## Llyn Tegid Railway Extension, Bala, Snowdonia National Park:

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**



View east from the footbridge over the Bala Lake Railway at the site of the former Bala Station and Bala Lake Halt

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Rheilffordd Llyn Tegid Ltd to produce an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a study area at Pen-y-Bont and Bala, in the Snowdonia National Park. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for a Llyn Tegid Railway Extension, which would extend the railway from the extant station at Pen-y-Bont, south of the River Dee, to the south-western edge of the town of Bala, a distance of c.1km.

The only known potential buried archaeological remains identified within the proposed development area (PDA) include the site of the original Bala Station, and the Bala Lake Halt which is thought to have been located in a similar location. However, the close proximity of the southern part of the PDA to both the Castell Gonw motte Scheduled Monument and the medieval (or earlier) river crossing that it controlled indicates that there is the potential for medieval remains of some importance to be present in this area.

In addition, the Grade II Listed Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn bridge (Cadw 4675) is also wholly within the PDA, and potential impacts to this will be assessed in a separate standalone report that will be included as part of the Environmental Statement for the scheme.

Much of the PDA to the north of these assets continues along the B4391 and then follows the alignment of the extant raised flood defences, and therefore impacts to below ground archaeological remains along this part of the route are unlikely. There is the potential, however, for there to be archaeological impacts along the final north-western stretch of the route as it approaches the town of Bala, and also in the area to the north of Tegid Street where it is proposed to locate the site compound. Any ground works in these areas have the potential to impact upon buried archaeological remains, should they be present. Although much of these areas appear to be previously undeveloped, and they are some distance from the historical core of the town, their proximity to the medieval settlement does suggest an archaeological potential, and the potential for earlier pre-medieval archaeological remains to be present should also be acknowledged. The area to the rear of Aran Street where the railway extension would terminate at the new station building may have formed part of the core of the medieval settlement, and therefore this area has a high potential for medieval archaeological remains. There may, however, have been later truncation in this area, as buildings of likely post-medieval date are depicted here on the 1838 tithe map, and these appear to have been extended further to the south by the time of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition of 1888. There may have been further disturbance in this area with the construction of the garage in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, and its subsequent demolition in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

It is recommended that an appropriate phased scheme of archaeological investigation is agreed in consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service's Senior Planning Archaeologist. In the first instance, this could comprise geophysical survey of all suitable areas within the proposed development area where there is the potential for archaeological impacts to occur. Based upon the results of this work, further evaluation in the form of archaeological trenching might be required, or it might be appropriate to undertake archaeological works in the form of archaeological 'strip, map and sample excavation' and/or archaeological monitoring during groundworks.



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## **1** INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Rheilffordd Llyn Tegid Ltd to produce an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of a study area at Pen-y-Bont and Bala, in the Snowdonia National Park. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for the Llyn Tegid Railway Extension, which would create a new branch line from the extant station at Pen-y-Bont, south of the River Dee, to the south-western edge of the town of Bala, a distance of *c*.1km. This DBA is being produced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the project, and will be one of a number of specialist standalone reports that will be appended to the Environmental Statement (ES). This report should be read in conjunction with the Heritage Assets Setting Assessment report (Brown 2021a), Heritage Impact Assessment report (Wyre 2021) and Assessment of the Impact of Development on the Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) report (Brown 2021b), which together will inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

### **1.2 Site description**

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') comprises two separate areas bisected by Tegid Street, and these are depicted as two red polygons on Figure 1 and subsequent figures. The polygon to the west covers an area of c.1.82 ha and comprises the proposed course of the railway extension running northwards from the extant Pen-y-Bont station. From the extant station platform at Pen-y-Bont (Photograph 1) the course of the PDA crosses the field immediately to the north (Photographs 2 and 3) and then crosses the B4403 and the old Pont Mwnwqly Llyn footbridge (Photographs 5-9) before crossing the River Dee via the new Pont Mwnwgly Llyn road bridge (Photographs 10 and 11). At the end of the bridge the PDA bears to the north-west to run parallel with Tegid Road along its south-western edge, running along the raised flood embankment (12-14). After a distance of c.140m, as the road bears to the north, the proposed course of the railway extension continues to the north-west cross a tarmac footpath (Photographs 21 and 22), and then skirts past the southern part of the curtilage of the Rugby Club clubhouse (Photograph 23). It then continues along the south-western edge of the Rugby Club sports pitch (Photographs 24 and 25), including a recent extension to the pitch into a former agricultural field (Photograph 26. The route continues along the south-western edges of an agricultural field under pasture immediately beyond (Photographs 27 and 28). It then crosses across the footpath again (Photograph 29) and continues across the north-eastern end of another large pasture (Photographs 30 and 31) and terminates at two small fields to the rear of properties on the western side of Aran Street on the south-western edge of Bala (Photographs 32-35). The proposed new station would be located in more southerly of these two fields (Photograph 36), and the car parking for the station would utilise the extant car park off Plasey Street opposite (Photograph 37).

The area of the application site to the east of Tegid Street is where the proposed site compound would be located, and this covers an area of *c*.2.92 ha. This area comprises two fields of pasture nestled in between Tegid Street to the west and the B4391 to the east (Photographs 15-20).



## 1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the southern part of PDA as far as Tegid Street comprises *Siltstone* of the *Glyn Gower Siltstones Member*, whilst to the north of the Tegid Street/B4391 junction the bedrock changes to *Interbedded Mudstones* of the *Moelfryn Mudstones Formation* (BGS 2020). The majority of the PDA is overlain by a superficial deposit of *Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel -* which comprises a variable sediment of mud, sand and gravel with some peat in places, dating to the Quaternary period, which is also overlain by deposits forming today's floodplain alluvium (BGS 2020). At the southern end of the PDA, to the south of the B4403/B4391 junction, the alluvium peters out to reveal and underlying superficial deposit of *Till, Devensian - Diamicton*, an unsorted sediment with gravel in a fine mud matrix laid down during glaciation (BGS 2020).

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aims of this assessment are to produce a report detailing any archaeological potential of the PDA, and to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon any buried and upstanding archaeological remains, historic buildings, the historic landscape and the settings of nationally designated assets and to assess their significance. The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- To collate and assess existing information about archaeological remains within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and any upstanding buildings/structures within the PDA.
- To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- To assess, where possible from the available sources, the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development.

## **3** METHOD STATEMENT

The DBA was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020), and a scope of work agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS)'s Senior Planning Archaeologist.

The approach to the assessment of significance is that set out in *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011), which states that the significance of heritage assets derives from the 'heritage values' that they possess, which may be *evidential*, *historical* (either *illustrative* or *associative*), *aesthetic* or *communal*.



## 3.1 Study Area

The study area adopted for this assessment was agreed with GAPS's Senior Planning Archaeologist and comprises a 1km off-set from the PDA. This study area is depicted as a dark blue polygon on Figure 1 and subsequent figures. However, GAPS also advised that it would not be necessary to include details of all of the historic buildings recorded on the HER in the assessment and therefore the locations of these have not been depicted on the illustrations (but are listed in Appendix 2 for reference purposes).

### **3.2 Information Sources**

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- The Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT).
- The National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).
- Cadw's downloadable GIS datasets for designated heritage assets available on 'Lle', Welsh Government's GeoPortal for Wales.
- Natural Resources Wales LiDAR data made available under the Open Government Licence.
- Google Earth and Bing online historical satellite imagery.
- Groundsure Historic Mapping Report for historic Ordnance Survey maps.
- The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50 – WMS).
- Various other relevant books, journals, websites and publications identified during the course of the assessment, details of which can be found in the references section of the report.
- An initial site walkover was undertaken on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2020 when the trees were fully in leaf and the weather was fine but overcast, and a subsequent walkover was underaken on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2021 when the leaves were still in bud and the weather was bright and sunny.

## 3.3 Limitations

In line with CIfA's (2020b) 'Coronavirus challenges: standards and guidance advice', due to Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in place at the time of producing this DBA it was not possible to consult the relevant archives to study any relevant historic mapping or other documentation that might be of relevance to the assessment.



## **4 BASELINE DATA**

## 4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The discussion that follows is based to a large degree on the information contained within GAT's reports (Thompson and Batten 2007; Davidson *et al.* 2008) and webpages (<u>http://www.heneb.co.uk/hlc/bala/bala2.html</u>) which explore in detail the historic landscape and urban characterisation of *Bala and Bala Lakesides*. These provide a thorough assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the study area under consideration here. All information below is distilled from these reports and webpages unless otherwise stated, and where additional information gleaned from GAT's HER entries is referenced, the relevant HER 'preferred reference number' is quoted. In addition, Cadw's reference number is also quoted wherever Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings are discussed, and for any sites that are referred to that are only recorded on the RCAHMW database, the NMRW reference number is provided.

#### 4.1.1 The Prehistoric Period

There is a general paucity of evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area, and within the wider region surrounding Llyn Tegid (Lake Bala). Nevertheless, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Reverend John Peter discovered several pieces of Mesolithic worked flint including a knife, several scrapers and some cores and flakes, along the north-east shore of Llyn Tegid. This would have been the ideal location for a seasonal, lowland hunting camp for the local mobile hunter-gatherer population, and it is possible that further evidence from this period may be discovered during any future groundworks close to the shore of the lake. However, as the glacial trough within which the lake is situated has gradually silted up as the lake filled with water since the last glaciation, evidence for such ephemeral Mesolithic activity or more sustained settlement during later prehistoric periods may have been submerged beneath the rising water.

There is no known evidence for Neolithic activity in the environs of Llyn Tegid, although a circular enclosure originally thought to be a possible Neolithic henge was identified from air photographs *c*.1.5km to the north east of the study area at Ty Tan Dderwen (HER 9982). There is also documentary evidence concerning a now destroyed stone circle of possible later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date known as *Pabell Llywarch Hen*, which was located *c*.500m to the north-east of the study area at Llanfor (HER 3224). A standing stone of possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date was also destroyed during the construction of the Bala Lake Railway at Llangower, *c*.2.45km to the south-west of the study area (HER 3241), although it is possible that this may have been a natural outcrop of stone.



A geophysical survey undertaken in 1997 (ahead of the Eisteddfod), which targeting a known Roman military complex located at the north-western edge of the study area at Llanfor (HER 24707), also identified the presence of three probable Early Bronze Age round barrows surviving as ring ditches. The only other prehistoric evidence from within the study area itself is a find spot of a Bronze Age 'end-loop' socketed spearhead, which was found in 1965 in shallow water towards the north-eastern end of Llyn Tegid, close to the proposed course of the new railway extension (HER 3207). A double axehead of Bronze Age date (HER 24119) was also discovered during excavations in advance of the construction of a garage at Glan y Gro, *c*.275m to the south-west of the study area immediately adjacent to the Bala Lake Railway. A prehistoric stone axe-hammer was also discovered during the construction of the railway between Bala and Corwen, at a location thought to be near the River Dee a short distance to the north-east of the study area (HER 4343).

When excavated, the putative Neolithic enclosure at Ty Tan Dderwen discussed above (HER 9982), produced dating evidence indicating that it was actually constructed in the Middle Iron Age, around the 4<sup>th</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC. This settlement site was subsequently abandoned at the end of the Iron Age between the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and it has been suggested that it may have been abandoned as a result of the earliest Roman incursion into the area (Smith, Davies and Crowther 2008, 10). There are no further Iron Age sites or findspots with the study area, but the remains of a rectangular structure within a ditched enclosure, thought to be a possible Iron Age agricultural building, was identified during site investigations ahead of the 2009 Eistedfodd at Llanfor, *c*.250m to the north-east of the study area.

### 4.1.2 The Romano-British Period

The glacial valley within which Llyn Tegid is located has always been a natural conduit for travel and transport, and this was exploited by the Romans who built at least five military roads along this corridor following their initial incursions into the region during the Flavian period (AD 69-96). Early in the Flavian period, a large temporary marching camp was constructed at Llanfor, occupying a low-lying spur above the confluence of the River Dee and one of its main confluences, Afon Tryweryn (HER 24707; HER 3211). The marching camp was subsequently replaced by a timber fort which contained twenty-two barrack buildings and was approached from the north by a road (HER 17760) lined with buildings, thought to represent the remains of a vicus (HER 17183). Another possible road lined with vicus buildings has been identified approaching the fort from the north-east (HER 1761). Each of these areas was relatively sparsely populated compared to similar vicus sites, which suggests that the complex may have been relatively short-lived. A large pentagonal enclosure (HER 3220) has also been identified immediately to the north-west of the fort, and this has variously been interpreted as a supply base, a storage compound or a signal station, and a third road alignment has been identified which approaches the complex from the south-east (HER 17762; HER 19680). The importance of this short-lived Roman military site has been acknowledged through the designation of the whole complex as a Scheduled Monument (Cadw ME092).



There is evidence that the low-lying position of the fort just above the flood plain of the river caused problems with regard to the maintenance of the defensive ditches, and this may be why the fort was apparently abandoned *c*. AD 75-80 after a short period of use. Soon after this, a new fort was established *c*.8km to the south-west at the far end of Llyn Tegid at Caer Gai which was garrisoned *c*. AD 75-80 to 130 (HER 1569). The Roman Road (HER 3850) that connected the fort at Caer Gai with the fort at *Deva* (Chester) skirted the north-western shoreline of Llyn Tegid and is thought to be fossilised in the alignment of the A494 (which continues through Bala along High Street and Station Road). To the north-east of the town on the edge of the study area two possible Romano-British pottery kilns or ovens were identified adjacent to the alignment of this road during the renewal of a water main in 2006 (HER 29923).

#### 4.1.3 The Early Medieval Period

The Roman withdrawal in the 5<sup>th</sup> century saw the establishment of the Roman successor state of the Kingdom of Gwynedd, the southern boundary of which was traditionally the River Dee. There are instances in Medieval Welsh literature where *Llyn Tegid* (Lake Bala) is referred to as *Llyn Aerfen, Aerfen* being the Celtic Goddess of War and Fate who was also the Goddess personifying the River Dee (Myrddin ap Dafydd 2016, 70).

The study area was therefore adjacent to what is likely to have been a major political frontier during the Early Medieval period. Whilst there is no known archaeological evidence dating this period within the study area itself, an inscribed stone bearing a Latin inscription located which has been built into the inside wall of Llanfor church, *c*.400m to the north-east of the study area, and this is thought to be of 5<sup>th</sup> to early 6<sup>th</sup> century date (HER 3204). Whilst this attests to the continued settlement of the area during the sub-Roman period, the precise provenance of the stone is, however, unclear as it was not incorporated into the church tower until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 4.1.4 The Medieval Period

By the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the polity of *Penylln* ('head of the Lake') had been established as a land division, (*cantref*), within the kingdom of Gwynedd, and the study area was located mostly within *Penllyn uwch Tryweryn*, one of three sub-divisions (*commotes*) within the cantref. This denoted that it was 'above Afon Tryweryn', whilst *Penllyn is Tryweryn* ('below Afon Tryweryn') occupied the eastern edge of the study area beyond the river. Bala is likely to have been the administrative centre (*maerdref*) of the commote of *Penllyn uwch Tryweryn*, attested by the presence in the centre of the town of one of the largest Norman mottes in Wales, *Tomen y Bala* (HER 3202; Cadw ME016). The single historical reference to this defensive structure dates to 1202, when it is recorded that Llewellyn ap lorweth, King of Gwynedd, destroyed the structures on the mound and drove out the Lord of Penllyn, Elis ap Madog. There is no evidence that the castle at Tomen y Bala was subsequently re-built and the motte thought to have fallen out of use at this time.



There is a second motte within the study area at *Castell Gronw* (HER 3203; Cadw ME067) which is located at the strategic location adjacent to the crossing of the River Dee at the head of the lake, and which strongly suggests that there may have also been a contemporary medieval bridge at this location. The NMRW entry for this monument records that the name has been associated with Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan (d.1268), a direct ancestor of Henry Tudor (Henry VII of England) and steward to Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (the last sovereign Prince of Wales prior to the conquest by Edward I of England). However, the status and identification of the mound is not certain, as an earlier Royal Commission description of the site records variously that: *'Edward Llhuyd terms the mound "Kastell Kaer Einion"* ... Vaughan of Hengwrt (died 1666) calls it the castle of "Grono Bevr of Benllyn", a personage who figures prominently in the Mabinogi of Math ab Mathonwy. Historically the founder is more likely to be a member of the great marcher family of Whittington in Salop whose name was also Goronwy and who claimed descent from the more mythic chieftain' (RCAHMW 1921, 131).

Following the Conquest of the Principality Wales by Edward I in 1282-3, the Statute of Ruddlan established the county of Merionethshire, which comprised the amalgamation of the cantrefi of *Meririonnydd* to with those of *Penllyn* and *Ardudwy*. Subsequently the town of Bala was founded about 1310 by Roger de Mortimer, Justiciar of Wales, when thirty-four burgages were laid out on the Royal demesne of Penylln and nineteen on other freehold lands. In the same year, the markets and fairs that had previously been held at Llanfor were moved here, indicating a shift of power from Llanfor to Bala at this time. This new vill of Bala formed the nucleus of the town that was to become a free borough in 1324, conferred exclusively to English burgesses.

Bala was located within the medieval ecclesiastical parish of Llanycil in the diocese of St. Alsaph, and the parish church was located a Llanycil, *c*.1.5km to the south-west of the town centre. However, a deed of 1350 records the presence of a chapel within the town, which is thought to have been located near the town cross on High Street (HER 4280), and may have been contemporary with the founding of the borough. A 15<sup>th</sup> century rental document reefers to 'land above the chapel cemetery'.

Bala did not greatly expand during the medieval period, and it is thought that a number of the burgages fell out of use, and at the end of the medieval period, only 13 taxpayers were recorded here. John Leland visited Penllyn in the 1530s and described Bala as 'a litle poore market is yn this commote withyn a litle of the hedde of Llinnetegy' (Smith (ed.) 1906, 78).

There are no known medieval structures surviving within the study area, although the Ffynnyon Beuno well (HER 3210) off Stryd Y Fron could possibly have medieval origins as a holy well, and the sunken rectangular enclosure surrounding it could have medieval stonework surviving beneath the modern restoration.



#### 4.1.5 The Post-Medieval Period

In 1610, William Camden described Bala as '... a small Town with certain Privileges; having but few Inhabitants; and the Houses rudely built; which yet is the chief Market of these mountaineers' (Gibson 1722, 792). Despite possessing houses 'rudely built', the 1662 Hearth Tax confirms that there were at least some larger houses, as it records a house with nine hearths, a house with eight hearths, eleven houses with four hearths, and a total of seventeen houses with two hearths.

There are few buildings surviving from the earlier post medieval period within the town, but these include although the Bull's Head on the High Street which contains a date plaque of 1692 (HER 12316), and the White Lion Royal Hotel has a date stone of 1792 (HER 12501). The Town Hall occupies the probable site of the original early burgess's court, but appears to be a rebuilding of *c*.1800 (HER 12633). Plas-yn-Dre, on the High Street (HER 63005) was the seat of a branch of the Lloyds of Rhiwaedog, one of Meirionethshire's principal gentry families, and was described in *c*.1690 as the largest house in the town, but its external appearance is largely the result of later alterations. The Aran buildings at 88 to 96 High Street are thought to have been originally built in 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century as a barracks and/or a house of correction, and is now in use as tenements (HER 12635).

The Pont Treweryn bridge on the eastern edge of the town probably dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (HER 11724), but may have replaced an earlier bridge over Afon Treweryn. The old Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn Bridge over the River Dee (HER 3222) is located within the PDA, and is thought to have surviving elements dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. As discussed above, the location of the Castle Gronw Motte adjacent to this bridge suggests that there has been a river crossing here since at least the medieval period.

Engineering works associated with the construction of the Ellesmere Canal were undertaken adjacent to the Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn Bridge in 1804 by William Jessop and Thomas Telford, who inserted sluice gates at the lakes confluence with the Dee (NMRW 410466). These were designed to enable the level of the lake to be raised by one foot during the summer months to help ensure that the Ellesmere Canal always had a sufficient supply of water, but had to be lowered in 1808 due to problems with flooding.

The Llanycil tithe map (Figure 5) illustrates the layout of the fields within the PDA in 1838, and appears to depict the Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn Bridge in a location further to the east than at present. It is assumed that this is due to inaccuracies in the map rather than a change of location for the river crossing, as the bridge is thought to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The tithe award provides information regarding the field names and land use of the plots of land within the PDA to the north of the River Dee, as detailed in Table 1 below, and this illustrates that the fields across which the PDA crosses was a mixture of meadow, arable and pasture at the time.

Plot	Description of land	State of Cultivation	Landowner	Occupier
47	Cae Canol (Middle Field)	Meadow	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	Thomas Richards

#### Table 1: Extracts from the Llanycil tithe award



Plot	Description of land	State of Cultivation	Landowner	Occupier
48	Cae Bont (Bridge Field)	Meadow	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	Thomas Richards
49	Cae'r Ewrych (?Eric's Field)	Meadow	John Davies Esquire	John Morris
50	Cae Coch (Red Field)	Arable	Rice Owen Anwyl Esquire	Richard Edwards
54	Cae Llyn (Lake Field)	Arable	Rice Owen Anwyl Esquire	Rice Owen Anwyl Esquire
55	Cae Glas (Blue Field) and Nursery	Arable	Rice Owen Anwyl Esquire	Rice Owen Anwyl Esquire
56	Cae Glas (Blue Field)	Arable	Jane Edwards & Elizabeth Edwards & Margaret Edwards	Morris Edwards
57	Glanteged (Bala Lake) House & Croft	Building & arable	Elizabeth Williams	Elizabeth Williams
58	Plas'r Acre (Hall Acre) House & Croft	Building & arable	Miss Bridget Lloyd	Miss Bridget Lloyd
59	Cae Mawr (Big Field)	Pasture	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	Robert Davies
63	Cae Turnpike (Turnpike Field)	Arable	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	Cadwaladr Roberts

Table 2 below also provides information regarding the parcels of land within the PDA to the south of the River Dee, as recorded in the Langower tithe award, but unfortunately, no information regarding land use was included:

Plot	Description of land	Landowner	Occupier
95	Tyn Y Bryn (Smallholding by the Hill). Cae'r Garreg Lwyd Isaf (?Lower Brown Stoney Field)	David Wilkinson	David Jones
96	Pen-Y-Bont (Bridge End), House etc	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	Morris Edwards
98a	Pen-Y-Bont (Bridge End), Werglodd (Meadow)	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	Morris Edwards
141	Y Vachddeiliog (The Little Leaf), Cae'r Pant (Field of the valley)	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	William Jones
142	Y Vachddeiliog, Cae'r Disian (Shingles Field)	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	William Jones
143	Y Vachddeiliog, Rhos Isaf (Lower Moor)	Richard Watkin Price Esquire	William Jones



The Bala and Dolgelley Railway Company opened the Ruabon-Barmouth branch line in 1868, and this ran for some 31 km between the Corwen & Bala Railway at Bala Junction and the Cambrian Railway's station at Dolgellau. Bala Junction Station (HER 28432) was located *c*.825m to the east of the PDA, and was unusual in that it was inaccessible by road and acted only as an interchange station between the GWR's line and the Bala & Ffestiniog Railway, which continued to the north-west, skirting the eastern edge of Bala where there was a station serving the town. There was a station on the GWR line at Bala with a waiting shelter (at the southern end of the PDA), but 1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map depicts this station as 'Disused', and by the time of the 1901 OS map, the station was no longer labelled and the waiting shelter had been demolished. The 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps depict little other change along the route of the PDA to the north of this station, and the fields along this section appear to be unchanged since the layout depicted on the tithe map of 1838.

At the northern end of the PDA, the 1838 tithe map depicted a building terrace extending along the western side of Aran Lane (now Aran Street), but census return records from the years 1841 to 1881 are not detailed enough to identify which dwellings fall within the boundary of the PDA, due in part to a lack of house numbers, but also due to a constant turnover in residents. The 1838 tithe map implies that dwellings along this part of Aran Lane did not extend across the full length of the street at that that time. The earliest map which depicts dwellings extending along the full length of Aran Lane is the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1888, and this illustrates that there was a narrow strip of land behind the terrace of buildings containing a number of small outbuildings (probably water closets), and to the rear of this the large field named as 'Cae Turnpike' in 1838 remained unchanged since the tithe map was produced.

The 1891, 1901, and 1911 census returns (see Appendix 5) indicate that the eight dwellings within the PDA along Aran Street had a population of primarily locally born working class residents, and this was evidently a terrace of housing rather than commercial properties. None of the census returns records consulted record the structures within the PDA to the east of Aran Lane within what is depicted as an open square off Plase/Plasey Street, suggesting these buildings were either unoccupied or utilised solely for commercial use. It is possible that this square may have functioned as a small market area for the western part of the town during this period.

### 4.1.6 The Modern Period

By 1901, the buildings within the PDA in the square off Plasey Street had been demolished, and replaced by a terrace of buildings slightly further to the east (two of which extended into the eastern edge of the PDA).

The eight dwellings, numbering 27-41 (odd) along Aran Lane, were still extant within this part of the PDA in 1901, and the eastern part of 'Cae Turnpike' to the rear of these buildings had been partition off from the western part of the field. This had been further subdivided into two parcels, one for a large building named 'Victoria Hall' fronting on to the High Street (still extant as the Nuadd Buddug cinema), and a parcel of land extending to the rear of this (where it is now proposed to build the new railway station).



The part of the Aran Street terrace within the PDA was still depicted on the 1963 OS Plan, but by 1978 this had been demolished and replaced with a large building labelled as 'garage'. This building was still extant on the 2009 Google Earth imagery, but has since been demolished.

Other noteworthy changes during the modern period within the PDA include the construction of the Bala Lake Halt (NMRW 41294) which was opened by the GWR on the 5<sup>th</sup> February 1934. This was likely to have been at the location of the old Bala station discussed above at the southern end of the PDA (Thompson & Batten 2007, 94), although the NMRW records it at a location *c.*40m to the north. However, this halt was short-lived, and was apparently closed on the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1939, and subsequently demolished (http://oldrailways.uk/railways/ruabon barmouth/bala.html).

A major change to occur within the PDA during the modern period was brought about as a result of the Bala Lake Scheme, undertaken by the Dee and Clwyd River Board in the late 1950s. This involved the demolition of Telford's sluice gates and the lowering of the natural lake outlet, with new sluice gates being built downstream at the confluence with the Afon Trywryn. In addition, the entire river channel was re-routed *c*.100m to the north, a change that is evident on the 1963 OS map. Consequently, a new Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn road bridge was constructed to take the B4391 over the new more northerly course of the river, and subsequently the old road bridge continued in use as a foot-bridge, and is designated as a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw 4675; HER 3222).

The standard gauge Ruabon-Barmouth GWR route that skirted the southern edge of Llyn Tegid closed to passengers on 18<sup>th</sup> January in 1965, but was reopened as the narrow gauge Bala Lake Railway (HER 24717) in 1972, reaching Bala in 1976, where the eastern terminus is located at the site of the former Bala Lake Halt. In 1981, it was announced in the railway directory 'Steam '81' that there were plans to extend the railway as far as Bala Loch Café in Bala town centre, but his work was never carried out. The scheme under consideration here now revisits that intention.

## 4.2 Designated Assets

In response to a request for a scoping opinion with regard to the EIA for the proposed development, Cadw identified that Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within 250m of the PDA had the potential to be impacted upon by the development. Consequently, a 250m study area for designated heritage assets has been adopted for the EIA, and these are the subject of a separate Settings Assessment report (Brown 2021a).

#### 4.2.1 Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

The PDA and study area is located wholly within the *Bala and Bala Lakesides* Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. This is discussed in more detail in the section on Historic Landscape below, and in a separate standalone *Assessment of the Impact of Development on the Historic Landscape* (ASIDOHL2) report that is under production to inform the EIA (Brown 2021b).



#### 4.2.2 Scheduled Monuments

There is one Scheduled Monument with the 250m study area, comprising *Castell Gronw Castle Mound* (SAM No. ME067), a medieval motte which is located *c*.5m to the south-east of the PDA close to the junction of the B4403 and B4391. In addition, there are two further Scheduled Monuments within the wider 1km study area, comprising *Tomen y Bala Castle Mound* (Cadw ME016) and *Llanfor Roman Fort and Camps* (Cadw ME092), the location of which are indicated by orange polygons on Figure 2.

#### 4.2.3 Listed Buildings

There are 28 Listed Buildings within the 250m study area adopted for the assessment, as described in Table 3 below. These are all outwith the PDA apart from *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* (Cadw 4675), a redundant road bridge of possible 18<sup>th</sup> century date, sited adjacent to the B4403 and B4391 junction, and spanning the former course of the River Dee at the E end of Lake Tegid. As the Listed Buildings are to be assessed in separate reports (Brown 2021a; Wyre 2021), their locations are not depicted on a separate figure within this document.

Cadw ID	Name	Grade
4675	Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn	П
4911	Barclays Bank	П
4912	Ye Olde Bulls Head PH, Including Outbuildings Adjoining to the Rear	П
4913	Aykroyd & Sons, Clothing Factory (Former Workhouse)	*
4914	White Lion Royal Hotel, Including Former Stable Range and Associated Wall Adjoining to the Rear	II
4916	Town Hall	П
18375	Capel Tegid, Including Forecourt Railings, Gates & Gatepiers.	П
18376	Statue of Rev Thomas Charles (including its railings), in front of Capel Tegid	П
26002	Cwpwrdd Cornel Cafe	П
26005	Siop Bapur Newydd	П
26006	China Treasure Takeaway	П
26007	E.J. Theodore, Ironmonger	П
26008	Y Siop Fach	П
26009	H Rowlands	П
26010	Plas Deon	П
26011	37 Tegid Street, Including Forecourt Walls & Railings	П
26012	39 Tegid Street	П
26013	41 Tegid Street	П
26014	43 Tegid Street	11

#### Table 3: Listed Buildings within 250m of the PDA



Cadw ID	Name	Grade
26015	34 Tegid Street	II
26016	36 Tegid Street	II
26017	38 Tegid Street	II
26018	40 Tegid Street	
26019	Y Gelli	II
26020	72 High Street	II
26022	Plas Teg	
26023	Plas-yn-Acre	II
83585	Agricultural range, Pen-y-bont	II

### 4.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

In consultation with GAPS's Senior Planning Archaeologist, it was agreed that the assessment should include the results of an HER search for a 1km study area, but that it would not be necessary to include an assessment of the large quantity of non-designated historic buildings in Bala that this search would identify.

#### 4.3.1 Archaeological Remains

Searches were undertaken of the GAT's HER and RCAHMW's NMRW based upon a 1km search area surrounding the Planning Application Boundary. A total of 30 HER entries concerning archaeological remains are recorded within the 1km search area, as listed in Table 4 below and detailed in Appendix 1. The locations of these are and illustrated by blue dots on Figure 2.

ID	Description	Period	Туре
3202	Tomen y Bala Motte, Bala	MEDIEVAL	MOTTE
3203	Castell Gronw (Motte), Near Bala	MEDIEVAL	MOTTE
3207	Bronze Spearhead, Findspot, Bala Lake	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
3210	Ffynnon Beuno, Well, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	WELL
3221	Mound (probably natural), Site of, Bala	UNKNOWN	MOUND
4280	Christ Church Medieval Chapel, Site of, Bala	EARLY MEDIEVAL	CHAPEL
4281	Bala Medieval Town, Bala	MEDIEVAL	TOWN
9885	Bala Township, Site of, Bala	MEDIEVAL	TOWNSHIP
10209	Field System, Mynydd Cefn-ddwy-graig	MEDIEVAL	FIELD SYSTEM
10210	Enclosure, W of Mynydd Cefn-ddwy-graig	POST MEDIEVAL	ENCLOSURE
17245	Furnace, Ysgubor Isaf	POST MEDIEVAL	FURNACE
21123	Quarry, Ffridd Fach Ddeiliog	POST MEDIEVAL	QUARRY

Table 4: Archaeological remains located within the study area recorded on the HER



ID	Description	Period	Туре
21126	Quarry, Tyn Y Gwrych	POST MEDIEVAL	QUARRY
26100	Reservoir, North East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel	UNKNOWN	RESERVOIR
26101	Reservoir, South East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel	UNKNOWN	RESERVOIR
26102	Trough, North East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel	UNKNOWN	TROUGH
26103	Garden and Parkland, Fach y Ddeiliog	POST MEDIEVAL	GARDEN
28432	Bala and Ffestiniog Railway, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	RAILWAY
57696	Pond, N of Y Coleg.	POST MEDIEVAL	POND
57748	Railway Embankment, E of Bala Junction	POST MEDIEVAL	RAILWAY EMBANKMENT
58525	ROC Post, Site of, Bala	MODERN	OBSERVATION POST
67344	Former Gas Works, site of, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	GAS WORKS
70044	Victorian Block, Ysgol y Berwyn, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	SCHOOL
81442	Signal Post, South West of, Felin Newydd	UNKNOWN	POST
81812	Pitchfork, Findspot, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT

The majority of the heritage assets recorded on RCAHMW's NMRW relate to historic buildings and the built environment, although nine of the entries relate to the sites of demolished buildings or other archaeological sites, as listed in Table 5 Below:

ID	Description	Period	Туре
41294	BALA LAKE HALT	Post Medieval	RAILWAY HALT
87046	BALA JUNCTION RAILWAY STATION	Post Medieval	RAILWAY STATION
303419	TOMEN-Y-BALA	Medieval	MOTTE
303420	CASTELL GRONW, MOTTE AND BAILEY	Medieval	MOTTE AND BAILEY
406248	PARCHMARKS OF LOST BUILDING, BALA	Unknown	BUILDING, CROPMARK
410466	BALA BRIDGE SLUICE GATES	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	SLUICE GATE
412988	BRYN LLYSG RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW
423948	CRAIG Y FRON STONE QUARRY, BALA	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	STONE QUARRY
515238	AVRO ANSON I LT238	Modern	AIR CRASH SITE

Table 5: Archaeological remains located within the study area recorded on the NMRW.

### 4.3.2 Historic Buildings

An assessment of potential impacts to historic buildings is beyond the remit of this assessment, as these are being assessed separately as part of the EIA. There are 83 historic buildings recorded on the HER within the 1km study area, and these have been listed in Appendix 2 for information, but are not shown on Figure 2.



In addition, there are 54 entries on RCAHMW's NMRW for the study area, all except the nine listed in Table 5 above of which relate to historic buildings or gardens. These are listed in Appendix 3 and their locations are depicted on Figure 3.

#### 4.3.3 Historic Landscape

The study area lies wholly within the *Bala and Bala Lakesides* Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. The following extract from *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales* describes the special qualities of this landscape:

Bala Lake, or Llyn Tegid, is Wales's largest natural lake and the area described here includes the lake and its immediate catchment at the north east end of the Bala cleft, a major geological fault cutting north-east to south-west across north Wales. The cleft forms a narrow, but geographically and scenically distinctive, valley which is drained by the River Dee and its tributaries. The infant Dee is swelled by the Rivers Lliw and Twrch at Llanuwchllyn in the south-west and then flows into the lake, before becoming a sizeable river at Bala. Here it is joined by another tributary, the Tryweryn, beyond which it continues to flow east and out of the area.

There is little in the way of recognised monuments from the prehistoric period in this area, the main historical interest of which begins in the Roman period. A complex of Roman enclosures was identified in the immediate vicinity of Bala, at Llanfor, by aerial reconnaissance during the dry summer of 1976. There appeared to be a fort, containing a granary and barrack blocks, a stores compound with a second granary or storehouse, and a third enclosure, possibly the earliest of the three, perhaps a temporary camp. Subsequent geophysical survey, in advance of the Welsh National Eisteddfod being staged on the site in 1997, revealed further details of the complex, including a number of earlier, bronze age burial and ritual sites, and later traces of medieval settlement and fields. So far, the Roman remains at Llanfor are undated, but they might belong to the earliest phases of Roman conquest and control of this area, the base for which would thus have been strategically sited along one of the principal lines of communication into North Wales.

*Bala and Bala Lakesides* Registered Landscape has been further sub-divided divided into 18 separate Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), 13 of which are included within the within the 1km study area adopted for this assessment, as tabulated in Table 6 below and illustrated on Figure 4.

PRN	HLC ID	Description
24701	01	Lyn Tegid (Lake Bala)
24702	02	Bala (Historic Core), Landscape
24703	03	Bala Nonconformist Buildings, Landscape
24704	04	Bala Hinterland, Landscape
24705	05	Rhiwlas (Park and Garden), Landscape
24706	06	Llanfor, Landscape.
24707	07	Llanfor Roman Site, Landscape

Table 6: HLCAs Located within the study area



24709	09	Wooded slopes above Rhiwlas, Landscape
24710	10	River Dee Floodplain, Landscape
24711	11	Fieldscape above Railway, Landscape
24716	16	Fieldscape North of Llyn Tegid, Landscape
24717	17	Bala Lake Railway, Landscape
24718	18	Bala Golf Course, Landscape

The PDA extends across parts of six of these HLCAs, including HLC 01, 02, 04, 10, 11 and 17, impacts to these are discussed in a separate ASIDOHL Report (Brown 2021b)

## **5** ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

The only known potential buried archaeological remains identified within the PDA include the site of the original Bala Station, and the Bala Lake Halt (NMRW 41294) which is thought to have been located in a similar location (although recorded by the NMRW as being located beyond the PDA to the north). However, the close proximity of the southern part of the PDA to both the *Castell Gonw motte* Scheduled Monument and the medieval (or earlier) river crossing that it controlled indicates that there is the potential for medieval remains of some importance to be present in this area.

In addition, the Grade II Listed *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* bridge (Cadw 4675) is also wholly within the PDA, and potential direct and indirect impacts to this will be assessed in separate standalone reports that will be included as part of the ES (Wyre 2021: Brown 2021a).

Much of the PDA to the north of these assets continues along the B4391 and then follows the alignment of the extant raised flood defences, and therefore impacts to below ground archaeological remains along this part of the route are unlikely. There is the potential, however, for there to be archaeological impacts along the final north-western stretch of the route as it approaches the town of Bala, and also in the area to the north of Tegid Street where it is proposed to locate the site compound. Any ground works in these areas have the potential to impact upon buried archaeological remains, should they be present. Although much of these areas appear to have been undeveloped previously, and they are some distance from the historical core of the town, their proximity to the medieval settlement does suggest an archaeological potential, and the potential for earlier pre-medieval archaeological remains to be present should also be acknowledged. The area to the rear of Aran Street where the railway extension would terminate at the new station building may have formed part of the core of the medieval settlement, and is recorded as such in the Bala Urban Characterisation (GAT 2008), and therefore this area has a higher potential for medieval archaeological remains to be present. There may, however, have been later truncation in this area, as buildings of likely post-medieval date are depicted here on the 1838 tithe map, and these appear to have been extended further to the south by the time of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition of 1888. There may have been further disturbance in this area with the construction of the garage in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, and its subsequent demolition in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



## **6** ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AFFECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

It is considered that any buried features or deposits that might survive which relate to the original Bala Station or later Bala Lake Halt would be of low significance, but could possess a degree of evidential value with regard to the history of the GWR 'Bala & Dollgelley Railway'. Any archaeological remains associated with the *Castell Gronw motte* or the medieval river crossing would possess a high evidential value due to the potential for increasing an understanding of this nationally important Scheduled Monument. Likewise any buried archaeological remains associated with the medieval town could possess a high evidential value.

The significance of any other archaeological remains that might be impacted are not fully understood without further fieldwork, but any archaeological remains that might be affected would also possess an unknown level of significance due to the evidential value that they could possess.

## 7 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that an appropriate phased scheme of archaeological investigation is agreed in consultation with GAPS's Senior Planning Archaeologist. In the first instance, this could comprise geophysical survey of all suitable areas within the proposed development area where there is the potential for archaeological impacts to occur. Based upon the results of this work, further evaluation in the form of archaeological trenching might be required, or it might be appropriate to undertake archaeological works in the form of archaeological 'strip, map and sample excavation' and/or archaeological monitoring during groundworks.

## 8 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## 8.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## 8.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

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## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS (HER ENTRIES)

ID	Description	Period	Туре
3202	<b>Tomen y Bala Motte, Bala</b> Tomen y Bala, an unmistakeable example of a Norman Motte, is a large mound which, in the time of Edward Lhwyd, was surrounded by a ditch. Its sole mention is in 1202, when the Brut y Tywysogion records its destruction by Llewellyn ap lorweth. Tomen Y Bala is one of the largest mottes in Wales, and is situated in an area of other medieval and earlier fortifications. These show that the Dee and Wnion valleys were strategically important with regard to movement and control within the country. Today, the ditch around it has been filled in, the bailey is no longer visible due to later development and the slopes of the motte itself have been truncated. But from the top of the motte, the medieval burgage plots (property units) along Bala's main streets can still be seen.	MEDIEVAL	MOTTE
3203	<b>Castell Gronw (Motte), Near Bala</b> Castell Gronw was doubtless built to control the crossing of the Dee where it leaves Bala Lake, and may derive its name from the marcher family of Whittington, otherwise Goronwy, who claimed descent from Grono Beur. The motte is about 36yds in circumference with a flat top, and stands 15ft high above ground level and 6ft above the bailey which extends 27ft to the SW, protected on two sides by a small stream.	MEDIEVAL	MOTTE
3207	<b>Bronze Spearhead, Findspot, Bala Lake</b> An Early Bronze Age 'end looped' socketed spearhead was found in 1965 in shallow water in Bala Lake, about 300yds from the NE end of the lake.	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
3210	<b>Ffynnon Beuno, Well, Bala</b> Ffynnon Beuno at Veino, a well, rising in a sunken rectangular stone enclosure, 12ft by 9ft, with six steps in one corner.	POST MEDIEVAL	WELL
3221	Mound (probably natural), Site of, Bala A natural mound, 20m across and 0.9m high resembling a large round barrow.	UNKNOWN	MOUND
4280	Christ Church Medieval Chapel, Site of, Bala As a borough Bala formerly stood within the parish of Llanycil, and ecclesiastically it still remains subordinate to that parish, though it now constitutes an independant civil parish. There was a chapel, with annexed graveyard, within the borough, but it would seem that the building had entirely disappeared by the time of Edward Lhuyd (c.1698). The site of the little edifice is said to have been near the town cross. The graveyard, which was much used by Nonconformists, was sold and the ground built over. The present church is a modern building.	EARLY MEDIEVAL	CHAPEL
4281	<b>Bala Medieval Town, Bala</b> Bala is situated at the northern end of Bala Lake (Llyn Tegid) at the confluence of Dee and Tryweryn. It has been described as the finest example of a planned English borough in Meirionnydd. It was founded c. 1310 by Roger Mortimer in an attempt to bring stability to Penllyn (the commote within which it is situated) and so that it could serve as an administrative centre. It received its	MEDIEVAL	TOWN



ID	Description	Period	Туре
	formal grant of privileges in 1324.		
9885	<ul> <li>Bala Township, Site of, Bala</li> <li>Bala stands astride the main road to Dolgellau, on the floodplain close to the confluence of the Dee and Tryweryn at the north end of Llyn Tegid.</li> <li>Pre-urban:</li> <li>A complex of Roman enclosures was identified in the immediate vicinity, at Llanfor, by aerial reconnaissance, during the dry summer of 1976. There appears to be a fort, containing a granary and barrack blocks, and a stores compound with a second granary or storehouse. A third enclosure may be the earliest of the three, perhaps a temporary camp. The Roman road from Chester to Caer Gai and Brithdir must have passed through the area of modern Bala, and presumably close to Llanfor. It is thought then to run along the north-western shore of Llyn Tegid.</li> <li>Medieval urban phase:</li> <li>Bala was probably the maerdref of the commote of Uwch Tryweryn in the cantref of Penllyn. Two, presumably Norman, mottes stand close by: Tomen y Bala at the north end of the later borough of Bala, and Castell Gronw on the Dee at the point where it leaves the lake.</li> </ul>	MEDIEVAL	TOWNSHIP
17245	<b>Furnace, Ysgubor Isaf</b> As part of the fieldwork associated with the geophysical surveys an opportunity was taken to initially record the buildings associated with Ysgubor Isaf. Five buildings were identified an initial photographs were taken to record the preservation state of the buildings. These buildings have each been assigned a Primary Record Number (PRN) to aid in their inclusion into the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record. Just to the eastern end of PRN 17244 is a probably ad hoc furnace for burning waste. It has a brick built base, approximately 0.7m square with a large (approximately 0.5m in diameter) metal chimney/container above	POST MEDIEVAL	FURNACE
21123	Quarry, Ffridd Fach Ddeiliog	POST MEDIEVAL	QUARRY
21126	Quarry, Tyn Y Gwrych	POST MEDIEVAL	QUARRY
26100	<b>Reservoir, North East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel</b> A reservoir labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition Map of 1888 and 2nd Edition Map of 1901 but not present on the current Ordnance Survey Landline Digital Map (Burnett, 2008).	UNKNOWN	RESERVOIR
26101	<b>Reservoir, South East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel</b> A reservoir labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition Map of 1888 and 2nd Edition Map of 1901 but not present on the current Ordnance Survey Landline Digital Map (Burnett, 2008).	UNKNOWN	RESERVOIR
26102	<b>Trough, North East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel</b> A trough labelled on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1901 but not present on the current Ordnance Survey Landline Digital Map (Burnett, 2008).	UNKNOWN	TROUGH



ID	Description	Period	Туре
26103	Garden and Parkland, Fach y Ddeiliog Post medieval garden and parkland.	POST MEDIEVAL	GARDEN
28432	Bala and Ffestiniog Railway, Bala A dismantled tramway.	POST MEDIEVAL	RAILWAY
57696	<b>Pond, N of Y Coleg.</b> Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	POND
57748	Railway Embankment, E of Bala Junction Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	RAILWAY EMBANKMEN
58525	<b>ROC Post, Site of, Bala</b> Former site of a Royal Observer Corps (ROC) underground monitoring post at Bala. Now demolished. Originally opened in 1963 as part of Britain's defence against nuclear attack during the Cold War, and eventually closed in 1981. (Catford, 2000)	MODERN	OBSERVATION POST
67344	Former Gas Works, site of, Bala Gas works established around 1863.	POST MEDIEVAL	GAS WORKS
70044	Victorian Block, Ysgol y Berwyn, Bala The now demolished block of Ysgol y Berwyn has local historical value as a Late Victorian school building and played a key role in the education of the residents of Bala from the start of the 20th Century up until today. The red-brick wing of the school was almost certainly constructed between the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and the second edition of 1901, originally as an L-shaped building with its principle elevation set back from but fronting on to Ffrydan Road. The school block was originally accessed via the entranceway in the projecting gable in the southern wing.	POST MEDIEVAL	SCHOOL
81442	Signal Post, South West of, Felin Newydd A post. This site was previously recorded as PRN31516.	UNKNOWN	POST
81812	<b>Pitchfork, Findspot, Bala</b> The findspot of a post medieval pitch fork.	POST MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT



## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS (HER ENTRIES)

ID	Description	Period	Туре
3222	Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn Bridge, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	BRIDGE
1724	Bala Bridge, Pont Treweryn	POST MEDIEVAL	BRIDGE
12296	Barclays Bank, High Street, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL;MODERN	HOUSE;BANK (FINANCIAL)
L2316	Bulls Head Hotel, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	INN
2357	Fach y Ddeiliog, Llyn Tegid	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
L2394	Nos. 24 and 26 High Street, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	HOUSE
2501	White Lion Hotel, No. 61 High Street, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	HOTEL
L2633	Town Hall, High Street, Llandderfel	Post Medieval	TOWN HALL
.2635	Nos. 88 to 96 High Street, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL;MODERN	WORKHOUSE;MULTIPLE DWELLING
17241	Barn, Ysgubor Isaf	POST MEDIEVAL	BARN
L7242	Barn, Ysgubor Isaf	POST MEDIEVAL	BARN
L7243	Pillared Barn, Ysgubor Isaf	POST MEDIEVAL	BARN
L7244	Brick Building Range, Ysgubor Isaf	POST MEDIEVAL	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
26099	Building, East of, Bala Lakeside Hotel	UNKNOWN	BUILDING
84181	Ty'n y Gwrych, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	HOUSE
36234	Capel Tegid, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	CHAPEL
57699	Building, SW of Eryl-Aran	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
57761	Boat House, W of Bala Lakeside Hotel	POST MEDIEVAL	BOAT HOUSE
52966	43 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52967	72 High Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52968	50, Mount Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52969	52, Mount Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52970	6, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52971	8, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52972	41 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52973	37 Tegid Street, Including Forecourt Walls & Railings	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52974	39 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52975	Ariunfa	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52976	Ту GM	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
52977	Trem-y-fron, Including Forecourt Walls & Railings	Post Medieval	HOUSE
52979	Bodiwan	Post Medieval	HOUSE



ID	Description	Period	Туре
62980	Bronallt	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62981	Dolydd	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62982	Plas Deon	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
62983	10, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62984	12, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62985	14, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62986	16, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62987	18, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62988	20, Ffrydan Road, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62989	40 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62990	Y Gelli	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62991	Caffi'r Cyfnod	Post Medieval	SHOP
62992	Siop Bapur Newydd	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62993	Siop DE	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62994	34 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62995	36 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62996	38 Tegid Street, Bala	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62997	China Treasure Takeaway	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62998	48, Mount Street	Post Medieval	HOUSE
62999	26, High Street, Bala	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
63000	Glasfryn	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63001	Yr Eryr	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63002	Plas Teg	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
63003	Plas-yn-Acre	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
63004	Neuadd-y-Cyfnod (Old Grammar School), Including Forecourt Walls, Piers & Railings	Post Medieval	SCHOOL
63005	Plas-yn-Dre, Including Railings to Forecourt	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63006	Presbyterian Chapel, Including Forecourt Walls and Railings	Post Medieval	CHAPEL
63007	Ronville	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63008	Ken Davies Newsagent	Post Medieval	SHOP
63009	Islwyn	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63010	Isfryn	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63011	H Rowlands	Post Medieval	SHOP
63012	Statue of Lewis Edwards at Coleg Bala	Post Medieval	STATUE



ID	Description	Period	Туре
63013	Glanrhyd	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63014	Rosedale, Including Forecourt Walls & Railings	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63015	Derlwyn	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63016	Coleg Bala, Including Forecourt Walls and Gatepiers	Post Medieval	COLLEGE
63017	Congregational Chapel, Including Forecourt Walls, Piers and Railings	Post Medieval	CHAPEL
63018	Heulfryn, Including Forecourt Walls and Railings	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
63019	Cwpwrdd Cornel Cafe	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63020	Spar	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
63021	Statue of Rev Thomas Charles (including its railings), in front of Capel Tegid	Post Medieval	STATUE
63022	E.J. Theodore, Ironmonger	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63023	Statue Of T.E. Ellis	MEDIEVAL	MOTTE
63024	Awelfryn	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63025	Y Siop Fach	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63026	Fedw Arian	Post Medieval	HOUSE
63027	Tenovus	Post Medieval	TOWN HOUSE
64090	Gateway and Screen Walls to Rhiwlas	Post Medieval	GATE
64595	Agricultural range, Pen-y-bont	Post Medieval	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
68775	R.H. Roberts, 7 High Street, Bala	POST MEDIEVAL	SHOP
90250	Ice House, Rhiwlas	Post Medieval	BUILDING



## APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF NMRW ENTRIES

NPRN	NAME	PERIOD	BROADCLASS	ТҮРЕ
722	BRYN-Y-GROES	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	HOUSE
8318	BALA INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, HEOL-Y- DOMEN, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
8319	SALIM WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
8320	CAPEL TEGID AND BALA WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
8321	PLASE CALVINISTIC METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
8323	EBENEZER METHODIST CHAPEL (WESLEYAN)	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
11619	SOAR CHAPEL (CALVINISTIC METHODIST), PONT TY-MAWR-CWM	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
11653	ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, HIGH STREET, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
12083	INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, HEOL-Y-DOMEN, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
24154	BALA BRIDGE OR PONT-Y-BALA OR PONT TREWERYN	Post Medieval	TRANSPORT	BRIDGE
24195	PONT MWNWGL-Y-LLYN	Post Medieval	TRANSPORT	BRIDGE
28161	BARCLAYS BANK, HIGH STREET	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	DWELLING
28231	BULLS HEAD HOTEL	Post Medieval	COMMERCIAL	HOTEL
28375	ERYL ARAN	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	DWELLING
28380	FACH-Y-DDEILIOG;BALA LAKESIDE HOTEL	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	HOUSE
28508	HIGH STREET 24,26	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	DWELLING
28649	PEN-Y-BONT	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	DWELLING
28859	TYN-Y-GWRYCH	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	HOUSE
28889	WHITE LION HOTEL 61, HIGH ST.	Post Medieval	COMMERCIAL	HOTEL
31934	COUNTY HALL HIGH STREET	Post Medieval	CIVIL	COUNTY HALL



NPRN	NAME	PERIOD	BROADCLASS	ТҮРЕ
31937	ARAN BUIDINGS, HIGH STREET;STRYD FAWR, NO 88-96	Post Medieval	CIVIL, DEFENCE	BARRACKS, HOUSE OF CORRECTION
32370	FFYNNON BEUNO	Medieval	WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	WELL
41294	BALA LAKE HALT	Post Medieval	TRANSPORT	RAILWAY HALT
43832	CHRIST CHURCH, BALA, GWYNEDD	19th Century	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH
58040	BALA	BALA Multiperiod CIVIL		TOWN
87046	BALA JUNCTION RAILWAY STATION	Post Medieval TRANSPORT RAILWAY STATION		
96141	CALVINISTIC METHODIST COLLEGE, BALA	Post Medieval	EDUCATION COLLEGE	
96142	YSGOL Y BERWYN. HEOL FFRYDAN, BALA	Post Medieval	EDUCATION SCHOOL	
96143	VICARAGE, HEOL ARENIG, BALA	Post Medieval	val DOMESTIC VICARAC	
96485	OUR LADY OF FATIMA CATHOLIC CHURCH, BALA	20th Century	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH
97016	MOUNT ZION PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, HIGH STREET, BALA	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL
265165	FACH-DDEILIOG;FACHDDEINIOG, BALA LAKESIDE MOTEL, BALA	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	GARDEN
265182	ERYLL-ARAN, GARDEN, BALA	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN
303419	TOMEN-Y-BALA	Medieval	DEFENCE	MOTTE
303420	CASTELL GRONW, MOTTE AND BAILEY	Medieval	DEFENCE	MOTTE AND BAILEY
309134	AFON TRYWERYN SLUICES, BALA	Post Medieval	WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	SLUICE
404270	HIGH STREET, NO. 42, BALA	Post Medieval	COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC	DWELLING, SHOP
406248	PARCHMARKS OF LOST BUILDING, BALA	Unknown	UNASSIGNED	BUILDING, CROPMARK
409373	BRYNBANON; BRYN BANNON	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	HOUSE
410466	BALA BRIDGE SLUICE GATES	19th Century	WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	SLUICE GATE
410805	OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL;NEUADD Y CYFNOD,	19th Century,	EDUCATION	GRAMMAR



NPRN	NAME	PERIOD	BROADCLASS	ТҮРЕ	
	BALA	Post Mediev		SCHOOL	
410806	BRITISH SCHOOL, BALA	19th Century, Post Mediev	EDUCATION	SCHOOL	
410998	NATIONAL SCHOOL, BALA	Post Medieval	EDUCATION	NATIONAL SCHOOL	
412988	BRYN LLYSG RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval			
413311	STATUE OF THE REVEREND THOMAS CHARLES, BALA	Post Medieval	COMMEMORATIVE	MMEMORATIVE STATUE	
414772	BRONALLT, HEOL YR ORSFAF, 4, STATION ROAD, 4, BALA BRONALLT, HEOL YR ORSFAF, 4, STATION Post Medieval		DWELLING		
416736	ROSEDALE, HEOL ARENIG, 1, BALA	20th Century, Post Medial	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	
417681	PLAS-YN -DRE, STRYD FAWR	17th Century, Post Ma	COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC	DWELLING, RESTAURANT	
418483	STATUE OF T.E. ELLIS, Y STRYD FAWR, BALA	Modern	COMMEMORATIVE	STATUE	
419057	BODIWAN	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	
420155	BALA WAR MEMORIAL	20th Century	COMMEMORATIVE	WAR MEMORIAL	
422492	FRON FEUNO;FRONFEUNO, BALA	19th Century	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	
423948	CRAIG Y FRON STONE QUARRY, BALA	19th Century	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE, INDUSTRIAL	QUARRY, STONE QUARRY	
515238	AVRO ANSON I LT238	Modern	DEFENCE	AIR CRASH SITE	



### APPENDIX 4: GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AREAS

#### Bala & Bala Lakesides Historic Landscape Character Areas

PRN	HLC ID	Name
24701	1	Lyn Tegid (Lake Bala)
24702	2	Bala (Historic Core), Landscape
24703	3	Bala Nonconformist Buildings, Landscape
24704	4	Bala Hinterland, Landscape
24705	5	Rhiwlas (Park and Garden), Landscape
24706	6	Llanfor, Landscape
24707	7	Llanfor Roman Site, Landscape
24709	9	Wooded slopes above Rhiwlas, Landscape
24710	10	River Dee Floodplain, Landscape
24711	11	Fieldscape above Railway, Landscape
24716	16	Fieldscape North of Llyn Tegid, Landscape
24717	17	Bala Lake Railway, Landscape
24718	18	Bala Golf Course, Landscape

#### Other Historic Landscape Areas Recorded on the HER

PRN	Туре	Description
62466	Conservation Area	Y Bala, Conservation Area Y Bala - Snowdonia National Park Conservation Area
70116	Character Area	Medieval Core, Bala, Character Area The area preserves the original street plan overlain with strong 19th century character.
70117	Character Area	<b>Modern Development, Bala, Character Area</b> Modern development to the south of the conservation area, a Character Area in Bala. The area is a combination of 19th and 20th century housing.
70119	Character Area	Housing Estate, Bala, Character Area A modern housing estate on the periphery of the Medieval town.
70120	Character Area	Leisure Centre and Open Fields, Bala, Character Area A modern development on previously undeveloped land.
70121	Character Area	Villa Housing, Bala, Character Area A modern late 19th and 20th century development of housing, preserving character.
70122	Character Area	<b>Methodist College, Bala, Character Area</b> An undeveloped area until the erection of Bala Theological College in 1865-7.



70123	Character Area	Industrial Estate, Bala, Character Area The site of the former town green, now an area of modern industrial buildings.
70124	Character Area	Ysgol y Berwyn and Playing Fields, Bala, Character Area The school incorporates Victorian and 20th century architecture.
70125	Character Area	Blaenddol and Cysgod y Coleg, Bala, Character Area Blaenddol and Cysgod y Coleg, a Character Area in Bala. Primarily formed of a late 20th century estate with some Victorian dwellings.
70126	Character Area	<b>Penrhiw, Bala, Character Area</b> A mixed development of a 19th century farmhouse, and Victorian and Edwardian buildings.



### APPENDIX 5: CENSUS RETURNS FOR ARAN LANE (ODDS)

### 1891 CENSUS

House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
27	Jane Davies	Head	66	Widow of Basket Maker	Llanuwchllyn
	William Edwards	Visitor	21	General Labourer	Trawsfynydd
	Catherine Owens	Head	24	General Servant (Domestic)	Llanelltyd
27	Richard H Owens	Son	6	-	Dolgelley
	Naomi Owens	Daughter	1	-	Bala
	Robert Jones	Head	50	Blacksmith	Bala
	Mary Jones	Wife	47	-	Worcester
29	Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	16	Nurse Maid (Domestic)	Bala
	Kate Jones	Daughter	5	-	Bala
	Margaret Jones	Head	82	Knitter	Llanfor
	Edward Jones	Grandson	23	Mason's Labourer	Bala
31	Mary J Jones	Granddaugh ter-in-Law	24	-	Ellesmere, Shropshire
	Robert M Jones	Great- Grandson	7mo	-	Bala
33	Mary Roberts	Head	58	Charwoman	Llanycil
55	Anne Roberts	Daughter	29	General Servant	Bala
	William Jones	Head	34	General Labourer	Pwllheli
	Hannah Jones	Wife	32	-	Edinburgh
	Hugh W Jones	Son	11	Scholar	Bala
35	Mary L Jones	Daughter	5	Scholar	Bala
	Ellen A Jones	Daughter	8	Scholar	Bala
	Richard A Jones	Son	4	Scholar	Bala
	Jennet A Jones	Daughter	1	-	Bala
	John Jones	Head	57	Mason's Labourer	Bala
	Grace Jones	Wife	54	-	Bettws Gwerfil Goch
37	Ellis Jones	Son	24	Labourer (In Mineral Waters)	Llanfor
	John Jones	Son	17	Painter (Apprentice)	Bala
	Jane Jones	Daughter	10	-	Bala
	Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	19	General Servant	Bala



House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
	Mary Goodwin	Head	58	Tailor's Widow	Bala
	Jane Goodwin	Daughter	22	General Servant (Domestic)	Bala
	Hugh Goodwin	Son	14	-	Bala
39	Mary J Lewis	Niece	6	-	Bala
	Evan Jones	Nephew	2	-	Bala
	George Jones	Lodger	50	General Labourer	Oswestry, Shropshire
	Edward Griffiths	Lodger	21	General Labourer	Cynwyd
	John Evans	Head	31	General Labourer	Maengwynedd
	Grace Evans	Wife	35	-	Bala
	Edward J Nightingale	Son	17	Turner (Apprentice)	Bala
	Robert W Nightingale	Son	16	Brush Maker (Apprentice)	Bala
41	Henry M Nightingate	Son	11	Scholar	Bala
	Sarah A Nightingale	Daughter	9	Scholar	Bala
	Alfred J Nightingale	Son	6	Scholar	Bala
	Elizabeth C Evans	Daughter	6mo	-	Bala
Total:	43 Residents				

### 1901 CENSUS

House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
	Jane Davies	Head	79	-	Llanuwchllyn
27	Lily Arnold	Granddaugh ter	10	-	Manchester
20	Mary Jones	Head	56	Laundress	Worcester
29	Catherine Jones	Daughter	15	-	Bala
	David Hughes	Head	42	Coal Carrier	Llanwddyn
	Catherine Hughes	Wife	41	-	Cefuddwysaon
31	Thomas Hughes	Son	17	Assistant to Fisherman	Llanwddyn
	Edward Hughes	Son	15	Market Pandener	Bala
	Winifred Hughes	Daughter	12	-	Llanfor



House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
	William Hughes	Son	9	-	Bala
	Wddyn Hughes	Son	7	-	Llanfor
	Vyonroy Kate Hughes	Daughter	4	-	Bala
	Mary Roberts	Head	71	Laundress	Llanycil
33	Ann Roberts	Daughter	40	Laundress	Bala
	Elizabeth Roberts	Head	49	Charwoman	Dolgdley
	Alice Beatrice	Daughter	11	-	Bala
35	Evan Jones	Nephew	12	-	Bala
	Robert Roberts	Boarder	38	Cattle Dealer	Bala
	John Jones	Head	71	Stone mason	Bala
	Grace Jones	Wife	60	-	Bala
37	Jane Owens	Boarder	19	General Servant - Domestic	Bala
	Grace Owens	Boarder	1mo	-	Bala
	Robert Griffiths	Head	28	Labourer at Saw mills	Bala
39	Winifred Griffiths	Wife	28	-	Llanfair
	Blodwen Griffiths	Daughter	2	-	Bala
	Ellis Williams Jones	Head	31	Cow Keeper on Farm	Bala
	Annie Jones	Wife	27	-	Bala
	Thomas Ellis Jones	Son	6	-	Bala
41	Anne Catherine Jones	Daughter	2	-	Bala
	William Jones	Son	1	-	Bala
	Thomas Phillips	Father-in- law	78	General Labourer	Llanrwst
Total:	31 Residents	1		·	

#### **1911 CENSUS**

House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
27	No Entry				
29	Mary Anne Jones	Head	69	Laundry Worker	Worcester
31	Isaac Arnold	Head	36	Old Iron Dealer & Hawker	Welshpool



House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
	Kate Arnold	Wife	36	-	Corwen
	Mary Ann Arnold	Daughter	8	School	Bala
	Isaac Arnold	Son	6	School	Bala
	Lizzie Arnold	Daughter	4	School	Bala
	Kate Arnold	Daughter	16mo	-	Bala
	Thomas Manion	Nephew	15	Assisting in Business	Dolgelly
	James Manion	Nephew	12	School	Portmadoc
	Richard Edwards	Visitor	28	Horsebreaker	Newton
	Lewis Davies	Head	64	Hawker	Bala
33	Ann Davies	Wife	66	-	Bala
	Elizabeth Roberts	Head	66	Laundry Worker	Dolgelly
	Laura Evans	Daughter	26	-	Bala
35	Alice Roberts	Daughter	21	-	Bala
	Evan Jones	Grandson	22	General Labourer	Bala
	Robert Roberts	Boarder	54	Cattle Dealer	Bala
	Thomas Yates	Head	54	Stone Mason	Chorley
	Ann Yates	Wife	49	-	Bala
	Robert James Yates	Son	21	Labourer (General)	Bala
37	Martha Yates	Daughter	18	General Servant (Domestic)	Bala
	Jane Yates	Daughter	15	-	Bala
	Sally Yates	Daughter	13	School	Bala
	Robert Griffiths	Head	37	Labourer General	Cynwyd
	Winnie Griffiths	Wife	37	-	Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd
	Mary Elizabeth Griffiths	Daughter	10	School	Bala
39	Kate Ellen Griffiths	Daughter	6	School	Bala
	Robert John Griffiths	Son	2	-	Bala
	Edward Griffiths	Brother	41	Labourer General	Cynwyd
	Griffith Pugh	Boarder	76	Pensioner (Old Age)	Ganelwyd
	Thomas Philips	Head	77	General Labourer	Oswestry
41	Annie Jones	Daughter	35	-	Bala
	Ellis J Jones	Grandson	15	Labourer at Saw Mill	Bala

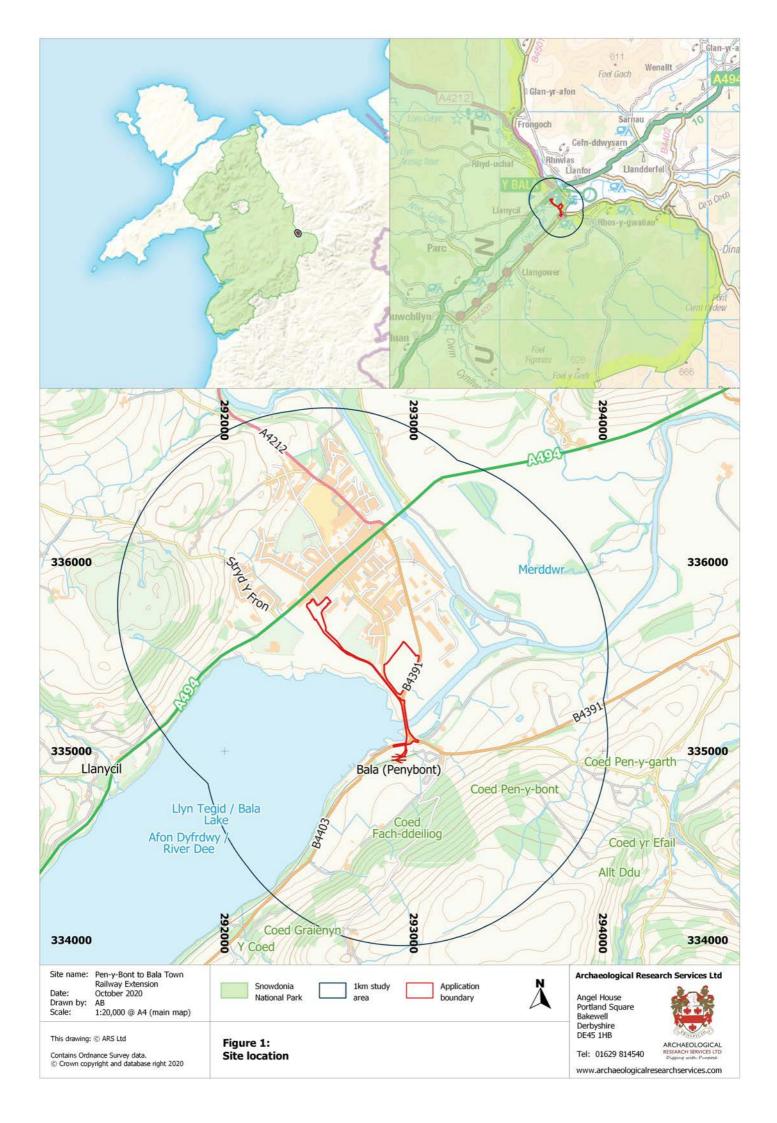


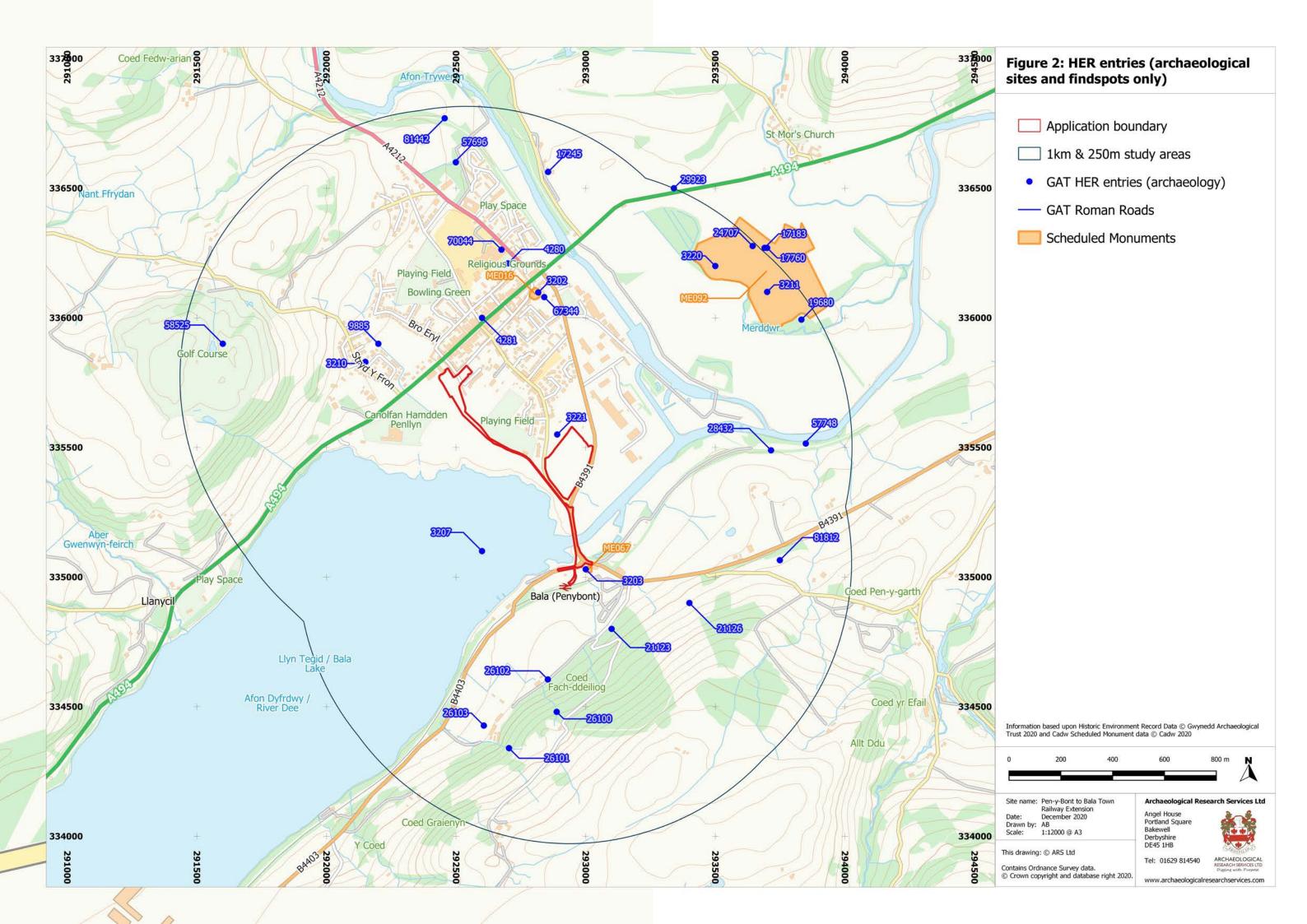
House No.	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where born
	Ann Catherine Jones	Granddaugh ter	12	-	Bala
	Willie Jones	Grandson	7	-	Bala
	Robert John Jones	Grandson	5	-	Bala
	Gwen Jones	Granddaugh ter	4	-	Bala
	Marget Jones	Granddaugh ter	2	-	Bala
Total:	38 Residents	1	1	1	1

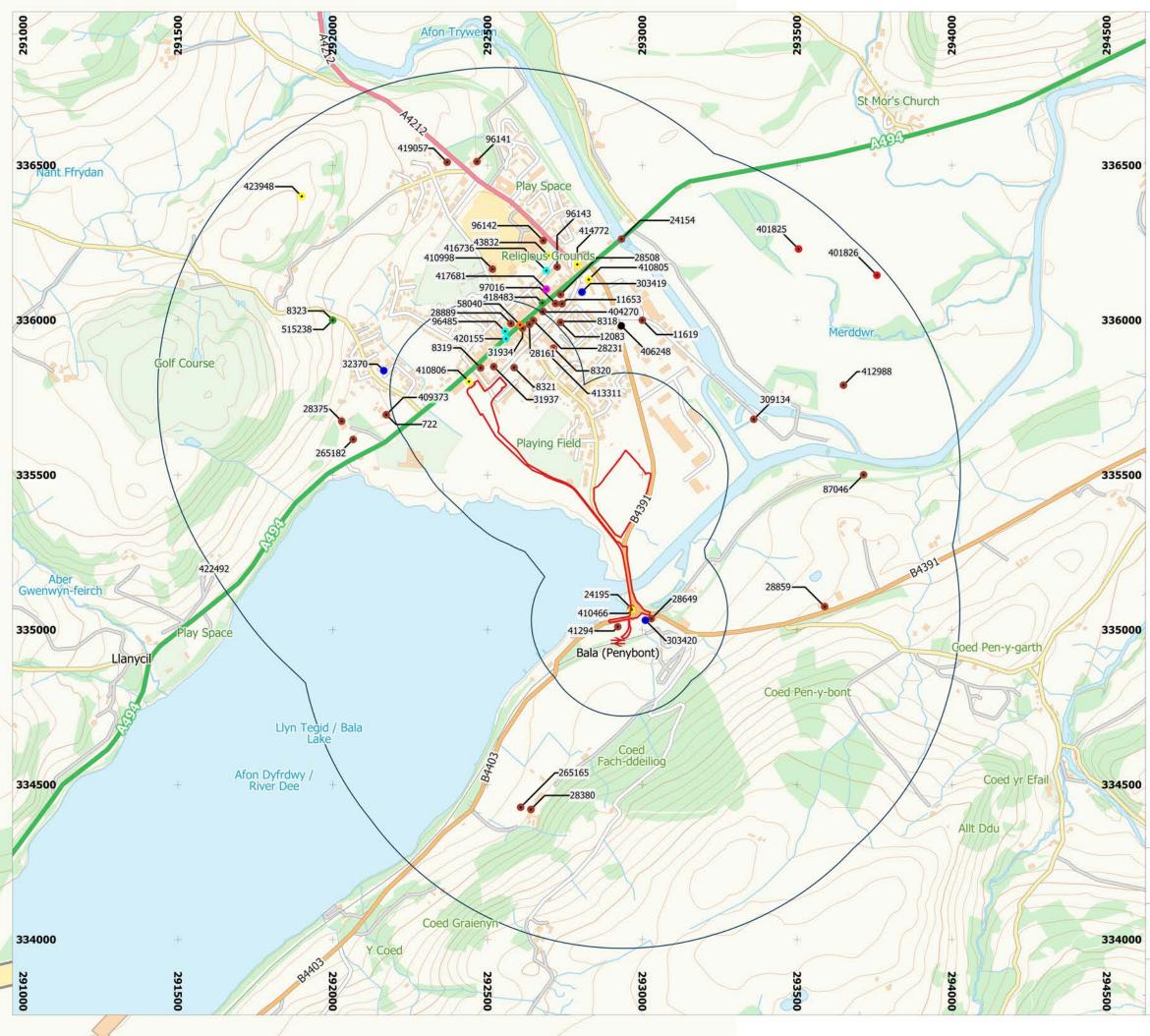


**APPENDIX 6: FIGURES** 









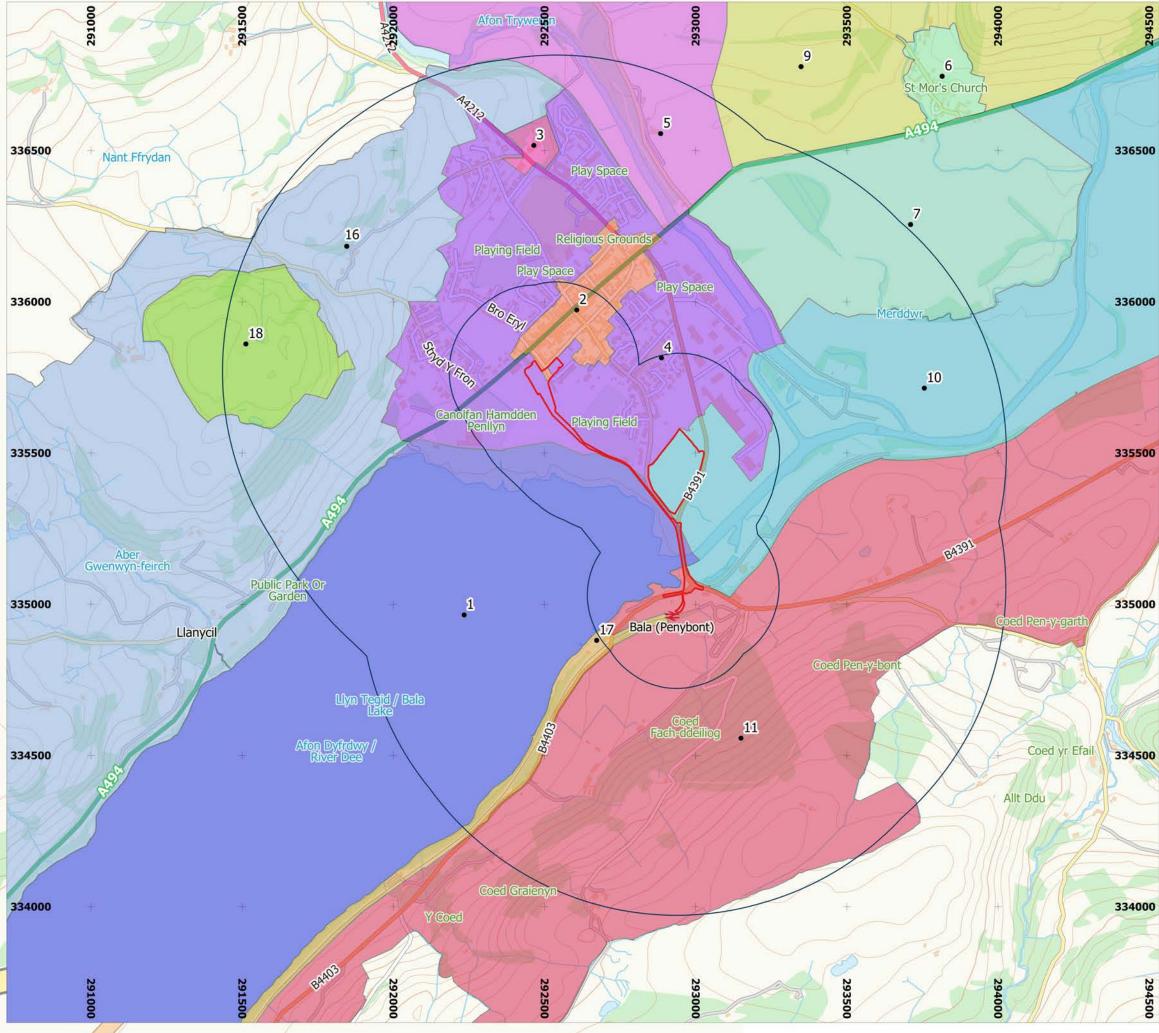
### Figure 3: RCAHMW NMR entries

- Application boundary
- 1km study area
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Multiperiod
- 17th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century
- Unknown

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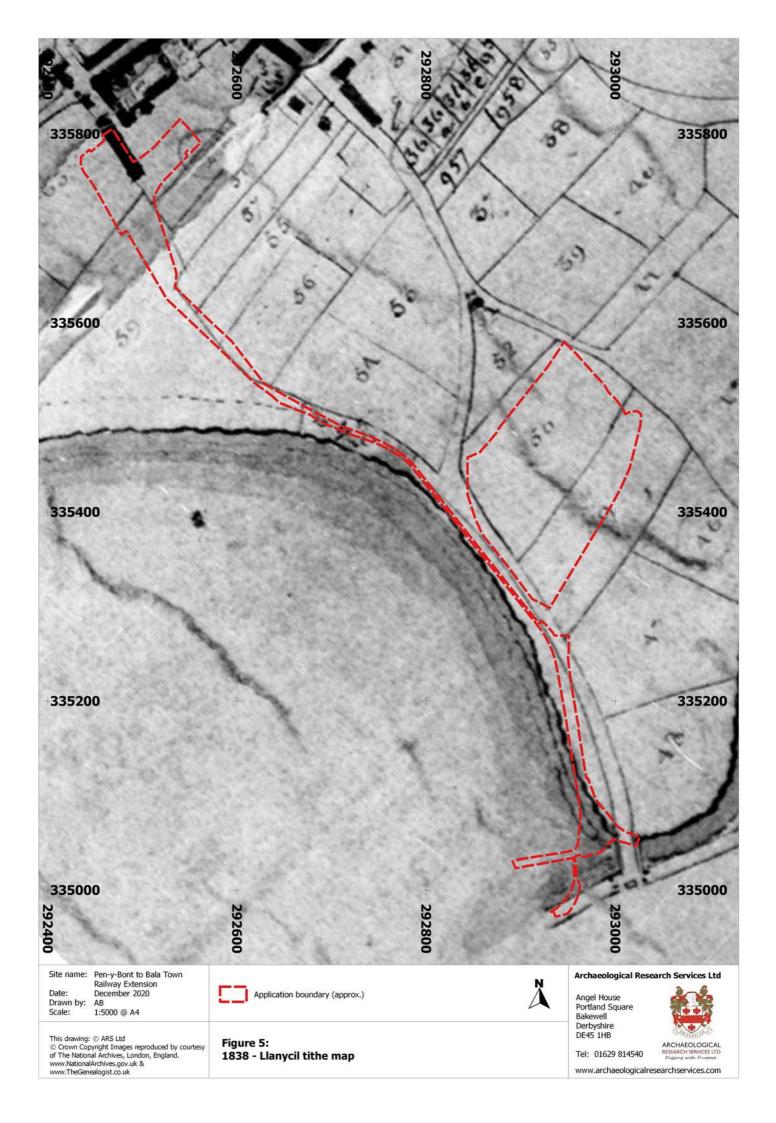
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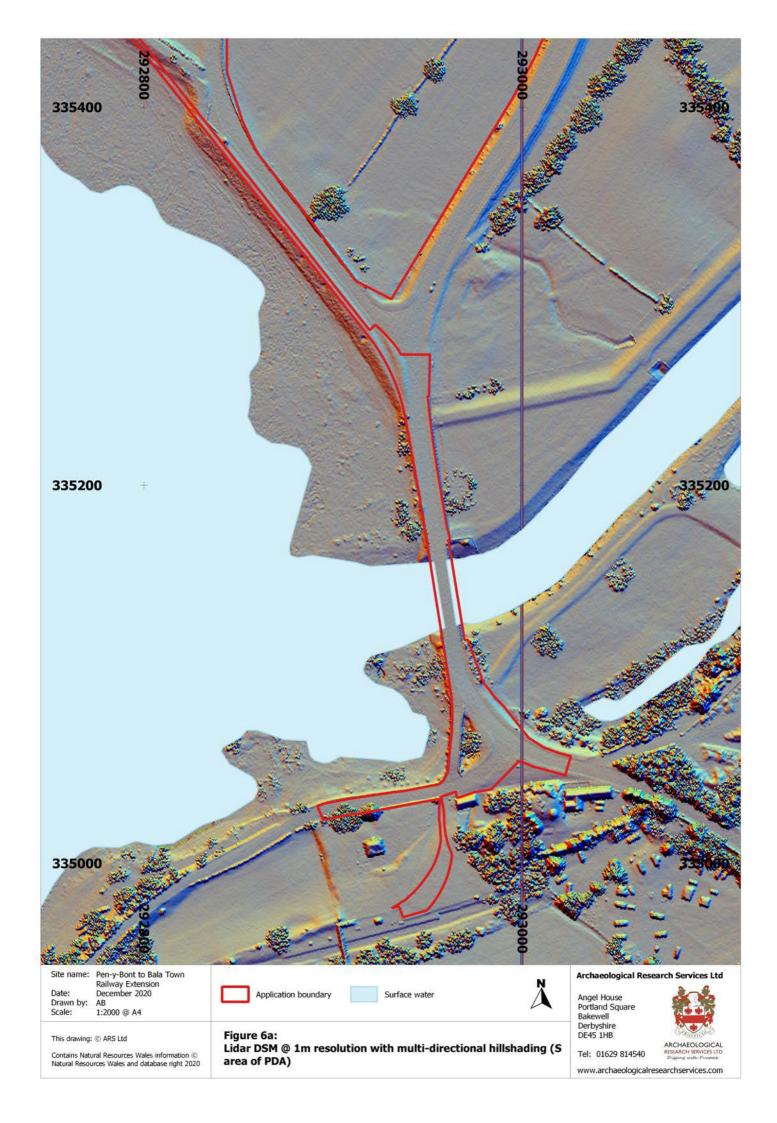
0	200	400	600	800 m 👗
Site name: Date:	Pen-y-Bont to E Railway Extensi October 2020		Archaeological Res	earch Services Ltd
Drawn by: Scale:	AB 1:12500 @ A3		Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	
This drawing	: © ARS Ltd		Tel: 01629 814540	ARCHAEOLOGICAL
	nance Survey da pyright and data	ata. base right 2020.	www.archaeologicalr	RESEARCH SERVICES LTD Digging with Purpose



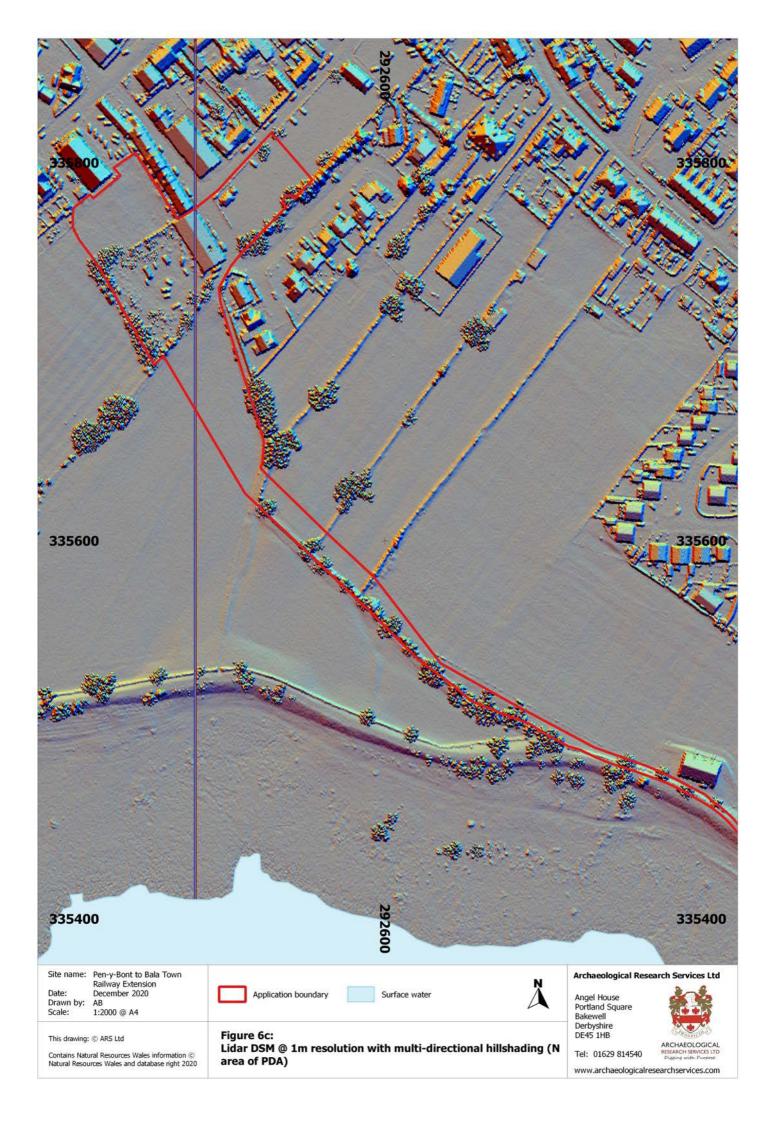
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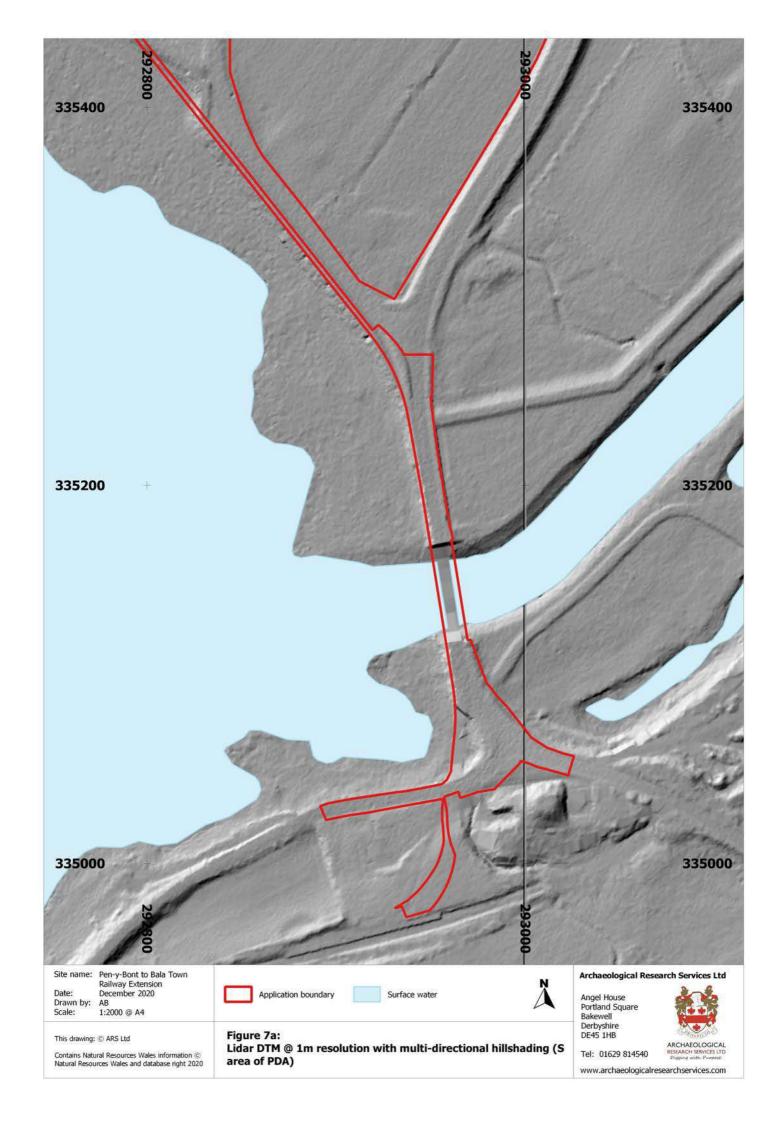
	re 4: oric Landsa	acape Chara	acterisation			
	Application bo	undary (temp.)				
	1km & 250m s	n an a an				
	1 - Llyn Tegid					
		ic Town Centre				
	3 - Bala Calvin	istic Methodist	College			
	4 - Bala Town	Hinterland				
	5 - Rhiwlas Es	tate Registered	Park and Garden			
	6 - Llanfor Villa	age				
	7 - Llanfor Ror	man Fort and e	nvirons			
	8 - Bala Lake F	Railway				
9 - Farmland to north of Llanfor						
	10 - Afon Dyfr	dwy / River Dee	e valley			
	11 - Steep slopes to south and east of Lake Bala					
16 - Land to North side of Llyn Tegid						
18 - Bala Golf Course						
Informati	on based upon Historic	Environment Record Data	a © Gwynedd Archaeological			
Trust 202	0	400 600	800 m N			
	200					
Site name Date: Drawn by Scale:	e: Pen-y-Bont to Bala To Railway Extension October 2020 : AB 1:12500 @ A3	Angel Hou: Portland So Bakewell	quare			
	10.1 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C	Derbyshire	Section 2			
This drawin	ng: © ARS Ltd	DE45 1HB Tel: 01629	9 814540 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD			

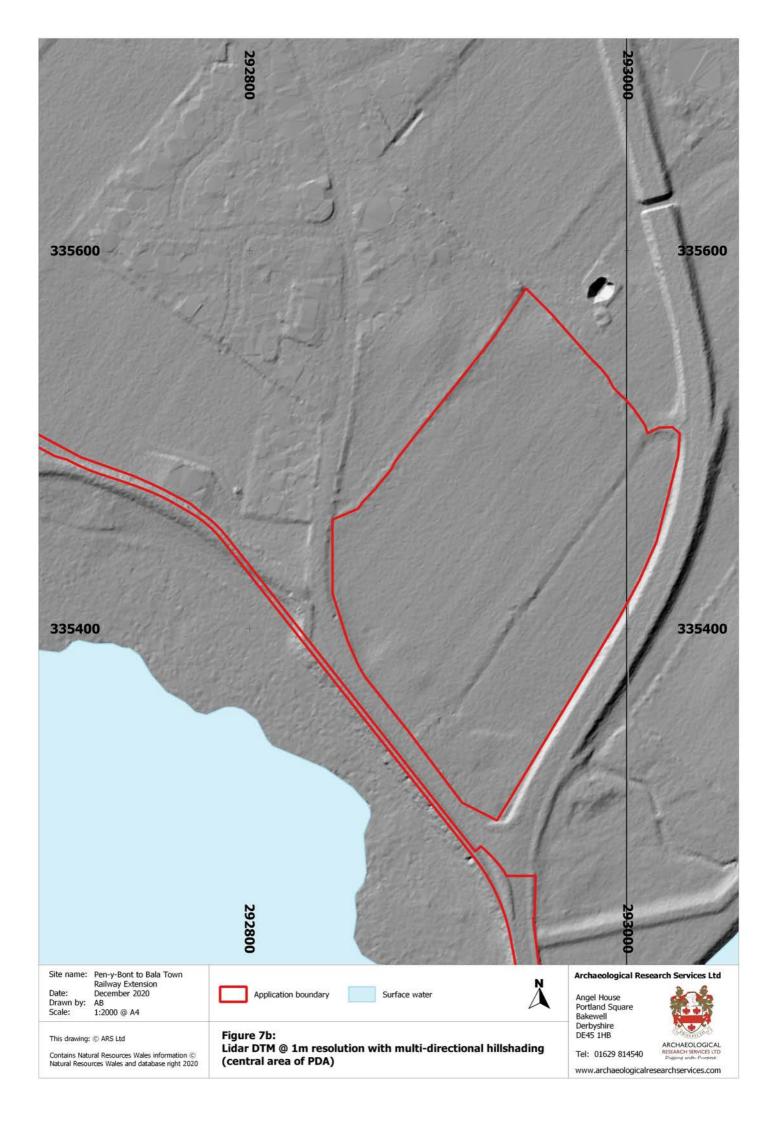


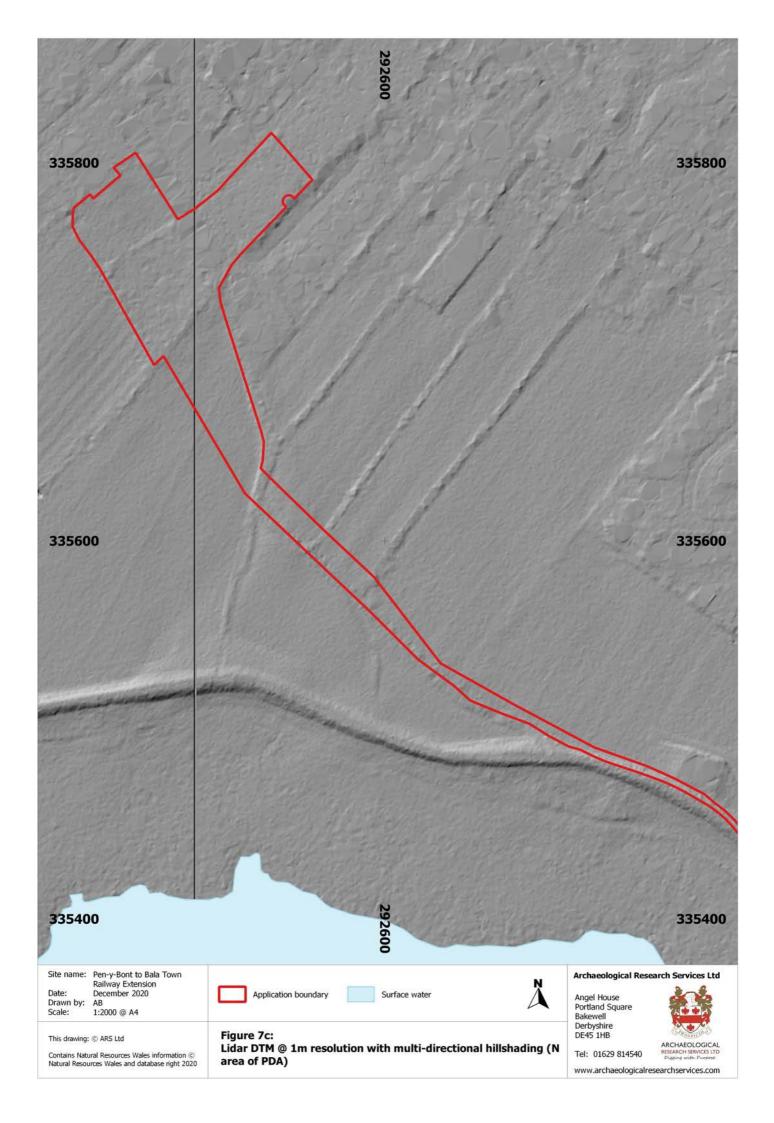












**APPENDIX 7: PHOTOGRAPHS** 





Photograph 1:

View north-ast across the site of the original Bala Station and later Bala Halt at the southern end of the PDA.



Photograph 2: View north along the southern end of the route of the proposed railway extension





#### Photograph 3:

View south along course of proposed railway extension as it passes the *Castle Gronw Castle Mound* Scheduled Monument (Cadw ME067).



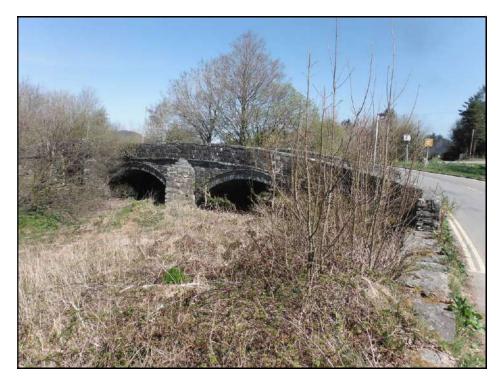
Photograph 4: View east from the course of the proposed railway extension towards the *Castle Gronw Castle Mound* Scheduled Monument (Cadw ME067).





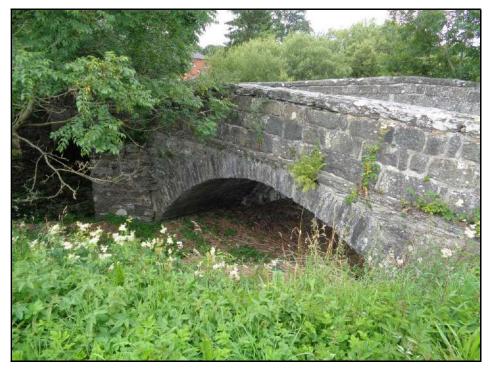
**Photograph 5:** View north across the B4403 towards the Grade II Listed *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* 'old bridge' (Cadw





**Photograph 6:** View north east towards the *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* 'old bridge'(Cadw 4765).





**Photograph 7:** View south-east towards the northern archof *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* 'old bridge' (Cadw 4765).



Photograph 8: View south across the Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn 'old bridge' (Cadw 4765).





**Photograph 9:** View south-west across the B4391 towards the *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* 'old bridge' (Cadw 4765).



**Photograph 10:** View north across the *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* 'new bridge'.





Photograph 11:

View north along the western side of the *Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn* 'new bridge' which would be widened to accommodate the proposed new railway line.



Photograph 12: View north-west along the flood embankment that the proposed railway extension would run along.





#### Photograph 13:

View north-west along the flood embankment that the proposed railway extension would run along, with the proposed compound area to the right.



Photograph 14: View north from the course of the proposed railway extension towards the south-western edge of the proposed compound area.





**Photograph 15:** View north across the eastern field of the proposed compound area.



**Photograph 16:** View north-west across the eastern field of the proposed compound area.





**Photograph 17:** View north-west across the eastern field of the proposed compound area.



**Photograph 18:** View north-west across the western field of the proposed compound area.





Photograph 19: View north-east across the western field of the proposed compound area.



**Photograph 20:** View north-east across the western field of the proposed compound area.





Photograph 21:

View south-east across the course of the proposed railway extension where it veers off from Tegid Street.



Photograph 22: View north-west at the point where the proposed railway extension crosses the footway adjacent to the Bala Rugby Club clubhouse (right).





Photograph 23:

View west-north-west along the course of the proposed railway as it passes by the Bala Rugby Club clubhouse (right).



Photograph 24: View west-north-west along the course of the proposed railway as it passes along the edges of the rugby pitches.





Photograph 25: View east-south-east along the course of the proposed railway as it passes along the edges of the rugby pitches.



**Photograph 26:** View north-east across the former field recently appended to the rugby pitch.





Photograph 27: View north-east across Field 1 across the course of the proposed railway extension.



**Photograph 28:** View north-east across Field 2 along the course of the proposed railway extension.





Photograph 29: View north-east at the proposed level crossing point across the footpath between Field 1 and 2.



Photograph 30: View north-west along the course of the proposed railway extension across a large field of pasture





Photograph 31:

View south-east along the course of the proposed railway extension across the same field as above.



**Photograph 32:** View north across the site of the proposed railway terminus and station in Field 4.





Photograph 33: View south-west across the site of the proposed railway terminus and station in Field 4.



Photograph 34: View south-west across the site of the proposed railway terminus and station in Field 4 from Aran Street.





# Photograph 35:

View south-east across the proposed railway terminus in Field 4 from the rear of the Neuadd Buddug cinema.



**Photograph 36:** View west across the proposed site for the new station from Aran Street.



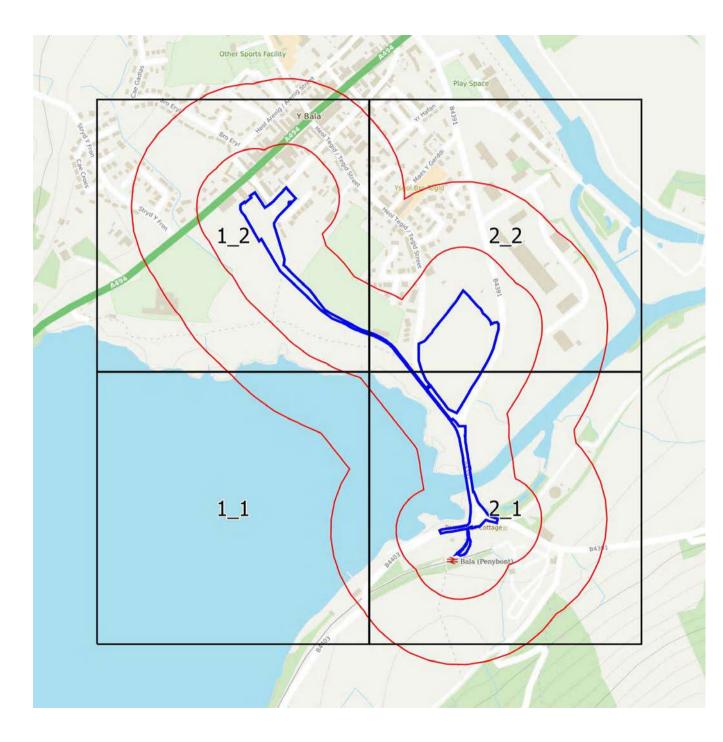


**Photograph 37:** View south-west across the Plasey Street car park from the north-eastern edge of the PDA.



APPENDIX 8: GROUNDSURE LARGE SCALE HISTORIC MAPPING REPORT

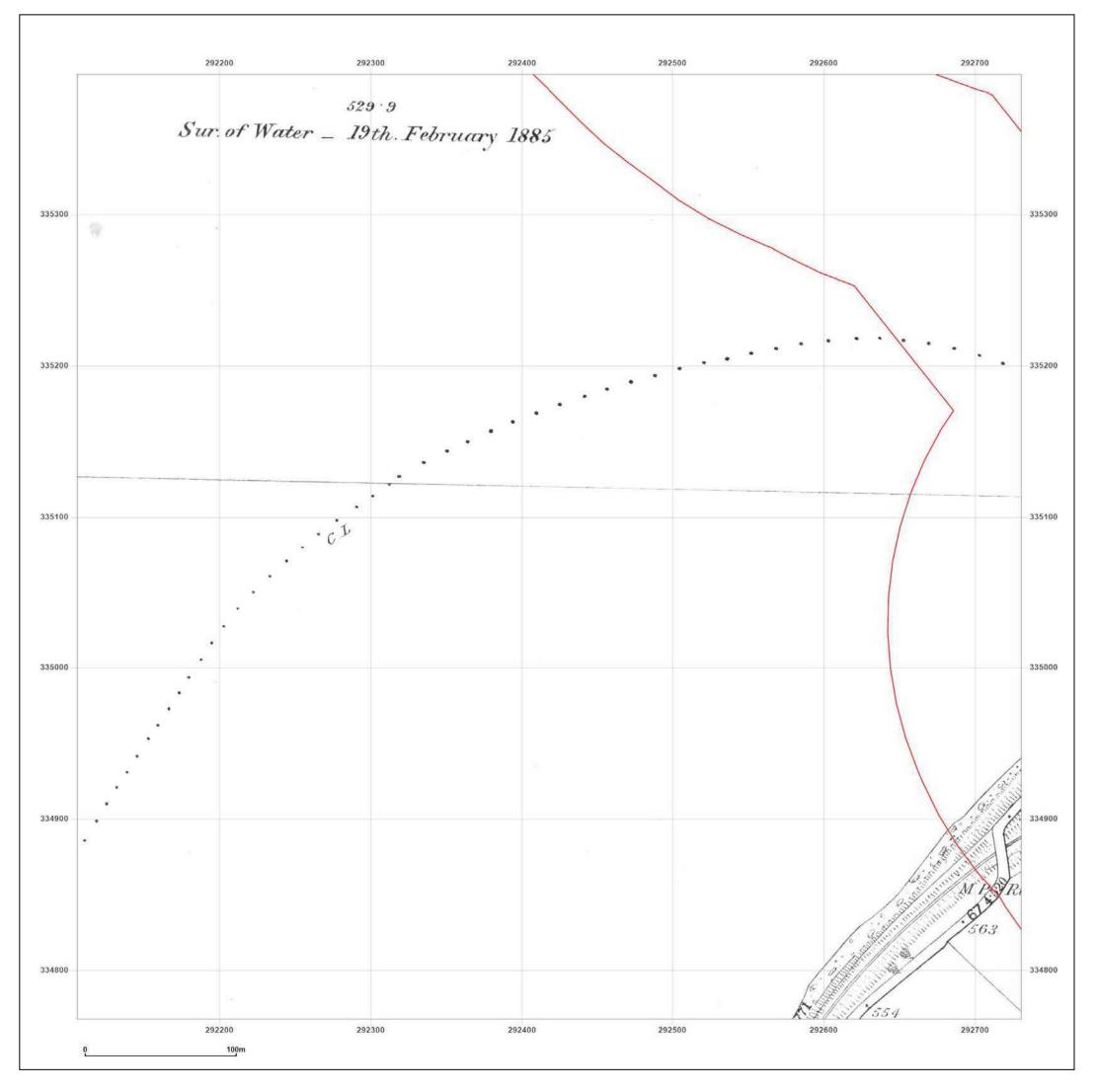




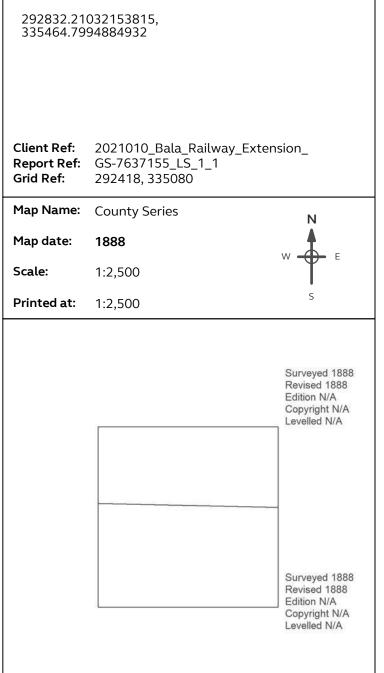


1:2,500 Scale Grid Index







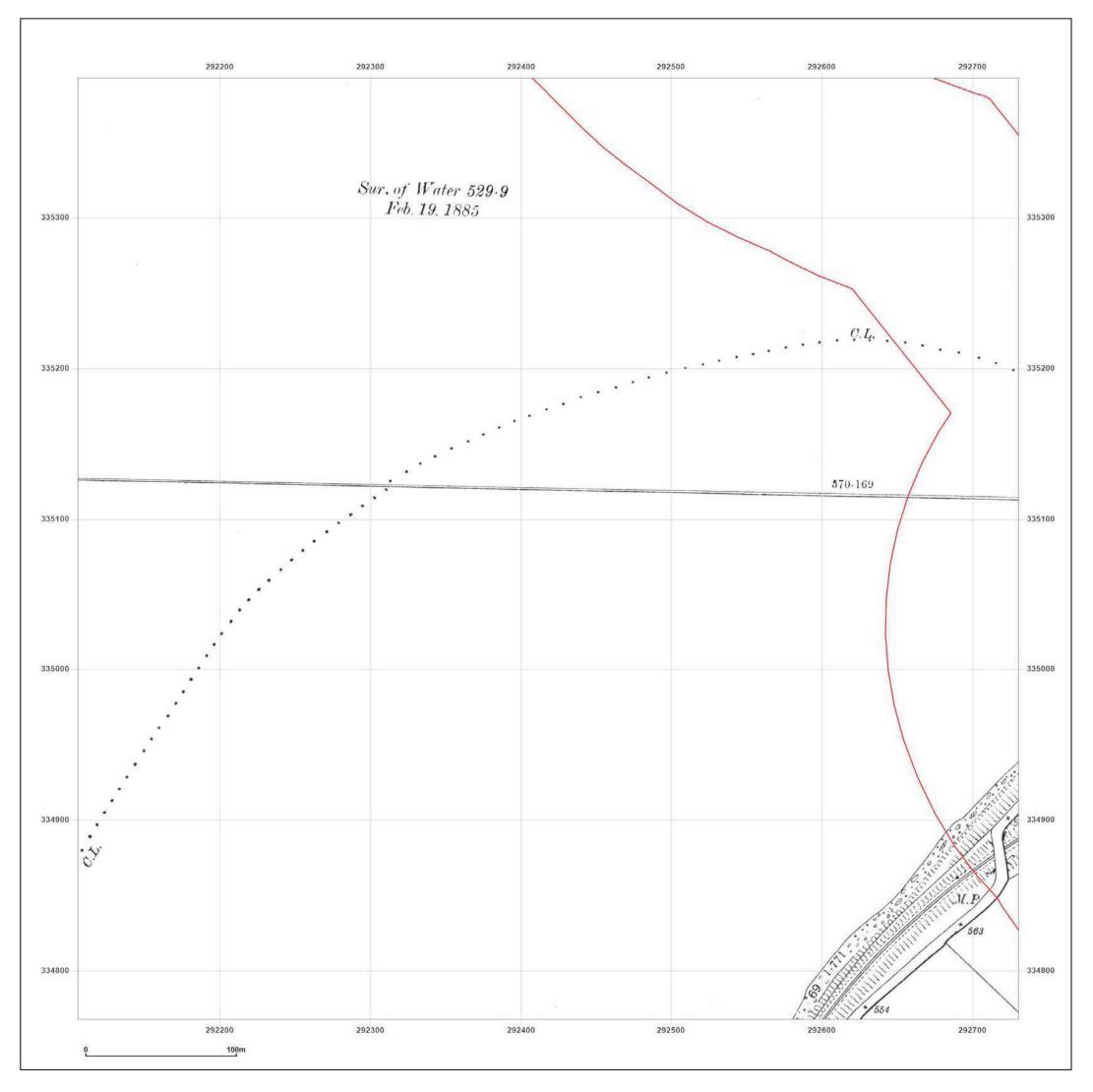




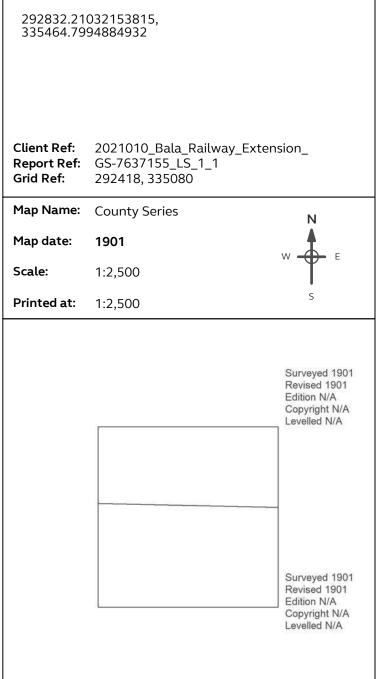
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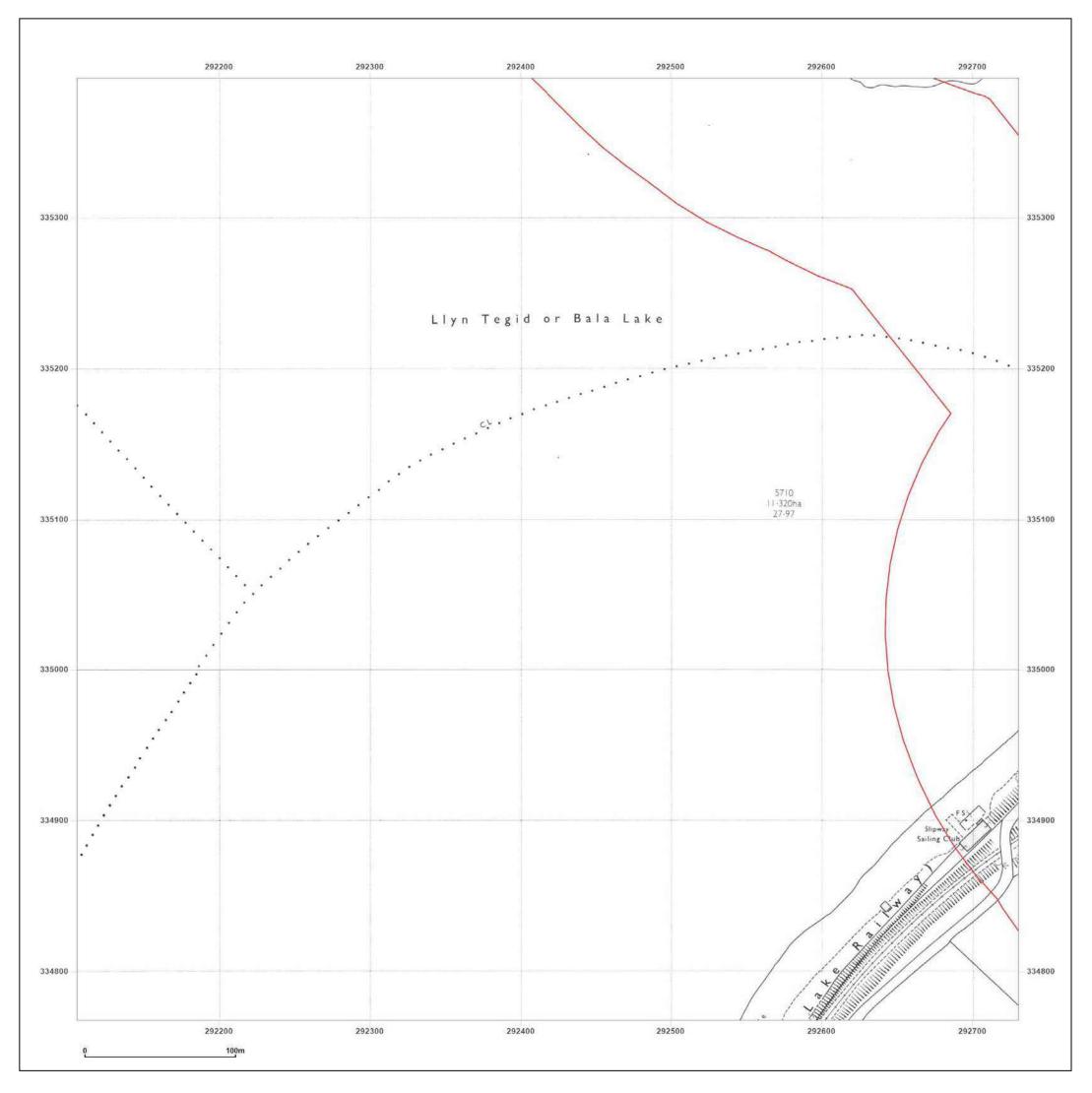




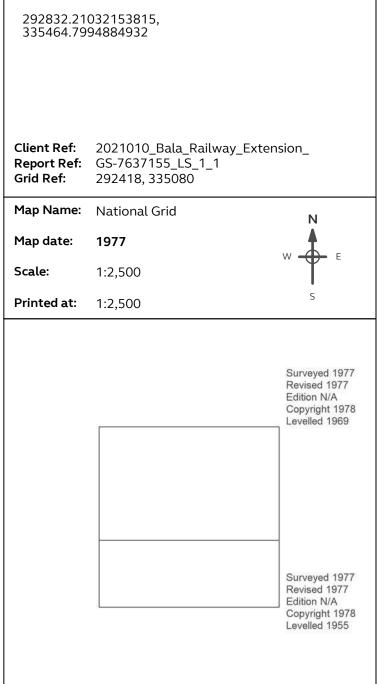
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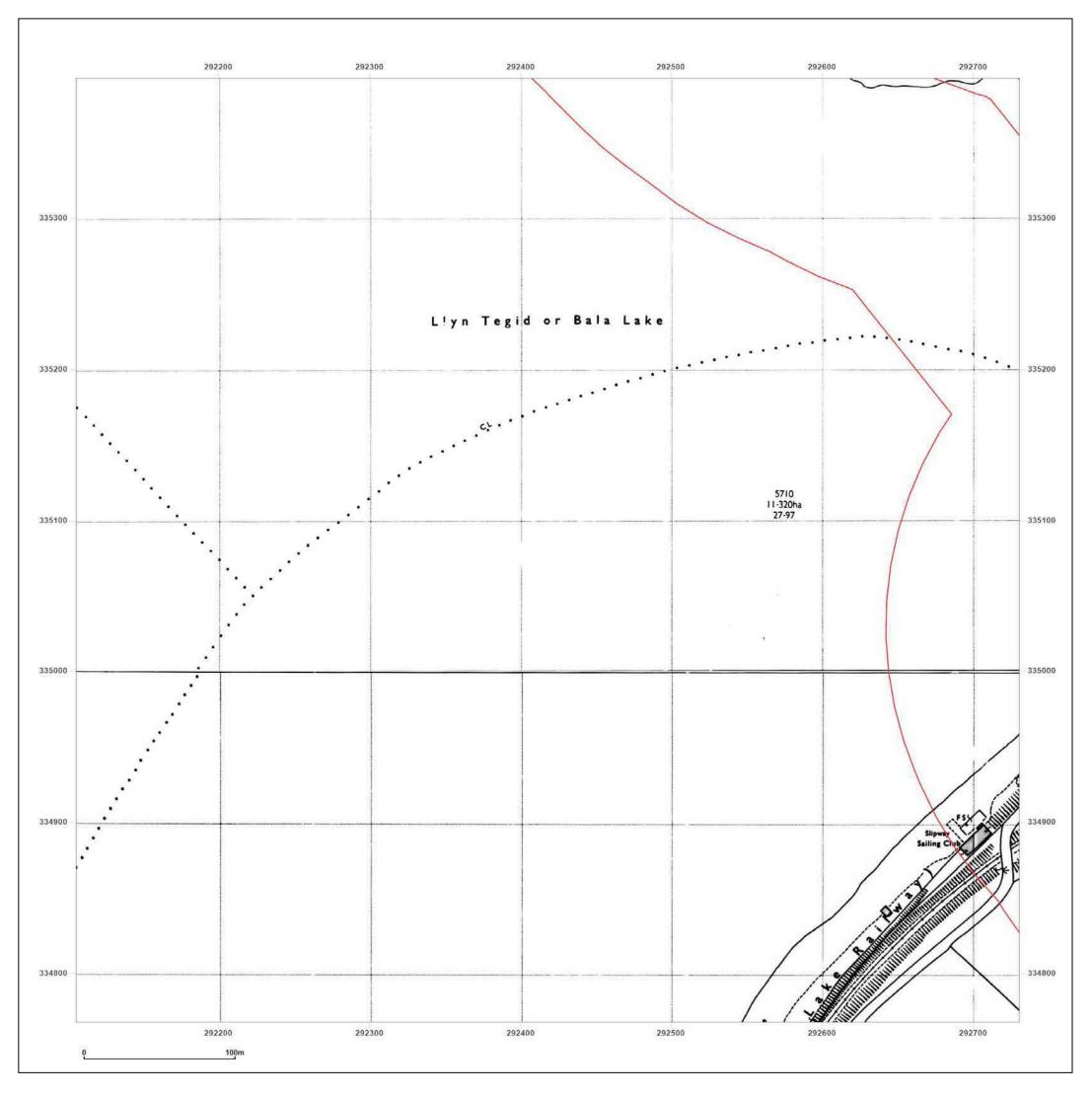




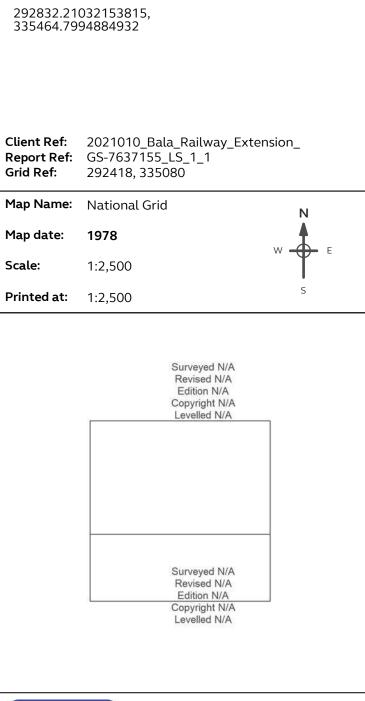
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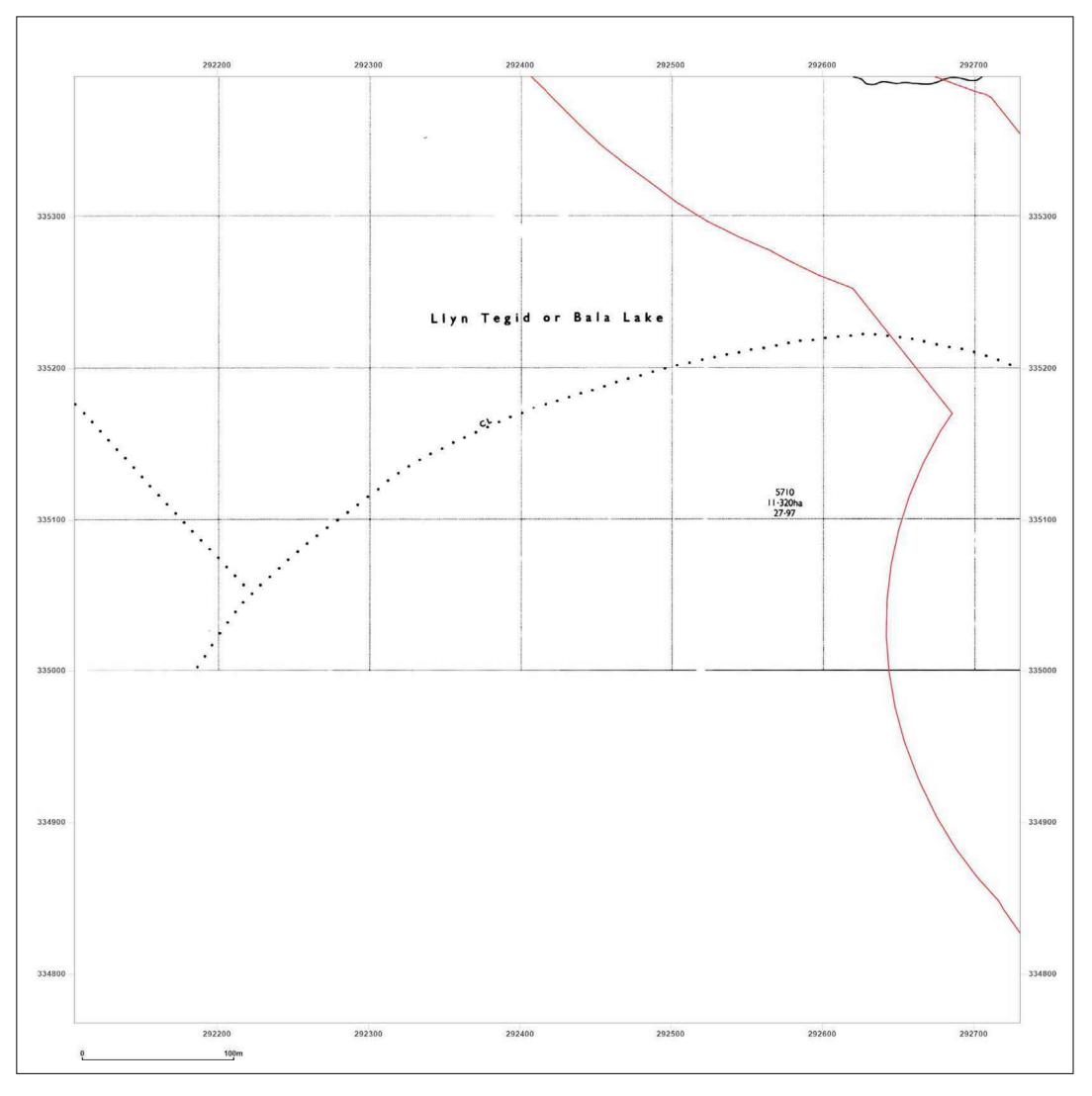




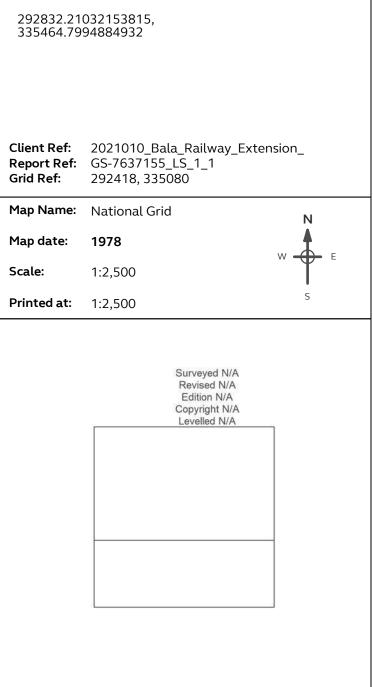
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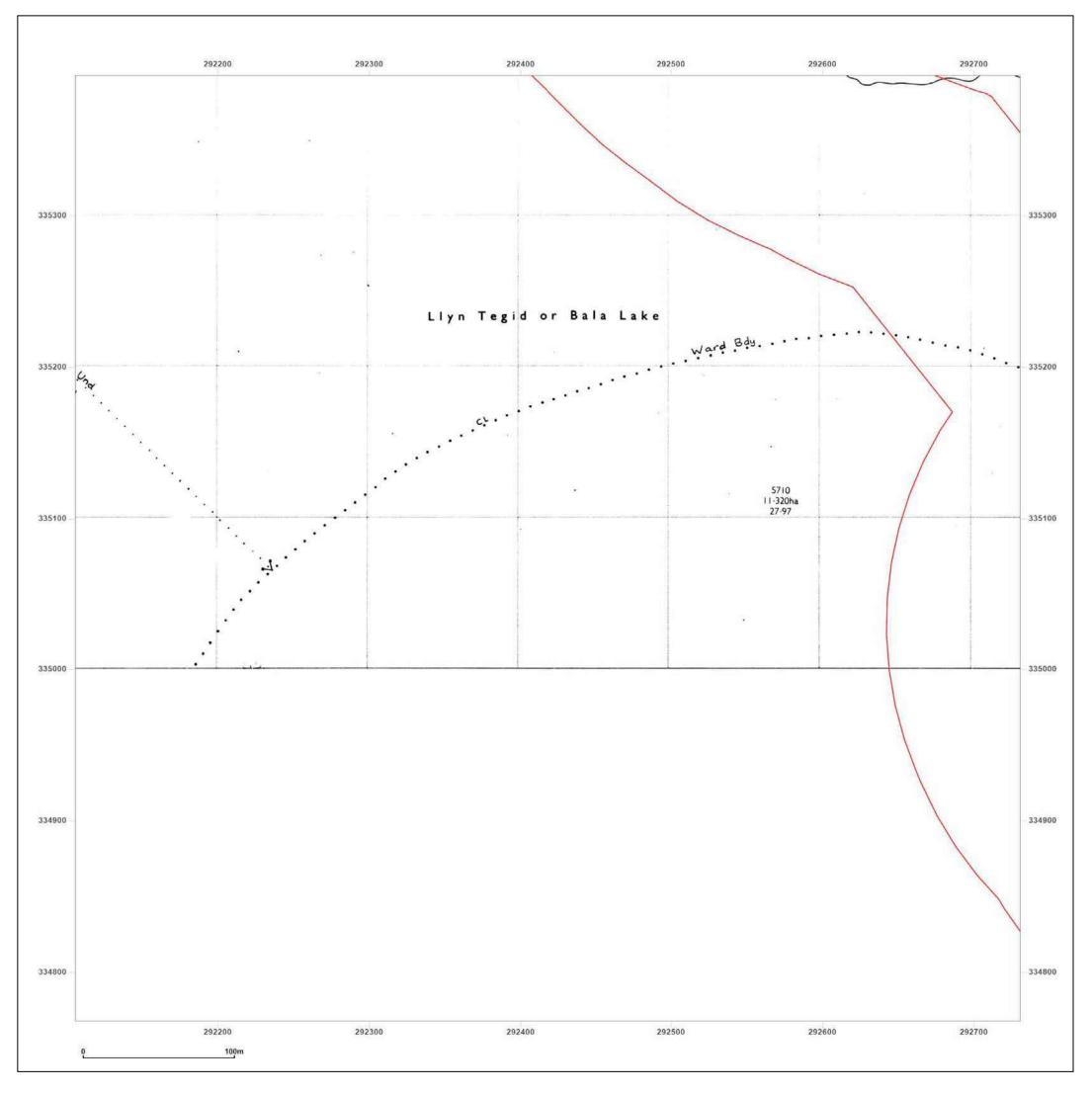




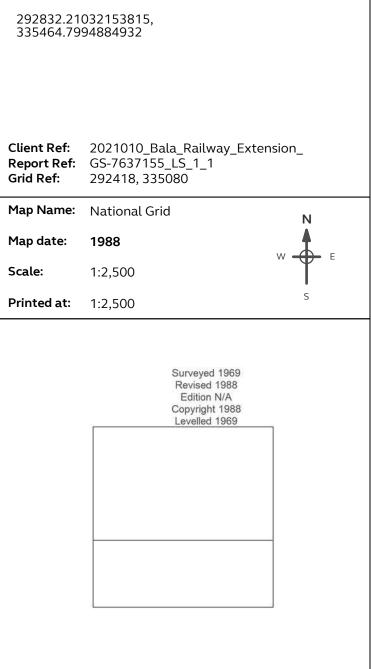
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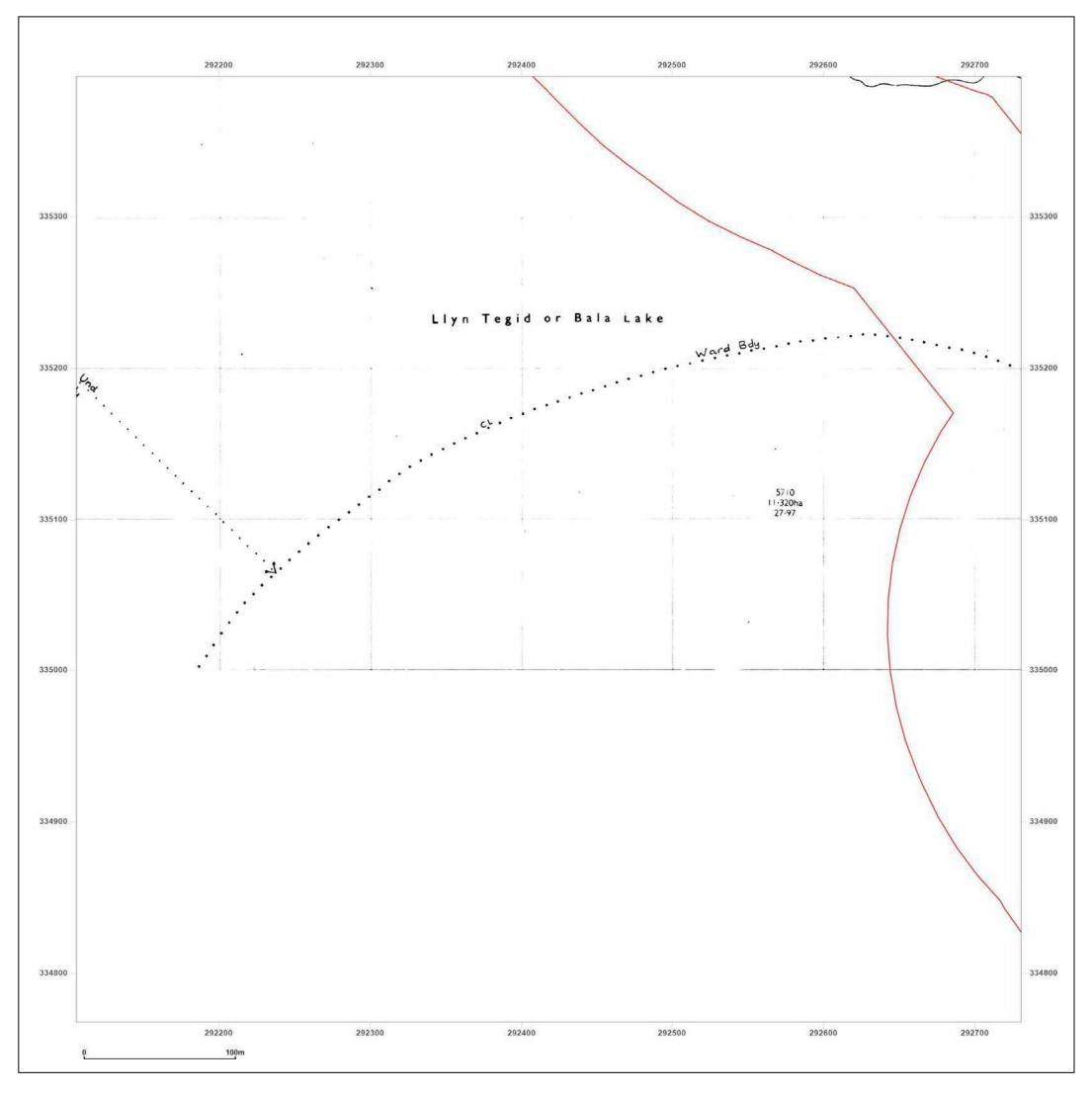




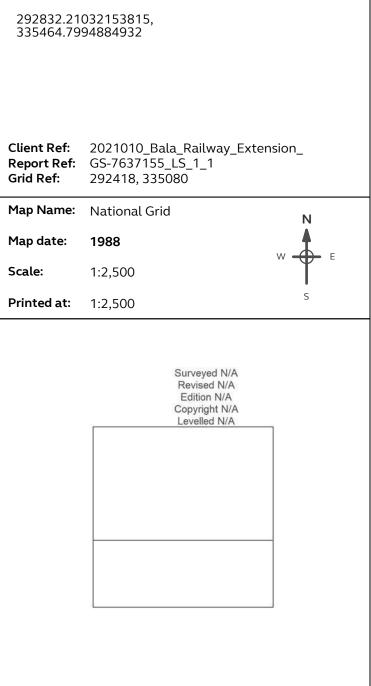
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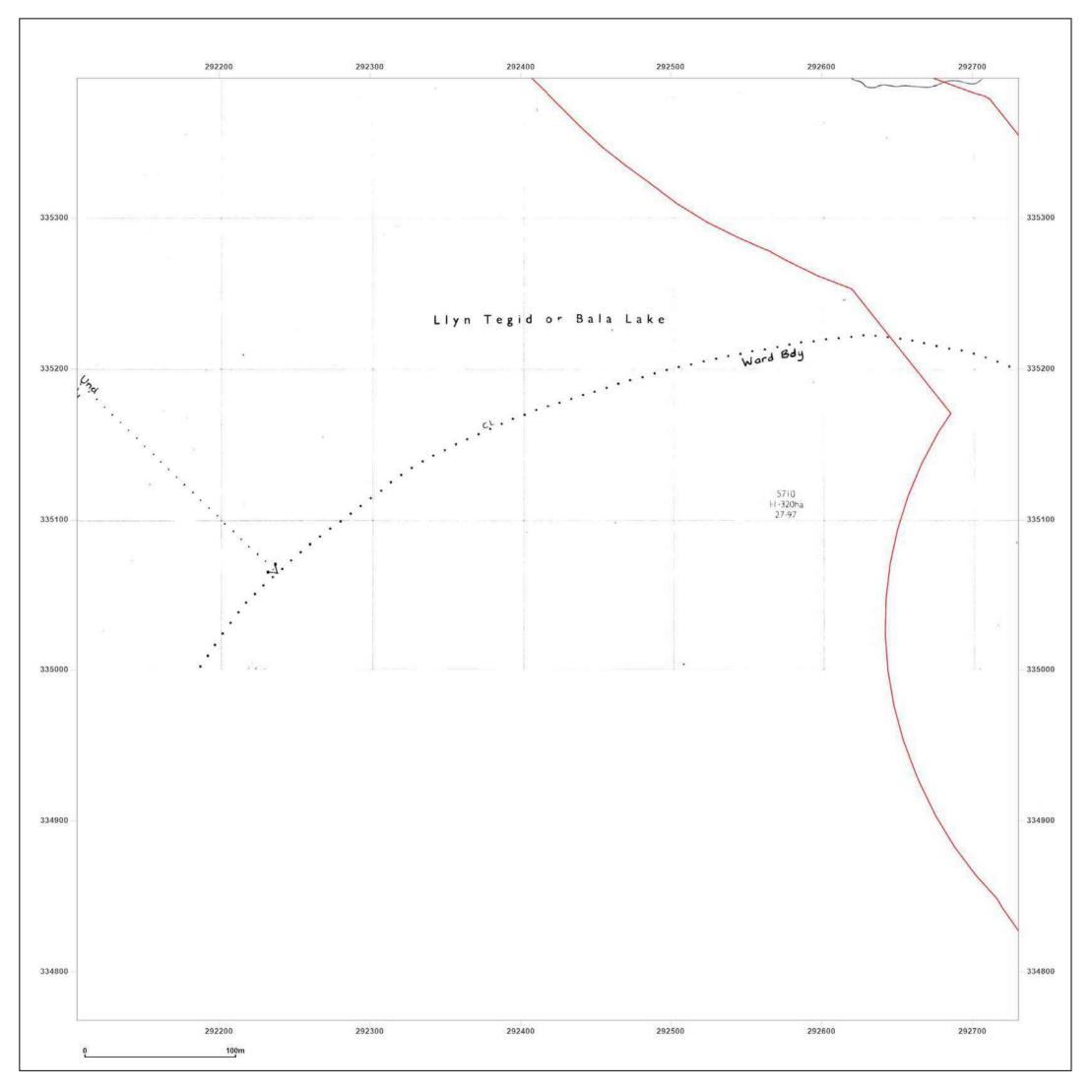




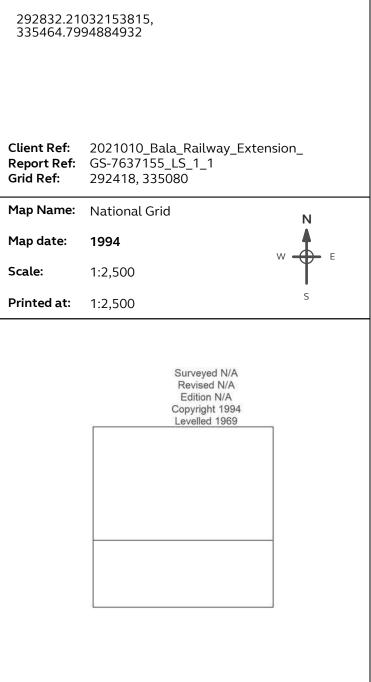
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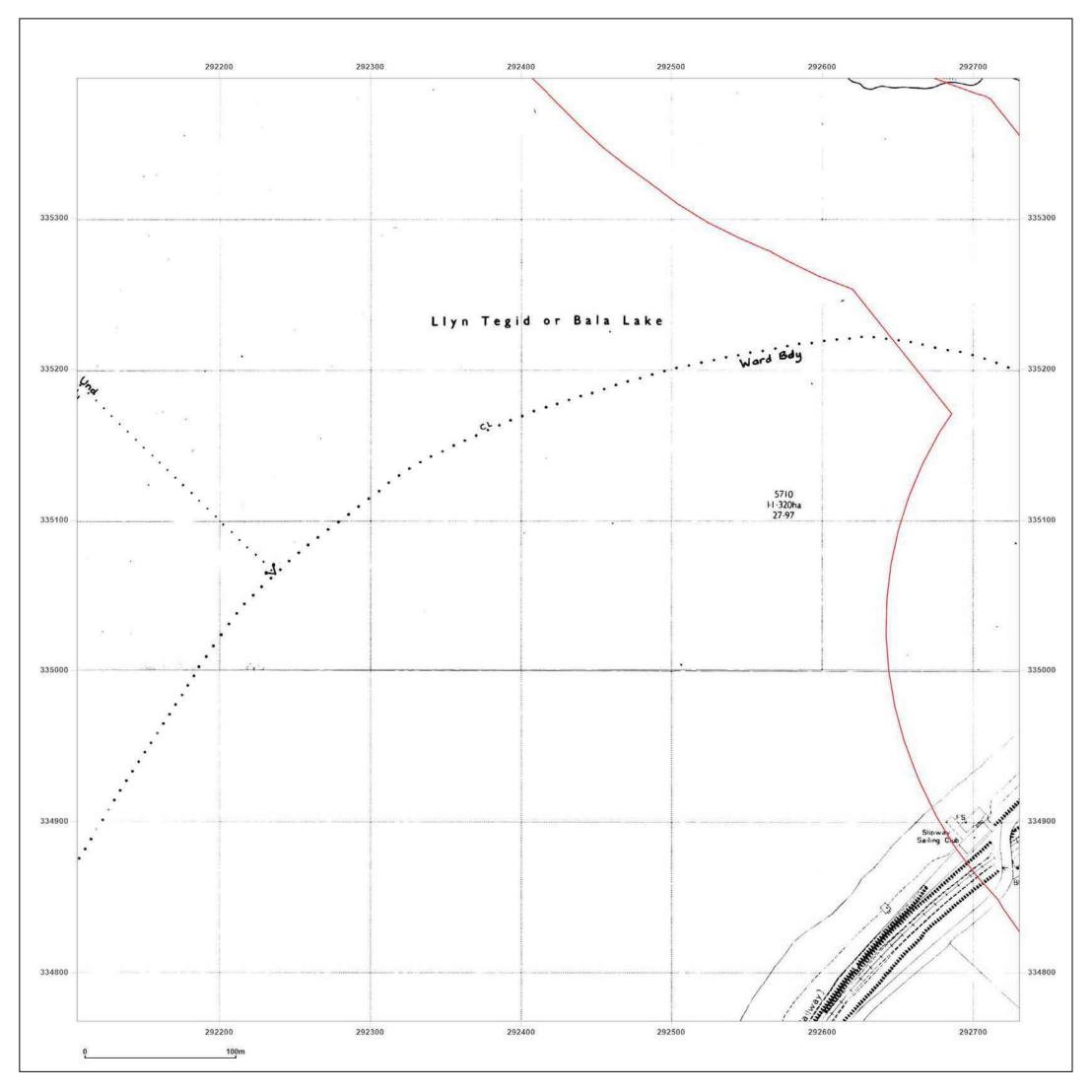




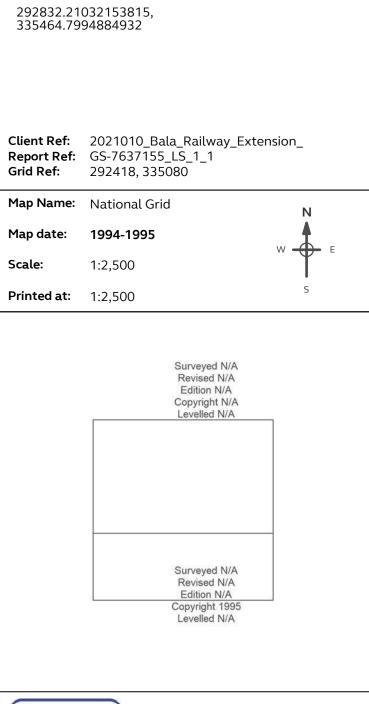
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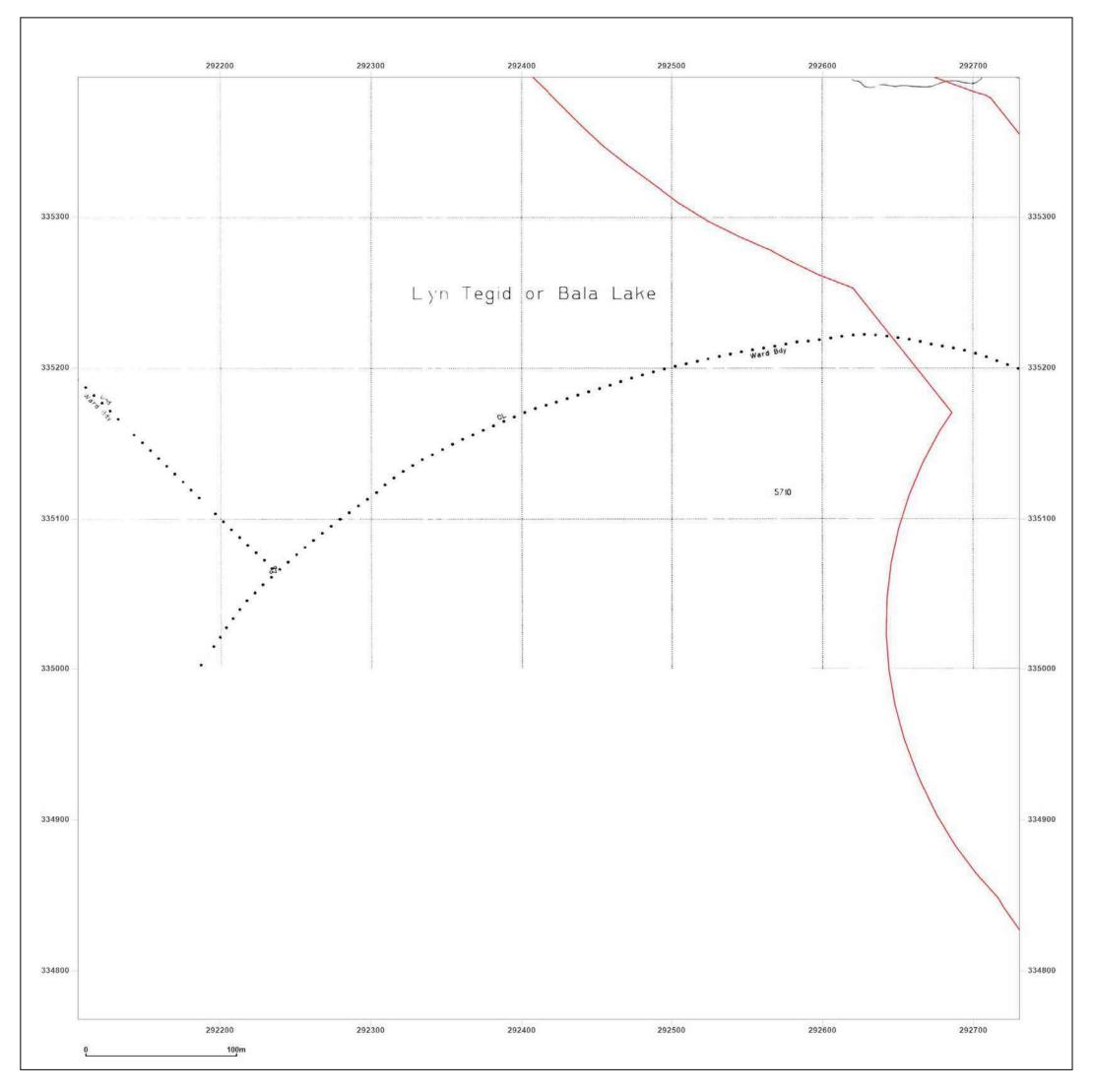




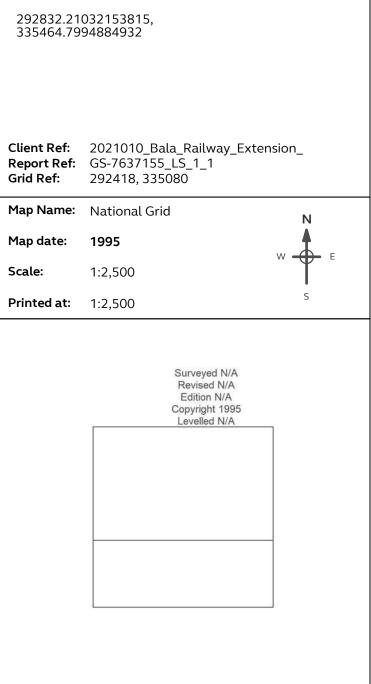
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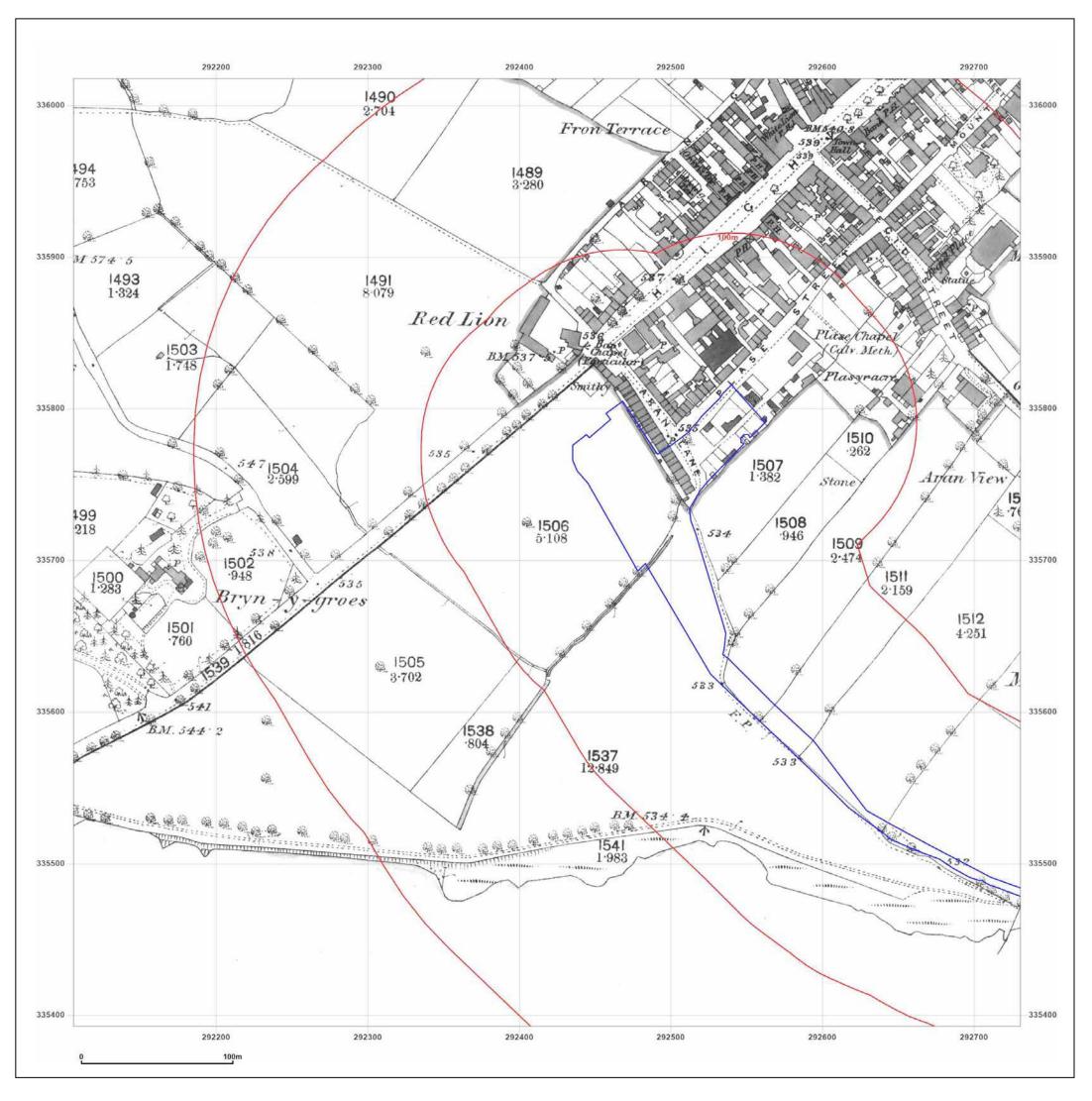




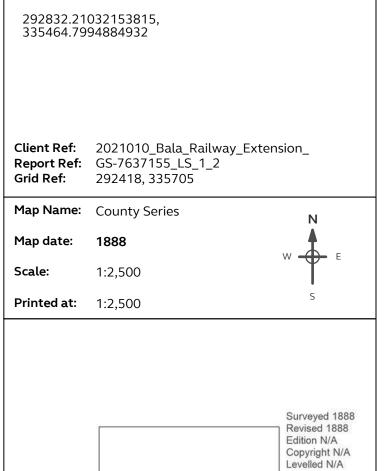
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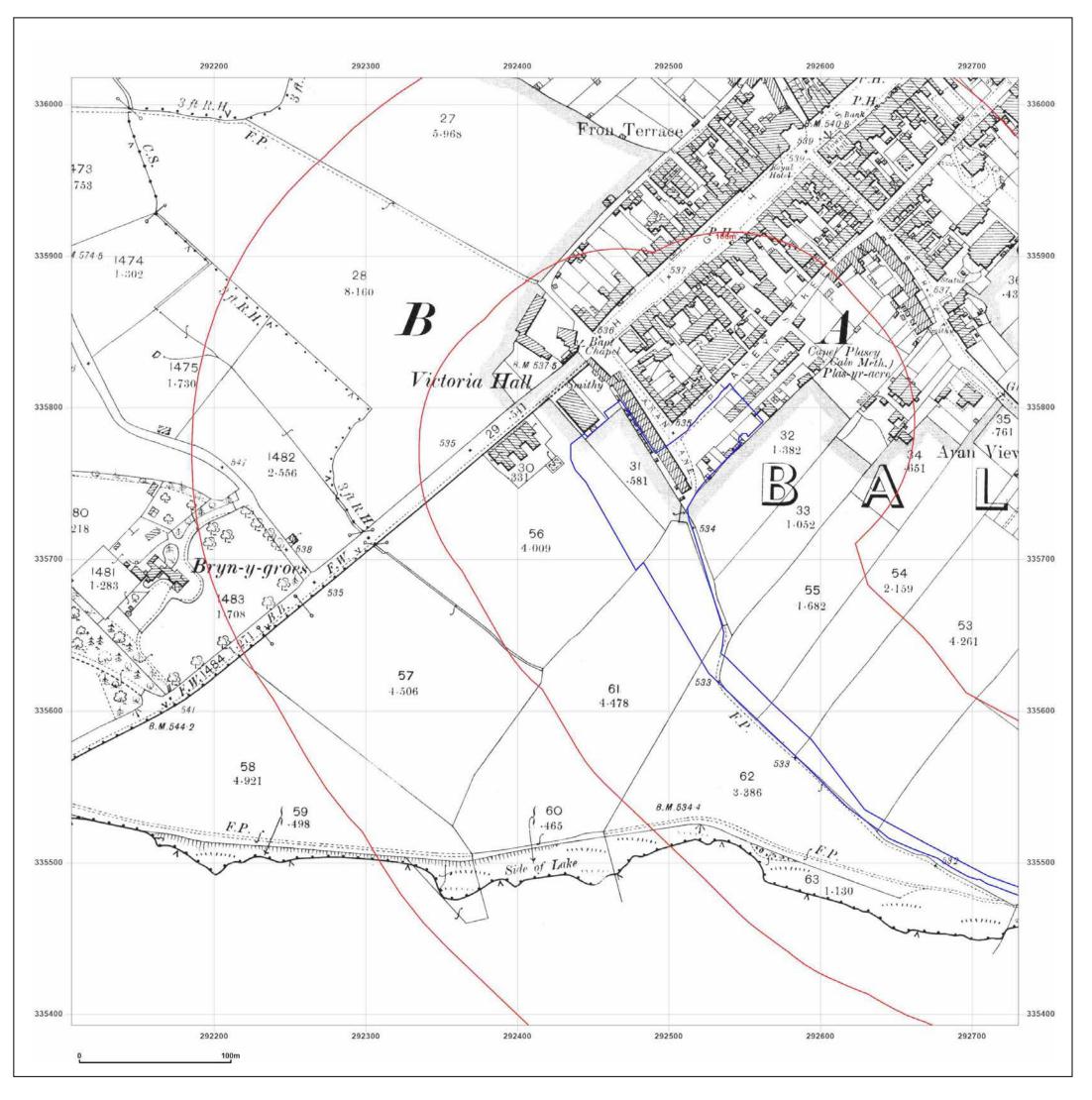




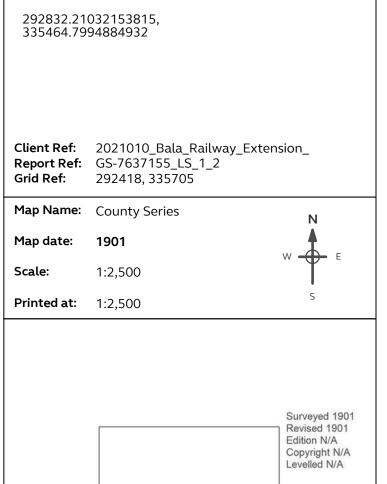
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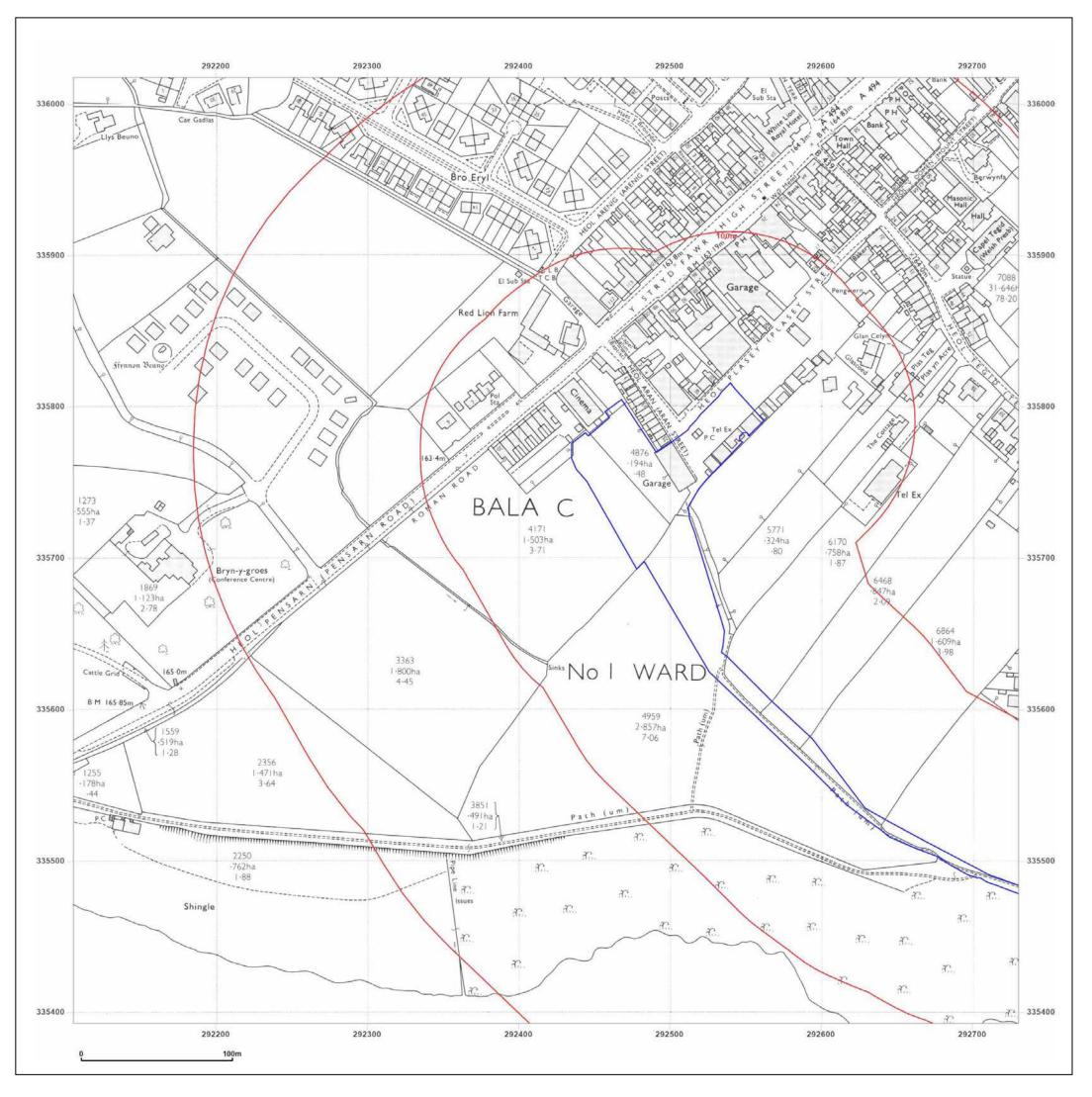




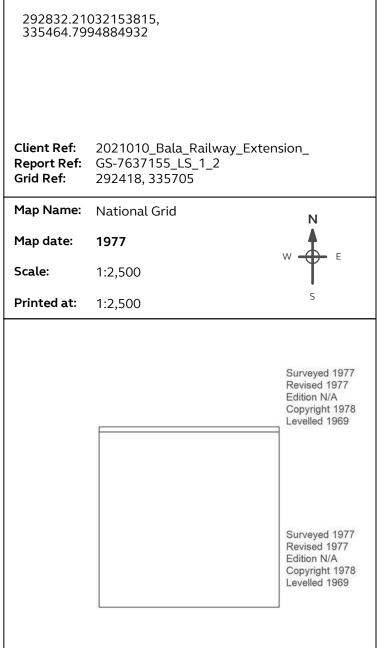
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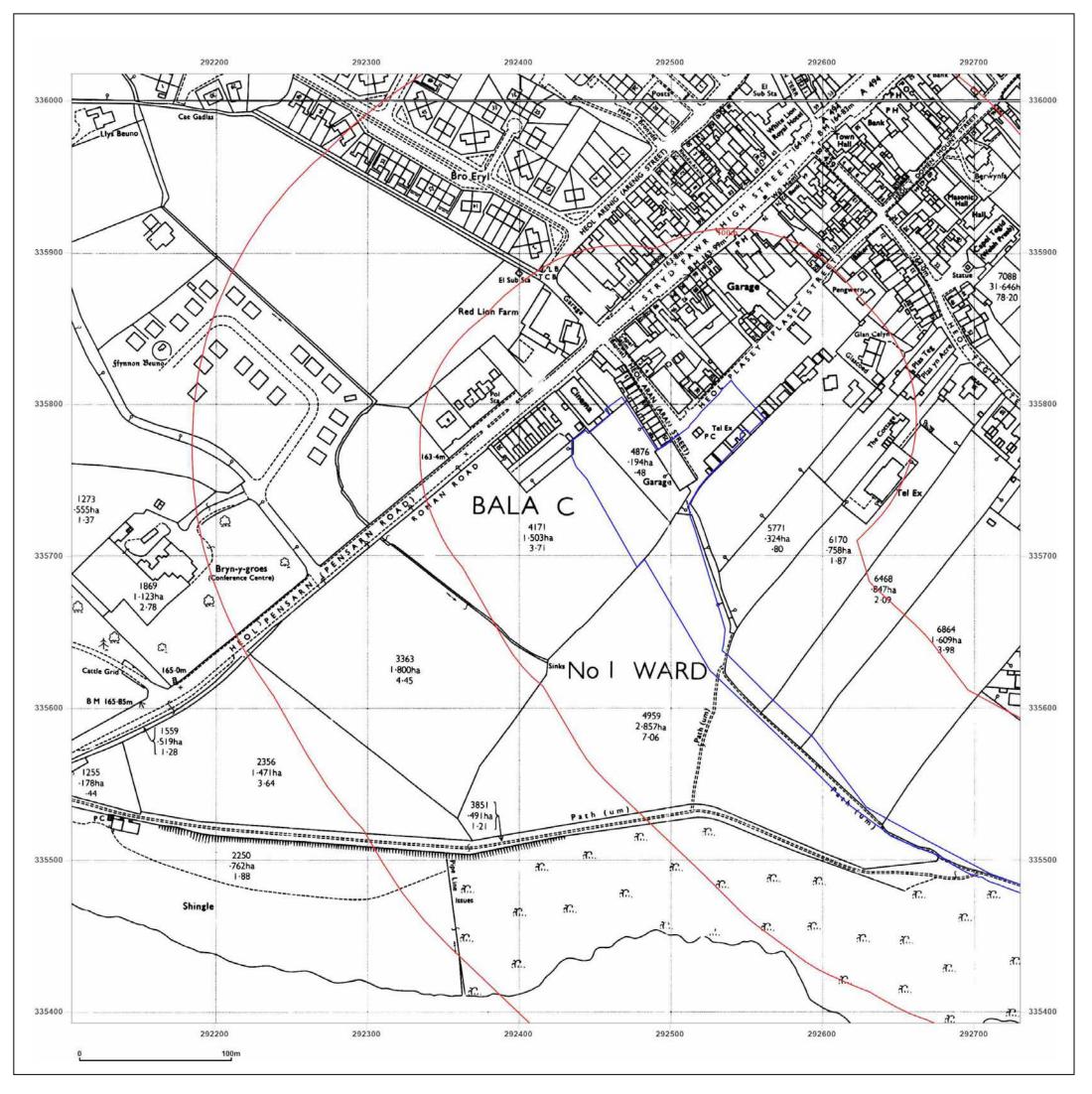




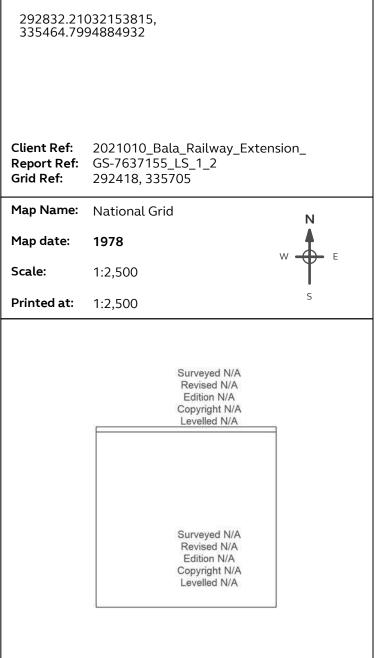
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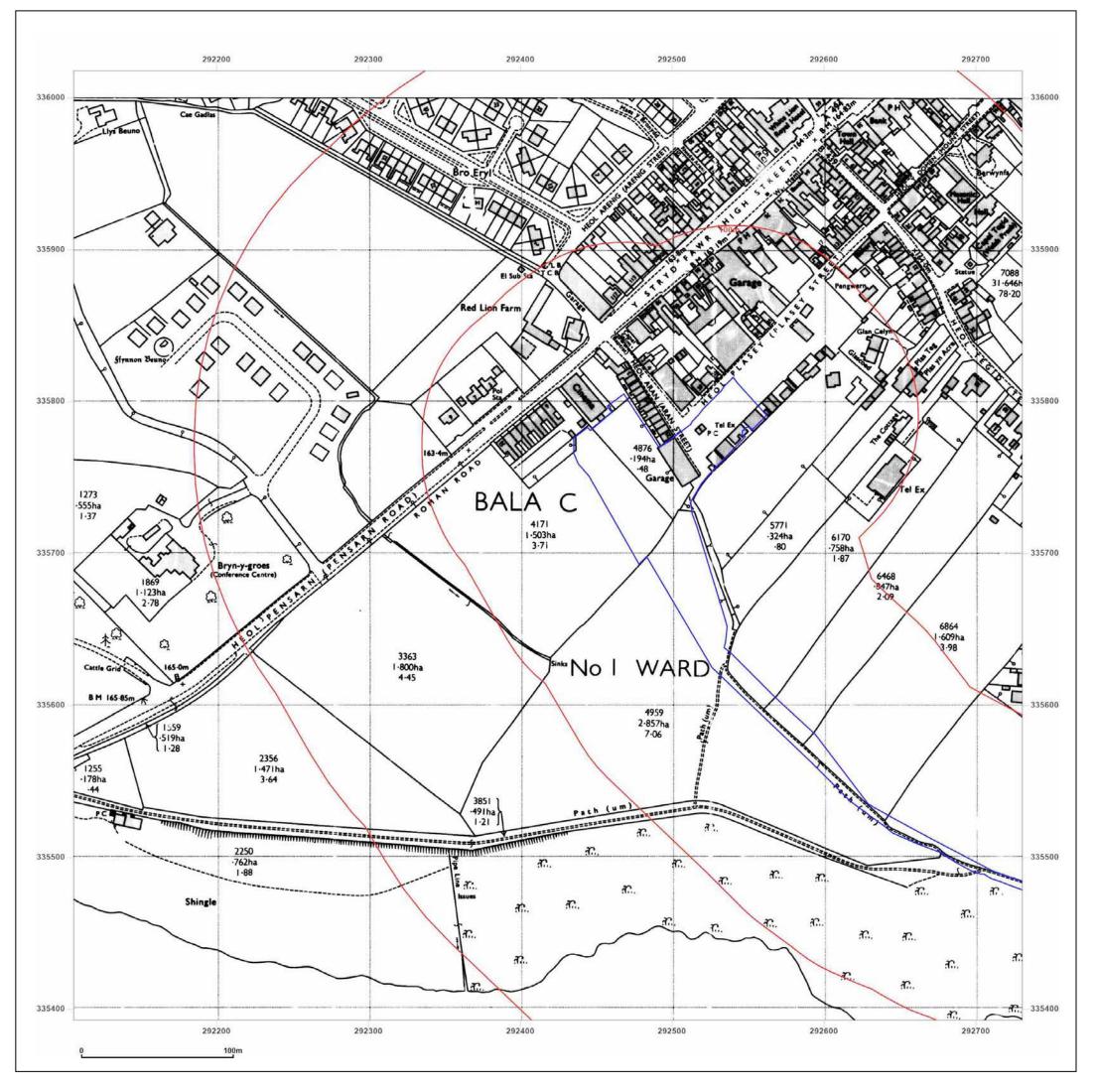




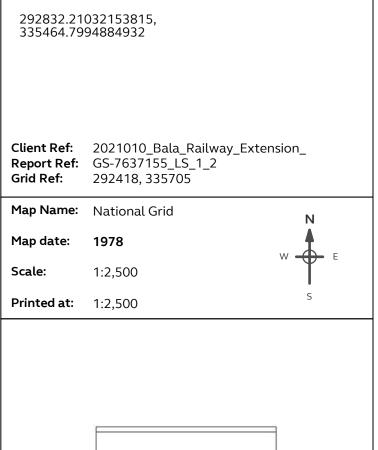
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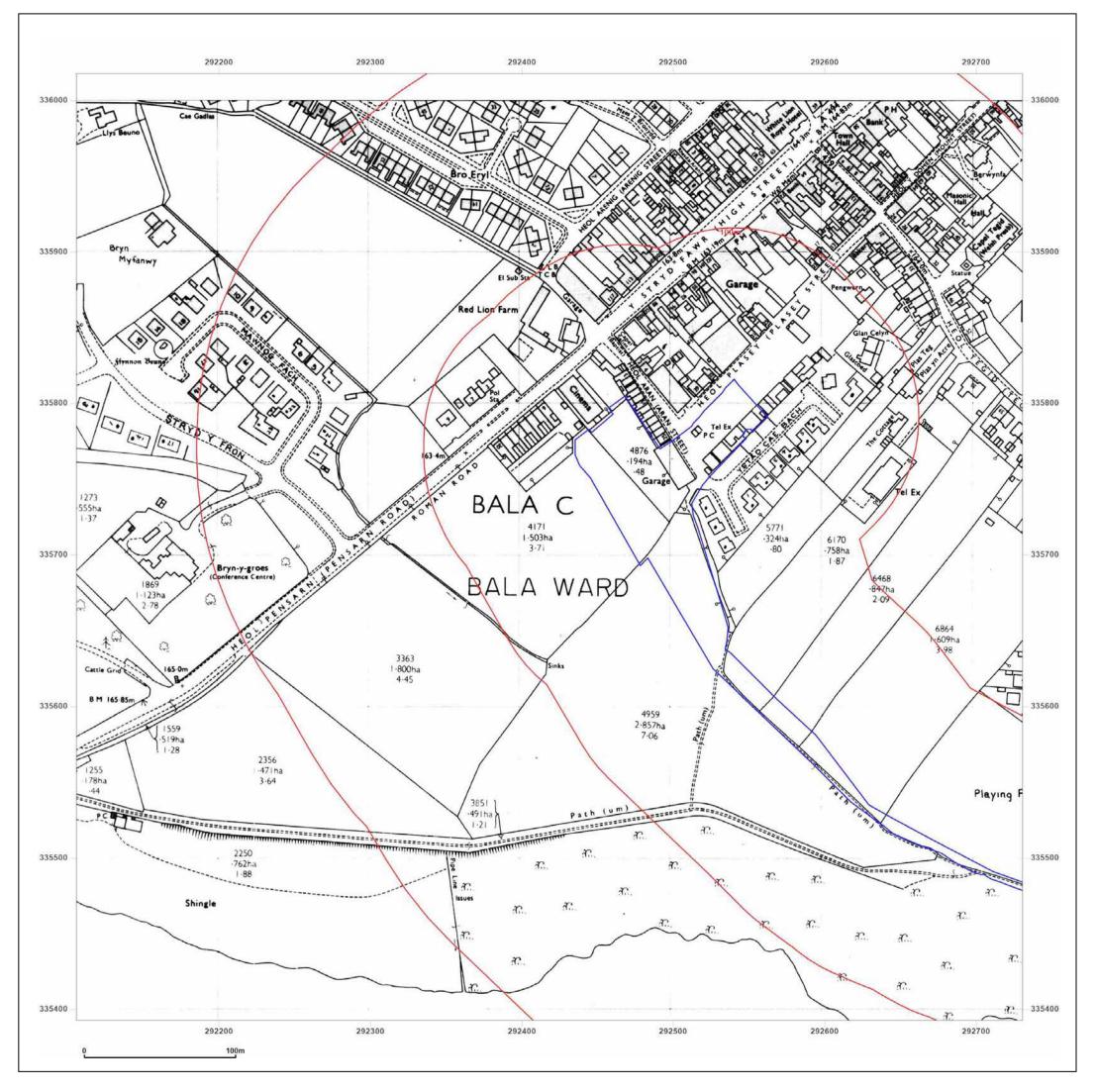


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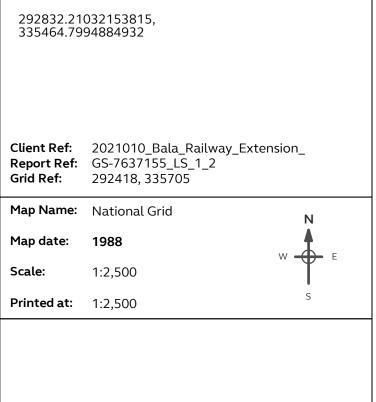
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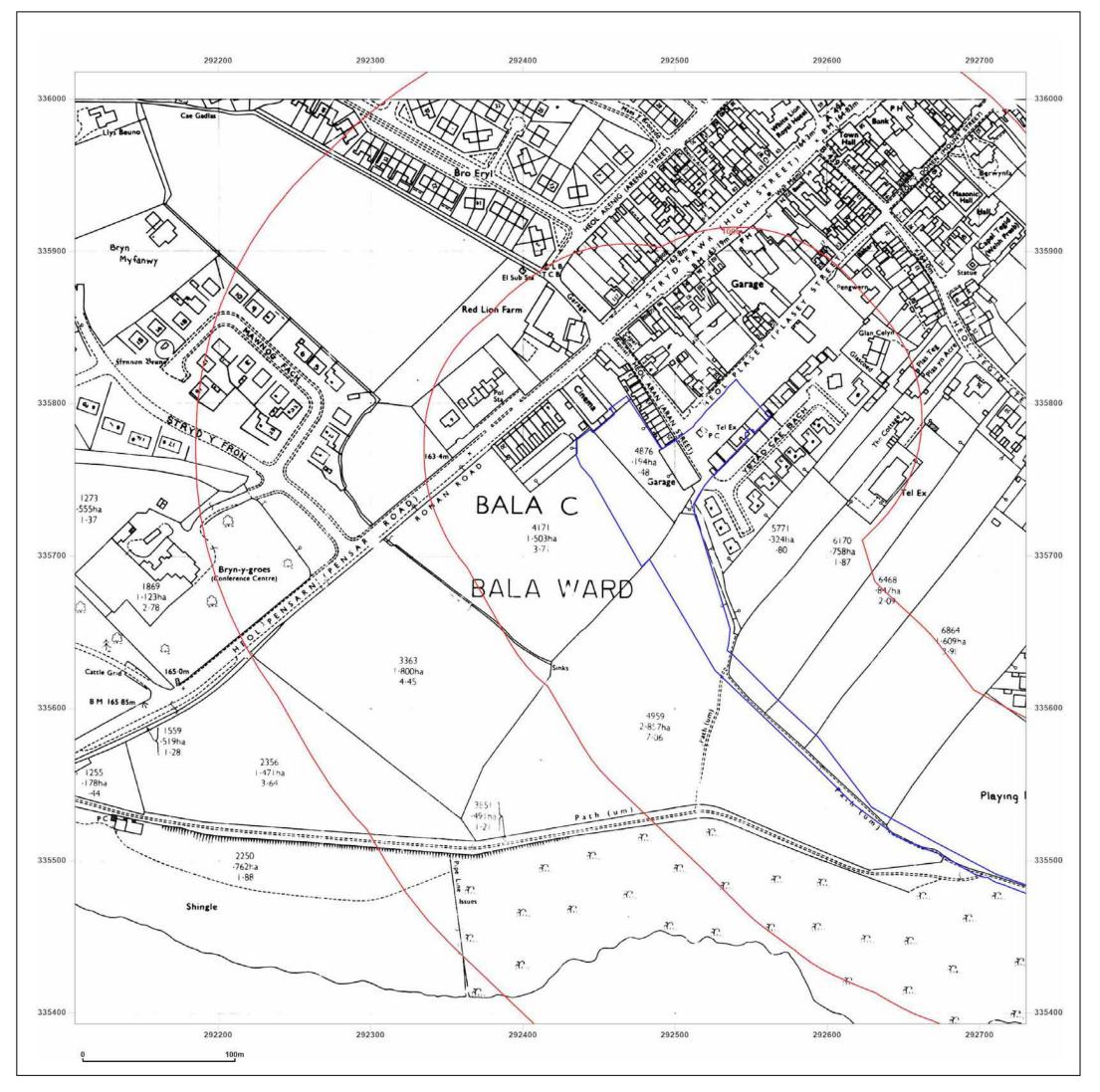
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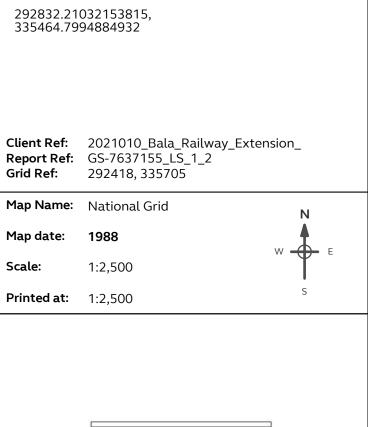
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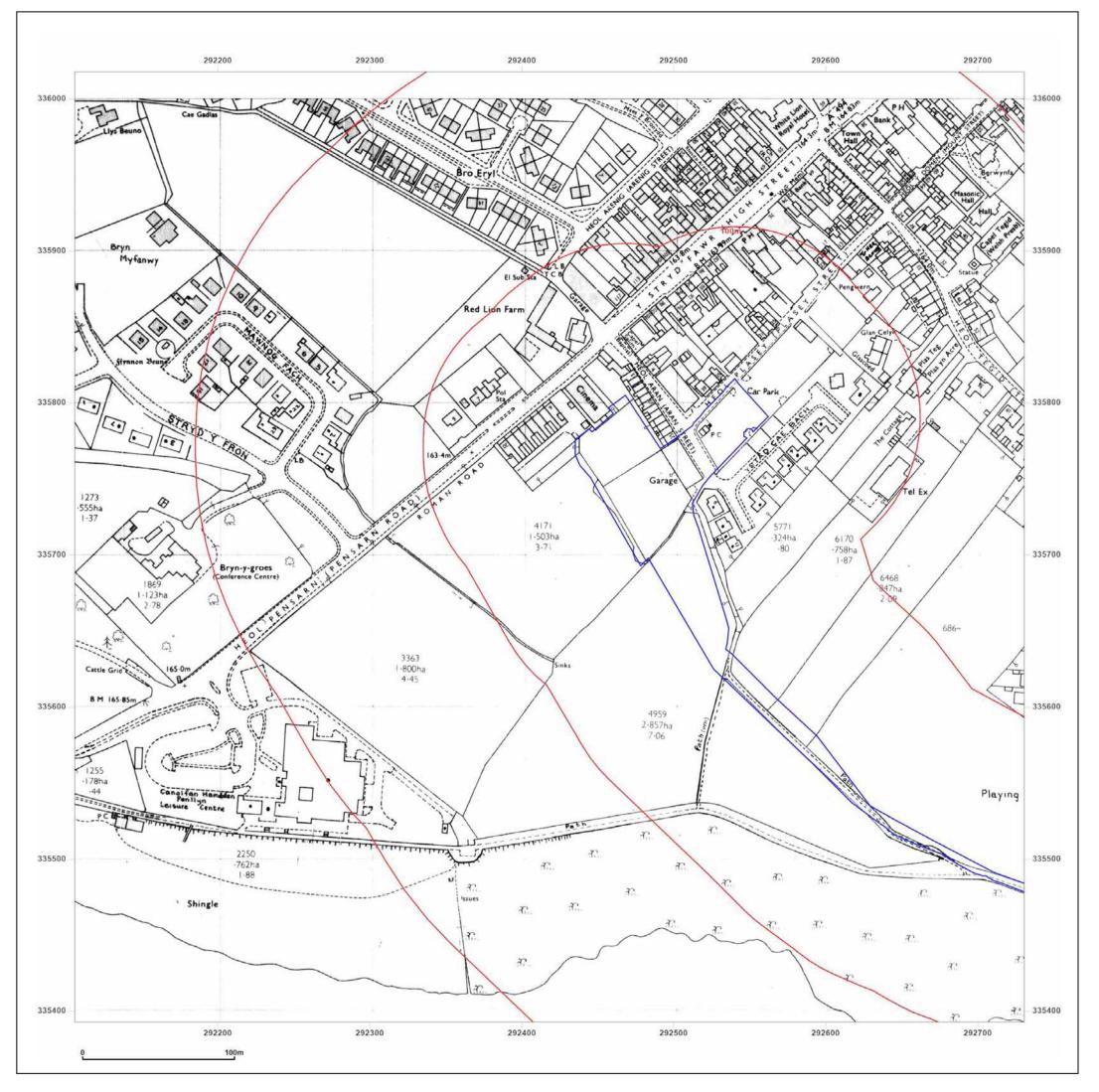


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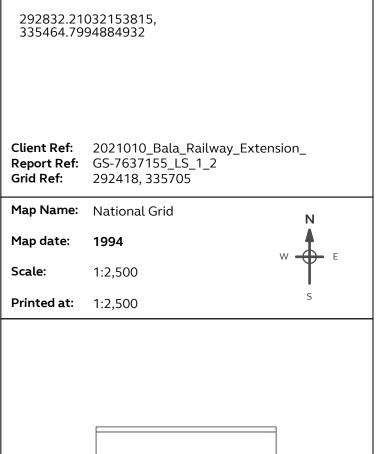
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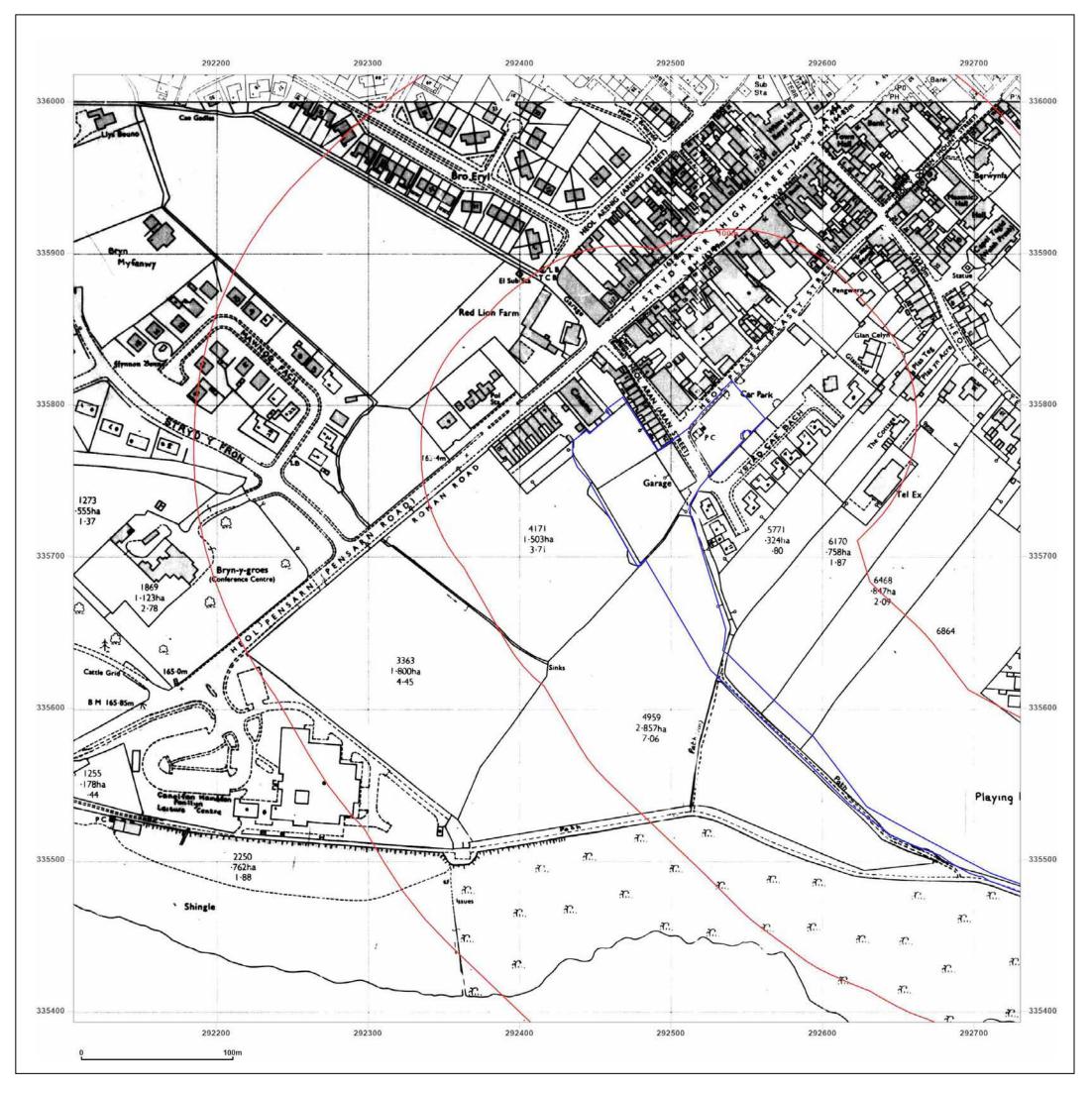
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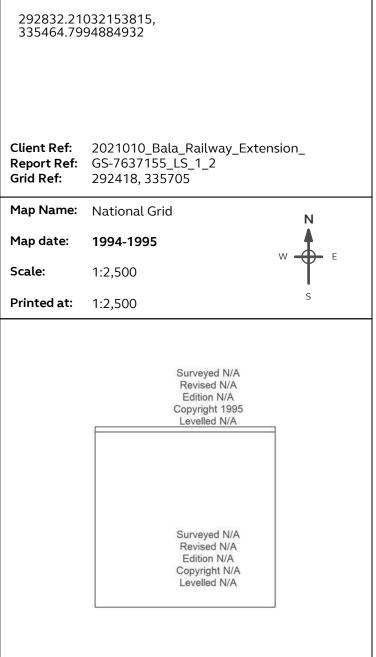
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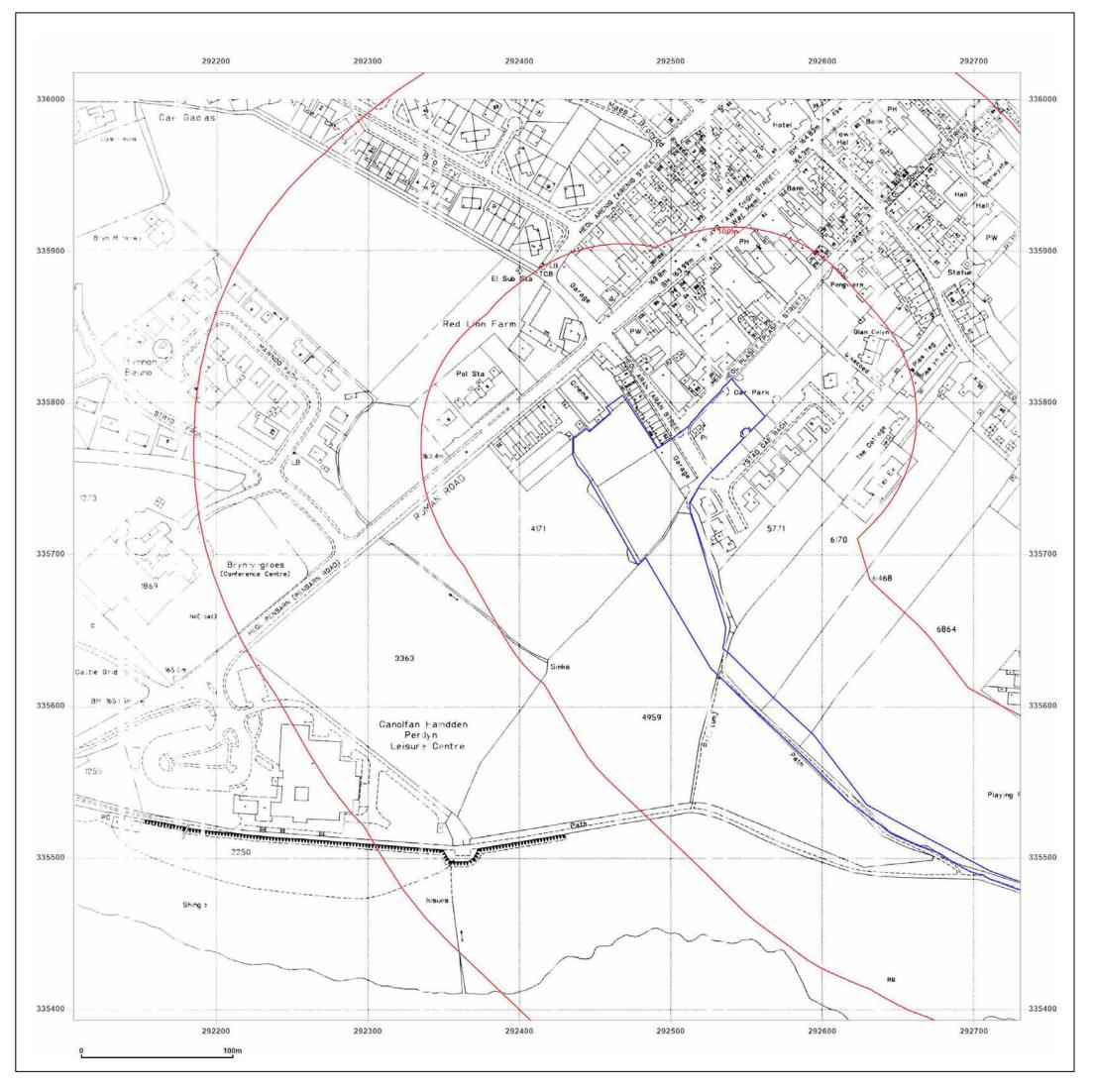




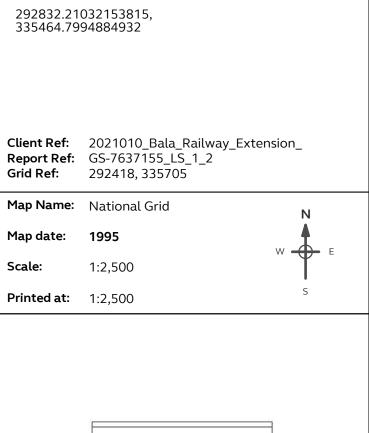
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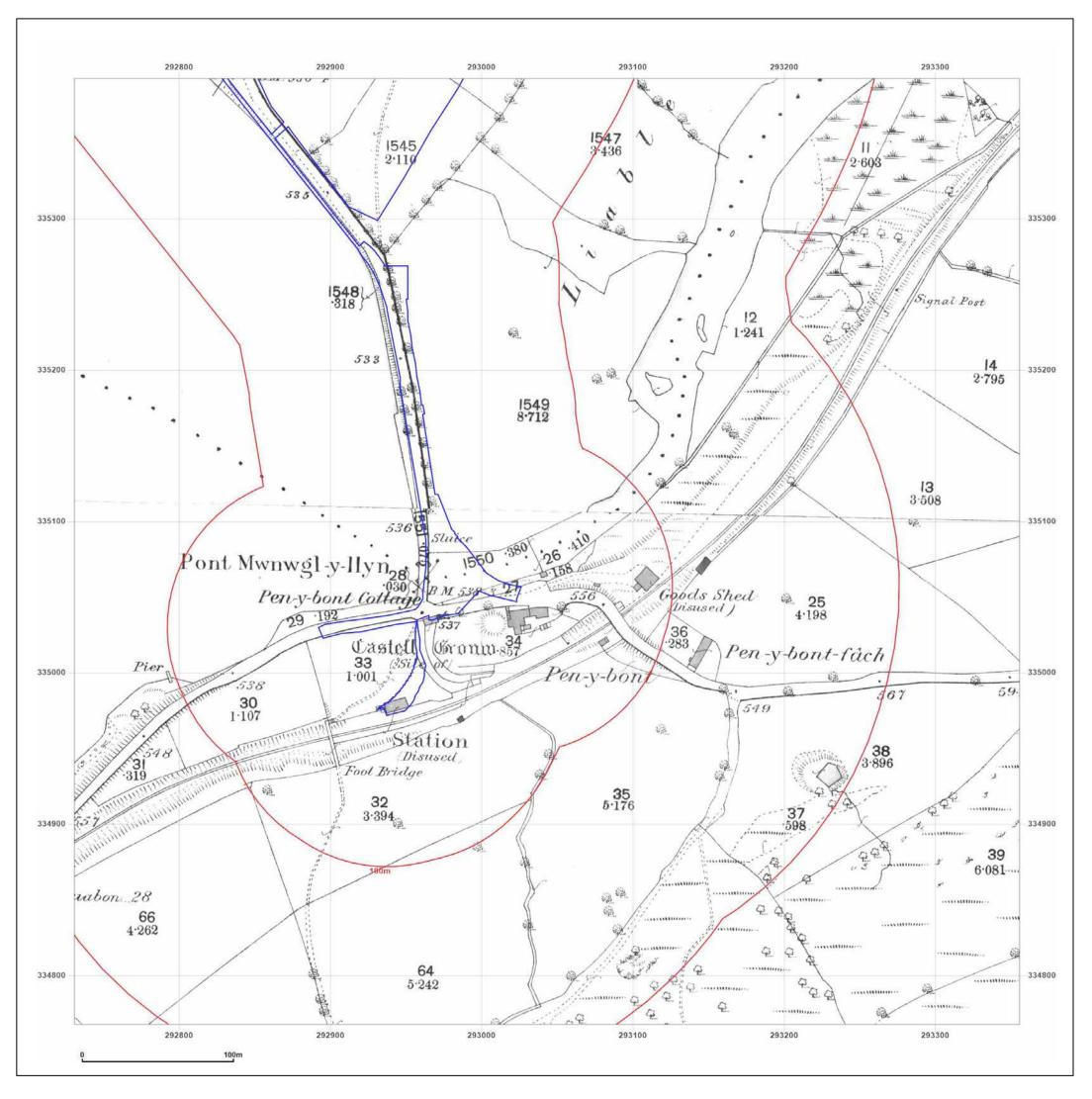
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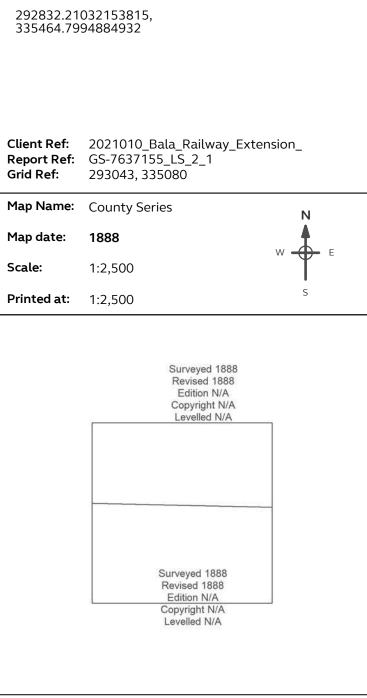
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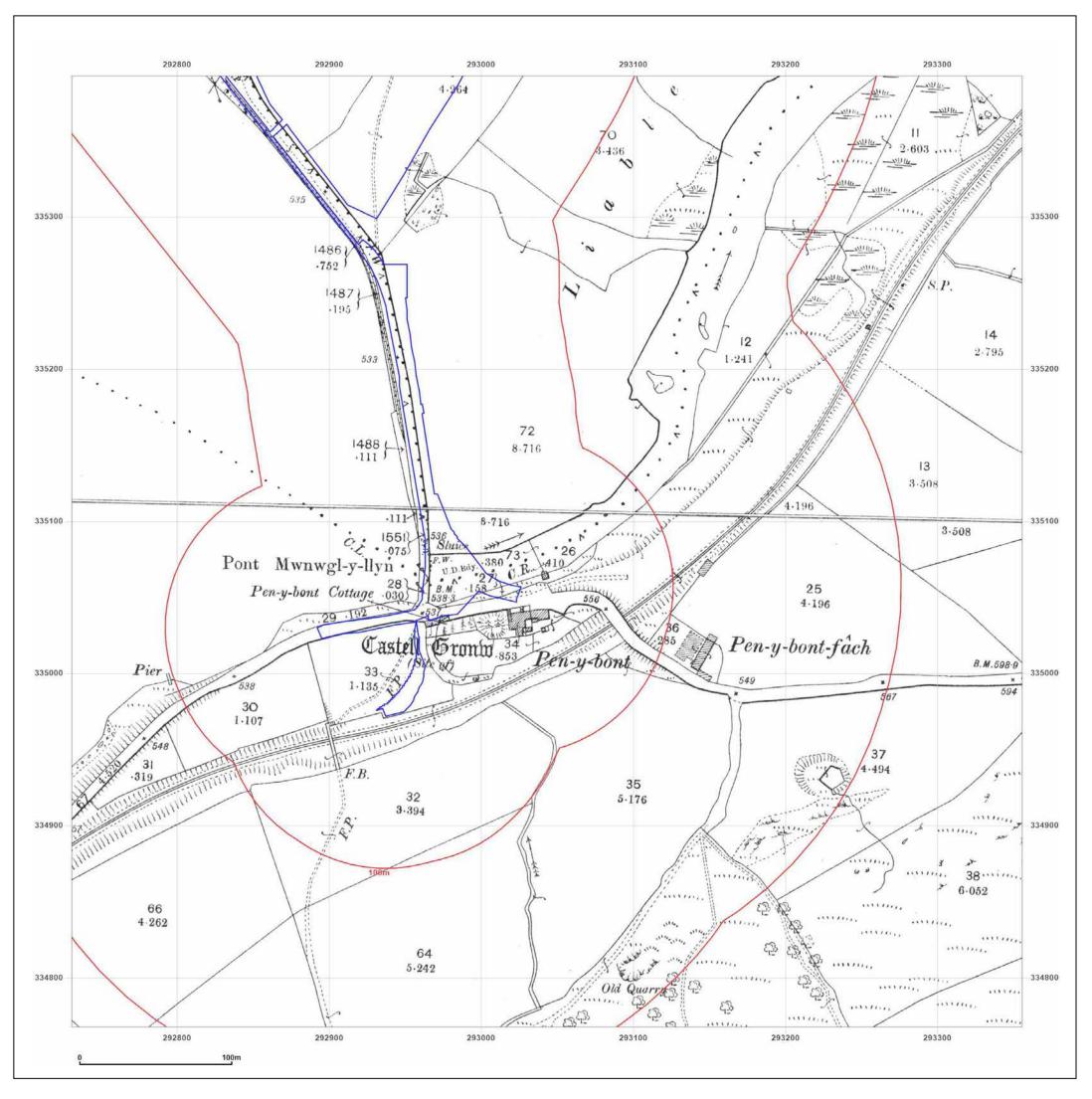




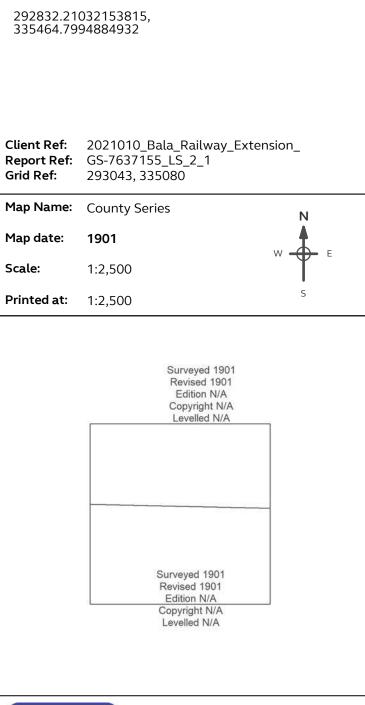
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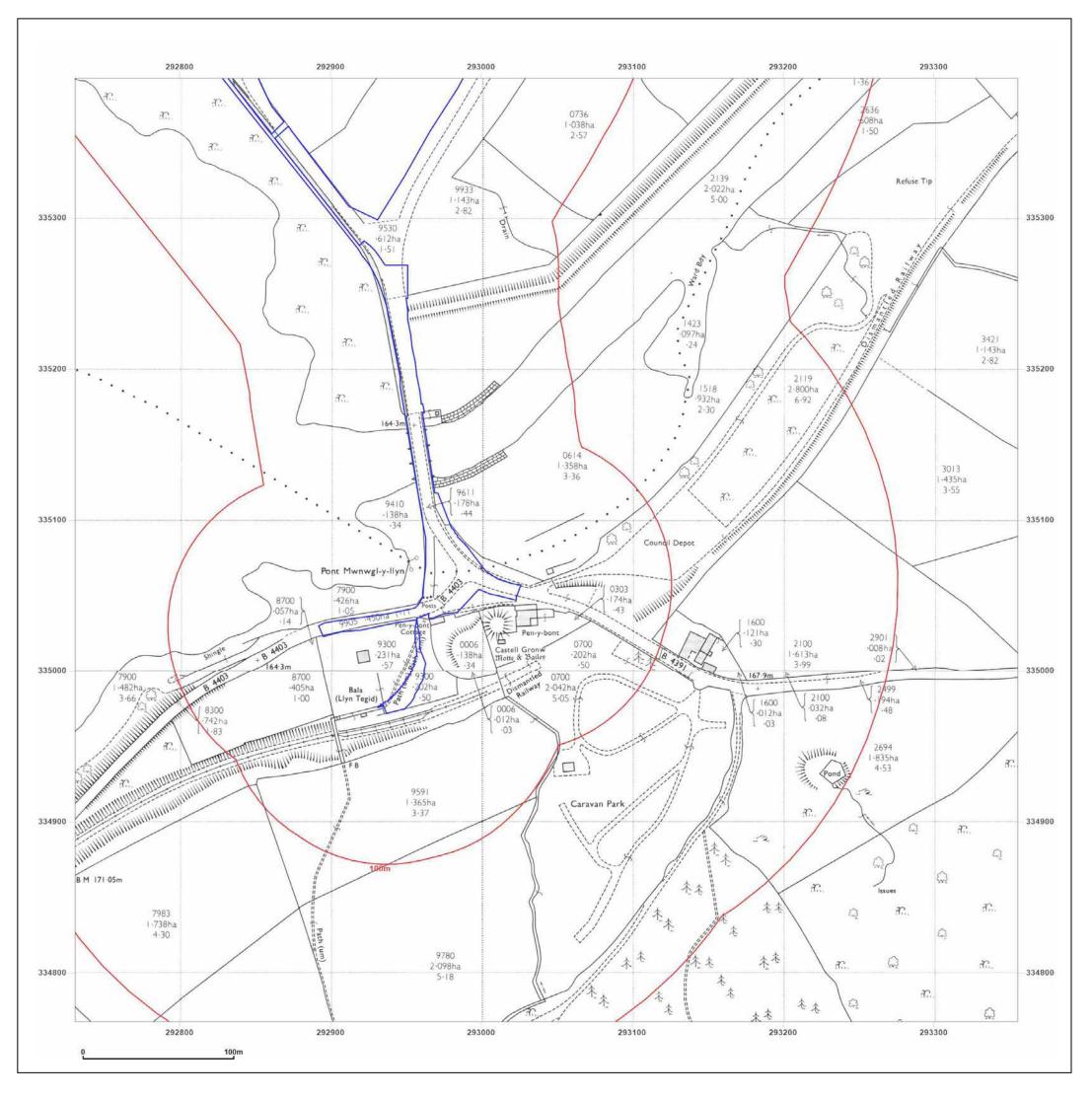




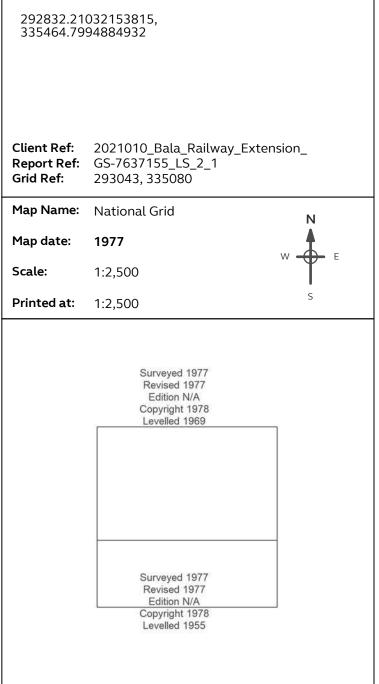
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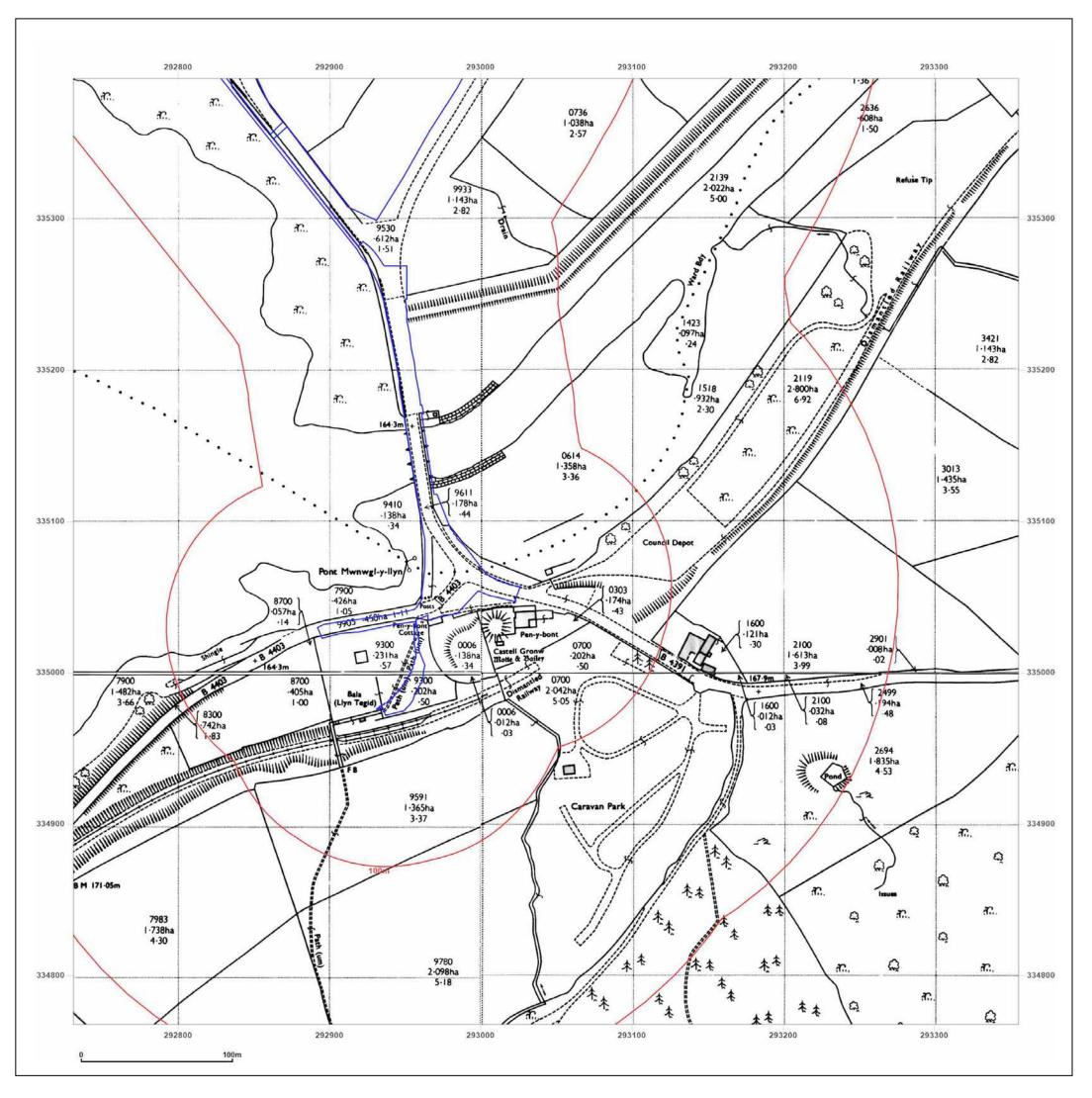




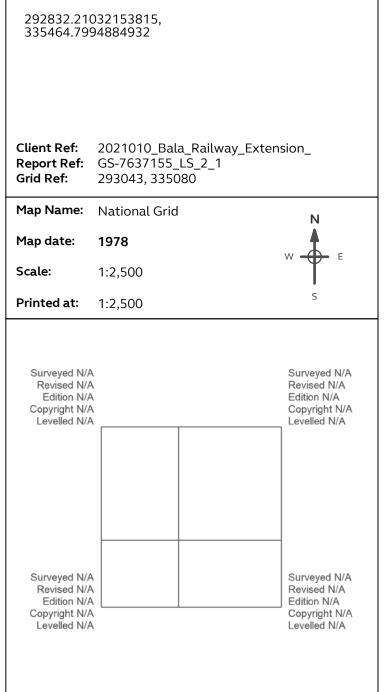
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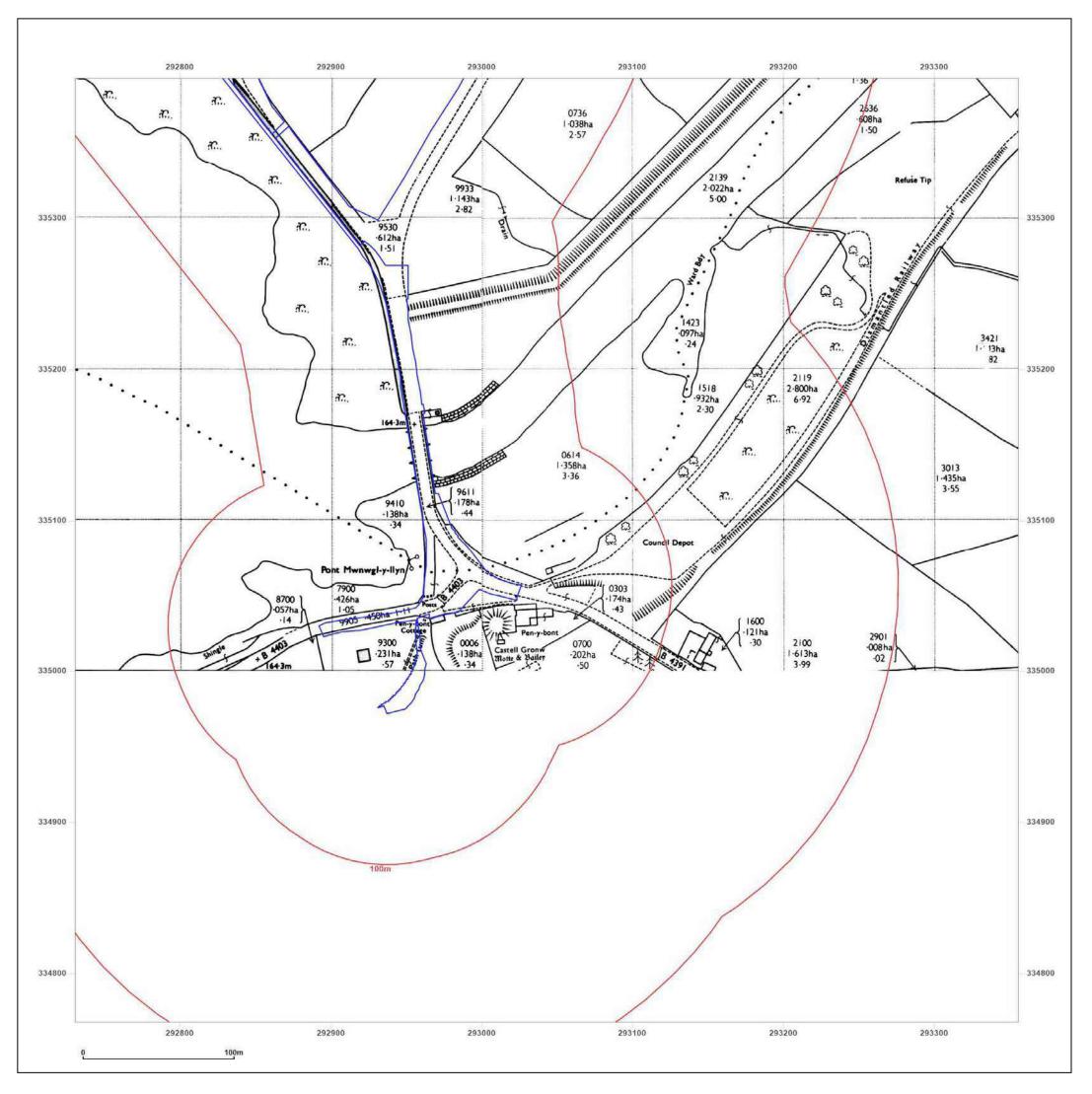




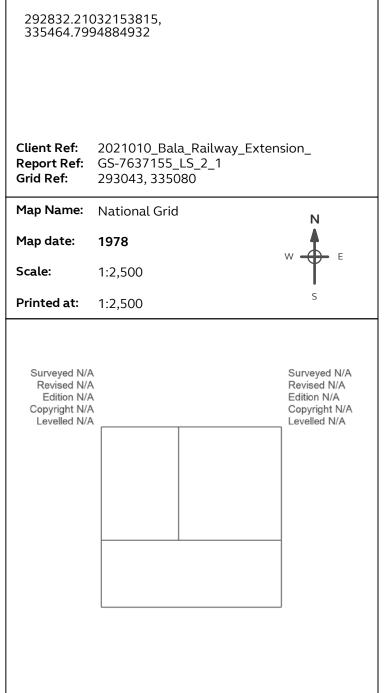
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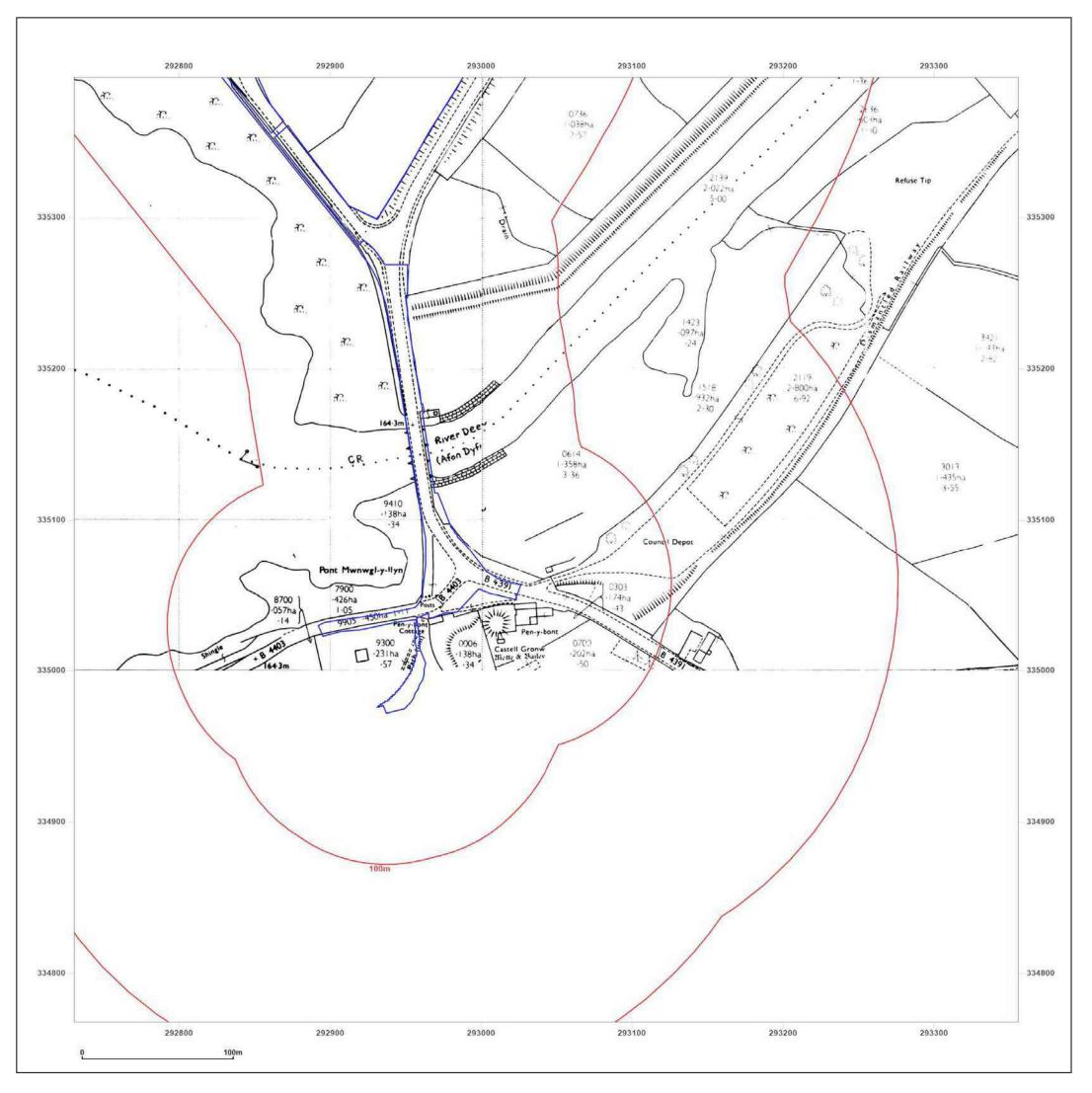




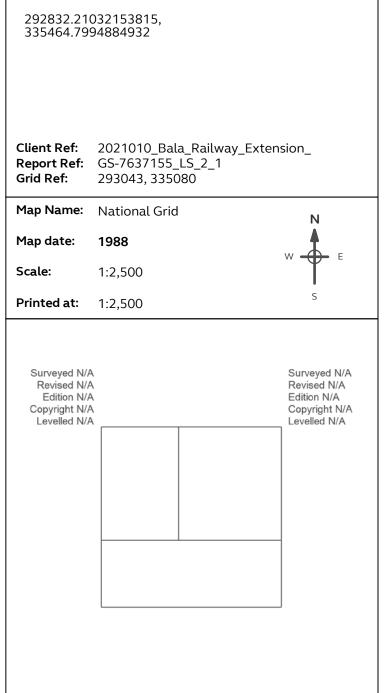
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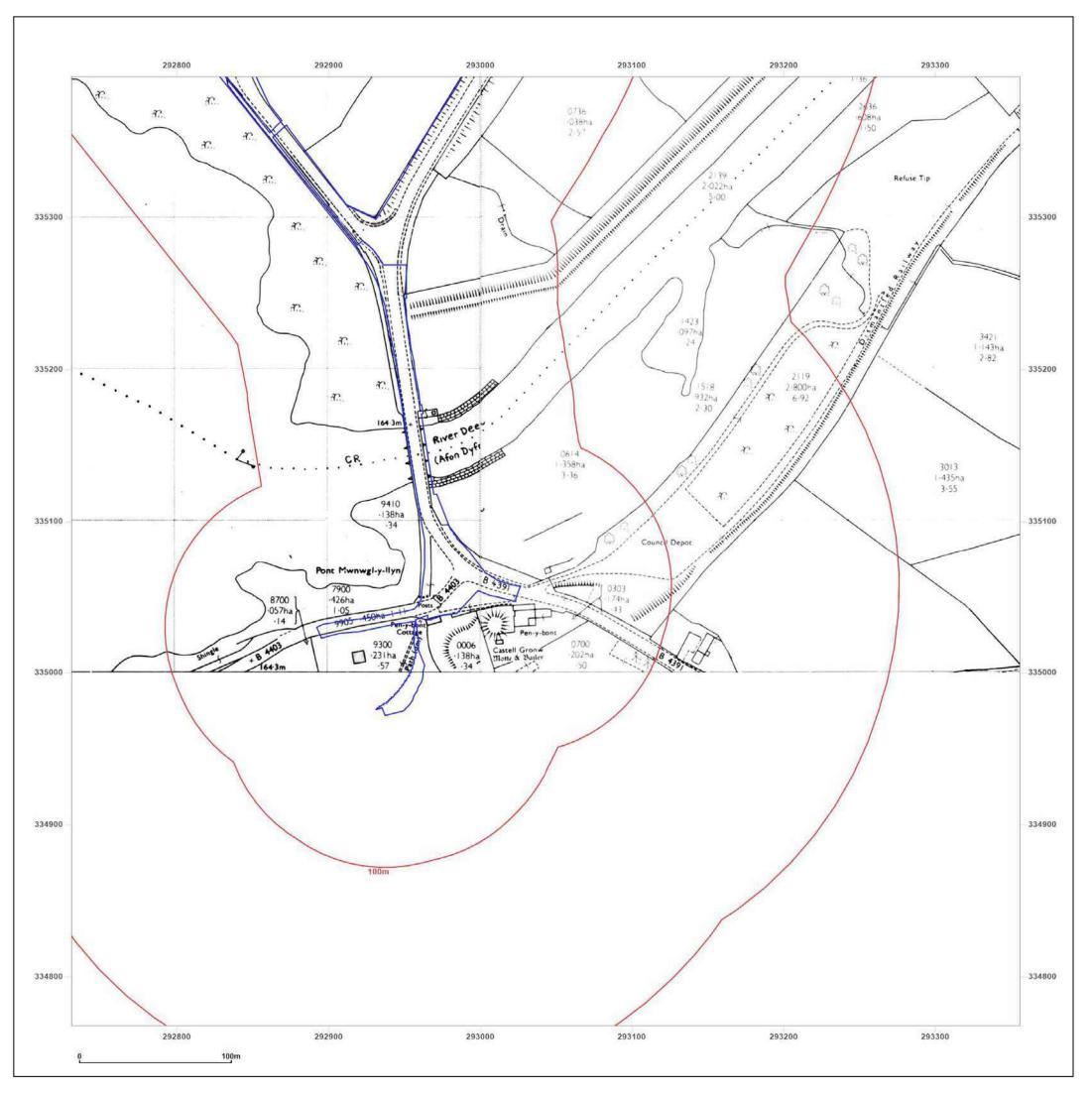




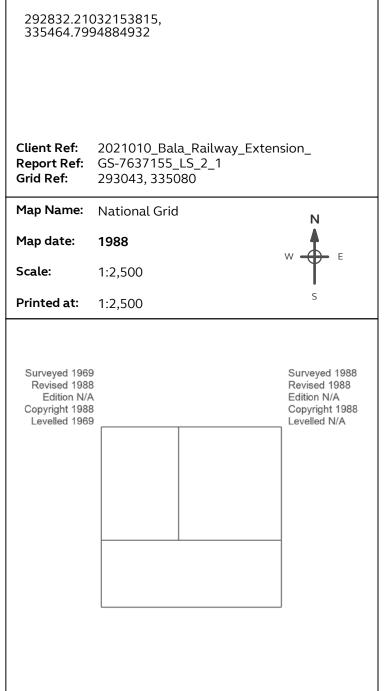
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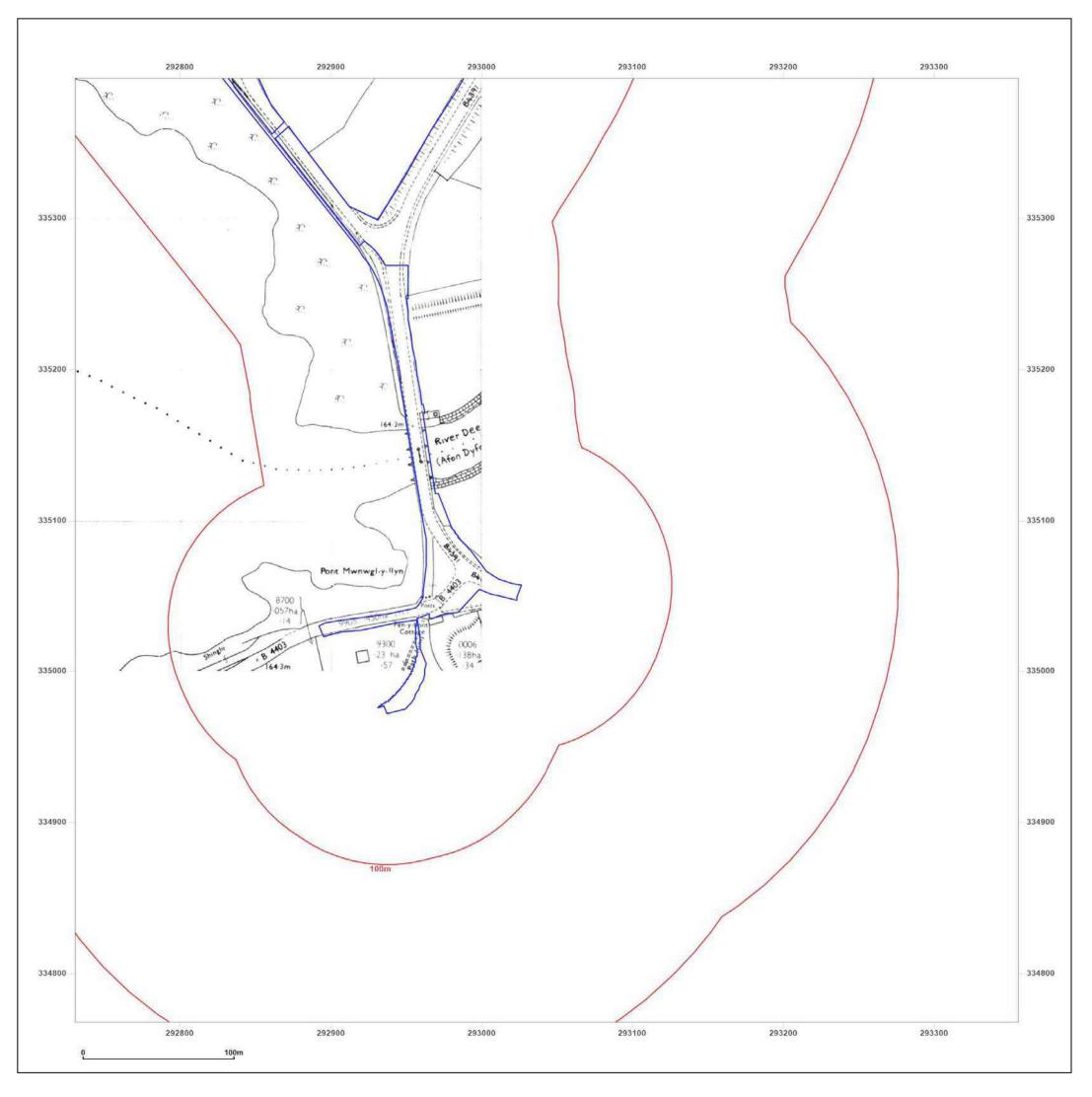




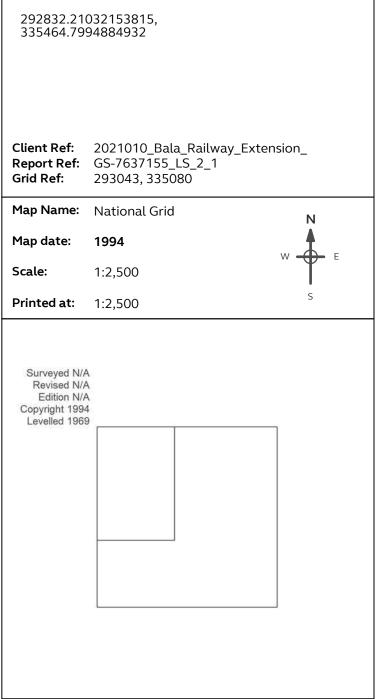
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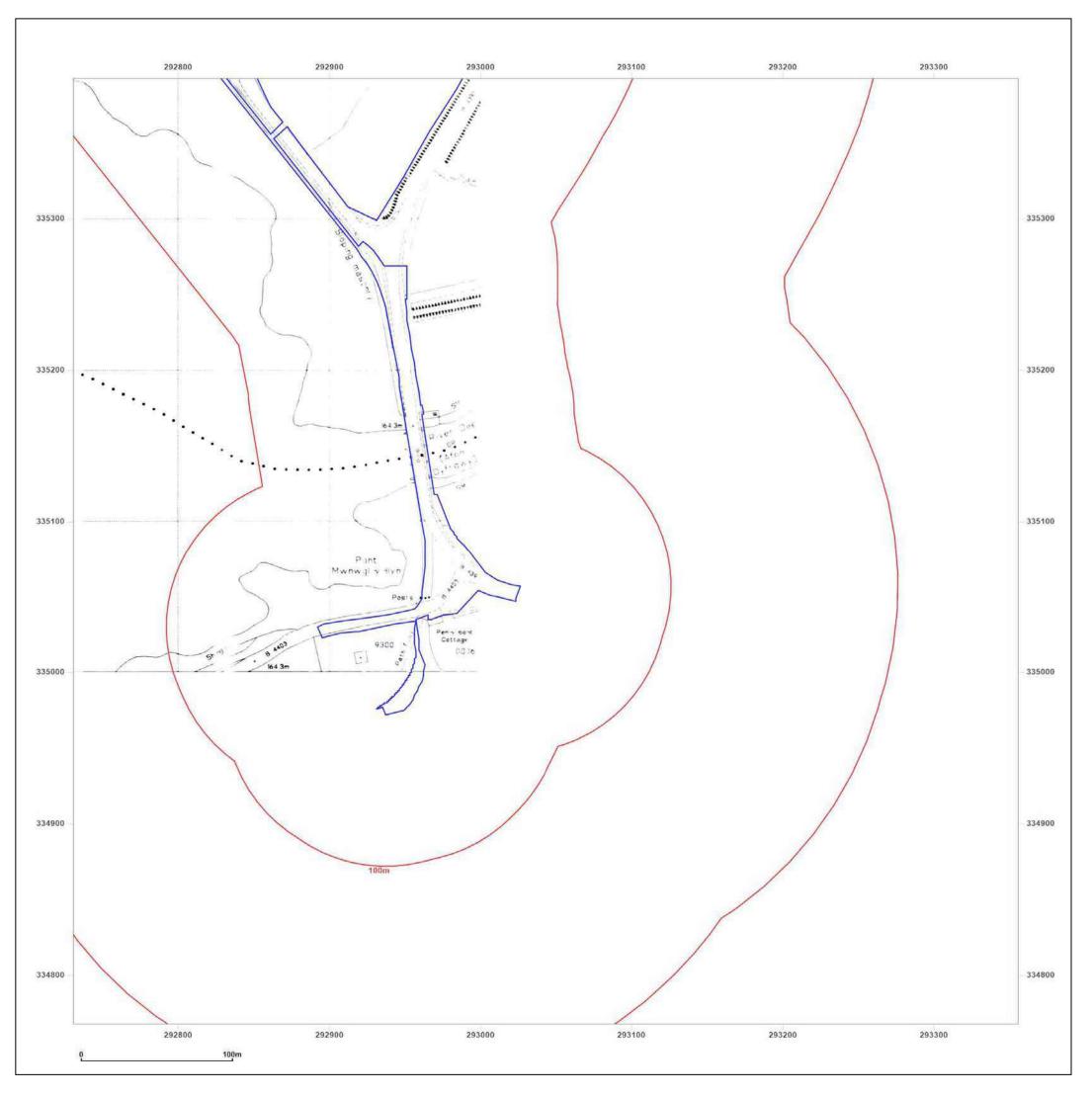




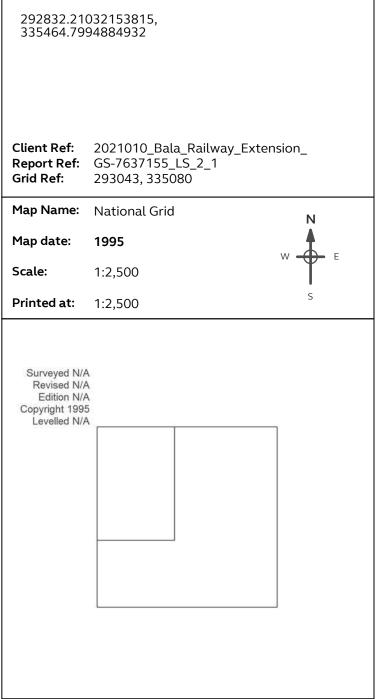
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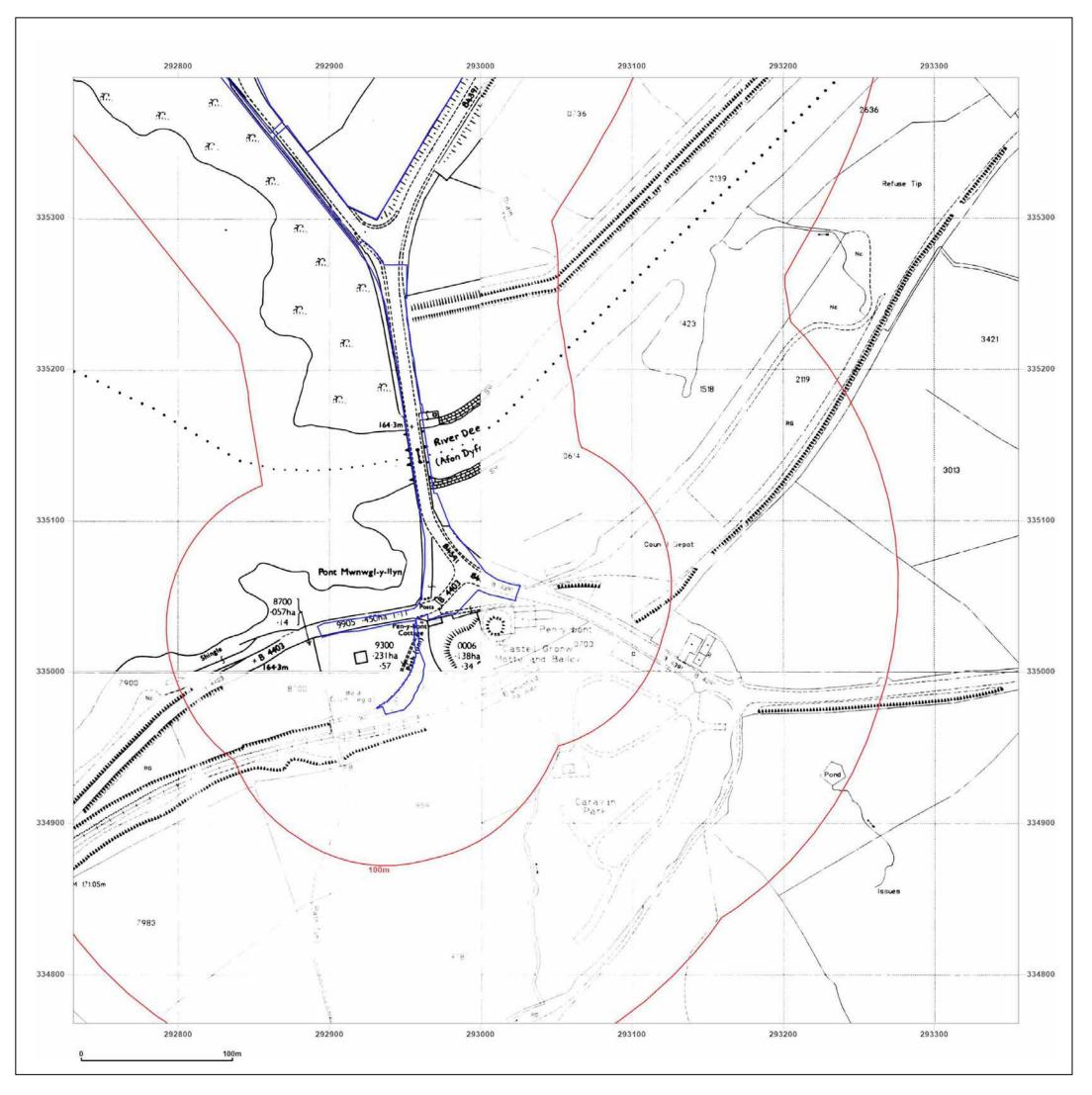




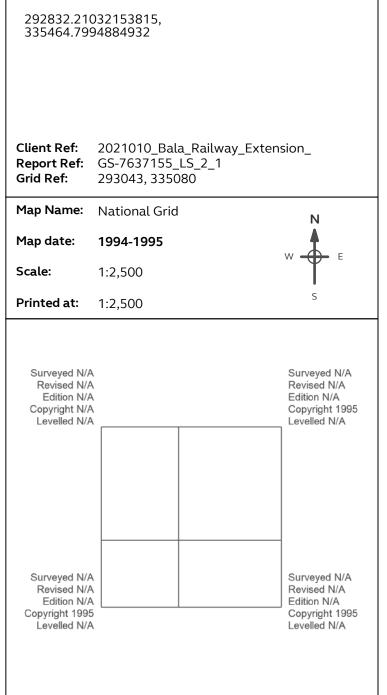
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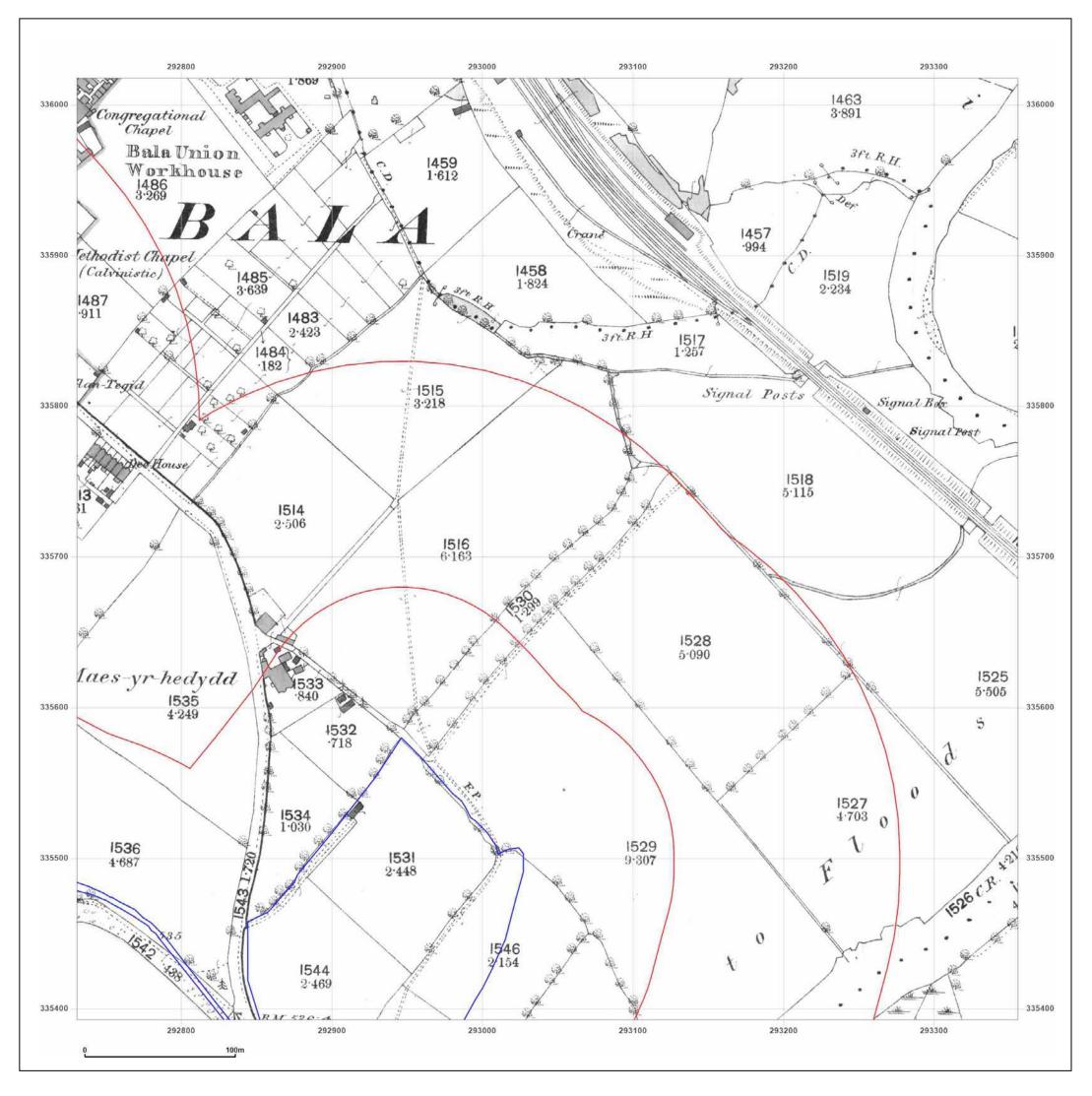




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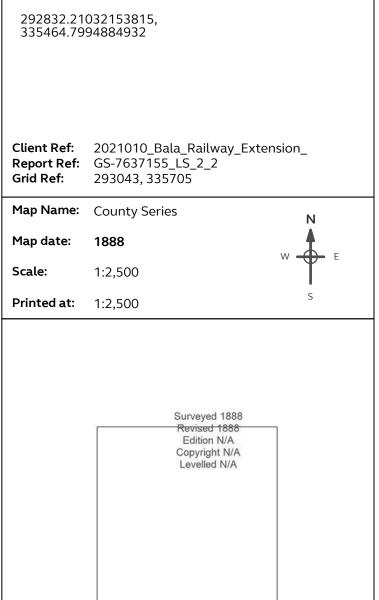
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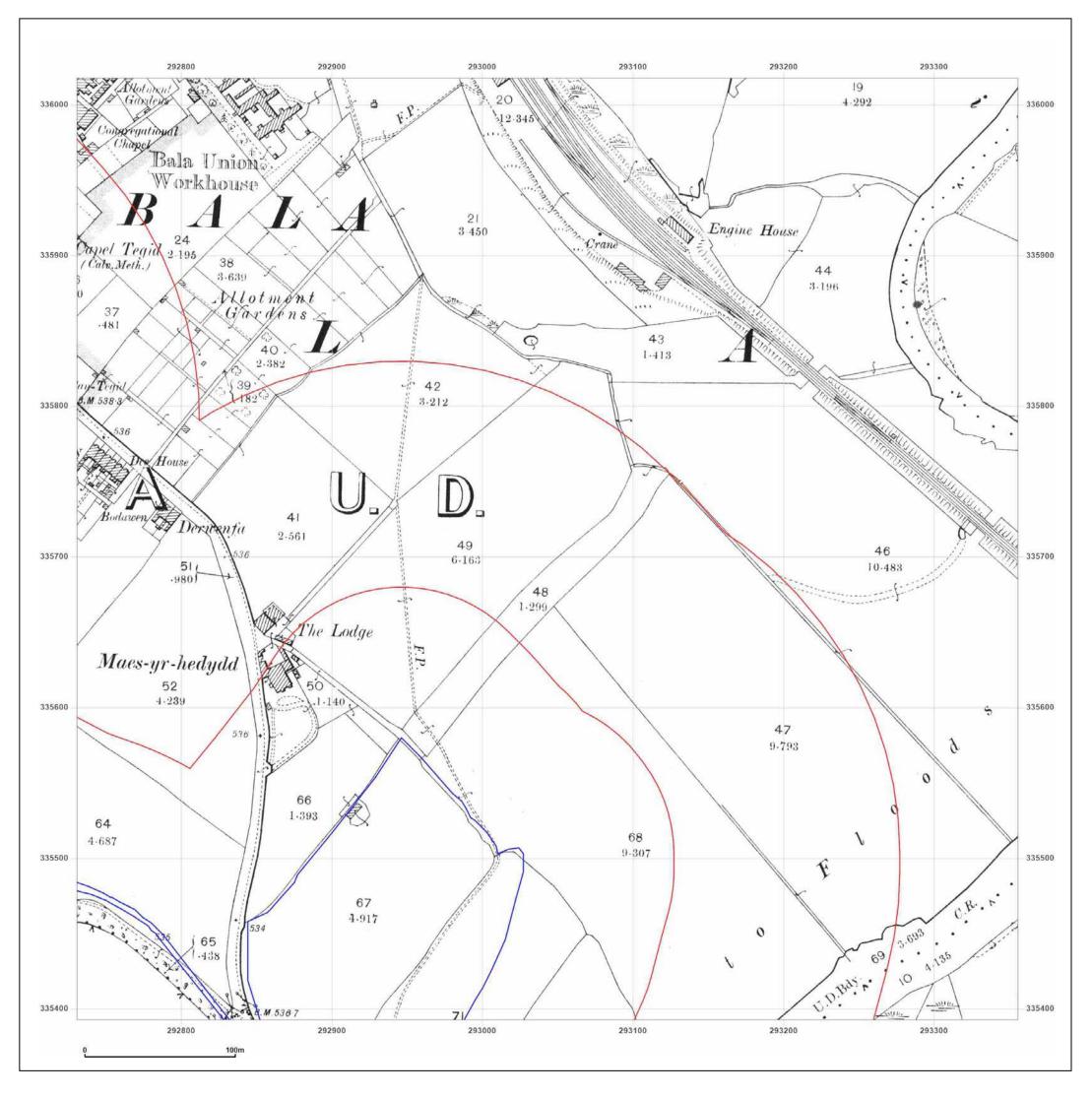


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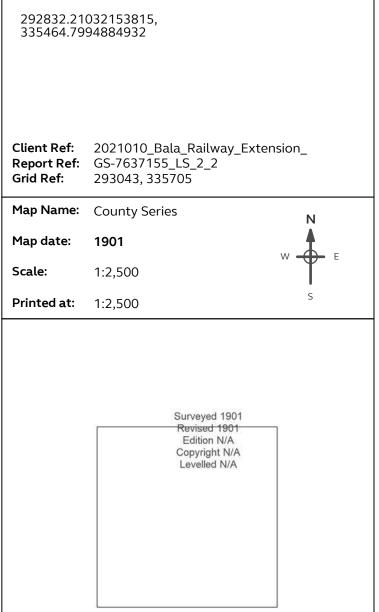
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Map legend available at: <a href="http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\_legend.pdf">www.groundsure\_legend.pdf</a>





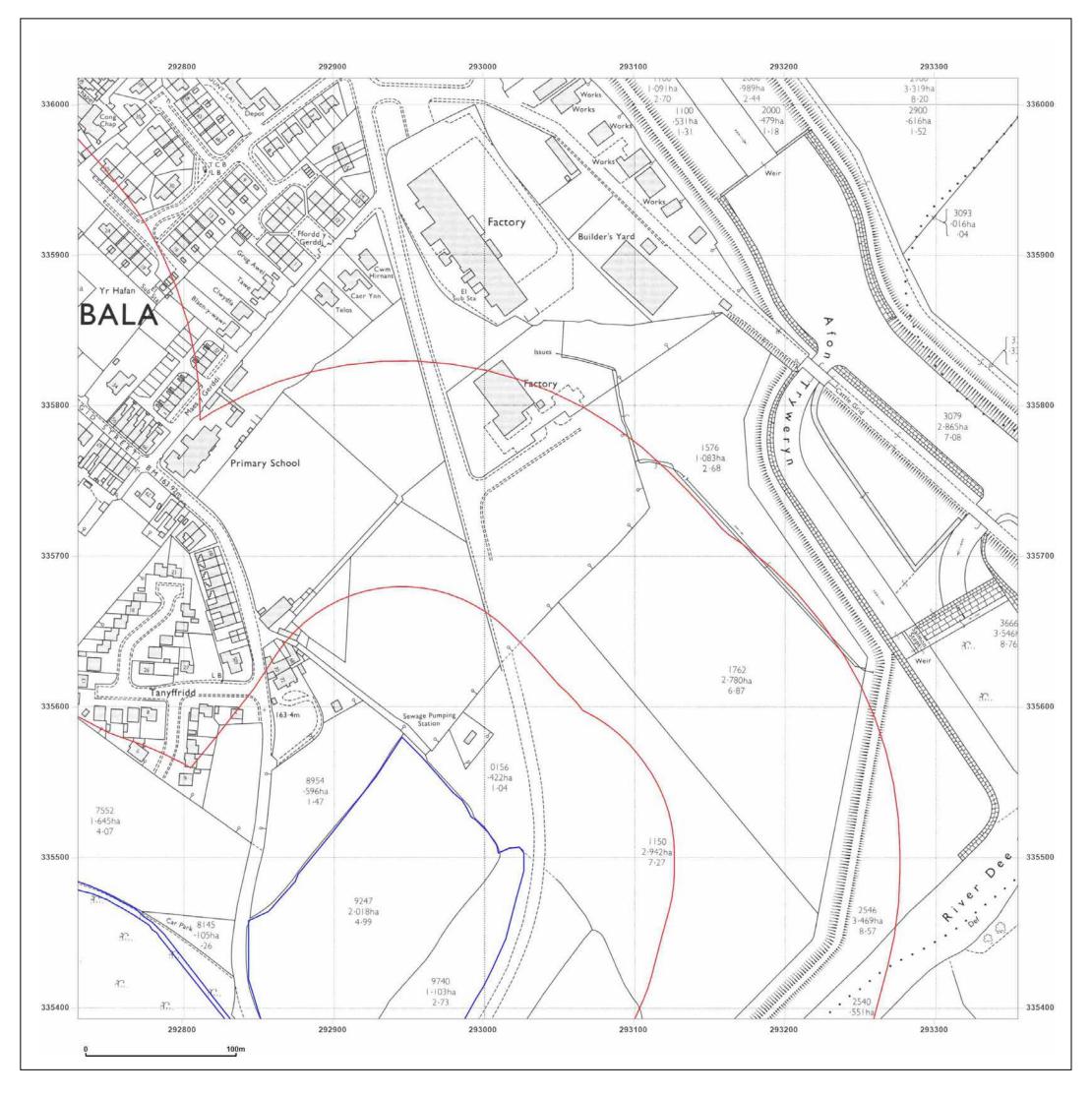




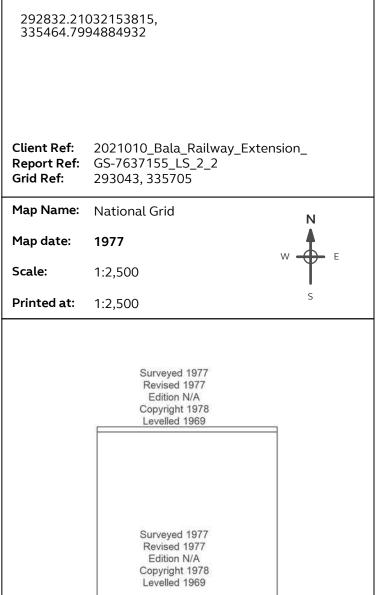
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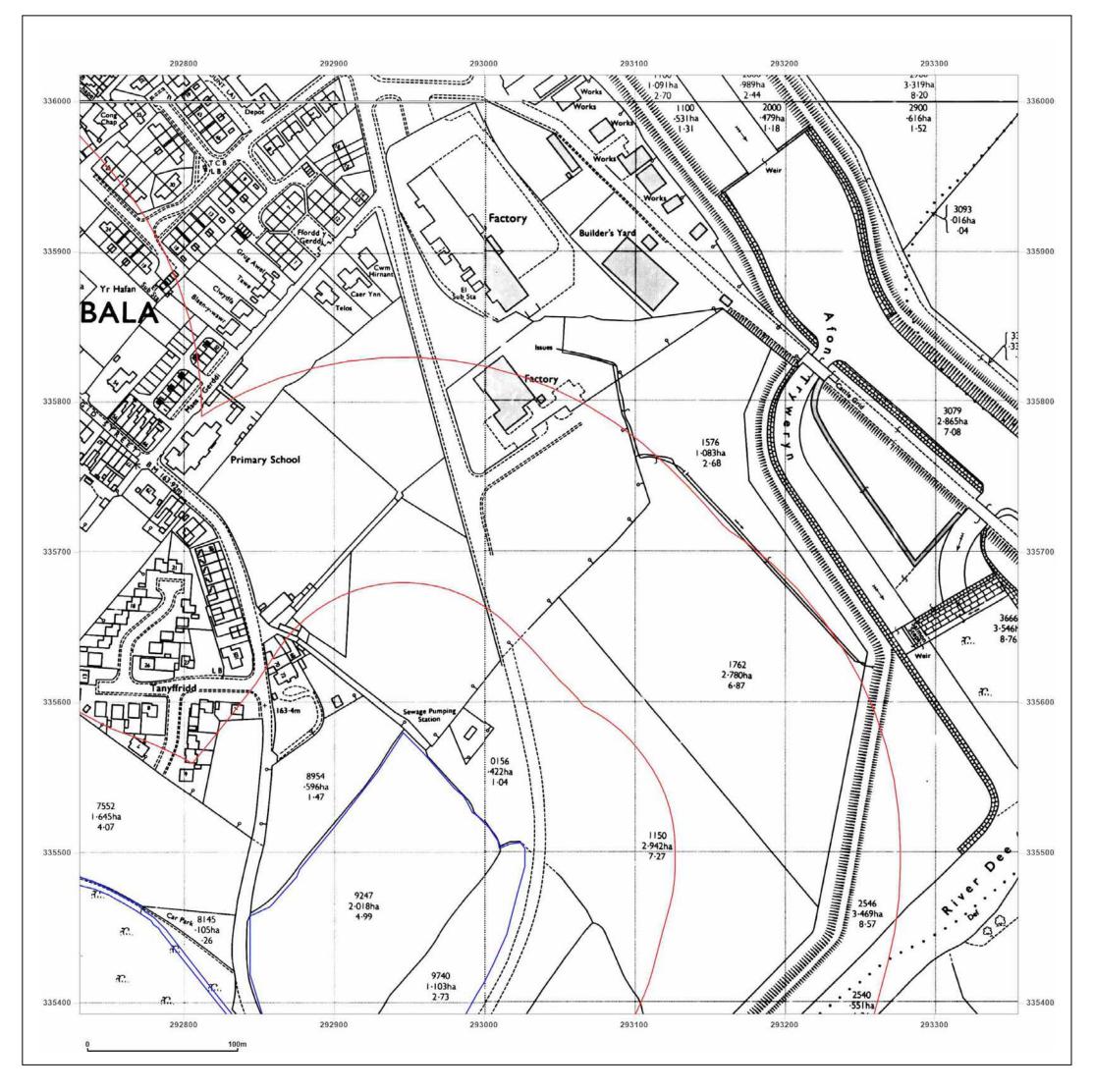




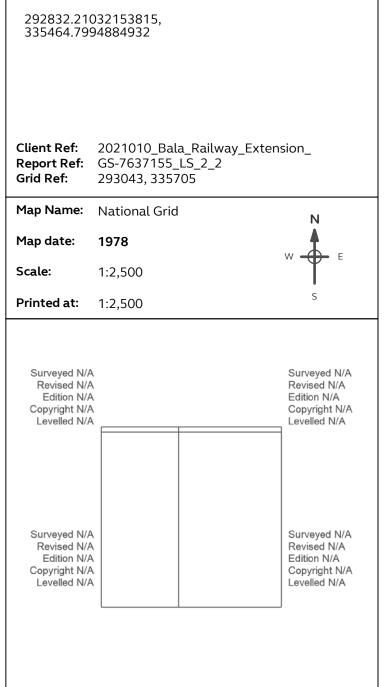
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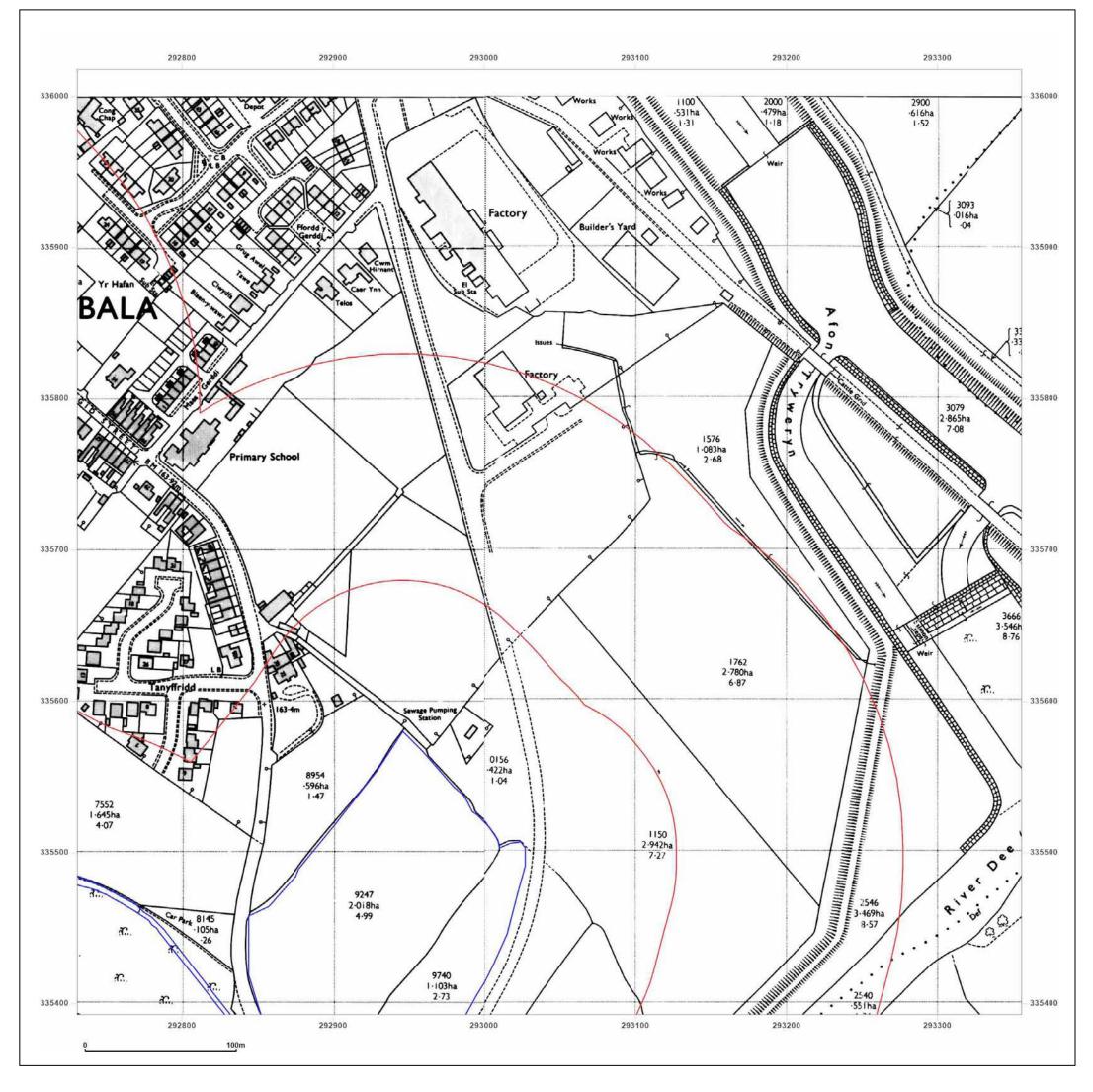




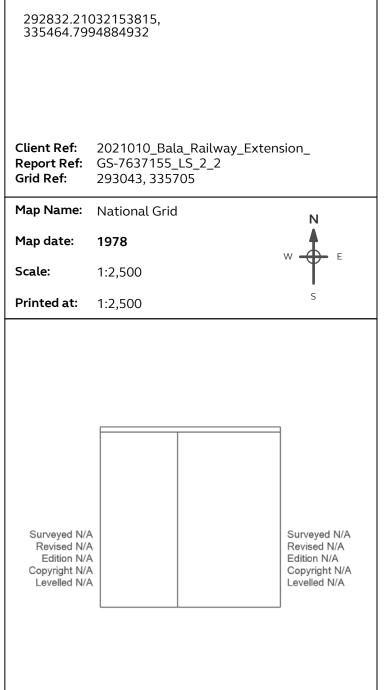
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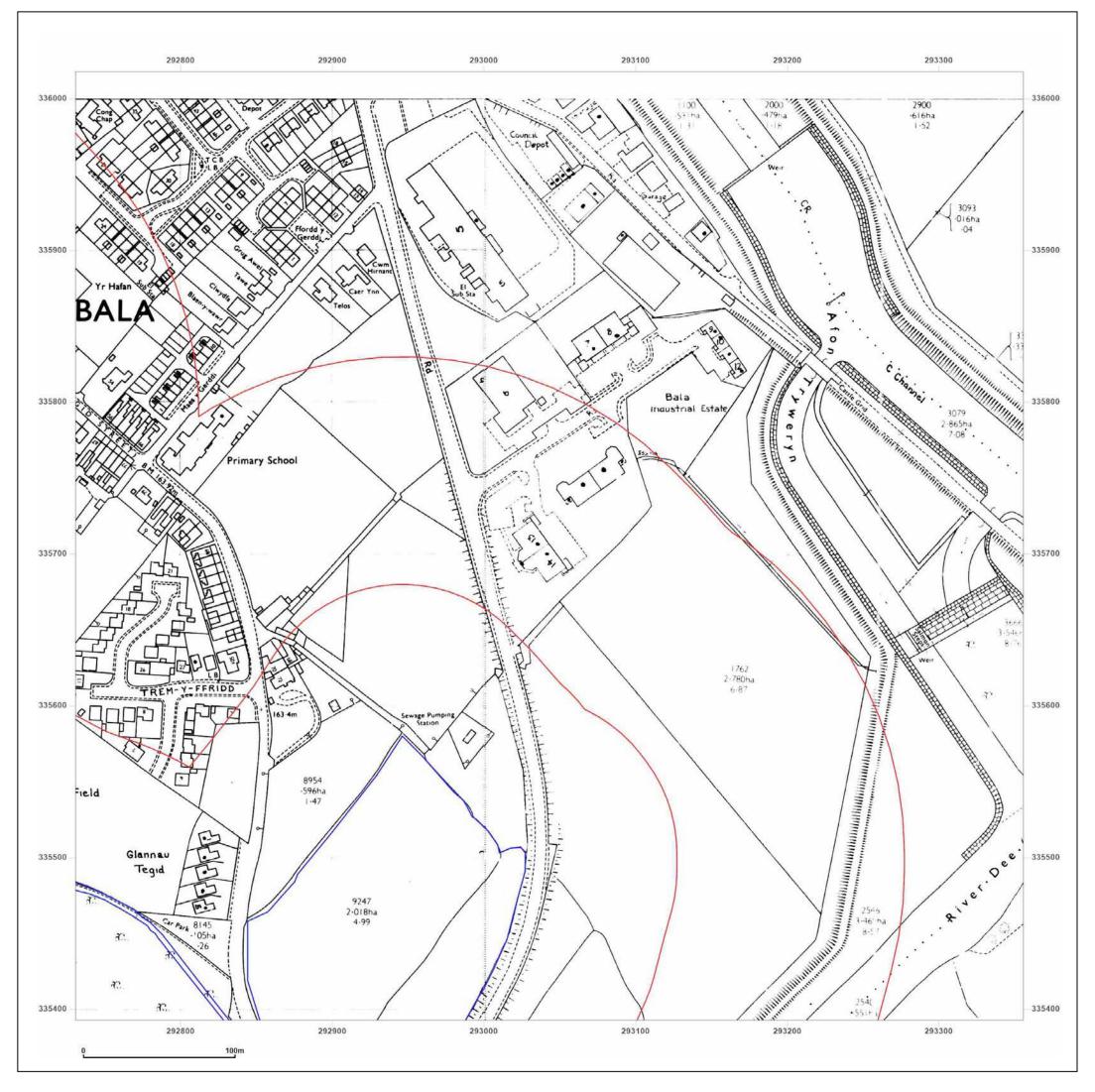




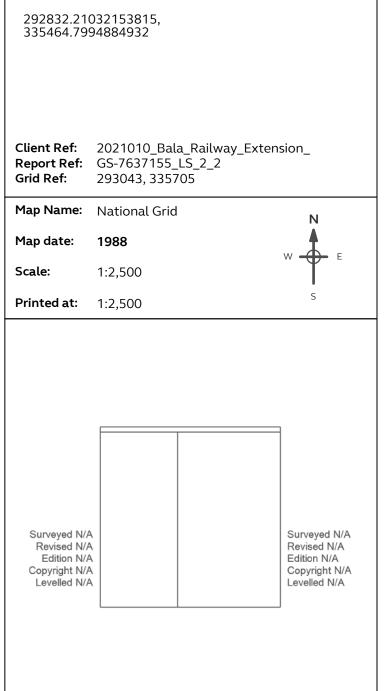
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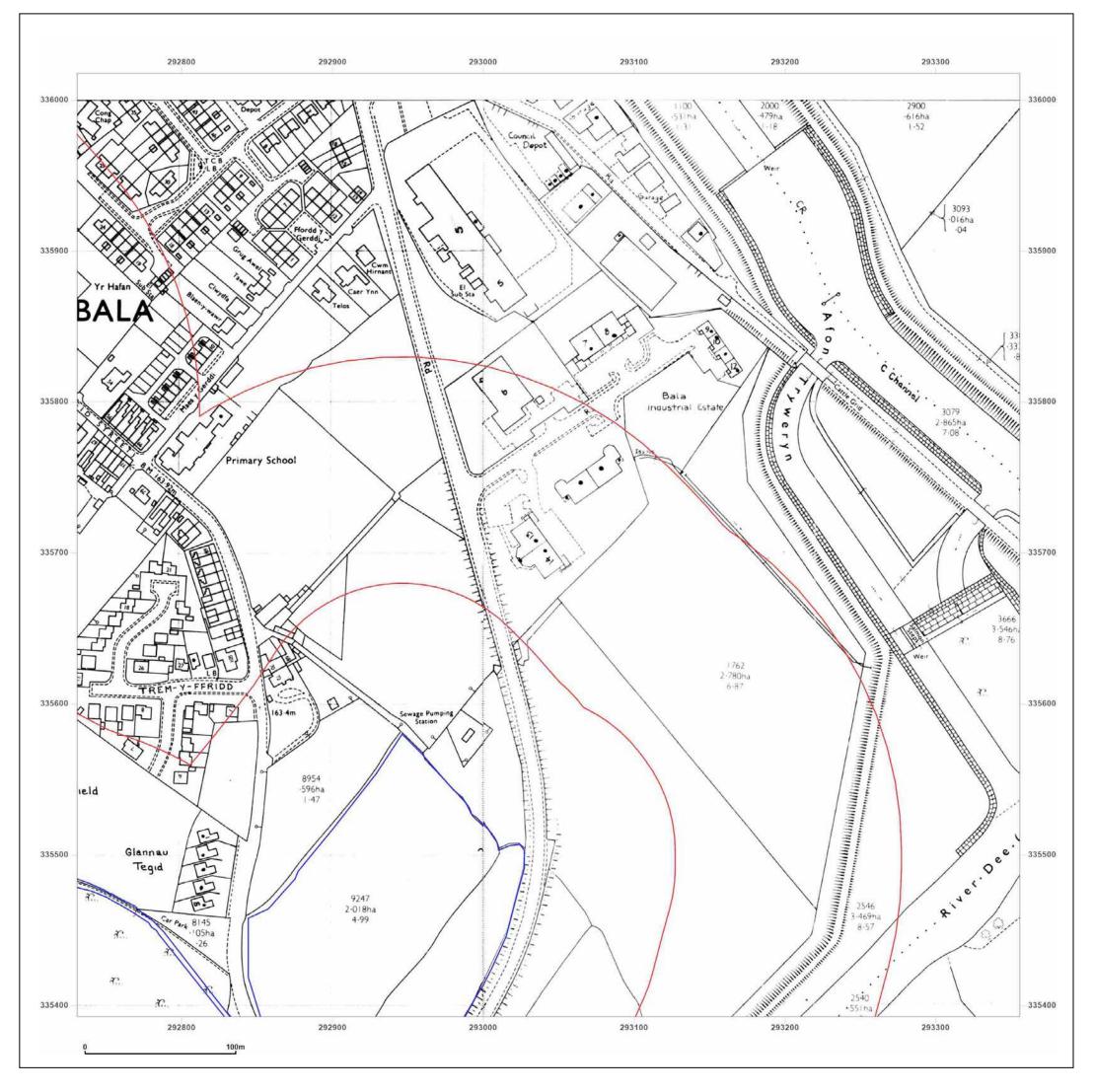




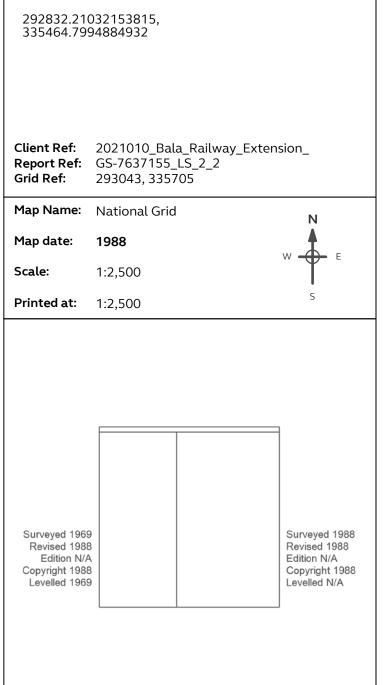
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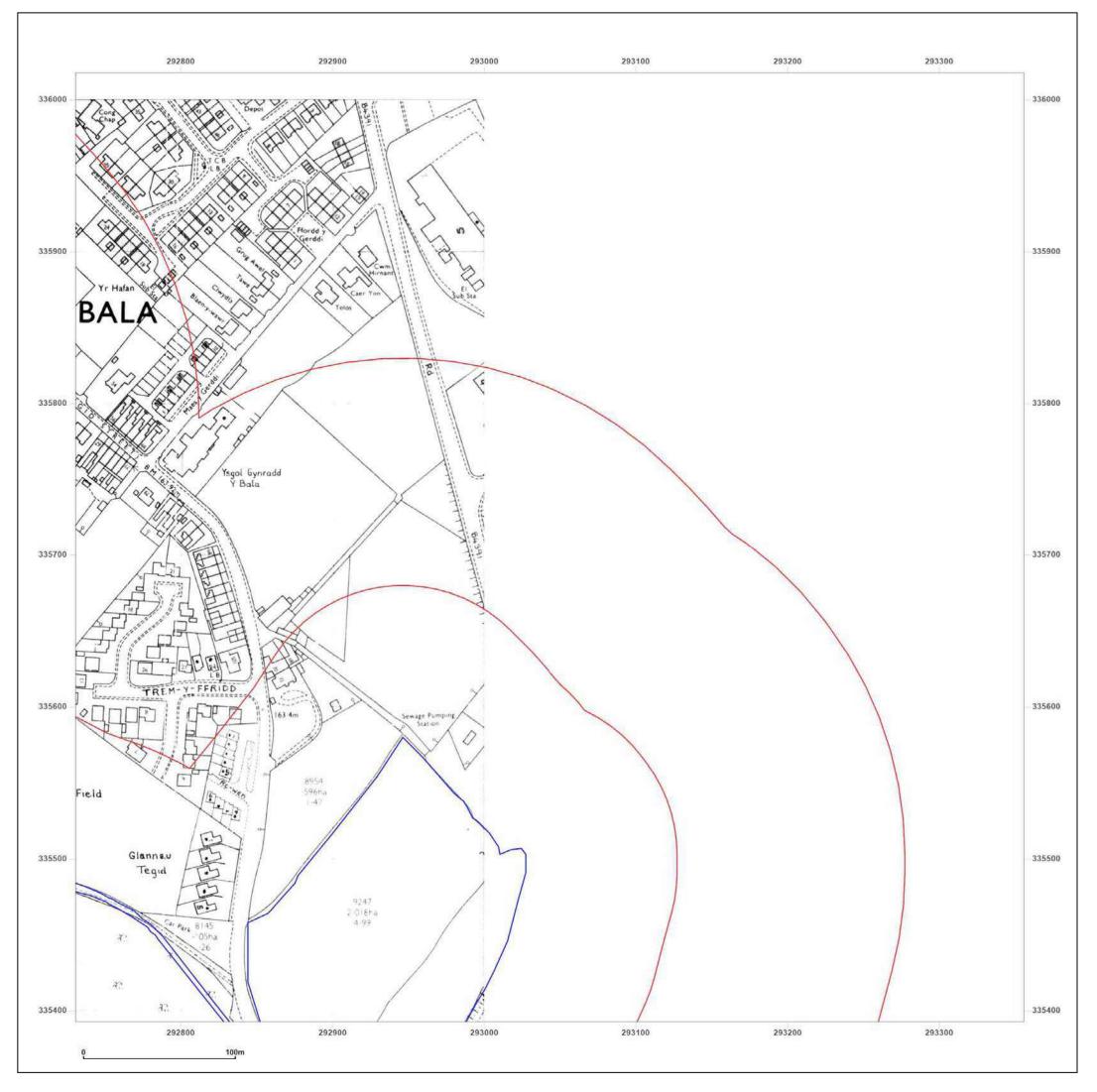




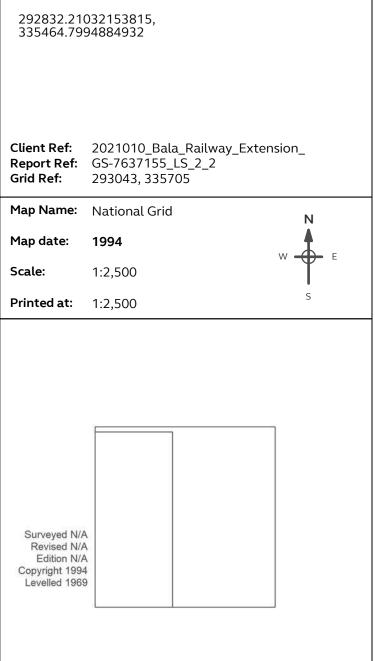
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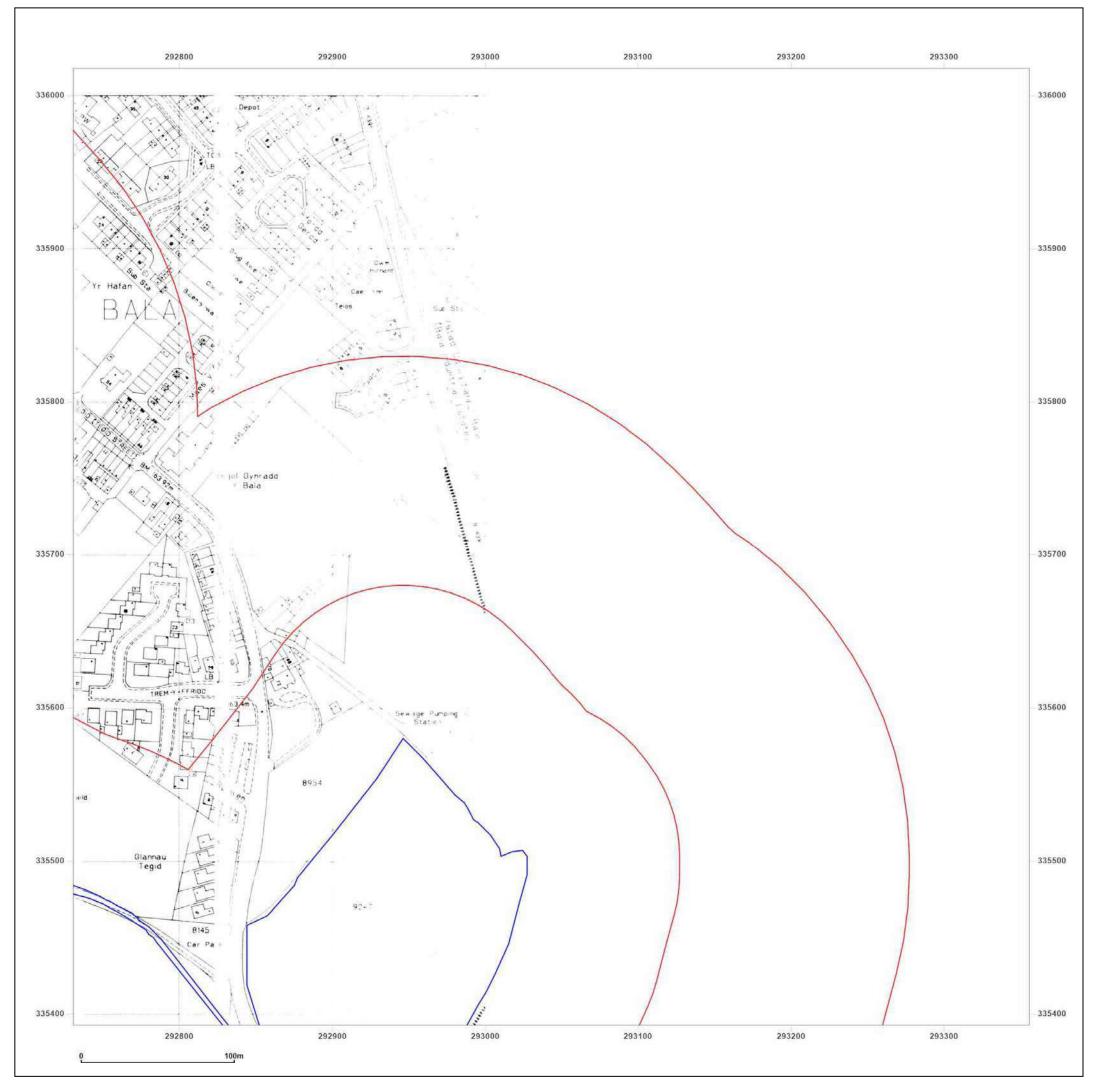




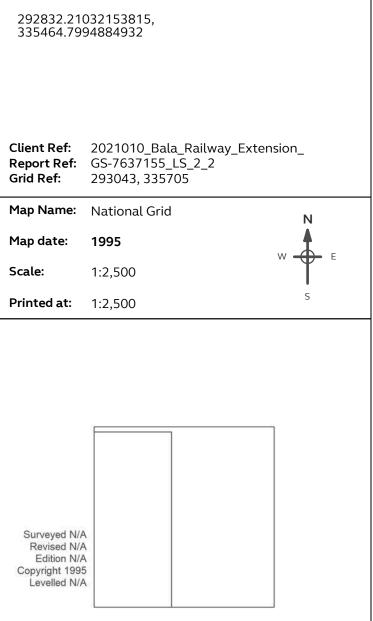
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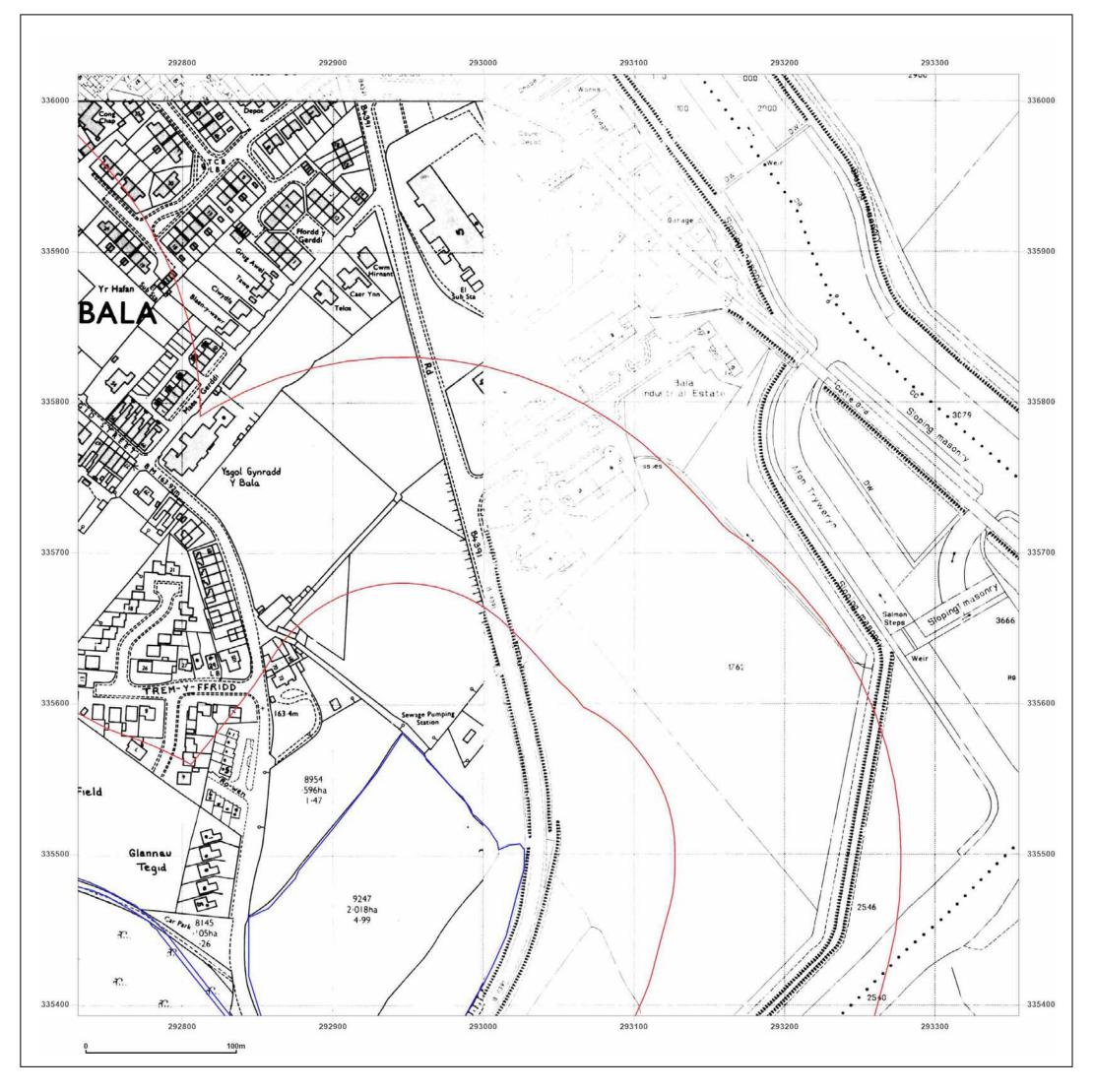




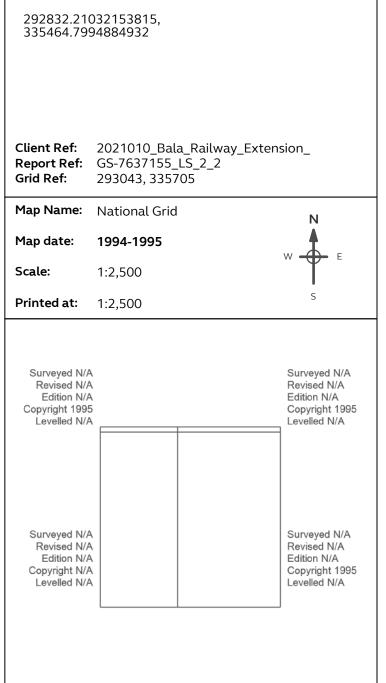
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