

Heritage Impact Assessment: Land off Stad Gorseddfa, Criccieth

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Report No. 2377



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Prepared for Rhys Evans Cyf

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Contents

1. Introduction	6
2. Legislation and Guidance	7
3. Methodology	9
4. Understanding the Significance of the Asset	13
5. The Development Proposals and their Impacts	24
6. Conclusions.....	28
7. Sources	31
Figures.....	33
Plates	38
Data Management Plan	54

Figures

Figure 1. Plan showing the location of the proposed development, the Conservation Area, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings	34
Figure 2. Tithe Map of the Parish of Criccieth in the County of Carnarvon, dated 1839	35
Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Criccieth, Caernarvonshire Sheet XXXIV.SW. Surveyed 1887, Published 1888	36
Figure 4. Plan of the proposed development	37

Plates

Plate 1. View of Criccieth Castle (CN015, CN173, LB4396) from Dinas, showing Cardigan Bay and the mountains Eryri National Park in the background, looking south-east.	6
Plate 2. Example of curving nature of Criccieth road layout, along Tanygrisiau Terrace, looking north.	39
Plate 3. Criccieth High Street, showing resurfacing roadworks, building works, and the George IV Hotel (LB15370), looking north-east.....	39

Plate 4. Ty Mawr (LB15349) along Castle Street, looking south-east.....	40
Plate 5. Four Listed Buildings along Castle Street (LB15351-LB15354), looking north-west.	40
Plate 6. General view of the site of the proposed development, looking north-east..	41
Plate 7. Western edge of the site, with dry-stone wall and foliage visible, and the open drain in the foreground. The gardens of the houses along the western edge of the site are in the background, looking south-west.	41
Plate 8. Dry-stone wall field boundary, constituting the northern border of the site, showing trees growing through the wall, looking north-east.	42
Plate 9. Gap in northern field boundary wall, acting as access between the two fields, looking north.	42
Plate 10. Eastern side of northern field boundary gap, showing large stone, looking west.	43
Plate 11. Uprooted tree along northern field boundary, showing damage to wall, looking north.	43
Plate 12. Trees along southern border of the site, labelled as coppice on the 1839 Tithe map, looking south-east.....	44
Plate 13. Water culvert located in north-west corner of the site, looking north.	44
Plate 14. Concrete pads, likely relating to water supply, located in the south-west area of the site, looking north.....	45
Plate 15. Capel y Traeth (LB15364) with nearby pebble-dash finished buildings, looking north-east.	45
Plate 16. Church of St Deiniol (LB4610) along the A497, looking north-east.	46
Plate 17. Café Cwrt (LB15363) next to newly developed pizzeria, with attempts made to match the stonework finish, looking south-west.....	46
Plate 18. Front aspect of Capel Mawr (LB15373), facing onto the High Street, looking north-east.	47
Plate 19. Front aspect of the George IV Hotel (LB15370), facing onto the High Street, looking north-east.	47
Plate 20. Front aspect of Bryn Hir Arms (LB15375), facing onto the High Street, looking south.....	48
Plate 21. Front aspect of the George IV Hotel (LB15370), facing onto the High Street, with modern shop front in the foreground, looking north-west.....	48

Plate 22. Church of St Catherine (LB4395) and its immediate surroundings, looking north-east.	49
Plate 23. View from the south-east corner of the site, showing the rooftops of the George IV Hotel (LB15370) and Capel Mawr (LB15373) behind trees, looking south.	49
Plate 24. View from the centre of the site, showing Capel Mawr (LB15373) in the foreground, and Criccieth Castle in the background, looking south.	50
Plate 25. Rear aspect of Capel Mawr (LB15373) through gap in the trees along southern edge of the site, showing modern extension, looking south.....	50
Plate 26. View of field to the immediate north of the site, looking north.....	51
Plate 27. View towards the eastern edge of the site, showing the builder's yard and associated buildings in the foreground, and the rear of the Lion Hotel in the background, looking east.....	51
Plate 28. View of western edge of the site, showing the rear aspects of the houses along Gorseddfa, looking west.	52
Plate 29. View of part of the site from between Capel Mawr and the George IV Hotel, taken from the High Street, looking north.	52
Plate 30. View towards the site, taken from Dinas at a similar height to the Castle, showing that most of the site is blocked by tall trees and the buildings along the High Street, looking north.	53

Tables

Table 1. Asset value criteria	11
Table 2. Magnitude of impact criteria	12

Summary

Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Rhys Evans Cyf to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment on the Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37) in relation to the proposed construction of 25 dwellings at Land Adjacent to Stad Gorseddfa, Criccieth, located in the north-west corner of the Conservation Area.

Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37) comprises the historic core of Criccieth. It is an irregular shape, centred roughly around the crossroads between the High Street (A497) and the B4411. It extends from the top of Y Maes to the north, to its southernmost point at Criccieth Castle, approximately 800m apart. Its central axis runs along the High Street for roughly 500m, from No. 15 High Street in the west, to Radcliffe Road in the east.

The report has assessed the heritage value of Criccieth Conservation Area following the methodology outlined in the Cadw guidance document Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017). The asset has a Medium heritage value, mostly derived from its evidential, historic and aesthetic values, acquired through the visual character of the town, with its historic layout and historical buildings. The Conservation Area also has an historic value due to the castle and its associations with the Princes of Gwynedd and its capture by Edward I during his conquest of Wales.

There is currently limited information on the proposed design option. Additional information relating to the heights of the houses and bungalows and their finishes could further refine the assessment on the visual impact of the development. However, based on the information and the assessment of the heritage asset proposals are considered to have a Low adverse impact on the heritage value of Criccieth Conservation Area.

Crynodeb Annechnegol

Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru gan Rhys Evans Cyf i gynnal Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Dreftadaeth ar Ardal Gadwraeth Criccieth (WAL/GWYN/37) mewn perthynas â'r bwriad i adeiladu 25 o anheddau ar Dir Gerllaw Stad Gorseddfa, Criccieth, sydd wedi'i leoli yng nghornel ogledd-orllewinol yr Ardal Gadwraeth.

Mae Ardal Gadwraeth Criccieth (WAL/GWYN/37) yn cynnwys craidd hanesyddol Criccieth. Mae'n siâp afreolaidd, wedi'i ganoli'n fras o amgylch y groesffordd rhwng y Stryd Fawr (A497) a'r B4411. Mae'n ymestyn o ben y Maes i'r gogledd, i'w fan mwyaf deheuol yng Nghastell Criccieth, tua 800m oddi wrth ei gilydd. Mae ei hechel ganolog yn rhedeg ar hyd y Stryd Fawr am tua 500m, o Rhif 15 Stryd Fawr yn y gorllewin, i Radcliffe Road yn y dwyrain.

Mae'r adroddiad wedi asesu gwerth treftadaeth Ardal Gadwraeth Criccieth gan ddilyn y fethodoleg a amlinellwyd yn nogfen ganllaw Cadw Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Dreftadaeth yng Nghymru (2017). Mae gan yr ased werth treftadaeth Canolig, sy'n deillio'n bennaf o'i werthoedd tystiolaethol, hanesyddol ac esthetig, a gaffaelwyd trwy gymeriad gweledol y dref, gyda'i chynllun hanesyddol a'i hadeiladau hanesyddol. Mae gan yr Ardal Gadwraeth hefyd werth hanesyddol oherwydd y castell a'i gysylltiadau â Thywysogion Gwynedd a'i ddal gan Edward I yn ystod ei goncwest o Gymru.

Prin yw'r wybodaeth am yr opsiwn dylunio arfaethedig ar hyn o bryd. Byddai angen gwybodaeth bellach ynglŷn ag uchder y tai a'r byngalos a'u gorffeniadau er mwyn canfod gwir effaith weledol y datblygiad. Fodd bynnag, ar sail y wybodaeth a'r asesiad o'r asedau treftadaeth ystyrir y bydd cynigion yn cael effaith andwyol Isel ar werth treftadaeth Ardal Gadwraeth Criccieth.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In April 2025, Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Rhys Evans Cyf to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37) in relation to the construction of 25 dwellings at Land Adjacent to Stad Gorseddfa, Criccieth. The site is centred on NGR SH 49730 38212 (Figure 1).



Plate 1. View of Criccieth Castle (CN015, CN173, LB4396) from Dinas, showing Cardigan Bay and the mountains Eryri National Park in the background, looking south-east.

1.2. Objectives

- 1.2.1. The aim of the HIA is to assess the impact of the proposed development on the Conservation Area and to provide the local planning authority (in this case Cyngor Gwynedd Council) with the information needed to make a decision on providing consent. It has been undertaken in line with relative legislation and in accordance with *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017), which

sets out clear guidance for HIAs. The production of a HIA is intended to be an iterative process to produce the best design solution, which minimises impacts on the Conservation Area while achieving the design objectives.

1.3. Site Description

- 1.3.1. The town of Criccieth, Gwynedd is located at the south-eastern end of the Llŷn Peninsula, approximately 8km west of Porthmadog, and 14km east of Pwllheli. The majority of the town, except modern housing estates to the west, are located within the Criccieth Conservation Area. The site of the proposed housing development sits in the north-west corner of the Conservation Area (Figure 1). The town is located on the shore of Cardigan Bay and gradually slopes upward from the sea; the height of the proposed development is roughly 26m aOD.

2. Legislation and Guidance

- 2.1.1. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 has recently come into effect (November 2024) which provides consolidated legislation for the effective protection and management of Wales' historic environment. The Acts that formerly provided the legislative framework for the management and protection of the Welsh historic environment — principally the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 — no longer apply in Wales.
- 2.1.2. National planning policy concerning the treatment of archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and the wider historic built environment in Wales, is detailed in Chapter 6 of *Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12* (Welsh Government 2024). Chapter 6 of the Planning Policy outlines the policy relating to Distinctive and Natural Places which includes the Historic Environment.

Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

“It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.”

- 2.1.3. The policy regarding Conservation Areas is detailed in Chapters 6.1.14 to 6.1.17 and states that there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. It goes on to state that:

“Preservation or enhancement of a Conservation Area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area’s character or appearance or leaves them unharmed”.

- 2.1.4. *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24* states that planning proposals should fully consider the impact of the development on the historic environment (Welsh Government 2017).
- 2.1.5. The site is located within the Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37). Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest. A decision to designate a Conservation Area is made by the Local Planning Authority after assessment of the character of the identified area, this often extends beyond the buildings alone. The road layout, street scene, trees and green spaces all contribute to the quality of the area. Designation gives special protection to this character and to achieve this the Council has extra control over demolition, minor development and the protection of trees.
- 2.1.6. The following guidance documents were consulted in the production of this report:

- *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw, 2017)
- *Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles)* (Cadw, 2011)
- *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (IEMA, IHBC and CIfA 2021)
- *Managing Conservation Areas in Wales* (Cadw 2017)

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The production of a HIA is intended to be an iterative process to understand and minimise the impact of development proposals on the significance of historic assets within the design process. This assessment has followed the methodology outlined in Cadw's *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017). The guidance states that the assessment '*should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed*' (Cadw 2017).
- 3.1.2. The identification and assessment of significance for the various historic assets draws on the four heritage values defined by Cadw in *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011). These values consist of the asset's:
- Evidential value: the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when the historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried, or obscured elements associated with the historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.
 - Historical value: the historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be

physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.

- Aesthetic value: the design, construction and craftsmanship of the historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
- Communal value: the historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

3.1.3. Assessing the significance of the asset in this way will allow any potential impacts of the proposed development, both beneficial and harmful, on the asset and its setting to be identified. In order to identify and assess the significance of the asset, the assessment draws on the following sources:

- Cof Cymru – National Historic Assets of Wales, Cadw data on designated heritage assets;
- Historic mapping, including historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps;
- Aerial photography from the Central Registers of Aerial Photography Wales (CRAPW), Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); and satellite imagery via Google Earth; and,
- Site walkover.

3.1.4. Both the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous

archaeological investigations and the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) databases were consulted for information on non-designated sites.

3.1.5. However after consultation with Heneb – Gwynedd Archaeological Planning non-designated sites were not included within the assessment.

3.1.6. The heritage value of the assets has been assessed using the assessment criteria based on those provided in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA104* (Highways England *et al.*, 2020). The values are defined as:

Table 1. Asset value criteria

Value	Description
Very High	Assets of international importance
High	Assets of national importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Medium	Assets of regional importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Assets with lower levels of preservation
Low	Assets of local importance. Includes locally Listed Buildings and assets of limited value or poor preservation
Negligible	Assets with little surviving archaeological, architectural, or historic interest.

3.1.7. The magnitude of the potential impact of the development proposals on assets is also assessed using criteria based on the same documents. Impacts can be adverse or beneficial. The criteria are defined in the table below:

Table 2. Magnitude of impact criteria

Magnitude	Description
Major	<p>Adverse: Total loss or substantial harm to key elements of the heritage interest of the asset or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special interest of the asset.</p> <p>Beneficial: Significant removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest strongly contributing to the asset's heritage value</p>
Moderate	<p>Adverse: Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be significantly changed.</p> <p>Beneficial: Partial removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value</p>
Low	<p>Adverse: Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.</p> <p>Beneficial: Minor removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value</p>
Negligible	<p>Adverse: A slight loss of heritage interest through limited physical impact on the asset's value or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the historic asset would be largely unchanged</p> <p>Beneficial: Slight removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value</p>
None	<p>No loss or alteration.</p> <p>Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance. Change does not result in any removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest.</p>

4. Understanding the Significance of the Asset

4.1. Historic Background

- 4.1.1. The earliest structure within modern-day Criccieth is that of the castle, which still remains the most striking building in the town. Located on a rocky promontory that juts into Tremadog Bay, it was first constructed by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth – Llywelyn the Great – in the 1230s and served as the administrative centre for the Eifionydd commote. Around this time, a church, dedicated to St Catherine, was also constructed inland to the north.
- 4.1.2. The castle was captured in 1283 by Edward I during his conquest of Wales and remained in the hands of the crown until 1404, when it was captured during the rebellion of Owain Glyndŵr. The castle was then burnt and destroyed and was never reinhabited (Haslam *et al.*, 2009).
- 4.1.3. In 1284 Edward I granted Criccieth as a free borough, which is believed to have comprised of twenty to thirty burgage plots, located just north of the castle, along modern-day Castle Street. After the castle's destruction, the borough contracted with mid-16th century accounts describing the town of '2 or 3 poore houses' (Berks and Davidson, 2006). However, the Church of St Catherine was rebuilt in the 15th or 16th century showing at least some continued occupation of the area.
- 4.1.4. The fortunes of the town appeared to change with the construction of a turnpike road around 1809, linking Tremadog to Pwllheli and Porth Dinllaen. The earliest detailed mapping of Criccieth is the tithe map of 1839, which shows the turnpike road running through Criccieth, along the present-day High Street. The construction of the road helped move the centre of town inland, away from the castle. Many buildings were then constructed along the road, including the Bryn Hir Arms, likely a purpose-built inn for the new road (Cadw a). A number of buildings are shown on the northern side of the road

and are shown as being tithe free (Figure 2). These include the George the Fourth House and Yard (423), George the Fourth Capel Mawr (426) and a further six buildings. Located immediately to the north-east is plot 405, which is named as '7 dwellings and the Wesleyan Chapel'. These properties represent the southern and eastern boundaries of a rectangular parcel of land owned by Maurice Jones Esq. - 'Cae rhaly r y maes' (403) and coppice (424); these plots are the site of the proposed development. To the north-east, the Church of St Catherine is labelled as simply 'Church' (410).

- 4.1.5. The tithe map shows the castle promontory jutting into Tremadog Bay with the town to the north. The greatest concentration of buildings is shown directly north of the castle. A rocky outcrop, labelled 'Dinas' (576), is located north-west of the castle. An unnamed river runs from the north to meet the sea just east of the castle. The areas of the town around the castle and along the river are also shown as being tithe free.
- 4.1.6. The tithe map demonstrates that although the town had begun to expand in the early 19th century, large areas of what is now Criccieth was still farmland. A large number of enclosed fields are depicted, with the apportionment attributing them to nearby farms.
- 4.1.7. In 1867, the Cambrian Coast railway was built through the town centre, running parallel to the turnpike road to the south. This resulted in further growth in the town, leading to Criccieth becoming a popular seaside resort. Several buildings were built to accommodate the influx of visitors, such as the George IV Hotel on the High Street and the construction of Marine Terrace along the shoreline, west of the castle. The Esplanade, constructed in the late 19th century, expanded the town to the east (Berks and Davidson 2006). In 1921, the population of Criccieth peaked at 1,886 and has remained largely the same since – the latest census, in 2021, puts the current population at

1,742 (A Vision of Britain).

- 4.1.8. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Criccieth surveyed in 1887, published in 1888 (Figure 3), shows marked differences to the town since the tithe survey. Most notably the Cambrian Railway line is shown running east to west through the centre of the town – just south of the turnpike road, with the station, and associated hotel, located at the western edge of town. More buildings are depicted along the same road, especially on the southern side. To the west of the castle, a row of terraced houses had been built opposite the shoreline, labelled aptly as Marine Terrace. Despite this, the majority of the area remained agricultural in nature. The George the Fourth house has now been labelled simply as the George Hotel, whilst Capel Mawr is now referred to as 'Methodist Chapel (Calvinistic)'. Several other buildings around the town are now marked, including the Bryn-hîr Arms, Post Office, the White Lion Hotel, and St Deiniol's Church. The area of the proposed development had seen no changes.
- 4.1.9. The OS map surveyed in 1887, revised in 1899, and published in 1901 shows minor changes to Criccieth. Several detached buildings in large plots have been built on the northern side of the east-west orientated road, now labelled as High Street. Several other buildings are now present, but largely the town has not changed in size or arrangement. Capel Mawr has again reverted to its original name, and the Wesleyan Chapel is now labelled as Capel Salem. Of the rectangular plot of land to the north of the Capel Mawr, a small area on the east has been separated off into two plots. This has now created the rectangular plot of land that represent the boundary of the proposed development.
- 4.1.10. The next OS map, revised between 1899 and 1950, and published in 1956, shows remarkably little change in the 50 years since the last edition. Very few

new buildings are present with a new L-shaped road north of St Deiniol's Church being the largest structural change to the town. The Memorial Hall can be seen opposite St Deiniol's Church. As with other iterations, a large amount of the surrounding landscape is still agricultural fields. This map shows a linear watercourse, possibly a drain or culvert, located along the western edge of the site of the proposed development.

- 4.1.11. The OS map surveyed and revised between 1930 and 1962 and published in 1963 shows very few changes from the previous survey. Little has been building in the intervening years, with much of the character of the town appearing to be retained. A new church – though its name is not included – has been built north of Salem Terrace bringing the total number of labelled churches in the town to six.
- 4.1.12. An aerial photograph from 1969 shows the town in much the same layout as the last OS map. The only addition appears to be the construction of the first road and houses of a housing estate directly south of the station.
- 4.1.13. Modern maps show a number of changes over the last 60 years. The most obvious changes are to the layout of the town with the construction of housing estates both north and south-west of the station. Pockets of green space are still present within Criccieth including Y Maes, close to the centre of the town north of the High Street, playing fields south-east of the station, and the rocky outcrop of Dinas. The site of the proposed development is now enclosed by urban development on three sides. To the east, a small parcel of land contains a builder's yard. On the southern side, a band of trees separates the site from the rear of several buildings along the High Street, including Capel Mawr and the George IV Hotel. The western border comprises of the rear of six recent residential buildings along Stad Gorseddfa. To the north there is a large pastoral field.

- 4.1.14. An aerial image from 2006, taken during the construction of the houses to the west of the site, shows the south-west corner of the site had been fenced off. Five concrete pads, arranged in a line, were also visible within this area. Both the concrete pads and the fenced off area are not visible in the most recent aerial imagery.

4.2. Criccieth Conservation Area

- 4.2.1. Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37) comprises the historic core of Criccieth (Figure 1). It is an irregular shape, centred roughly around the crossroads between the High Street (A497) and the B4411. It extends from the top of Y Maes to the north, to its southernmost point at Criccieth Castle, approximately 800m apart. Its central axis runs along the High Street for roughly 500m, from No. 15 High Street in the west, to Radcliffe Road in the east. Modern housing estates to the north and south of the station, and north-east of St Deiniol's Church are not included within the conversation area.
- 4.2.2. The Conservation Area contains a two Scheduled Monuments – Castell Criccieth (CN015, LB4396) and its outer bank defences (CN173) – and a total of 25 Listed Buildings (Figure 1). Aside from the castle, the oldest listed building is the Church of St Catherine (LB4395) which dates from the late 15th or early 16th century. The majority of the Listed Buildings are houses built in the 18th or 19th centuries, with a number of religious buildings and commercial structures also represented. Spatially, the Listed Buildings are well spread around the Conservation Area – the two scheduled monuments relating to Criccieth Castle are located at the southernmost point.
- 4.2.3. The site of the proposed development is located in the north-west corner of the Conservation Area. Two of the Listed Buildings – Capel Mawr (LB15371) and George IV Hotel (LB15370) – are located immediately to the south of the site. A further three, all located to the south-east along the High Street are

within 200m of the site. These are the 19th century public house Bryn Hir Arms (LB15373), the 1920s National Westminster Bank (LB15369), and the 17th century dwelling of Cafe Cwrt (LB15363). The site itself appears to have been pastoral for at least the last 200 years, with the field systems depicted on the historic mapping likely having been enclosed in the later medieval period. Aerial imagery shows some modern fencing and concrete pads in the south-west corner; an application for a water storage tank was approved in 2003, but this was not seen in any aerial photography.

- 4.2.4. A site walkthrough was conducted in May 2025 to assess the current character and condition of Criccieth Conservation Area. The walkthrough was conducted on a bright, sunny day with good all-round visibility. The public areas of the town were all accessible, as was the site of the proposed development; the grounds of Criccieth Castle were closed on the day of the visit.
- 4.2.5. As noted in historical maps, the layout of the town has changed very little. Aside from the straight High Street, other roads gently curve, following contours in the landscape (Plate 2). Parts of the town are currently undergoing modernisation works. Most notable on the day of the visit was the re-laying of A497 along the High Street, other buildings were covered in scaffolding (Plate 3). The original finishes of Listed Buildings have been retained, especially along Castle Street to the south (Plates 4 and 5). The George IV Hotel and Bryn Hir Arms retain their original purposes, whereas Capel Mawr has been converted into apartments; the National Westminster Bank is now an Indian restaurant. Modern additions, including the current roadworks, would likely have impacted the physical fabric of areas of the Conservation Area.
- 4.2.6. The site of the proposed development was open pastoral land, covered in short grass. The rectangular piece of land gently sloped from the north down to the south, with trees bordered all sides (Plate 6). The western edge of the

site abuts the rear gardens of several properties and is bordered by a dry-stone wall, interspersed with trees (Plate 7). Another dry-stone wall creates a field boundary along the northern limit of the site. This wall is considerably thick, reaching over two metres wide in places. It is largely complete, with several trees growing through the wall (Plate 8). A gap in the wall, located in the north-west corner, allows for access between the two fields, and is bordered large stones (Plates 9 and 10). It is unclear whether this is the historical access to the northern field or a more recent addition to the field boundary; the consulted maps provide no answer to this. Towards the centre of the field, a small part of the wall has collapsed, following the uprooting of a tree (Plate 11). At the southern edge of the site, trees noted on historical maps, and labelled as coppice on the Tithe map, are still present (Plate 12).

- 4.2.7. No unexpected earthworks or structures were located within the site limits. The north to south orientated watercourse was identified as a culvert at its northern end, opening out into an open water filled ditch through much of its route through the site (Plate 13). The series of concrete pads, possibly related to water pipe access, were noted in the south-west corner (Plate 14). There is no evidence of the water storage tank, nor the fence line from the 2006 aerial image. The lack of modern construction on the site of the proposed development suggests that any buried archaeology is unlikely to be truncated.

4.3. Significance of the asset

Evidential value

- 4.3.1. The evidential value of the Criccieth Conservation Area lies in the fact that it is based around the historic core of the town, encompassing the medieval and early post-medieval urban developments as well as the Castle. It includes most of the tithe free areas depicted on the tithe map, as well as the areas of later 19th century expansion.

- 4.3.2. The area of Criccieth within the Conservation Area has changed little since the late 19th century. The road layout that has not altered since this time with the main changes evident being the addition of new buildings along the turnpike road and to the south around the castle. A number of buildings have seen a change in usage, an inevitable part of modernisation. For example, the Church of St Deiniol (LB4610), a constant presence on historic maps since its erection in 1887, closed as a place of worship in 1988, and was converted into flats in 1994 (Cadw b). Although new buildings have been constructed and existing ones renovated, few, if any, of the historic buildings appear to have been demolished within the historic core of the town.
- 4.3.3. The retention of green space within the town, such as Y Maes common also adds evidential value to the Conservation Area; the same for the Dinas, the rocky outcrop to the north-west of the castle. The map sheets show that much of the historic core of Criccieth was surrounded by enclosed fields, with areas of open space in the centre of the town.

Historical value

- 4.3.4. The town's Conservation Area draws historical significance largely from the castle and its association nature with the Princes of Gwynedd and the English crown. Originally constructed by Llywelyn the Great, Criccieth Castle was built as a demonstration of his power, an attempt to solidify his position. The inner gatehouse was inspired by English castles, possibly Beeston in Cheshire, built by Ranulf, Earl of Cheshire and a close ally of Llywelyn. Several notable individuals, including Llywelyn's own son Gruffudd, and Maredudd ap Rhys, a south Walian prince have been imprisoned at the castle. Edward I captured the castle in 1283, constituting the borough of Criccieth the following year. Over a century later, Owain Glyndŵr captured and destroyed the castle, leaving it the ruin it is today (Morgan 2008). The presence of the castle, led to the

original development of the borough and later, the town. As noted by Berks and Davidson (2006), Criccieth has no natural harbour and so is not a logical location for a settlement – especially one that relied on fishing as its main industry until the 19th century.

- 4.3.5. It also has a minor historical significance as a largely intact example of a 19th century seaside tourist destination. The historic nature of Criccieth as a tourist destination is evidenced by the retention of multiple buildings associated with this period. This includes the impressive George IV Hotel – built on the site of an earlier inn in the later 19th century to accommodate tourists visiting the town (Cadw c). Structures such as these serve as a reminder of the importance of seaside tourism to villages such as Criccieth across Wales.

Aesthetic value

- 4.3.6. The aesthetic value of the Conservation Area lies principally in the retention of the original layout of the town, as well as the preservation of several historic buildings. As noted previously, the layout of the town appears to have remained unchanged since the construction of the turnpike road in the early 19th century. At this time, the core of the town moved away from Castle Street, just north of the castle, to along the present-day High Street. The preservation of this arrangement, including the retention of Y Maes common, has helped Criccieth retain its character. The Conservation Area sits in a stunning location, with the vast expanse of Cardigan Bay to the south, and the mountains of Eryri National Park (Snowdonia) to the east (Plate 1).
- 4.3.7. Individual buildings within the town have also retained large number of original features and therefore strong aesthetic qualities. Criccieth Castle (CN015, LB4396) stands tall on its rocky promontory, imposing over the southern half of the town and visible from most areas of the Conservation Area. The churches and chapels within the Conservation Area have quite

distinctive visual characteristics. Several have been painted white, which makes them stand out against other nearby buildings, especially those with a pebble-dash finish (Plate 15). Despite being converted to flats in the 1990s, the Church of St Deiniol (LB4610) still maintains a strong aesthetic quality, and its height helps to impose itself over the High Street (Plate 16).

- 4.3.8. Several properties along Castle Street have retained their historical character, such as Listed Buildings Cemlyn (LB15352) and Trefan (LB15351) (see Plate 5). Some modern buildings have been finished in a sympathetic fashion to nearby Listed Buildings – for example, a recently redeveloped pizzeria just south of Cafe Cwrt (Plate 17). Further to the west, Capel Mawr (LB15371), the George IV Hotel (LB15370) and the Bryn Hir Arms (LB15375) all retain a strong presence over the High Street (Plates 18, 19 and 20). Modern elements of the town, with the addition of telephone lines, lampposts, and the fitting of modern shops have impacted the overall aesthetic of the town (Plate 21).
- 4.3.9. The north-eastern area, centred around the Church of St Catherine, has been less affected by modernisation (Plate 22). This is the oldest religious building within the town, and with its nearby gently meandering roads and lack of tall buildings, has a distinctively peaceful character.
- 4.3.10. The site of the proposed development, located in the north-west corner of the Conservation Area, has views to and from several Listed Buildings. Closest to the site, the top of the roofs of Capel Mawr (LB15373) and the George IV Hotel (LB15370) are visible from parts of the site (Plates 23). The Hotel is largely screened from view from the majority of the site by tall trees, as well as being set further towards the High Street. Capel Mawr, on the other hand, is closer to the site boundary and is located in a gap in the foliage (Plate 24). Its rear aspect, including the Sunday School abutting the rear wall of the chapel, is clearly visible from most parts of the site (Plate 25).

- 4.3.11. Further afield, Criccieth Castle was very visible from the north edge of the site, sitting upon its promontory approximately 500m to the south (Plate 24). The field to the north, the most north-western part of the Conservation Area, have almost unrestricted views from the site (Plate 26). The eastern edge of the site, first seen as a fence line on the 1901 map, is still bordered by a fence with the modern builder's yard and associated buildings visible on the other side (Plate 27). The site's western edge is bordered by the rear of several houses constructed in 2006 (Plate 28).
- 4.3.12. The site walkthrough found that parts of the site were visible from gaps between buildings of the High Street (Plate 29). Although the castle was not accessible, it can be presumed the site is visible from both the inner and outer wards, as these can be seen from the site. The rocky outcrop Dinas, located 150m north-west of the castle, provided a view from a similar height. From here, the north-eastern corner of the site was visible – with three-storey buildings along the High Street, as well as tall trees, creating a physical barrier along its southern edge (Plate 30).

Communal value

- 4.3.13. The Criccieth Conservation Area draws its communal value from its accessibility to both residents and visitors. In 2021, 31,527 people visited Criccieth Castle – down by almost a third on pre-COVID levels (Welsh Government 2022). By no means the most visited tourist attraction in Wales, it is still an iconic landmark and provides a strong reason for visitors to the town. From the 19th century to the present day, tourism has been the main source of income for the town (Criccieth Town Council 2024). The majority of the town has open access, including Y Maes common at the centre of the town, and the rocky outcrop Dinas.
- 4.3.14. The site of the proposed development is currently open pasture and has been

since the tithe map of 1839. A public right of way runs directly to the north of the site, but this will not be affected by the development.

4.4. Overall heritage value

- 4.4.1. Criccieth Conservation Area has a **Medium** heritage value, which is derived from its evidential, historic and aesthetic values. These are based on the visual character of the town, the historic layout and retention of its historical buildings. The historic value is also due to the presence of the castle, which was constructed at a crucial time in the history of Wales and is associated with the Princes of Gwynedd and the English Crown.

5. The Development Proposals and their Impacts

5.1. Development Plans

- 5.1.1. The proposed work involved the construction of 25 dwellings on a rectangular parcel of land in the north-western corner of Criccieth Conservation Area (Figure 4). The plans involve the construction of an L-shaped road, attached to the current Stad Gorseddfa to the south-west. From this, a mixture of two to four bed houses and bungalows will be built. According to the site plans, the southern portion of the site will be public open space, with an 'Ecology Area' in the south-east corner; the plans also indicate retention of the existing trees. A footpath will connect the houses to the public right of way to the north of the site.
- 5.1.2. At present there are limited options provided for the proposed works. A drawing of the location and outlines of the houses has been presented, but with no detail on the height, finish, or general massing of the proposed buildings. Several of the houses are labelled as bungalows, so would presumably be shorter in height than those labelled as houses. The presence

of fences or other visually blocking structures is not always clear.

- 5.1.3. Further information, including detailed architectural drawings of different aspects of the proposed buildings, would be helpful in allowing a full assessment of the visual impact of development on nearby heritage assets. At this early stage of the design process, it is presumed that these have not yet been produced. As these are not currently available, this assessment can only be based on the information provided.
- 5.1.4. The current layout has the houses arranged in U-shape around the new road – orientated east to west through the central part of the site. To the south, an area of grass and a row of trees sit between the two nearest heritage assets – Capel Mawr and the George IV Hotel; the distance between the pre-existing and proposed buildings is approximately 25 metres. Four of the eight proposed dwellings are labelled as bungalows. Maintaining this space in future plans, to provide a buffer between the new and historical buildings, would be favoured.
- 5.1.5. Further information relating to the heights of the houses and bungalows would be needed to ascertain the true visual impact of the development. Retaining the green space to the south is preferred, in order to act as a physical buffer between the new-builds and the historic buildings along the High Street. Retention of the northern field boundary wall would be preferable, as part of an historic boundary within the Criccieth Conservation Area.

5.2. Heritage Impacts

- 5.2.1. The above section has documented the design process, and the reasons for selecting the preferred option of continue with the proposed works. Further information relating to the height and finish of the new buildings would be advantageous in determining the full impact on the heritage value of the Conservation Area.

- 5.2.2. The construction of the proposed development will have a direct impact upon the Conservation Area as well as the physical fabric of the site. The proposed development site equates to approximately 5.5% of the total Conservation Area. The development of this site will alter the nature of the Conservation Area, removing one of the largest open spaces remaining within core of historic Criccieth. In terms of the site itself, intrusive work such as levelling, excavation of footings and service trenches, and the construction of the road all have the potential to affect any buried archaeological remains. This will have a major impact on any buried archaeology, of which there is a potential owing to the lack of modern disturbance within the site boundary. Information relating to the plans for the northern boundary wall would be helpful. The existence of the field boundary dates to the earliest tithe map, and likely dates to the late medieval period. Its removal would greatly affect the evidential value of the site. The current plans indicate a footpath would be built through the wall, which would likely require a small section of the wall to be removed.
- 5.2.3. The proposed development plans are unlikely to have an impact on the historical value of the Conservation Area. As previously discussed, this is mainly drawn from the castle, located roughly 500m to the south of the site, on which this development will have no impact. There is an opportunity for a positive impact on the historical value of the area, if parts of the works – such as the alterations to the northern field boundary – were subject to an archaeological watching brief. This could provide information about the date and construction techniques of the wall, adding to the historical record of the Conservation Area.
- 5.2.4. The proposed development will have a low impact on the aesthetic value of the Conservation Area. The development will act as an extension of the modern houses to the west, continuing on from Stad Gorseddfa. Views of the site from around the Conservation Area are largely blocked by nearby

buildings, especially the three-storey buildings of the High Street. The plans include the retention of the trees along the southern edge, which is preferable as a visual blocking aid. This applies to Criccieth Castle, although located roughly 500m away, has a view of portions of the site, specifically the north-east corner, the rest being blocked by buildings and trees. It should be noted that this assessment of the visual impacts of the development are based on views of the ground level of the site. Until further plans are provided of the heights of the new buildings, the full extent of the visual impact will be unknown. It is expected that the northern buildings will be more visible than those to the south, as the ground is higher on this side of the site. Using the modern buildings to the west as a reference, most the roofs were visible from the viewpoint of Dinas; it is likely that the new development will be similarly hidden behind the tall trees.

- 5.2.5. The most aesthetically impacted parts of the Conversation Area are the buildings along the northern half of the High Street, specifically Listed Buildings Capel Mawr and the George IV Hotel. Trees along the southern boundary of the site help block the view of most of the field from the Hotel; a modern extension was added to the Hotel in 2011, which already has already affected the view from the rear of the building. Capel Mawr is closer to the site and, although a modern extension is located at its rear, has largely uninterrupted views of most of the proposed development. The aesthetic value of Capel Mawr itself will be majorly impacted by the proposed development plans. A sympathetic finish to the proposed dwellings could be considered, which would help lessen aesthetic impact to the Conservation Area.
- 5.2.6. There will be no negative impacts on the communal value of the Conservation Area, as the current site is not accessible to the public. The proposed development has the potential to increase the area's communal value with the

connection of the new road to the public right of way to the north. This will help provide residents and visitors with greater access to different parts of the town.

- 5.2.7. Overall, the proposals are considered to have a **Low adverse** impact on the heritage value of Criccieth Conservation Area. This is due mostly to the direct impact of the proposed works on Conservation Area itself as well as any buried archaeology within the site. There will also be some elements of the aesthetic character that will be affected.
- 5.2.8. There are opportunities for a positive impacts from the proposed development. Archaeological monitoring of works, including removal of parts of the northern field boundary, could increase knowledge about the history of the site and thus the historical value of the Conservation Area. The communal value could also be positively impact with the connection of the site to an existing public footpath.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1. Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37) comprises of the historic core of the town of Criccieth, Gwynedd. The town originated in the 13th century, after the construction of Criccieth Castle by Llewelyn the Great. It fell into decline following the destruction of the Castle in 1404, until a later revival following the construction of a turnpike road through the town in the early 19th century. After the Cambrian Coast railway was built, Criccieth became a seaside resort and has remained a popular tourist destination ever since.
- 6.1.2. The Conservation Area contained two Scheduled Monuments and 25 Listed Buildings, of which the Castle is both. Most of the Listed Buildings are houses dating from the 18th to 19th centuries, demonstrating the housing demand

following the construction of the turnpike road. The historic core of the town is contained within the Conservation Area.

- 6.1.3. The site of the proposed development is a rectangular parcel of land, located in the north-west corner of the Conservation Area. The proposed development involves the construction of the 25 residential buildings along a L-shaped road, joined to the Stad Gorseddfa to the south-west. The residential buildings will be a mix of two to four bed houses and bungalows. Current plans show that the southern portion of the site will remain a public open space.
- 6.1.4. The report has assessed the heritage value of Criccieth Conservation Area following the methodology outlined in the Cadw guidance document *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017). The asset has a **Medium** heritage value, mostly derived from its evidential, historic and aesthetic values, acquired through the visual character of the town, with its historic layout and historical buildings. The Conservation Area also has an historic value due to the castle and its associations with the Princes of Gwynedd and its capture by Edward I during his conquest of Wales.
- 6.1.5. The proposed design option was outlined in Section 5. Additional information relating to the heights of the houses and bungalows and their finishes could further refine the assessment on the visual impact of the development. Retaining the green space to the south is preferred, in order to act as a physical buffer between the new-builds and the historic buildings along the High Street. Retention of the northern field boundary wall would be preferable, as part of an historic boundary within the Criccieth Conservation Area. If the wall had to be removed for due to safety concerns, archaeological monitoring of the work would be recommended in order to record the structure and any buried archaeology associated with it.
- 6.1.6. The proposed development has the potential to impact any buried

archaeology within the site and would affect the evidential value of the Conservation Area if such remains are present.

- 6.1.7. The overall aesthetic character of the Conservation Area would also be negatively impacted, but this is considered low, due to the presence of buildings and trees acting as a visual obstruction. There is the opportunity for positive impact because of the works. Any archaeological monitoring undertaken would increase the knowledge about the history of the site and thus enhance the historical value of the Conservation Area. The communal value could also be improved with the construction on a public footpath.
- 6.1.8. Overall, the proposals are considered to have a **Low adverse** impact on the heritage value of Criccieth Conservation Area.

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Figures

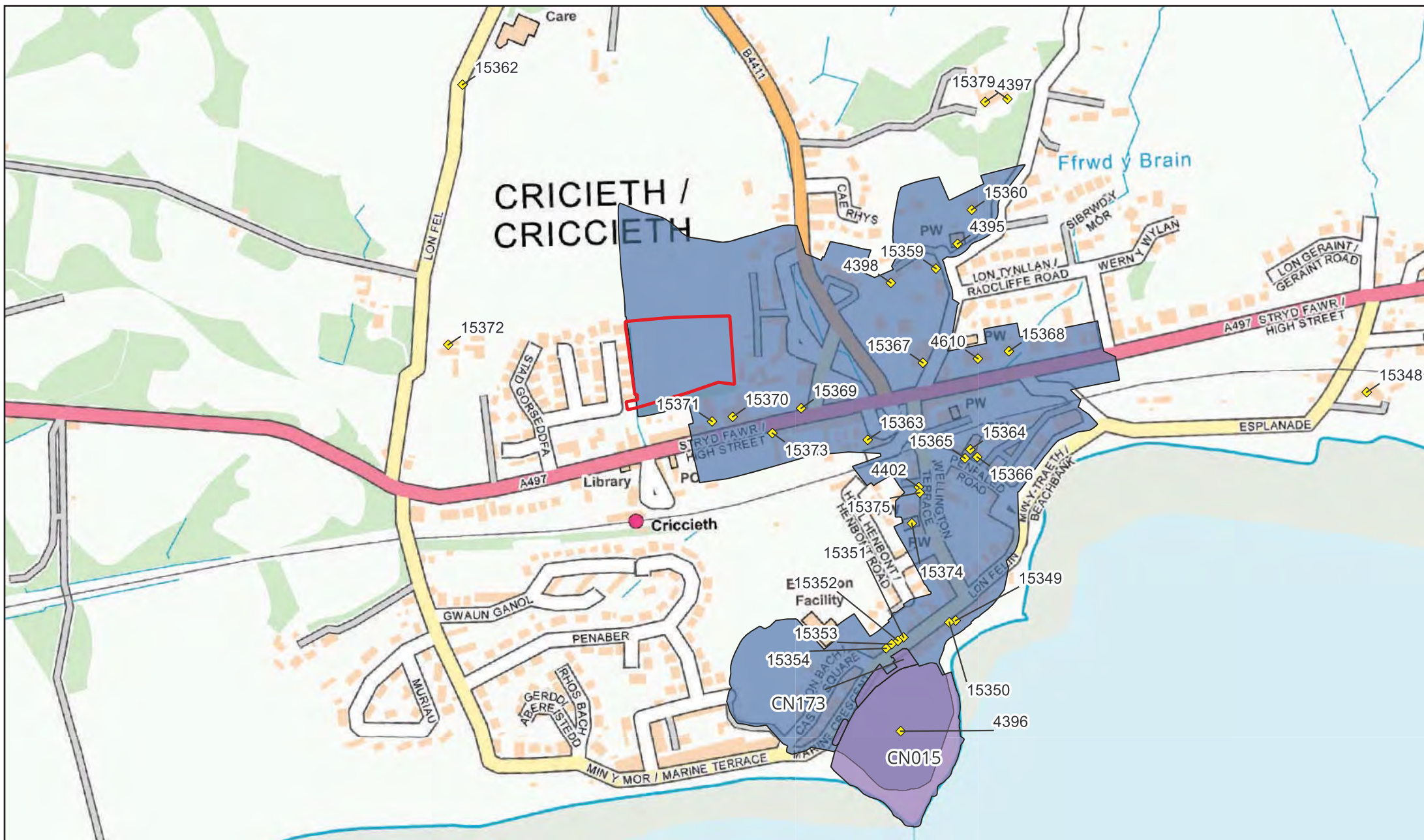


Figure 1. Plan showing the location of the proposed development, the Conservation Area, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings

- Proposed development
- ◆ Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

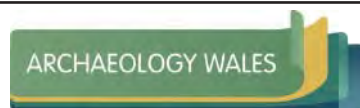




Figure 2. Tithe Map of the Parish of Crickieth in the County of Carnarvon, dated 1839



0 150m 300m



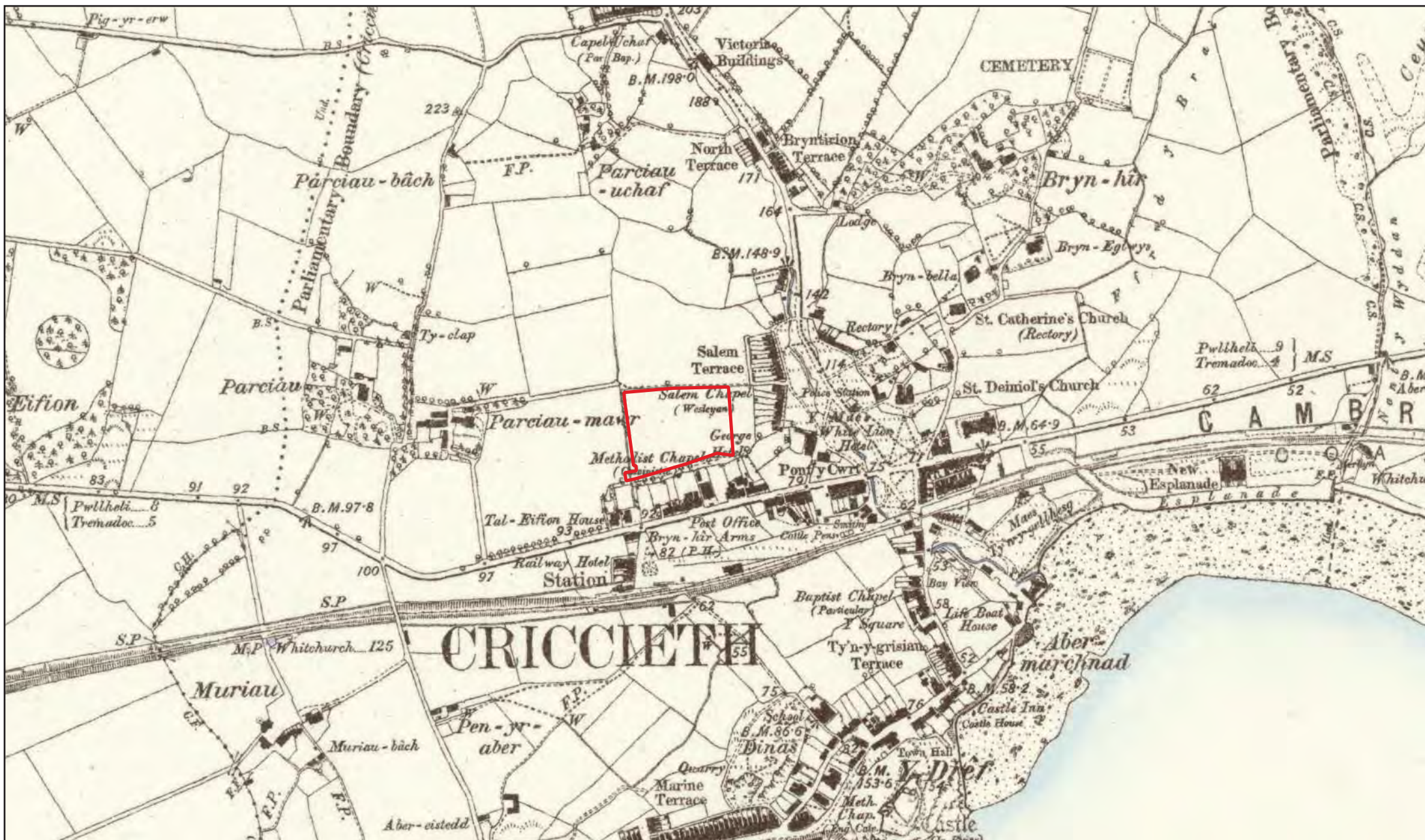


Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Criccieth, Caernarvonshire Sheet XXXIV.SW. Surveyed 1887, Published 1888



0 200m 400m



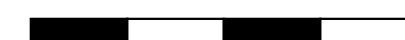


Figure 4. Plan of the proposed development

Plan supplied by the Client.



0 20m 40m





Plates



Plate 2. Example of curving nature of Criccieth road layout, along Tanygrisiau Terrace, looking north.



Plate 3. Criccieth High Street, showing resurfacing roadworks, building works, and the George IV Hotel (LB15370), looking north-east.



Plate 4. Ty Mawr (LB15349) along Castle Street, looking south-east.



Plate 5. Four Listed Buildings along Castle Street (LB15351-LB15354), looking north-west.



Plate 6. General view of the site of the proposed development, looking north-east.



Plate 7. Western edge of the site, with dry-stone wall and foliage visible, and the open drain in the foreground. The gardens of the houses along the western edge of the site are in the background, looking south-west.



Plate 8. Dry-stone wall field boundary, constituting the northern border of the site, showing trees growing through the wall, looking north-east.



Plate 9. Gap in northern field boundary wall, acting as access between the two fields, looking north.



Plate 10. Eastern side of northern field boundary gap, showing large stone, looking west.



Plate 11. Uprooted tree along northern field boundary, showing damage to wall, looking north.



Plate 12. Trees along southern border of the site, labelled as coppice on the 1839 Tithe map, looking south-east.



Plate 13. Water culvert located in north-west corner of the site, looking north.



Plate 14. Concrete pads, likely relating to water supply, located in the south-west area of the site, looking north.

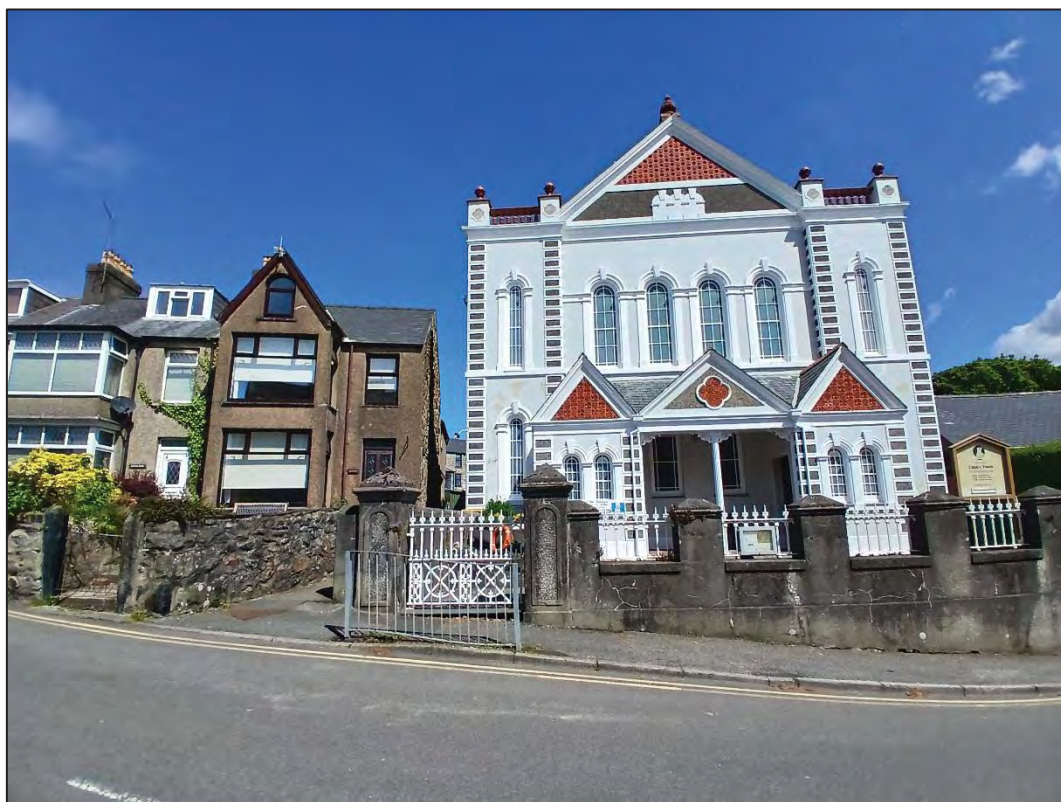


Plate 15. Capel y Traeth (LB15364) with nearby pebble-dash finished buildings, looking north-east.



Plate 16. Church of St Deiniol (LB4610) along the A497, looking north-east.



Plate 17. Café Cwrt (LB15363) next to newly developed pizzeria, with attempts made to match the stonework finish, looking south-west.



Plate 18. Front aspect of Capel Mawr (LB15373), facing onto the High Street, looking north-east.



Plate 19. Front aspect of the George IV Hotel (LB15370), facing onto the High Street, looking north-east.



Plate 20. Front aspect of Bryn Hir Arms (LB15375), facing onto the High Street, looking south.



Plate 21. Front aspect of the George IV Hotel (LB15370), facing onto the High Street, with modern shop front in the foreground, looking north-west.



Plate 22. Church of St Catherine (LB4395) and its immediate surroundings, looking north-east.

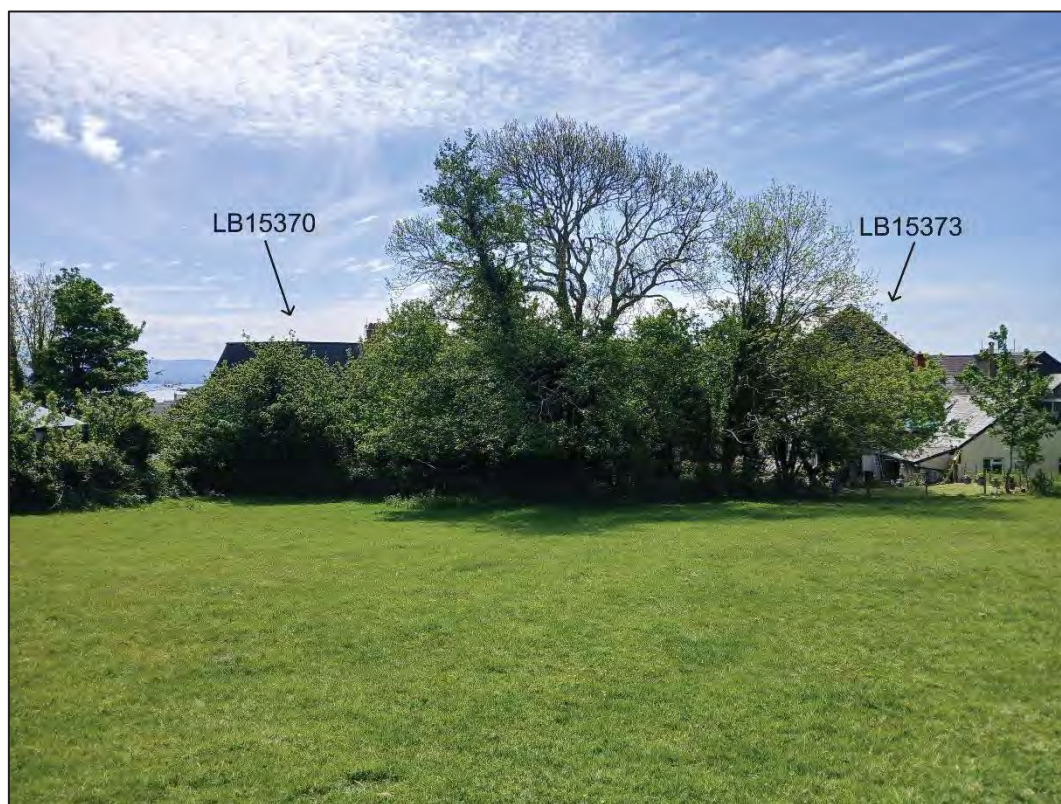


Plate 23. View from the south-east corner of the site, showing the rooftops of the George IV Hotel (LB15370) and Capel Mawr (LB15373) behind trees, looking south.



Plate 24. View from the centre of the site, showing Capel Mawr (LB15373) in the foreground, and Criccieth Castle in the background, looking south.



Plate 25. Rear aspect of Capel Mawr (LB15373) through gap in the trees along southern edge of the site, showing modern extension, looking south.



Plate 26. View of field to the immediate north of the site, looking north.



Plate 27. View towards the eastern edge of the site, showing the builder's yard and associated buildings in the foreground, and the rear of the Lion Hotel in the background, looking east.



Plate 28. View of western edge of the site, showing the rear aspects of the houses along Gorseddfa, looking west.



Plate 29. View of part of the site from between Capel Mawr and the George IV Hotel, taken from the High Street, looking north.



Plate 30. View towards the site, taken from Dinas at a similar height to the Castle, showing that most of the site is blocked by tall trees and the buildings along the High Street, looking north.



Data Management Plan

Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID
3212
Project Name
Criccieth, Gwynedd
Project Description
Heritage Impact Assessment on the Criccieth Conservation Area (WAL/GWYN/37) in relation to the proposed construction of 25 dwellings at Land Adjacent to Stad Gorseddfa, Criccieth, located in the north-west corner of the Conservation Area.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Rhys Evans Cyf
Project Manager
Charley James Martin – AW project manager charley@arch-wales.co.uk
Principal Investigator / Researcher
As above
Data Contact Person
Rhiannon Philp (rhiannon.philp@arch-wales.co.uk)
Date DMP created
03/12/25
Date DMP last updated
As above
Version
V1
Related data management policies
This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, CifA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?		
The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.		
Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Text/documents	PDF (.pdf)	1
Images	Photographs (.jpg)	30
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	1 group

How will the data be collected or created?
Data Standards / Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below, and will

- be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.
- Specific guidance:
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.
 - Historic England, 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

Data storage / file naming

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud based storage system to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed
- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).
- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated as part of the Post Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design, and following full analysis. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.
- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of the archive), with full access to research data.
- The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal. The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.
Have you contacted the data repository?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AW has an ongoing agreement with the RCAHMW who are the intended repository for digital data.
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum and digital archive repository will be updated as the project progresses. The investigations have resulted in the following documents: Project Design, Heritage Impact Assessment. A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly. The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata. Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project. Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager. Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team. Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company. Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository. Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.



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