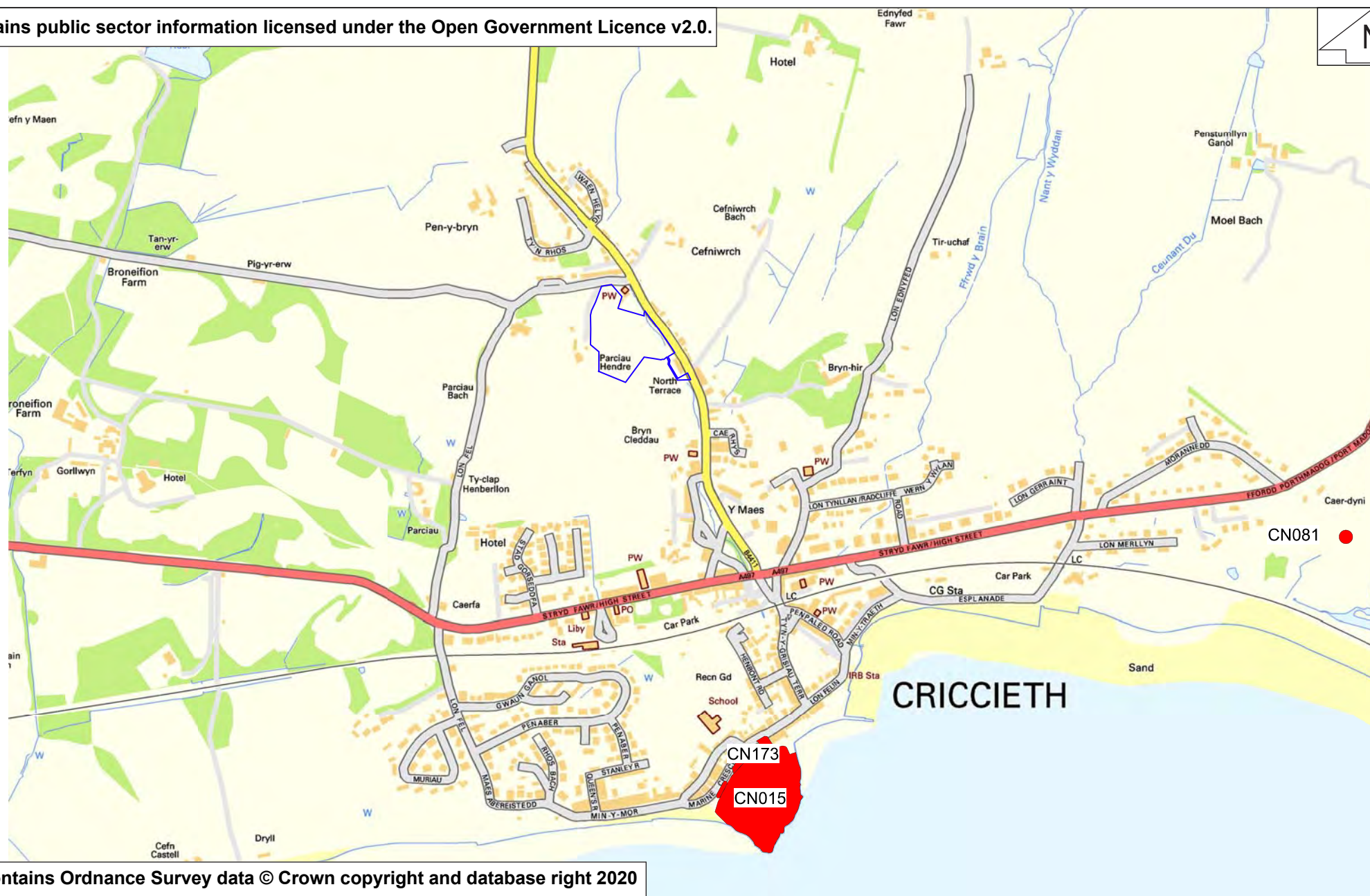


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Figure 06: Location of Listed Buildings (black crosses). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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Figure 07: Location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (shaded red).
Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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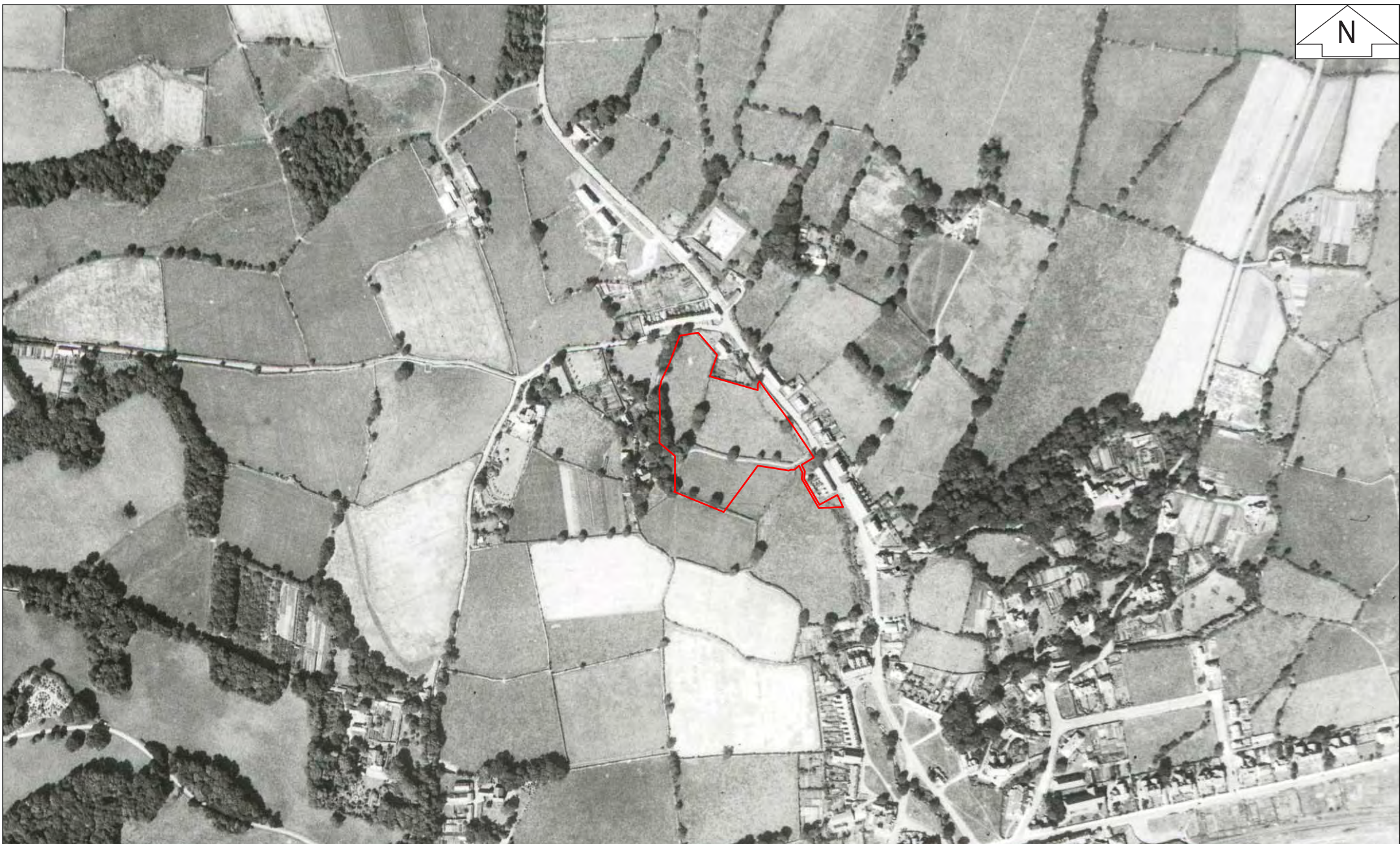


Figure 08: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined red) on the aerial photograph of 1941.

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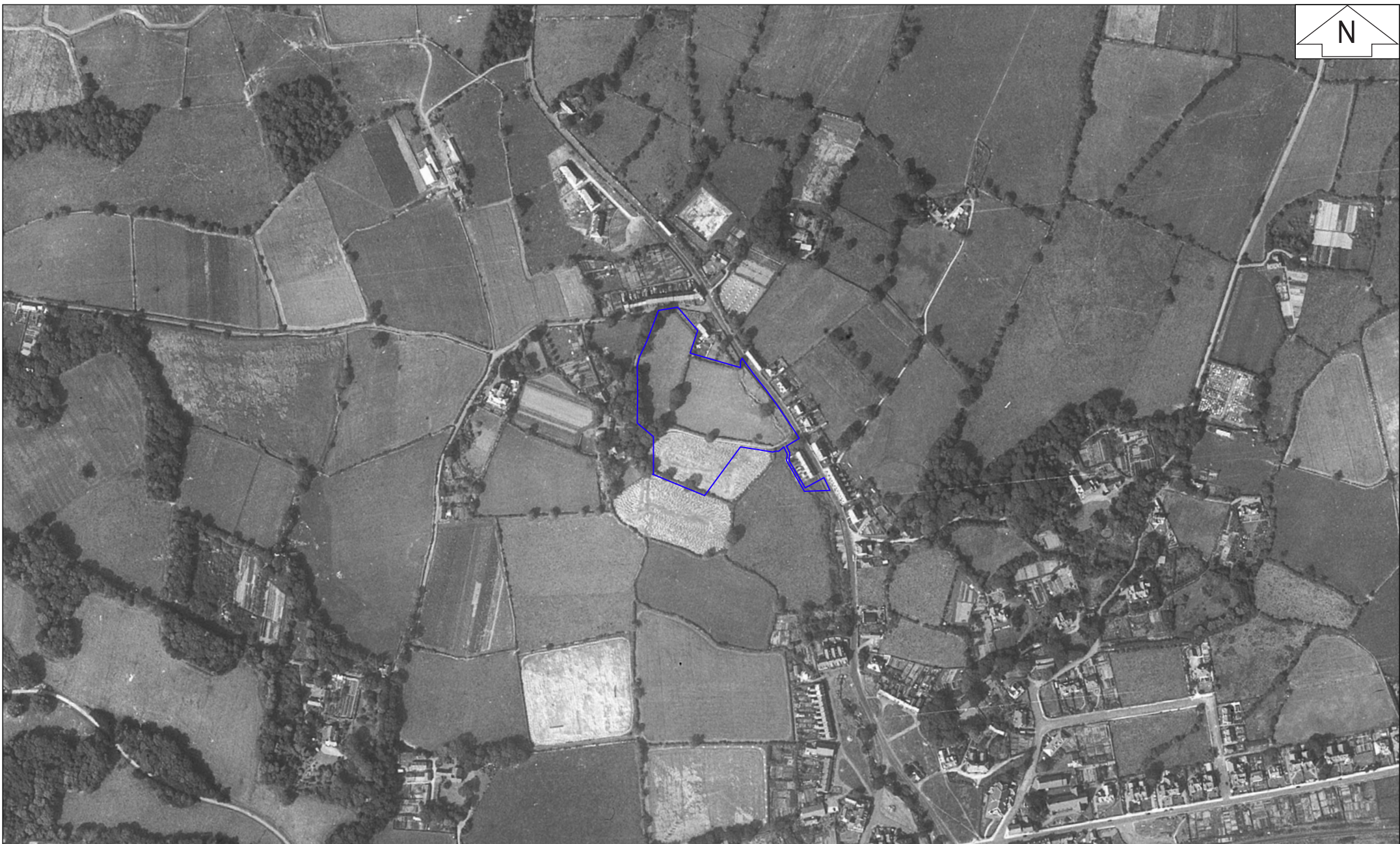


Figure 09: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue) on the aerial photograph of 1945.

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Figure 10: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue) on the aerial photograph of 1946.

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6.0 THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections describe the known archaeological record within the general area of the proposed development. Sites are identified by their Primary Reference Number (PRN) which is the number by which they are identified in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), or by their Scheduled Ancient Monument reference, Listed Building reference and/or their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) if applicable. The intention of this section is to provide a historic and archaeological context to the site. This aids in establishing the relative importance of an archaeological feature within its landscape, as well as assessing the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site.

The beginning and end of certain periods is a contentious issue. In the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) the following dates are used. This is a standard convention across all of the Welsh HERs.

Table 1. Historic periods

Palaeolithic (prehistoric)	500,000 BC – 10,001 BC
Mesolithic (prehistoric)	10,000 BC – 4,001 BC
Neolithic (prehistoric)	4,000 BC – 2,351 BC
Bronze Age (prehistoric)	2,350 BC – 801 BC
Iron Age (prehistoric)	800 BC – 47 AD
Romano-British	48 AD – 409 AD
Post-Roman (Early Medieval)	410 AD – 1065 AD
Medieval	1066 AD – 1539 AD
Post-Medieval	1540 AD – 1900 AD
Modern	1901 AD – 2050 AD

6.1 Prehistoric and Roman Period

The Site is located within an area with an identified rich and diverse archaeological resource. The Prehistoric period is fairly well represented in the localised environment, with the earliest known remains being that of a Neolithic burnt mound (GAT PRN: 34090) located c536.0m to the northeast, and found during archaeological mitigation of a gas pipeline replacement project from Pwllheli to Blaenau Ffestiniog in 2012 by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) for RSK Environmental (GAT event PRN: 44869 and 44879). The remains represented a small burnt mound with possibly two sequential troughs. This site was investigated by a slot through the middle of the mound and troughs but was not fully excavated. No artefacts were recovered except tiny fragments of vitreous slag, possibly fuel ash slag (GAT report 1136). Prehistoric burnt mounds are mounds of heat-shattered stone, often crescentic in shape and are almost always found on the banks of streams. Burnt mounds are believed to be the by-product of heating large amounts of water. The mounds of fire-cracked stone often surround a central trough or pit which may have been lined with clay, wood or stone. It is believed that this pit would have been filled with water and hot stones thrown in; the stones would shatter as a result of the sudden change in temperature. The shattered stone was later scooped out and dumped in the area around the pit or trough. The exact function of these sites are unknown, but they may have been for bathing or cooking.

During the same project a possible prehistoric fire pit or oven (GAT PRN: 34091) was located c816.0m to the northeast of the Site boundary, on the eastern bank of Nant y Wyddan. This feature produced no artefacts and was undated during the project. As such an interpretation as a medieval corn drier was also suggested (GAT report 1136).

Further to the south and c750.0m from the Site boundary a suspected Bronze Age urn (GAT PRN: 2285) was found in the outer ditch of the castle prior to 1930, although its present whereabouts is unknown and no post-excavation analysis has been undertaken.

Approximately 780.0m to the northeast of the Site boundary a possible prehistoric hillfort (GAT PRN: 11097; Mynydd Ednyfed) was identified by GAT in 2000. Upon further inspection during the Cadw funded *Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North-west Wales 2005-6* (GAT event PRN: 40618; GAT report 634) the feature was interpreted as most likely being of natural origin.

Lying further to the southeast and c1.26km from the Site boundary is the prehistoric Scheduled Ancient Monument of Caer-Dynni Burial Chamber (CN081). The site on the Morannedd Estate lies between the shoreline and Porthmadog Road, the small rectangular chamber which measures 1.5m long and 0.6m wide is formed by five upright stones, of which only two are complete and are characterised with cup-marks. The large capstone now rests on these southern uprights with its northern edge resting on the ground. The chamber is surrounded by a stony mound, which is accentuated by natural outcrops of rock with the remains of a kerb 2m further south (Cadw SAM description).

During the Site inspection a low, roughly circular earthwork was observed within field 3 (see section 8.0, feature 1) which appears to be sited on the margin of slightly higher, drier ground in the north and marshier ground in the south. The identity and origins of this mound are unclear, however prehistoric burial mounds / barrows are known to be sited on such peripheral margins and although not common, are seen throughout North Wales.

It was also noted that a minor stream demarcates the eastern boundary of field 2 and an area of long grass within the same appears to denote an area of marshy ground. The proximity of waterlogged deposits increases the potential not only for the presence of preserved palaeo-environmental deposits to be present at the Site, but also may have been conducive to the siting of prehistoric burnt mounds.

On the balance of evidence, there are known prehistoric sites within the wider environs of the Site boundary. The Site itself would likely have been relatively dry and flat in antiquity and as such conducive to early occupation. Moreover, the Site appears to occupy a periphery between slightly higher, drier ground in the north and wetter, marshier ground in the south which would have provided ideal hunting grounds. As the Site area is relatively large it is considered that the potential for prehistoric remains to persist at the Site is considered to be medium.

The Roman period is poorly represented within the localised environment and there are no known sites within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest known site of Roman activity is the 3rd- 4th century site of an enclosed homestead, *Ynys -ddu* (GAT PRN: 2364) and possibly associated lynchets (GAT PRN: 36570) located c1.5km to the northeast.

Although the Site would have been as conducive to habitation in the Roman period as it had been in the preceding prehistoric period, as there are no known Roman sites within 1.0km the potential for preserved remains of this era is considered to be low.

6.2 Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The early-medieval period is poorly represented within this part of Northwest Wales and there are no known features of this date within 1.0km of the Site boundary. These sites must have existed and it is probable that many were built upon or indeed now form the foundations of later medieval buildings.

The nearest known site of early-medieval origin is that of the long huts at Ystumllyn (GAT PRN: 4059) located c2.4km to the east. Since the walls lie within an area called on the Tithe Award map *Ynys Capel*, on what was formerly an island, it suggests some form of an early ecclesiastical settlement consisting of a simple chapel and a domestic building. (RCAHMW, 1960).

The absence of known early medieval sites within 1.0km of the Site boundary and the rarity by which these sites are found during excavation suggests that the potential for such sites to be present within the proposed development area is low.

The impact of the Edwardian Conquest was, and is, most strongly marked at Criccieth and Harlech. A settlement of sorts may have surrounded the Welsh castle at Criccieth (Soulsby 117-8) but Harlech appears to have been a new creation of the English (Soulsby 138-9). Both became Borough towns, part of what was essentially a unified system of defence, in which the military significance of a castle was paralleled by the economic and social function of the settlements, which enjoyed a near-monopoly of trade in their own regions, and encouraged a money economy. The Conquest is reflected in the Welsh name of Hell's Mouth, Perth Neigwl, when Sir Nigel de Lorraine landed there to claim the lands of Nefyn and Pwllheli he had been granted by King Edward I (Lewis 1912).

The borough received its charter in 1284 and there were twenty three burgages in 1308, rising to twenty-seven by the middle of the 14th century. A burgage was a building plot with certain rights and duties attached. The plots at Criccieth were the same size as those at Caernarvon, roughly 6.0-7.0m wide and 20m deep. The constable of the castle acted as mayor and the burgesses joined with the castle garrison at times of crisis, as happened in the troubles of 1294-5.

The borough was destroyed with the castle in 1403-4 and failed to recover. Even the location of the borough is now uncertain. Perhaps the most likely location is the area between the castle and the rock of Dinas, including Castle Square and the street now called Lon Bach, where there is room for all the recorded burgage plots. Marine Terrace follows the line of an outer rampart where it skirts the castle rock and the Town Hall would also have been built on its line. The harbour would presumably have been at Aber-marchnad at the eastern end of Castle Street.

The nearest suspected medieval feature to the Site boundary is that of Ffynnon Saint, holy well (GAT PRN: 1285), the site of which lies c154.0m to the south. This well had a reputation for its curative powers for eye infections; however it was filled in c.1962 when the garage which now occupies the site was extended.

Further to the south an iron arrowhead (GAT PRN: 16949) was found in 2003 at Criccieth castle on the surface by the big latrine chute in the angle of the curtain wall and the northwest tower of the inner gatehouse.

The modern town is clustered around the common of Y Maes in the Marchnad valley. Here stands the medieval parish church of St Catherine's (NPRN 11898), some 500m north of the castle. The church has two equal sized aisles and was built in five stages between the 13th and 19th centuries. There is a possibility of the existence of a church on the site prior to the 13th century.

On the balance of evidence the potential for preserved archaeological remains at buried foundation level of the medieval period is considered to be low.

The proposed development Site is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 (figure 11). This map is of poor detail and although the farmstead of *Parciau Uchaf* and the *Pen-Y-*

Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (GAT PRN: 68,389) are shown, the Site itself is featureless with not even the field boundaries depicted. The map does however show the trackway between fields 2 and 3 connecting Ffordd Caernarfon with *Parciau Uchaf*,

The Site is depicted in detail on the 1839 *tithe map of the parish of Crickieth in the County of Carnarvon* (figure 12) where it is shown, as it is today, flanked by Rhoslan in the north, Ffordd Caernarfon in the east, and the trackway to the farmstead of *Parciau Uchaf* / *Parkia Ucha* in the west. The Site is shown as being separated into three enclosed field plots, as it exists today, with *Capel Uchaf* and its associated graveyard lying to the immediate northeast.

The accompanying tithe apportionment provides the following information:

Plot	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name (Cymraeg)	Field Name (English)
300	Owen Ellis	Owen Ellis	Cae cefn y Capel	Field behind Chapel
313	Owen Ellis	Owen Ellis	Cae'r olyn	Kiln field
314	Owen Ellis	Owen Ellis	Cae tan yr ardd	Field below the arable / ploughed field
333	Maurice Jones Esq	Maurice Jones Esq	Cae'r dayn	Scattered field

As can be seen from the tithe apportionment the land was owned and tenanted solely by Owen Ellis, with the exception of plot 333 which was owned and tenanted by Maurice Jones Esq. The field names of plots 300, 314, and 333 are clearly related to their topographical position and land use, of interest however is plot 313 *Cae'r olyn* (kiln field). This most likely refers to a kiln having been situated within the field, although it is not clear what was being fired within it or whether it was of post-medieval or earlier origin.

By the production of the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (figure 13) the Site is still shown as occupying three enclosed field plots. The row of terraced houses known as North Terrace had been constructed to the immediate southeast of the Site and along Ffordd Caernarfon. In addition Arvonja Terrace had been constructed to the north, along Rhoslan. *Parciau Uchaf* is still depicted in the west along with the north-south trackway and the east-west trackway connecting it with Rhoslan and Ffordd Caernarfon respectively. *Capel Uchaf* is shown to the northeast along with a building named *Ysgubor Wen*.

The second and third edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1900 and 1916 respectively (figures 14 and 15) again show the Site in detail, however it remains unchanged aside from *Capel Uchaf* being labelled as disused on the 1916 map edition.

Pen-Y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (*Capel Uchaf*) (GAT PRN: 68,389) (NPRN: 6,793) was built in the 1790s and rebuilt in 1817. The chapel has a historical association with the Lloyd George family, with David Lloyd George having been baptised here (RSK, 2010). The chapel has a small associated graveyard lying to the northwest and west of the building, and immediately northeast of field 1 of the proposed development Site. There is no indication from any of the available historic maps that the graveyard boundary has altered from what it currently occupies, however it must be acknowledged that there is an increased potential of encountering post-medieval burials at the northern end of field 1 due to its close proximity.

The potential for preserved remains of the post-medieval period to be encountered during the works is considered to be medium. This is likely to take the form of a kiln within field 2 and possibly associated features.





Figure 12: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue) on the 1839 tithe map of the parish of Crickieth in the County of Carnarvon.

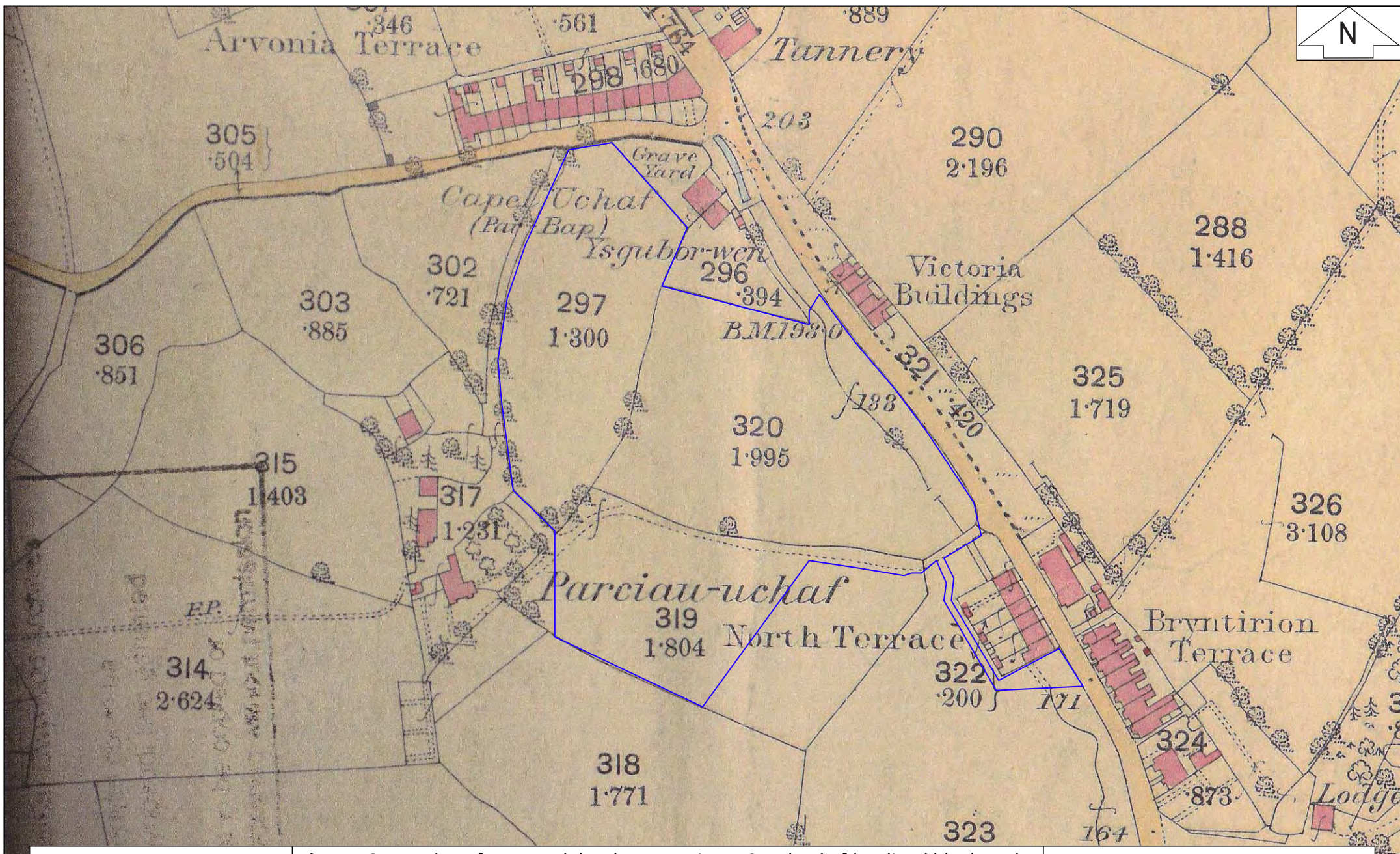
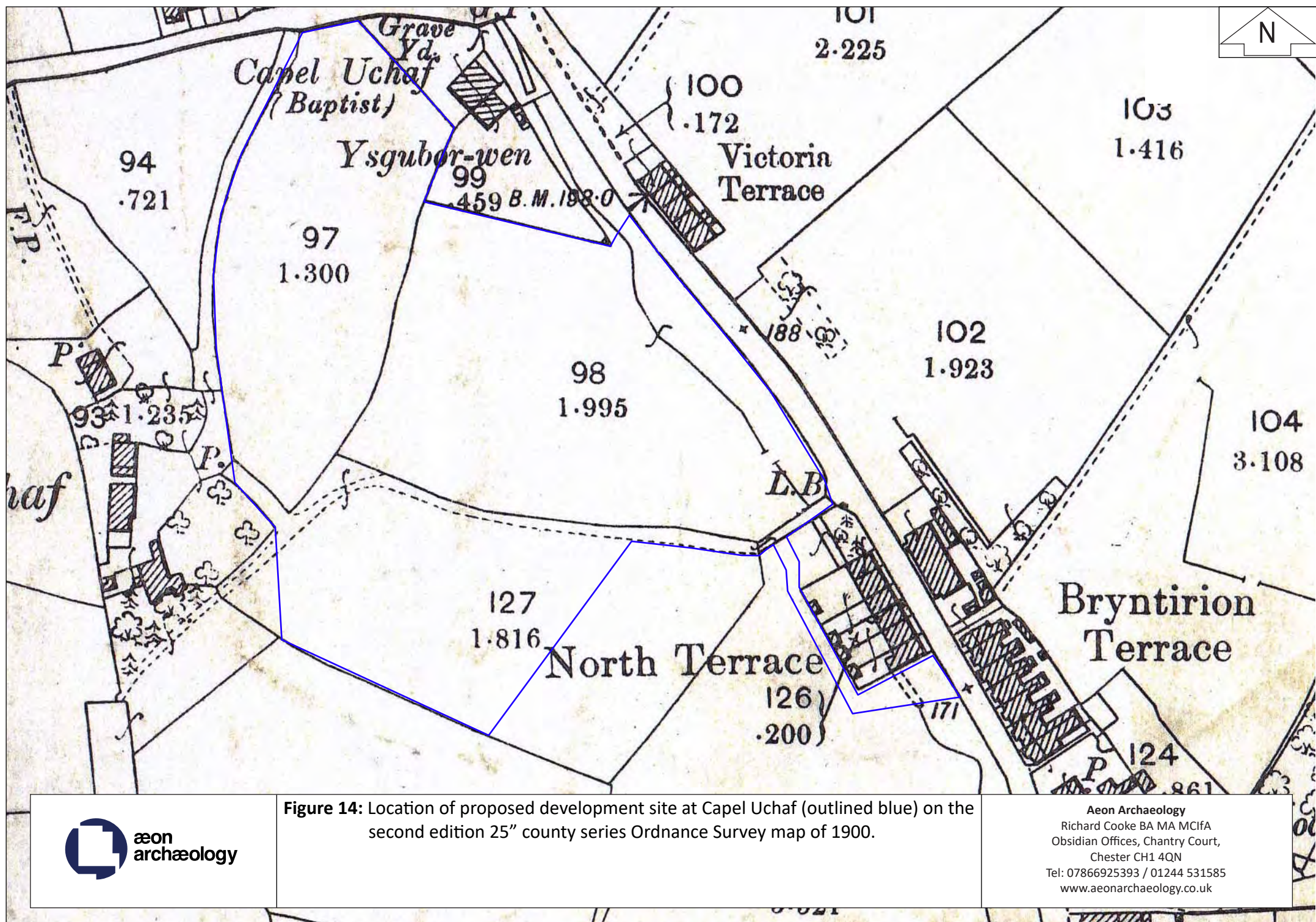


Figure 13: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue) on the first edition 25" county series Ordnance Survey map of 1889.



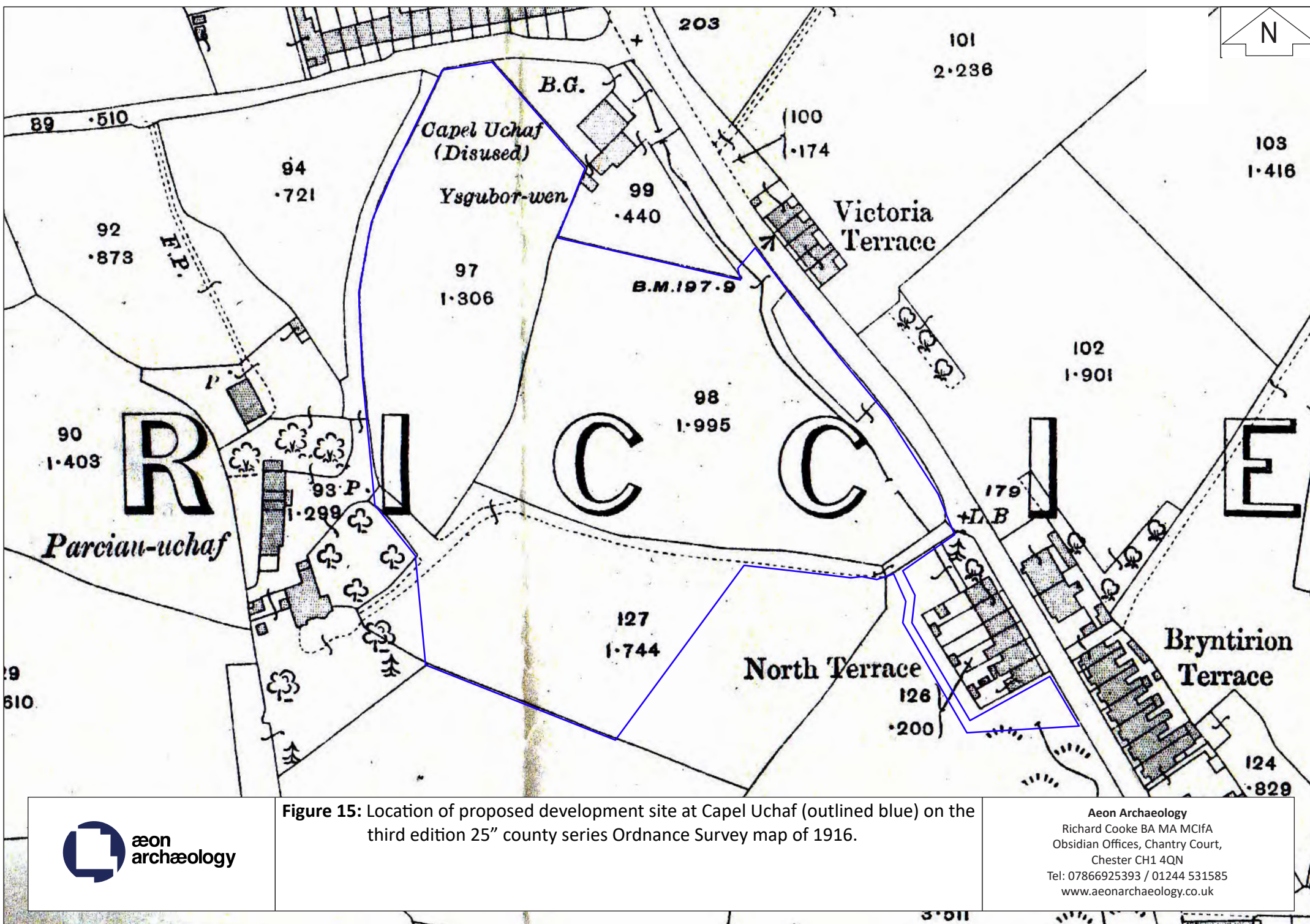


Figure 15: Location of proposed development site at Capel Uchaf (outlined blue) on the third edition 25" county series Ordnance Survey map of 1916.

7.0 DESK-TOP STUDY OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

7.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 9.0) are listed below.

1. Definition of Categories of importance

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Significance	Description
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Structures and buildings inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria. Listed Buildings. Undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/ County (Medium)	Conservation Areas Archaeological sites and remains which, while not of national importance, score well against most of the Secretary of State's criteria.
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites that score less well against the Secretary of State's criteria. Historic buildings on a 'local list'.
Negligible/None	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as follows:

Magnitude	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
High Adverse	Complete removal of an archaeological site. Complete destruction of a designated building or structure.	Radical transformation of the setting of an archaeological monument. A fundamental change in the setting of a building.
Medium Adverse	Removal of a major part of an archaeological site and loss of research potential. Extensive alteration (but not demolition) of a historic building or feature, resulting in an appreciable adverse change.	Partial transformation of the setting of an archaeological site (e.g. the introduction of significant noise or vibration levels to an archaeological monument leading to changes to amenity use, accessibility or appreciation of an archaeological site). Partial adverse transformation of the setting of a designated building.
Low Adverse	Removal of an archaeological site where a minor part of its total area is removed but the site retains a significant future research potential. Change to a historic building or feature resulting in a small change in the resource and its historical context and setting.	Minor change to the setting of an archaeological monument or historic building.
Negligible/ Neutral	No impact from changes in use, amenity or access. No change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.	No perceptible change in the setting of a building or feature.
Low Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains or understanding/appreciation of a historic building or place	Decrease in visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument. Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument.
Medium Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains, or understanding/appreciation of a historic building or place, including through interpretation measures (heritage trails, etc). Removal of harmful alterations to better reveal the significance of a building or structure, with no loss of significant fabric.	Significant reduction or removal of visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument; and Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument Improvement of the cultural heritage amenity, access or use of a building, archaeological site or monument.
High Beneficial	Arrest of physical damage or decay to a building or structure;	Exceptional enhancement of a building or archaeological site, its cultural heritage amenity and access or use

3. The significance of effect

The significance of effect is derived from the importance of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it.

Very large - A serious impact on a site of international or national importance with little or no scope for mitigation. These effects represent key factors in the decision making process.

Large - Lesser impacts on sites of national importance and serious impacts on sites of regional importance, with some scope for mitigation. These factors should be seen as being very important considerations in the decision making process.

Moderate - Moderate or minor impacts on sites of regional importance and minor to major impacts on sites of local or minor importance. A range of mitigatory measures should be available.

Slight - Negligible impacts on sites of regional, local or minor importance and minor and moderate impacts on minor or damaged sites. A range of basic mitigatory measures should be available.

Neutral - No perceptible effect or change to sites of all categories.

The significance of effect will be determined using the table below, a basic matrix combining archaeological value and magnitude of impact.

Determination of Significance of Effect

Archaeological Value	International	Neutral	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	National	Neutral	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Regional	Neutral	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Local	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate or Slight
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		None	Low	Medium	High
		Magnitude of impact			

8.0 SITE GAZETTEER

The assessment identified 8 archaeological receptors within, or in close proximity to, the Site boundary.

In accordance with Planning Policy Wales TAN24, and the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2015 each heritage asset has been assigned a level of importance ranked from International through to National, Regional/County, Local, and None. If it is not possible to assess the importance of the site from the visible remains, then it is ranked Unknown with the suspected importance level placed in brackets. Identified sites were also assigned a level of impact ranked from High through to Medium, and Low. Levels of impact can be considered as both adverse or beneficial, and can be direct (physically impacting upon a site) or indirect (indirectly physically or non-physically impacting upon a site). The significance of effect is determined from the importance level of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Where it is expected that a site will be impacted upon by the proposed works then mitigation/desk-top study recommendations are provided. The location of sites is shown on figure 16 with the location and orientation of photographic plates shown on figure 17.

1. Earthwork	PRN: 90044
Figure: 16	Plate: 8
NGR: SH 49745 38523	Period: Unknown
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae twmpath pridd crwn isel, sy'n mesur c.4.0m mewn diamedr o tua c.0.3m o uchder, wedi'i leoli ar yr ymyl rhwng tir sychach yn y gogledd-ddwyrain a thir corsiog yn y de-orllewin.</i></p> <p>A low, circular earthen mound measuring c.4.0m in diameter by c.0.3m in height is located on the margin between drier ground in the northeast and wetter ground in the southwest.</p> <p>The identity and origins of this feature is unclear. It may be a natural glacial earthwork or possibly of anthropological origin, being a prehistoric burial mound or even the result of medieval / post-medieval field clearance or peat cutting.</p> <p>It is not clear whether the development proposals would result in the removal of this feature and as such the expected impact and significance of effect is unknown. Regardless of this, if the feature is to remain in-situ its identity should be investigated further to ensure that there are no associated remains continuing into the development area. As such it is recommended that a geophysical survey is undertaken to ascertain the feature's identity potentially followed by a phase of appropriate mitigation.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown	
Level of impact: Unknown (High adverse direct physical – construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown	
Recommendations for further assessment: Geophysical survey	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Dependent upon the results of further assessment.	



Plate 08: Circular earthwork in field 3 (feature 1 - GAT PRN: 90044), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

2. Clawdd field boundary	PRN: 90045
Figure: 16	Plate: 9
NGR: SH 49710 38521	Period: Post-medieval
Description <i>Ffin cae clawdd yn rhedeg o'r de-ddwyrain i'r gogledd-orllewin.</i> A clawdd field boundary runs from southeast to northwest demarcating the southern limit of field 3. The boundary measures c.0.7m in height by 1.0m in width, with medium sized sub-angular cobbles embedded within the earthen bank. This boundary is first shown on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth and is almost certainly of post-medieval date. It is unlikely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 09: Clawdd field boundary in field 3 (feature 2 - GAT PRN: 90045), from the north-northeast. Scale 1.0m.

3. Hedgerow and clawdd field boundary	PRN: 90046
Figure: 16	Plate: 10
NGR: SH 49743 38574	Period: Post-medieval
Description <i>Ffin cae gwrych a clawdd yn rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin.</i> A hedgerow and clawdd field boundary runs from east to west demarcating the southern limit of field 2. The hedgerow boundary measures c.2.0m in height by c1.0m in width, while the clawdd wall measures c0.6m in height by c1.0m in width with medium sized sub-rounded cobbles embedded within an earthen bank. Although the actual age of the hedgerow is unknown, under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 a hedgerow is considered “important” if it is greater than 30 years old and is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts. This boundary is first shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map as well as on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth and is almost certainly of post-medieval date. It is likely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature. The boundary is considered to be of negligible / local importance and its removal would result in a slight or moderate adverse significance of effect. As such it is recommended that a basic record be completed of the boundary prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight or moderate adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None – basic record complete.	



Plate 10: Hedgerow and clawdd field boundary in field 2 (feature 3 - GAT PRN: 90046), from the north-northeast. Scale 1.0m.

4. Clawdd field boundary	PRN: 90047
Figure: 16	Plate: 11
NGR: SH 49705 38624	Period: Post-medieval
Description <i>Ffin cae clawdd yn rhedeg o'r de-de-orllewin i'r gogledd-gogledd-ddwyrain.</i> A clawdd field boundary runs from south-southwest to north-northeast separating fields 1 and 2. The boundary measures c.1.0m in height by 1.0m in width, with medium sized sub-angular cobbles embedded within the earthen bank. This boundary is first shown on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth and is almost certainly of post-medieval date. It is likely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature. The boundary is considered to be of negligible / local importance and its removal would result in a slight or moderate adverse significance of effect. As such it is recommended that a basic record be completed of the boundary prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight or moderate adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None – basic record complete.	



Plate 11: Clawdd field boundary separating fields 1 and 2 (feature 4 - GAT PRN: 90047), from the east-southeast. Scale 1.0m.

5. Hedgerow field boundary	PRN: 90048
Figure: 16	Plate: 12
NGR: SH 49665 38660	Period: Post-medieval
Description <i>Gwrych yn rhedeg o'r de i'r gogledd.</i> A hedgerow runs from south to north demarcating the western limit of field 1. The hedgerow boundary measures c.2.0m in height by 1.0m in width. Although the actual age of the hedgerow is unknown, under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 a hedgerow is considered “important” if it is greater than 30 years old and is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts. This boundary is first shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map as well as on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth and is almost certainly of post-medieval date. It is unlikely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 12: Hedgerow field boundary in field 1 (feature 5 - GAT PRN: 90048), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

6. Field boundary wall	PRN: 90049
Figure: 16	Plate: 13
NGR: SH 49695 38703	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Wal ffin cae yn rhedeg o'r gorllewin i'r dwyrain cyn troi a rhedeg i'r de-ddwyrain.</i></p> <p>A field boundary wall runs from west to east before turning and running southeast, marking the northern end of field 1 and dividing the Site from the graveyard at Capel Uchaf. The boundary measures c.0.7m in height by 0.7m in width, with the wall constructed from dry-bonded, medium sized sub-angular cobbles.</p> <p>This boundary is first shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map as well as on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth and is almost certainly of post-medieval date – most likely having been constructed at the same time as Capel Uchaf in 1790.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 13: Field boundary wall in field 1 (feature 6 - GAT PRN: 90049), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

7. Clawdd field boundary	PRN: 90050
Figure: 16	Plate: 14
NGR: SH 49738 38649	Period: Post-medieval
Description <i>Ffin cae clawdd yn rhedeg o'r gogledd-orllewin i'r de-ddwyrain.</i> A clawdd field boundary runs from northwest to southeast demarcating the northern limit of field 2 and separating the Site from Pen y Maes. The boundary measures c.0.6m in height by 0.7m in width, with medium sized sub-angular cobbles embedded within the earthen bank. This boundary is first shown on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth and is almost certainly of post-medieval date. It is unlikely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 14: Clawdd field boundary in field 2 (feature 7 - GAT PRN: 90050), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

8. Trackway from Ffordd Caernarfon to Parciau Hendre	PRN: 90051
Figure: 16	Plate: 15
NGR: SH 49814 38571 - SH 49680 38571	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Trac yn rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ar draws y cae gan gysylltu Ffordd Caernarfon â Parciau Hendre. Mae'r trac yn mesur c3.0m o led ac mae'n cynnwys wyneb metel o gerrig bach cywasgedig.</i></p> <p>A trackway runs from east to west across the proposed development site connecting Ffordd Caernarfon with Parciau Hendre. The track measures c3.0m in width and consists of a metalled surface of small compacted stone.</p> <p>This trackway is first shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map as well as on the 1839 tithe map of Cricieth– most likely having been constructed at the same time as Parciau Hendre, and of post-medieval origin.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the development proposals would require the removal of this feature as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible / Local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 15: Trackway from Ffordd Caernarfon to Parciau Hendre (feature 8 - GAT PRN: 90051), from the west.

Table 2: Summary of archaeological features. GREEN = <u>no</u> action required; RED = Action required						
No	Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of effect	Further Desk-top study	Mitigation Recommendations
PHYSICAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS						
1	Earthwork	Unknown	Unknown (high adverse direct physical – construction phase)	Unknown	Geophysical survey	Dependent upon the results of further assessment.
2	Clawdd field boundary	Negligible local	None	Neutral	None	None
3	Hedgerow and clawdd field boundary	Negligible local	High adverse direct physical – construction phase	Slight or moderate adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
4	Clawdd field boundary	Negligible local	High adverse direct physical – construction phase	Slight or moderate adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
5	Hedgerow field boundary	Negligible local	None	Neutral	None	None
6	Field boundary wall	Negligible local	None	Neutral	None	None
7	Clawdd field boundary	Negligible	None	Neutral	None	None
8	Trackway from Ffordd Caernarfon to Parciau Hendre	Negligible local	None	Neutral	None	None

9.0 SITE SPECIFIC IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Direct physical impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *high adverse direct physical impact* upon two features of archaeological importance during the construction phase. These are the hedgerow and clawdd field boundary (feature 3; GAT PRN: 90046); and clawdd field boundary (feature 4; GAT PRN: 90047). Both of these features are considered to be of *negligible / local* importance resulting in a *slight or moderate adverse significance of effect*.

In addition the proposed development is expected to have an *unknown* but suspected *high adverse direct physical impact* upon one feature of suspected archaeological importance during the construction phase. This feature is a circular earthwork (feature 1; GAT PRN: 90044) of uncertain origin.

Completion phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

9.2 Indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical and/or non-physical (visual) impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance during the construction phase.

Completion phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical and/or non-physical (visual) impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

9.3 Site Specific Recommendations

Site specific recommendations have been made for a geophysical survey of the *earthwork* (feature 1; GAT PRN: 90044) in order to ascertain the identity of the feature and whether there are any associated remains continuing through the Site. The results of this further assessment will inform whether any targeted evaluation or mitigation is required as part of the proposed development.

In addition it has been recommended that a basic record be undertaken of hedgerow and clawdd field boundary (feature 3; GAT PRN: 90046), and clawdd field boundary (feature 4; GAT PRN: 90047) prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed for these features.

9.4 General Recommendations and Conclusion

On the balance of evidence the following risk potential levels are proposed for the Site:

- Prehistoric remains: medium potential
- Roman remains: low potential
- Early medieval remains: low potential
- Medieval remains: low potential
- Post-medieval remains: medium potential

The Site itself was likely relatively flat and well-drained in antiquity making it conducive to early habitation. The Site has been identified as having a stream at its eastern boundary as well as an isolated patch of marshy ground within field 2 thus increasing the potential for preserved palaeo-environmental deposits at the Site as well as the potential for prehistoric burnt mounds. Furthermore, the identification of prehistoric sites within 1.0km suggests that there is a medium potential for preserved remains to be encountered during Site works.

There is scant evidence of Roman and early medieval activity within 1.0km of the Site boundary and as such the potential for preserved remains from these time periods to be present at the Site is considered to be low.

Although there are plenty of known medieval sites within 1.0km of the proposed development area and within Cricieth, there is no evidence to suggest that these remains continue into the Site boundary. As such the potential for medieval remains to be present is considered to be low.

There is no cartographic evidence to suggest that the nearby boundary of Capel Uchaf has altered at any point, however due to the close proximity of a burial ground north of field 1 it is acknowledged that there is an elevated potential for post-medieval human burials within this area.

The Cricieth tithe map apportionment of 1839 names field 2 as Cae'r Odyn (kiln field) and as such it is expected that there is a medium potential for encountering post-medieval remains during Site works.

As part of the assessment, photographs were taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoints between Cricieth Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument and the proposed development Site (plates 16-20). These showed that there is currently a direct line of sight between the monument and the Site itself. It is therefore recommended that a visual impact assessment using photographic montage of the proposed development be undertaken in order to ascertain the potential visual impact of the proposed development upon the SAM.

In addition to site specific recommendations it is also recommended that a phase of geophysics survey is undertaken of the Site in its entirety in order to further assess the potential for buried remains and to determine whether a phase of development-led archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation is necessary.

This assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach development at Capel Uchaf, Caernarfon Road, Cricieth. The information provided meets the expectations of TAN24 and the Historic Environment Act (2015) in that the applicant has described the

significance of known archaeological assets that may be affected by proposed development. It is considered that the level of detail provided is proportionate to the assets' importance and provides sufficient information to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of archaeological remains.



Plate 16: View across proposed development site towards Cricieth Castle SAM (CN 015) from field 1, from the northwest (taken at 35mm focal length).



Plate 17: View across proposed development site towards Cricieth Castle SAM (CN 015) from field 1, from the northwest (taken at 35mm focal length).



Plate 18: View across proposed development site towards Cricieth Castle SAM (CN 015) from field 3, from the northwest (taken at 35mm focal length).



Plate 19: View across proposed development site towards Cricieth Castle SAM (CN 015) from field 3, from the northwest (taken at 35mm focal length).



Plate 20: Approximate location of proposed development site (dashed yellow line) as seen from Cricieth Castle SAM (CN 015) (taken at 35mm focal length), from the south.

10.0 SOURCES

Maps

1831 Ordnance Survey map of Cricieth.

1839 Map of the Parish of Cricieth.

first edition 25 inch county series Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

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APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SITES WITHIN 1.0KM

Non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the proposed development Site as listed on the Gwynedd HER (figure 4)

Prn	Name	Type	Broadclass	Period
1285	Ffynnon Saint, Holy Well, Site of, Criccieth			
1317	Criccieth Castle (Additional Area), Criccieth			
1328	Criccieth Castle, Criccieth			
1331	Borough Boundary Stone, N of Criccieth			
2280	Cruck Building, Parciau-uchaf			
2281	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth			
2282	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth			
2283	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth			
2285	Urn, Findspot, Criccieth			
3407	St. Catherine's Church, Criccieth			
4334	No.5 Wellington Terrace, Criccieth			
4335	Porth yr Aur, Criccieth			
4366	Mynydd Ednyfed, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
4435	Garden of Bryn Awelon, Criccieth	Garden	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Post medieval
5675	Ty Mawr, No. 2 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Medieval
5676	Bryn Hir, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
6345	Hay Barn, Parciau Mawr, Criccieth	Barn	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
6925	Criccieth Parish Church, Criccieth	Church	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval;post medieval
7250	Morannedd Cafe, Criccieth			
7355	Treforthyr Medieval Township, Criccieth	Township	Domestic	Medieval
11097	Possible Hillfort, Mynydd Ednyfed	Hillfort	Unassigned	Unknown
11363	Old Castle Inn, 12 Castle Street, Criccieth			
11440	Rectory, E of Holywell Terrace	Building	Domestic	Post medieval
16949	Arrowhead, Findspot, Criccieth Castle			

20200	Slate Quarry, Marine Terrace	Slate quarry	Industrial	Post medieval
24511	Site of Limekiln, Criccieth	Lime kiln	Industrial	Post medieval
24512	Abermarchnad, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
24513	Hen Felin, Criccieth	House;corn mill	Domestic;Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
24515	Breakwater and Jetty, Criccieth	Breakwater	Maritime	Post medieval
25870	Boundary Stone, Near, Bron Eifion Farm	Boundary stone	Monument <By Form>	Unknown
25871	Pump, South of, Tan-yr-erw	Pump	Water Supply and Drainage	Post medieval
25872	Well, South of, Tan-yr-erw	Well	Water Supply and Drainage	Post medieval
25873	Well, South East of, Bron Eifion	Well	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown
25874	Building, Criccieth	Folly	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Unknown
34089	Stone-filled drain, Possible, NW of Criccieth	Drain	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
34090	Burnt mound, N of Criccieth	Burnt mound	Domestic	Neolithic
34091	Fire pit or oven, SE of Mynydd Ednyfed	Pit	Domestic	Prehistoric
34122	Relict Medieval Field System, Possible, N of Criccieth	Field system	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medieval
34306	Sluice and Pond, Criccieth	Pond	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown
36229	Capel Berea, Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
37875	Drystone wall, N of Criccieth	Wall	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37876	Hedge-bank, N of Criccieth	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37877	Hedge-bank, N of Criccieth	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37878	Hedge-bank, N of Criccieth	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37879	Hedge-bank, N of Criccieth	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37880	Hedge-bank, N of Criccieth	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37881	Hedge-bank, N of Criccieth	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37882	Hedge-bank, SE of Mynydd Ednyfed	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37883	Hedge-bank, SE of Mynydd Ednyfed	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
56874	Building, NW Of Cymerau	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56875	Building, N Of Cymerau	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56876	Building, E side of Parciau	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56880	Railway Cutting, N of Muriau	Railway cutting	Transport	Post medieval

56881	Pond, N of Muriau	Pond	Water Supply and Drainage	Post medieval
56882	Building, N of Church of St. Catherine	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56883	Building, NE of Bryn Henllan	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56884	Bryn Hennlan, N of Church of St. Catherine	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56885	Dulais, E of Bryn Henllan	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56886	Outbuildings, N of Bryn Hir	Outbuilding	Unassigned	Post medieval
56887	Building, NE of Bryn Hir	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56888	Cefniwrch, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56889	Ivy Cottage, E of Breyn Awelon Nursing Home	House	Domestic	Post medieval
59625	Lifeboat Station and Slipway, Criccieth			
62328	Drill Hall, Criccieth			
62350	Llys Owen and Bryn Awel, Criccieth	House;refugee accommodation	Domestic;Health and Welfare	Post medieval
62505	Criccieth, Conservation Area	Landscape	Unassigned	Multiperiod
62708	Field Boundary, north of Pen-y-Bryn	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown
62709	Pit, Pen-ystumllyn	Pit cluster	Unassigned	Unknown
68387	Bryn Awelon, Llannor	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68389	Pen-Y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (Capel Uchaf), Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68390	Bryn-Hir, Garden, Criccieth	Garden	Domestic	Post medieval
68391	Mynydd Ednyfed Bach, Garden, Criccieth	Garden	Domestic	Post medieval
68504	Tir-uchaf, Criccieth	Farmstead	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
68656	27 Castle Street, Criccieth	Town house	Domestic	Post medieval
68747	Capel Mawr Methodist Chapel, Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68749	Gates, Wall and Railings at Capel Seion, Criccieth	Wall;railings;gate	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68750	Capel y Traeth, Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68751	Cafe Cwrt, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68752	Walls, Gatepiers and Gates, Memorial Garden, Bryn Awelon, Criccieth	Wall;gate	Domestic	Post medieval
68753	Hafod y Bryn, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68755	Nant y Felin, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Unknown
68757	25 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval

68758	23 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68759	4 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68763	No.6 Wellington Terrace, Criccieth			
68764	Stable Block at Bryn Hir, Criccieth	Stable	Domestic	Post medieval
68765	Penpaled, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68767	Memorial Hall, Criccieth	Building	Commemorative	Post medieval
68768	Brynhir Arms, including Archway to yard, Criccieth	Public house	Commercial	Post medieval
68769	George IV, Criccieth	Hotel	Commercial	Post medieval
68770	National Westminster Bank, Criccieth	Bank (financial)	Commercial	Post medieval
68771	Church of St Deiniol, Criccieth	Church	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
74801	Visitor Centre, Criccieth Castle	Information centre;garage	Civil;Transport	Modern;post medieval

NMR Monument Points within 1.0km of the proposed development Site (figure 5)

NPRN	Name	Broadclass	Type	Period
742	Bryn awelon	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	20th Century, Modern
6791	Jerwsalem welsh independent chapel (jerusalem), criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6792	Berea welsh baptist church, tan-y-grisiau terrace, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	19th Century, Post Mediev
6793	Pen-y-maes welsh baptist chapel;capel uchaf, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6794	Capel mawr welsh calvinistic methodist chapel, high street, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6795	English marine calvinistic methodist chapel, marine crescent, dinas, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6796	Capel y traeth calvinistic methodist chapel;capel seion, penpaled road, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	19th Century, Post Mediev
6797	Salem wesleyan methodist chapel, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	19th Century, Post Mediev
11898	St catherine's church, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH	Post Medieval, Medieval
16575	Muriau poethion, old house	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
16621	Old castle inn;ty mawr;2 castle street, criccieth	DOMESTIC	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval
16660	Parciau uchaf	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
16708	Pen-y-bryn	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
16776	Porth-yr-aur, castle street	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
16789	Criccieth, rectory (st catherine's)	DOMESTIC	RECTORY	Post Medieval
16994	Tyn-y-grisiau terrace	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
17030	Wellington terrace	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
26111	Bryn hir lodge	DOMESTIC	LODGE	Post Medieval
26245	Cefn-iwrch	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval

26386	Cwrt-y-maes	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
26680	Holywell terrace	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
26700	Lion hotel; white lion; ty'n-y-maes	COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC	HOTEL, HOUSE	18th Century, Post Mediev
31403	Ty cerrig, former outbuilding at muriau	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval
31404	Yr hen feudy, former byre at muriau	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	COW SHED	Post Medieval
31410	Parciau mawr, hay barn	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	BARN	Post Medieval
31416	Parciau uchaf, cowhouse	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	COW SHED	Post Medieval
32220	Ffynnon saint, site of	WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	WELL	Medieval
33014	Criccieth, medieval and later borough	CIVIL	TOWN	General
41461	Criccieth railway station, cambrian coast line	TRANSPORT	RAILWAY STATION	Post Medieval
43728	St deiniol's church, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH	19th Century
86297	Bron eifion, garden, criccieth	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	GARDEN	Post Medieval
86313	Bryn-hir, garden, criccieth	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	GARDEN	Post Medieval
86430	Parciau, garden, caernarfon	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval
86516	Ynys gain, garden, llanystumdwy	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval
95281	Criccieth castle	DEFENCE	CASTLE	Medieval
406140	Muriau	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
406141	Stable cottage, former outbuilding of muriau	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	STABLE	Post Medieval
406495	National westminster bank, criccieth	COMMERCIAL	BANK (FINANCIAL)	20th Century, Modern

410674	Bron eifion hotel, criccieth	DOMESTIC	HOTEL, HOUSE	19th Century, Post Mediev
411796	The old mill, criccieth	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	CORN MILL	Post Medieval
414978	George iv hotel, stryd fawr, 23-25, criccieth	COMMERCIAL	HOTEL	Post Medieval
416942	Memorial hall (cinema), criccieth	RECREATIONAL	CINEMA	20th Century
417608	Two cottages, y maes, criccieth	DOMESTIC	COTTAGE	Post Medieval
419240	Brynhir arms, high street,	COMMERCIAL	PUBLIC HOUSE	19th Century, Post Mediev
420204	Old pound, y maes, criccieth	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	POUND	18th Century
420301	Boundary stone west of criccieth	CIVIL	BOUNDARY STONE	Unknown
421659	Eglwys yr ysbryd glan; church of the holy spirit catholic church, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH	20th Century
518501	Lifeboat station, criccieth	MARITIME	LIFEBOAT STATION	Post Medieval
518503	Limekiln, criccieth	INDUSTRIAL	LIME KILN	Post Medieval
525457	Landing place, cefn-y-castell (botewin medieval township?)	MARITIME	LANDING POINT	Post Medieval
525463	Landing place, ynys-gain-fawr	MARITIME	LANDING POINT	Post Medieval

Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed development Site (figure 6)

Number	Name	Grade
4395	Church of st catherine	II*
4396	Criccieth castle	I
4397	Bryn hir	II
4398	Rectory	II
4402	No 5, wellington terrace, (s side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
4610	Church of saint deiniol	II
15348	Morannedd cafe	II
15349	Ty mawr	II
15350	No 4, ffordd castell (castle street) (seaside) (previously listed as no 2, castle street, old castle, gwynedd,	II
15351	Trefan	II
15352	Cemlyn	II
15353	No 25, ffordd castell (castle street) (nw side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
15354	No 27, ffordd castell (castle street) (nw side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
15359	Hafod y bryn	II
15360	Bryn henllan	II
15361	Mynydd ednyfed fawr	II
15362	Walls, gatepiers and gates enclosing the memorial garden at bryn awelon	II
15363	Cafe cwrt	II
15364	Capel y traeth	II
15365	Gates, wall and railings at capel seion	II
15366	Penpaled	II
15367	Memorial hall	II
15368	Nant y felin	II
15369	National westminster bank	II
15370	George iv hotel	II

15371	Capel mawr	II
15372	Former haybarn at parciau mawr	II
15373	Bryn hir arms including archway to yard	II
15374	Capel berea	II
15375	No 6, wellington terrace (w side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
15379	Stable block at bryn hir	II

