

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Braich-y-Saint, Criccieth, Gwynedd**

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



By

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Report No: 1115

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## **Summary**

*In December 2012 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by JHWalter LLP to undertake a Desk Based Assessment and site visit to examine the archaeological potential of land at Braich-y-Saint, Criccieth, Gwynedd, where a planning application has been submitted for the construction of two wind turbines. The site is located within an area of known archaeological and historical importance, with two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and twenty six Listed Buildings within the surrounding landscape. The aerial photographs suggested the presence of buried archaeology at the site, which was confirmed by the site visit, with corresponding earthworks identified. A standing stone, of possible prehistoric date, was also recorded within the bounds of the site during the walk-over survey. The proposed development of the site would have a moderate impact upon these features.*

## **1. Introduction**

In December 2012 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by JHWalter LLP to conduct a Desk Based Assessment and an appraisal of impact for the site of two proposed 250kw wind turbines, on land at Braich-y-Saint, approximately 2 kilometres from the town of Criccieth (NGR 250645 339941).

Each turbine will stand to a height of 71m from base to tip, and will connect into the local electricity distribution network through a substation, which will be located on the eastern boundary of the development area. The development will involve the excavation of trenches for the footings of both turbines, the substation and a trench for the cable which will connect the turbines to the substation. Two access roads will also need to be constructed linking the undesignated road running along the northern boundary of the site, to each turbine. In total the land take area for both turbines and their associated infrastructure is estimated to be 0.54 hectares (Planning Support Statement).

The desk based assessment involved an appraisal of all the documentary and cartographic sources relating to the site, aerial photographs held at the Welsh Office, Cardiff, were studied and a site visit was conducted to assess the potential impact the proposed development would have upon the extant and buried archaeology within the immediate landscape. The work was carried out by Siân Thomas in March, 2013 and the report has been written to the specifications outlined in the design brief provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), see Appendix 1.

## **2. Site Description**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

The proposed development site is located on land belonging to Braich-y-Saint Farm, approximately 2 kilometres north east of the town of Criccieth, Gwynedd, see figure 1. The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land, approximately 4.9 hectares in size, made up of three separate fields. The field boundaries are comprised of traditional *cloddiau* and stone walling. The site is bounded to the south by Criccieth Golf Club, to the north by the access road to the farm house and outbuildings, and to the east and west by agricultural land.

The site is situated on the southern slope of a hill, approximately 130m AOD, with the land sloping gently away southwards towards Cardigan Bay. To the south east, approximately 500 metres from the site, rises a further small peak, 136m AOD. To the north the slope continues to rise for approximately 400 metres before dropping away steeply to the north, north west and north east. Further to the north, east and west of the site the landscape becomes harsher, with a number of steeper and higher peaks visible from the site. Snowdonia National Park lies approximately 3 kilometres to the north east of the site.

The site is currently grassland, with the two fields that make up the western, northern and eastern areas of the site being characteristic of improved grassland. The surrounding landscape is largely under pasture, with a small number of wooded areas.

The underlying geology is Upper Cambrian in date and comprises of mudstone, siltstones and sandstones.

## **2.2 Archaeological Deposit Model**

Little is known about the soil matrix in area of the site or its immediate landscape as no intrusive explorations have been carried out within the vicinity.

During the walk-over survey conducted at the site an area of animal damage was noted and recorded, see figure 2. The hollow in the western area of the site provided a profile of the topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil is relatively deep, being at least 0.15m thick, and is dark black brown colour. This overlies a mid brown orange subsoil, composed of a clay sand matrix. The true extent of the subsoil is unknown but it exceeds a thickness of 0.25m. The natural soil horizon was not evident within the hollow, although it is thought by the author that it is most likely comprised of a clay sand or sand clay mix due to the composition of the subsoil matrix. As already noted the natural bedrock for the area is a mix of mud, silt and sand stones.

The sandy nature of the subsoil may suggest that the ground is slightly acidic, which may compromise the survival potential of some floral and all faunal remains. It is possible that certain artefact types may also not survive well in these conditions.

## **3. Historical Background**

The site is located close to the northern boundary of the parish of Criccieth. The area has a rich history due to the association of Criccieth Castle with the Welsh princes of Gwynedd and the campaigns of Edward I in North Wales. The parish of Criccieth formed part of the Hundred of Eifionydd, within the county of Caernarfonshire, which was created by Edward I after his subjugation of North Wales in 1284 (Dodd, 1968). As part of his defensive works, Edward strengthened Criccieth Castle that had been constructed by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in around 1230. In 1284 Criccieth became a borough town with Edward I granting it a charter. The castle and town were badly damaged by Owain Glyndŵr during his rebellion against English rule in 1404 (Haslam, *et al.*, 2009). The town seems to have relied upon agriculture for its existence, rather than the other forms of industry prevalent in North Wales, such as quarrying and mining and achieved little growth until the railway line was constructed in 1867 (Gwyn, 2007). There are a number of Tyddyn, *farmstead*, and Llwyn, *grove*, place names in the immediate landscape surrounding the site. The landscape around Braich-y-

Saint farm and the site suggest an agricultural history stretching back into the prehistoric period. The field boundary patterns to the north east suggest possible prehistoric enclosure while others in the immediate landscape suggest early medieval and medieval enclosure.

The evolution of the place name Criccieth reflects its history as well as, suggesting strong religious links. The earliest form of the name is given as Krukeith, which is thought to mean *prisoner's rock* and may relate to the use of the Castle as a prison (Jones, 1941). There are also references to the town under the place name Treferthyr, *martyr's town*, which may be a reference to Saint Catherine (Sylvester, 1983). The proposed development site is located on the hill of Braich-y-Saint, *Ridge of the Saints*, (Ordnance Survey). The religious element to these place names suggests that the area may have been a centre for early Christianity. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), records a stone of possible sixth century AD date from Treflys Church, (NPRN: 301072), which bears the inscription;

*IACONVS FILIVS MINI/IACIT*

This translates as;

*Jaconus (PN), son of Minus (PN) (?Minius), lies (here)*

It is followed by a Chi Rho, an early Christian symbol, first seen in Britain during the Romano-British period. There are a number of settlements in the wider landscape which bear the place name element Llan, which is also indicative of early Christian enclosures.

## 4. Desk Based Assessment Results

### 4.1 HER Results

The HER data from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record shows that there are 44 sites and 2 find spots of archaeological significance within a 2km radius of the site, see Appendix 2.

PRN	Period	Name	Type	Community	Legal Protection	SAM or LB Number
11097	Unknown	Mynydd Ednyfed	Possible hill fort	Criccieth		
11440	Post-Medieval	Rectory E of Holywell Terrace	Rectory	Criccieth	Listed Building Grade II	
1285	Unknown	Ffynnon Saint	Holy Well	Criccieth		
1291	Bronze Age	Burial Chamber SE of Caerdyni	Chambered Tomb	Criccieth	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN081
1301	Bronze Age	Burnt Mound NW of Beudy-udhaf	Burnt Mound	Criccieth		

1302	Bronze Age	Burnt Mounds E of Beudy-udhaf	Burnt Mound	Criccieth		
1331	Post-Medieval	Borough Boundary Stone, N of Criccieth	Boundary Marker	Criccieth		
157	Neolithic	Coetan Arthur Burial Chamber	Chambered Tomb	Llanystundwy	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN029
171	Roman	Hut Circles, Bryniau Ystumcegid	Hut Circle	Dolbenmaen		
17559	Roman	Part of a Roman road	Road	Dolbenmaen		
20202	Post-Medieval	Slate Quarry, Mynydd Ednyfed	Slate Quarry	Criccieth		
20203	Post-Medieval	Slate Quarry, Ymlych	Slate Quarry	Criccieth		
20207	Post-Medieval	Slate Quarry, Pencraig	Slate Quarry	Dolbenmaen		
20508	Post-Medieval	Copper Mine, Bron y Gadair	Copper Mine	Dolbenmaen		
21187	Post-Medieval	Prince of Wales Quarry Railway	Railway	Llanystundwy		
2280	Unknown	Cruck building, Parciau-uchaf	Barn	Criccieth		
2281	Post-Medieval	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth	Boundary Marker	Criccieth		
2282	Post-Medieval	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth	Boundary Marker	Criccieth		
2283	Post-Medieval	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth	Boundary Marker	Criccieth		
2362	Roman	Enclosed Homestead, Bryn Braich-y-Saint	Enclosed Settlement	Dolbenmaen		
2363	Roman	Enclosed Homestead, Ynys-ddu	Enclosed Settlement	Criccieth		
2364	Roman	Enclosed Homestead, Ynys-ddu	Enclosed Settlement	Criccieth		
2365	Roman	Homestead, Cae-Gwenllian	Enclosed Settlement	Dolbenmaen		
2373	Roman	Round Hut, Bryniau Ystumcegid	Hut Circle	Dolbenmaen		
2377	Prehistoric	Cremation Urn and Burial, Llyn-y-	Findspot	Dolbenmaen		

		mafon-isaf				
2378	Prehistoric	Cremation Urn and Burial, Braich-y-Saint	Findspot	Criccieth		
2379	Unknown	Ffynnon Dduanwd Holy Well, Braich-y-Saint	Holy Well	Dolbenmaen		
29603	Prehistoric	Standing Stone, Bryn Braich-y-Saint	Standing Stone	Criccieth		
3407	Medieval	St Catherine's Church, Criccieth	Church	Criccieth		
36252	Post-Medieval	Rock Cannon, Llwyn Mafon Uchaf, Penmorfa	Rock Cannon	Dolbenmaen		
36253	Post-Medieval	Rock Cannon, Llwyn Mafon Uchaf, Penmorfa	Rock Cannon	Dolbenmaen		
36255	Post-Medieval	Rock Cannon, Moel y Gadair	Rock Cannon	Dolbenmaen		
4055	Prehistoric	Burnt Mound near Pen-Ystumlllyn	Burnt Mound	Criccieth		
4060	Unknown	Caer Dyni	Place Name	Criccieth		
4061	Bronze Age	Bronze Axe, Cae'r Dyni	Findspot	Criccieth		
4063	Prehistoric	Perforated Stone Implement	Findspot	Criccieth		
4366	Post-Medieval	Mynydd Ednyfed, Criccieth	House	Criccieth		
4435	Post-Medieval	Garden of Bryn Awelon, Criccieth	Garden	Criccieth		
4443	Post-Medieval	Hendregadredd Garden	Garden	Llanystundwy		
5676	Post-Medieval	Bryn Hir, Criccieth	House	Criccieth	Listed Building Grade II	
5773	Bronze Age	Burnt Mound, E of Moel Ednyfed	Burnt Mound	Criccieth		
6324	Post-Medieval	Hay Barn Ymwlech Fawr, Treflys	Barn	Dolbenmaen		
6925	Medieval	Criccieth Parish Church	Church	Criccieth		
7250	Post-Medieval	Morannedd Café, Criccieth	Building	Criccieth		
7355	Medieval	Trefferthyr Medieval Township	Township	Criccieth		
7346	Medieval	Ystumllyn Medieval	Township	Criccieth		



		Township				
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#### 4.2 Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales Data

The NMR data from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shows that there are 63 sites of archaeological significance within a 2km radius of the site, see Appendix 3. 10 of these are also found in the HER data.

PRN	Period	Name	Type
417608	Post-Medieval	Two Cottages, Y Maes, Criccieth	Cottage
416942	20th Century	Memorial Hall (Cinema), Criccieth	Cinema
412077	Modern	Bod Cywarch, Lon Merllyn, Criccieth	House
411331	Post-Medieval	Corn Drying Kiln, Melin Rhyd-y-Benllig, Rhoslan	Corn Drying Kiln
410755	Modern	The Elms, Plas Gwyn, Pentrefelin	House
410754	Modern	Hanfaes Hotel, Criccieth	Hotel
409106	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Bryn Hywel, Plough Marks	Ridge and Furrow
86418	Post-Medieval	Mynydd Ednyfed Bach, Garden, Criccieth	Country House and Garden
86313	Post-Medieval	Bryn-Hir, Garden, Criccieth	Garden
406495	Modern	National Westminster Bank, Criccieth	Bank
402784	General	Ystumcegid-Isaf Farm, end of Rhoslan	Farm
401329	Post-Medieval	Morannedd Café, Criccieth	Pavilion
401321	General	Braich-y-Saint Terraced Fields	Terraced Ground
401364	Unknown	Moel Ednyfed	Enclosure; Hillfort
33009	Unknown	Borough Boundary Markers	Town
32220	Medieval?	Ffynnon Saint, Site of	Well
16708	Post-Medieval	Pen-y-Bryn	Dwelling
16660	Post-Medieval?	Parciau Uchaf	House
6793	Post-Medieval	Pen-y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel; Capel Uchaf, Criccieth	Chapel
6797	Post-Medieval	Salem Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Criccieth	Chapel
742	Modern	Bryn Awelon	House
16789	Post-Medieval	St Catherine's Rectory, Criccieth	Rectory
26245	Post-Medieval?	Cefn-lwrch	House
31416	Post-Medieval?	Parciau Uchaf, Cowhouse	Cow Shed
26680	Post-	Holywell Terrace	Dwelling

	Medieval?		
26700	Post-Medieval	Lion Hotel; White Lion; Ty'n-y-Maes	House; Hotel
26386	Post-Medieval?	Cwrt-y-Maes	House
271289	Post-Medieval	T.B.C	Wreck
17059	Post-Medieval?	Ystumlllyn	House
6791	Post-Medieval	Jerwsalem Welsh Independent Chapel, Criccieth	Chapel
6796	Post-Medieval	Capel y Traeth Calvinistic Methodist Chapel; Capel Seion; Penpaled Road, Criccieth	Chapel
7117	Post-Medieval	Tabor Independent Chapel, Pentre'r-Felin	Chapel
7122	Post-Medieval	Cedron Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Pentre'r-Felin, Criccieth	Chapel
302511	Bronze Age	Burnt Mound, Beudy-Uchaf	Burnt Mound
16878	Post-Medieval?	Tanrhiwiau (New House)	House
16578	Post-Medieval	Mynydd Ednyfed	House
43728	Post-Medieval	St Deiniols Church	Church
40646	Post-Medieval	Pen Cei, Limekiln at (?)	Lime Kiln
26110	Post-Medieval	Bryn Hir	Dwelling
26111	Post-Medieval	Bryn Hir Lodge	Lodge
31441	Post-Medieval?	Talrhiwiau, Cowshed	Cow Shed
302485	Bronze Age	Burnt Mound, E of Moel Ednyfed	Hearth?
11898	Medieval; Post-Medieval	St Catherine's Church Criccieth	Church
16879	Post-Medieval	Tanrhiwiau (Old); Town	Farmhouse
31342	Post-Medieval	Bryn Hir, Stables and Barn	Stable; Barn
95322	Prehistoric	Caer-Dynni Burial Chamber	Chambered Long Cairn
86518	Post-Medieval	Ystum llyn, Garden, Criccieth	Garden
86360	Post-Medieval	Eisteddfa, Garden, Criccieth	Country House and Garden
86353	Medieval	Criccieth Allotment, Gardens, Criccieth	Nursery Garden
86515	Post-Medieval	Ymwllch-Fawr, Garden, Criccieth	Garden
86294	Medieval?	Braich-y-Saint, Garden, Criccieth	Garden

55450	Roman	Round Hut, Bryniau Ystumcegid	Hut Circle
32199	Medieval?	Ffynnon Dduanwd Holy Well, Braich-y-Saint	Well
31465	Medieval?	Ymwllch-Fawr, Hay Barn	Barn
26069	16th Century	Braich-y-Saint, Penllyn	House and Barn
302512	Roman	Homestead	Homestead
16933	Post-Medieval?	Tyddon Iolyn Isaf	Dwelling
24406	Post-Medieval?	Ymwllch Fawr, Bee Garden	Bee Garden
31442	Post-Medieval	Trefan Bath House	Bath House
95293	Prehistoric	Ystum-Cegid Burial Chamber; Coetan Arthur	Chambered Tomb
24683	Post-Medieval	Melin Rhyd-Benllig; Rhyd-y-Benllig Mill, Rhoslan	Corn Mill
24687	Post-Medieval	Bwthyn-y-Felin; Mill Cottage, Melin Rhyd-y-Benllig, Rhoslan	Mill House
23811	Post-Medieval	Pont Rhydbenllig; Pont Rhyd-y-Benllig, Rhoslan	Road Bridge

### 4.3 Cadw Data

The data held by Cadw shows there are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 26 Listed Buildings within the 2km search radius, see Appendix 4. Both of the Scheduled Monuments appear in the data supplied by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and the RCAHMW.

Both of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments are prehistoric burial chambers. The first, Ystum-Cegid Burial Chamber, reference number CN029, is located to the north west of the site, close to the edge of the search radius. The scheduling notes describe the site as a megalithic chamber, dating to the Neolithic period, with the remains of a passageway and a cairn. The burial chamber is 4.8m by 3.5m and stands 1.2m high, with its cap stone being supported by 5 upright stones.

The second burial chamber is located to the south west of the site, at the eastern edge of Criccieth, again close to the edge of the search radius. The Caer-Dynni burial chamber, reference number CN081, is described as a small rectangular chamber which measures 1.5m by 0.6m. Of the 5 upright stones only 2 are now complete and both bear cup marks, these uprights support the southern end of the capstone, whilst the northern end is now on the ground.

Of the 26 listed buildings within the search radius only 3 are likely to be impacted by the construction of the turbines. Due to the topography of the immediate landscape the rest of these buildings have no direct view back to the location of the turbines. The 3 buildings are all located at Braich-y-Saint farm and are all Grade II listed. Due to their location on the eastern slope of the hill it is likely that only the upper portion of each turbine will be visible.

Reference numbers 15376 and 15377 are 2 separate but related, sixteenth century buildings. The eastern building survives close to its original form, while the main building was extended during the eighteenth century. The listing details indicate that this building is of interest due to the high quality of the eighteenth century extension and how this has incorporated the original earlier elements. The last of the buildings located at Braich-y-Saint is a seventeenth century threshing barn, reference number 15378. The barn is in a nearly unaltered state.

#### **4.4 Archaeological Significance**

The results of the searches of the HER, RCAHMW and Cadw databases show that the landscape around the site has been continually occupied since the Neolithic period, with a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed buildings situated within a 2km radius of the site.

The mapping of the HER data, see figure 3, shows an even spread of sites across the landscape, whilst both the RCAHMW and Cadw, see figure 4, sites appear to form clusters within the landscape. The largest of these is centred on the town of Criccieth itself. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of the sites listed by the RCAHMW and Cadw are buildings; these include dwellings, Chapels, Churches and agricultural buildings. A number of gardens are also listed in the databases. Further clusters are evident at Pentrefelin to the east of the site and around the bridge over the Afon Dwyfor to the west. Most of these sites are only of local importance, with only two sites being of national importance. These are the two burial chambers located to the north west, (CN029), and south east of the site, (CN081), which attest to Neolithic use of the landscape, although no settlements of prehistoric date are listed within the results. The presence of the burnt mounds may suggest that there was settlement within the landscape during the Bronze Age, although this remains to be confirmed.

The mapping of the results does show a number of archaeological monuments within close proximity to the site. These include the 3 listed structures at Braich-y-Saint farm, (15376, 15377, 15378), as well as the garden of the farm (NPRN 86294). A holy well, Ffynnon Ddunawd, (PRN 2379, NPRN 32199), is located just to the east of the site, along the undesignated access road to the farmhouse. Terraced fields are also recorded to the north east along the north western slope of the hill, (NPRN 401364). These terraced fields are also noted in an Evaluation Report by Ward (1992). Two burnt mounds are located to the south west, (PRN 1302, NPRN 302485) and south east, (PRN 1301, NPRN 302511), a standing stone (PRN 29603), is located close to the well and the farmhouse and a Roman Enclosed Homestead is located to the north east (PRN 2362). The date ranges of these monuments indicate that the immediate landscape around the site has been in continual use from the early Bronze Age.

The Roman period is well represented within the HER results with a number of settlements within the 2km search radius. The Roman presence was felt all over Wales after the conquest of AD 43 and a number of forts were constructed in the North West of Wales to pacify and police the population. The local population around the site appears to have developed into dispersed agricultural settlements, which were connected to the wider region by the road that ran from the fort at Segontium to Tomen y Mur (PRN 17559). There

is a lack of medieval evidence from within the search area, which may suggest these dispersed settlements were abandoned in favour of larger, more nucleated settlements, such as Treforthyr (PRN 7355). The post-medieval evidence from the search area shows a low level of industrial activity was taking place in the surrounding landscape. The majority of the post-medieval entries relate to domestic dwellings or religious buildings, showing an expansion of settlement within the landscape during the later post-medieval period.

#### **4.5 Map Regression**

##### Tithe Map

The tithe map of 1839 shows the proposed development site as one large field, which is named on the apportionment as Y Gorsfawr, belonging to Braich-y-Saint farm. The name Y Gorsfawr suggests that the site was a marsh. The map is not reproduced here due to its poor quality.

##### 1889 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS map, 1889, shows that by this period the site had been split into the three fields, with culverts indicated in the western and eastern fields, see figure 5. The road that bounds the site to the north is also present on this map. The legend indicates that western field of the site is rough pasture, most likely due to it being marshy ground.

The western boundary of the site is part of a larger, linear, boundary, which runs through the landscape from SSW-NNE. This is still visible on the modern mapping, and runs for some length through the landscape. The field boundaries along this linear appear to respect it and it is possible it is an early land division or the route of an ancient trackway.

The field boundaries in the immediate landscape around the site suggest a number of different enclosure events ranging from possible prehistoric enclosure, to early medieval and post medieval enclosure. This indicates a long tradition of settlement and agriculture in this area.

##### 1963 Ordnance Survey Map

The 1963 OS map shows no landscape changes from the 1889 edition, apart from the presence of the golf course to the south of the site, see figure 6.

The current OS edition map shows only one change to the landscape around the site. Immediately to the north west, three smaller fields have been merged to create a large open field. The landscape is largely devoid of these big open area fields, which are indicative of modern farming practices. Instead the landscape retains its prehistoric and medieval character.

#### **4.6 Aerial Photographs**

All of the RAF, Ministry of Agriculture and OS, vertical aerial photographs, held at the Welsh Office, Cardiff, were examined. The OS photos from May 1971, July 1971 and March 1973 all show features within the fields that make up the site.

##### May 1971

The photograph run conducted by the OS shows what appears to be ridge and furrow in the southern most field of the site. Similar features appear to the north and north west of the site, suggesting intensive arable farming was taking place during the medieval and post medieval periods.

The photographs also show a large circular feature in the field at the western side of the site. It appears on the photographs as an area of scrub and it is possible that it is an area of bed rock outcropping.

#### July 1971

The large circular feature again appears on this photograph run, as a darker patch within the site which looks to be caused by the scrub like vegetation within this area of the site.

#### March 1973

The circular feature is again evident. On these images however, a darker feature defines the area and is suggestive of water running around a higher area of bed rock outcropping, rather than indicating the presence of buried archaeology.

Close to the northern boundary of the site a linear feature, running west-east, crosses the site, see figure 7. It is possible that this is a stream, owing to the wet nature of the site, indicated by the field name. An old stream course is evident on the photograph in the south west of the site. Further old stream courses are also obvious in other locations to the north and north west of the site. It is also possible that the linear feature is a trackway. No feature of this sort is indicated on the mapping and if it is a trackway then this suggests it is of medieval date or earlier and had been abandoned by the nineteenth century. This feature also appears on the OS photographs taken in June 1974.

These photographs suggest there is a high possibility that buried archaeology is present within the site.

### **4.7 Site Visit**

A site visit was carried out on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2013 in wet, misty conditions. The turbines are to be located within the northern half of the site, with the access roads to each being connected to the current farm road, bounding the north of the site. The field is located on the southern slope of a low hill, approximately 400 metres below the peak to the north, with the ground sloping gently away towards the coast, see figure 8. There are a number of small peaks to the south, see figure 9, with larger peaks visible to the west, see figure 10, and east, although the land remains relatively flat for approximately 1 kilometre in each direction, before dropping down to the base of these peaks.

The topography does somewhat limit the view from the site. There are clear, uninterrupted views to the south east, from the eastern edge of the site, see figure 11, the south west, from the western edge. Both these views look out over Cardigan Bay, to the west it looks across Llanystumdwy to the headland on which Hafan-y-Mor is situated, while the top of Criccieth Castle is visible to the south east. The views to the west and east are also extensive; however, the view back to the site from these directions is limited by the dropping away of the land into valley bottoms.

The walk-over survey identified a number of earthworks across the site. The majority appeared to be geological and so of no archaeological value. The circular feature identified on the aerial photographs was confirmed to be geological. The boundary between the western and eastern fields has been removed to create a large open area, which is partially covered in dense reeds and the ground in these areas is very wet and marshy. In the southern corner of the western area of the site a shallow sunken earthwork, circular in shape, was noted, see figure 12. It is possible that this may represent the remains of a circular hut, although it appeared to be an isolated feature, with no others of this type present within the site. A number of Roman period enclosures, including circular huts are listed on the Gwynedd HER.

The southern field within the site contained a number of low, linear, earthworks, which looked to correspond to the features noted on the aerial photographs. These are most likely the remains of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing.

Further earthworks were identified close to the northern boundary of the site, corresponding to the linear feature noted on the aerial photographs. This feature is slightly more complex than it appears on the aerial photographs. The feature runs approximately west – east and is formed from a small outer bank, roughly 0.40m wide, with a flat area inside this to the south. This then drops off into a small linear gully, to the south of which is a flat raised earthwork, approximately 1.5m wide. This is then bounded to the south by another small gully, see figures 13 and 14. The feature runs the length of the northern boundary on the aerial photographs. It is difficult to trace on the ground for this length due to the dense reeds and marshy ground, although it is readily accessible along two stretches of open ground. It appears to be a raised trackway, which runs across the wetter ground at the top of the site. The purpose of the smaller bank to the north of the track is unclear. It looks to be archaeological, rather than a geological feature and was most likely contemporary with the trackway. It is possible it was constructed as part of a water management scheme to stop the trackway being flooded during wetter conditions but the nature of the survey does not allow for a firm conclusion to be reached.

The last feature noted was a standing stone in the south east corner of the eastern area of the site. It has been used as a scratching post by sheep; there is a large area of churned, wet mud around the base of the stone, see figure 15. Whether this is an ancient stone, or has been erected in recent years for the animals to use is unknown. There is a standing stone listed on the HER data, which is located close to Braich-y-Saint farmhouse, a couple of hundred metres to the north east. It is possible given the relative density of prehistoric monuments within the immediate landscape that this stone dates to the Bronze Age; however, again no firm conclusion can be reached within the scope of this report. Two large, flat stones were noted close to this stone, and it is possible these may have once stood, although it is more likely they are bedrock outcrops.

The proposed locations of the turbines means they would impact upon and disturb the trackway, although they are unlikely to disturb the standing stone or the possible hut circle.

## 5. Assessment of Impact

### 5.1 Criteria for Assessing Impact

An assessment of the impact the development may have upon the archaeological resource within a 2km radius of the site was conducted as part of the report. Impact was assessed in terms of the physical effect the development will have upon the buried archaeology present at the site and also how it will affect the setting of the monuments within the wider landscape. Setting is defined as ‘the surroundings in which the asset is experienced...’ (English Heritage, 2011a)

The criteria for the assessment were based upon the guidelines set out in the document *Seeing History in the View*, published by English Heritage (2011b). This document sets out the criteria for determining the scale of the impact the development would have upon the heritage assets surrounding the proposed development site. These are:

Magnitude of Impact	Definition
High beneficial	The development considerably enhances the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
Medium beneficial	The development considerably enhances to a clearly discernible extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
Low beneficial	The development enhances to a minor extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
Imperceptible / None	The development does not affect the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
Low adverse	The development erodes to a minor extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
Medium adverse	The development erodes a clearly discernible extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
High adverse	The development severely erodes the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values

The assessment also took into account the value and importance of each heritage asset, which was determined using the results of the HER, RCAHMW and Cadw database searches and the statutory designations listed within these. Significance was assessed according to the following criteria;

Very High	Assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments or assets of schedulable quality, assets that contribute to national research objectives
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research



	objectives
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance
Negligible	Assets with little or on archaeological value
Unknown	Assets whose importance has not been ascertained

The assessment also extended to those archaeological features noted within the bounds of the site during the rapid walk-over survey. None of these features are listed on the HER, RCAHMW or Cadw databases.

The scale of impact is then as follows;

<b>Major</b>	Changes to most or all key archaeological material, the resource is totally altered, comprehensive changes to setting
<b>Moderate</b>	Changes to many archaeological materials, the resource is modified, considerable changes to setting
<b>Minor</b>	Changes to key archaeological materials such that the asset is slightly altered, slight changes to setting
<b>Negligible</b>	Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting
<b>No Change</b>	

## 5.2 Predicted Impact on the Heritage Resource

### 5.2.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

The majority of the recorded archaeological sites within the 2km search radius around the site are of post-medieval date and relate to settlement, with a number of industrial and religious sites. As these sites are outside the bounds of the proposed development site it can be demonstrated that there will be no direct impact upon the archaeological resource of each site. The setting of these sites is unlikely to be dramatically altered by the construction of the wind turbines. The mapping of these sites indicated that only 4 of these monuments will have a direct view back to the site, PRNs 2379, 1301, 1302 and 29603. The topography of the landscape severely restricts the view back to the site from most of the other monument locations. It is possible that to a small number of monuments located to the south west, along the edge of the search radius, the blades of the turbines would be visible but the distance between the site and these monuments negates any setting impact. The predicted impact is therefore **Negligible**.

### 5.2.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Both Ystum-Cegid Burial Chamber and Caer-Dynni burial chamber are of significant importance as both are scheduled. They are both located approximately 1.9km from the site to the north west and south east respectively and neither have a view back across to the proposed development site. Due to this there is unlikely to be any impact upon either the archaeological resource or the setting of both monuments. Therefore the predicted impact is **No Change**.

### 5.2.3 Listed Buildings

From the 26 listed buildings entered in the Cadw database only 3 are likely to be impacted by the development. All of these are located at Braich-y-Saint itself, just to the north east of

the site. The two farmhouse buildings and the threshing barn, reference numbers 15376, 15377 and 15378, can be assessed as having medium significance. Neither of these buildings can be seen from the proposed development site due to their location on the eastern slope of the hill. It is likely however, that the upper portion of both turbines will be visible from these buildings. The material of these buildings will be in no way altered by the turbines, it is the setting that will be impacted. As it is only the very tips of the turbines that will be visible the impact to the setting will be somewhat lessened. Therefore the impact is predicted to be **Minor**.

#### 5.2.4 Unrecorded Archaeological Sites

There are a small number of unrecorded monuments and possible monuments within the bounds of the site, recorded during the walk-over survey.

The first of these is the remains of ridge and furrow within the south field of the site. These low earthworks will not be directly impacted by the construction work although the setting may be adversely affected. A possible hut circle, denoted by a circular sunken earthwork, is located close to the south western edge of the site. Due to its location the potential archaeological material of this earthwork will not be impacted by the turbines. However, its setting will be adversely affected. This is also the case for the standing stone recorded along the eastern edge of the site. This monument will be in much closer proximity to the turbines, although it will not be directly impacted by the excavation for the footings of the turbines or their related infrastructure. Its setting will though be very adversely affected.

The last unrecorded monument within the site is the raised trackway, running along the northern edge of the site. Each of the turbines will require an access road to be constructed linking them to the road, which forms the northern boundary of the site. The construction of these roads will have a direct impact upon the archaeological material of the trackway and will adversely affect the setting of the monument. The predicted impact on each of these resources within the site is **Moderate**.

### 6. Discussion and Conclusions

The proposed development site is comprised of an area of improved grassland and a smaller area of pastoral land located within a landscape containing a relatively high number of recorded prehistoric to modern archaeological sites. There are a small number of archaeological features within the bounds of the site, each identified during the walk-over survey. The possibility of further buried archaeological remains within the site is likely to be high given the number of sites in the surrounding landscape and the moderate concentration of sites within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. If there are buried remains within the site they are likely to be concentrated to the south west, south and south east due to the boggy ground in the northern and central areas of the site.

The impact of the development on the setting of the monuments within the landscape will be minor to negligible as the topography limits the view from these monuments back across the site. The listed buildings at Braich-y-Saint will suffer only a minor impact from the development, although this will last for the life time of the turbines. It is the unrecorded monuments within the site itself that will be impacted the most, with a moderate impact

upon both the archaeological material of the trackway and the settings of each monument. The surrounding landscape is agricultural, with fields extending across the study area. The map regression has shown that areas of the landscape have been enclosed since the prehistoric and early medieval period, with these field boundaries adding to the character of the area. There is one line of large electricity pylons running through the landscape, to the north and north west and a number of smaller telephone poles. It is considered that the development will have a moderate impact upon both the unrecorded archaeological sites within the area of the site itself and the prehistoric and medieval character of the landscape although it will have only a minor impact on the numerous other archaeological sites recorded within.

## **7. Bibliography and Sources**

- Dodd, A.H. (1968) *A History of Caernarvonshire* (Caernarvonshire Historical Society)
- English Heritage (2011a) *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage Guidance Notes)
- English Heritage (2011b) *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage Guidance Notes)
- ICE Renewables (2012) *Planning Support Statement*
- Gwyn, D. (2007) *Gwynedd: inheriting a revolution: the archaeology of industrialisation in north west Wales* (Chichester: Phillimore and Co Ltd)
- Haslam, R., Orbach, J. and Voelcker, A. (2009) *The Buildings of Wales: Gwynedd* (London and New Haven: Yale University Press)
- Jones, T. (1941) *Brut y Tywysogyon. Peniarth MS. 20* (University of Wales Press)
- Ordnance Survey (2004) *Guide to Welsh origins of place names in Britain* (Ordnance Survey website)
- Sylvester, D. (1983) *A History of Gwynedd* (Chichester: Phillimore and Co Ltd)
- Ward, M.A., (1992) *Archaeological Evaluation Golf Course Extension, Criccieth Golf Club, Criccieth* (Produced for David Williams Partnership by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, unnumbered report)

### Websites

Coflein Mapping Database – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales; [map.coflein.gov.uk](http://map.coflein.gov.uk)





Figure 1: Map showing the location of the proposed development site, outlined in red.





Figure 2: An area of animal damage providing a small section through the soil deposits present at the site.



Figure 3: Map showing the locations of the HER entries.



**Cadw - Braich-y-Saint, Gwynedd - 2013-03-21 - historic assets (listed buildings numbered only).**



Figure 4: Map showing the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within the landscape.

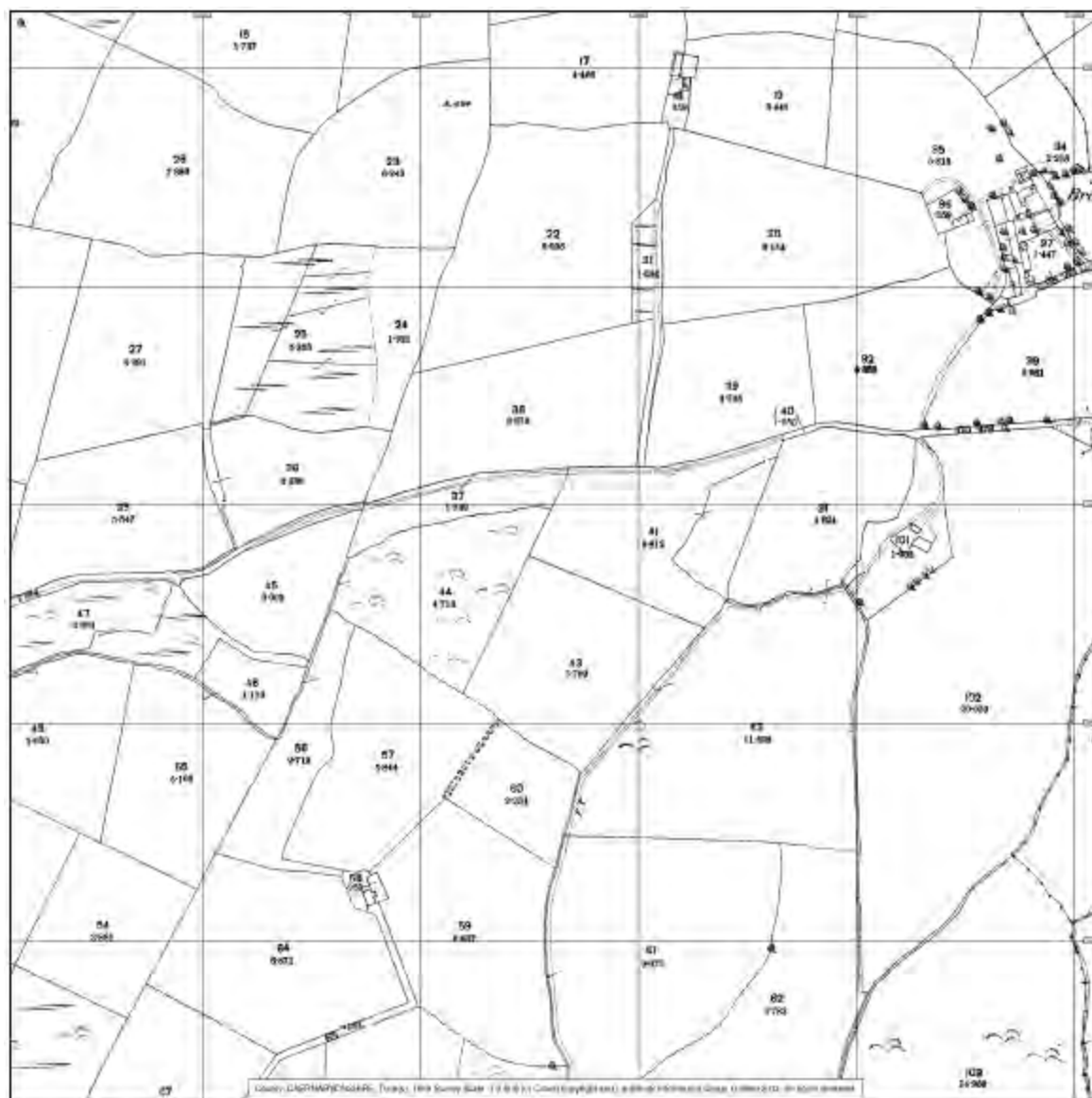


Figure 5: 1889 OS Map



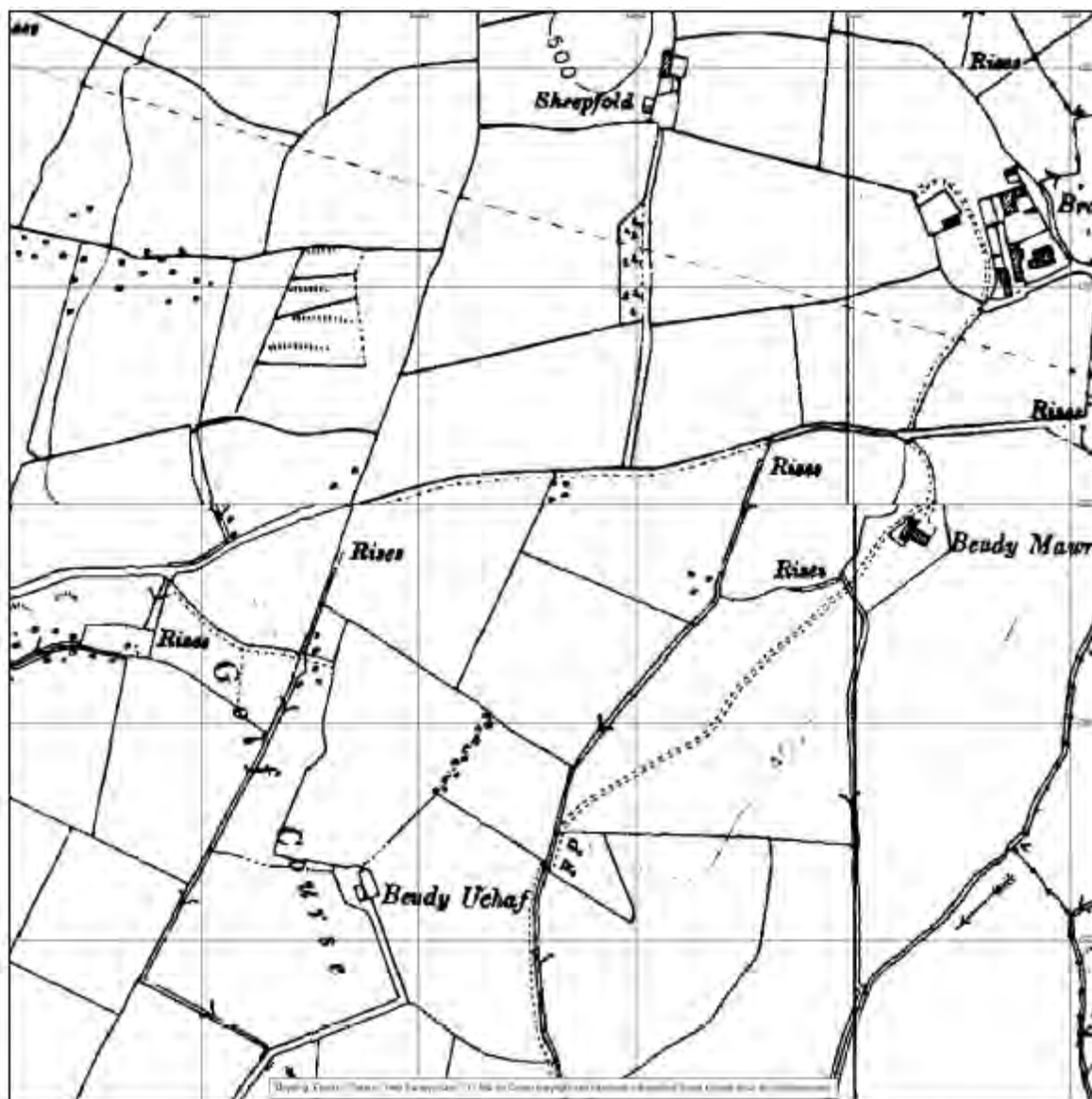


Figure 6: 1963 OS map.



Figure 7: Aerial photograph of the site

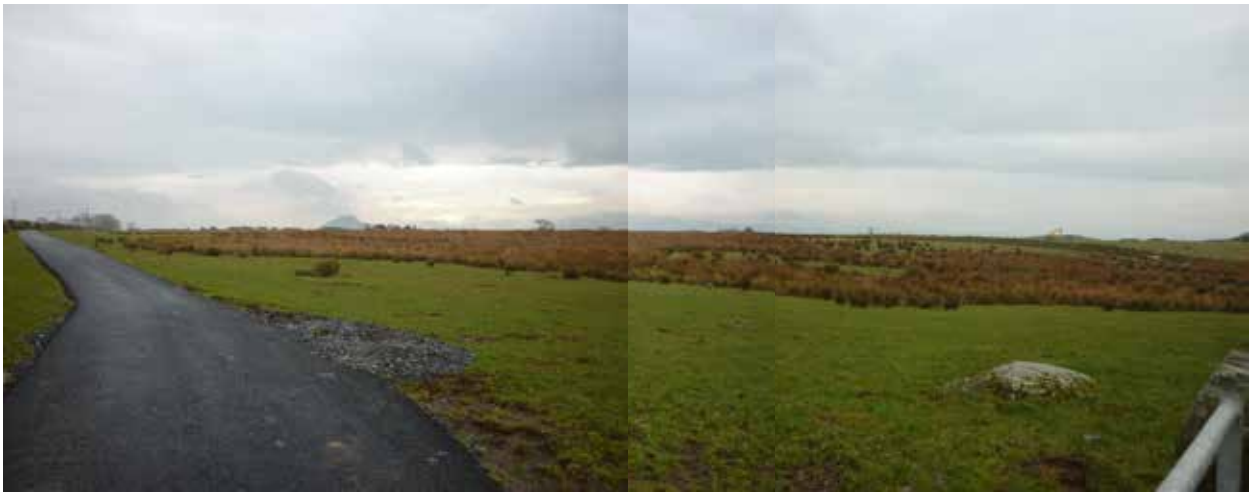


Figure 8: View east across the site, taken from the western edge of the proposed development site.



Figure 9: View south from the centre of the site.



Figure 10: View west from the centre of the site.

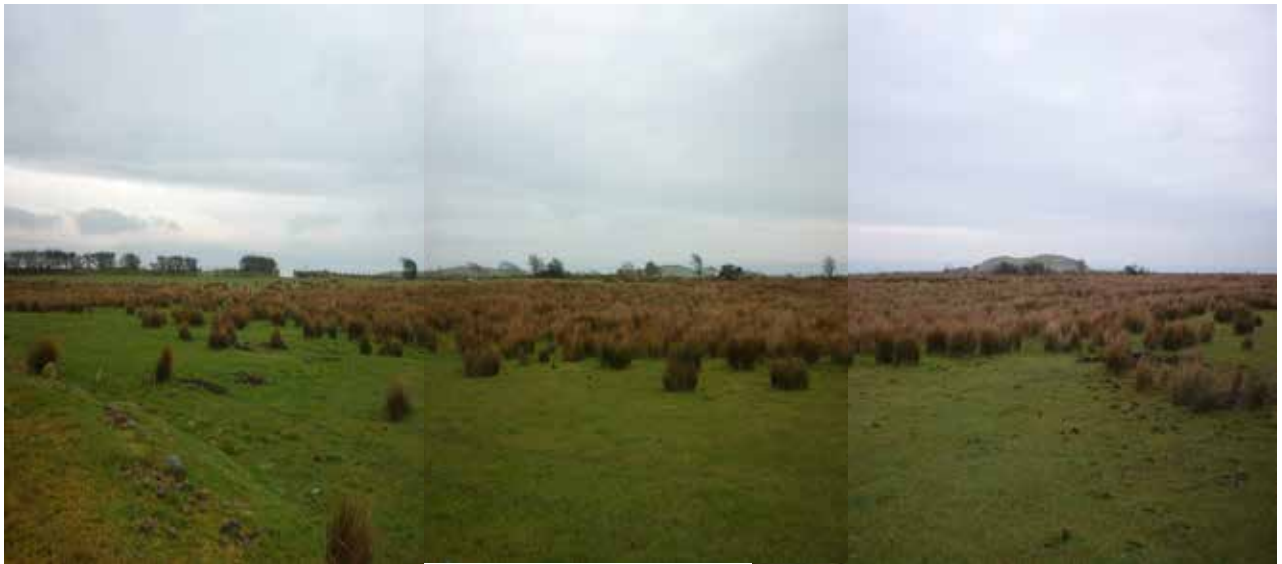


Figure 11: View south east across the site.



Figure 12: Possible hut circle earthworks.





Figure 13: Earthworks forming the raised trackway.



Figure 14: Looking east along the trackway.



Figure 15: The standing stone.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I:**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service Design Brief**



## DESIGN BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**Site:** Braich-Saint, Criccieth

**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> February 2013

**National Grid Reference:** 250645, 339941

**Planning reference:** C12/1296/35/LL

**Applicant:** ICE Renewables

***This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.***

*It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological work visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.*

Key elements specific to this design brief have been highlighted.

### 1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises an irregularly shaped plot totalling approximately 4.9 hectares, to the north of Criccieth Golf Club, Criccieth, Gwynedd. Criccieth is a small town located on the south coast of the Llŷn peninsula, towards its eastern end.
- 1.2 The site lies at approximately 130m OD and is currently characterised by improved grassland. The site is defined by traditional *cloddiau* and stone walling and bordered to the north by a minor road, to the south by the golf course, and on other sides by agricultural land.

### 2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 Numerous HER entries are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site, including several burnt mounds, a Bronze Age cremation burial, later prehistoric/ Roman settlements and an undated holy well. The recorded archaeology includes extant earthworks of settlement and agriculture, occurring even within the area of the golf course.
- 2.2 The closest statutorily protected monuments to the site include Ystum-Cegid burial chamber (Cn029, c.1.5km to the north-west) and Criccieth Castle (Cn015, c.2.2km to the south-west).
- 2.3 The potential extent, nature and significance of the archaeological resource above and below ground requires clarification in order to establish the potential impact of the development and inform subsequent planning decisions.
- 2.4 The following documentation must be consulted in relation to this site:

Ward, M., August 1992. *Archaeological Evaluation: Golf Course Extension, Criccieth Golf Club*. Produced for David Williams Partnership by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (unnumbered report).





### 3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 Planning consent is being sought for the development of two wind turbines of 71m maximum total height, together with ancillary structures, guy ropes, fencing, access and infrastructure.
- 3.2 This is a *design brief* for a programme of archaeological work, to be undertaken prior to planning consent, in accordance with guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Wales 2012* and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). A programme of archaeological work may entail several stages. This stage will comprise an **archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey**.
- 3.3 The objective of this programme of archaeological works is to make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site; to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains; and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.
- 3.4 Following the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, and informed by the findings of these elements, it may be necessary to undertake field evaluation in order to verify the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character.
- 3.5 Any additional stages of work further to that described by this brief will require prior approval of a new detailed specification by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 3.6 This *design brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.7 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
- non-technical summary
  - details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
  - a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
  - the level and grade of all key project staff
  - details of external specialists (if applicable)
  - a timetable for the proposed works, including contingency if appropriate
  - the intended method of publication
  - archive deposition
  - reference to relevant legislation
  - health and safety considerations
  - monitoring procedures



#### 4.0 Archaeological Programme Detail

##### Desk-based assessment detail

#### 4.1 The assessment must consider the following:

- a) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through the development of an **archaeological deposit model**. This deposit model should reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research agenda for further work if necessary [See 4.2 below for further details]
- b) the **significance** of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- c) the **history** of the site [See section 4.3 below for further details]
- d) the potential impact of any proposed development on the **setting** of known sites of archaeological importance [See section 4.4 below for further details]
- e) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a **suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology**.

#### 4.2 Development of the **archaeological deposit model** will involve the following areas of research:

- a) collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the HER
- b) assessment of all available excavation reports and archives (including unpublished and unprocessed material) affecting the site and its setting
- c) assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. The main source of archaeological aerial photographic records is held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth
- d) assessment of archive records held at Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon, and as appropriate, RCAHMW and University College Bangor
- e) assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
- f) assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
- g) assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
- h) assessment of available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes
- i) assessment of the present topography and land use of the area through maps and site inspection

#### 4.3 Assessment of the **history of the site** will involve the following:

- a) a review of relevant published sources
- b) an analysis of relevant maps, plans and other relevant illustrative material. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including tithe maps,



enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and field-name evidence from these sources must be considered.

- c) an analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.
- d) a review of the aerial photographic evidence.

4.4 Assessment of the potential **setting** impacts should make use of the landscape and visual impact assessment work undertaken in connection with the application.

4.5 The archaeological contractor is advised to consult recently published guidance on archaeological assessment of setting and significance, such as: *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*, Cadw, March 2011; *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment*, English Heritage, October 2005; *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, English Heritage, October 2011; and *Seeing the History in the View*, English Heritage, May 2011. The Landscape Institute and Scottish Natural Heritage have also published guidance on wind energy developments and landscape assessment which may be of relevance.

#### **Archaeological fieldwork detail**

4.6 The following non-destructive techniques must be employed as part of this phase of work:

- Field visit / walk-over of all accessible areas for each site
- Field visit to inform assessment of archaeological sites outside the application areas that have been identified as vulnerable to setting impact from the proposed schemes, where accessible

## **5.0 Results**

5.1 The results must be presented in a bound report and should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. **The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.**

5.2 The deposit model should be presented graphically in plan and, where appropriate, in profile and at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.

5.3 Within the report an attempt should be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites should be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

5.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report should be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan. The final report should specifically include the following:

- a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- a location plan



- all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
  - a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail **including grid reference** and, where possible, period
  - a full bibliography of sources consulted
  - an archive compact disc
- 5.5 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.
- 5.6 The report should include an assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation and give recommendations for an appropriate future strategy.
- 5.7 The methodology for any subsequent phase of the archaeological programme must consider the use of the following techniques:
- a) a programme of geophysical survey
  - b) a programme of archaeological trial trenching, test pits and/or cores to investigate the archaeological deposit model in more detail
  - c) strip, map and sample
  - d) design modification to preserve remains *in situ*
  - e) archaeological building recording
  - f) archaeological excavation
  - g) archaeological survey / recording
  - h) archaeological watching brief on construction works
- 6.0 General requirements**
- 6.1 The archaeological assessment must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 6.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 6.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:
- English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
  - English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
  - Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, Transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
  - Richards, J. & Robinson, D., 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice* (Second Edition). Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>

- The Institute for Archaeologists, 1985 (revised 2010). *Code of Conduct*
- The Institute for Archaeologists, 1990 (revised 2008). *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2009) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
- The Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- The Institute for Archaeologists, 2001 (revised 2008). *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- The Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

6.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

6.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

6.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.

6.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.

6.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.

6.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

6.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.

6.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.

## **7.0 Curatorial monitoring**

7.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The

archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

## **8.0 Further information**

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected for a programme of archaeological mitigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

**Jenny Emmett**

**Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist**

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service  
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn/Tel: 01248 370926

Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925

[jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk)

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## Glossary of terms

### *Archaeological Contractor*

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation employing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, who is retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

### *Archaeological Curator*

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authorities are the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who work to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Curators' Code of Practice*.

### *Archive*

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

### *Brief*

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

### *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

### *Specification*

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

### *Watching brief*

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: HER Site Information**



# GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: GATHER136

Prepared by: Angharad Stockwell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Sian Thomas, Archaeology Wales Ltd.

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GAT HER Enquiry and Conditions of Access forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GAT HER. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows: *Derived from information held by the GAT HER Copyright*

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the GAT HER for publication in printed or multimedia form or to compile resources for commercial use (with the exception of grey literature reports), prior permission must be obtained in writing.

## Search criteria:

**HER search for proposed wind turbine development at Braich y Saint, Criccieth, centred on SH5064539941 with a 2km radius**

**PRN** 11097

**NAME** Possible Hillfort, Mynydd Ednyfed

**NGR** SH50203930

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, HILLFORT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** There is an indication of a hillfort on this minor summit. Needs a site visit. <1>

## CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

## ASSOCIATED EVENTS

## ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## SOURCES

Williams, A. 2000 , Prn 11097, <1>

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**PRN** 11440

**NAME** Rectory, E of Holywell Terrace

**NGR** SH49993829

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Late 18th Century coursed square stone. 2 storey. Slated. Stone stacks. Door with 18th Century panels. <1>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 1285

**NAME** Ffynnon Saint, Holy Well, Site of, Criccieth

**NGR** SH49923838

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, HOLY WELL, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Partly rock cut and lined with masonry. <1> Ffynon - Saint had a reputation for its curative powers for eye infections. It was filled in c.1962 when the garage which now occupies the site was extended. <2>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol.II No.884, P65 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1972 , SH43NE 6, <2>

Jones, F. 1954 , The Holy Wells of Wales, LIST OF WELLS, OFFPRINTS <3>

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**PRN** 1291

**NAME** Burial Chamber SE of Caerdyni

**NGR** SH51103821

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, CHAMBERED TOMB, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Burial chamber SE of Caerdyni, 50ft above the O.D. The chamber was originally 5ft long E-W by 2ft 9 inches wide but two of the uprights on the north side have fallen inwards, and the single capstone has been displaced in the south, one edge becoming buried. The mound is composed of small stones which have been robbed at the SE and generally reduced elsewhere by agriculture; it stands to no more than 2ft above the surrounding ground level. <2> Further robbing has revealed a large stone at the west of the mound, otherwise no change. Surveyed at 1:2500. <3> A small partially collapsed chamber consisting of four upright stones on the E S and W. The largest of the southern stones is damaged. The capstone has fallen to the S. All surviving uprights are of local shaley stone. Two uprights on the N have fallen into the chamber. The larger of these is buff ?sandstone. Mound is irregular and mostly robbed out but could have extended for up to 15m. Lynch identified a kerb 2m to the south. Now overgrown and not visible. Siting - on a natural shelf overlooking narrow coastal strip. <6> On the largest upright, at the SW end of the chamber, are up to 13 cupmarks, 9 or which are carved on the lower SW face, while 4, possibly 5, are carved on the narrow face of the same stone. <7>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN081

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41842 Cn 081 Fmw Site Visit 1987

GAT41843 Cn 081 Fmw Site Visit 1993

GAT40526 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd/Anglesey 2003

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Smith, G. 2003 , Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd & Anglesey, G1629, REP 478 <6>

Daniel, J. 1892 , Archaeologia Lleyensis, P 133 No 14 <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol II P.241 <2>

Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW 10, <3>

Davidson, A. 1987 , Caer-dynni Burial Chamber, <4>

Davidson, A. 1993 , Caer-dynni Burial Chamber, <5>

VARIOUS 2005 Notes on Newly Discovered Rock Art on and Around Neolithic Burial Chambers in Wales, Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 45, pg.11-16 <7>

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**PRN** 1301

**NAME** Burnt Mound, NW of Beudy-uchaf

**NGR** SH50253987

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

## ***SUMMARY***

**DESCRIPTION** Mound of Burnt stone NW of Beudy Uchaf at 380ft OD It's crescent shaped measuring 30ft N - S by 26ft with a circular hollow 9ft in diameter, opening to the east and reaches a height of 2ft. <1> Possibly Bronze Age. For type site see SS09NW6. No change. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2>

## ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

## ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

## ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## ***SOURCES***

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, VOL.II, P.241 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW 20, <2>

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**PRN** 1302

**NAME** Burnt Mounds, E of Beudy-Uchaf

**NGR** SH51033959

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

## ***SUMMARY***

**DESCRIPTION** Crescent shaped mound of burnt stone E of Beudy Uchaf, measuring 33ft WNE - ESE by 24ft with a hollow 9ft NNE - SSW by 7ft opening to the NNE. Maximum height 1ft. <1> No trace of a mound or any burnt debris could be identified in an area of ground disturbed by discontinuous banks and ridges. At 51033953. <2> At 5103353 100yds NE of (i) crescent shaped 40ft NE-SW by 18ft mound with a circular hollow 8ft in diameter opening to the NW. Maximum height 1ft SH51093959. <1> No change this is probably one of the mounds identified by Gresham. <2>

## ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

## ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

## ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## ***SOURCES***

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, VOL.II, P.241-2 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW, <2>  
Gresham, C. A. 1953 , Corr.6" Fieldwork Map, PERSONAL COLLECTION <3>

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**PRN** 1331

**NAME** Borough Boundary Stone, N of Criccieth

**NGR** SH49563922

**COMMUNITY** Llanystumdwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BOUNDARY MARKER, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** This stone has been marked with a single pitting as if made with a quarry drill. <1>  
It has been moved 2m to the south and now stands on the roadside. It measures 0.6m square by 0.3m high. <2>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarfonshire, VOL.II, P.64-5, NO.883 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1972 , SH43NE (m), <2>

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**PRN** 157

**NAME** Coetan Arthur (Ystum-Cegid) Burial Chamber, N of Ystumcegid Isaf

**NGR** SH49894132

**COMMUNITY** Llanystumdwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Neolithic, CHAMBERED TOMB, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Coetan Arthur near Ystumcegid-Isaf, on a low hill with marshy ground on all except the E. The remains have been much disturbed and are now incorporated in a modern field system wall, but descriptions and drawings made in 1769 and 1869 combined with the existing remains show that it was a passage grave. The chamber is an irregular quadrilateral in plan under a large pentagonal cover stone of uniform thickness. One stone on the W side had been removed before 1869 and another broken, and in 1863 the most easterly upright was thrown down so the capstone tilted about an N-S axis. This one has since been re-erected almost in its original position and the other stones do not seem to have been disturbed, so one chamber retains its original form, though the spaces between the uprights on the W side are now filled with modern walling. The entrance to the chamber was originally at its N. This was approached by a passage 2 or 3 ft wide and 16ft long, which according to the description and drawing of 1769 was covered by 2 slabs, the first on the N, rested on four uprights, the second, next to the chamber, rested on the first slab, the capstone of the

chamber, and three uprights. The surviving remains are consistent with this description, the covering slabs of the passage have both gone, but the two W supporters of the first remain (one fallen), together with two of the supporters of the second. What survives of the cairn now forms a long low bank of turf covered rubble, on which lies a modern dump of boulders. If, by analogy with similar sites, the chamber and passage were covered by a circular mound, the remains are consistent with a diameter of 60-70ft. <1> PRN157. SH49894131. There is now no trace of the cairn. Otherwise no changes. Published survey 25" correct. <2> There are quite a few erratic blocks in the field but the stones used for the uprights and cover slab are angular and seem likely to have been brought from exposures on the hillside about 300m to the east. The chamber is high, providing proper headroom. Although not in a very prominent topographic position the lower land to the S makes it very visible, on the edge of a long low scarp. <9>

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN029

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40924 Cn 029 Fmw Site Visit 1987

GAT40925 Cn 029 Fmw Site Visit 1993

GAT40526 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd/Anglesey 2003

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Smith, G. 2003 , Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd & Anglesey, G1629, REP 478 <9>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire 2, P2389 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1963 , SH44SE 5, OS 6" 1963 <2>

Ordnance Survey 1972 , SH44SE 5, <3>

Ordnance Survey , SH44SE 5, <4>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire 2, P239 <5>

Davidson, A. 1987 , Ystum-cegid Burial Chamber, <6>

Davidson, A. 1993 , Ystum-cegid Burial Chamber, <7>

Cadw 2003 , FMW Report, C029 <8>

Kelly, R. S. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1987 , PRN 157, Digitized as part of G2130; original ref 157.1 to 157.3. G2130-629 to G2130-630 <10>

Thompson, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1993 , PRN 157, Digitized as part of G2130 g2130-171; original ref G100/92/11/10. AP Box 1 <11>

Kelly, R. S. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1987 GAT 100, PRN 157, Digitized as part of G2130; original ref G100/87/19/14 TO G100/87/19/15. AP Box 1 <12>

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**PRN** 171

**NAME** Hut Circles, Bryniau Ystumcegid

**NGR** SH50584190

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, HUT CIRCLE, Sitetype ranking: 1

#### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Round hut, now visible as a grass grown hollow 0.6m to 1m deep, cut into the hillside. Other vague hollows, perhaps further huts, nearby. <1> Round hut as described. <2>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40942 Prn 171 25 Inch Survey 1973  
GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire 2, P86 NO975 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 26, <2>  
Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <3>

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**PRN** 17559

**NAME** Part of Roman Road, Segontium to Pen Llystyn to Tomen y Mur

**NGR** SH52553973

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, ROAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The western road must in reality have run southward from Segontium by way of Llanllyfni and Dolbenmaen. In the Mabinogi story of Math vab Mathonwy, the men from South Wales, after their defeat by Math near Caernarfon, fell back along a route from Nantcall to Dolbenmaen, and so by way of Traeth Mawr to Felinrhyd and Maentwrog. (RCAHMMW 1964) Modern road on line, no traces of Roman construction. (Ordnance Survey 1978)

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40544 Roman Roads in North-west Wales 2004  
GAT40538 Roman Roads in North-West Wales 2005

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Report Hopewell, D. 2005 Roman Roads in North West Wales Parts I and II GAT Report No. 572  
Plan Ordnance Survey 1978 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Linear Archive Files  
Book Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1964 An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire HER Library Record No. 237

Hopewell, D. 2004 , Roman Roads in North-west Wales, G1632 REPORT526 <1>

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**PRN** 20202

**NAME** Slate Quarry, Mynydd Ednyfed

**NGR** SH50703940

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, SLATE QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40138 Gwynedd Quarrying Landscapes (Slate Quarries Project) 1993

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Davidson, A. 1993 , Slate Quarries Project, G1107 <1>

Richards, A. J. , A Gazeteer of the Welsh Slate Industry, P 101 <2>

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**PRN** 20203

**NAME** Slate Quarry, Ymlych

**NGR** SH50804070

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, SLATE QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40138 Gwynedd Quarrying Landscapes (Slate Quarries Project) 1993

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Davidson, A. 1993 , Slate Quarries Project, G1107 <1>

Richards, A. J. , A Gazeteer of the Welsh Slate Industry, P 103 <2>



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**PRN** 20207

**NAME** Slate Quarry, Pencraig

**NGR** SH51903930

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, SLATE QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40138 Gwynedd Quarrying Landscapes (Slate Quarries Project) 1993

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Davidson, A. 1993 , Slate Quarries Project, G1107 <1>

Richards, A. J. , A Gazeteer of the Welsh Slate Industry, P 101 <2>

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**PRN** 20508

**NAME** Copper Mine, Bron y Gadair

**NGR** SH52303930

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, COPPER MINE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40413 Gwynedd Metal Mines Survey 1998

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Ap Owain, S. & Crew, P. , SNP Industrial Record, SH53NW, NO.532501 <1>

Bick, D. 1982 , The Old Copper Mines of Snowdonia, p 11 <2>

Alltud Eifion 1982 , Y Gestiana, p 40 <3>  
North, F. J. 1962 , Mining for Metals in Wales, <4>  
Gwyn, D. 1998 , Gwynedd Metal Mines Survey, G1468.01, R291 <5>

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**PRN** 21187

**NAME** Prince of Wales Quarry Railway, Cwm Pennant

**NGR** SH50004000

**COMMUNITY** Llanystumdwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, RAILWAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Boyd, J. I. C. 1972 , Narrow Gauge Railways in South Caernarvonshire, P.15-52 <1>

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**PRN** 2280

**NAME** Cruck Building, Parciau-uchaf

**NGR** SH49623856

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, BARN, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** North of Parciau-Uchaf is a small rubble built cow-house containing the remains of cruck roof. <1>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, VOL. II, P.64 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1979 , SH43NE, <2>  
Smith, P. 1988 , Houses of the Welsh Countryside, <3>

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**PRN** 2281

**NAME** Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth

**NGR** SH49343868

**COMMUNITY** Llanystumdwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BOUNDARY MARKER, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Marked with a single pitting as if made with a quarry drill and has a roughly incised cross as well. <1> Now recumbent and measures 1.5m by 1.2m by 0.7m. No cross visible. <2>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, VOL. II, P.64-65, NO.883 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1972 , SH43NE (M), <2>

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**PRN** 2282

**NAME** Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth

**NGR** SH49343874

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BOUNDARY MARKER, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Marked with a single pitting as if made with a quarry drill. <1> A large earthfast boulder 2.0m by 1.2m by 0.3m has one 'shot-firing' hole near its centre. <2>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, VOL. II, P.64-65, NO.883 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1972 , SH43NE (M), <2>

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**PRN** 2283

**NAME** Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth

**NGR** SH49393888

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BOUNDARY MARKER, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Marked with a single pitting as if made with a quarry drill. <1> The stone has been removed. There is a boulder, possibly the stone, in the ditch to the north. <2>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, VOL. II, P64-65, NO.883 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1972 , SH43NE (M), <2>

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**PRN** 2362

**NAME** Enclosed Homestead, Bryn Braich-y-saint

**NGR** SH51294081

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Turf-covered drystone foundation remains of the round huts 9m and 7m diameter, partially enclosed on the SW by remains of an enclosure wall. On the north side, a modern drystone wall partially overlies the foundation stones and boulders of a field wall, probably contemporary with the homestead. The site lies upon a gentle SW pasture slope, above a spring. Traces of cultivation terraces exist upon low slopes overlooking the site on the south. <1>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT42357 Prn 2362 25 Inch Survey 1973  
GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 12, <1>  
Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <2>

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**PRN** 2363

**NAME** Enclosed Homestead, Ynys-ddu

**NGR** SH50414047

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Possible site of 3rd-4th century AD enclosed homestead. Cleared and ploughed terraces. <1> No trace. <2>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH54SW 13, <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 13, <2>  
Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <3>

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**PRN** 2364

**NAME** Enclosed Homestead, Ynys-ddu

**NGR** SH50294027

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## ***SUMMARY***

***DESCRIPTION*** Possible site of 3rd-4th century AD enclosed homestead. Cleared and ploughed, good terraces. <1> An area of disturbed ground. The site lies upon NW facing pasture slopes. Above them are several lynchets; 3m to 10m in width, 1m to 2m in height, in an area centred at SH 504404. <2>

## ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

***STATUS*** None recorded

## ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

## ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## ***SOURCES***

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH54SW 13, <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 13, <2>  
Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <3>

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***PRN*** 2365

***NAME*** Homestead, Cae-Gwenllian

***NGR*** SH51994003

***COMMUNITY*** Dolbenmaen

***PERIOD AND TYPE*** Roman, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## ***SUMMARY***

***DESCRIPTION*** Turf-covered wall foundations, within a modern drystone walled enclosure upon a SE facing pasture slope, suggest the SW end, 10m width, of a building running NE below the enclosure wall. Evidence exists of an extension to the SW. The fallen masonry forms banks up to 3.5m in width, 0.5m high. Across the lower end of the enclosure are two terraces, the lynchets separating them being 3m in width, 1m in height. <1>

## ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

***STATUS*** None recorded

## ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

GAT42358 Prn 2365 25 Inch Survey 1973  
GAT40835 Deserted Rural Settlement Survey 1996-9

## ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## ***SOURCES***



Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 14, <1>

Jones, S. & Thompson, D. 1997 , Deserted Rural Settlement in Western Caernarfonshire, G1313 REP NO.247 <2>

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**PRN** 2373

**NAME** Round Hut, Bryniau Ystumcegid

**NGR** SH50564192

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, HUT CIRCLE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Vague hollows perhaps huts. <1> 4m diameter and cut into the hillside. [Nothing seen at Authy 1 siting]. <2>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT42365 Prn 2373 25 Inch Survey 1973

GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol II p86 No975 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 26, <2>

Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <3>

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**PRN** 2377

**NAME** Cremation Urn and Burial, Site Of, Llyn-y-mafon-isaf

**NGR** SH52004120

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** In the adjoining farms of Llwyn-y-Mafon-Isaf and Bach-y-Saint, very ancient urns have been dug up, as informed by Mr Ellis Owen, of Cefn-y-Meusydd, who discovered one himself in the Spring of 1849. This urn contained ashes and a small bronze knife. It was unfortunately much broken. <1>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Bronze Knife COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Found in urn

FIND: 1 Pottery Urn COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Containted bronze knife

### **SOURCES**

Solly, N. N. 1852 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol XXXIV p67 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH54SW 36, <2>

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### **PRN 2378**

**NAME** Cremation Urn and Burial - Site of, Braich-y-saint

**NGR** SH51104020

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** See PRN 2377 SMR 2. <1>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Pottery Urn COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: See PRN 2377

### **SOURCES**

Baston, N. P. 1987 , PRN 2378, <1>

Solly, N. N. 1852 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol XXXIV p67 <2>

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH54SW 36, <3>

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### **PRN 2379**

**NAME** Ffynnon Ddunawd Holy Well, Braich-y-Saint

**NGR** SH51354009

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, HOLY WELL, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A rectangular chamber cut back into a steep bank, against which is also built the north wall 1.1m to 1.3m high, of the long rectangular building at whose NW corner it stands. The ground level falls inside the building, the south wall being only 0.15m high at the east and 1.2m at the west. Only two facing stones mark the position of the east wall. The west wall appears to contain a blocked entrance 1.3m wide. The walls are all overgrown and have been used partly as modern field boundaries. The well chamber is lined with flat faced stones, reaching a height of 1.6m at the

back; the sides are dilapidated towards the front. The sill stone allows a maximum depth of 0.3m of water. <1> No change. The rectangular building measures 15.5m NW-SE by 4m transversely, and is of drystone walling. Age and purpose of this building could not be determined. <2>

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT42372 Prn 2379 25 Inch Survey 1973

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol II p251 No1419  
<1>

Ordnance Survey 1973 , SH54SW 37, <2>

Jones, F. 1954 , The Holy Wells of Wales, LIST OF WELLS, OFFPRINTS <3>

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**PRN** 29603

**NAME** Standing Stone, Bryn Braich-y-sant

**NGR** SH50104020

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, STANDING STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

#### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A large pillar-like erratic stone set on end. Several packing stones around the base. It has some large neatly pecked initials in its west face possibly WR, EB. Its position facing onto the road seems deliberate. Possibly just set up as a Post Medieval boundary stone as it is easily visible, but whatever, it is a fine stone and should have been recorded before. <1>

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40526 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd/Anglesey 2003

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Smith, G. 2003 , Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: W Gwy & Ang, G1629, REP 478  
<1>

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**PRN** 3407

**NAME** St. Catherine's Church, Criccieth

**NGR** SH50063832

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Church of St. Catherine's. Main part of building C15th or early C16th. Also some older portions C13th/C14th. Building has a modern slate roof. <1> In normal use. <4>

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire Vol 2, No.570, P57-8  
FIG 49, Plates 25 & 28 <1>

Glynne, S. R. 1900 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, P180 <2>

Lloyd, J. E. 1946 The Dedication of Criccieth, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, P6-7 <3>

Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW 8, <4>

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**PRN** 36252

**NAME** Rock Cannon, Llwyn Mafon Uchaf, Penmorfa

**NGR** SH51404120

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, ROCK CANNON, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

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**PRN** 36253

**NAME** Rock Cannon, Llwyn Mafon Uchaf, Penmorfa

**NGR** SH51454121

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, ROCK CANNON, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Book Jones, G. R. 2002 The Rock Cannon of Gwynedd GAT HER Library Ref. 0145

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**PRN** 36255

**NAME** Rock Cannon, Moel y Gadair

**NGR** SH52223923

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, ROCK CANNON, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Book Jones, G. R. 2002 The Rock Cannon of Gwynedd GAT HER Library Ref. 0145

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**PRN** 4055

**NAME** Burnt Mound Near Pen-Ystumlllyn

**NGR** SH50913908

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Boiling mound at SH 50913909. It was covered by pond dredgings in 1958. It is now an amorphous mound 0.8m high. <1> <2>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Gresham, C. A. , PRN 4055, <1>

Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW 3, <2>

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**PRN** 4060

**NAME** Caer Dyni (Place Name)

**NGR** SH51003820

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, PLACE NAME, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Dunawd Fort, Criccieth is stated to have been the origin of a bronze axe discovered in 1924. It probably refers to the hilltop above Cae'r Dyni. <1> Cae'r Dyni is a corruption of Cae'r Rhidynog (Field of Bracken) which is probably also the origin of the word Cae'r Dunawd. There is certainly evidence of a hillfort in the vicinity of Cae'r Dyni. <2> But see also the more obvious 'Dinas', just NW of the castle (SH 498378). Would re-pay further investigation. <3>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

Hemp, W. J. 1924 Some Rare Celts from Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol 79 PP 329 - 33 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW 12, <2>  
Thompson, D. 1988 , PRN 5060, <3>

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**PRN** 4061

**NAME** Bronze Axe - Findspot, Cae'r Dyni

**NGR** SH51103820

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A bronze socketed axe now in Bangor Museum was found under the ruined Cromlech of Cae'r Dyni. It has a rudimentary transverse stop ridge and a series of faint parallel indulations running across the face of the tool. Shrinkage of the metal suggests possibly the use of clay moulds. <1>

## **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

## **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Bronze Axe COLLECTION: Museum of Welsh Antiquities Bangor DESCRIPTION:

## **SOURCES**

Hemp, W. J. 1924 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, <1>  
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol.II, LIII No 90 <2>  
Ordnance Survey 1971 , SH53NW 13, <3>

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**PRN** 4063

**NAME** Perforated Stone Implement - Findspot

**NGR** SH51803870

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A shaft hole implement of sandstone with hourglass perforation discovered while opening a drainage ditch, the most likely place at Plas Ystumllyn. The exact classification is difficult but it has the characteristics of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age hammer although the blade end approximates to that of a cushion macehead. Now in possession of Mrs. Beti Jones of Bala. A grained, slightly micaceous, pale coloured carboniferous sandstone with a laminated bedding has been used to fashion the implement. <1>

## **CONDITION INFORMATION**



CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Implement COLLECTION: PRIVATE DESCRIPTION: In possession of Mrs Beti Jones of Bala

### **SOURCES**

Llewelyn Williams, J. 1982 A Shaft Hole Implement From Criccieth, Transactions of the Caernarvonshire Historical Society, Vol.43 PP.146-7 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1982 , SH53NW 26, <2>

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**PRN** 4366

**NAME** Mynydd Ednyfed, Criccieth

**NGR** SH50303919

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, HOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, VOL.I, P.64, NO.881 <1>

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**PRN** 4435

**NAME** Garden of Bryn Awelon, Criccieth

**NGR** SH49503860

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Private garden of a nursing home. Bryn Awelon was David Lloyd George's home.  
<3>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43021 Prn 4435 Gat Site Visit 1991

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Mason, M. 1992 Gardens List, Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, <1>

Mason, M. 1991 Bryn Awelon Garden, PRN 4435, <2>

1992 Naturally Gwynedd, Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, P.34 <3>

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**PRN** 4443

**NAME** Hendregadredd Garden

**NGR** SH50004000

**COMMUNITY** Llanystumdwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Welsh Historic Gardens Trust 1992 , Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, P.10 Newsletter No.5, Jan 1992

<1>

Burke, B. 1852 , A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain  
and Ireland , VOL.II P.52 <2>

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**PRN** 5676

**NAME** Bryn Hir, Criccieth

**NGR** SH50113850

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, HOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 17th + 18/19th century alterations. Rubble stone, central door. Int stairs panelling, modern verandah. Stables with octagonal norman pillars. <2>

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, VOL.I, P.63, NO.875 <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1999 , RC Buildings Records, END <2>

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**PRN** 5773

**NAME** Burnt Mound, E of Moel Ednyfed

**NGR** SH50733962

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH53NW 3, <1>

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**PRN** 6324

**NAME** Hay Barn Ymwllch Fawr, Treflys

**NGR** SH50854100

**COMMUNITY** Dolbenmaen

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BARN, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Nmr Record Card, YMWLLCH FAWR (& PLAN)  
<1>

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**PRN** 6925

**NAME** Criccieth Parish Church

**NGR** SH50063832

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: -  
Post-Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 4

**SUMMARY** Criccieth parish church is dedicated to St. Catherine and is located in the diocese of Bangor. A church of two equal sized aisles, built in five stages between the C13th and C19th. There is a possibility of the existence of a church on the site prior to the C13th. The churchyard is partly curvilinear on the south and eastern sides and is bounded by a stone wall. The entrance is by a gate in the west side, south of which is a stepped mounting block. A sundial of 1734 and a mullion fragment of uncertain date have been set up on the churchyard wall. The southern aisle of the church appears to have been built in the early C13th and the eastern part of the chancel is likely to have been a late C13th or early C14th addition, thereby creating a continuous nave and chancel. The north aisle and arcade was added c.1500, although the present arcade is a modern rebuild. All of the windows were inserted in the C19th and a belfry was added. The church was extended on the north side in 1993. Within the church can be found a memorial dated 1692, a C17th communion table base and C18th communion rails. There is also a bench of 1735.

**DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43449 GAT Historic Churches Project 1998

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Glynne, S. R. 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses, Archaeologia Cambrensis , pp 180-181, Vol XVII <1>  
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire Vol II : Central, pp 57-58 <2>  
Clarke, M. L. 1961 Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire, Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society, pp 27-30, VOL. 22 <3>  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1993 , St. Catherine's Church, Criccieth, pp 1-20, Report No 121 <4>  
Pryce, A. I. 1929 , The Diocese of Bangor During Three Centuries, pp 171 <5>  
Lewis, S. 1833 , Topographical Dictionary of Wales, CRI <6>  
Davidson, A. & Ward, M. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1998 , The Historic Churches Project, G1184 <7>

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**PRN** 7250

**NAME** Morannedd Cafe, Criccieth

**NGR** SH50573813

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Modern, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The Morannedd Cafe of 1948, an excellent example of modernist architecture.

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

**STATUS** None recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40325 Coastal Erosion Survey: Aberdaron to Aberdyfi 1996

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Dutton, L. A. & Gwyn, D. 1995 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Aberdaron to Aberdyfi, G1315, REPORT NO.198 <1>

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**PRN** 7355

**NAME** Treferthyr Medieval Township

**NGR** SH50003900

**COMMUNITY** Criccieth

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, TOWNSHIP, Sitetype ranking: 1

### ***SUMMARY***

### ***DESCRIPTION***

### ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

***STATUS*** None recorded

### ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

### ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### ***SOURCES***

Johnstone, N. 1997 , Prn 7355, <1>

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***PRN*** 7356

***NAME*** Ystumllyn Medieval Township

***NGR*** SH51603850

***COMMUNITY*** Criccieth

***PERIOD AND TYPE*** Medieval, TOWNSHIP, Sitetype ranking: 1

### ***SUMMARY***

### ***DESCRIPTION***

### ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded  
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

***STATUS*** None recorded

### ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

### ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### ***SOURCES***

Johnstone, N. 1997 , Prn 7356, <1>

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#### **Key to Abbreviations and Terms**

**GAT:** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; **HER:** Historic Environment Record; **PRN :** Primary Reference Number, each site is given a unique PRN; **NAME:** The common name given to the site; **NGR:** Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference; **COMMUNITY:** The community council in which the site is located; **PERIOD:** The period to which the site belongs; **TYPE:** Describes the site type; **SITE TYPE RANKING:** Indicates the preferred site type interpretation, Rank 1 being the highest; **SUMMARY:** A short, unreferenced site summary written by HER staff; **DESCRIPTION:** Detailed site notes compiled from various sources; **CONDITION INFORMATION:** The condition of the site at the time of assessment; **STATUS:** The legal status of the site, e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monument; **ASSOCIATED EVENTS:** The details of an event or activity relating to the site, e.g.

excavation; **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS:** Describes any finds associated with the site; **SOURCES:** The bibliographic references relating to the site

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GAT, 2013.



# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX III:**

### **RCAHMW Site Information**

**RCAHMW Sites within a 2km radius of SH5064539941 for the proposed erection of a wind turbine at Braich y Saint, Criccieth**

For further information on the sites listed below please contact the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) via the following website: <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/> or by contacting their enquiries team on 01970 621200 or via email [nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk](mailto:nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk)

NPRN	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
417608	TWO COTTAGES, Y MAES, CRICCIETH	COTTAGE	Post Medieval	SH499381
416942	MEMORIAL HALL (CINEMA), CRICCIETH	CINEMA	20TH CENTURY	SH5003138143
412077	BOD CYWARCH, LON MERLLYN, CRICCIETH	HOUSE	Modern;20th Century	SH5075038190
411331	CORN DRYING KILN, MELIN RHYD-Y-BENLLIG, RHOSLAN	CORN DRYING KILN	Post Medieval	SH4869640088
410755	THE ELMS; PLAS GWYN, PENTREFELIN	HOUSE	Modern;20th Century	SH5199739330
410754	HENFAES HOTEL, CRICCIETH	HOTEL	Modern;20th Century	SH5027638220
409106	BRYN HYWEL, PLOUGH MARKS	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval;Post Medieval	SH514417
86418	MYNYDD EDNYFED BACH, GARDEN, CRICCIETH	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval	SH5012339133
86313	BRYN-HIR, GARDEN, CRICCIETH	GARDEN	Post Medieval	SH5007738516
406495	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK, CRICCIETH	BANK (FINANCIAL)	MODERN;20th Century	SH4987538138
402784	YSTUMCEGID-ISAF FARM, ENE OF RHOSLAN	FARM	General	SH50014106
401329	MORANEDD CAFE, CRICCIETH	PAVILION	Modern	SH5058438136
401321	BRAICH-Y-SAINT TERRACED FIELDS	TERRACED GROUND	General	SH50124013
401364	MOEL EDNYFED	ENCLOSURE;HILLFORT	Unknown	SH50183937
33009	BOROUGH BOUNDARY MARKS	TOWN	Unknown	SH49563922
32220	FFYNNON SAINT, SITE OF	WELL	Medieval?	SH49923838
16708	PEN-Y-BRYN	DWELLING	Post Medieval?	SH4947538848
16660	PARCIAU UCHAF	HOUSE	Post Medieval?	SH4964138553
6793	PEN-Y-MAES WELSH BAPTIST CHAPEL;CAPEL UCHAF, CRICCIETH	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SH4972838686
6797	SALEM WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, CRICCIETH	CHAPEL	POST MEDIEVAL;19TH CENTURY	SH4985038248
742	BRYN AWELON	HOUSE	MODERN;20TH CENTURY	SH4951638612
16789	CRICCIETH, RECTORY (ST CATHERINE'S)	RECTORY	Post Medieval	SH4999338291

26245	CEFN-IWRCH	HOUSE	Post Medieval?	SH4981138774
31416	PARCIAU UCHAF, COWHOUSE	COW SHED	Post Medieval?	SH4963138573
26680	HOLYWELL TERRACE	DWELLING	Post Medieval?	SH4992938299
26700	LION HOTEL; WHITE LION; TY'N-Y-MAES	HOUSE;HOTEL	POST MEDIEVAL;18th Century	SH4988738177
26386	CWRT-Y-MAES	HOUSE	Post Medieval?	SH4995838096
271289	T. C. B.	WRECK	Post Medieval	SH5030438123
17059	YSTUMLLYN	HOUSE	Post Medieval?	SH51863878
6791	JERWSALEM WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL (JERUSALEM), CRICCIETH	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SH5006738125
6796	CAPEL Y TRAETH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL;CAPEL SEION, PENPALED ROAD, CRICCIETH	CHAPEL	Post Medieval;19th Century	SH5008538079
7117	TABOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, PENTRE'R-FELIN	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SH5223839960
7122	CEDRON WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, PENTRE'R-FELIN, CRICCIETH	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SH52483964
302511	BURNT MOUND, BEUDY-UCHAF	BURNT MOUND	Bronze Age	SH51073959
16878	TANRHIWIAU (NEW HOUSE)	HOUSE	Post Medieval?	SH5073438295
16578	MYNYDD-EDNYFED	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SH5030939204
43728	ST DEINIOLS CHURCH	CHURCH	Post Medieval	SH5009938193
40646	PEN CEI, LIMEKILN AT (?)	LIME KILN	Post Medieval	SH502384
26110	BRYN HIR	DWELLING	Post Medieval?	SH5012038514
26111	BRYN HIR LODGE	LODGE	Post Medieval?	SH4993538471
31441	TALRHIWIAU, COWSHED	COW SHED	Post Medieval?	SH5068038287
302485	BURNT MOUND	HEARTH?	Bronze Age	SH50253987
11898	ST CATHERINE'S CHURCH, CRICCIETH	CHURCH	Medieval;Post Medieval	SH5007838337
16879	TANRHIWIAU (OLD);TOWYN	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	SH5070438284
31342	BRYN HIR, STABLES AND BARN	STABLE;BARN	Post Medieval?	SH5014638516
95322	CAER-DYNNI BURIAL CHAMBER	CHAMBERED LONG CAIRN	Prehistoric	SH51103821
86518	YSTUM LLYN, GARDEN, CRICCIETH	GARDEN	Post Medieval	SH5190838811
86360	EISTEDDFA, GARDEN, PENTREFELIN	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval	SH5182639609
86353	CRICCIETH ALLOTMENT, GARDENS, CRICCIETH	NURSERY GARDEN	Medieval	SH5026538174
86515	YMWLCH-FAWR, GARDEN, DOLBENMAEN	GARDEN	Post Medieval	SH5081041018
86294	BRAICH-Y-SAINT, GARDEN, CRICCIETH	GARDEN	Medieval?	SH5115740253

55450	ROUND HUT - BRYNIAU YSTUMCEGID	HUT CIRCLE	Roman	SH50564192
32199	FFYNNON DDUNAWD	WELL	Medieval?	SH51354009
31465	YMWLCH FAWR, HAY BARN	BARN	Post Medieval?	SH50854100
26069	BRAICH-Y-SAINT, PENLLYN	HOUSE AND BARN	16th Century	SH51154028
302512	HOMESTEAD	HOMESTEAD	Roman	SH51294081
16933	TYDDYN IOLYN ISAF	DWELLING	Post Medieval?	SH51884048
24406	YMWLCH FAWR, BEE GARDEN	BEE GARDEN	Post-Medieval?	SH50824097
31442	TREFAN BATH HOUSE	BATH HOUSE	Post Medieval	SH49024002
95293	YSTUM-CEGID BURIAL CHAMBER;COETAN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB	Prehistoric	SH49884131
24683	MELIN RHYD-Y-BENLLIG;RHYD-Y-BENLLIG MILL, RHOSLAN	CORN MILL	Post Medieval;18th Century	SH4873940057
24687	BWTHYN-Y-FELIN;MILL COTTAGE, MELIN RHYD-Y-BENLLIG, RHOSLAN	MILL HOUSE	Post Medieval	SH4873040089
23811	PONT RHYDYBENLLIG;PONT RHYD-Y-BENLLIG, RHOSLAN	ROAD BRIDGE	POST MEDIEVAL	SH4881640036

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX IV:**

### **Cadw Site Information**

**This Monument has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

**Scheduled Ancient Monument: Report for Monument Only**

**Reference Number:** CN081      **Scheduled Type:** Scheduled      **Name:** Caer-Dynni Burial Chamber

**Number of Archaeological Items:** 1      **In Guardianship:** No      **Date of Designation:**

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**Location**

**Unitary Authority:** Gwynedd      **Community:** Criccieth

**National Grid Reference:** SH511382      **Easting:** 251105      **Northing:** 338214

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**Description**

**Broadclass:** Religious, Ritual and Funerary      **Site Type:** Chambered long cairn      **Period:** Prehistoric

**Summary Description and Reason for Designation:**

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The monument consists of the remains of a chambered long cairn, dating to early Neolithic (c. 4,200BC - 3,000BC). A long cairn is a roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of stone, usually between 25m and 120m long, with a length exceeding twice its greatest width. The mound may be edged with a timber or stone revetment, and they contain one or more stone or wooden burial chambers.

The site on the Morannedd Estates lies between the shore line and Porthmadog Road, the small rectangular chamber which measures 1.5m long and 0.6m wide is formed made by five upright stones, of which only two are complete and are characterised with cup-marks. The large capstone now rests on the only these southern uprights with its northern edge resting on the ground. The chamber is surrounded by a stony mound, which is accentuated by natural outcrops of rock with the remains of a kerb 2m further south.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant environmental and structural evidence. Chambered long cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them.

**This Monument has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

**Scheduled Ancient Monument: Report for Monument Only**

**Reference Number:** CN029      **Scheduled Type:** Scheduled      **Name:** Ystum-Cegid Burial Chamber

**Number of Archaeological Items:** 1      **In Guardianship:** No      **Date of Designation:**

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**Location**

**Unitary Authority:** Gwynedd      **Community:** Llanystumdwy

**National Grid Reference:** SH498413      **Easting:** 249886      **Northing:** 341315

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**Description**

**Broadclass:** Religious, Ritual and Funerary      **Site Type:** Chambered long cairn      **Period:** Prehistoric

**Summary Description and Reason for Designation:**

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The monument consists of the remains of a chambered long cairn, dating to early Neolithic (c. 4,200BC - 3,000BC). A long cairn is a roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of stone, usually between 25m and 120m long, with a length exceeding twice its greatest width. The mound may be edged with a timber or stone revetment, and they contain one or more stone or wooden burial chambers.

The site comprises of a megalithic chamber with the remains of a passageway and associated cairn. The chamber is an irregular quadrilateral formed by five upright stones which support a capstone, 1.2m above ground level; it measures 4.8m in length and 3.5 m in width at its extremities and slopes downwards to the north. The remains of the passageway lie to the north of the chamber and are built into a modern field wall; it is defined by three low upright stones and a forth stone which is now recumbent measuring 1.8m in length. The cairn material consists of turf covered stone which extends 10m to the south and 5m to the north of the chamber, material is prevented from falling into the chamber by dry-stone revetment walls. The cairn is overlain by loose boulders and also by a field wall which is built through the chamber and follows the line of the passageway.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant environmental and structural evidence. Chambered long cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them.

**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Building & Conservation)  
Areas Act 1990**

**Reference  
Number:** 15378

**Name:** Former Threshing Barn at Braich y Saint

**Grade:** II

**Date of  
Designation:** 12 Dec 1994

**State:** Listed

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**Location**

**Unitary  
Authority:** Gwynedd

**Community:** Criccieth

**Town:**

**Locality:**

**Street:** Braich y Saint

**Easting:** 250118

**Northing:** 338513

**Location:**

On the slope above and west of the farmhouse.

---

**Description**

**Broadclass:** Agriculture &  
Subsistence

**Site Type:** Barn

**Period:**

**Reason for Designation:**

An excellent example of a late C17 threshing barn which survives virtually unaltered.

**Exterior:**

Random slate rubble, in which the gaps between the larger stones are filled in with smaller ones. Slate roof. Built against the slope, with opposed doors, each with steep rough voussoir arch. The space is unequally divided as 1-2 bays by the entrances. Single small vent in rear. Upper entry with rough timber lintel in the W gable wall. Slate threshing floor. Rough queen strutt trusses, with ridge and 2 purlins, set into the wall below the present wall plate.

**Interior:**

**History:**

Probably late C17.



**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Building & Conservation)  
Areas Act 1990**

**Reference  
Number:** 15377

**Name:** Braich y Saint

**Grade:** II

**Date of  
Designation:** 12 Dec 1994

**State:** Listed

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**Location**

**Unitary  
Authority:** Gwynedd

**Community:** Criccieth

**Town:**

**Locality:**

**Street:**

**Easting:** 251097

**Northing:** 340262

**Location:**

2km approx. NE of Criccieth, set back to the N of a lane running W from the N of Pentrefelin.

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**Description**

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Site Type:** House

**Period:**

**Reason for Designation:**

An important C16 development of 2 separate but related houses, one of which survives close to its original form; the other house was enlarged at the end of the C18, and is of interest both for the high quality of the C18 work, and also for the way in which the earlier building is incorporated.

**Exterior:**

Eastern building: Roughly courses slate rubble, with slate roof, and end wall stacks. The right hand stack is corbelled out, and is largely a recent reconstruction (though based on the earlier form). Small 2-unit plan, originally with internal cross-passage. Entrance towards centre, with steep split stone voussoir arch (the door itself, which is studded and has fine strapwork hinges, is a late C20 replica of an earlier type). Small window openings on each floor - renewed as pivoting windows with small panes. Inside, the staircase winds up alongside the stack in the larger left-hand room.

Main building:

Exterior: The earliest part of the house is the rear wing to the W. This is probably late C16, but was raised at some time to the height of the frontage range which was added c1780. This range is built of roughly coursed and squared slate blocks, with slobbered pointing and smooth rendered dressings. The earlier rear wing is rougher stonework in smaller blocks. Slate roofs throughout, hipped and with end wall stacks to front block, gable end stack to wing. Front block is a high 2 storeys, 3-window range. Central entrance with recessed 4-panelled door with radial fanlight, flanked by 12-pane sash windows. Similar windows to first floor and in return elevations. Integral rear wing to NW is clearly distinguishable as the earlier phase, and has 2x12-pane sash windows to first floor, which do not align with the lower windows (a tripartite and a 12-pane sash). Lower rear wing beyond was probably added when the house was remodelled in the late C18 to provide service accommodation. Further extensions (a former dairy) connect this building to the other house on the site.

**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Building & Conservation)  
Areas Act 1990**

**Interior:**

Angular stops to chamfered beams which panel the ceiling in the bisected C16 part of the house to the rear, and chamfered bressumer to wide rear wall fireplace.

**History:**

The estate was founded in the early C16, but the present buildings are probably late C16, with additions of c1780. There are 2 separate but connected dwellings on the site, which may therefore be an example of the 'unit system' of dual houses, which probably arose in this case as a result of family circumstances at the end of the C16, when it is known that 2 couples (2 generations of the same family) were living here. The easternmost house is almost entirely late C16 (though substantially restored), and although what is now the main house on the site is largely the result of late C18 work, it also incorporates the core of an earlier building of late C16 date.

**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Building & Conservation)  
Areas Act 1990**

**Reference  
Number:** 15376

**Name:** Braich y Saint

**Grade:** II

**Date of  
Designation:** 12 Dec 1994

**State:** Listed

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**Location**

**Unitary  
Authority:** Gwynedd

**Community:** Criccieth

**Town:**

**Locality:**

**Street:**

**Easting:** 251152

**Northing:** 340285

**Location:**

2km approx. NE of Criccieth, set back to the N of a lane running W from the N of Pentrefelin.

---

**Description**

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Site Type:** House

**Period:**

**Reason for Designation:**

An important C16 development of 2 separate but related houses, one of which survives close to its original form; the other house was enlarged at the end of the C18, and is of interest both for the high quality of the C18 work, and also for the way in which the earlier building is incorporated.

References: Colin Gresham, Eifionydd: A Study in Landownership from the Medieval Period to the Present Day, p. 180ff;

**Exterior:**

Eastern building: Roughly courses slate rubble, with slate roof, and end wall stacks. The right hand stack is corbelled out, and is largely a recent reconstruction (though based on the earlier form). Small 2-unit plan, originally with internal cross-passage. Entrance towards centre, with steep split stone voussoir arch (the door itself, which is studded and has fine strapwork hinges, is a late C20 replica of an earlier type). Small window openings on each floor - renewed as pivoting windows with small panes. Inside, the staircase winds up alongside the stack in the larger left-hand room.

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# *Archaeology Wales*



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