

# Land at Bryncroes, Llŷn Peninsula, North Wales Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment



Report by: Trysor

**For:** DC21

August 2014



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2014/394

For: DC21

August 2014

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*Cover photograph: Looking southeast towards the approximate location of the proposed turbine, with a newly created boundary bank and new farm shed in view.*

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**Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.**

**This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.**

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## **1. Summary**

1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine on land at Bryn croes, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd.

1.2 The assessment has looked at all known historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SH2193432220, the location of the proposed turbine, consulting the regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, as well as examining historic maps. A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets.

1.3 The assessment shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed development site.

1.4 One Scheduled Ancient Monument would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance. Of ten Listed Buildings in the assessment area only two would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact, but in neither case would their settings be affected.

1.5 The assessment shows that no direct, physical impact or significant indirect, visual impact would be caused to the historic environment by the proposed turbine.

1.6 On the basis of this assessment, no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary for the proposed development.

## **2. Copyright**

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2 and 4 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

## **3. Introduction**

3.1 Charles Ashton of DC21 Limited, Dene House, North Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield, HD8 0RW commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine at land at Bryn croes, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd.

3.2 Trysor wrote a specification for the assessment which was approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, See Appendix C.

## **4. The proposed development**

4.1 It is proposed that a turbine, with a hub height of 36.6m, and 48.6m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SH2193432220 in a single field parcel near Bryn croes, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd, see Figure 1.



## **5. Methodology**

5.1 A study area of 2km radius circle centred on SH2193432220, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial assessment of sites. This area was not revised.

5.2 The HER enquiry for the 2km radius area yielded 49 records. One of these actually lay outside the study area and was removed from the dataset. Five Listed Buildings and five sites recorded in the NMR, but not in the HER were added to the dataset, giving 58 records within the initial project dataset.

5.3 Within the 58 records, there were two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and ten Listed Buildings.

5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on July 3rd, 2014 to assess if there were any visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal, and also the wider landscape context of the proposed development. The field was under well-grazed pasture at the time and the surface of the field was partially visible.

5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment.

5.6 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Bryncroes parish tithe map of 1844 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1843.

5.7 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and fieldwork was entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create a dataset. The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.

5.8 At the end of an assessment of the data, the information from the site visit as well as historic map search, the assessment dataset contained 60 records.

5.8.1 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the house and farmstead at Tir Dafydd (ID number 59 and 60).

5.9 Each of the records in the final dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>.

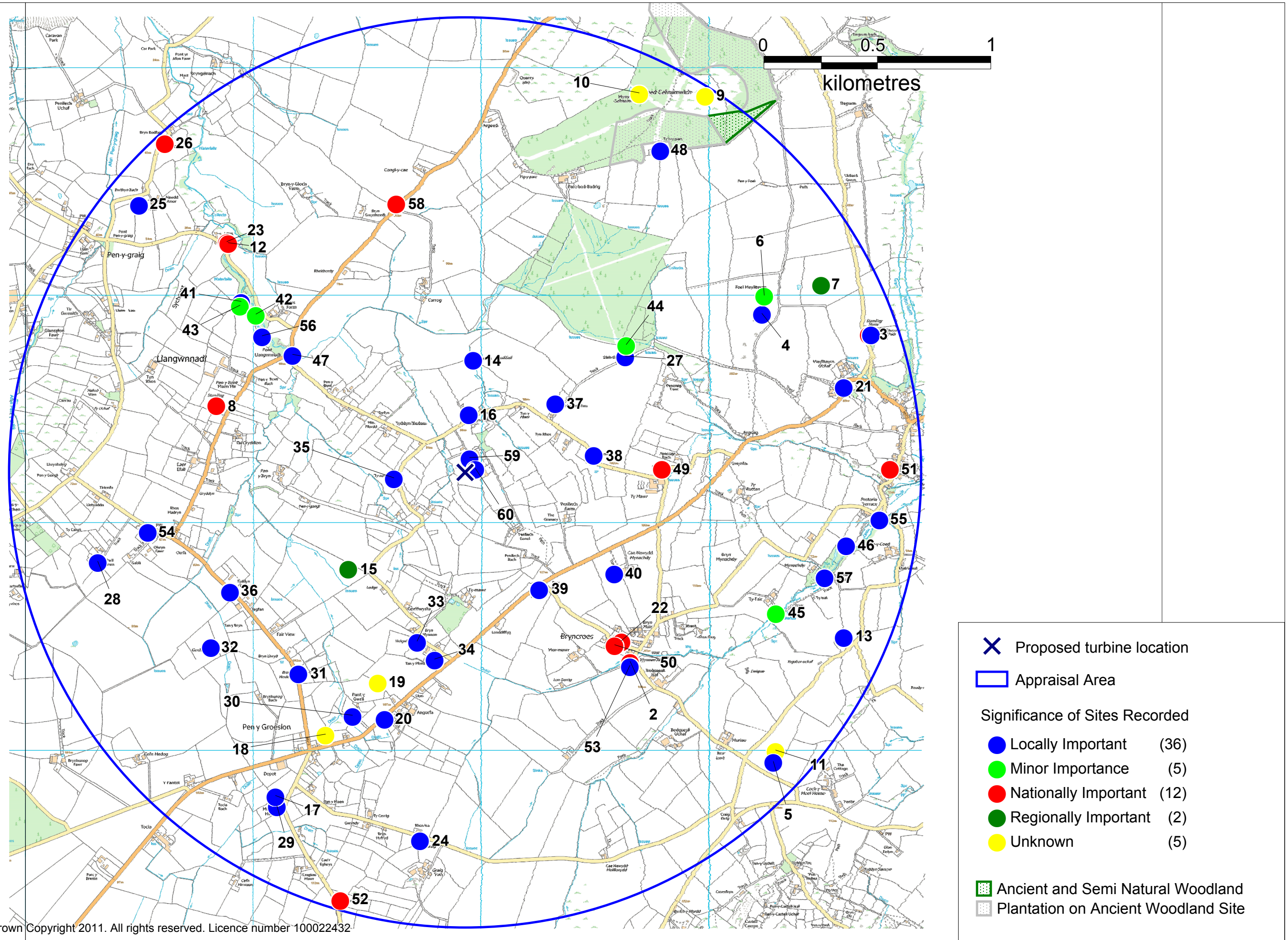
5.10 Once these had been considered, the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 2. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.

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<sup>1</sup> Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.





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Figure 2: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

## 6. Historic Overview

**6.1 Background** The proposed turbine site will stand in a landscape which has evidence of human activity since prehistoric times. Finds of a flint scraper near Bryncroes, a stone axe-hammer near Sarn Meyllteyrn, and a stone axe-head from Rhos Hirwaun, point to early prehistoric activity in the area. Later prehistory is represented in the record by two scheduled standing stones of Bronze Age date, at Llangwinnadl and Pen y Groeslon. A Romano-British hut settlement was partially excavated at Pant in 1991 (ID number 15). At least two circular structures were identified here.

Evidence of Early Medieval and Medieval activity is limited and chiefly associated with ecclesiastical sites. Two holy wells in the district, which were of medieval date, may have had earlier origins and St. Mary's, Bryncroes parish church, is also traditionally held to be an "ancient church", although its existing records only dates back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. This parish church was formerly a chapel to the monastery of Barsdey Island. Two other medieval churches lie within the assessment area, St. Gwynhoedl's, Llangwinnadl and the now part-demolished church of St. Peter ad Vincula, Meyllteyrn. There is little physical evidence of secular life in the area dating to medieval times, although some quillet-like field parcels in the Bryncroes area may have origins as medieval strips within an open field system, though this is not certain.

Most of the archaeological record for the assessment area is associated with Post Medieval activity. Bryncroes lies at the northern edge of the former Rhoshirwaun moor, which was increasingly encroached upon in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and eventually subject to parliamentary enclosure by 1814. It would appear that the area around the proposed development must have been enclosed and farmed before the moor was enclosed, as its field pattern is one of small, irregular parcels, rather than the larger, regular fields characteristic of parliamentary enclosure. The history of post-medieval settlement has created a distinctive pattern of small, scattered cottages across the district. A number of these were originally clom-walled cottages, although few of these now survive due to the widespread modernisation of dwellings during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 6.2 Map Evidence

6.2.1 A house appears to be shown, but not named, at the location of Tir Dafydd on the Pwllheli Sheet of the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings of 1816, which was the first detailed map made of the country. The 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1840 also shows an unnamed property at the same location.

6.2.2 The Bryncroes parish tithe map of 1843 was the first map to depict the field system at Tir Dafydd. The land of the modern holding was then part of several smaller holdings, Tir Dafydd and Shop y Rhos being of particular relevance.

6.2.3 The tithe map shows only one building, at Tir Dafydd. This was a long building, located at the roadside to the north of the present farmhouse. It is not known if this is an accurate depiction of the layout of the farmyard at the time, but it may suggest that the present house was rebuilt post-1843, set back off the road over 20 metres to the south of an earlier house.

6.2.4 The tithe map shows the field parcels around the farmyard area, including the field proposed as a site for the wind turbine, forming a similar pattern to that seen today, although some field boundaries have been removed to create larger field parcels in a number of places.

6.2.5 The proposed turbine site was at that time part of Shop y Rhos farm, despite its proximity to Tir Dafydd. The accompanying tithe schedule, which was drawn up in 1844, records that the property was owned by one Susannah Jones and occupied by a William Williams.

6.2.6 The tithe schedule also records that in 1844 the field where the proposed turbine would be located, field parcel 964, was known as *Cae Pellaf* (Farthest Field) signifying its distance from the dwelling at Shop y Rhos. This field name, like those of all of the fields on the two holdings, has no archaeological significance.

6.2.7 The next detailed map of Tir Dafydd is the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 scale map published in 1889. This is the first map to give an accurate depiction of the layout of the farm buildings. It shows that a building stood at the location of the farmhouse, although it was a smaller than the present dwelling. A farm building also stood just to the northeast of the house. Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1900 and 1918 show a similar layout to that shown in 1889.

6.2.8 By the final quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century a larger agricultural building had been added immediately to the east of the existing farmyard. The 1981 map also shows that the farmhouse had been extended and that the farm building to its northeastern side had been truncated, with only the northern half left in place. Since the 1980s, a range of much larger agricultural buildings have appeared to the east, southeast and south of the dwelling at Tir Dafydd.

*Table 1a: Field names at Tir Dafydd as recorded by the Bryncroes parish tithe schedule.*

953		Arable
954	Gors	Arable
955	Cae Eithin	Pasture
956	Llain Bach	Arable
957	Llain Hir	Arable
958	-	Arable
959	Cae gareg	Arable
960	Cae'r ysgall	Pasture
961	Cae'r hendy	Pasture
962	Cae canol	Pasture
963	Cae'r Beudy	Pasture
971	Werglodd	Meadow

*Table 1b: Field names at Shop y Rhos as recorded by the Bryncroes parish tithe schedule.*

964	Cae Pellaf	Meadow
965	Cae'r Pant	Arable
966	Cae'r gongl	Arable
967	Cae'r Ty	Arable
968	'Rardd	Arable
969	Buildings, road and yard	Waste
970	'Rardd	Arable
972	-	Arable
973	-	Arable
974	-	Arable

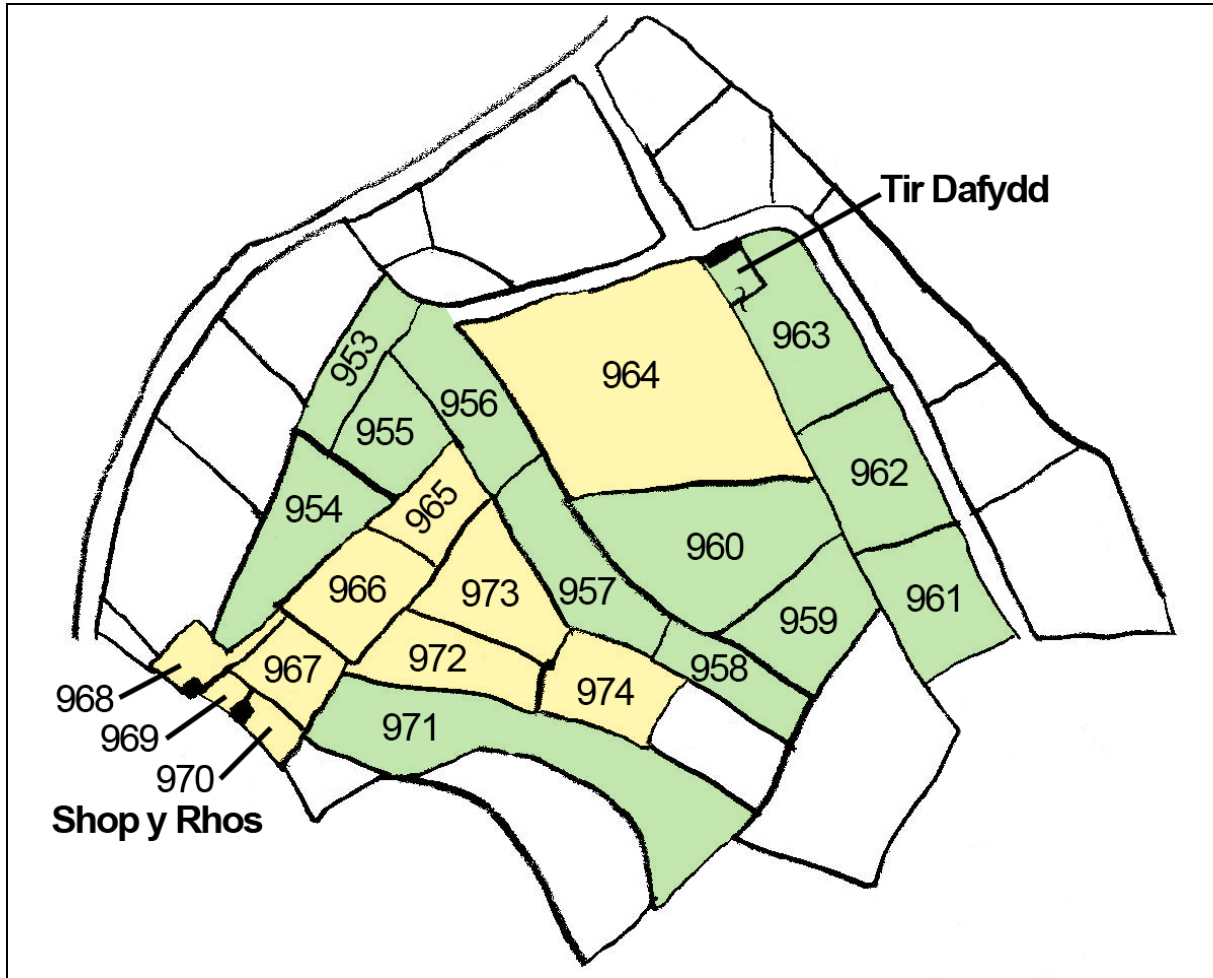


Figure 3; A section of the Bryn croes parish tithe map of 1843. Fields belonging to Tir Dafydd are shaded in green, those of Shop y Rhos in yellow. The turbine would stand in parcel 964.

### 6.3 Will and Census Evidence

6.3.1 In 1817, Morris Griffith of Tirdafydd died intestate. A Griffith Morris of Tirdafydd, presumably his son, petitioned to have all the goods and chattels of the deceased to be granted into his possession. An inventory of the possessions of the late Morris Griffith was made. It would appear to indicate that Tirdafydd was a modest holding at that time;

Saddle, bridle and wearing apparel	£0-5s-0d
2 beds and bedclothing	£6-0-0
Household furniture	£3-6-0
4 Cows and 1 Stirk ( <i>heifer</i> )	£12-0-0
2 Horses	£8-0-0
7 Sheep and three Lambs	£2-2-6
Implements for husbandry	£4-3-0
	£35-16-6

At the time of his decease, Morris Griffith was indebted to the following amounts;

To his landlord for the year 1816	£9-15s-0d
Household taxes and Poor Rate	£1-0-0
To the servant maid	£4-0-0
To the Blacksmith	£1-0-0
To his brother John Griffith	£16-5-0
To the Shopkeeper	£0-7-0
	£32-7-0

6.3.2 The first detailed census returns available date to 1841. Tir Dafydd was at this time farmed by William Williams, aged about 30, who lived with his wife Mary, also aged about 30, and their three children, Catherine (10), Griffith (5) and William (2).

6.3.3 The 1851 census returns show that the Williams family still farmed Tir Dafydd, the extent of which is given as 16 acres. The children are named as William (12), James (9), Laura (7) and Mary (5).

6.3.4 In 1861, the census records that William and Mary Williams still lived with their two daughters, and also now had a younger son named William, aged 3.

6.3.5 The 1871 census shows that Mary Williams, aged 64 and a widow, farmed 15 acres at “Gorswen”. She lived with her unmarried son William, now 31, and a 13-year old grandson, also named William. This is undoubtedly the same Williams family who resided at Tir Dafydd in previous decades and it is apparent that they have been mistakenly recorded as living at Gorswen. It seems likely that they still lived at Tir Dafydd. Gorswen cottage still stands some 50 metres to the northwest of Tir Dafydd and is recorded twice in the 1871 census; once for the Williams family and also as the home of an elderly spinster named Elizabeth Owens.

6.3.6 In 1881, Tir Dafydd was farmed by William Williams, aged 41, of Bryncroes and his wife Catherine, also 41, who came from Llangwnnagl. It is likely that this William was the son of William and Mary Williams who had farmed Tir Dafydd in 1841 and 1851. William Williams is registered as an “*Amaethwr yn dal 16 erw / Farmer of 16 acres*”, indicating that he probably worked the same land as his father had done before him.

6.3.7 Both the 1891 and 1901 census records that William and Catherine Williams continued to farm at Tir Dafydd.

6.3.8 The last available census is that recorded for 1911. This shows that Catherine Williams, now aged 72, continued to farm Tir Dafydd, but that she was now a widow.

**7. Land at Bryncroes: Proposed turbine site**

7.1 The proposed turbine is to be located at SH2193432220 in a pasture field, within 30 metres of the modern agricultural buildings which now stand at Tir Dafydd.

7.2 The turbine will require a foundation hole measuring c.10m x 10m in area, which will be cut through the plough soil and into the subsoil. Access to the development site will be via an existing trackway. The cable trench will run south for approximately 140 metres to an electricity pole.

**8. Impact Assessment**

8.1 When the proposed development site and its environs were visited in July 2014, an assessment was made of the intervisibility of key monuments in the local landscape with the turbine site. This assessment was undertaken on a clear day, with good visibility.

8.2 Within the study area a total of 60 sites were recorded in the assessment database.

8.3 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. Details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in can be found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 4.

8.4 As Table 2 and Appendix B show, no recorded historic assets within the area of the assessment were determined to be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development.

8.5 An examination of the proposed location of the turbine foundation hole, access point and cable trench identified no evidence of surface material of archaeological interest. The land was under pasture with very little exposure of the underlying soil surface.

8.6 Access would be gained via an existing gateway into the field and would not cause any impact on any historic field boundaries.

8.7 The cable trench would run southwards for some 140 metres and will end at an electricity pole, from where the cable will be taken further south to an existing electricity pole. The proposed line of the trench was walked during the field visit. This was under grazed pasture, with little exposure of the underlying soil surface. No features of archaeological interest were noted.

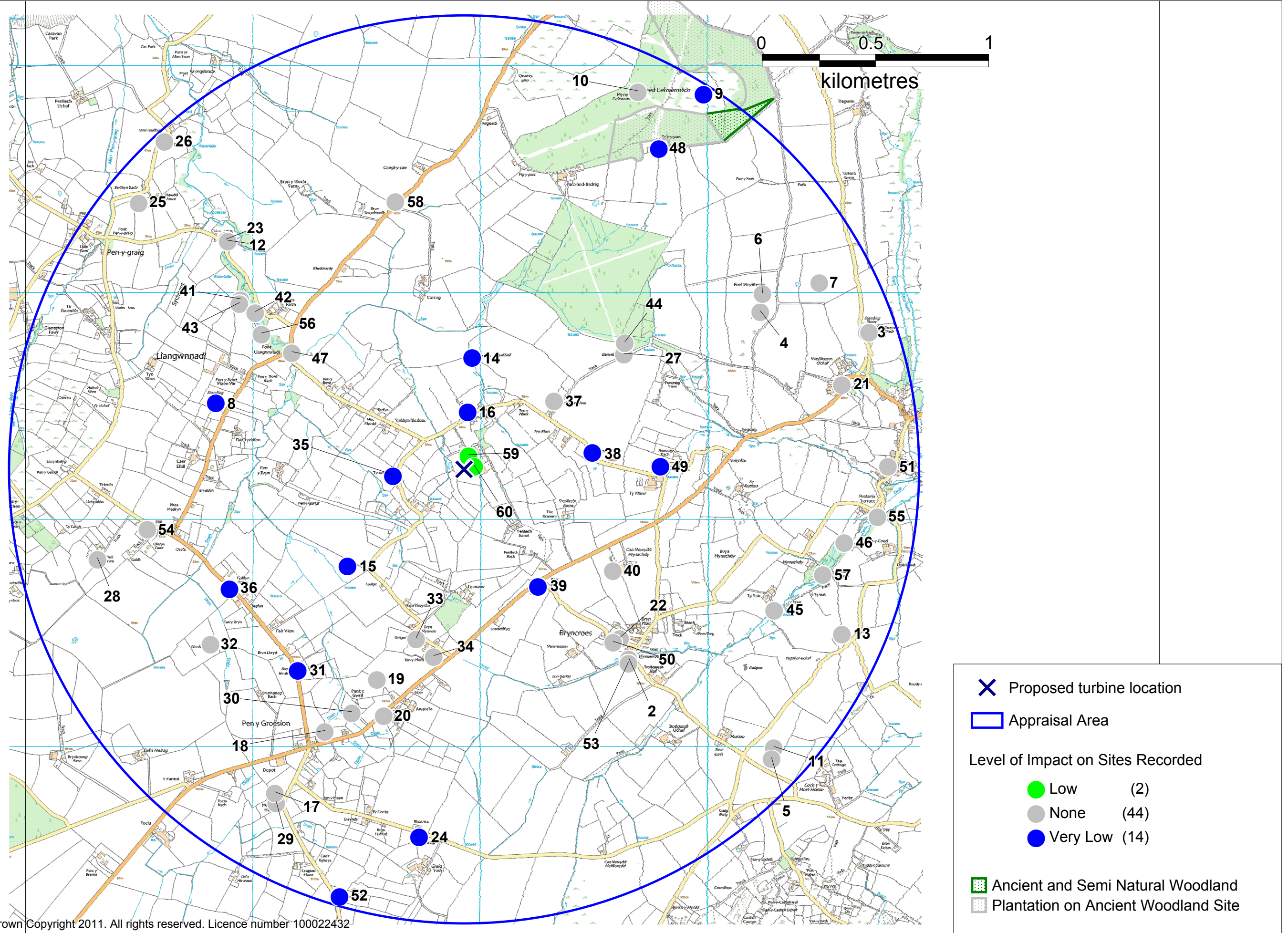
8.7.1 The cable trench would only pass through one earthwork field bank. This bank is of post-medieval date and is not hedged and is generally grassed over, with bramble and gorse growing intermittently along its length. The bank is typical of those in the field system at Tir Dafydd, being up to 0.70 metre high and c.1 metre wide.

Table 2: Impact on sites within the assessment area around the proposed turbine site

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
59	TIR DAFYDD	HOUSE	Low
60	TIR DAFYDD	FARMSTEAD	Low
8	LLANGWNNADL	STANDING STONE	Very Low
9	MYNYDD CEFNAMWLCH	ENCLOSURE	Very Low
14	FFYNNON LLEUDDAD	HOLY WELL	Very Low
15	PANT	SETTLEMENT	Very Low
16	RHWNG Y DDWY FFORDD	HOUSE	Very Low
24	TAN Y GRAIG	HOUSE	Very Low
31	BRON HEULOG	HOUSE	Very Low
35	TY NEWYDD	HOUSE	Very Low
36	TYDDYN DIFYR	HOUSE	Very Low
38	MUR POETH	HOUSE	Very Low
39	PENCOPA	HOUSE	Very Low
48	TY'N-Y-PARC, S OF CEFNAMWLCH	BUILDING	Very Low
49	CAPEL TY MAWR	CHAPEL	Very Low
52	PENCRUGIAU	COTTAGE	Very Low
1	ST. PETER AD VINCULA, MEYLLTEYRN	CHURCH	None
2	FFYNNON FAIR	WELL	None
3	SARN MEYLLTEYRN	STANDING STONE	None
4	FOEL MEYLLTEYRN	ENCLOSURE	None
5	TY FAIR (SITE OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL), GALLT-TRAETH	CHAPEL	None
6	FOEL MELLTEYRN	FIELD SYSTEM	None
7	MEYLLTEYRN UCHAF	ENCLOSURE	None
10	MYNYDD CEFNAMWLCH	HUT CIRCLE?	None
11	BRYNCROES	CREMATION CEMETERY	None
12	ST. GWNNADL'S CHURCH	INCISED STONE	None
13	TRYGARN	FINDSPOT	None
17	MAEN HIR, PEN Y GROESLON	STANDING STONE	None
18	PANT Y GWRIL	HUT CIRCLE?	None
19	PANT Y GWRIL	HUT CIRCLE?	None
20	WAEN LYDAN	HOUSE	None
21	MELLTEYRN MEDIEVAL TOWNSHIP	TOWNSHIP	None
22	ST MARY'S CHURCH	CHURCH	None
23	ST. GWYNHOYDL'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	None
25	Y BACH, PENYGRAIG	HOUSE	None
26	TY'N CAE	HOUSE	None
27	LLETY LLYFFANT	HOUSE	None
28	PWLL CRWN	HOUSE	None

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Level of Impact</b>
29	MAEN HIR	HOUSE	None
30	PANT Y GWRIL	HOUSE	None
32	GERDDI GLEISION	HOUSE	None
33	BRYN LLWYN	HOUSE	None
34	TY'N Y FFORDD	HOUSE	None
37	TYDDYN MARLAU	HOUSE	None
40	CAE NEWYDD MYNACHDY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	None
41	PLAS LLANGWNADL, SITE OF, TUDWEILIOG	BUILDING COMPLEX	None
42	PLAS FARM, TUDWEILIOG	STRUCTURE	None
43	PLAS FARM, TUDWEILIOG	STEPPING STONES	None
44	PENCRAIG FAWR	WELL	None
45	TY-FAIR	FOOTBRIDGE	None
46	TYN-Y-COED	BUILDING	None
47	MINAFON, PONT LLANGWNNADL	HOUSE;POST OFFICE	None
50	LLETTY	COTTAGE	None
51	SALEM CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
53	BETHEL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
54	HEBRON WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
55	MELIN GANOL	MILL	None
56	Y FELIN	MILL	None
57	MELIN TRYGARN	MILL	None
58	MILESTONE ON THE B4417	MILESTONE	None





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Figure 4: The 2km appraisal area showing the impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

## 9. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Proposed Turbine

9.1 The following aspects of the historic environment around the proposed turbine site have also been considered by this assessment.

### 9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the assessment area, both thought to be Bronze Age standing stones. The proposed turbine would be visible from this the location of the Llangwnnadr Standing Stone (Cn114), but only at distance and with no impact on the setting of the monument. The turbine would not be visible from the Sarn Meyllteyrn Standing Stone (Cn382) Potential impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments are included in Appendix B and Table 3.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
8	LLANGWNNADL	STANDING STONE	Very Low
3	SARN MEYLLTEYRN	STANDING STONE	None

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments

### 9.3 Previously Recorded Undesignated Historic Assets in their settings

Twelve Undesignated Historic Assets within in the assessment area are thought likely to experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact. The turbine would be visible from these sites, but at distance and with no impact on the settings of the historic assets. Potential impacts on Undesignated Historic Assets are included in Appendix B and Table 4. The significance of Undesignated Historic Assets is addressed in Appendix A.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
9	MYNYDD CEFNAMWLCH	ENCLOSURE	Very Low
14	FFYNNON LLEUDDAD	HOLY WELL	Very Low
15	PANT	SETTLEMENT	Very Low
16	RHWNG Y DDWY FFORDD	HOUSE	Very Low
24	TAN Y GRAIG	HOUSE	Very Low
31	BRON HEULOG	HOUSE	Very Low
35	TY NEWYDD	HOUSE	Very Low
36	TYDDYN DIFYR	HOUSE	Very Low
38	MUR POETH	HOUSE	Very Low
39	PENCOPA	HOUSE	Very Low
48	TY'N-Y-PARC, S OF CEFNAMWLCH	BUILDING	Very Low
52	PENCRUGIAU	COTTAGE	Very Low

Table 4: Impacts on Undesignated Historic Assets

#### 9.4 Newly identified sites of historic importance

Two newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this assessment at or near the turbine site. These are the farmhouse at Tir Dafydd (ID number 59) and its farmstead (ID number 60). The details of these sites are included in Appendices A & B.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
59	TIR DAFYDD	HOUSE	Low
60	TIR DAFYDD	FARMSTEAD	Low

Table 5: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

#### 9.5 Listed Buildings in their settings

There are 10 Listed Buildings within the assessment area. Only two of these would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine. These are Capel Ty Mawr chapel (ID number 49) and Pencrugiau cottage (ID number 52). In neither case would the proposed turbine impact on the settings of the listed building, which respectively lie 870 metres and 2km away from the turbine site.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
49	CAPEL TY MAWR	CHAPEL	Very Low
52	PENCRUGIAU	COTTAGE	Very Low
2	FFYNNON FAIR	WELL	None
12	ST. GWNNADL'S CHURCH	INCISED STONE	None
22	ST MARY'S CHURCH	CHURCH	None
23	ST. GWYNHOYDL'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	None
26	TY'N CAE	HOUSE	None
50	LLETTY	COTTAGE	None
51	SALEM CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
58	MILESTONE ON THE B4417	MILESTONE	None

Table 6: Impacts on Listed Buildings

#### 9.7 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the revised study area.

#### 9.8 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies within the Rhos Hirwaun and Bryn croes character area of the Llŷn Historic Landscape.

#### 9.9 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies within the Western Llyn Special Landscape Area, designated by Gwynedd County Council in 2013, following a review of earlier SLA boundaries.

#### 9.10 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the Rhos Hirwaun Enclosures LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (GWNDDHL345). This area is described as being characterised by a “distinctive pattern of small plots of land, single story (cottage) dwellings, cob-walled

buildings and chapels. Road are typically straight and late.” The area is in fact far less homogenous than suggested, with the northern portion of it, around Bryn croes, being characterised by winding lanes and small field parcels. Further south at Rhoshirwaun, the landscape is generally flatter, much more open and exposed, with straight roads and large, regular field parcels indicative of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. The two areas do not sit comfortably within the same aspect area. Small, single-storey cottages are found across the entire aspect area, although little evidence of cob-walled structures now survives within the assessment area, due to the modernisation or abandonment of many of the traditional cottages in the area. The proposed turbine would not have a significant impact on the historical character of the area, as the development would not cause damage to existing field boundaries or associated landscape elements.

### **9.11 Conservation Area**

There are no Conservation Areas within the revised study area.

### **9.12 Tir Gofal interests or requirements**

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

### **9.13 Buried archaeological potential**

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the turbine.

### **9.14 Palaeoenvironmental potential**

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site. It is situated in a pasture field which has been farmed for over 200 years.

### **9.15 Hedgerows and field patterns**

The proposed development would be located in a pasture field, which seems to have become enclosed by the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The field system at Tir Dafydd is mainly of small field parcels, most of which are recognisable on the 1844 parish tithe map. Some are long, quillet-like strips, although these fields appear to be the product of the amalgamation of smaller fields during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and they may not have originated as strip fields within an open field system. They do not possess the reverse-S shape which is typical of genuine strip fields. The proposed development will not change the character of the field system as no field boundary banks will be removed for access purposes, the erection of the turbine or creation of a cable trench. The cable trench itself would have a minimal impact on one post-medieval boundary bank.

### **9.16 Ancient woodland**

A small area of Ancient & Semi Natural Woodland (ID 5577), less than 2 hectares in area, is found on Mynydd Cefnamlwch, on the northeastern edge of the assessment area. Adjacent to its western side lies 7 hectares of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (ID 5578).

### **9.17 Place-names**

There are no significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site.

**9.18 Cumulative impact**

No other wind turbines are visible from the proposed turbine site.

**9.19 National Parks & Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty**

The proposed turbine site is not situated close to any National Park, the Snowdonia National Park boundary lays c.30km to the east-northeast.

**10. Conclusion**

10.1 There would not be a significant impact on the historic environment or on individual historic assets in relation to the proposed development of a wind turbine at Tir Dafydd.

10.2 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the assessment area, one of which, the Llangwnnadr standing stone (ID number 8; Cn114). This would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine development, due to intervisibility at distance.

10.3 Of the ten Listed Buildings in the assessment area, only two would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine. These are Capel Ty Mawr chapel (ID number 49) and the Pencrugiau cottage (ID number 52). Their settings would not be affected.

10.4 Fourteen other historic assets would experience a Very Low impact, based on intervisibility at distance with the turbine. These include the house and farmstead at Tir Dafydd (ID numbers 59 & 60) and nine cottages recorded in the area. A putative Holy Well (ID number 14), an undated enclosure (ID number 9) and a part-excavated Romano-British settlement site are also included, but the turbine would not impact on the settings of any of these features.

10.5 On the basis of this assessment no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development.

**11. Reporting**

11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

## **12. References**

### **12.1 Map sources**

Ordnance Survey, 1816, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Pwllheli Sheet  
Ordnance Survey, 1840, 1" to 1 Mile  
Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition  
Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:2500 2<sup>nd</sup> edition  
Ordnance Survey, 1918, 1:2500 scale  
Ordnance Survey, 1981, 1:2500 scale  
Bryncroes parish tithe map 1843 and apportionment, 1844

### **12.2 Web-based materials**

Cadw, Listed Building Descriptions via Historic Wales Portal

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Landscape Characterisation – Llŷn (Rhoshirwaun and Bryncroes)

Online Census data (Ancestry) for Bryncroes parish 1841 to 1911

National Library of Wales, Online Wills database

RCAHMW, National Monuments Record via Coflein

### **12.3 Published sources**

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* Welsh Office Circular 60/96

### **12.4 Unpublished sources**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record

Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Desk based Assessment at Land At Bryncroes, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd*

## **13. Reliability & Limitations of Sources**

13.1 In line with the requirements of the IfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

13.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape and settlement pattern of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which a clear digital copy is available through the British Museum website. The Bryncroes parish tithe map (1844) was also a clear map source, with field parcels well delineated and

clearly numbered, with field names and land use details included on the accompanying schedule (1843), as well as ownership and tenancy details.

13.3 The two main sources of data for the assessment were the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record for Wales.

13.3.1 HER data was supplied by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. The quality of this data was found to be patchy for the assessment area. For most records reasonably detailed descriptions were provided. A partial source was given for records of “cob-walled” houses in the district, which have been highlighted by Historic Landscape Characterisation and LANDMAP, but upon enquiry it was found that the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust could not trace the source or any record of it. This source was attributed to “M. Griffiths, 2000.” There were no descriptions given for these sites or comment on their condition, and in most cases their grid-references were not accurate. It is noteworthy that a number of key historic assets within the assessment area are not included in the HER, this includes listed buildings, several local nonconformist chapels and disused mill sites. Amongst the most significant archaeological sites in the assessment area, and the only one to have undergone archaeological excavation (in 1991), is a Romano-British settlement site at Pant (PRN 4371). Despite its importance, it is misidentified in the HER as a “Prehistoric Enclosure Complex.”

13.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR complemented the HER quite well. It has fewer records for the assessment area, but they include sites such as chapels and mills which had not been included in the HER. An accurate record and description was also included for the Romano-British settlement at Pant (NPRN 300261).

13.4 Cadw’s Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These were found to be informative, although a technical flaw was noted in the online system, which means that the grid references currently provided with the detailed descriptions are incorrect. This flaw was reported to David Thomas of the RCAHMW’s Data & Technology Team.

13.5 Two other online sources used were Ancestry census records and the National Library of Wales’ Wills Database. The census records were reasonably clear to read and easy to access, apart from 1871 when the farm at Tir Dafydd would appear to have been erroneously recorded as Gorswen. A search of the National Library’s Wills Database identified a significant number of wills pertaining to Bryn croes parish, only one of which was for an occupant of Tir Dafydd. This will was highly informative and gave a useful inventory of good and chattels owned by the tenant at the time of his decease in 1817. Searches were also made of the National Library’s main catalogue and the Welsh Journal’s Online index for material relating to Tir Dafydd and its environs, but without success. No relevant material could be identified via the online index of the Caernarfon Record Office.

13.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide clear coverage for the whole assessment area.

**Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook,  
Trysor,  
August 2014**

## **Appendix A:**

### **Site Assessments**



**ID number:** 1 ST. PETER AND VINCULA, CHURCH  
MEYLLTEYRN

**HER PRN:** 1200 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SH23723283 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Period:** Medieval

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Description:** The medieval church was taken down in 1848 and replaced by a new church. The Victorian church was itself demolished circa 1990. Only the wall base now survives to show the footprint of the building, in the parish churchyard, which is still maintained.

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** Gwynedd HER

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Former place of worship

**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 2 FFYNNON FAIR WELL

**HER PRN:** 1254 **NMR NPRN:** 32205

**NGR:** SH22663139 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Period:** Medieval

**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Restored

**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 4255

**grade:** II

**Description:** The site of Ffynnon Fair holy well has been renovated and the spring is surrounded by mortared stone walling. It is a listed structure, along with an adjacent road bridge.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:** Gwynedd HER

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Spring defined by stone surrounding wall and still flowing

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Holy well

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 3 SARN MEYLLTEYRN STANDING STONE  
**HER PRN:** 1256 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH23713283 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Bronze Age  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Dwyfor Area of Archaeological Importance; Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** CN382 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This igneous monolith stands 2.4 metres high and measures 0.45 by 0.3 metres wide. It leans sharply to the south. The stone stands in Meyllteyrn parish churchyard.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** RCAHM, 1964, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire: III;  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Monolith stands in parish churchyard  
**Historical Value:** Described by the RCAHMW in the county inventory  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 4 FOEL MEYLLTEYRN ENCLOSURE  
**HER PRN:** 1257 **NMR NPRN:** 302264  
**NGR:** SH23243292 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Period:** Unknown  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** Dwyfor Area of Archaeological Importance **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This rectangular enclosure is situated on an east-facing slope and measures 20 metres east to west, by 18 metres north to south. It has rounded corners. Its earthwork banks are denuded and overlain by cultivation ridges of uncertain date (PRN 1327).  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthworks in pasture field  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 5 TY FAIR (SITE OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL  
CHAPEL), GALLT-TRAETH

**HER PRN:** 1260 **NMR NPRN:** 43820

**NGR:** SH23293095 Unknown

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Period:** Unknown

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:** Dwyfor Area of Archaeological Importance

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Description:** There is a tradition that a medieval chapel called St Mary's stood in this area and it is shown at this location on the 1st edition 1:2500 scale OS map of 1889.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:** Gwynedd HER

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Former place of worship

**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 6 FOEL MELLTEYRN FIELD SYSTEM

**HER PRN:** 1327 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SH23253300 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Period:** Medieval

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Description:** Possible ridge and furrow cultivation was noted here in 1990. It extends for 100 metres east to west by 280 metres north to south. It occupies an east-facing slope and also overlies an earthwork enclosure on the slope (PRN 1257).

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** Gwynedd HER

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork features seen in 1991

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**ID number:** 7 MEYLLTEYRN UCHAF ENCLOSURE  
**HER PRN:** 1695 **NMR NPRN:** 402175  
**NGR:** SH23503305 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Bronze Age  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This site was partially excavated in 1991 and found to be a subrectangular, ditched enclosure within an incomplete subcircular, ditched enclosure. The outer enclosure measured about 80 metres in diameter. Three circular, clay-walled structures were found inside the inner enclosure. Radiocarbon dates showed that the site was in use within the period 1400-800BC.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** Ward & Smith 2001 (Studia Celtica 35), 1-87 [14-38]; Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Partial excavation in 1991, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs  
**Historical Value:** Described in an excavation report in 2001  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Regionally Important

**ID number:** 8 LLANGWNNADL STANDING STONE  
**HER PRN:** 2778 **NMR NPRN:** 308038  
**NGR:** SH20843252 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Bronze Age  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** CN114 **LB number:** **grade:**  
Monument  
**Description:** A tall, narrow standing stone which stands 3 metres high and is 0.3 metres x 0.4 metres wide. It stands in a pasture field.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** RCAHMW description for NPRN 308038  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Stone stands in a pasture field. Shown on historic OS maps.  
**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 9 MYNYDD CEFNAMLWCH ENCLOSURE  
**HER PRN:** 3471 **NMR NPRN:** 300258  
**NGR:** SH22993388 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Period:** Unknown  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This small, sub-circular enclosure is now difficult to view in the field as it has become subsumed in a carpet of heather. The RCAHMW describe it as being 20 metres east to west, by 18 metres, with a 4 metre wide gap in the northeastern quadrant. The stony bank was said to be up to 2 metres wide and 0.3 metres high. (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust record the bank as being 1 metre high). They also noted a stone cairn, 6 metres in diameter and 0.3 metres high at the centre of the enclosure.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** RCAHMW Coflein NPRN 300258;  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Earthwork site, now overgrown. Not shown on cartographic sources  
**Historical Value:** Described only by modern archaeological sources  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Unknown

**ID number:** 10 MYNYDD CEFNAMLWCH HUT CIRCLE?  
**HER PRN:** 3481 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH22703389  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Prehistoric?  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have documented a tradition that there were hut circles on Mynydd Cefnamlwch, but no field evidence for such features is known. It is possible that a small, sub-circular enclosure on the hill summit (PRN 3471) has given rise to this tradition.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Unknown  
**Evidential Value:** Documentary source only, no field evidence  
**Historical Value:** Mentioned in the Gwynedd HER  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Unknown

**ID number:** 11 BRYNCROES CREMATION  
CEMETERY

**HER PRN:** 3623 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SH23303100 Unknown

**Broadclass:** Object

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Form:** Unstratified Find **Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Description:** "Urns" were reportedly found during ploughing in the early 20th century, but little is known of their detail or even their exact findspot.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:** Gwynedd HER

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources only

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Significance:** Unknown

**ID number:** 12 ST. GWNNADL'S CHURCH INCISED STONE

**HER PRN:** 3641 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SH2089233231 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Period:** Medieval

**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 4378

**grade:** I

**Description:** A 6th or 7th century cross-incised stone built in to the east wall of the south aisle in St. Gwynhoydl's church.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** Gwynedd HER; RCAHM, 1964, Caernarfonshire Inventory, Vol.3;

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** Built into internal wall in parish church

**Evidential Value:** A boulder built into an internal wall

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** An example of early Christian sculpture

**Communal Value:** Within a publicly accessible place of worship

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 13 TRYGARN FINDSPOT  
**HER PRN:** 3645 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH23603150 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Object  
**Period:** Prehistoric  
**Form:** Unstratified Find **Condition:** Moved  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A flint scraper was found in this vicinity in the mid-20th century by a local man.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Findspot  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 14 FFYNNON LLEUDDAD HOLY WELL  
**HER PRN:** 3647 **NMR NPRN:** 32215  
**NGR:** SH21973272 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Unknown  
**Form:** Enhanced Natural Feature **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This spring is reputedly the site of a medieval holy well. Both the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and the RCAHMW record oral evidence that a stone-built "basin" is revealed when the spring is cleaned out, but this has not been confirmed by archaeological investigation.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER; RCAHMW  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** A spring is shown on historic OS maps. The veracity of the reported "masonry basin" has not been confirmed.  
**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological records largely based on oral history  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 15 PANT SETTLEMENT  
**HER PRN:** 4371 **NMR NPRN:** 300261  
**NGR:** SH21423180 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Roman  
**Form:** Excavated Feature **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This site was originally described by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as a possible Prehistoric "Enclosure Complex". Partial excavation and radiocarbon in 1991 dating showed that the enclosure banks were relatively recent, probably 19th century, but that they overlie an earlier settlement of Romano-British date. At least two circular structures were identified. The site now lies within a pasture field.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** National Monuments Record; Ward & Smith, 2001, Studia Celtica Vol.35 p.1-87 & pp.55-74;  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Partial excavation, radiocarbon dating  
**Historical Value:** Described in an excavation report  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Regionally Important

**ID number:** 16 RHWNG Y DDWY FFORDD HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 4698 **NMR NPRN:** 573  
**NGR:** SH21953248 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Ruined Building **Condition:** Near Destroyed  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Rhwng y ddwy ffordd is shown and named on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. It was a cob-walled house which remained occupied into the mid-20th century, possibly even as late as the 1980s. By the 1990s the house had certainly been abandoned and had fallen into ruin by the 21st century. Parts of the cob-walling survived into the 21st century, but a new stone shed was built within the footprint of the house, presumably using stone from the original dwelling.  
**Rarity:** Common in this locality  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER; National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Only fragments of the clom-walled building survive into the present day  
**Historical Value:** Described by the RCAHMW for the NMR  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important



**ID number:** 17 MAEN HIR, PEN Y GROESLON STANDING STONE  
**HER PRN:** 5049 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH21103080 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Bronze Age  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** The site of a former standing stone, which has been broken up and used for gateposts in the past.  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources only  
**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 18 PANT Y GWRIL HUT CIRCLE?  
**HER PRN:** 5215 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH21323107 Unknown  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Roman  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** The farmer reported that "stones in roughly circular patches" were uncovered by the plough here, which he thought would a "hut circle". This has not been verified by archaeological investigation.  
**Rarity:** Unknown  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Unknown  
**Evidential Value:** Oral evidence  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Unknown

**ID number:** 19 PANT Y GWRIL HUT CIRCLE?  
**HER PRN:** 5216 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH21553130 Unknown  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Roman  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** The farmer reported that "stones in roughly circular patches" were uncovered by the plough here, which he thought would be a "hut circle". This has not been verified by archaeological investigation.  
**Rarity:** Unknown  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Unknown  
**Evidential Value:** Oral evidence  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Unknown

**ID number:** 20 WAEN LYDAN HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 5219 **NMR NPRN:** 572  
**NGR:** SH21583114 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This ruined cottage is first shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, on which it is named "Waen Lydan". The house was described in 1992, by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, as being still roofed and partly cob-walled, partly stone-walled. By 2014 the building has fallen into ruin and only the overgrown wall-bases of the house can be seen.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Ruined building  
**Historical Value:** Described by GAT in 1992  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

<b>ID number:</b>	21	MELLTEYRN MEDIEVAL	TOWNSHIP
		TOWNSHIP	
<b>HER PRN:</b>	6582	<b>NMR NPRN:</b>	
<b>NGR:</b>	SH23603260	Grid reference taken at centre of site	
		<b>Broadclass:</b>	Domestic;Civil
<b>Period:</b>	Medieval		
<b>Form:</b>	Documentary Evidence	<b>Condition:</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Status:</b>		<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The medieval township of Mellteyrn was focused in this area.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Reference:</b>	Gwynedd HER		
<b>Documentation:</b>			
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documentary sources		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>ID number:</b>	22	ST MARY'S CHURCH	CHURCH
<b>HER PRN:</b>	6914	<b>NMR NPRN:</b>	43766
<b>NGR:</b>	SH2262231481	Grid reference taken at centre of site	
		<b>Broadclass:</b>	Religious Ritual and Funerary
<b>Period:</b>	Modern		
<b>Form:</b>	Building	<b>Condition:</b>	Intact
<b>Site Status:</b>	Listed Building	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b> 4254
<b>grade:</b>	II*		
<b>Description:</b>	St Mary's, the parish church of Bryn croes, is mentioned in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. This medieval church was extensively renovated in 1906, but the wall may well be medieval and its round-headed doorways may date to the 16th century. The church is still in use in 2014.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Reference:</b>	Cadw Listing Description		
<b>Documentation:</b>			
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, in use		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Described by Cadw for listing purposes		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	Surviving medieval fabric		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	Place of worship		
<b>Significance:</b>	Nationally Important		

**ID number:** 23 ST. GWYNHOYDL'S PARISH CHURCH  
CHURCH  
**HER PRN:** 7018 **NMR NPRN:** 43745  
**NGR:** SH2088633236 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 4378  
**grade:** I  
**Description:** This parish church is dedicated to St. Gwynhoydl. It has three parallel aisles, the central aisle being of pre-16th century date. The other two aisles are thought to date to 1520. The church was restored in 1850, when a new roof and windows were added and the bell-cote repaired. Inside is a 16th century font said to be decorated with images of Henry VIII and Bishop Skeffington of Bangor. Tradition has it that the church is situated on the main pilgrim route to Bardsey Island.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Associated with churchyard and a pilgrimage route  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building which remains in use as a place of worship  
**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes.  
**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as one of the outstanding medieval churches of the Llŷn peninsula  
**Communal Value:** A standing building which is still used as a place of worship  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 24 TAN Y GRAIG HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9379 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2173630607 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Modernised  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A cob-walled cottage of 19th century date has been recorded here. The cottage has survived but has been modernised at is not known whether the cob-walling survives internally.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, modernised  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 25 Y BACH, PENYGRAIG HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9381 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH20503340 **Uncertain Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** The 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings (Pwllheli sheet) show a building at this grid-reference, but there is no evidence of such a building at the location in what is now a pasture field.  
 The remains of a clom-walled cottage can be seen at SH2049533425, which is just to the north of the grid-reference given for this site. It is not clear if this represents the remains of the house shown on the 1816 map, or is a cottage built at the roadside at a later date. The 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows a cottage at the roadside named Ty'n y Lôn and it is the remains of this building which are still visible.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and now survives as a fragmentary ruin.  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 26 TYN CAE HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9382 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2061333672 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Restored  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 19443  
**grade:** II  
**Description:** This small cottage has been listed "as good example of the single storey croglofft cottages of the region." It is a single storey building, with a loft in the roof. It has undergone some modernisation and has a slate roof and brick chimneys. A building is shown at this location on all maps since the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Pwllheli Sheet) of 1816.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER; Cadw Listing Description;  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, thought to have been modernised or renovated, internal detail unknown.  
**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes  
**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a single storey croglofft cottage.  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 27 LLETY LLYFFANT HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9383 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2263932733 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Lletty Llyffant may appear on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, though the map is rather indistinct and it cannot be certain that the same house is shown. It is certainly shown and named on the 1889 1:2500 First Edition map. By the late 20th century the dwelling had been abandoned and its site lay within a forestry plantation. It is not visible on modern aerial photographs.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 28 PWLL CRWN HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9385 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2031831830 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Modernised  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A small cottage described by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as being an earth- or cob-walled house. The house appears to have been modernised and how much of the cob-walling might survive is unknown.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, thought to have been modernised or renovated, internal detail unknown.  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 29 MAEN HIR HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9388 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2110630756 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Modernised  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A cob-walled house of 19th century date was reported here, but a farmstead complex now stand here and it is not known if the original cob-walled building survives.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 30 PANT Y GWRIL HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9389 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2143931153 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Pant y Gwrl may be shown on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing. It is not named until the 1889 1:2500 OS map. The original cottage has been replaced or integrated into a much larger farmhouse and farmyard building complex and its surroundings completely changed. There is no evidence to show whether the original cob-walled cottage survives.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

<b>ID number:</b>	31	BRON HEULOG	HOUSE
<b>HER PRN:</b>	9390	<b>NMR NPRN:</b>	
<b>NGR:</b>	SH2120131340	Grid reference taken at centre of site	
		<b>Broadclass:</b>	Domestic
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval		
<b>Form:</b>	Building	<b>Condition:</b>	Derelict
<b>Site Status:</b>		<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b> <b>grade:</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Bron Heulog is not shown on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, but does appear on the 1840 1 inch to 1 mile OS map. Today it appears to possibly be deserted and showing signs of disrepair. The cottage itself is cement-rendered and slate-roofed and it is not possible to determine whether any cob-walling survives. There is a stone built extension (possibly a byre) attached to the northern end of the building range.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare locally		
<b>Reference:</b>	Gwynedd HER		
<b>Documentation:</b>			
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of the cob-walled cottages of the district		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, not modernised, internal detail unknown.		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	M Griffith, 2000		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>ID number:</b>	32	GERDDI GLEISION	HOUSE
<b>HER PRN:</b>	9391	<b>NMR NPRN:</b>	
<b>NGR:</b>	SH2081631455	Grid reference taken at centre of site	
		<b>Broadclass:</b>	Domestic
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval		
<b>Form:</b>	Ruined Building	<b>Condition:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Status:</b>		<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b> <b>grade:</b>
<b>Description:</b>	A small cottage is shown here on the 1840 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map, though it does not appear on the Original Surveyors Drawings of 1816 (Pwllheli sheet). It is named as Gerddi Gleision on the 1889 1:2500 OS map and is still shown on the 1900 and 1918 editions of the 1:2500 map. It had been abandoned by the latter decades of the 20th century and by the early 21st century had been taken down and the site ploughed out.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare locally		
<b>Reference:</b>	Gwynedd HER		
<b>Documentation:</b>			
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of the cob-walled cottages of the district		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping only		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	M Griffith, 2000		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		



**ID number:** 33 BRYN LLWYN HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9392 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2172331479 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Reportedly a earth- or cob-walled house stood here in the 19th century. The site is now occupied by a large, modern bungalow known as Llwyn and there is no external evidence to suggest that any part of Bryn Llwyn cottage has survived.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping only  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 34 TY'N Y FFORDD HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9393 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH21803140 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Modernised  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Ty'n y Ffordd is recorded as one of the earth- or cob-walled houses of the district. A house is possibly shown at this location on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing. The dwelling here is a modern bungalow and it is not clear whether any of the original cottage has been incorporated into its fabric.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** A modern or modernised house stands on this site now  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 35 TY NEWYDD HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9394 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2162132197 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Ruined Building **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Ty Newydd is shown on all Ordnance Survey maps since the Original Surveyors Drawings of 1816. It was described as a cob- or earth-walled house. The dwelling is now derelict, though still roofed, and surrounded by trees and vegetation.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Shown on historic maps but now derelict  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 36 TYDDYN DIFYR HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9395 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH20903170 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Recorded by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as an earth- or cob-walled house, Tyddyn Difyr is now a fine, stone-built farmhouse. No building is shown at this location on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, nor on the 1840 1 inch to 1 mile scale OS map. It first appears on the 1889 1:2500 scale map and had been extended by the later 20th century. The house has been modernised and is still in use.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, still occupied  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 37 TYDDYN MARLAU HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9396 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2233132528 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Tyddyn Marlau, now known as Ty'n y Marlau, is shown on the 1840 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map. The house has been described as being earth- or cob-walled but has been modernised and remains in use. How much cob-walling survives is not known.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, shown on historical OS maps  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 38 MUR POETH HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9397 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH22503230 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Murpoeth is shown on all Ordnance Survey maps since the Original Surveyors Drawings of 1816. It was described as a cob- or earth-walled house but the present dwelling does not show any external evidence of being cob-walled.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 39 PENCOPA HOUSE  
**HER PRN:** 9398 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2226031710 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Modernised  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Shown as Penygoppa on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, this was one of the cob-walled houses of the district. The present house is a modernised, single-storey building, and there is no external evidence for the survival of the original cob-walled structure.  
**Rarity:** Not rare locally  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** One of the cob-walled cottages of the district  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, now modernised  
**Historical Value:** M Griffith, 2000  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 40 CAE NEWYDD MYNACHDY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?  
**HER PRN:** 24787 **NMR NPRN:** 405362  
**NGR:** SH2259031780 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Defence  
**Period:** Prehistoric?  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A circular cropmark is visible on aerial photographs here, first noted by the RCAHMW in 2006. The eastern half now has agricultural buildings built over it. Its circular form and "Mynachdy" placename may suggest an ecclesiastical link, although it has been recorded as a possible prehistoric defended enclosure.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Cropmark seen on aerial photographs  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 41 PLAS LLANGWNADL, SITE OF, BUILDING COMPLEX  
TUDWEILIOG  
**HER PRN:** 31705 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2094932973 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Plas farmstead is shown at this location on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until the early 20th century. By the publication of the 3rd edition of the 1:2500 OS map in 1918, however, a new house had been built some 200 metres to the east, close to an existing range of farm buildings, and the original farmstead complex abandoned. Its site is now hidden in woodland.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Part of Nanhoron estate  
**Evidential Value:** Shown on historic mapping until the early 20th century  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 42 PLAS FARM, TUDWEILIOG STRUCTURE  
**HER PRN:** 31706 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2101432917 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A small, rectilinear feature is shown at this location on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It is not shown on later OS maps and may have been a small enclosure or fold, or a building. The site now lies in woodland.  
**Rarity:** Unknown  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Unknown  
**Evidential Value:** Shown on 1889 OS map only  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Minor Importance

**ID number:** 43 PLAS FARM, TUDWEILIOG STEPPING STONES  
**HER PRN:** 31707 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2094432956 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Stepping stones are shown crossing the Afon Fawr at this point on the 1918 3rd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. They are not shown on earlier maps.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Shown on 1918 OS map  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Minor Importance

**ID number:** 44 PENCRAIG FAWR WELL  
**HER PRN:** 31708 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2264332783 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A well is shown here on the 1918 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Its site now lies in a forest plantation.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Minor Importance

**ID number:** 45 TY-FAIR FOOTBRIDGE  
**HER PRN:** 31709 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2330131605 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Transport  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A footbridge over a minor stream.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Minor Importance

**ID number:** 46 TYN-Y-COED BUILDING  
**HER PRN:** 31710 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2361031903 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A building shown on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps which had fallen into ruin by the late 20th century and the site of which is now hidden in woodland.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 47 MINAFON, PONT HOUSE;POST OFFICE  
LLANGWNNADL  
**HER PRN:** 33368 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2117532740 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic;Civil  
**Period:** Modern  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This former Post Office was built during the second half of the 20th century. In 2014 it was in use as a dwelling, although the post box still remains outside the property.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** Gwynedd HER  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building shown on late 20th century OS maps  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** Former post office  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 48 TY'N-Y-PARC, S OF BUILDING  
CEFNAMWLCH  
**HER PRN:** 35162 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2279333641  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This cottage is not shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, such as the 1816 Original Surveyors Drawings and the 1840 1 inch to 1 mile First Edition map. It appears on the 1889 edition of the 1:2500 map and also on the 1901 and 1918 editions. By the time of the 1981 1:2500 map it had been abandoned and the name transferred to a cottage 40 metres to the north-northwest, which remains in use at the time of writing.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:**  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Ruined cottage of mid-19th century origin  
**Historical Value:** Shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps from 1889 onwards  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important



**ID number:** 49 CAPEL TY MAWR CHAPEL  
**HER PRN:** NMR NPRN: 6764  
**NGR:** SH2280032240 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Converted  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 4256  
**grade:** II  
**Description:** The cause here was started in 1752 and the present chapel building dates to 1840. The chapel house is integral, being under the same roof, to the northern end of the building. This is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building  
**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** Place of worship  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 50 LLETTY COTTAGE  
**HER PRN:** NMR NPRN:  
**NGR:** SH2259231463 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Defence  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 19335  
**grade:** II  
**Description:** A pair of stone built cottages, semi-detached, which date to the 18th or early 19th century. They have been listed as a "rare survival of a vernacular cottage pair of traditional croglofft type".  
**Rarity:** Not common  
**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Cottage pair  
**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings shown on historical maps and still occupied  
**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes  
**Aesthetic Value:** In the croglofft tradition  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 51 SALEM CALVINISTIC CHAPEL  
METHODIST CHAPEL  
**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 7065  
**NGR:** SH2380332239 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 19336  
**grade:** II  
**Description:** Salem chapel was built in 1879 and has been listed for the survival and quality of its contemporary interior details. It remains in use as a place of worship.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description; National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** Listed for the quality of its architectural detail  
**Communal Value:** Place of worship  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 52 PENCRUGIAU COTTAGE  
**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2138530344 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 20017  
**grade:** II  
**Description:** This small stone cottage, in the crogloffft type, is not shown on maps before 1889. It is still occupied and listed as a good example of the vernacular. It was known as Ty Newydd in 1889.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building  
**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposed  
**Aesthetic Value:** Listed for its vernacular type  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 53      BETHEL INDEPENDENT      CHAPEL  
 CHAPEL  
**HER PRN:**                      **NMR NPRN:** 6980  
**NGR:** SH2265931372    Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building                      **Condition:** Derelict  
**Site Status:**                      **SAM number:**                      **LB number:**                      **grade:**  
**Description:** Bethel chapel was built in 1879. It was derelict by 2014.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, disused  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** Former place of worship  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 54      HEBRON WELSH      CHAPEL  
 INDEPENDENT CHAPEL  
**HER PRN:**                      **NMR NPRN:** 6981  
**NGR:** SH2053831962    Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building                      **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:**                      **SAM number:**                      **LB number:**                      **grade:**  
**Description:** Hebron was first in 1822 and the present building dates to 1909. It remains in use.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** Rebuilt in the Classical style with a prominent large arch in the façade  
**Communal Value:** Place of worship  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 55 MELIN GANOL MILL  
**HER PRN:** NMR NPRN: 411340  
**NGR:** SH2375732017 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A former mill which was reported as ruined by the RCAHMW in 2010.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 56 Y FELIN MILL  
**HER PRN:** NMR NPRN: 411342  
**NGR:** SH2104132822 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** "Y Felin" is shown here on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Drawings. On the 1840 1 inch to 1 mile map it is again shown, though not named. By the 1889 1:2500 map, the mill had been abandoned and is marked as an "Old Mill". The site is now hidden in woodland and presumed to be very ruinous.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** RCAHMW Coflein NPRN 411342; Trysor  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 57 MELIN TRYGARN MILL  
**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 411401  
**NGR:** SH2351631763 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Ruined  
**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A mill stood here in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the late 20th century and its site is now hidden in woodland.  
**Rarity:** Common  
**Reference:** National Monuments Record  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** None  
**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping  
**Historical Value:** None  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** None  
**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 58 MILESTONE ON THE B4417 MILESTONE  
**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SH2163133406 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Broadclass:** Transport  
**Period:** Post Medieval  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 19442  
**grade:** II  
**Description:** This slate milestone dates to the early 19th century and is embedded into the bank at the northwestern side of the B4417. It is approximately 60cm high by 40cm wide and is carved with the inscription MLS NEVIN 8 EDERN 6 TYDWEILIOG 3 ABERDARON 6.  
**Rarity:** Not rare  
**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description  
**Documentation:**  
**Group Value:** Associated with the road and one of a series of milestones along its course.  
**Evidential Value:** The slate slab remains in situ  
**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes  
**Aesthetic Value:** None  
**Communal Value:** Marks distance on a public road  
**Significance:** Nationally Important

**ID number:** 59 TIR DAFYDD HOUSE

**HER PRN:** NMR NPRN:

**NGR:** SH2195432286 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building **Condition:** Modernised

**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Description:** Tirdafydd is shown, though not named, on the 1816 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings in approximately the same position as the modern house. All subsequent maps appear to locate the dwelling in the same location, apart from the Bryn croes parish tithe map of 1841, which seems to show the building some 30 metres further to the north. This map is presumed to be erroneous, given the consistency of earlier and later maps, however. From 1889 onward, the dwelling is shown on Ordnance Survey maps as a small cottage, rather square in plan, until the 1981 1:2500 maps shows that it had been extended to its present size.

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** Trysor

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** Part of the farmstead at Tir Dafydd

**Evidential Value:** Standing Building, modernised

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Significance:** Locally Important

**ID number:** 60 TIR DAFYDD FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** NMR NPRN:

**NGR:** SH2197932239 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence; Domestic

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Description:** Tirdafydd has historically been a small farmstead, recorded as being 15 or 16 acres in extent in mid-19th century tithe and census surveys, when it was a tenanted holding on the Nanmor estate. An inventory of the possessions of Morris Griffith, Tirdafydd made after his death in 1817 suggests that it was a small holding in previous decades, for he owned only 4 cows, 2 horses and 10 sheep and lambs. Tir Dafydd remained a modest holding until modern times and in the early 21st century has expanded considerably in terms of acreage and also with regard to the expansion of the building range around the farmstead, where several large agricultural sheds now stand to the south of the extended farmhouse.

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** Trysor

**Documentation:**

**Group Value:** Part of the wider landscape

**Evidential Value:** Extant farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Significance:** Locally Important

## **Appendix B:**

### **Assessed Impacts**



*Land at Bryncroes, Llŷn Peninsula, Historic Environment Assessment*



**ID number:** 1 ST. PETER AND VINCULA, CHURCH

MEYLLTEYRN

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as higher ground intervenes.

=====  
**ID number:** 2 FFYNNON FAIR WELL

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as higher ground intervenes.

=====  
**ID number:** 3 SARN MEYLLTEYRN STANDING STONE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as higher ground intervenes.

=====  
**ID number:** 4 FOEL MEYLLTEYRN ENCLOSURE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as higher ground intervenes.

=====  
**ID number:** 5 TY FAIR (SITE OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL), GALLT-TRAETH CHAPEL

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None No trace of the building survives. The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from this location.

=====  
**ID number:** 6 FOEL MELLTEYRN FIELD SYSTEM

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

**ID number:** 7 MEYLLTEYRN UCHAF ENCLOSURE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location and would have no impact on the setting of this archaeological site.

=====  
**ID number:** 8 LLANGWNNADL STANDING STONE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes Intervisibility  
**Overall Impact:** Very Low The proposed turbine would stand 1.15km to the east-southeast of the stone and may be visible in the distance. Views of the stone can only be gained from the road looking west however so the turbine would not affect its setting of viewing.

=====  
**ID number:** 9 MYNYDD CEFNAMLWCH ENCLOSURE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes Intervisibility  
**Overall Impact:** Very Low The proposed turbine would stand 1.8km to the southwest and may be visible from this location. It would not have any impact on the setting of the site however or of any important views of the enclosure.

=====  
**ID number:** 10 MYNYDD CEFNAMLWCH HUT CIRCLE?  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None No archaeological features have been recorded in association with this record.

=====  
**ID number:** 11 BRYNCROES CREMATION CEMETERY  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The exact findspot of these report urns is not known and no assessment of impact is possible.

=====  
**ID number:** 12 ST. GWNNADL'S CHURCH INCISED STONE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None This stone is inside the church and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

=====

<b>ID number:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>TRYGARN</b>	<b>FINDSPOT</b>
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	No	
<b>Overall Impact:</b>	<b>None</b>		No archaeological remains are known in the field associated with this findspot.
=====			
<b>ID number:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>FFYNNON LLEUDDAD</b>	<b>HOLY WELL</b>
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	Yes	Intervisibility
<b>Overall Impact:</b>	<b>Very Low</b>		The spring lies 500 metres north of the proposed turbine site, in a hollow. It is not certain that the turbine would be visible from the spring, as hedgerows and rising ground may well screen views, but the turbine would not impact on its setting.
=====			
<b>ID number:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>PANT</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT</b>
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	Yes	Intervisibility
<b>Overall Impact:</b>	<b>Very Low</b>		The proposed turbine would stand c.670m to the northeast and is likely to be visible from this location. This is a buried site however, with no surface remains and the development would only cause minimal visual impact.
=====			
<b>ID number:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>RHWNG Y DDWY FFORDD</b>	<b>HOUSE</b>
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	Yes	Intervisibility
<b>Overall Impact:</b>	<b>Very Low</b>		Although the proposed turbine would be visible 260 metres to the south, this ruin can only be viewed looking northwards from the roadside and therefore the development would not affect its setting or viewing.
=====			
<b>ID number:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>MAEN HIR, PEN Y GROESLON</b>	<b>STANDING STONE</b>
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	No	
<b>Overall Impact:</b>	<b>None</b>		The proposed turbine would not be visible from here.
=====			
<b>ID number:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>PANT Y GWRIL</b>	<b>HUT CIRCLE?</b>
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	No	
<b>Overall Impact:</b>	<b>None</b>		The exact location of the reported feature is not known and no impact is possible.

=====  
**ID number:** 19 PANT Y GWRIL HUT CIRCLE?  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The exact location of the reported feature is not known and no impact is possible.

=====  
**ID number:** 20 WAEN LYDAN HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would stand 1.15km to the north-northeast, but is unlikely to be visible from this location as a house and outbuildings to the north-northeast would appear to block the view towards it.

=====  
**ID number:** 21 MELLTEYRN MEDIEVAL TOWNSHIP TOWNSHIP  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as higher ground intervenes.

=====  
**ID number:** 22 ST MARY'S CHURCH CHURCH  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====  
**ID number:** 23 ST. GWYNHOYDL'S PARISH CHURCH CHURCH  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would stand 1.45km to the southeast. It would not affect the setting of the church which is surrounded by mature trees, nor affect views of the church. Rising ground to the southeast would probably block views in that direction.

=====

**ID number:** 24 TAN Y GRAIG HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes Intervisibility  
**Overall Impact:** Very Low The proposed turbine is likely to be visible 1.6km to the north, but it would have no impact on the setting of this cottage.

=====

**ID number:** 25 Y BACH, PENYGRAIG HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None There are trees around the site of this ruin and a mature hedgerow to the south. The hedgerow is likely to block views towards the proposed turbine, 1.87km to the southeast.

=====

**ID number:** 26 TY'N CAE HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would stand 1.9km to the southeast and not be visible in any views of the cottage, thereby not impacting on the setting of this listed building.

=====

**ID number:** 27 LLETY LLYFFANT HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None This dwelling seems to have been demolished or ruined and has disappeared into a conifer plantation. The turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 28 PWLL CRWN HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would stand over 1.6km to the east-northeast. Views in that direction would be blocked by mature trees around Pwll Crwn further to the east-northeast alongside the B4417.

=====

**ID number:** 29 MAEN HIR HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 30 PANT Y GWRIL HOUSE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None

There is no evidence that the cob-walled cottage has survived and a farmstead complex now occupied the site.

=====

**ID number:** 31 BRON HEULOG HOUSE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* Yes Intervisibility

**Overall Impact:** Very Low

The proposed turbine would stand 1.15km to the northeast. It would only be peripheral and at distance to views of the cottage from the roadside to the west and therefore cause only minimal visual impact with no affect on the setting of the building.

=====

**ID number:** 32 GERDDI GLEISION HOUSE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None

This cottage no longer exists and its site has been ploughed out.

=====

**ID number:** 33 BRYN LLWYN HOUSE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None

The cottage has been cleared away and replaced by a modern bungalow.

=====

**ID number:** 34 TY'N Y FFORDD HOUSE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No

**Overall Impact:** None

A modern bungalow now stands here and there is no evidence of the original cob-walled cottage

=====

**ID number:** 35 TY NEWYDD HOUSE

*Is there a Direct Impact:* No

*Is there an Indirect Impact:* Yes Intervisibility

**Overall Impact:** Very Low

The proposed turbine would be visible 310m to the east, but views of this house are gained by looking west from the roadside, therefore the turbine would not interrupt any views of the building, which is now overgrown and surrounded by trees.

=====

**ID number:** 36 TYDDYN DIFYR HOUSE

**Is there a Direct Impact:** No

**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes Intervisibility

**Overall Impact:** Very Low

The proposed turbine would be visible, 1.15km to the northeast, but would not impact on the setting of the house or views of its main elevations.

=====

**ID number:** 37 TYDDYN MARLAU HOUSE

**Is there a Direct Impact:** No

**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No

**Overall Impact:** None

The proposed turbine would not be visible from this house as mature trees block the view to the west-southwest.

=====

**ID number:** 38 MUR POETH HOUSE

**Is there a Direct Impact:** No

**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes Intervisibility

**Overall Impact:** Very Low

The proposed turbine would stand 530m to the west-southwest of Mur Poeth and would be visible from the house. The turbine would not be visible to anyone viewing the front elevation of the house as it would be directly to the rear.

=====

**ID number:** 39 PENCOPA HOUSE

**Is there a Direct Impact:** No

**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes Possible intervisibility

**Overall Impact:** Very Low

The proposed turbine would stand 610m to the north, but a rise in the land surface to the north of Pencopa may screen views in that direction. The turbine would not affect the setting or viewing of the house.

=====

**ID number:** 40 CAE NEWYDD MYNACHDY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?

**Is there a Direct Impact:** No

**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No

**Overall Impact:** None

The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 41 PLAS LLANGWNADL, SITE BUILDING COMPLEX  
OF, TUDWEILIOG  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 42 PLAS FARM, TUDWEILIOG STRUCTURE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 43 PLAS FARM, TUDWEILIOG STEPPING STONES  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 44 PENCRAIG FAWR WELL  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 45 TY-FAIR FOOTBRIDGE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 46 TYN-Y-COED BUILDING  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====



**ID number:** 47 MINAFON, PONT HOUSE;POST OFFICE  
 LLANGWNNADL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from this location as mature trees screen the view to the southeast and rising ground in that direction is also likely to block the view.

=====  
**ID number:** 48 TY'N-Y-PARC, S OF BUILDING  
 CEFNAMWLCH  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* Yes Intervisibility  
**Overall Impact:** Very Low The proposed turbine would be visible, 1.65km to the southwest. It would not have a significant visual impact on the ruined cottage, which is not a historic asset of importance.

=====  
**ID number:** 49 CAPEL TY MAWR CHAPEL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* Yes Intervisibility  
**Overall Impact:** Very Low The proposed turbine would be visible from the rear of the chapel, 870m to the west, though mature trees screen this view. The turbine would not be visible in views of the chapel nor would it affect the setting of this listed building in any way.

=====  
**ID number:** 50 LLETTY COTTAGE  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====  
**ID number:** 51 SALEM CALVINISTIC CHAPEL  
 METHODIST CHAPEL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:** None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location or impact on the setting of this listed chapel as the ground rises to the rear of the building and screens views to the west-southwest.

**ID number:** 52      PENCRUGIAU      COTTAGE  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* Yes      Intervisibility  
**Overall Impact:**      **Very Low**      The proposed turbine would be visible almost 2km to the north but would have no impact on the setting of, or views of this cottage.

=====

**ID number:** 53      BETHEL INDEPENDENT      CHAPEL  
                                          CHAPEL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:**      **None**      The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 54      HEBRON WELSH      CHAPEL  
                                          INDEPENDENT CHAPEL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:**      **None**      The proposed turbine would stand 1.4km to the east-northeast. Views in that direction would be screened by hedgerows and other buildings and the turbine is unlikely to be visible, but would have no impact on the setting or views of the chapel.

=====

**ID number:** 55      MELIN GANOL      MILL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:**      **None**      The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 56      Y FELIN      MILL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:**      **None**      The proposed turbine would not be visible from this site.

=====

**ID number:** 57      MELIN TRYGARN      MILL  
*Is there a Direct Impact:* No  
*Is there an Indirect Impact:* No  
**Overall Impact:**      **None**      The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

**ID number:** 58 MILESTONE ON THE B4417 MILESTONE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** No  
**Overall Impact:** None

The proposed turbine would be located 1.2km to the south-southeast of this milestone. The milestone can only be viewed by looking to the northwest, which means that the turbine would have no impact on the setting or viewing of the milestone.

=====

**ID number:** 59 TIR DAFYDD HOUSE  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes

The turbine would stand in the field to the southwest of the house. The house has been modernised.

**Overall Impact:** Low

=====

**ID number:** 60 TIR DAFYDD FARMSTEAD  
**Is there a Direct Impact:** No  
**Is there an Indirect Impact:** Yes

**Overall Impact:** Low

=====

## **Appendix C:**

### **Specification for Desk-based Assessment**

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT  
AT LAND AT BRYNCROES, LLŷN PENINSULA, GWYNEDD**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Mr Charles Ashton of DC21 Ltd, Dene House, North Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield, HD08 0RW has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment for a proposed turbine on land near Bryncroes, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd.

1.2 The Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (IfA, 2012) was used to write this specification.

*Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*

Standard from IfA, 2012, revised

**2. The proposed development**

2.1 It is proposed that a turbine, with a hub height of 36.6m, and 48.6m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SH21934632220 in a single field parcel near Bryncroes, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd.

2.2 The exact size of the foundation hole for the turbine will be gained during the course of the assessment. The cable trench will run 100 metres south southwest to an existing electricity supply and the access track 130 metres northwards towards a public road, and existing entrance.

**3. Objective of the specification**

3.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the desk-based assessment.

3.2 The assessment is to determine the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment from existing records and a site visit. The impact from the proposed development on the historic environment will also be assessed to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the impact of the turbine on this resource, to allow informed decision about the impact of the proposal.



Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed area of the assessment.

#### **4. Scope of Work**

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SH21934632220 the proposed turbine site (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established.

4.2 The assessment of significance will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* and Cadw's *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011)

4.3 All sites recorded within the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers will be consulted.

4.4 Historic mapping including Ordnance Survey maps and the parish tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as aerial photographs.

4.5 Relevant documentary sources will be consulted, including estate records and manuscript or published sources if available.

4.6 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled historic assets and their settings,
- c. Newly identified historic assets and their settings
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance and their settings
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Other landscape designations
- j. Buried archaeological potential
- k. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- l. Hedgerows and field patterns
- m. Ancient woodland
- n. Place-name evidence
- o. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity
- p. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- q. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

4.7 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical, the site of the proposed turbine will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

4.8 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used for photographs of historic assets.

## **5. Reporting**

5.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform a planning application. The report will include;

5.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. aims and objectives
- c. methodology
- d. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- e. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect, physical or visual.
- f. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- g. conclusions
- h. site location plan
- i. a bibliography
- k. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving descriptions,
- k. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.

## **6. Sources**

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2<sup>nd</sup>) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles*

Institute for Archaeologists, 2012, revised, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)



**7. Health & Safety**

7.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

**8. Dissemination**

8.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper and pdf copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, and the National Monument Record.

**9. Archive**

9.1 The paper archive, paper and digital, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

**10. Resources to be used**

10.1 Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

**11. Qualification of personnel**

11.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net).

11.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MifA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004, when Trysor was established, she has undertaken a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

11.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004, when Trysor was established, he has undertaken a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

**12. Insurance & Professional indemnity**

12.1 Trysor is covered by Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

**13. Project identification**

13.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2014/394

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor, June 2014