

CPAT Report No. 1429

Beddgelert Campsite, Gwynedd

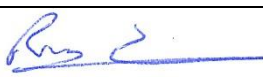
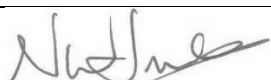
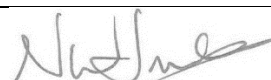
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT



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CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Cover image: View of the main reception building (CPAT 4177-0007)



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Summary

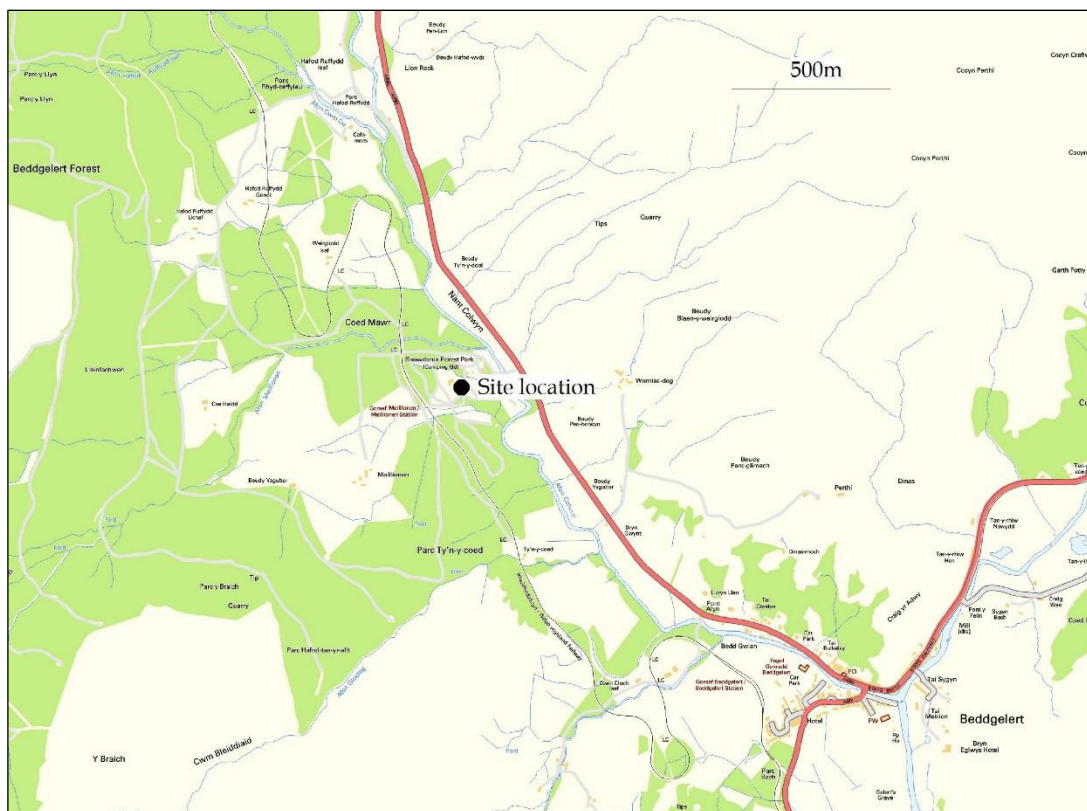
An assessment has been conducted by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust to establish potential direct and indirect impacts on the cultural heritage which might result from the redevelopment of the central portion of the Beddgelert Campsite in Gwynedd (SH 5777 4908) to provide 25 cabins for holiday use. The assessment consisted of a desk-based study followed by a field survey. Potential indirect, visual impacts were assessed for all designated heritage assets within 500m of the development, but the mature tree coverage of the campsite meant that the visibility of the development would be particularly low, as long as the current vegetation was retained.

The assessment revealed five undesignated heritage assets within the campsite, of which three fell within the Development Area; none were recorded previously in the relevant datasets. The assets in the Development Area included a section of the original route of the now restored Welsh Highland Railway, a set of stone steps of relatively recent date, and a sheep fold recorded on the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping but no longer extant. A probable prehistoric standing stone and a further set of relatively recent stone steps were identified in the area of the campsite but outside the Development Area.

A study of known assets within 500m of the campsite identified a further eight assets and more than half were houses or farm buildings of post-medieval date. Two listed buildings were identified but no other designated sites were present within 500m. Overall, the assessment concluded that the heritage potential for the area covered by the proposed development was low.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. This report presents an archaeological assessment conducted by the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust on behalf of Asbri Planning Ltd, in connection with the proposed redevelopment of Beddgelert Campsite, Gwynedd (SH 5777 4908). The site lies just over 1km to the north-west of Beddgelert and is situated in the Snowdonia National Park.
- 1.2. The campsite lies in the valley of the Nant Colwyn, which is a tributary of the Afon Glaslyn, about 1.4km upstream of their confluence. It lies on the valley floor adjacent to the stream, and ranges in elevation from 85m OD up to 120m OD. The valley here is bounded to the south-west by the ridge running from Moel Hebog to Moel Lefn and to the north-east by Craig Wen, an outlying hill of the Snowdon/Yr Wyddfa range.
- 1.3. The existing campsite occupies just over 12ha and currently offers 195 pitches for tents, camper vans and caravans; it is located to the west of the A4085 and is separated from it by the Afon Colwyn. The western boundary of the site is provided by the line of the Welsh Highland Railway. The campsite includes a number of buildings and existing infrastructure and has one access route off the A4085.



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Fig. 1: Location of the campsite, in relation to Beddgelert

- 1.4. The campsite can be divided into three sections, of which the main area is the central section and this includes the majority of the pitches and most of the buildings, centred around the reception building. To the north there is an area of coniferous

woodland which has remained undeveloped and to the south there is a further group of pitches used by caravans. Forest Holidays are seeking to redevelop the central part of the site by the construction of 25 cabins.

- 1.5. The archaeological study comprised a desk-based assessment and field survey of the entire area of the campsite, both of which were detailed in a written scheme of investigation (Annex 5) that was submitted for approval to the Snowdonia National Park Authority's archaeologist, prior to the commencement of the assessment.
- 1.6. The assessment was undertaken in May and early June 2016 and this report written immediately thereafter.

2 Scoping and Guidance

Scope of Assessment

- 2.1. The cultural heritage is a broad concept that embraces archaeological remains, the built heritage and historic landscapes. In other contexts it is known by an alternative term, the historic environment. The cultural heritage is deemed to include the full range of man-made features (usually known as heritage assets) that have been imposed on the landscape from the Palaeolithic, more than two hundred and fifty thousand years ago, to the 20th century. Some of these features will be visible as upstanding remains on the ground; others will be buried and only become apparent during ground disturbance. Some will have an archaeological interest and importance; others will be more historic in their origin. In addition, some natural features will be relevant because of the information they contain; peat bogs, for instance, hold pollen that can throw light on past human activity in the area. Individually all these features are known as heritage assets – as defined for instance, in the Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), for which see section 2.8 below.
- 2.2. Heritage assets include the following designated and registered sites: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs); Listed Buildings (LBs); Conservation Areas; Registered Historic Landscapes; and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 2.3. Undesignated heritage assets include those already recorded in the Historic Environment Record for the region, and those previously unrecognised sites which have been identified during the preparatory work for this assessment.
- 2.4. For the landscape in its entirety LANDMAP is the formally adopted landscape assessment tool for Wales, and is consulted in order to inform the baseline assessment of the study area. LANDMAP comprises of five evaluated Aspects, one of which – the Historic Landscape – is relevant to cultural heritage assessments, and a second – the Cultural Landscape – is partially relevant. All five aspects, the other three being Geological Landscape, Landscape Habitats and Visual & Sensory, are normally taken in conjunction (rather than individually) to assess the importance of a landscape under consideration (see CCW 2012), a process normally undertaken by a specialist in landscape and visual issues.

- 2.5. Further information on the various forms of asset is to be found in Annex 1: The Administration and Categorisation of the Cultural Heritage.
- 2.6. The present assessment considers the likely effects of the Development on all recognisable heritage assets. Desk-based assessment and field survey were undertaken to identify those heritage assets that might be affected by the proposed development. The potential for the Development Area to contain buried and as yet undetected archaeological remains is also considered.
- 2.7. The assessment also includes an evaluation of potential visual effects on designated and registered assets arising from the Development.

Guidance

- 2.8. The revised Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2, HA 208/07 (August 2007) provides a framework for environmental statement reports and considers the cultural heritage as a whole. The approach to the cultural heritage which it promotes, although designed primarily for road developments, is more generally relevant as a methodology for other types of development and has been adopted here.
- 2.9. The issue of the setting of a heritage asset is one that has not as yet been addressed in Wales through the provision of national guidance. Guidance has been published by Historic Scotland for Scotland (2010) and initially by English Heritage for England (2011), now superseded by Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015). None of this guidance has been officially endorsed by Cadw on behalf of Welsh Government for use in Wales. These documents have important and useful points to make, and have been consulted during preparation of this assessment, though as Historic Scotland point out in their guidance '*defining the setting of a historic asset or place will ultimately rely on professional judgement..*' (2011, para 3.2). For further elucidation see the section 7.4-7.8 below.
- 2.10. The baseline survey of the Development has been undertaken with reference to the CIfA's (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct (2015) and their Standard Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (last revised in 2014) and for Field Evaluation (last revised 2014).

3 Legislative and Planning Policies

- 3.1. Planning policies and legislation covering the cultural heritage at both the national and the regional level are described in Annex 2 to this assessment.

4 Assessment Methodology

Approach to Assessment

- 4.1. The boundary of the area covered by the campsite and the extent of the proposed development within this (hereafter termed the Development Area) have been based on information provided by the client, and are depicted on Fig. 2, below.



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Fig. 2: The extent of the Development Area, within the boundary of the Campsite

4.2. The desk-based study, which forms the basis for the assessment of the area, involved the examination of readily available written, cartographic, and aerial photographic sources held in the following repositories:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) in Bangor.
- The National Monuments Record (NMR), Aberystwyth, is currently moving office, data was provided by GAT under agreement.
- The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- The catalogues of the Caernarfonshire Record Office were examined but no material relevant to the study area was identified.
- The catalogues of the University of Bangor Archives were examined but no material relevant to the study area was identified.

-
- 4.3. Information regarding scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered historic landscapes and registered parks and gardens, is based on a dataset provided by Cadw, dated August 2015.
- 4.4. Further details on the sources used are to be found in the next section.
- 4.5. The examination of heritage assets in subsequent fieldwork covered the entire area covered by the campsite, to allow for any subsequent variations in the proposals. Known assets were assessed and previously unrecorded assets were identified.
- 4.6. Consideration of the visual impact of the proposed development on protected (designated and registered) heritage assets was undertaken as a final stage before the compilation of this assessment. Protected assets within 500m of the Development were assessed to determine the potential indirect visual effects of the proposal upon the assets and their settings.

Assessment of the Source Material

HER

- 4.7. The majority of known heritage assets within the general locality of the proposed development were identified through a search of the Historic Environment Record, maintained by GAT in Bangor.

Historic Maps

- 4.8. Readily available historic mapping for the area comprises the standard range of 19th-century maps, from the Ordnance Survey and the Tithe Commission. No assets were present on the Ordnance Surveyors drawing (No 301) from 1816 and the Beddgelert Tithe map of 1840 only showed the extent of the farm holdings then in operation; the area of the development fell within Meillionen farm holding at that time. The only detailed information comes from the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping, reproduced as Fig. 3. No historic estate mapping was identified that covered the study area.

Aerial photography

- 4.9. The vertical aerial photography that was examined dated from 1969; it showed that the campsite was then in operation but was not of a sufficiently high resolution to allow heritage assets to be identified. Earlier and more detailed aerial photography was not readily available as the collection of the NMR was in the process of being moved at the time of the study (see 4.2, above).

Written sources

- 4.10. Long experience suggests that where an HER is low in pinpointed heritage assets, it is extremely unlikely that printed sources such as county histories or specifically themed articles will provide any new information that can be geographically located; any such information will already have been extracted by the HER.

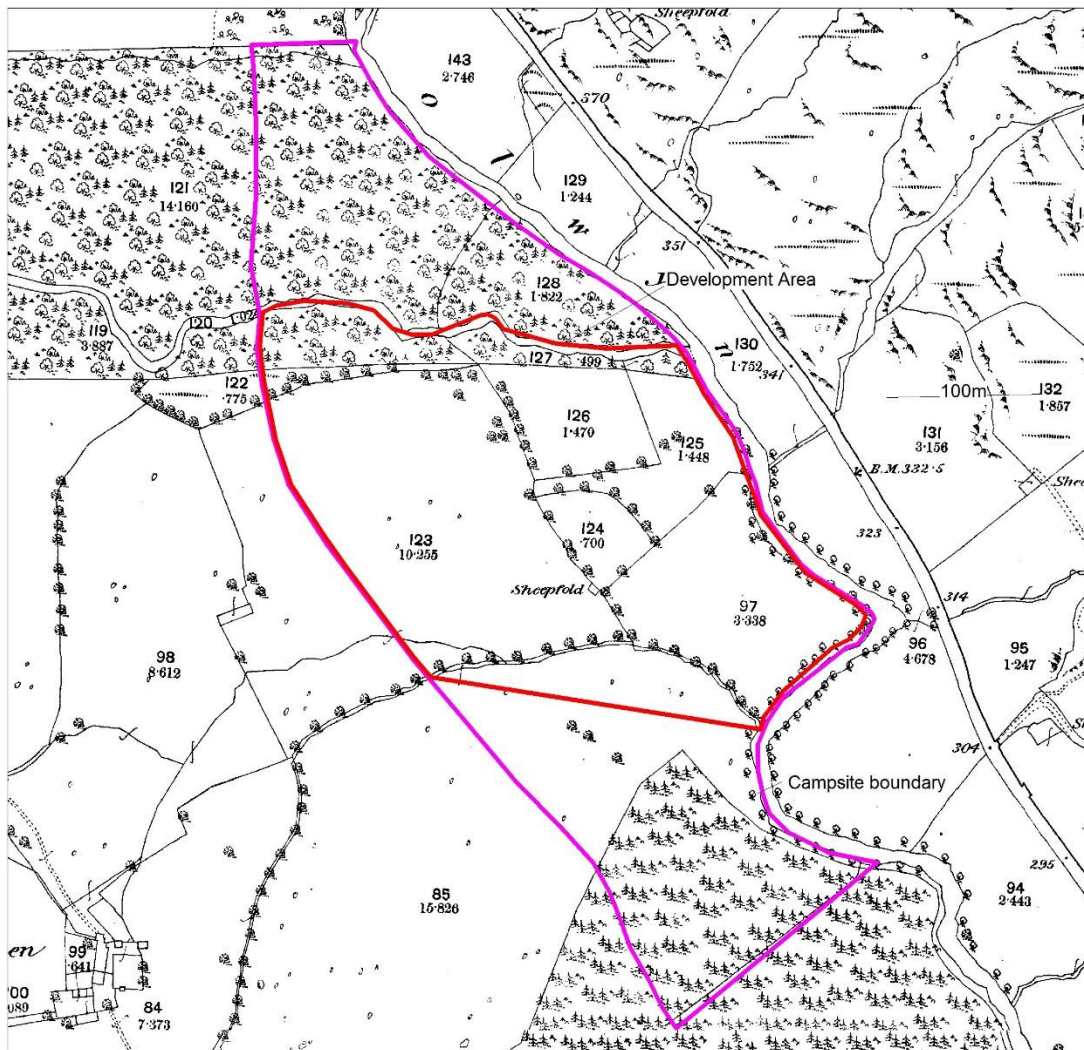


Fig. 3: The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1889, showing the Development Area (in red) and Campsite boundary (in pink)

Walkover Survey

- 4.11. The area of the campsite was examined by the writer on 6th June 2016. The examination was conducted as systematically as possible, within the constraints imposed by landscape and vegetation. The weather on the day of the fieldwork was dry and sunny and this allowed most of the area to be adequately examined for heritage assets. The land was either afforested or formed elements of the campsite, which were themselves interspersed with mature woodland. Site visibility was, however, affected by the density of the tree coverage in the wooded area to the north of that for which development is proposed. At present, this falls outside the proposed development, but if any work is considered in this area, further mitigation would be required to ensure that there was an adequate record of any heritage assets.



Fig. 4: General view of part of the central area of the campsite
(Photo CPAT 4177-0003)

- 4.12. A small number of additional heritage assets were discovered and the nature of former field boundaries was assessed, where they had survived. It is not thought that there is any significant likelihood of there being potentially interesting palaeoenvironmental deposits.

Assessment of Effects

- 4.13. Effects of the proposed Development on heritage assets can be assessed in the following categories:
- *Direct* – where there would be a physical effect on a heritage asset caused by the proposed development
 - *Indirect* – where a heritage asset or its setting may be affected visually, or the setting is affected physically. The former is likely to occur during the operational life of the development, the latter usually although not exclusively at the construction stage
- 4.14. Effects may be assessed in terms of their nature (beneficial/neutral/adverse), their longevity and their reversibility.
- 4.15. Beneficial effects are those which could contribute to the value of a heritage asset through enhancement of existing features or introduction of new positive features.
- 4.16. Neutral effects occur where a development neither contributes to nor detracts from the value of a heritage asset.

- 4.17. Adverse effects are those that detract from the value of a heritage asset through a reduction in or disruption of its components, or through the introduction of new and inappropriate characteristics.
- 4.18. In practice, developments of this type rarely give rise to beneficial effects. Therefore, the effects described in this assessment are considered adverse with regard to heritage assets unless otherwise stated.

Significance Criteria

- 4.19. A judgement on the likely significance of the effect or impact arising from the proposed Development on each heritage asset identified during the baseline assessment is a function of the value (or importance) of that asset in conjunction with the magnitude of change likely to arise from the introduction of the development.
- 4.20. The value of individual heritage assets may be determined on the basis of their designated status, or where undesignated, by their perceived significance. Where designated or registered, the value is pre-determined by existing guidance as in the DMRB (2007) and is defined in tabulated form (for which see Annex 3). Where undesignated, the assessor draws on his/her own expertise and on knowledge of the regional and national historic environment in which the development is planned, and uses what is generally termed professional judgement.
- 4.21. Table 3.1 in Annex 3 summarises the relative value (importance) of heritage assets relevant to this assessment, based on the classification given in DMRB 2007. In a departure from the DMRB guidelines it includes lower grade Listed Buildings (Grade II) with their higher grade counterparts, to reflect more accurately current Welsh Government thinking on the importance of listed buildings.

5 The Cultural Heritage History of the Area

- 5.1. This section provides a brief summary of the archaeology and history of the campsite and its immediate surrounds, to enable the findings of the assessment to be placed in a wider context. Unless specifically stated the heritage assets mentioned in this section lie outside the Development Area.

Prehistoric Era (10,000BC – AD 43)

- 5.2. The only site that has been attributed to this period in the HER near the Development Area is the find location of a Bronze Age sword (PRN 3355), somewhere near the farm of Meillionen; there is a notable uncertainty regarding the location of the discovery. The artefact has since been lost, but is indicative of some level of human activity hereabouts in the period. A probable standing stone (Fig. 5) was observed in the northern section of the campsite during the site visit which highlights the potential for prehistoric activity in the locality.



Fig. 5: The probable standing stone in the northern section of the campsite area (CPAT 4177-0005)

Roman Period (AD 43 - 410)

- 5.3. Very little of Roman date is known from the locality, the nearest evidence of Roman activity being the assumed line of a road (PRN 17538), which is thought to have linked the forts at Segontium (Caernarfon) and Tomen-y-mur (Trawsfynydd). This is visible as a terraced trackway which runs across the slopes forming the west side of the valley, passing Meillionen about 250m to the south-west of the campsite.

Medieval Period (410 - 1500)

- 5.4. There are no records of medieval heritage assets in this locality, but it seems inconceivable that the area would not have been occupied and farmed at the time. Perhaps some of the buildings which have been assigned post-medieval dates here were placed on the sites of earlier habitations, and this could be suggested for a field barn (NPRN 414986) recorded in the NMR at Cwm Cloch, where its alignment at 90 degrees to the contours implies an early origin.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 5.5. As noted above, the farms and houses in this locality, such as Gwernlas-deg (PRN 1956), Meillionen (PRN 1953), and the ruinous Bryn Melyn (NPRN 26119) all belong to the post-medieval period and probably date to the period covering the 16th to 18th centuries. The former building is listed at Grade II (Cadw LB No 3742), along with its nearby carthouse (Cadw LB No 20944).
- 5.6. Agriculture formed the mainstay of the local economy in the period, and it is likely that much of the visible remains of this activity, such as field walls and folds, are of post-medieval origin.



Fig. 6: The Welsh Highland Railway station at the campsite (CPAT 4177-0001)

- 5.7. In more recent times, the locality has seen a marked amount of afforestation and it is recorded by the LANDMAP survey for area SNPHL070 that the forestry was managed by the Canadian Forestry Corporation during the First World War. In 1922, soon after the war ended, the Welsh Highland Railway link from Beddgelert to Rhyd Ddu was completed, and it is the line of this narrow gauge railway that forms the western boundary of the campsite. This was initially short-lived and had become redundant by the time of the Second World War, when the track was removed, but the railway has since been restored and reopened for passenger traffic, with a new station having been built to serve the campsite in 2009 (Fig. 6). A former Royal Observer Corps post (PRN 58527), sited close to the A4085 and about 750m from Beddgelert, was opened in 1963 as part of Britain's defence against nuclear attack during the Cold War, but closed in 1991.

The Campsite and Development Area

- 5.8. Little evidence of historic assets was evident from the available records and sources for the Development Area, only the route of the Welsh Highland Railway, dating from the early 1920s and a sheepfold, depicted on the 19th-century mapping but no longer extant, were identified. Although the current route of the railway falls outside the Development Area, its original line appears to have been slightly different and could have impinged on the Development Area. A probable standing stone was recorded by the field visit in the northern section of the campsite and a few surviving, though ruinous, sections of the stone-walled field boundaries portrayed on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1889 were observed across the campsite area. Two sets of stone steps were identified, one of which fell within the Development Area; both were probably of 20th-century origin and perhaps related to the early years of the campsite.

6 The Baseline Assessment

- 6.1. The boundary of the Development Area has been based on information provided by the client.

Heritage Assets within the Development Area

- 6.2. The HER search revealed no heritage assets within the campsite and the assessment has revealed only five assets (PRNs 61662-61666; see Fig. 7), of which only one was of **medium** value. Three of these assets (PRNs 61662, 61663 and 61666) lie within the Development Area. It should be noted that the line of the restored Welsh Highland Railway has been given a **low** value, mainly on the grounds that any sections of its original track bed which may impinge on the Development Area contain no surviving evidence of the early 20th-century railway.



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Fig. 7: The extent of the Development Area (in red) , showing it and the identified heritage assets within the boundary of the Campsite (in pink)

- 6.3. The assets within the campsite boundary are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The partial survival of ruinous sections of former field boundaries was noted, but these have not been classed as individual assets. As with any area which has seen previous development and agricultural use there is always the possibility that unrecorded, buried assets are present. Overall, however, it appears that the archaeological potential of the Development Area is **low**.

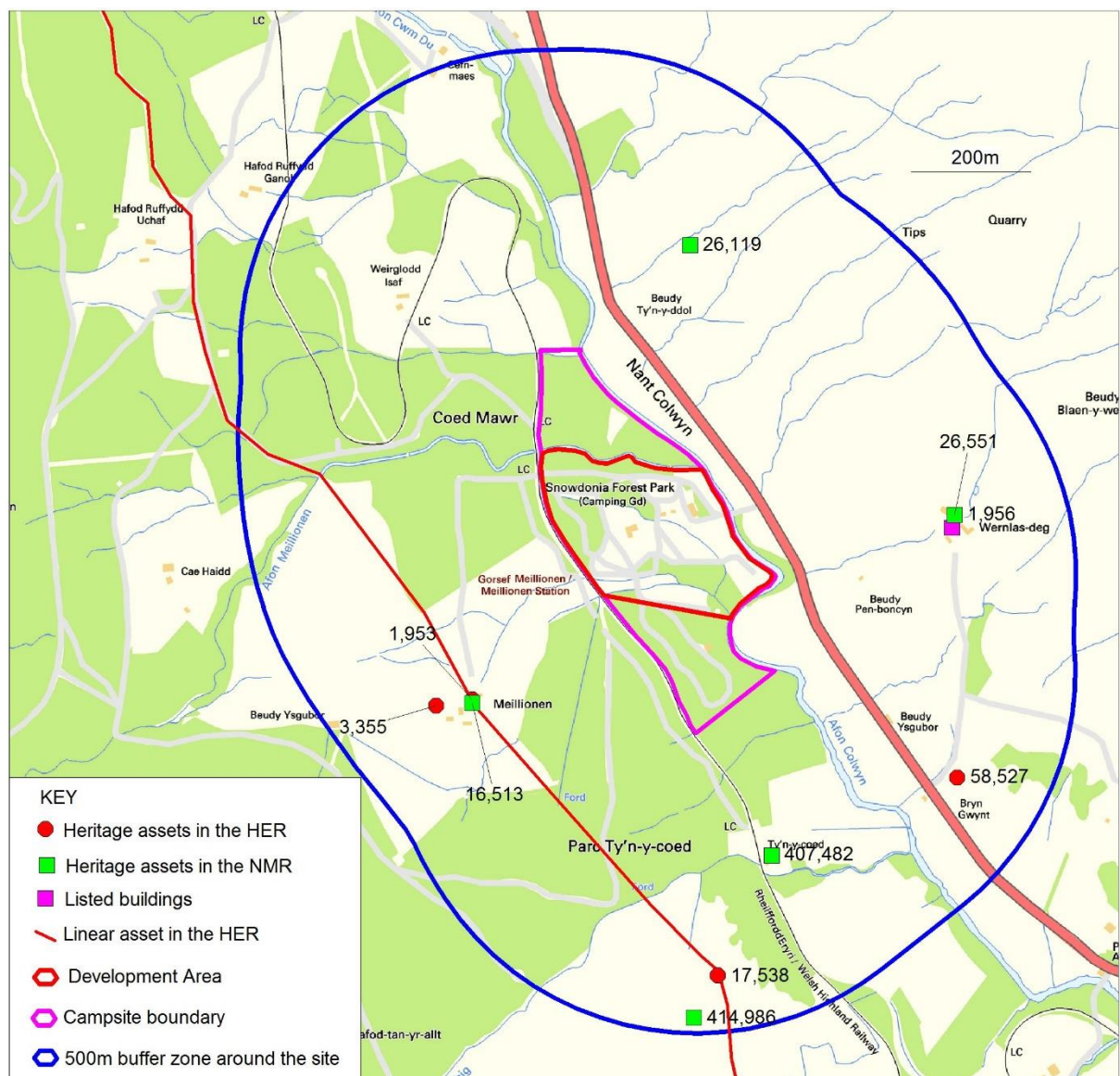
Table 1: Heritage assets within the Development Area

PRN	Name	Value	Form	Period	Type	NGR
61662	Welsh Highland Railway	Low (refers to old track bed)	Structure	Modern	Railway	SH57734880 to SH57584939
61663	Meillionen Sheep fold	Negligible	Structure	Post-Medieval	Sheep fold	SH57784903
61666	Beddgelert Campsite stone steps II	Negligible	Structure	Modern	Steps	SH57864910

Table 2: Heritage assets outside the Development Area but within the Campsite

PRN	Name	Value	Form	Period	Type	NGR
61664	Meillionen stone	Medium	Structure	Prehistoric?	Standing stone?	SH57584928
61665	Beddgelert Campsite stone steps I	Negligible	Structure	Modern	Steps	SH57704925

- 6.4. The assessment included an HER search for heritage assets within 500m (see Table 3 and Fig. 8), which identified two listed buildings and five undesignated assets; three additional assets were recorded solely in the NMR. The listed buildings comprised the farmhouse and carthouse at Gwernlas-Deg Farm and are detailed in section 6.13. The undesignated assets were mostly a series of post-medieval houses and buildings, but they included the line of a possible Roman road passing Meillionen Farm and a former Royal Observer Corps post from the 20th century.



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Fig. 8: The historic assets outside the area of the campsite, but within 500m

Table 3: Heritage Assets outside the area of the campsite, but within 500m

PRN (NPRN)	Name	Form	Period	Type	NGR
1953 (16513)	Meillionen House, Beddgelert	Building	Post-Medieval	House	SH57464881
1956 (26551)	Gwernlas-Deg House, Beddgelert	Building	Post-Medieval	House	SH58264911
3355	Bronze Age Sword - Findspot, Meillionen	Findspot	Bronze Age	Findspot	SH57404880
17538	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Tomen y Mur	Document	Roman	Road	SH57874835
58527 (26119)	ROC Post, Beddgelert	Structure	Modern	Observation post	SH58274868
(407482)	Bryn Melyn	Building	Post-Medieval	Dwelling	SH57824956
(414986)	Ty'n y Coed	Building	Post-Medieval	House	SH57964855
	Cwm Cloch Field Barn	Building	Post-Medieval	Barn	SH57834828

Historic Hedgerows and Boundaries

- 6.5. There are no boundaries depicted on the Tithe map from the middle of the 19th century, but it is likely that the boundaries shown on the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping will have been in use from at least that time, if not earlier. Where the boundaries survive, they are exclusively dry-stone walled, but all are in a ruinous condition. Most have been removed by subsequent activity.

Palaeoenvironmental Potential

- 6.6. No areas of palaeoenvironmental potential were noted within the Development Area during the field survey.

LANDMAP

- 6.7. The significance of the area is reinforced by LANDMAP, the Welsh methodology employed in landscape assessment. This indicates that the proposed development lies within a landscape (Historic Landscape Aspect Area SNPHL070) classed as being of moderate value, comprising fieldscapes and woodland dominated by evidence of Post-Medieval and Industrial activity. The predominantly irregular fieldscapes probably represent enclosure from at least as early as the medieval period onwards, with the woodland being a relatively late imposition on the landscape, dating from the late 19th century to the present day.

- 6.8. The Development also falls within Cultural Landscape area SNPCL009, classed as being of high value as a rural landscape, still largely Welsh in speech and associated with the bard Sir Thomas Parry-Williams. It borders Cultural Landscape area SNPCL029, which designates the course of the Welsh Highland Railway and is considered to be of outstanding value.

Designated and Registered Heritage Assets within 500m of the Development Area

- 6.9. The study includes a consideration of designated and registered (i.e. protected) cultural heritage assets within 500m of the Development Area in order to assess potential visual impacts, conventionally known as indirect impacts, on those assets. It is acknowledged that the potential visual impact of the proposed Development will not disappear completely beyond this distance, but it is suggested that the effect will be negligible owing to the mature woodland in which the Development will be set.
- 6.10. The following provides details of all designated and registered cultural assets within 500m of the Development Area, summarised in Table 4 and regardless of the likelihood or otherwise of intervisibility. It should be noted at this stage that all nationally designated assets are automatically considered to be of high value (see Annex 3 Table 3.1).

Table 4: Summary of Designated and Registered Heritage Assets within 500m of the Development Area

Designated asset	Within the Development Area	Within 500m
World Heritage Sites	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0
Listed buildings	0	2
Registered historic parks and gardens	0	0
Registered historic landscapes	0	0
Conservation areas	0	0

World Heritage Sites

- 6.11. There are no World Heritage Sites within 500m of the Development Area.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 6.12. There are no scheduled ancient monuments within 500m of the Development Area.

Listed Buildings

- 6.13. In total there are two listed buildings within 500m of the Development Area which are listed in Table 5 and in full in Annex 5.

Table 5: Listed buildings within 500m of the Development Area

LB No	Name	Form	Period	Type	NGR
Cadw LB No 3742	Gwernlas-Deg House, Beddgelert	Building	Post-Medieval	House	SH5826549118
Cadw LB No 20944	Carthouse at Gwerlas-Deg	Building	Post-Medieval	Carthouse	SH58284917

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 6.14. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Development Area. The nearest is Craflwyn (GD21), which lies approximately 2km to the east. The essential setting of the garden borders it closely and is not affected.

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 6.15. There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within 500m of the Development Area. The nearest is Dyffryn Nantlle (HLW Gw 9), whose nearest point lies 3.6km to the north-west.

Conservation Areas

- 6.16. There are no Conservation Areas within 500m of the Development Area.

7 Assessment of Effects/Impacts

Introduction

- 7.1. For the purposes of this assessment, the terminology adopted is as laid out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2, HA 208/07), page 4/2, in the absence of any more recent official Welsh guidance on the subject. Short-term temporary impacts are those associated with the construction and decommissioning periods of a development and are reversible. Long-term temporary impacts are those lasting more than 15 years but are still reversible, and are normally associated with the operational life of a development. Permanent impacts are not reversible.
- 7.2. Where an effect is identified, an assessment is made of its significance (for which see section 4.18ff above; and Annex 3). And to reiterate, in the context of this Development, all impacts on heritage assets are considered adverse unless otherwise stated.

Assessment of Direct Impacts

- 7.3. The assessment has revealed a small number of undesignated assets within the Development Area for which direct impacts are predicted; these are detailed in the following table; there also remains the possibility that unrecorded, buried assets may be present within the boundary which could be impacted upon. However, based on a study of heritage assets within 500m of the Development Area the heritage potential of the area is considered to be low.

Table 6: Direct impacts on assets in the Development Area

PRN	Name	Type	NGR	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
61662	Welsh Highland Railway	Railway	SH57734880 to SH57584939	Low	No change	Neutral
61663	Meillionen Sheep fold	Sheep fold	SH57784903	Negligible	Minor	Neutral
61666	Beddgelert Campsite stone steps II	Steps	SH57864910	Negligible	Minor	Neutral

Assessment of Indirect Effects

- 7.4. The potential for indirect impacts from the proposed Development arises from the introduction of the Development into the existing landscape.
- 7.5. The following section summarises the predicted long-term but temporary indirect impacts on the setting of designated assets within 500m of the proposed development. All designated assets are considered to be of high value.
- 7.6. The concept of setting as it relates to designated and registered heritage assets has increased in prominence in recent years and as noted above (para 2.10) both Historic Scotland (2010) and Historic England (2015) have published guidance on the subject. No such guidance has yet been prepared for Wales and neither the English nor Scottish guidance has been officially endorsed by Welsh Government. It is left therefore to the individual environmental impact assessor to draw on both of these guidance notes as appropriate and determine the most suitable mechanism for describing and defining 'setting' in relation to assets in a specific context in Wales.
- 7.7. Welsh Government through Cadw have defined 'Setting' succinctly as 'the surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape' (Cadw 2011). Historic Scotland states that 'Setting should be thought of as the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated' (Historic Scotland 2010). They also go on to state that 'defining that setting will ultimately rely on professional judgement based on a

range of considerations'. Also Historic England usefully state that the 'importance [of setting] lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset' (Historic England 2015).

- 7.8. The methodology adopted here also utilises the Guide to Good Practice for Assessing Landscapes of Historic Interest (ASIDOHLs) produced by Cadw and the former CCW in conjunction with ICOMOS UK (Cadw 2003; revised, 2nd Edition 2007). These guidelines were developed to promote good practice in the use of the two volumes of the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales published by Cadw in 1998 and 2001. The guidelines are concerned primarily with historic landscapes rather than specific heritage assets, which will generally represent elements of those landscapes. Nevertheless, some aspects of the ASIDOHL2 process can be usefully adopted. In particular, the section on the assessment of indirect visual impacts (Cadw 2007, 21) offers helpful guidance in the assessment of impacts on historic features that are on, or at some distance from, the development site.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 7.9. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 500m of the Development Area.

Listed Buildings

- 7.10. There are two listed buildings within 500m of the Development Area (see Annex 5), situated on the opposite side of the valley, but these are not readily visible owing to the density of mature trees in the Development Area. As long as there is no significant tree removal as part of the Development the magnitude of the impact should be **no change** and the significance **neutral**.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 7.11. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Development Area.

Conservation Areas

- 7.12. There are no Conservation Areas within 500m of the Development Area.

8 Detailed Mitigation

- 8.1. The last stage of the assessment process is the identification of detailed measures designed to mitigate any impacts on individual heritage assets, whether known or unknown.
- 8.2. Three heritage assets have been identified within the Development Area, of which one is considered to be of **low** value and this will not be affected, while two are of **negligible** value; one is a sheepfold which is no longer extant and the other a set of modern steps.
- 8.3. There remains, however, the possibility that unrecorded, buried assets are present, although the assessment has concluded that the archaeological potential of the Development Area is low. The responsibility for determining the scope of any mitigation which may form a condition of planning lies with the Snowdonia National Park Authority archaeologist.

Table 7: Mitigation measures for impacts on assets within the Development Area

PRN	Name	NGR	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance	Mitigation
61662	Welsh Highland Railway	SH57734880 to SH57584939	Low	No change	Neutral	None
61663	Meillionen Sheep fold	SH57784903	Negligible	Minor	Neutral	None
61666	Beddgelert Campsite stone steps II	SH57864910	Negligible	Minor	Neutral	None

9 Sources

Published sources

Cadw, 2001. *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales*; part 2.2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Cardiff: Cadw.

Cadw, 2007. *Guide to good practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*. 2nd (revised) Edition. Cardiff: Cadw.

Cadw, 2011. *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*. Cardiff: Welsh Assembly Government/Cadw.

Cartographic sources

1816 Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawing No 301

1840 Tithe Survey and Apportionment for Beddgelert Parish

1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Caernarfonshire 27.04

1900 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Caernarfonshire 27.04

1915 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 3rd edition Caernarfonshire 27.04

Aerial Photography

1969 aerial photographs via the Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit's website <http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/map/?lang=en#&x=-4.11904&y=53.02104&z=16&b=0&a=1969>

Annex 1

Administration and Categorisation of the Cultural Heritage

Administration

At a national level, it is Cadw, the historic environment service within Welsh Government, which holds the remit for the cultural heritage resource. Another national body, Natural Resources Wales, has a particular interest in historic landscapes.

At a regional level, the cultural heritage resource is monitored by the Heritage Sections of the regional archaeological trusts. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) act as archaeological advisers to Denbighshire County Council.

While the broad concern of all these bodies is with the preservation of the cultural heritage, there are inevitably differences in emphasis between regional and national organisations, and in the laws and regulations that govern the ways in which they operate.

Categorisation of the Cultural Heritage Resource

The cultural heritage resource is not a single body of equally important assets, but an infinitely complex set of individual assets, the number of which increases and may change in its perceived level of significance on a continuous basis. They range in importance from internationally significant sites to features of minor and even negligible value, with those recognised to be of more importance being categorised by designation (statutory) and registration (non-statutory). The range of cultural heritage assets that are potentially relevant to any cultural heritage assessment are set out below.

World Heritage Sites. This is the only statutorily recognised category of international importance.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). SAMs are designated features of national importance. They are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance Act, 1979, and their settings are also protected. Setting is not defined within the Act, but is typically taken to refer to the immediate area around a protected site, for example the curtilage of a building. As a concept, it is covered in Planning Policy Wales (6th edition; 2014), and in more detail in a supporting Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (60/96). However, in England, setting has been scrutinised in detail recently (2015), and guidance has been issued by Historic England which offers a useful perspective on assessing effects on setting for all designated assets. SAMs are designated features of national importance.

Listed Buildings (LB). These are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and are usually classed in diminishing importance as Grade I, II* or II. Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings are consistently considered to be of national importance, but commentators' views on Grade II buildings have varied between nationally and regionally significant, though the recent consultation document on a Welsh Heritage Bill has steered thinking towards them all being of national significance (in contrast to the DMRB). The Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a listed building regardless of its grade, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to

and from a listed building. Further guidance comes in Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (61/96).

Conservation Areas. These are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a conservation area, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from such an area. The setting of a conservation area is also an issue for consideration, as with listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. Conservation Areas are normally considered to be of regional significance, but in some circumstances might be considered to be of national importance, as for instance when they contain Grade I or II* listed buildings.

Parks and Gardens. In Wales parks and gardens of significance appear in the non-statutory Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, the register for Powys appearing in 1999. Parks and gardens are graded using the same categories as listed buildings (i.e. I, II*, II). Being non-statutory, parks and gardens are thus classed as registered rather than designated assets, though for practical purposes this distinction appears to be of little significance. Planning Policy Wales (2014) states that local authorities should protect registered parks and gardens and their settings, and that Cadw should be consulted on developments affecting grade I and II* sites.

Historic Landscapes. In Wales significant landscapes are catalogued in the two-volume non-statutory Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (1998 & 2001). Unlike parks and gardens, registered landscapes are not graded, but are classified as either 'outstanding' or 'special'. Though registered rather than designated, historic landscapes are treated in the same way as parks and gardens, as indicated in Planning Policy Wales (2014). All the larger registered landscapes have been the subject of detailed analyses in recent years known as historic landscape characterisation.

Battlefields. England has a Battlefields Register, but there is at present nothing comparable for Wales. A Welsh register is currently in preparation, but its form and composition is not known, nor when it will be made available.

Undesignated assets. There are a large number of undesignated (also known as non-designated) cultural heritage assets in the landscape, both above ground where they are still visible and buried beneath the surface. These range in date from the prehistoric era through to the 20th century. Planning Policy Wales (2014) implies that an undesignated asset is a material consideration in the planning process, but is not specific about the setting of undesignated assets. However, some guidance is provided in the Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (60/96). Undesignated assets are normally considered in detail at the Environmental Impact Assessment stage of a project.

Historic Hedgerows. Various criteria have been used to classify historic hedgerows. In the context of a current cultural heritage assessment those that are most relevant are where a hedgerow incorporates or is part of an archaeological site and where it marks a pre-1850 parish or township boundary. In this region there is generally so little published information on estate or manorial boundaries, another pair of criteria, that assessment utilising them is not feasible.

A further criterion (as cited in The Hedgerows Regulations of 1997 – SI No.1160) is ambiguous in stating that the regulation applies to a hedgerow that is recorded in a document held “....at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts”. This was qualified in guidance issued by DEFRA in May 2002 which stated that 1845 was the accepted cut-off date.

Annex 2

Legislative and Planning Policy Considerations

The cultural heritage resource is not a single body of equally significant assets, but an infinitely complex set of individual assets, the number of which increases and alters in form and relationships on a continual basis. They range in importance from internationally significant sites to features of minor and even negligible value, with those perceived to be of greater importance being categorised by designation (statutory) or registration (which may be statutory or non-statutory).

World Heritage Sites.

This is the only category of international importance, although the designation of a World Heritage Site (WHS) does not confer additional statutory protection. Instead, the protection of World Heritage Sites in the UK is managed through existing designation (*i.e.* Conservation Areas) and planning regimes (*i.e.* Local Development Plans).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

SAMs are designated features of national importance. They are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The settings of SAMs are also protected, as articulated in Planning Policy Wales (8th edition, 2016), specifically Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment) which notes that ‘the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application’ (6.5.1). Setting in relation to all heritage assets, whether designated or not, is discussed further below.

Listed Buildings

These are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. All listed buildings are nationally important, but are graded in order of significance as Grade I, II* or II. Grade I buildings are considered to be of equal status to Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Local planning authorities must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a listed building regardless of its grade, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from a listed building. Planning Policy Wales (8th edition, 2016) requires a ‘general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage’ (6.5.10).

Conservation Areas

These are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a conservation area, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from such an area. Planning Policy Wales (8th edition, 2016) states that there ‘will be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments ... which damage the character of appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level’ (6.5.19).

Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Landscapes

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provides for the creation of a statutory Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Parks and gardens are graded using the same categories as listed buildings (i.e. I, II*, II). Parks and gardens are therefore 'registered' rather than 'designated' assets, though for practical purposes this distinction appears to be of little significance. Planning Policy Wales (8th edition, 2016) states that local authorities should 'protect and conserve' registered parks and gardens and their settings, and that Cadw must be consulted on any development which is 'likely to affect the site of a registered historic park or garden or its setting' (6.5.24). Similarly, the inclusion of an area on the (non-statutory) Register of Historic Landscapes is a planning consideration, and again Cadw should be consulted on any development 'within a registered historic landscape area that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment' (6.5.25).

Battlefields

England has a Battlefields Register, but there is at present nothing comparable for Wales. A Welsh register is currently in preparation, but its form and composition is not known, nor when it will be made available.

Locally-designated assets

In some areas, planning authorities in Wales may identify historic assets of local significance. Where Local Development Plans include a policy for the protection of such locally-designated assets then they will be a material consideration in planning decisions (Planning Policy Wales 8th edition, 2016; 6.5.23).

Undesignated assets

These are undesignated heritage assets which may survive both above ground where they are still visible and/or buried beneath the surface. These could range in date from the prehistoric era through to the 20th century.

Setting

As noted above, Planning Policy Wales (8th edition, 2016) identifies the desirability of preserving the setting of a World Heritage Site, a nationally important ancient monument (whether scheduled or unscheduled), a listed building, a conservation area and a site on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales. This desirability will be a material consideration when assessing the potential impact of a development proposal on the historic environment. Further, Technical Advice Note 24 (2016) defines setting as: 'the surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve' (1.21). Guidance is being prepared by Cadw, but is not yet published. However the wording in PPW and TAN 24 closely follows that of English legislation and guidance, and so it is expected that guidance for Wales will echo that prepared by Historic England (2015).

Status of legislation

The legislative framework for the historic environment in Wales is currently being revised. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act received Royal assent in March 2016, but not all of its provisions came into force immediately. Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales is currently

under consultation, and Technical Advice Note 24 will shortly be under consultation. Therefore, during the consultation period, this report may refer to the previous Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales.

Further information about the legislative framework, its provisions, and the timetable for its implementation, can be found here:

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/policy/historicenvironmentbill/aimsandprovisions/?lang=en>

Local Policies

Cultural heritage assets without statutory protection are curated by the Snowdonia National Park's archaeologist, and afforded protection through the relevant policies and procedures, which form part of the Local Development Plan, as follows.

The Eryri Local Development Plan (end date 2022) was adopted by Snowdonia National Park Authority on the 13th of July, 2011, which contains the following policies relating to the cultural heritage.

Strategic Policy: Historic Environment

The historic landscape, heritage assets and cultural heritage of Snowdonia National Park will be conserved and enhanced, due to their contribution to the character and 'Special Qualities' of the National Park. Particular protection will be given to the following archaeological, architectural, historic or cultural assets and where appropriate, their settings. Development will not be permitted that will adversely affect in any way the following Heritage Assets, or where appropriate their settings and significant views: i. Conservation Areas ii. World Heritage Sites iii. Scheduled Monuments and other sites of archaeological importance iv. Historic landscapes, parks and gardens v. Listed Buildings vi. Traditional Buildings

Development Policy 6: Sustainable Design and Materials (6) In order to promote sustainable development within the National Park all forms of new built development will attain at least the national sustainable building requirements. With regard to National Park setting and the Authority's commitment to social inclusion, development proposals will be required to take into consideration the following: i. Inclusive design ii. Landscape protection and enhancement iii. Biodiversity protection and enhancement iv. The historic environment v. Environmental sustainability vi. Cultural identity vii. An Integrated energy statement Within the National Park natural Welsh mineral slate roofing or an approved equivalent material with the same colour, texture and weathering characteristics will be required on new buildings and extensions. As an exception to the use of mineral slate roofing, alternative appropriately coloured and textured natural materials and appropriately designed and located renewable energy proposals will be considered. Proposal should also accord with Development Policy 3: Energy.

Development Policy 7: Listed and Traditional Buildings (7) Proposals for the alteration, extension or change of use of a listed or traditional building whether internally or externally,

will only be supported where it can be shown that there will be no significant harm to the special historic or architectural character and setting of the building or historic features. The conversion or change of use of a listed or traditional building will only be permitted: where the following criteria are satisfied: i. The proposal conserves the contribution made by the building to the character of the National Park. ii. The materials and finishes used in the building works are compatible in all respects with those of the existing structure. iii. The proposal conforms with all other relevant policies of this plan especially Development Policy 9: Conversion and change of use of rural buildings. iv. The development would not have a detrimental effect on the setting of a listed or traditional building. An independent structural survey will be required where there is any doubt over the structural stability of the building or it is considered that the proposed works would result in major or substantial reconstruction. Planning applications should include details of all alterations and other works to demonstrate the effect of the proposal on the appearance, character and setting of the building and include where relevant species surveys³⁸ and any proposed mitigation details.

Listed buildings only: The addition of satellite dishes, inappropriate solar panels, upvc windows and doors or other modern features will not normally be permitted. The demolition, or partial demolition, of a listed building will only be permitted in the rarest of circumstances where the Authority is convinced that the building, or part thereof, cannot be retained, or is not worthy of retention. The National Park Authority must be wholly satisfied that the proposed re-use of the site will bring benefits to the character or amenity of the locality or the wider National Park that outweigh the loss of the building. In the case of deliberate neglect to Listed Buildings at risk the National Park Authority will take action to safeguard the building(s).

Development Policy 8: Protection of Non Designated Sites (8) Development which may adversely affect sites that are of archaeological interest or are acknowledged of local heritage importance including sites of industrial archaeology that are not scheduled will: i. Be judged in terms of the intrinsic importance of the heritage asset and the potential extent of harm. ii. Require where appropriate archaeological assessments and field evaluations before applications are determined. Where proposals are acceptable but may have an adverse effect on a site a condition will be attached to the permission stating that no development should take place until an agreed programme of archaeological work has taken place.

Development Policy 9: Conversion and change of use of rural buildings (9) The conversion or change of use of redundant rural buildings outside any housing development boundary will be permitted for an employment use, short term self-catering holiday accommodation or for affordable housing to meet local needs provided that the following criteria are met: i. The building is of permanent and substantial construction, of traditional form and character and has an architectural value worthy of preservation. ii. The building is capable of conversion without the need for significant rebuilding or extension which would harm its existing character. iii. All external works including finishes and property boundaries are sympathetic to the character of the building, local building style and materials and do not harm the character of any surrounding building group. iv. The proposal or any new ancillary structures do not harm the character of the landscape in which they are located. v. The proposal does not lead to the creation of new vehicular access or parking areas that would adversely affect the character or appearance of the building or that of the wider landscape. Where the proposal involves a listed building or a building of traditional form or design, the proposal conforms

with Development Policy 7: Listed and Traditional Buildings. Proposals for new affordable dwellings will only be granted where the requirements of Strategic Policy G: Housing are met including the possibility of commuted sums. An independent structural survey will be required where there is any doubt over the structural stability of the building or it is considered that the proposed works would result in major or substantial reconstruction. Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed residential use would not displace an existing use which requires the construction of an alternative building to enable it to continue.

Annex 3

Significance Criteria

Table 3.1: Definition of Value of Heritage Assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including those nominated) Assets of acknowledged international importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including those proposed) Undesignated monuments which could potentially be worthy of scheduling Listed Buildings – Grade I, II* and II Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens • Undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Conservation Areas • Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with the potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	• Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest.
Unknown	• Importance of the asset not ascertained.

The assessment of the magnitude of effect considers the extent to which a heritage asset may be changed or affected by the proposed development through the introduction of new structures or the infrastructure. The thresholds for assessing magnitude of effect are set out in Table 3.2 which is derived from the DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2, Annex 5/13, 2007, although in a slightly form for each cultural heritage sub-topic (archaeology, buildings, etc) has its own set of determining factors, which are set out in detail in the DRMB.

Table 3.2: Definition of Magnitude of Effect

Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to most or all of the key cultural heritage elements such that the assets <p>Comprehensive changes to setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme visual effects
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key cultural heritage elements such that the asset is clearly modified</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting which affect the character of the asset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual changes to many key elements
Minor	<p>Changes to key cultural heritage elements such that the asset is slightly altered or different</p> <p>Sight changes to setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight visual changes to a few key elements
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to cultural heritage elements, or setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtually unchanged visual effects
No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change

A part of the EIA process is to extrapolate the degree of significance from the predictions of impact. No formal guidance from Welsh government currently exists for the assessment of significance of effects on heritage assets, but the DMRB does provide an alternative. The severity of the effect on heritage assets depends on both the magnitude of effect and the value or importance of the asset, as exemplified in the two tables above. Table 3.3 illustrates how information on the value of the asset and the magnitude of effect can be combined to arrive at an assessment of the significance of effect. This process ensures consistency in assessing the significance of effect, and serves as a check to ensure that judgements regarding value, magnitude and significance of effect are balanced. While the correlation of these two sets of criteria is a mechanical process, professional judgement provides the reasoned explanation of the rationale behind the conclusions that are drawn. For example, a highly valued heritage asset may require only a limited amount of change to result in an effect that is assessed as moderate or major, whereas a greater magnitude of change is likely to be required to result in equivalent effects on a less sensitive asset.

Table 3.3: Matrix for assessing significance of direct and indirect impacts on heritage assets

Magnitude of Effect	Value of Heritage Asset				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Major	Very Large	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Slight/ Moderate	Slight
Moderate	Large or Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight
Minor	Moderate/ Large	Moderate/ Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

In the context of the EIA Regulations an impact judged to be moderate or greater is deemed to be 'significant'. Any effect which is considered significant under the EIA Regulations is flagged as such in the text of the main report.

Annex 4

Assets within the Development Area

PRN	Name	Value	Form	Period	Type	NGR
61662	Welsh Highland Railway	Low (old track bed)	Structure	Modern	Railway	SH57734880 to SH57584939
Route of the restored Welsh Highland Railway, between Beddgelert and Rhyd-ddu. There appear to be minor differences between the current and original lines which might mean the original route impinged slightly on the Development Area, but no visible remains were identified. The Meillionen Station was built in 2009 to service the campsite. (Visited 06/06/2016)						
61663	Meillionen Sheep fold	Negligible	Structure	Post-Medieval	Sheep fold	SH57784903
Sheep fold depicted on the first and second edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 and 1900. Not depicted on the third edition map of 1915. No visible remains. (Visited 06/06/2016)						
61666	Beddgelert Campsite stone steps II	Negligible	Structure	Modern	Steps	SH57864910
Set of stone slab steps running from SH57844910 to SH57864910. They originate close to the campsite reception building but have been bypassed by a modern gravel path. Perhaps these were used for access in the early life of the campsite. (Visited 06/06/2016)						

Assets within the Campsite but outside the Development Area

PRN	Name	Value	Form	Period	Type	NGR
61664	Meillionen stone	Medium/High	Structure	Prehistoric?	Standing stone?	SH57584928
End-set stone, probably a standing stone or could potentially have been used to delineate a boundary. Measures 1.0m north/south by 0.6m east/west and 1.5m high. (Visited 06/06/2016)						
61665	Beddgelert Campsite stone steps I	Negligible	Structure	Modern	Steps	SH57704925
Set of four mortared stone steps attached to a ruinous former boundary wall. Probably 20 th century in origin. (Visited 06/06/2016)						

Listed buildings within 500m of the Development Area

LB No	Name	Form	Period	Type	NGR
Cadw LB No 3742	Gwernlas-Deg House, Beddgelert	Building	Post-Medieval	House	SH5826549118
End chimney storeyed house probably of the late C16. The property was part of the Grange of Aberconwy, and named as Iwonydsdeg in Ministers Accounts of 1536. In the 16 th century it was the home of David Lloyd, a witness in the dispute over the Forest of Snowdon. With its characteristic off-set, projecting hall-end chimney and corbelled-out first-floor parlour-end chimney, the house conforms to one of the early prototypes of what subsequently becomes the standard end-chimney farmhouse type. Given these early features, its original status is likely to have been that of a lesser gentry house, although nothing of its early ownership history is known. The house was altered in the late 17 th century or 18 th century, when gabled dormers were added and at some point the off-set stack has been reduced. The interiors were modernised c1900.					
Cadw LB No 20944	Carthouse at Gwerlas-Deg	Building	Post-Medieval	Carthouse	SH58284917
Rectangular late 18 th century or early 19 th century rubble lofted carthouse. Old slate roof with slab-coped gable parapets. Plain carthouse to the long south face with corrugated iron sheeting. The right gable has a recessed boarded door with stopped-chamfered frame via partly-collapsed stone-stepped access.					

Annex 5

Written Scheme of Investigation

INTRODUCTION

The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited Asbri to submit a proposal for undertaking an archaeological assessment in connection with the proposed redevelopment of Beddgelert Campsite, Gwynedd (SH 5777 4908).

The existing Beddgelert Campsite occupies around 12ha and is located west of the A4085, separated by the Afon Colwyn, and currently offers 195 pitches for tents, camper vans and caravans. The campsite also includes a number of buildings and existing infrastructure. The Site has one access via the A4085 along the eastern boundary. Forest Holidays seek to redevelop the Site for 25 cabins to the north of the site.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposed methodology for undertaking a desk-based assessment and field survey of the development area. The WSI should be approved by the Archaeologist for the Snowdonia National Park Authority prior to the commencement of the assessment in order to confirm that the proposal will provide an adequate and appropriate pre-planning assessment.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- to reveal by means of a desk-based study and field survey, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the cultural heritage within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
- to record any heritage assets identified during the assessment;
- to prepare a report outlining the results of the assessment.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2014).

Desk-based Assessment

Stage 1 of the assessment will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources at the following repositories:

- the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor
- Bangor University Archives
- the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
- the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth
- Caernarfon Record Office

All cartographic sources consulted will be included within the desktop section of the report, together with transcriptions of relevant documents and copies of plans, maps and photographs containing relevant information, subject to any copyright restrictions.

Field Survey

Following the completion of the desk-based study a rapid field survey will be undertaken in order to record known archaeological sites and prospect for previously unrecorded sites.

All sites will be recorded on pro-forma record forms, providing a written description, grid reference, dimensions and a sketch, if appropriate. All sites will be photographed using a 12 mega pixel digital camera, with images stored as high resolution TIFFS and JPEGs.

Report

Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location
- Topography and Geology
- Methodology
- Archaeological Background
- Evaluation
- Conclusions
- References

The site archive will be prepared to specifications in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) system and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014), to be deposited with the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Copies of the final report will be provided to the client in PDF format, with further copies distributed to SNPA, the regional HER and RCAHMW. All relevant digital material, including images, plans and the report, will be provided on a DVD to SNPA, HER, RCAHMW.

RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

The assessment will be undertaken by a team of skilled archaeologists under the overall supervision of Nigel Jones, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CPAT is also a ClfA Registered Organisation (RAO No 6) and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2014).

All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the assessment.

At present CPAT would be in a position to undertake the assessment from April 2016, subject to the receipt of sufficient advanced notice from the client.

Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.

CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

N W Jones

2 March 2016