



Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited.

Foel Fach Wind Farm – Environmental Statement Volume III

Appendix 8.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Data Report –
Archaeological Desk-Based and Stage 1 Setting Assessment

Project Reference: 664094

DECEMBER 2025



Energy for
generations



P24-028



FOEL FACH WIND FARM DNS

Cultural Heritage Baseline Data Report: Archaeological Desk-Based and
Stage 1 Setting Assessment

for Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

14/11/2025

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

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Assessment and Stage 1 Setting Assessment

for Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

November 2025

Ver 1.1

PROJECT INFORMATION:

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and stage 1 setting assessment for a Proposed Development at Foel Fach, Rhiwlas Estate, Bala, Gwynedd, (NGR 93766, 41168), Wales. It has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on behalf of Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited in support of a planning application to construct a Wind Farm. It forms the baseline data report for Environmental Statement (ES) Volume II, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage.

The DBA includes a 2 km study area beyond the application boundary, within which the archaeological and historical development of the Site and surrounding area is discussed. The stage 1 setting assessment includes the 2 km study area, as well as a 5 km study area and 10 km study area within which the setting of historic assets is considered. All designated historic assets within the 2 km and 5 km study areas, and scheduled monuments, grade I and II listed buildings and designated historic assets which derive significance from particular long-range views of, from or including the asset that may be sensitive to change within the 10 km study area are included.*

There are no designated historic assets within the application boundary.

There are 23 designated historic assets within the 2 km outer study area. These consist of the scheduled Maen y Rhos Standing Stone, 21 Grade II listed buildings that are predominantly agricultural in character, and Bala and Bala Lakeside Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest.

There are 11 scheduled monuments located within the 5 km study area. These range in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period onwards. A further 172 listed buildings are recorded within the 5 km study area. These include 68 listed buildings within the Bala conservation area, representing over a third of the listed buildings. They represent a mixture of character types that include ecclesiastical, civic, residential, and commercial properties. Further listed buildings are nucleated within Llanfor, while more outlying listed buildings represent chapels, residential properties that have medieval origins and post-medieval farmhouses and their associated agricultural outbuildings.

There are 20 scheduled monuments recorded within the 10 km outer study area that similarly range in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. 21 Grade II listed buildings are recorded, representing a mixture of ecclesiastical, residential, and agricultural structures, while two small sections of larger historic landscapes extend into the 10 km outer study area.; Denbigh Moors and Berwyn.*

There are 26 non-designated historic assets within the application boundary. These predominantly relate to the post-medieval period or of an unknown origin, representing 85% of the non-designated historic assets identified within the application boundary. They are largely agricultural in character and include farms, outbuildings / outfarms, sheepfolds / shelters, and enclosures. Small-scale industrial and extraction activity has also been identified as a pond, a sluice, peat cuttings, mines and quarries / gravel pits, while small infrastructure features such as boundary markers, trackways, and a dam are also attested. Two non-designated historic assets date to the prehistoric period that consist of a grass-covered cairn on the summit of Garnedd Fawr, and a hut circle, which might be a medieval or post-medieval livestock shelter. The remaining two non-designated historic assets are from the Medieval period and are associated with the former Township of Llaethgwm and a former Hermitage.

One previously unrecorded non-designated historic asset has been identified during the LiDAR and satellite imagery analysis (HA001). This is a linear feature of an unknown date that traverses Moel Darren in the east of application boundary. The boundary marker is not depicted on historical maps and due to its linearity is likely to be of a more recent origin. A conventional geophysical survey has been undertaken on the access track, entrance compound, and around Llaithgwm and no anomalies indicative of below ground archaeological remains were detected.

There are 360 non-designated historic assets recorded in the Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (WAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) within the 2 km study area. These predominantly date to the post-medieval period with 94% relating to this period onwards. These are also largely agricultural or industrial in character. Out of the 360 non-designated historic assets, six date to the prehistoric period, with Carnedd Fawr, a grass covered cairn being the same asset, Garnedd Fawr cairn.

The stage 1 setting assessment has identified that two non-designated historic assets could be potentially impacted through changes to their setting by the Proposed Development and will be further assessed in detail. They are

- *Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 3258); and*
- *Hut Circle, Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 15611).*

A review of baseline data presented in this report demonstrates that the remains of Bronze Age activity and medieval to post medieval are possibly preserved within the Site. The potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of low to medium importance to be preserved within the Site is assessed as medium.

*In light of the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development site, the local planning authority is likely to require mitigation for unavoidable setting impacts that could comprise community engagement projects and / or conserving and enhancing historic assets, the Applicant has suggested measures for heritage enhancement within **ES Volume II, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage**. The planning authority is also likely to require archaeological evaluation investigations as a condition of consent. Depending upon the results of such investigations additional mitigation measures may be considered appropriate by the planning authority.*

Such a staged programme of works is likely to comprise a geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation trial trenching.

Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

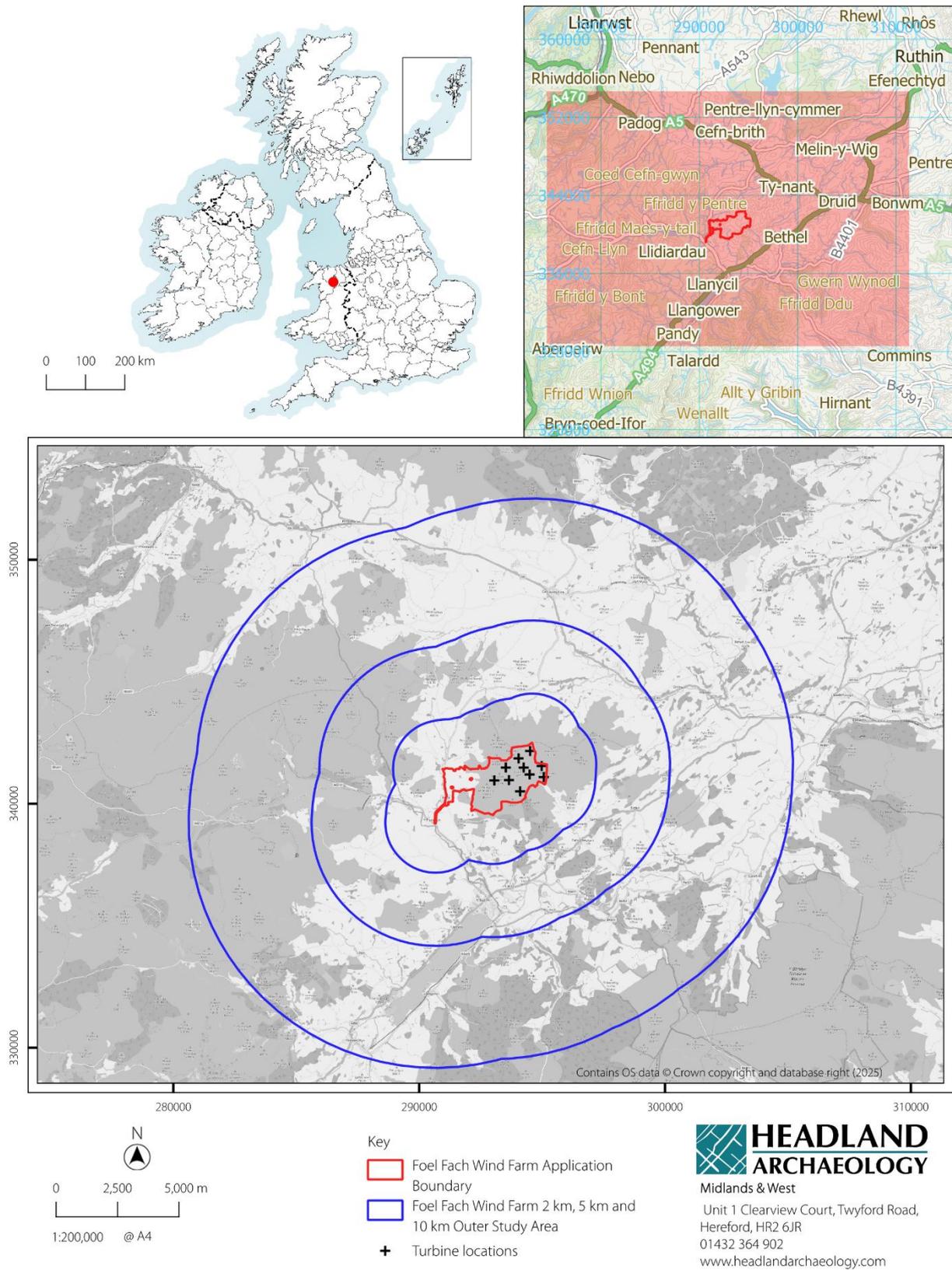
- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by RSK Environment on behalf of Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and stage 1 setting assessment to support a planning application to construct a proposed wind farm at Foel Fach, Rhiwlas Estate, Bala, Gwynedd, (NGR 293766, 341168), Wales (Illus 1). The application will be determined under the Developments of National Significance (DNS) process.
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance and importance of known historic assets and potential archaeological remains within the application boundary (Site).
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Section 2).

1.2. CONSULTATION

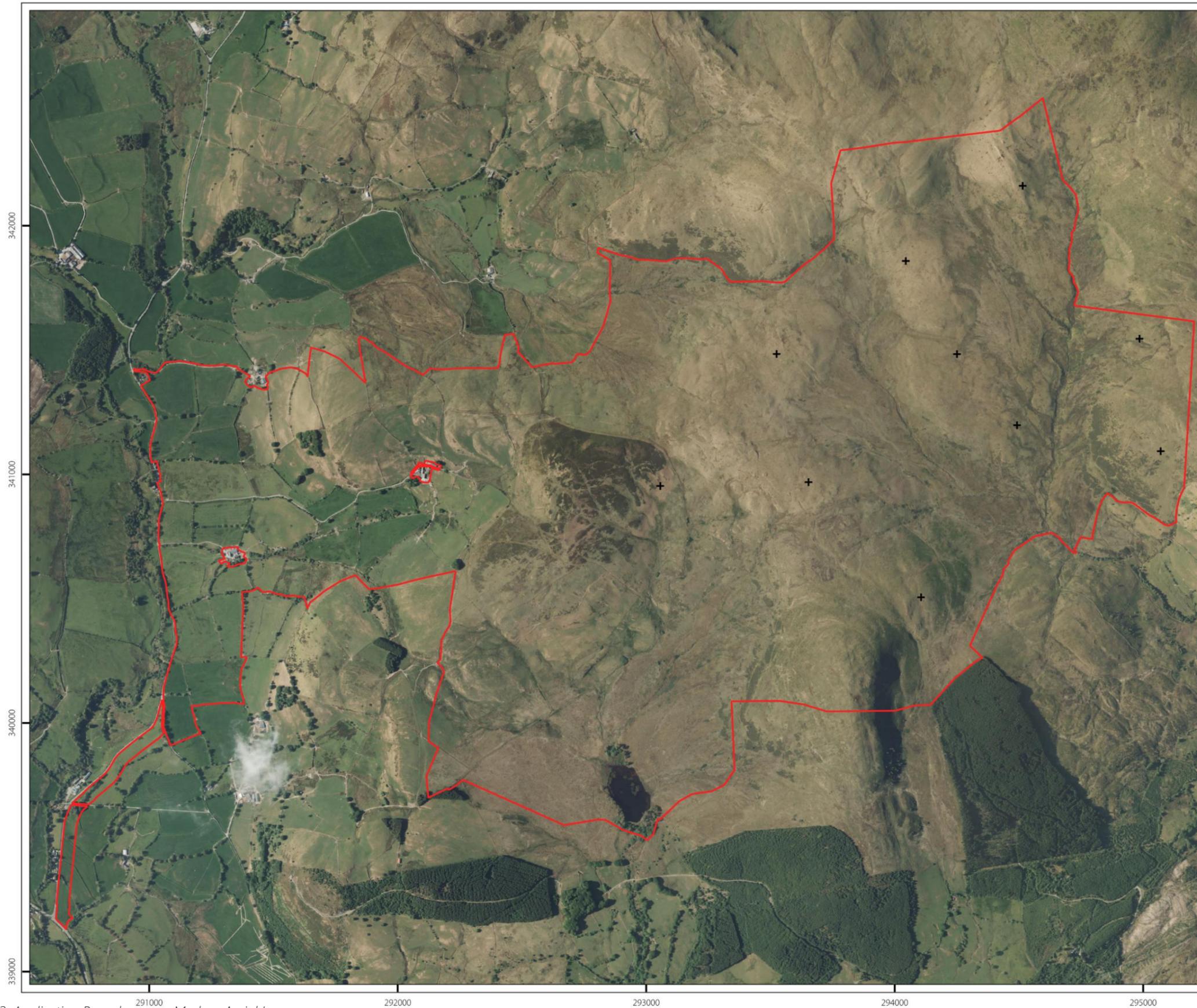
- 1.2.1. This desk-based assessment takes account of comments made on the Scoping Report (DNS CAS-03527-H7Y5R9) by the Historic Environment Branch for Cadw.
- 1.2.2. In their response to the Scoping Report, they generally agreed with the scope and approach of the Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment. However, Cadw considered that all designated historic assets within 5 km of the application boundary and those identified in section 7.5.5 of the Scoping Report within 10 km should be assessed in accordance with stage 1 of the methodology described in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, which should be included as an appendix to demonstrate that the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all designated historic assets that could be affected by the development has been considered.
- 1.2.3. It is noted that key areas will be the subject of geophysical survey, the scope of which was confirmed, and agreed by Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (WAT), prior to the work commencing. The need for, scope, and timing of intrusive evaluation will be determined after the completion of the desk based assessment and geophysical survey have been completed. WAT's response to the Scoping Report said that *'The work will need to be carried out prior to the completion of the EIA so that the results of the evaluation and any mitigation measures can be included in it. The applicant will therefore need to include sufficient time on their EIA programme for the archaeological evaluations, if required, to be completed.'*
- 1.2.4. Additionally, the Senior Historic Environment Planning Officer for Cadw provided the following advice:

'The Peat Survey has shown that there are large areas of peat across the application area and some of the indicative locations of the proposed wind turbines are in these areas. Peat deposits deeper than 20cm in depth can retain important paleoenvironmental deposits, providing a picture of environmental change from the prehistoric period onward in direct association with nearby archaeological sites. It should be possible, using peat depth analysis maps, to avoid locating the proposed turbines in deep peat areas: However, if this is not possible, the EIA will need to include appropriate surveys, including deposit mapping, sampling, analysis, and dating carried out by a geoarchaeological specialist. Appropriate mitigation will also need to be included in the EIA.'
- 1.2.5. The National Specialist Lead: Planning at WAT was consulted on 20 January. The HER point for Llaethgwm medieval township (WAT HER PRN 9896) was agreed to be unlikely to be accurate, which was supported by geophysical survey around Llaithgwm farm that did not detect any anomalies indicative of medieval

settlement within the survey area. It was agreed that a traditional geophysical survey across the temporary construction and storage compound would be undertaken and has been completed May 2025. An unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) magnetometer survey has been undertaken that assessed the viability of the technique and was successfully completed on a test area. Further measures may be required if the geophysics cannot be fully undertaken but could potential be pushed back to mitigation or depending on the baseline assessment localised trenching.



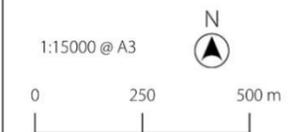
Illus 1. Site Location and Outer Study Areas



MIDLANDS & WEST
Unit 1 Clearview Court, Twyford
Road, Hereford, HR2 6JR

- Key
- Foel Fach Wind Farm Application Boundary
 - ✚ Turbine locations

Contains Bing Satellite data © Crown copyright and database right (2025).



Illus 2. Application Boundary over Modern Aerial Image

1.3. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.3.1. The c. 659 hectare (ha) (658.6727 ha) application area is located 3.1 km to the north-east of the town of Bala in Gwynedd, 12 km west of Corwen in Denbighshire and 18 km south-east of Betws-y-coed in Clwyd (NGR 293766 , 341168), post code LL23 7NP (Illus 1).
- 1.3.2. The west of the application area comprises enclosed pasture located to the east of and accessed via the B450 road. The eastern section of the application area is open upland moorland, with eight hills that comprise Pen Bwlch y Greigwen 469 m above Ordnance datum (AOD), Garnedd Fawr 569 m AOD, Foel Tyn-y-ddol 470 m AOD, Pen y Gwyn 502 m AOD, Eglwys-Anne Warren Ffridd 463 m AOD, Moel Emoel 549 m AOD, Moel Darren 509 m AOD and Foel Fach 457 m AOD.
- 1.3.3. In the west of the application area, the Afon Mynach runs north-south along the western boundary with tributaries on an east-west orientation. Nant Gau and its tributaries run south-east-north-west in the north-west of the application area, while the Nant Cefn-coch bisects the eastern section of the application area north south, with tributaries running north-west to south-east. In the centre south of the application area, Llyn Maen Bras is located, a small lake, with tributaries running north-south into the lake.
- 1.3.4. The Site is bounded by the A5 road to the north, further open upland to the east, the A494 road to the south, and B450 road to the east. The application area is entirely within the preserved county of Gwynedd, but the north-eastern boundary aligns with the boundary with the Borough of Conwy in the historic county of Clwyd.
- 1.3.5. At a wider topographic scale, the western section of the application area comprises the eastern valley slope of the Afon Mynach, while the eastern section represents an open upland landscape.



Illus 3. General View of the Site, Looking East from the Entrance to the Access Road off the B4501



Illus 4. General Shot of Access Road and Pasture Fields, Looking West from first bend along the Access Road



Illus 5. General Shot of Access Road and Pasture Fields, Looking South-west from Hillside to the North of the Access Road



Illus 6. General Shot of Llaithgwm Surrounded by the Site and Towards Upland Area, Looking East from Hillside to the North of the Access Road



Illus 7. General Shot of the Site Towards Pen Y Bwlch Gwyn, Looking North-east from Trackway.



Illus 8. General Shot of the Site Towards Moel Darren, Looking South-east from Hillside Beneath Garnedd Fawr.



Illus 9. General Shot of the Site Towards Foel Fach, Looking South from Hillside Beneath Garnedd Fawr.

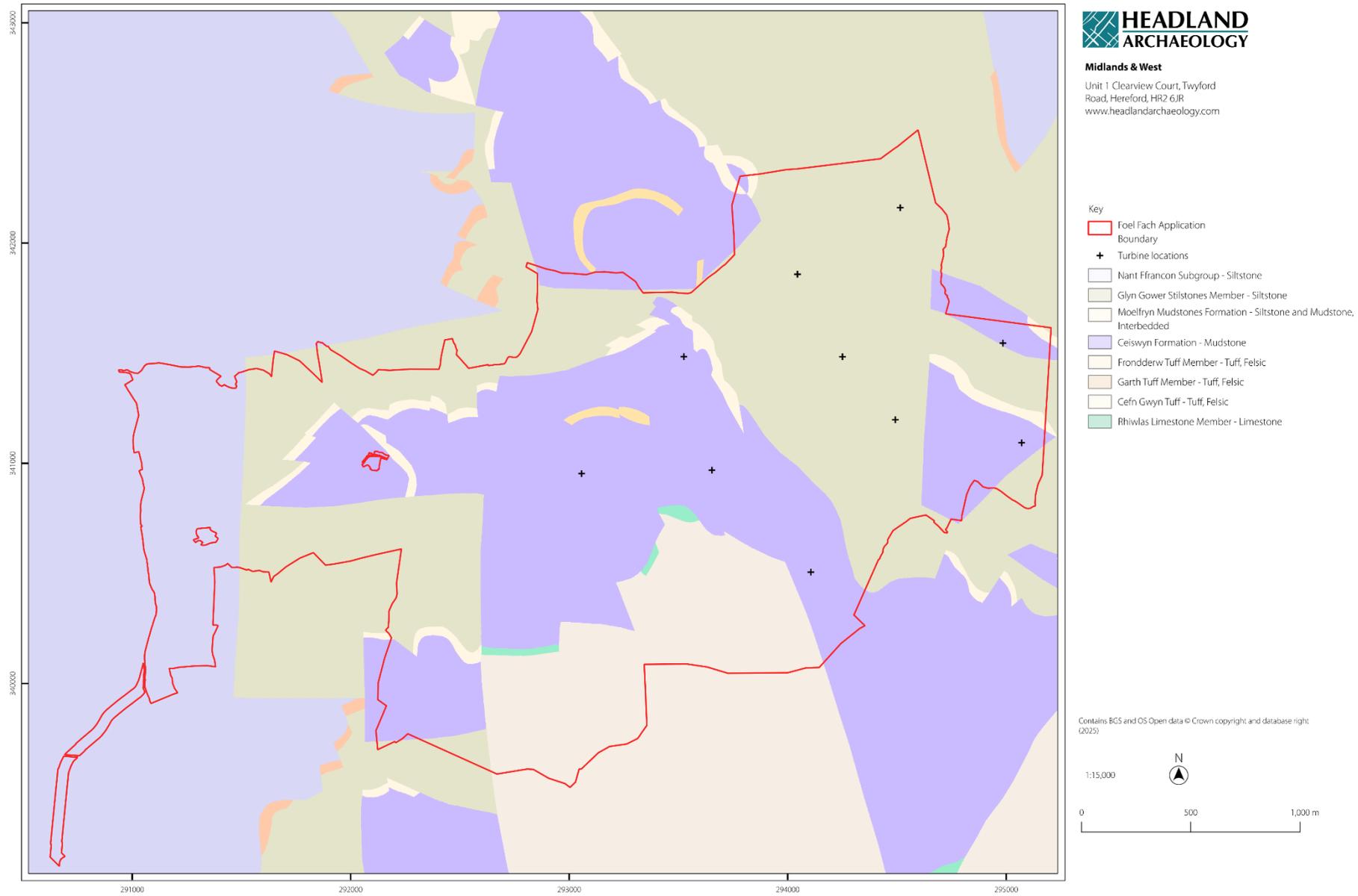


Illus 10. General Shot of the Site Towards Moel Emoel, Looking South-west from the Hillside Beneath Garnedd Fawr.

1.4. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.4.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as varying interbedded geological formations of Siltstone, Mudstone and Tuff with small areas of Rhiwlas Limestone member – Limestone (see Illus 11)¹. Superficial deposits are recorded as Till Devensian – Diamicton across large areas of the application area with areas where deposits are unrecorded, while a narrow deposit of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel associated with Afon Mynach, along the north-western boundary of the application area and an area of Peat in the centre north have also been identified.
- 1.4.2. As the application area is located within an area containing Peat, there is a potential for palaeoenvironmental and previously unknown prehistoric remains and within the application area, preserved in secondary deposits at depth.

¹BGS, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> viewed 09/12/2024



Illus 11. Bedrock Geology within the Site

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023	<p>This Act replaces the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 so far as they applied to Wales. The Act and its supporting regulations for historic environment law makes no changes to the operation of the current management and protection regimes for the Welsh historic environment.</p> <p>Part 2 of the Act makes provision about the conservation of monuments of special historic interest. It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent (Part 2, Chapter 5). Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance.</p> <p>Part 3 of the Act makes provision about the conservation of buildings of architectural or historic interest. The Act requires the Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest (Section 76). The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* Listed Buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II Listed Buildings are of special interest. This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>Part 4 makes provision about conservation areas. Where those areas within a planning authority that are of special architectural or historic interest and whose character or appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance, are designated as conservation areas (Section 158).</p> <p>Part 6 provides for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a register of historic parks and gardens; (b) a list of historic place names; (c) historic environment records for every area of Wales.
Treasure Act 1996	<p>The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.</p>
Burial Act 1857	<p>Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.</p>
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	<p>An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.</p>

Legislation	Key Issues
Hedgerow Regulations 1997	<p>A local authority can prohibit the removal of an ‘important’ hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) ○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that historic asset (Criterion 2 & 3) ○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) <p>Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as “<i>old enclosure</i>” on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5)</p>

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.2.1. Overarching planning policy is set out within Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. Of particular relevance to this assessment is Policy 18 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Developments of National Significance. This states that

“Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy projects (including repowering) qualifying as Developments of National Significance will be permitted subject to policy 17 and the following criteria:

1. outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty);
2. there are no unacceptable adverse visual impacts on nearby communities and individual dwellings;
3. there are no adverse effects on the integrity of Internationally designated sites (including National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) and the features for which they have been designated (unless there are no alternative solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) and appropriate compensatory measures have been secured);
4. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on national statutory designated sites for nature conservation (and the features for which they have been designated), protected habitats and species;
5. the proposal includes biodiversity enhancement measures to provide a net benefit for biodiversity;
6. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets; 7. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts by way of shadow flicker, noise, reflected light, air quality or electromagnetic disturbance;
8. there are no unacceptable impacts on the operations of defence facilities and operations (including aviation and radar) or the Mid Wales Low Flying Tactical Training Area (TTA-7T);
9. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the transport network through the transportation of components or source fuels during its construction and/or ongoing operation;
10. the proposal includes consideration of the materials needed or generated by the development to ensure the sustainable use and management of resources;
11. there are acceptable provisions relating to the decommissioning of the development at the end of its lifetime, including the removal of infrastructure and effective restoration.

The cumulative impacts of existing and consented renewable energy schemes should also be considered.”

2.2.2. Policy 17 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure is also relevant and states that

“The Welsh Government strongly supports the principle of developing renewable and low carbon energy from all technologies and at all scales to meet our future energy needs.

In determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon energy development, decision-makers must give significant weight to the need to meet Wales’ international commitments and our target to generate 70% of consumed electricity by renewable means by 2030 in order to combat the climate emergency.

In Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy the Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and has found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way. There is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (including repowering) in these areas, subject to the criteria in policy 18.

Applications for large-scale wind and solar will not be permitted in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and all proposals should demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment.

Proposals should describe the net benefits the scheme will bring in terms of social, economic, environmental and cultural improvements to local communities.

New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities. The Welsh Government will work with stakeholders, including National Grid and Distribution Network Operators, to transition to a multi-vector grid network and reduce the barriers to the implementation of new grid infrastructure.”

2.2.3. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 12) (PPW12) provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment, and this is supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and in associated best practice notes issued by Cadw. In general terms, policy is concerned with the protection of the significance of historic assets (including the contribution made by setting to that significance) and it affords greater protection to assets with statutory and non-statutory designations.

2.2.1. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of PPW12 (paragraph numbers in bold text):

(6.1.5) *“The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved.”*

2.2.2. PPW12 confirms that:

(6.1.5) *“the planning system must take into account the Welsh Government’s objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations”.*

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

2.2.3. PPW12 lays out specific objects for the historic environment **(6.1.6)**:

- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
- conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;

- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
- protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

LISTED BUILDINGS:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses." (PPW12, 6.1.10)

CONSERVATION AREAS:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings" (PPW12, 6.1.14)

"There is a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level" (PPW12, 6.1.15)

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

"Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales." (PPW12, 6.1.18)

"The effect of a Proposed Development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications." (PPW12, 6.1.19)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPES:

"The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales" (PPW12, 6.1.20)

"The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment" (PPW12, 6.1.21)

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS:

"It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting." (PPW12, 6.1.24).

UNDESIGNATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:

"The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not." (PPW12, 6.1.23)

"In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the Proposed Development." (PPW12, 6.1.25)

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.3.1. The following policies in the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2026 (adopted 31 July 2017) are applicable to this assessment of the historic environment:²

'POLICY PS 20: PRESERVING AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCING HERITAGE ASSETS

In seeking to support the wider economic and social needs of the Plan area, the Local Planning Authorities will preserve and where appropriate, enhance its unique heritage assets. Proposals that will preserve and where appropriate enhance the following heritage assets, their setting and significant views into and out of the building/area will be granted:

1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other areas of archaeological importance (in line with Policy AT 4).
2. Listed Buildings and their curtilages.
3. Conservation Areas (in line with Policy AT 1).
4. Beaumaris Castle and Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Sites (in line with Policy AT 1).
5. Candidate World Heritage Sites.
6. Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens (in line with Policy AT 1).
7. Buildings of architectural/ historic/ cultural merit that are not designated or protected (in line with Policy AT 3).

POLICY AT 1: CONSERVATION AREAS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES AND REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, PARKS AND GARDENS

Proposals within or affecting the setting and/ or significant views into and out of Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens shown on the Constraints Map must, where appropriate, have regard to:

1. Adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals, Conservation Area Plans and Delivery Strategies.
2. World Heritage Site Management Plans.
3. The Register of Landscape, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Proposals should be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment, where appropriate.

POLICY AT 2: ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

Enabling development which aims to secure the preservation and/or alternative use of a listed building or a building that makes a significant positive contribution to the character of a conservation area or a Registered Historic Landscape, Park and Garden will be granted provided all the following criteria can be met:

1. It will not materially harm the heritage values of the heritage asset or its setting
2. It avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the historic asset.
3. It will secure the long-term future of the heritage asset and, where applicable, it's continued use for a sympathetic purpose.
4. It is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the present owner, or the purchase price paid.

² <https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Anglesey-and-Gwynedd-Joint-Local-Development-Plan-Written-Statement.pdf>

5. Sufficient subsidy is not available from any other source.
6. It is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development proposed is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the heritage asset, and that it causes minimal harm to other public interests.
7. The public benefit of securing the future of the heritage asset through such enabling development decisively outweighs the disbenefits of breaching other public policies.

Proposals will be subject to an agreed programme of works. The condition or state of restoration of the building or feature must be in accordance with the programme of works prior to the enabling development's occupation.

POLICY AT 3: LOCALLY OR REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Proposals will be required to conserve and seek opportunities to enhance buildings, structures and areas of locally or regionally significant non-designated heritage assets, which create a sense of local character, identity and variation across the Plan area, by:

1. The sympathetic re-use of redundant and under-used historic buildings and areas that are consistent with their conservation;
2. Ensuring that all development within the Plan area's historic public realm, including transport and infrastructure work, is sympathetic to the historic environment;
3. Appropriate siting, massing, form, height, scale, detail and use of local materials.

POLICY AT 4: PROTECTION OF NON-DESIGNATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SETTING

Proposals which may have a significant adverse impact on sites that are of potential national archaeological importance and their setting, or are of acknowledged local heritage importance, including sites of industrial archaeology that are not scheduled and their settings will:

1. Be assessed in terms of the intrinsic importance of the 'site' and the potential extent of harm.
2. Require, where appropriate, either an archaeological assessment and/ or field evaluation by an archaeological body or a professionally qualified archaeologist in order to determine the archaeological impact of the Proposed Development before the Planning Authority determines the application.

A proposal which affects locally important archaeological remains will only be granted if the need for the development overrides the significance of the archaeological remains.

Where proposals are acceptable, a condition will be attached to the permission stating that no development should take place until an agreed programme of archaeological work has taken place.'

- 2.3.2. The local Development Plan states the following regarding on-shore wind energy developments that are applicable to the assessment:

POLICY ADN 1: ON-SHORE WIND ENERGY

No Large-Scale or Very Large-Scale wind farms / wind turbines will be permitted in the Plan area.

Other on shore wind turbine proposals will be permitted subject to an assessment of their environmental and sustainability impacts:

1. Medium-Scale wind farms / wind turbines will only be granted on urban / industrial brownfield sites or when the proposal involves the repowering of existing wind farms / wind turbines.
2. Micro-Scale and Small-Scale wind turbine proposals will be granted outside the AONB and the SLA provided they don't have a significant detrimental effect on the setting of the AONB, National Park and World Heritage Site.

3. In the AONB and the SLA and sites that affect the setting of the AONB, National Park and World Heritage Site, only Domestic-Scale wind turbine proposals well related to existing settlements / buildings will be granted.

All proposals should conform to the following criteria:

- i. all impacts on landscape character, heritage assets and natural resources have been adequately mitigated, ensuring that the special qualities of all locally, nationally and internationally important landscape, biodiversity and heritage designations, including, where appropriate, their settings are conserved or enhanced;
- ii. the proposal will not result in significant harm to the safety or amenity of sensitive receptors including effect from noise, shadow flicker and impact on public health, and will not have an unacceptable impact on roads, rail or aviation safety;
- iii. the proposal will not result in significant harm to the residential visual amenities of nearby residents;
- iv. the proposal will not result in unacceptable electromagnetic interference to communications installations, radar or air traffic control systems, emergency services communications or other telecommunication systems;
- v. the proposal will not have unacceptable cumulative impacts in relation to existing wind turbines, and those which have permission, and other prominent landscape features;
- vi. turbines and associated infrastructure will, at the end of the operational life of the facility, be removed in accordance with a restoration and aftercare scheme submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority.

Where required, the proposal should be informed by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

A proposal will be considered as falling within the typology that represents the biggest type (height and scale) for which it qualifies.

2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2020³) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2022⁴).
- 2.4.2. Guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in the *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2021) and in best practice guides produced by Cadw including *The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017) and *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011) and *Managing Historic Character in Wales* (2017).⁵
- 2.4.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*.⁶ This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

³ <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/ClfA-SandG-DBA-2020.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/ClfA-Code-of-Conduct-2022.pdf>

⁵ <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/legislation-guidance/policy-advice-and-guidance>

⁶ <https://www.ihbc.org.uk/brighton2021/resources/Principles-of-CHIA-V2%5B4%5D.pdf>

2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.
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3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to form the baseline data to an ES chapter for Cultural Heritage. It will be a technical appendix to the ES chapter which will inform determination of a planning application for development of the Site in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The report aims to identify all known historic assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, and the potential for currently unknown historic assets to be present. It identifies the heritage assets (receptors) to be taken forward for further assessment in the ES chapter where there is thought to be a possibility for significant effects to arise from the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.2. The CIfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017⁷) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'
- 3.1.3. The objectives are therefore to:
- collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the Site;
 - describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - identify historic assets beyond the Site that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and identify which assets require more detailed assessment of likely development impacts; and
 - identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the impacts of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.

⁷ <https://archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/CIfA-SandG-DBA-2020.pdf>

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Historic assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in PPW12, and taking account of Cadw’s guidance in Conservation Principles (2011).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all historic assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The heritage significance of an asset is the sum of the heritage values associated with it (Cadw 2011) these heritage values are: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal. Cadw’s Conservation Principles notes that assets will have different degrees of significance which determines the appropriate degree of statutory or policy protection the asset should have. This definition of significance is therefore similar to the importance of a historic asset, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Annex 1).
- 4.1.4. The significance of a historic asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a historic asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the PPW 12
- 4.1.5. PPW12 notes, that “the most important historic assets often have statutory protection or are included in formal registers which identify them as being of special historic interest. Other assets yet to be formally identified could include buried archaeological remains⁸”. Planning policy is intended “to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations⁹”
- 4.1.6. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.7. The relative importance of each identified historic asset potentially affected by the Proposed Development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different historic assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (Annex 1).

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

- 4.2.1. In policy terms, the historic environment is “made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets”¹⁰. The assessment identifies all known historic assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development and estimates the potential for currently unknown historic assets.

STUDY AREA

- 4.2.2. The outer study areas for this assessment extend up to 10 km from the Site comprising a 2 km, 5 km and 10 km buffer Within these areas assets have been assessed as follows:

⁸ PPW12 (2021) paragraph 6.1.3

⁹ PPW12 (2021) paragraph 6.1.5

¹⁰ Planning Policy Wales 12 (PPW12) 2024

- within 2 km all designated historic assets and non-designated historic assets for which wider settings makes a positive contribution to their significance;
- within 5 km all scheduled monuments, listed building, registered historic park and gardens and conservation area 5 km; and
- within 10 km, scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and designated historic assets which derive significance from particular long-range views of, from or including the asset that may be sensitive to change. This could include registered historic park and gardens, unregistered designed landscapes, large churches and regional scale defensive site such as hillforts or ringworks.

DATA SOURCES

4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:

- designation data from Cadw, downloaded from the Welsh Government Geo-portal website "DataMapWales"¹¹ on 7 May 2024 and descriptions of designated historic assets viewed on the Cadw website "Cof Cymru";¹²
- aerial photographs in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales' (RCHAMW) archive and Central Register of Aerial Photographs for Wales (CRAPW);
- archaeological records and aerial photographs held by in the WAT HER – extract on 7 May 2024.;
- LANDMAP data for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape;
- historic maps and plans held in the Gwynedd archive;
- Welsh Government Lidar data;¹³
- geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;¹⁴
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data;¹⁵
- readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.2.4. Historic assets within the application area are shown in Illus 12, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Annex 1, Table 2).

4.2.5. Designated historic assets are referenced in this report by their Cadw reference number. Undesignated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the NMRW reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Historic Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

FIELD VISIT

4.2.6. A site visit was undertaken on 9 and 10 October 2024, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

¹¹ <https://datamap.gov.wales/>

¹² <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>

¹³ <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/lidarcompositedataset?lang=en>

¹⁴ <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/>

¹⁵ <https://museum.wales/portable-antiquities-scheme-in-wales/>

- 4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.8. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the Site was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.
- 4.2.9. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

LIDAR

- 4.2.10. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.11. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1 m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2 m, 1 m, 50 cm and 25 cm and is made up from a combination of the full Environment Agency (EA) dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1 m resolution tile may contain decimated 50 cm data as well as native captured 1 m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.2.12. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 4.2.13. Geophysical (magnetometry) survey of the Site was undertaken in January and June 2025 (see **ES Volume III, Appendix 8.2 & 8.3**). Reported ground conditions at the time of survey were good, and the fluxgate gradiometer survey has responded well to the environment of the survey area. Anomalies consistent with those of an archaeological origin have been recorded, indicating that there was likely sufficient magnetic contrast for the detection of subsurface archaeological features.
- 4.2.14. Geophysical (magnetometry) survey are not 100% reliable possibly due to there not being enough magnetic contrast, magnetic disturbance producing effects that mask weaker geophysical anomalies or subsurface deposits of colluvium of depth covering possible features.

4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

DATA SOURCES

- 4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the

result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;

- where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- the significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- there can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

FIELD VISIT

- 4.3.2. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.
- 4.3.3. The field visit was conducted in wet weather conditions on the 9 October 2024, while the second day was relatively dry with clear visibility.
- 4.3.4. The ground cover in the west of the Site was improved pastoral land, while the eastern upland area was a mixture of dry upland slopes and wet moorland with thick wetland vegetation and peat bogs (see Illus 3-10).

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known historic assets is presented in the gazetteer (Annex 1), and the location of each is shown on Illus 12-15.
- 5.1.2. There are no designated historic assets within the application boundary.
- 5.1.3. There are 26 non-designated historic assets known within the application boundary, with 25 recorded in the WAT HER (see Table 2 & Illus 12). These predominantly relate to the post-medieval period or are undated, representing 85% of the non-designated historic assets identified within the application boundary. They are largely agricultural in character that include sheepfolds, shelters and enclosures. Small-scale industrial and extraction activity has also been identified in the form of a pond, a sluice, peat cuttings, mines, quarries, and gravel pits, while small infrastructure features such as boundary markers, trackways, and a dam are also recorded. Two non-designated historic assets date to the prehistoric period that consist of a grass covered cairn on the summit of Garnedd Fawr and north-eastern boundary of the Site (WAT HER PRN 3258), and a hut circle located in the centre-east of the Site (WAT HER PRN 15611), although the latter may be a medieval or post-medieval livestock shelter. The remaining two non-designated historic assets are from the Medieval period in the centre-west of the Site and are associated with the former Township of Llaethgwm (WAT HER PRN 9896), and a possible former Hermitage (WAT HER PRN 3259).
- 5.1.4. A further unrecorded non-designated historic asset has been identified during the LiDAR and satellite imagery analysis (HA001). This is a linear feature of an unknown date that traverses Moel Darren in the east of application boundary. The possible boundary marker is not depicted on historical maps and due to its linearity is likely to be of a more recent origin (see section 5.3.81-84 & Illus 34-36).

Table 2. Non-designated Historic Assets within the Application Boundary

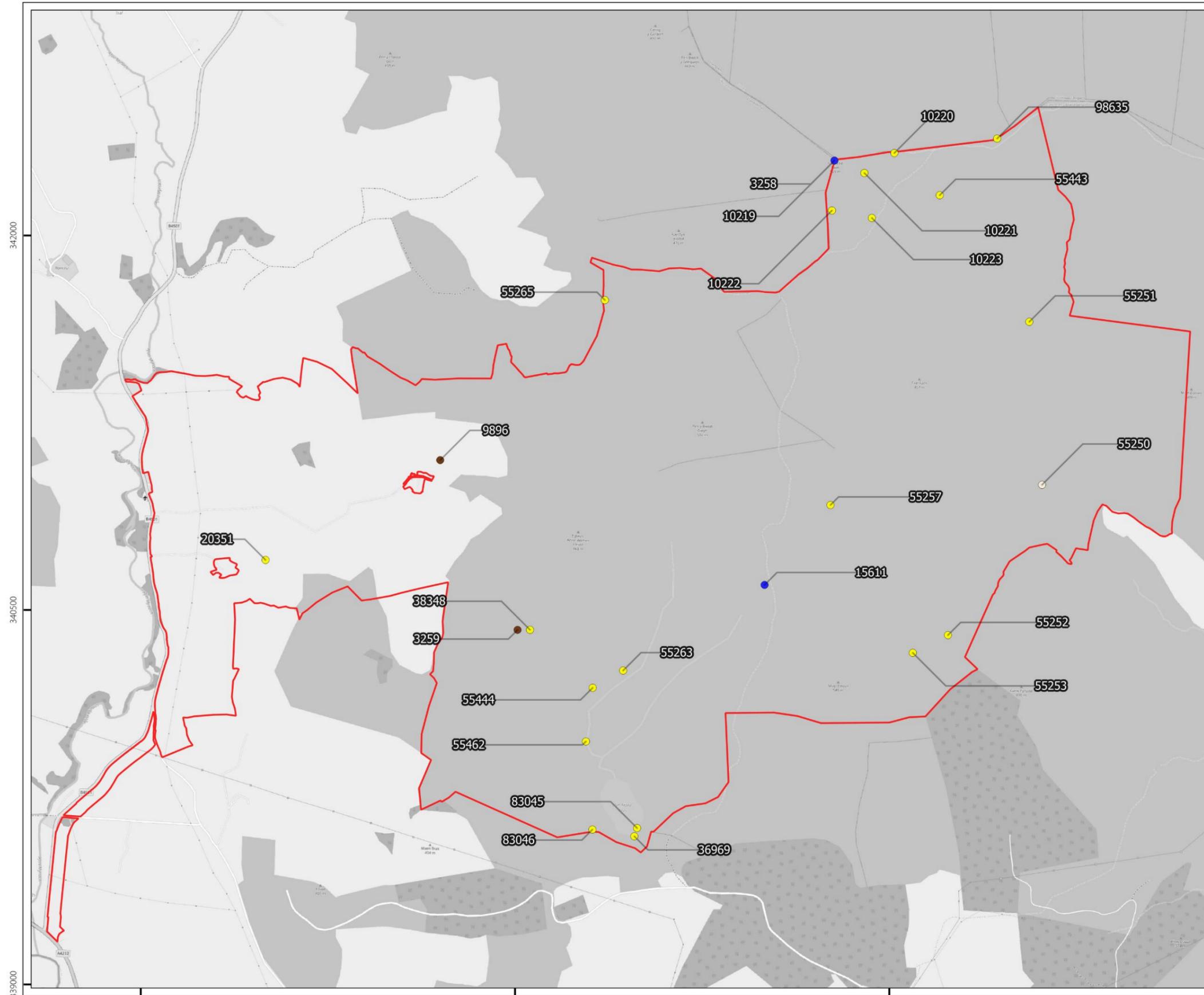
HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel	Prehistoric	293780	342300
15611	Hut Circle, Llandderfel	Prehistoric	293500	340600
3259	Eglwys Ann (Possible Hermitage), Site of, Llandderfel	Medieval	292510	340420
9896	Llaethgwm (llyaytcoum) Medieval Township, Llandderfel	Medieval	292200	341100
10219	Boundary Marker, Garnedd Fawr	Post Medieval	293780	342300
10220	Boundary Marker, E of Garnedd Fawr	Post Medieval	294020	342330
10221	Peat Cuttings, Garnedd Fawr	Post Medieval	293900	342250
10222	Sheepfold, S of Garnedd Fawr	Post Medieval	293770	342100
10223	Trackways, SE of Garnedd Fawr	Post Medieval	293930	342070
20351	Slate Quarry, Wernfawr	Post Medieval	291500	340700
36969	Sluice, Llyn Maen Bras, Llandderfel	Post Medieval	292978	339593
38348	Eglwys Anne Warren, Llandderfel	Post Medieval	292560	340420
55251	Peat Stand, Foel Fach	Post Medieval	294561	341654
55252	Peat Cutting, Moel Emoel	Post Medieval	294235	340399
55253	Sheepfold, Moel Emoel	Post Medieval	294094	340328
55257	Sheepfold, Pen Y Bwlch Gwyn	Post Medieval	293764	340920
55263	Sheepfold, Eglwys-anne	Post Medieval	292933	340257

HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
55265	Sheepfold, Maespyllan	Post Medieval	292860	341741
55443	Sheepfold, Garnedd Fawr	Post Medieval	294202	342161
55444	Peat Cutting, Eglwys-anne	Post Medieval	292811	340188
55462	Peat Cutting, Llyn Maen Bras	Post Medieval	292784	339973
83045	Dam, Llyn Maen Bras	Post Medieval	292989	339626
83046	Trackway, Llyn Maen Bras	Post Medieval	292810	339620
98635	Boundary Stone, Aeddren	Post Medieval	294432	342388
55250	Shelter, Foel Fach	Unknown	294612	341001
HA001	Unmapped linear feature identified on Moel Darren constructed from boulder stones and soil acting as a possible former boundary marker.	Unknown	294933	341125



MIDLANDS & WEST

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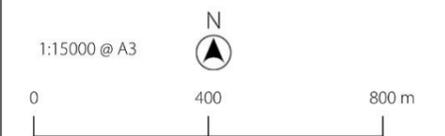


Key

- Foel Fach Wind Farm Application Boundary
- + Turbine locations
- Non-designated Historic Asset by period (points)
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Unknown

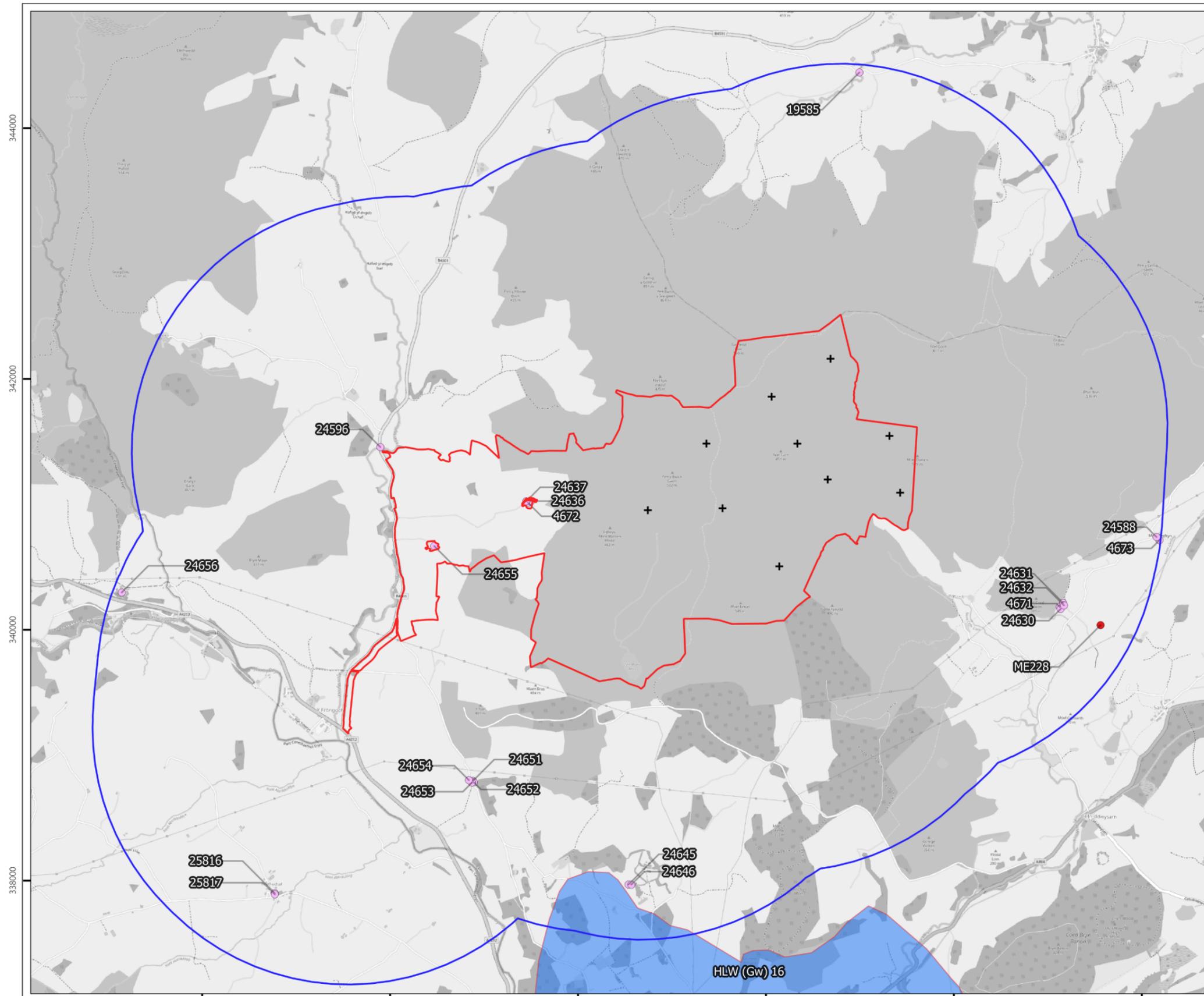
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The WAT HER Data contained in this material was obtained on 07/05/2024.



Illus 12. Non-designated Historic Assets within the Application Boundary

- 5.1.5. There are 23 designated historic assets recorded by Cadw within the 2 km outer study area (see Illus 13). These consist of 1 scheduled monument, 21 Grade II listed buildings, and Bala and Bala Lakeside Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest (Cadw HLW (Gw) 16).
- 5.1.6. The scheduled Maen y Rhos Standing Stone (Cadw ME228) is located c. 1.7 km to the east of the application boundary. The standing stone is a large, impressive and well-preserved example that probably dates to the Early Bronze Age. The Grade II listed buildings are predominantly agricultural in character and date to the post-medieval period. Two residential houses have their origins in the Medieval period, while two Post-Medieval Bridges and three chapels are also recorded. Four of the listed buildings, although technically located within the 2 km study area, are enclosed by the application boundary but are outside the application boundary. These are Wern Fawr (Cadw 24655), a 17th century farmhouse, and Llathgwm (Cadw 4672), a 17th century house, and its associated listed Carthouse and Stable Block (Cadw 24636 & 24637). The extent for Bala and Bala Lakeside Registered Landscape extends into the 2 km study area, c. 1.5 km to the south of the application boundary.



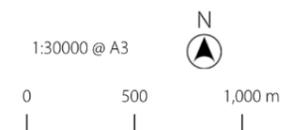
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Key

- Foel Fach Wind Farm Application Boundary
- Foel Fach Wind Farm 2 km Outer Study Area
- + Turbine locations
- Scheduled Monument (point)
- Listed Buildings (point)
- II
- HLW (Gw) 16: Bala and Bala Lakesides
- Registered Historic Landscape (polygon)

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The Cadw GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/04/2024. The most publicly available up to date Cadw GIS Data can be obtained from Cadw.org.uk

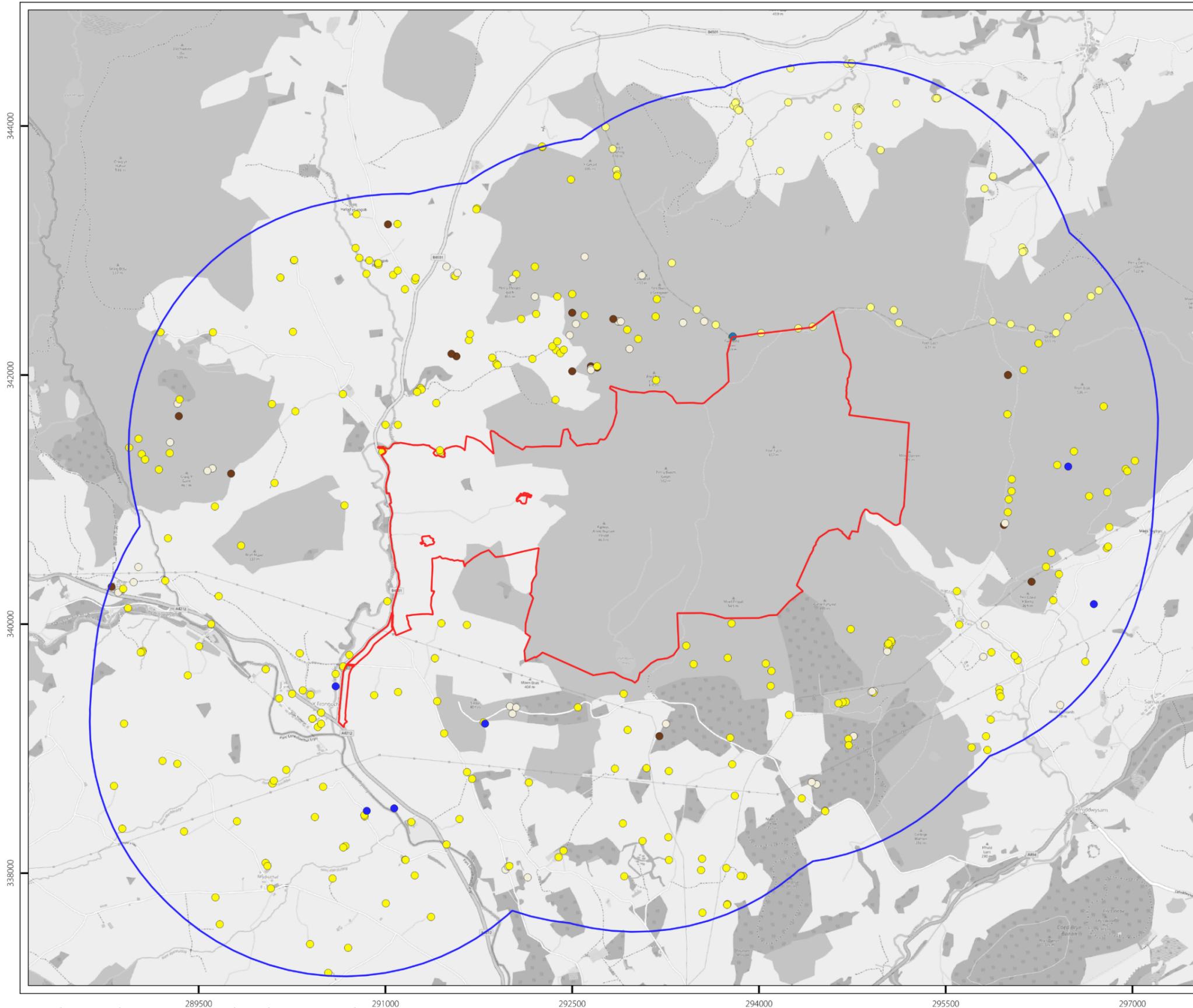


Illus 13. Designated Historic Assets within 2 km Outer Study Area

5.1.7. There are 360 non-designated historic assets recorded in the WAT HER within the 2 km study area (see **Annex 1 & Illus 14**). These predominantly date to the post-medieval period with 94% relating to this period or later. These are also largely agricultural or industrial in character. Out of the 360 non-designated historic assets, six date to the prehistoric period, consisting of Carnedd Fawr (WAT HER PRN 1007008), a grass covered cairn adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the Site and is the same as the forementioned, Garnedd Fawr (WAT HER PRN 3258). The remaining five prehistoric non-designated historic assets represent three findspots of stone tool implements, probably dating to the Neolithic period, to the south-west of application boundary (WAT HER PRN 3223, 4342, & 5227), as well as a possible Tumulus/cairn (WAT HER PRN 3209), c. 750 m south of the application boundary. Bronze Age Burnt Mounds have been identified in the vicinity of Maen y Rhos Standing Stone (Cadw ME228), c. 1.7 km to the east of the application boundary (WAT HER PRN 2885), and a Ring Marked Stone (WAT HER PRN 60533), c. 1.1 km to their north and c. 1.1 km to the east of the application boundary. The 16 remaining non-designated historic assets have a medieval origin, with settlement and agricultural activity represented, as well as a findspot of a Brass Tripod or Pot (WAT HER PRN 3260), and a Cup Marked Stone (WAT HER PRN 60531) c. 830 m to the east of the application boundary.



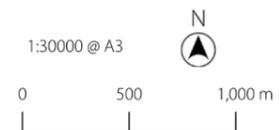
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- Key
- Foel Fach Wind Farm Application Boundary
 - Foel Fach Wind Farm 2km Outer Study Area
 - + Turbine locations
- Gwynedd Non-designated Historic Asset by period (point)
- Prehistoric
 - Romano-British
 - Medieval
 - Post Medieval to Modern
 - Multiperiod
 - Unknown
- Clywd-Powys Non-designated Historic Asset by period (point)
- Prehistoric
 - Medieval
 - Post Medieval to Modern

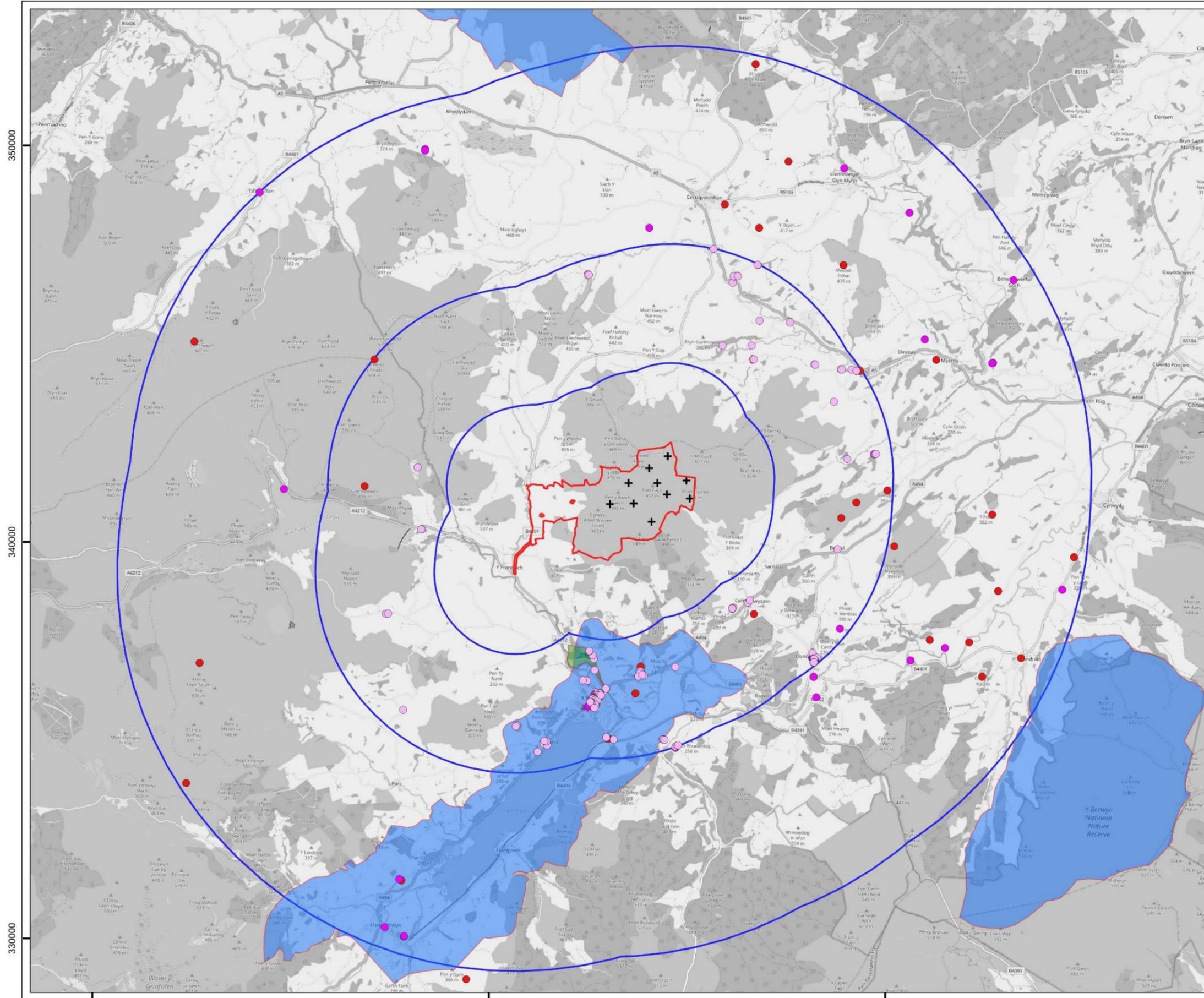
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Illus 14. Non-designated Historic Assets within 2 km Outer Study Area

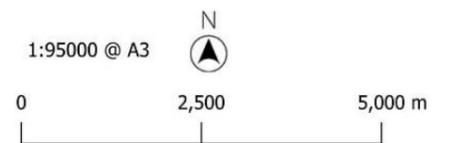
- 5.1.8. There are 11 scheduled monuments within 5 km of the Site that largely range in date from the prehistoric to medieval periods, apart from two scheduled bridges that date to the post-medieval period onwards (Cadw ME027 & DE287). Six of the remaining scheduled monuments date to the prehistoric period and comprise Cefn Ddwyarn Camp (Cadw ME063), a prehistoric hillfort, c. 3.2 km south-east of the application boundary. Cairns have also been identified to the west of the application boundary, with Garnedd Wen Cairn, c. 4 km to the west, and Carnedd y Filiast Cairn c. 4.8 km to the north-west of the application boundary, while Caer Euni Camp (Cadw ME015) and its associated Stone Circle (Cadw ME040) and Round Cairn (Cadw ME227) are c. 3.8 km to the east of the application boundary (see Illus 15).
- 5.1.9. To the south of the application boundary, c. 3.5 km, Llanfor Roman Fort (Cadw ME092) is recorded, while further medieval defensive monuments comprising two castle mounds within or near Bala (Cadw ME016 & ME067), and Pen-Ucha'r-Llan Ringwork (Cadw ME042), a defensive settlement c. 2.8 km from the application boundary have also been identified.
- 5.1.10. A further 172 listed buildings are recorded within the 5 km outer study area. These largely consist of 68 listed buildings within the Bala conservation area (Cadw WAL/SNOW/2) that represent over a third of the listed buildings within the 5 km outer study area. They represent a mixture of character types that include ecclesiastical, civic, residential, and commercial properties.
- 5.1.11. Further listed buildings are nucleated within Llanfor c. 2.9 km south of the application boundary. These consist of the Grade II listed Parish Church of St Mor and its associated listed features (Cadw 24578), the Grade II listed Pen-Isa'r-Llan and its L-shaped Agricultural Range (Cadw 24638 & 24639) and Pont Llanfor (Cadw 24582), while more outlying listed buildings represent chapels, residential properties that have medieval origins and post-medieval farmhouses and their associated agricultural outbuildings.
- 5.1.12. The Grade II Rhiwlas registered historic park and garden, and its kitchen garden are recorded c. 2.3 km south of the application boundary (Cadw PGW(Gd)25(GWY)), where four further listed features are recorded within its confines that comprise its Gateway and Screen Walls (Cadw 24597), Ice House (Cadw 24625) and two estate worker cottages (Cadw 24623 & 24624). Beyond the confines of the registered historic park and garden, two further listed building are recorded that are associated with Rhiwlas, these are its Grade II listed Quadrangular Stable Complex and Game Larder (Cadw 24621 & 24622).
- 5.1.13. The only other conservation area is located within the 5 km outer study area. Llangwm (Cadw WAL/CONW/14), which is located c. 2.8 km north-east of the application boundary has the Grade II listed Church of St Jerome (Cadw 102) and its associated listed Four Chest Tombs (Cadw 19588) within its extent.
- 5.1.14. There are 20 scheduled monuments recorded within the 10 km outer study area (see Figure 4). These range in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, with 65% dating to the prehistoric period. They comprise a camp / hillfort, a hut circle settlement, three cairns / round barrows, a stone circle, and a burial chamber. Three date to the Romano-British period comprising a further Roman fort, Roman Road and an inscribed stone, while a castle mound, and a platform house date to the medieval period.
- 5.1.15. There are 21 Grade II* listed buildings recorded within the 10 km outer study area, representing a mixture of ecclesiastical, residential, and agricultural structures. Two small sections of larger Historic landscapes extend into the 10 km outer study area. Denbigh Moors is c. 9.2 km to the north, while Berwyn is 9.6 km to the south-east. There are a number of prehistoric and medieval scheduled features within these historic landscapes, however these are not located within 10 km of the application boundary.
- 5.1.16. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Assessment of Heritage Significance section below.



- Key**
- Foel Fach Wind Farm Site Boundary
 - Scheduled Monument (point)
 - Listed Buildings (point)
 - I
 - II*
 - II
 - Registered Historic Parks and Garden Kitchen Garden (polygon)
 - Registered Historic Landscape (polygon)
 - Conservation Area (polygon)

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Illus 15. Designated Historic Assets within 5 km and 10 km Outer Study Areas

5.2. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

5.2.1. LANDMAP is a complete all-Wales GIS based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set. LANDMAP offers a mapped, contextual baseline of landscape information about landscape character, qualities and values. The data is formed of five spatially related datasets:

- Geological Landscape
- Landscape Habitats
- Visual & Sensory
- Historic Landscape
- Cultural Landscape Services

5.2.2. LANDMAP aspect areas define the character within each layer.

5.2.3. The application boundary area (Site) lies within GWNDDHL743: Uplands around Moel Darren and GWNDDHL172: aspect areas for Historic Landscape and SNPCLS113: Afon Mynach valley, SNPCLS114: Afon Tryweryn, and SNPCLS116: Foel Goch uplands aspect areas for Cultural Landscape Services. The Cultural Landscape Services aspect areas identified are recorded as being located within the Eryri National Park (Snowdonia) region, however the Site only borders the National Park to its west.

5.3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

PALAEOLITHIC (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

5.3.1. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlements or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.

5.3.2. There is no evidence recorded by Cadw or in the WAT HER relating to this period within the Site or 2 km outer study area. Evidence from this time period, as stated above, is rare. Evidence for early Neanderthals has been recorded at Bontnewydd Cave, c. 30 km north of the Site and the emergence of Anatomically Modern Humans.¹⁶ However, throughout this period, human activity and presence was influenced by glacial-interglacial cycles and accompanied by climatic and environmental changes. These episodes would have influenced how hospitable the Site and surrounding landscape would have been as well as shaped the preservation conditions which accounts for the current limited amount of evidence from this period in the region.

5.3.3. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site.

MESOLITHIC (8500-4000 BCE)

5.3.4. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period. Settlement sites are generally rare.

5.3.5. Similarly, there is no evidence recorded by Cadw or in the WAT HER relating to this period within the Site or 2 km outer study area. This is also likely due to climatic and environmental changes during glacial and

¹⁶ <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/paleolithic/VERSION%201%20THE%20PALAEOLITHIC%20AND%20MESOLITHIC%20PERIODS.pdf>

interglacial cycles that would have made the Site and surrounding landscape inhospitable that coincides with the near complete demise of hunter-gather-fisher communities in the early-Holocene.¹⁷

- 5.3.6. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site.

NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.3.7. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards settlement which was associated with a shift towards agriculture. The changing relationship with the land stimulated the development and construction of monuments and new burial practices.
- 5.3.8. There is no evidence recorded by Cadw and in the WAT HER relating to this period within the Site.
- 5.3.9. One scheduled monument recorded by Cadw within the 10 km outer study area, and three non-designated historic assets recorded by WAT HER within the 2 km outer study area relate to this period.
- 5.3.10. Tan-y-Coed Burial Chamber (Cadw ME048) is a chambered long cairn, c. 9.7 km east of the Site that comprises an irregular elongated cairn mound with a single chamber, which would have been covered by a capstone near its centre and on its northern side. The exposed remains of a passage walling illustrates where the capstones have been removed.
- 5.3.11. Three stone axes have been recovered as findspot within the 2 km outer study area. The closest of these was found in a hedge bank close to a field gate belonging to Fferm Frongoch (WAT HER PRN 3223), c. 50 m from the south-western boundary of the Site. To the south of the Site, c. 150 m from the southern boundary a polished stone axe was found at Penmaen, Llanfor (WAT HER PRN 5227), while an asymmetric axe-hammer was found at Llechwedd Hen (WAT HER PRN 4342), c. 690 m south of the Site, which is a farm close to the west bank of Afon Trywern, the record notes that the flint is believed to have been lain at a depth of 7 ft in drift, 100 ft above the river.
- 5.3.12. The three non-designated historic assets all unstratified, isolated findspots that lack contextual information for how they were deposited as they could have been left by previous fluvial processes. However, they and Tan-y-Coed Burial Chamber demonstrate that there was an increase in human activity in the surrounding landscape during this period.
- 5.3.13. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site. Although three stone axe findspot have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site. These correspond to isolated, unstratified findspot, therefore, any possible remains, if present within the Site from this period are similarly likely to be unstratified artefacts.

BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.3.14. During this period there was an intensification of arable agriculture formalised patterns of land holding, changing funeral practices and artefact manufacture and use.
- 5.3.15. There are two known non-designated historic assets recorded in the WAT HER PRN relating to this period within the Site. These are the Llandderfel hut circle (WAT HER PRN 15611), in the centre-east of the Site, which could be a seasonal farmstead or hunting camp, but it has also been suggested that this structure at Moel Emoel is more likely to be a later medieval or post-medieval stock management feature but it cannot be ruled out that this later reuse (see Illus 16).¹⁸

¹⁷ <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/paleolithic/VERSION%2001%20THE%20PALAEOLITHIC%20AND%20MESOLITHIC%20PERIODS.pdf>
¹⁸ Schofield, P. (2012). Archaeological Survey Report: Uplands Initiative Field Projects 2011-12 Foel Goch Survey Area.



Illus 16. Detailed Shot of Llandderfel Hut Circle WAT HER PRN 15611, Looking South.

- 5.3.16. Garneidd Fawr cairn (WAT HER PRN 3258), described as a mutilated grass covered cairn and modern pile of stones adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site correlates with the parish boundary between Llangwm and Llanfor (see Illus 17). This is the same cairn recorded on the opposite side of the application boundary / parish boundary (WAT HER PRN 100708).



Illus 17. Detailed Shot of Garnedd Fawr Cain WAT HER PRN 3258, Looking North from South Facing Slope

- 5.3.17. Two registered landscapes, ten scheduled monuments and three non-designated historic assets relating to this period are recorded within the outer study areas. These are predominantly associated with funerary practices with cairns, barrows and stone circles identified. The closest designated historic asset from this period, c.1.7 km to the east of the application boundary, is Maen y Rhos Standing Stone (Cadw ME228 & WAT HER PRN 3265). This scheduled monument comprises the remains of a large, impressive and well-preserved standing stone, with its longer axis aligned north-east to south-west. In close proximity to the standing stone, two Bronze Age Burnt Mounds alongside a stream are recorded (WAT HER PRN 2885), similarly suggesting a Bronze Age funerary landscape, while a Ring Marked Stone on the south facing slope of Bryn Bras (WAT HER PRN 60533), c. 1.2 km to their north and c. 1.3 km to the east of the application boundary could be further evidence for funerary memorialisation and / or land ownership.
- 5.3.18. A number of cairns similarly reflecting a funerary landscape have been identified within the outer study areas. These monuments are a relatively common feature of upland areas, normally constructed in prominent locations to cover single or multiple burials, as well as possibly acting as territorial markers. The closest cairn beyond the application boundary is ME254: Garnedd Wen Cairn, c. 4 km to the west of the application boundary and located within enclosed moorland in a prominent position on the summit ridge of Garnedd Wen at 479 m AOD. To its north, c. 3.1 km, Carnedd y Filiast Cairn is similarly situated within enclosed moorland in a prominent position on the summit of Carnedd y Filiast (Cadw ME253), 669 m AOD and c. 4.8 km north-west of the application boundary with possible visibility north-south between the two scheduled monuments likely.
- 5.3.19. To the east of the application boundary, c. 4.1 km, Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn is situated in the centre-west of the Cefn Caer Euni ridge (Cadw ME227), between the two summits located on either end of the ridge. Cefn Caer Euni 369 m AOD to the south-west and Caer Euni 365 m AOD to the north-east. Caer

Euni Stone Circles (Cadw ME040) are also located upon this ridge, c. 570 m north-east of the cairn. The monuments are described as two cairn circles and likely share a similar provenance and association with Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn.

- 5.3.20. To their immediate north, c. 6.5 km north-east of the application boundary, Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn is located in a prominent position on the summit of Mwdwl Eithin 470 m AOD with views in all directions (Cadw DE281). A further possible former tumulus is recorded by WAT HER that is located close to a stile between two fields, with the remains of a possible cairn (WAT HER PRN 3209), c. 760 m south of the application boundary. However, there are no further indications of cairns to be seen.
- 5.3.21. In the 10 km outer study area, c. 8.2 km to the south-west of the application boundary, Arenig Fawr Cairn (Cadw ME257), also known as Eglwys Glominog is located on Moel yr Eglwys, the highest summit of the Arenig Fawr ridge and enjoys excellent all round views except to the north-east and south-west. This possibly indicating that visibility between it and the aforementioned cairns or views towards and from the Site were not part of its function or setting
- 5.3.22. Further funerary monuments are recorded within the surrounding landscape, with Branau-Uchaf Round Barrow (Cadw ME070), and Tyfos Stone Circle (Cadw ME024) recorded to the south-east at distances of c. 6.8 km and c. 8 km respectively, while a complex of enclosures is recorded by Cadw, c. 9.9 km to the north of the Site, close to Denbigh Moors registered historic landscape that also has evidence of prehistoric activity (Cadw HLW (C) 5). Ffridd Brynhelen Enclosures & Fields comprises enclosures, field banks and clearance cairns extending across the summit and slopes of Ffridd Brynhelen. The clearance cairns are closely associated with field banks and are dispersed on the western slope of Ffridd Brynhelen, while the enclosures appear to range in date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period with two hut circles and a possible medieval *hafod* (upland summer farmstead) identified suggesting that the enclosure's origins lie in the prehistoric period but were later reused in the medieval period. A further Hut Circle Settlement is recorded c. 9.8 km to the south-west of the application boundary (Cadw ME199). These and the possible hut circle identified within the Site indicate an increase in activity during the Bronze Age period with both settlement and funerary activity identified within and surrounding the Site that exemplify patterns of land holding and territorial ownership synonymous with the Bronze Age period.
- 5.3.23. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site because possible Bronze Age features such as Garnedd Fawr Cairn, which could also have been part of a Bronze Age funerary landscape, and the Llandderfel hut circle have been recorded within the Site.

IRON AGE (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.3.24. Despite the significant technological change as a result of the introduction of objects made of iron, there was considerable continuity between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, with the economy continuing to be based upon agriculture. Archaeological evidence from this period in Gwynedd takes the form of ditches (often land divisions) and pits. Later in the Iron Age recognisable tribal groupings emerged, and hillforts, were established (although some are known to have earlier origins in the Bronze Age). An increase in such defended settlements appears to coincide with a decrease in visibility of elaborate burial and ritual in upland locations, which could also have been due to climatic downturns.¹⁹
- 5.3.25. There is no evidence recorded by Cadw and in the WAT HER relating to this period within the Site.
- 5.3.26. In the outer study areas, seven designated historic assets are recorded by Cadw relating to the Iron Age period. These primarily relate to settlement activity in the form of hillforts and enclosure settlements. The nearest defended enclosure to the application boundary is Cefn Ddwysarn Camp (Cadw ME063), c. 3.2 km to the south-east, which likely dates from this period but could also have a medieval provenance. Activity appears to have continued at Caer Euni, with a hillfort recorded, Caer Euni Camp, on the north-east summit

¹⁹<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20LATER%20BRONZE%20AGE%20AND%20IRON%20AGE.pdf>

of the ridge 365 m AOD (Cadw ME015), c. 4.9 km to the east of the Site. The hillfort had two phases being enlarged from 200 m in length to 315 m and strengthened the hillforts defences. A further example is recorded, c. 6 km to the north of the application boundary. Pen-y-Gaer Camp (Caer Caradog) is located on the lower western end of a ridge called Trum-y-Gaer between small valleys holding tributaries of the Ceirw and Alwen rivers (Cadw DE011). Examples of hillforts range in size from 0.1 ha, with Pen-y-Gaer representing a smaller defensible site, to around 11 ha such as examples on the Llyn peninsula.²⁰ Hillforts would have formed symbols of power within the Iron Age landscape, with extensive views to and from with their function likely to have been as much to do with ostentation and display as defence.

- 5.3.27. The remaining four scheduled monuments located within the 10 km study area are all enclosures. Bryn Teg Enclosure (Cadw DE229), and Tyddyn Tudur Enclosure (Cadw DE253) are both in close vicinity to Pen-y-Gaer Camp to its north-west and north, c. 6.3 km and c. 7.8 km north respectively from the Site. Bryn Teg Enclosure comprises the remains of an enclosed hut circle settlement located on the south-facing spur above Nant y Felin, while Tyddyn Tudur Enclosure is composed of a central earthwork enclosure that is surrounded two further widely spaced circuits of banks, which are further divided to form two smaller enclosures likely used as stock enclosures for herding.
- 5.3.28. Similarly, Mynydd Mynyllod Enclosure (Cadw ME090) and Y Gaerwen Enclosure (Cadw ME091) are located within close proximity to Caer Euni Camp to its south and east, c. 5.6 km and c. 7.9 km to the east of the Site. Both are earthwork/stone-built enclosures located in naturally defended, elevated positions. There appears to be a correlation between the altitude distribution of enclosed settlements and hill forts in north-west Wales, with the later Iron Age landscape comprising a hierarchy of habitation with fortified sites possibly representing the upper stratum of society, while undefended roundhouse settlements inferred to be the settlements of client farmers in a reciprocal relationship with a tribal/warrior aristocracy.
- 5.3.29. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site because no large above ground earthworks representative of a hillfort or defended settlement have been previously recorded. Due to the altitude of the Site, any Iron Age activity is likely to have been seasonal rather than continual occupation.

HISTORIC PERIODS

ROMAN/ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.3.30. The Romano-British period saw a significant increase in the range of historic assets recorded. Early in the period forts were constructed such as Caer Gai that developed on the site of an Iron Age hillfort, c. 8 km to the south-west of the Site, and Llanfor, where a possible vicus settlement developed around the fort, c. 3.5 km south of the application boundary. Although this part of Wales was conquered in the 70s of the 1st century CE, the native communities appear to have acceded to Roman rule without participating in the so-called process of 'Romanisation', where communities adopted Roman styles of building and urban settlement, with no hint of villa development in the countryside. However, there was a garrisoning phase where the aforementioned forts were built and Roman Roads were constructed between them such as the Pen y Gyrn Roman Road between Caer Gai and Caersws, c. 9.8 km to the south of the Site, as well as the Caer Gai to Deva (Chester) Roman Road located c. 2.5 km to the south of the Site.
- 5.3.31. There is no evidence recorded by Cadw and in the WAT HER relating to this period within the application boundary.
- 5.3.32. Five designated historic assets are recorded by Cadw in the outer study areas that date to this period These largely relate to Roman military activity, with the main historical interest of Bala and Bala Lakeside registered historic landscape beginning in the Romano-British period (Cadw HLW (Gw) 16). Three of the previously mentioned scheduled monuments are located within this registered landscape, Llanfor Roman Fort and Camp (Cadw ME092), Caer Gai Roman Site (Cadw ME018), and Pen y Gyrn Roman Road (Cadw ME264),

²⁰<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20LATER%20BRONZE%20AGE%20AND%20IRON%20AGE.pdf>

with the Afon Dyfrdwy valley providing a natural route corridor that was strategically important. The last remaining scheduled monument from this period is an inscribed stone, Blaen-y-Cym, now located within Llandrillo Church (Cadw ME066). Except for the inscribed stone, all the designated historic assets of this period relate to military infrastructure, as the Afon Dyfrdwy valley as previously stated, was strategically important but they would also have been for controlling the surrounding landscape likely to influence the previously mentioned hillforts and enclosure settlements.

- 5.3.33. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site, as Romano-British activity was focused on Roman military activity within the strategically important Afon Dyfrdwy valley.

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410-1066 CE)

- 5.3.34. In Wales, the early medieval period began with the collapse of the Roman administration of Britannia and ended with the Norman incursions. Nationally, material culture is sparse in comparison to earlier and later periods, though there is an increased range of documentary evidence supplemented by evidence from placenames. There seems to have been a gradual evolution in the complexity of settlement types and buildings throughout the period.
- 5.3.35. There is no clear evidence recorded by Cadw and in the WAT HER relating to this period within the Site or outer study areas. However, this may be due to the sparsity of recorded evidence nationally, while later medieval examples may have earlier antecedents., such as Llanfor, c. 2.9 km south of the application boundary, where the Grade II listed Parish Church of St Mor is believed to date to the 10th century. Its origin could possibly be earlier as it also said to have been founded by the 5th century St Mor ap Ceuneu (Cadw 24578 & WAT HER PRN 7005), while Pen-Ucha'r-Llan Ringwork (Cadw ME042) could also represent a well-preserved early medieval ringwork.
- 5.3.36. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site, although human activity would have undoubtedly continued during this period, evidence is elusive and rare on a national level.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.3.37. The medieval period starts in the 11th century where Wales saw Norman incursion that the native communities resisted, leading to a successful period of Welsh rule until the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in 1282/3 and the conquest of Wales by Edward I. The medieval period ends in late 15th century. A key feature of this period was the consolidation of Christianity and ecclesiastical building as well as the construction of large castles.
- 5.3.38. There are two known historic assets recorded in the WAT HER relating to this period within the application boundary. These relate to documentary evidence for the medieval township of Llaethgwm (Llaycoum WAT HER PRN 9896), in the centre-north-west of the Site (see Illus 18) and the remains of a possible hermitage in the centre of the Site (WAT HER PRN 3259).



Illus 18. Detailed Shot of Medieval Township of Llaethgwm (Llaycoum) WAT HER PRN 9896, Looking East from Point Location

- 5.3.39. During the field visit no above ground earthworks were identified in the location of the medieval township of Llaethgwm (Llaycoum), while a geophysical survey undertaken on the course of the access road that runs adjacent to the HER point record did not detect any anomalies suggestive of a township (**ES Volume III, Appendix 8.2 Headland 2025a**), and it is suggested that the actual site of the township is more likely Llaithgwm (see section 5.3.60).
- 5.3.40. A former site of a possible hermitage, Eglwys Ann (WAT HER PRN 3259), is also recorded in the centre of the Site. This is represented by a natural hollow that has been roughly levelled to create a platform that can be approached by paths from both sides, where a few stones are visible in the turf. The original building is believed to have been little more than 6 m long and 3.5 m wide and located at this point due to the restricted location and the ground around the platform being too wet and marshy for agriculture. The position of the platform appears to have been for concealment but is not defensive, while 'Ane' was traditionally believed to have travelled from northern England to settle as a hermit in Anglesey. However, this possible hermitage within the Site is not mentioned in references to 'Ane'.
- 5.3.41. Twelve designated historic assets in the outer study areas and 17 non-designated historic assets in the WAT HER in the 2 km outer study area relate to this period. These consist of defensive infrastructure, churches, settlement activity and agriculture.
- 5.3.42. As stated above, the Afon Dyfrdwy valley was strategically important. Two steeply sided circular mwd (mottes), likely Norman in origin rather than Welsh, were built to the south-west of Llanfor. These were obviously built to control the Afon Dyfrdwy valley, with Castell Gronw Castle Mound c. 4.5 km to the south of the application boundary, located to control movement along the valley particularly the river at the north-east end of Llyn Tegid, and commanded views from south-west through an arc to north-east.

Similarly, Tomen y Bala Castle Mound would have been strategically located (Cadw ME016), c. 3.3 km to the south of the application boundary, which was later associated with Maerdref of the Uwch Tryweryn Cwmwd (commote) in the cantref of Penllyn but Penllyn changed hands between Princes of Powys and Gwynedd until 1282, when Llywelyn ap Gruffydd died and Edward I occupied Bala. It is likely that during these times a settlement developed around the motte, which are the origins of Y Bala (WAL/SNOW/2 & WAT HER PRN 62466), with a planned borough established in 1310 by Roger Mortimer, who laid out 53 burgage plots, a 200 ft x 26 ft, or 60.96 m x 7.92 m, area of land in a town that was tenured for service or rental. These burgage plots were laid out in a parallel pattern which is today Y Stryd Fawr.²¹ Bala then became the dominant settlement in the surrounding area, with the market at Llanfor transferred to Bala which received its first borough charter in 1324, while deeds indicate that a chapel was constructed in Bala in 1350.

- 5.3.43. A further motte, Maesmor Hall Castle Mound (Cadw DE149), is recorded c. 6.7 km to the north-east of the Site, and was likely located to control the Afon Ceirw valley, c. 70 m to its north-east. The Grade II listed Church of St Jerome at Llangwm (Cadw 102), c. 3 km north-east of the application boundary, and Grade I listed Parish Church of St Derfel at Llandderfel (Cadw 4654), 4.9 km south-east are both believed to have their origins in the medieval period but have subsequently been remodelled but retain medieval fabric or features.
- 5.3.44. Further medieval townships are evidenced by documentary information within Penmaen recorded c. 470 m to the south of the application boundary (WAT HER PRN 9887) and Ciltalgarth (kyltalgart) c. 2 km west of the application boundary (WAT HER PRN 9895). This illustrates that small-scale medieval settlement activity was present within the surrounding landscape but at lower elevations within valleys. Two deserted rural settlements are also recorded, with one south of Ffridd Maes y Gadfa comprising a group of four to five platforms positioned in a row (WAT HER PRN 6878), c. 1.2 km west of the application boundary, while the other Craig y Garn (WAT HER PRN 6880) is c. 1.5 km west of the application boundary, composed of a substantial platform house and two smaller huts and a corn drying kiln, as well as some ridge and furrow earthworks.
- 5.3.45. Evidence for a further medieval platform house, Ffridd-y-Fedw Platform House (Cadw CN305), has been identified c. 9 km to the north-west of the application boundary. This consists of a single well-preserved rectangular building constructed on a level platform cut into and built up from sloping ground, while a long hut (WAT HER PRN 15967), c. 730 m north of the north-western boundary of the Site, at Pen yr Allt, Nant Gau is in a ruinous state but has some upstanding walls and appears to be associated with a trackway and irregular field system on the same hillside (WAT HER PRN 19355 & 19357).
- 5.3.46. Three possible enclosures have been identified, one at Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 3267), c. 1.1 km south-east of the application boundary, comprising a levelled area cut into the north-east slope overlooking a dry valley, while the other two are to the east south-east of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf (WAT HER PRN 10245 & 10246), c. 400 m north of the application boundary, comprising a u-shaped enclosure on levelled ground defined by a field bank, which the other is a continuation and divided by a hollow way (WAT HER PRN 10249). Similarly, a hollow way at Greigwen (WAT HER PRN 10242), c. 590 m north of the application boundary, runs beside a field bank and is closely associated with ridge and furrow cultivation and an enclosure or building foundation of an unknown date (WAT HER PRN 10217, 10237 & 10239).
- 5.3.47. Two historic assets are recorded along the same trackway, c. 1 km to the east of the application boundary. A brass tripod or pot was found on a mountain called Yr Orddu by Edward Lhuyd in around 1698 (WAT HER PRN 3260), while a cup marked stone (WAT HER PRN 60531), north-east of Pentr-tai-y-cwm is located c. 1.2 km further south. The stone is a glacial erratic sub-rounded boulder that has a single small sub-circular cavity on its top which is eroded around the top edges but has a relatively smooth base suggesting that it could be artificial produced through pecking or grinding rather than due to a natural process and is deeper than prehistoric cup-mark examples. This and its position on the eastern side of the trackway,

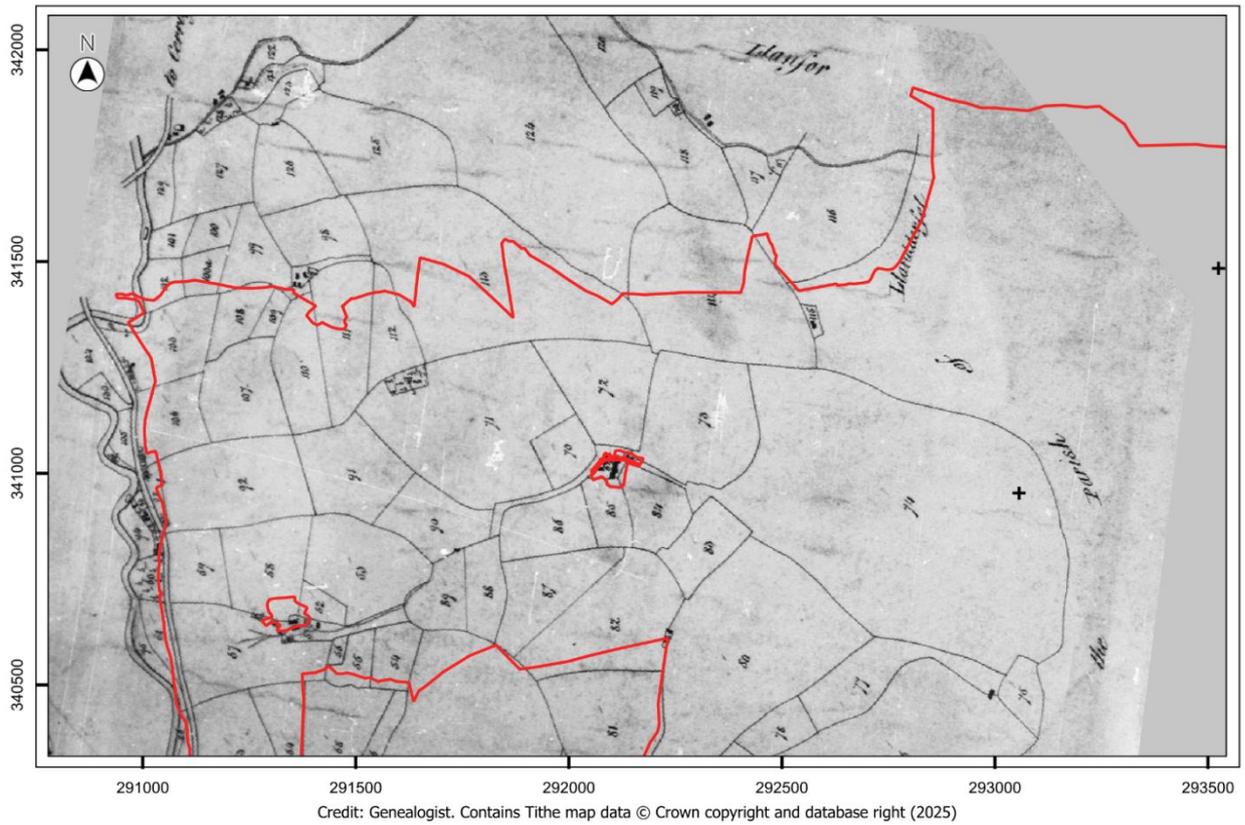
²¹ <https://snowdonia.gov.wales/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/4-Bala-CMP.pdf>

where it crosses Nant Cwm Da stream, suggest that it may have been a way marker, as the trackway appears to have been an old road through the hills that connected Cerrigydrudion.

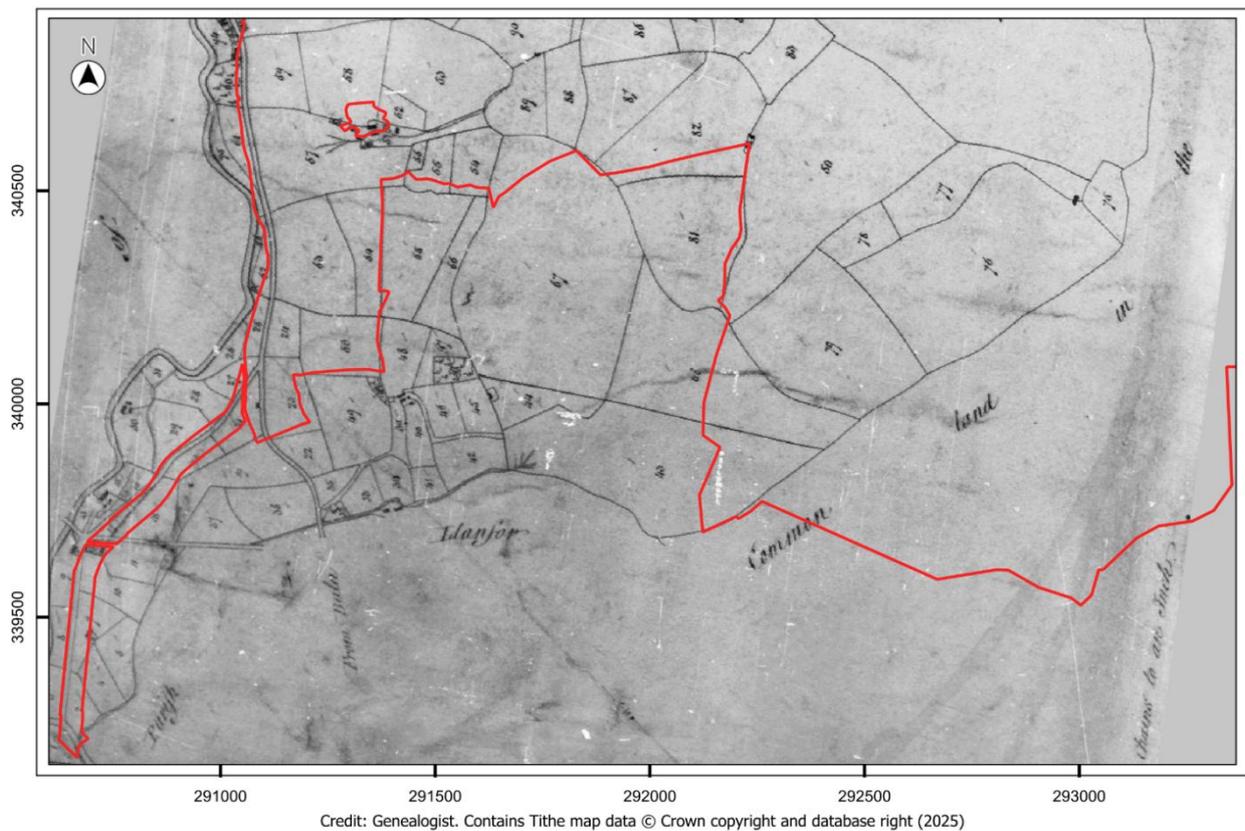
- 5.3.48. There are five Grade II* listed buildings in the surrounding landscape that have their origins in the medieval period. These are largely sited in upland settings and are timber cruck-truss built encased within later stone constructions. Coed-y-Bedo including its adjoining former Cartsheds and Granary (Cadw 4671 & WAT HER PRN 12329), c. 1.4 km south-east of the application boundary, represents a five-bay house that was formerly an open hall thought to be associated with bard Bedo Aedderson, who is recorded as being its owner and possibly occupied the house around c. 1500.
- 5.3.49. Rhydwernen (Cadw 4673 & WAT HER PRN 3263), c. 1.9 km east of the application boundary, similarly, is a building with earlier origins consisting of a four-bay, cruck-built hall house that probably dates to the late 15th century or early 16th century. The central hall was originally two-bay with its central truss having cusped decoration above the collar. Branau Uchaf (Cadw 698), c. 7.5 km south-east of the application boundary, is 15th century in origin, while Henblas including adjoining Barn Range (Cadw 4651), c. 4.9 km south-east, has a high-status timber-framed open hall with cruck truss and cusped windbracing. It was an important medieval house, which is also suggested by its name meaning mansion/old house in Welsh and is annotated on the 1292-3 Meirionedd Subsidy Roll. Plas Rhiwaedog is a large and irregular gentry house (Cadw 4652 & WAT HER PRN 3240), c. 5.1 km south of the application boundary, with a Jacobean character. It bears a date inscription of 1644 on its porch, which butts awkwardly against the main range indicating that the house was probably earlier.
- 5.3.50. There is a large amount of medieval activity recorded in the surrounding landscape with defensive installations constructed in the strategically important valleys, where settlement activity developed around them and at lower elevations on valley sides. Two non-designated historic assets have been identified within the Site; however, these appear to be isolated features with documentary evidence referencing the medieval township of Llaethgwm probably relating to the Llaithgwm farmhouse and its associated farm buildings, while a possible hermitage would be characteristically remote and discrete. Therefore, it is assessed that there is a low to medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site with any unknown buried archaeological remains likely to be either small-scale settlement activity or trackways connecting settlements through the hills.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1500-1900CE)

- 5.3.51. The post-medieval period is characterised by the rise of British Imperialism, the Industrial Revolution, and the beginnings of global trade links which led to the creation of the merchant class. Mass migration from rural areas into urban centres was especially intense during the 18th and 19th centuries at which time the process of enclosing commonly farmed land (known as Inclosure) was also underway.
- 5.3.52. There are 21 post-medieval non-designated historic assets recorded within the application boundary. These are largely agricultural in character representing farmsteads, sheepfolds, water management features and a rabbit warren. Boundary markers delineating the Parishes of Llanfor and Llangwm are also recorded, while small-scale extraction activity is also attested as peat cuttings and a slate quarry.
- 5.3.53. The earliest map to depict the Site in detail was the 1839 tithe map of the Parish of Llandderfel in the County of Merioneth. This indicated that the eastern section of the Site, representing the upland area, was open common land during this period. The western side of the Site that forms the eastern valley for the Afon Mynach was enclosed by a 19th century or earlier field system and was in agricultural use, likely pasture (see Illus 19 & 20). The area of the tithe map for Parish of Llandderfel within the application boundary is subdivided into 58 plots (Table 3).



Illus 19. 1839 Tithe map of the Parish of Llandderfel in the County of Merioneth – Georeferenced, Showing North-western Extent of the Site, IR29/52/10/001.



Illus 20. 1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of Llandderfel in the County of Merioneth – Georeferenced, Showing South-western Extent of the Site, IR29/52/10/001.

Table 3. 1838 Tithing Apportionments for the Parish of Llanderfel in the County of Merioneth (IR29/52/10)

Landowner	Occupier	Plot	Description	
R W Price Esquire	Hugh Thomas	1	Glan Preweryn	
		2	Werglodd bach	
		7	Cae y ty	
		10	Cae dentir ilsa	
		12	Mill Cottages and Gardens	
		17	Buarth tu ucha h ffordd	
		18	Cae peny ffos	
		20	Pen y cefn bach	
		21	Pen y cefn ucha	
		23	Tai'h felin, Rhos	
		Robert Daniel	40	Murglas, Cae y lloi
		Robert Jones	52	Wernfawr, Buarth lloiau
			53	Wernfawr, Brynniau gwniau ucha
			54	Wernfawr, Ffridd bach ucha
			55	Wernfawr, Ffridd bach ilsa
			56	Wernfawr, Buarth bach
			57	Wernfawr, Cae h ty
			58	Wernfawr, Brynniau gwniau ilsa
			59	Wernfawr, Cae buynog
			63	Wernfawr, Waen ilsa
			64	Wernfawr, Waen ganol
			65	Wernfawr, Waen ucha
			69	Llaethgwm, House yard buildings and waste
	70		Llaethgwm, Part of Moel y dafnau	
	71		Llaethgwm, Moel y dafnau	
	72		Llaethgwm, Cae y lloi ilsa	
	73		Llaethgwm, Cae y lloi ucha	
	74		Llaethgwm, Ffridd fawr	
	75	Llaethgwm, Buarth Eglwys Anne		
	76	Llaethgwm, Buarth Eglwys Anne		
	77	Llaethgwm, Ffridd fain		
	78	Llaethgwm, Ffridd fain		
	79	Llaethgwm, Ffridd bank yr eithin		
	80	Llaethgwm, Ffridd ceffylau		

Landowner	Occupier	Plot	Description
		82	Llaethgwm, Cae tan y bendy
		83	Llaethgwm, Cae yr March
		84	Llaethgwm, Cae yr odyn ucha
		85	Llaethgwm, Cae yr odyn ucha

Landowner	Occupier	Plot	Description
R W Price Esquire	Robert Jones	86	Llaethgwm, Gwaith dau we
		87	Llaethgwm, Ceffyn y fford
		88	Llaethgwm, Ffridd bach ucha
		89	Llaethgwm, Ffridd bach ilsa
		90	Llaethgwm, Pant ysgawen ucha
		91	Llaethgwm, Pant ysgawen ilsa
		92	Llaethgwm, Gwaith saithweue
	William Davies	100a	Llwynybrain, Rhos ganol
		102	Llwynybrain, Rhos ilsa
		103	Llwynybrain, Weirglodd fawr
		106	Llwynybrain, Weirglodd
		107	Llwynybrain, Weirglodd newydd
		108	Llwynybrain, Cae tan buarth lloi
		109	Llwynybrain, Buarth lloi
	Robert Jones, William Davies & Thomas Richards	110	Llwynybrain, Cae geiniogwerth ilsa
111		Llwynybrain, Cae geiniogwerth canol	
112		Llwynybrain, Cae geiniogwerth ucha	
David Edwards		113	Llwynybrain, Ffridd
		114	Llwynybrain, Ffridd gud
		115	Tynswch, Cottage and croft

5.3.54. There were two farmsteads identified on the tithe map for Llanderfel that are surrounded by the Site. These relate to plot 69 Llaethgwun (Llaithgwm), and plot 51 Wernfawr (Wern Fawr). The Grade II listed 17th century Llaithgwm including adjoining agricultural range (see Illus 21), and its Grade II carthouse, and stable block are also surrounded by the Site in the centre west, plot 69 (Cadw 4672, 24636 & 24637). This post-medieval farmstead, as stated above, could be the precedent to the medieval township (WAT HER PRN 9896), while its name in Welsh means wetland, possibly indicating that the area was particularly wet or marshy.



Illus 21. Detailed Shot of Llaithgwm Including Adjoining Agricultural Range Cadw 4672.

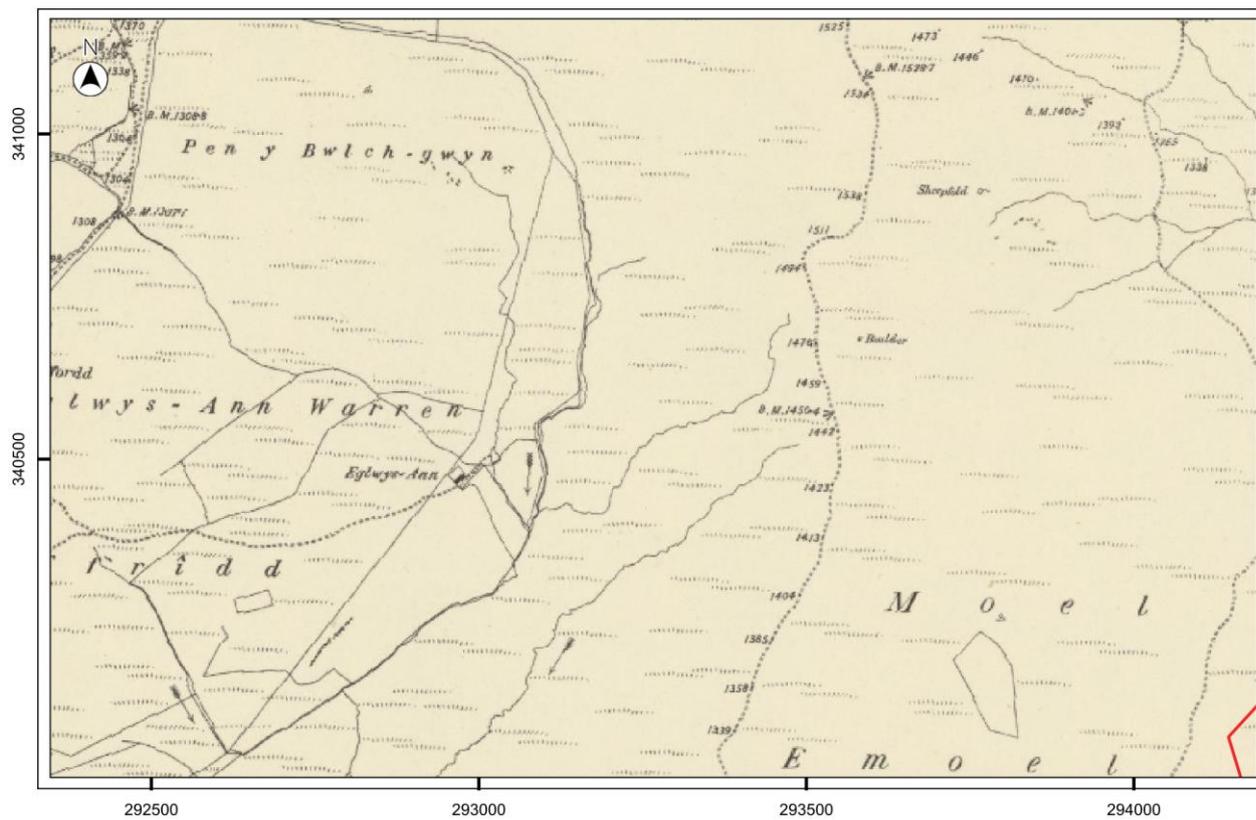
- 5.3.55. Similarly, Wern Fawr, which has a Grade II listed farmhouse and is surrounded by the west of the Site, means 'large swamp' further illustrating the marshy or wet character of the Site (Cadw 24655). The farmhouse was also built in the mid-late 17th century and was likely the successor to the 'Tyddyn-y-Wern Fawr mentioned in the 'extent of Meirionedd' of 1592. In the 17th century, Wern Fawr was one of a small group of Quaker farmsteads in the parish. Several families from this community in 1682 formed the 'Meirionedd Adventurers' Company' and emigrated to Pennsylvania in North America to found a Quaker colony.
- 5.3.56. As previously mentioned, the descriptions for the plots largely reflect a pastoral, wet and mountainous landscape. Plots 12 Mill Cottages and plots 23 Tai'h felin suggest that there was a mill that likely harnessed the river, with 'felin' meaning mill in Welsh.
- 5.3.57. Tithe apportionments for the Parish of Llanderfel in the County of Merioneth identify plot 40 as Murglas, which relates to Mur-glas, Llanderfel farmstead and its outbuilding in plot 44 (WAT HER PRN 99749) located c. 70m to south of the application boundary (WAT HER PRN 99748). Robert Daniels is recorded as the occupier, while plots 39-50 that included plot 40 comprised its agricultural land and their descriptions reflect further pastoral land with some possibly marginal with 'ffridd' in Welsh meaning mountain pasture.
- 5.3.58. The non-designated Llwyn y Brain farmhouse, and farmstead (WAT HER PRN 34184 & 999746) are located to adjacent to the north of the application boundary and is translated as crowbush in Welsh. Plots 100a-103 and 106-114 represent its operational land, with Willam Davies recorded as the sole occupier, apart from plot 114 where Robert Jones and Thomas Richards are jointly recorded. The land appears to also be a mixture of pasture fields and mountain pasture.

- 5.3.64. Sheepfold, Garnedd Fawr (WAT HER PRN 55443) is positioned on a terrace cut into the hillside. It is constructed out of regular sized undressed local stone with three subdivisions, likely for the separation and management of livestock, while large slabs have been placed as lintels for apertures into and through the sheepfold (see Illus 23).



Illus 23. Detailed Shot of Sheepfold, Garnedd Fawr WAT HER PRN 55443, Looking South-west from North-eastern end.

- 5.3.65. A further Sheepfold, Pen Y Bwlch Gwyn is recorded to the south (WAT HER PRN 55257), to the east of the trackway that runs north to south (see Illus 24).



Illus 24. 1887 First Edition OS Map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NE 1:10,560.

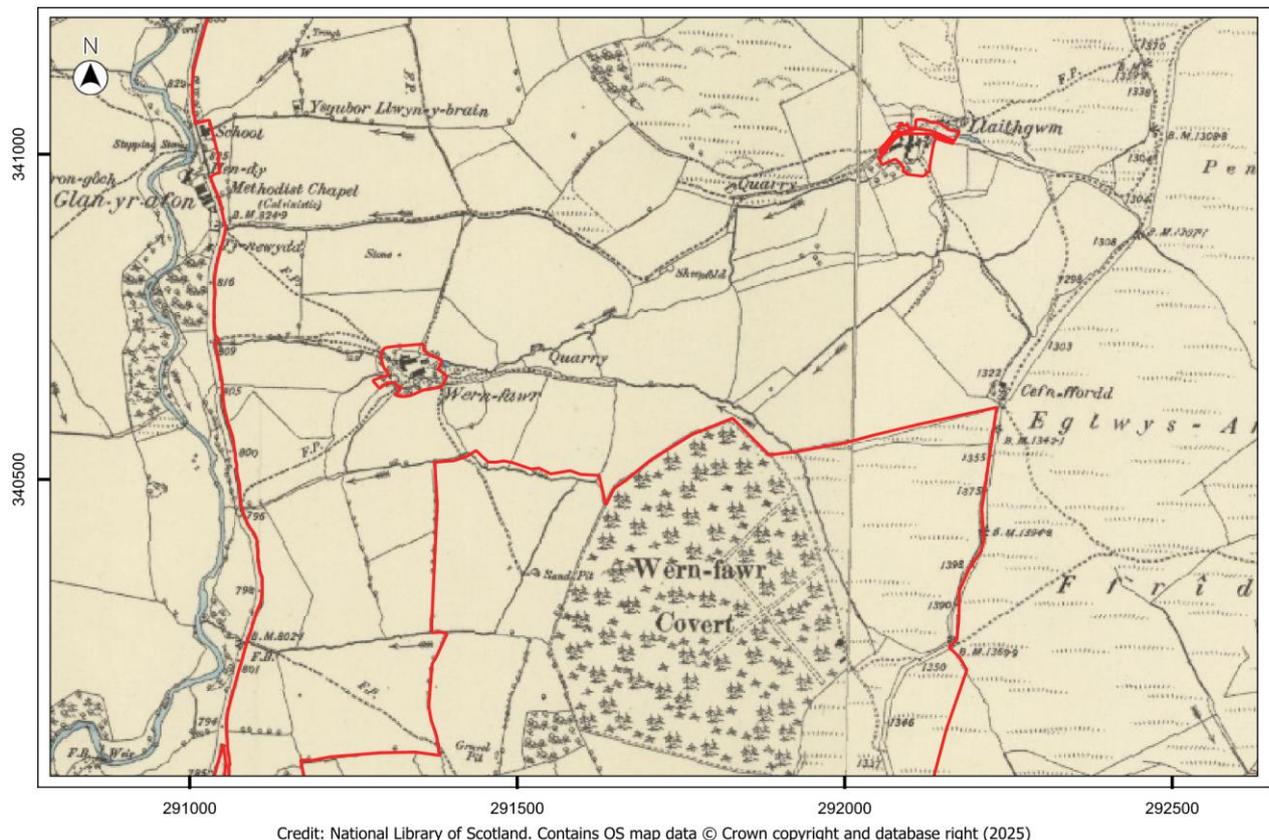
- 5.3.66. This was similarly constructed out of local stone but more irregular in size and rough. It is located to the north of a small, raised area of land that was likely to provide further shelter to the sheep fold and / or was a natural feature that assisted in corralling sheep into the fold. Two protruding walls extend to produce a funnelling area into two subdivisions (see Illus 25).



Illus 25. Detailed Shot of Sheepfold, Pen Y Bwlch WAT HER PRN 55443, Looking South-west from North-eastern End.

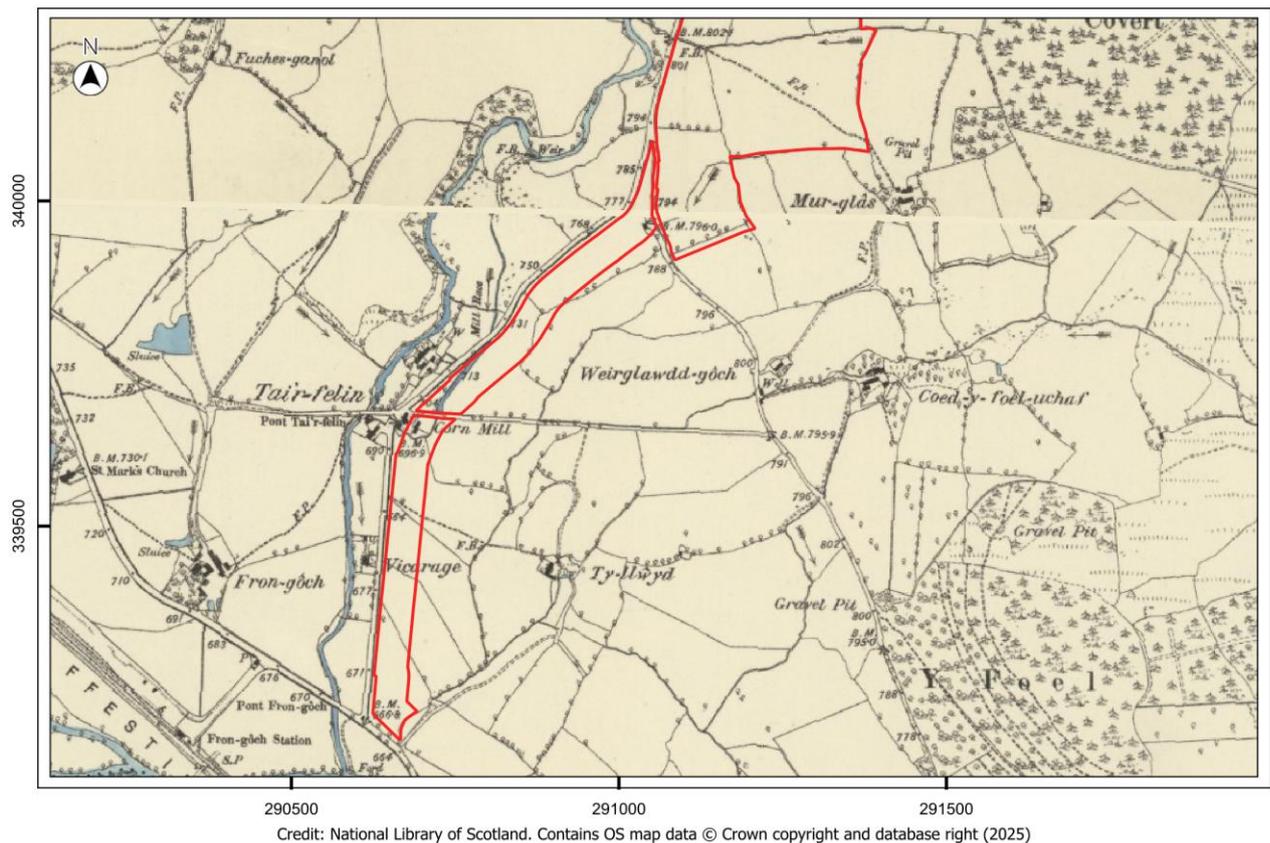
- 5.3.67. Two sub rectangular features are also depicted, which are likely further shelters or stock enclosures for animal husbandry, while Eglwys-Ann and its warren are also noted (WAT HER PRN 38348), which extended over a 350-acre area of land.

5.3.68. A quarry was depicted on the 1887 OS map in the west of Site (see Illus 26), to the east of Wern Fawr, which relates to Slate Quarry, Wernfawr (WAT HER PRN 20351). To the north-east of the quarry, between Wern Fawr and Llaithgwm, a sheepfold is annotated as well as a further quarry. This demonstrates that although the main activity within the Site was agricultural, small-scale extraction activity took place, likely for slate. However, to the west of 'Wern-fawr Covert', a sand pit and gravel pit have also been identified illustrating that other natural resources were also being exploited.



Illus 26. 1887 First Edition OS Map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW 1:10,560.

5.3.69. Further south-west, within the linear section of the Site, a 'corn mill' is depicted which likely correlates to 'felin' identified in the tithe apportionment for Llanderfel (see Illus 27). This shows that there must have been some arable farming taking place to produce cereals to be milled. This is likely to have taken place on the level areas of the valley bottom.



Illus 27. 1887 First Edition OS Map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW & SW 1:10,560.

- 5.3.70. There are 19 Grade II listed buildings and Bala and Bala Lakeside registered historic landscape (Cadw HLW (Gw) 16), and 299 non-designated historic assets recorded in the 2 km study area (see Annex 1), including those discussed which are surrounded by the Site. These are similarly largely agricultural in character that illustrating the predominant activity within the surrounding landscape. Out of the 19 Grade II listed buildings identified, 16 relate to listed farmhouses or associated farm buildings in the surrounding landscape. The remain three Grade II listed buildings relate to a chapel and its associated house and schoolroom: Tal-y-Bont Chapel including forecourt wall and railings (Cadw 25816 & WAT HER PRN 64858), and Ty Capel and School Room at Tal-y-Bont Chapel (Cadw 25817 & WAT HER PRN 64864). The last Grade II listed building is Pont yr Henblas, a bridge built in the 18th century which has survived later major improvements to the county bridges (Cadw 19585 & WAT HER PRN 41447).
- 5.3.71. The closest edge of the registered historic landscape of Bala and Bala Lakeside is located c. 1.5 km to the south of the application boundary. Bala Lake (Llyn Tegid) is the largest natural lake Wales produced by a geological fault that cuts north-east to south-west across North Wales. This has produced a narrow valley that is both geographically and scenically distinctive, which is drained by the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee) and its tributaries. As stated above, the valley provides a natural route corridor across North Wales, that is strategically significant as illustrated by the successive and concentrated number of defensive sites and settlements, as previously discussed.
- 5.3.72. The settlement of Bala likely originates in the medieval period, developing around the forementioned castle mound, yet declined later in the time period as its military strategic location became superfluous, though it retained its administrative function and remained a commercial centre. The urban and industrial character of Bala developed during the post-medieval period, and in the 18th century expanded beyond the previous limits of the medieval borough with the 68 listed building within Bala largely dating to this time period (see Annex 1).
- 5.3.73. Bala and Bala Lakeside historic landscape also partially covers the Grade II listed Rhiwlas registered historic park and garden (PGW(Gd)25(GWY)), located c. 2.3 km to the south of the application boundary. The park

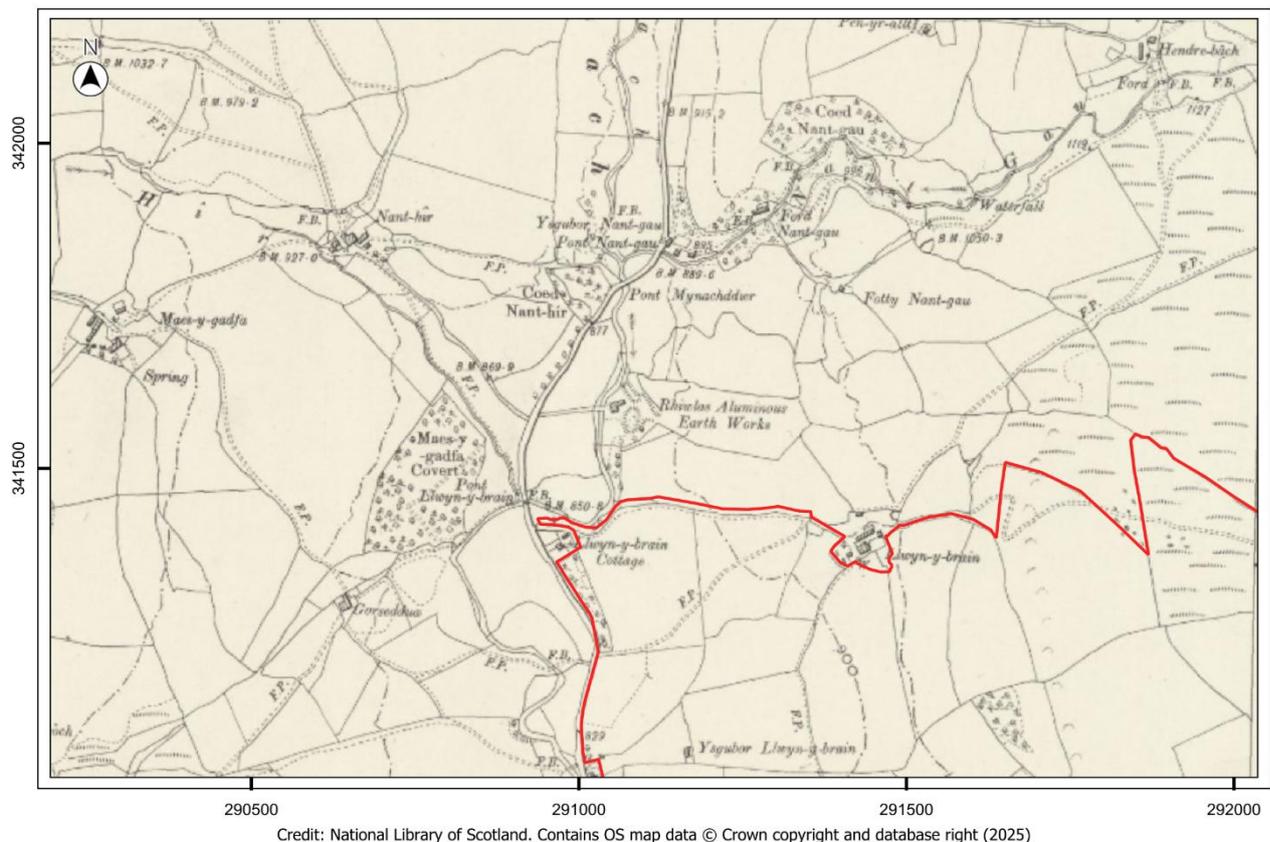
dates to the late-18th century representing a well-situated and preserved landscape park that was initially laid out by the eminent designer William Emes (1729-1803). Rhiwlas Hall itself is not listed, as the previous 19th century mansion was demolished in the early 1950s and rebuilt in 1954 in the same location. However, within the grounds of the park and immediately adjacent to it are Grade II listed buildings, which it shares group value with, such as its Ice House (Cadw 24635), Game Larder (Cadw 24622), and Quadrangular Stable complex (Cadw 24621), as well as two estate worker cottages (Cadw 24623 & 24624).

5.3.74. The Rhiwlas Estate played a major role in shaping the surrounding landscape in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. R. W. Price of Rhiwlas, as mentioned above (see section 5.3.59), was committed to a policy of converting marginal pasture to meadow, and meadow to arable and it is suggested that the Rhiwlas Estate illustrates the amalgamation tendency from this period, leading to the estate owning 16,500 ha of land in Merionethshire, which contributed to a depopulation and a contraction of settlement distribution.

5.3.75. There is assessed to be a medium to high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site because post medieval features have been identified by the historical map regression, while the majority of non-designated historic assets recorded in the WAT HER similarly date to this period and are also largely agricultural in nature.

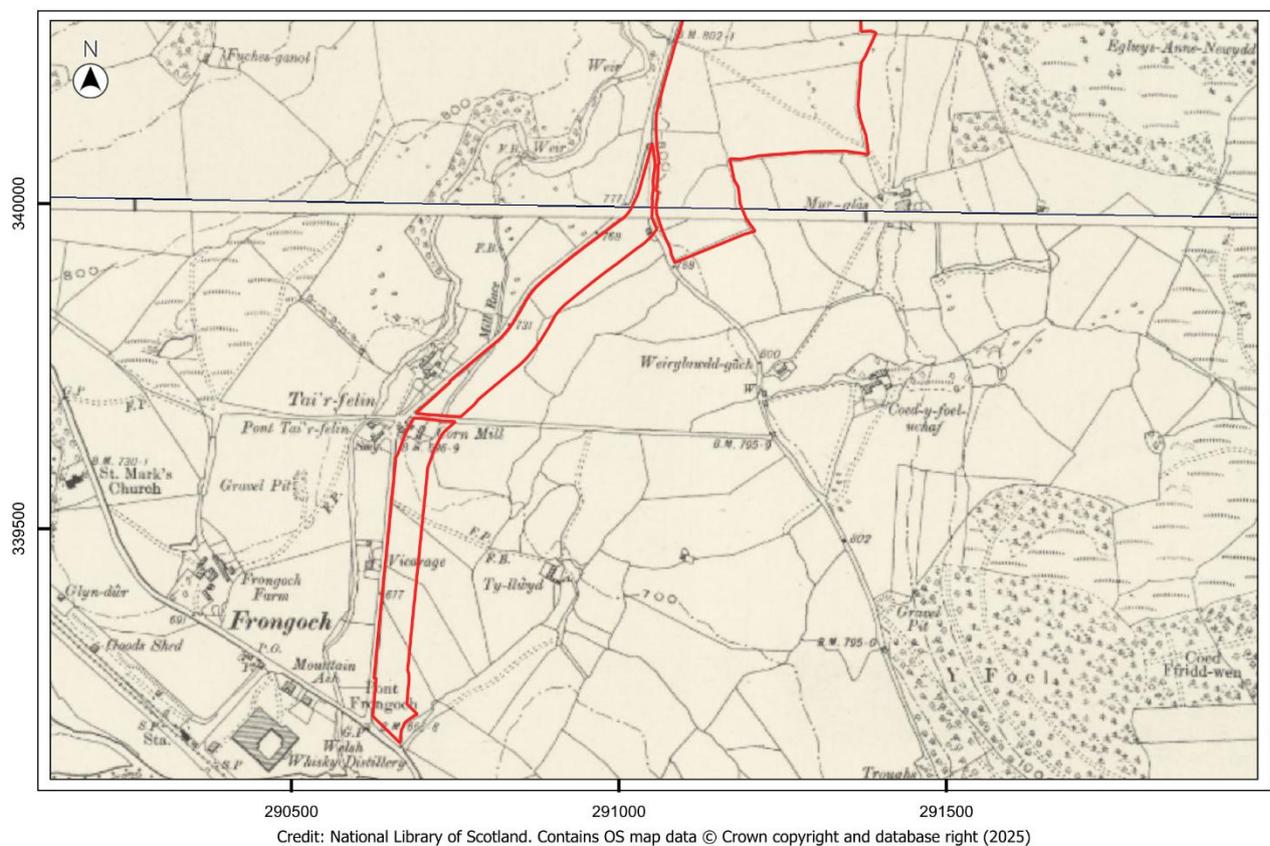
MODERN (1900CE - PRESENT)

5.3.76. During the modern period, the Site largely continued to be an upland landscape to the east and the western section remained agricultural in the same field configuration. However, extraction activity appears to have decreased with the previously mentioned slate quarry and sand pit described as 'old' on the 1901 OS map, indicating that they may have stopped being exploited by this time. Although, the focus of activity may have changed to metallic material extraction with Rhiwlas Aluminous Earth Mine, Llandderfel illustrated c. 140m to the north of the application boundary (see Illus 28, in centre (WAT HER PRN 21895).



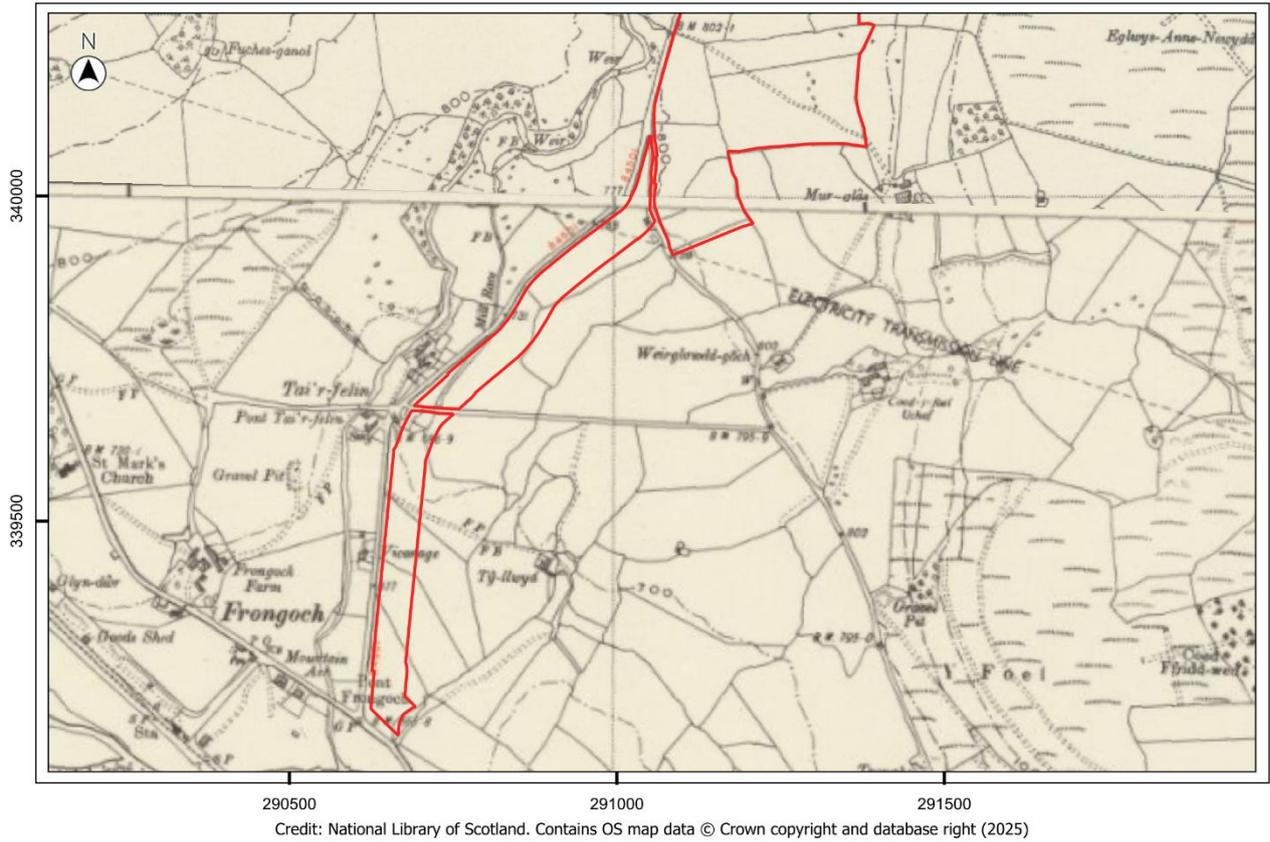
Illus 28. 1901 Second Edition OS Map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW 1:10,560.

- 5.3.77. Another industry appears to have developed by 1901, with a Whiskey Distillery depicted at the terminus for the linear section of the Site (see Illus 29), representing the Royal Welsh Whisky Distillery (WAT HER PRN 60868). This would later be adapted during the First World War as a Prisoner of War (POW) camp, Frongoch (WAT HER PRN 7883). The internment camp was used to house German prisoners of war, but Irish internees were also held in the camp, with the first arriving in 1916. These were thought to be the least dangerous members of the Irish Republican Party, Sinn Fein, and were a mixture of people who were either proven to have been involved in the Easter Rebellion or had no part at all. John Byrne from Dublin, while he was interned, produced a painting depicting the Irish tricolour and the Fenian sunburst flag on a black background, with a ribbon above annotated with 'Irish Republic' and a smaller one with '1916' below (WAT HER PRN 60178). This is no longer in situ and owned by his nephew, although it was thought to originally to have been left at Frongoch or gifted to the owners.
- 5.3.78. A hut is also recorded that was assumed to be part of the Frongochs facility, which was later used by the Women's Institute. However, it has since been argued to be too small for an accommodation hut (WAT HER PRN 58739)



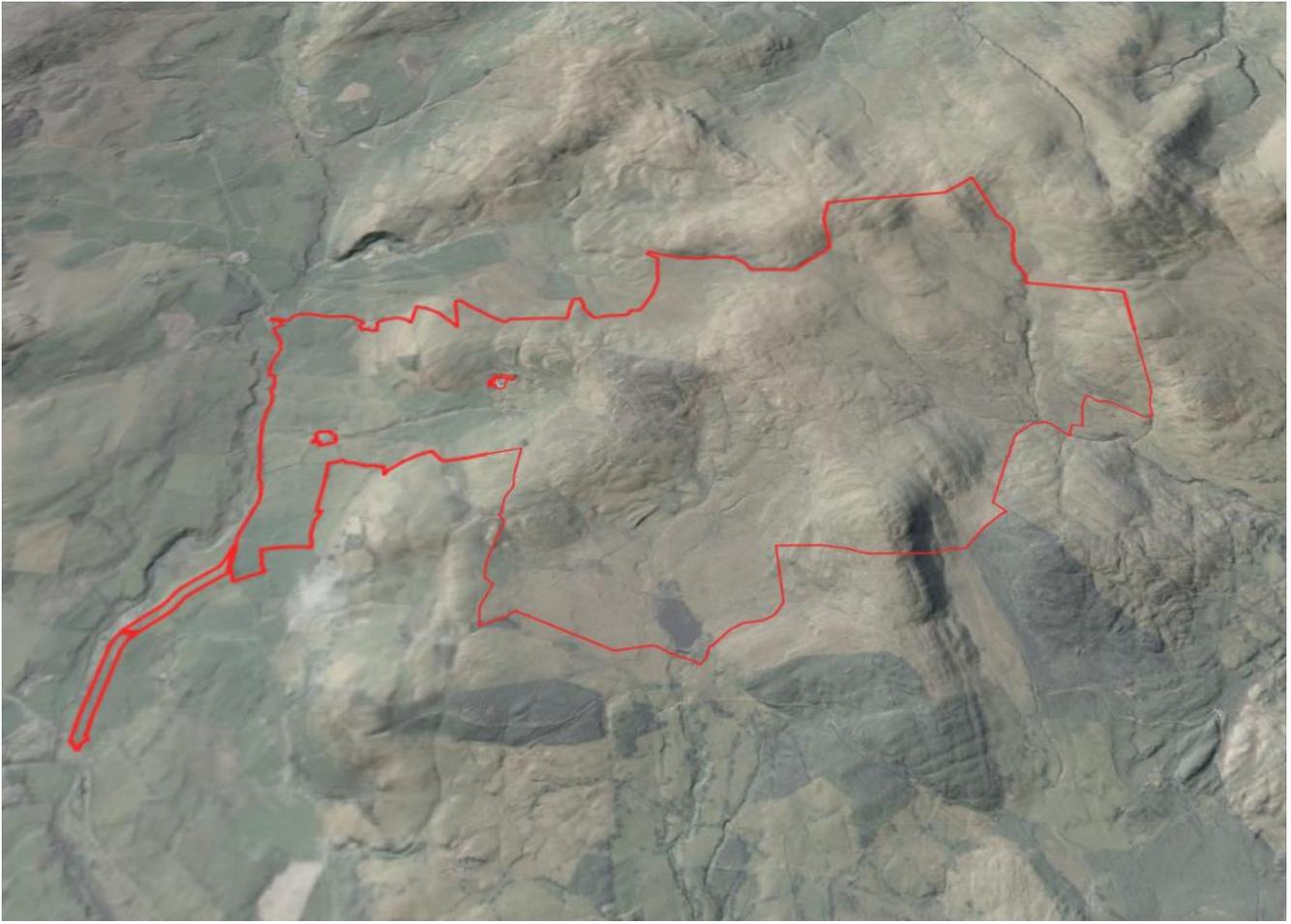
Illus 29. 1901 Second Edition OS Map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW & SW 1:10,560.

- 5.3.79. The previously discussed the corn mill appears to have gone out of use and was no longer annotated on the 1953 OS map (see Illus 30), as well as the Whiskey Distillery/POW camp at the terminus of the linear section of the Site.



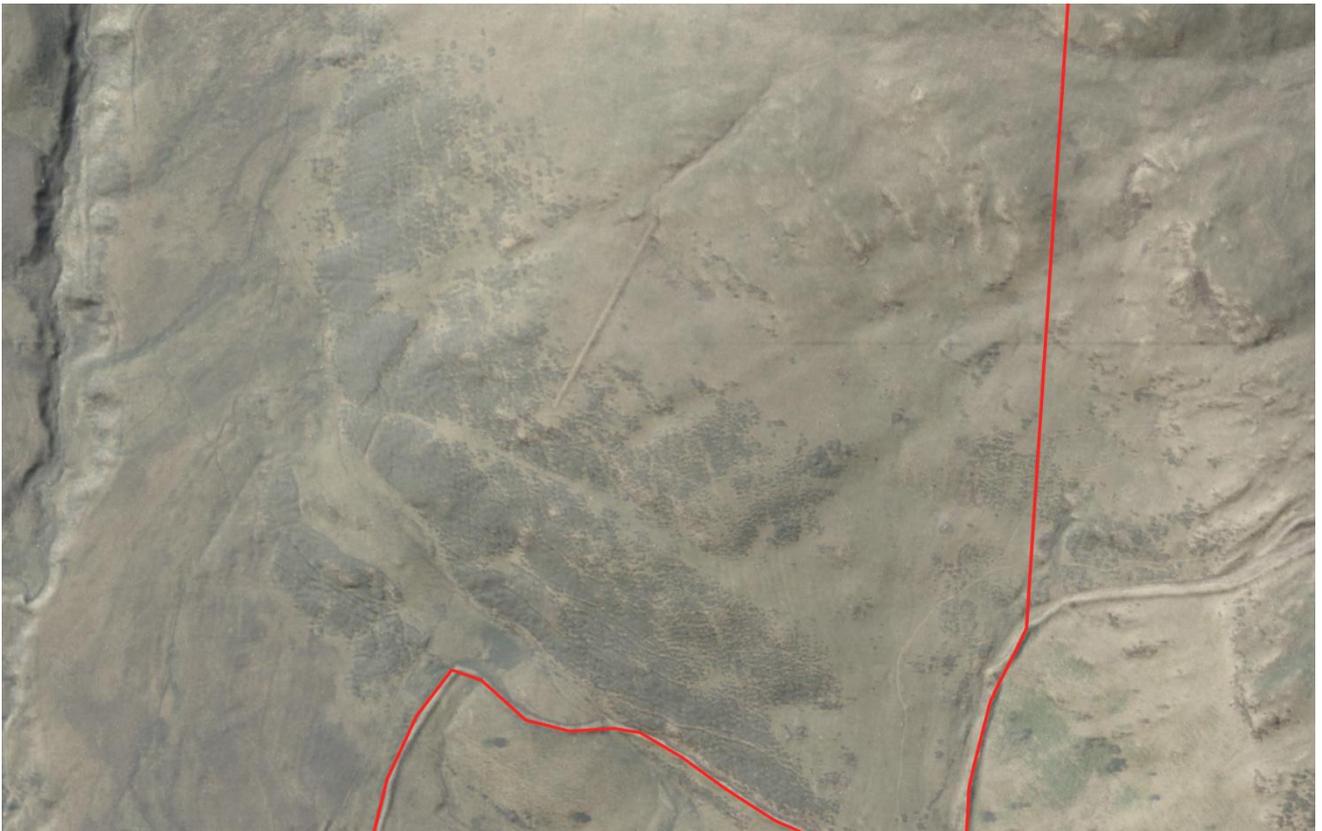
Illus 30. 1953 Provisional Edition OS Map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW & SW 1:10,560.

5.3.80. Analysis of modern LiDAR and satellite imagery (see Illus 31) demonstrates that the eastern section of the Site is an upland landscape that has changed little from the post medieval period, while similarly the western section of the Site represents a historic arable landscape that has been subjected to prolonged agricultural land use.



Illus 31. Oblique View of LiDAR and Google Satellite Imagery Looking north, Z Scale Enhanced by 1%.

- 5.3.81. This LiDAR analysis identified a linear feature that bisects Moel Darren in the east of the Site (HA001). The feature is not recorded on historical maps, or the aerial photography taken in 1969. This may be due to the resolution but is visible in the LiDAR data and on later satellite imagery, 2006 onwards (see Illus 32).



Illus 32. Detailed View of Linear Feature Identified on LiDAR and Google Satellite Imagery Looking North, Z Scale Enhanced by 1%.

5.3.82. The linear feature was visited during the field visit and was identified to be constructed from boulder stones covered in soil (see Illus 33).



Illus 33. Detailed Shot of Linear Feature Looking North-east from Centre.

- 5.3.83. The linear feature extends down the hill and is of an unknown date (see Illus 34), but as it is not recorded on historical maps or aerial photographs it is likely of a more recent origin due to its form and could be a former property boundary marker rather than an enclosure subdivision.



Illus 34. Detailed Shot of Linear Feature Looking South-west from Centre

- 5.3.84. There is no evidence recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. However, the aforementioned linear feature is a previously unrecorded non-designated historic asset.
- 5.3.85. There are 11 non-designated historic assets recorded within the 2 km study area including those mentioned above. These largely reflect a rural landscape representing a trackway, gravel pit and stable. However, a war memorial was built at Capel Talybont after the First World War, while a 1960s camp for housing Irish construction workers for the Tryweryn Dam to supply water to Liverpool was built (WAT HER PRN 60869), in the former location of the distillery and POW camp.
- 5.3.86. There is assessed to be a negligible potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the Site. The eastern section of the Site represents an historical upland landscape, while any modern features would be present on early 20th century and subsequent OS mapping.

UNKNOWN

- 5.3.87. There is one non-designated historic asset recorded in the WAT HER relating to an unknown period within the Site that consists of a shelter (WAT 55250). It likely relates to the post medieval period as that is the most represented activity in the upland landscape
- 5.3.88. There are 45 non-designated historic assets recorded in the HER relating to an unknown period within 2 km study area. These similarly appear to be largely post medieval in date, representing agricultural or extraction activity such as footbridges, wells, farmhouses, and quarries (see Annex 1).

5.4. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

- 5.4.1. Peat to a depth beyond 20 cm has been recorded within the application boundary. Peat, which survives under waterlogged conditions and therefore has excellent preservation potential for organic remains, also potentially seals an undisturbed ground surface with archaeological potential. Study of the organic remains preserved within stratified peat deposits enables the construction of a narrative of changes to the surrounding environment brought about by human activities and natural events in the prehistoric and historic periods.

6. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

6.1. SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

- 6.1.1. An initial geophysical (magnetometry) survey was undertaken in January 2025 (**ES Volume III, Appendix 8.2 Headland Archaeology 2025a**).²² The survey area covers 2.8 ha following the route of a proposed access track to the north of Llaithgwm farm, c. 6 m to the south of the HER point for Llaithgwm medieval township (WAT HER PRN 9896). Surface conditions and data quality were reported to be generally good with minimal post-processing required. The steep gradient and uneven surface restricted survey across a small section of the survey area.
- 6.1.2. The survey detected anomalies predominantly of an agricultural, modern and geological/natural origin with two types of bedrock geology variations identified. A single L-shaped linear anomaly (U1) of an uncertain origin was recorded in the east of F3. However, a number of linear anomalies identified as land drains appear to terminate at the linear anomaly and are likely to form part of the same field drainage system.
- 6.1.3. An additional geophysical (magnetometry) survey was undertaken in June 2025 (**ES Volume III, Appendix 8.3: Headland Archaeology 2025b**). The survey area covered 5.3 ha that completed conventional geophysical survey of the route of the proposed access track and where the proposed entrance compound is located within the lowland enclosed agricultural land. Surface conditions and data quality were reported to be generally good with minimal post-processing required.
- 6.1.4. This survey primarily detected anomalies of a geological or natural origin, the likely result of changes in depth and composition of overlying superficial deposits above bedrock geologies, while anomalies suggestive of modern agricultural activity have also been identified. No anomalies of an archaeological origin were detected, and although the ephemeral nature of the anomalies recorded indicates that there was possibly limited magnetic contrast for the detection of subsurface archaeological features. The variety of anomalies identified suggests that any substantial archaeological activity would have been detected by the survey.
- 6.1.5. A test UAV magnetometry survey was conducted on an area within the upland that was unsuitable for conventional hand carried or quad toed survey. Given the challenging ground conditions a magnetometer drone carried 3-axis fluxgate sensor was utilised to ascertain the viability of the technique. The survey was successfully undertaken across a test area of approximately 2.75 ha with no anomalies of a probable or clear archaeological origin detected (**ES Volume III, Appendix 8.4: Headland Archaeology 2025c**). The identification of anomalies suggestive of a linear anomaly consistent with an unsurfaced trackway and discrete anomalies of a natural origin indicate that the applied survey methodology and combined with the Site conditions were suitable for the detection of buried archaeological remains.

²² Headland Archaeology. (2025). Foel Fach Wind Farm: Geophysical Survey Report.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

7.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

7.1.1. This assessment has identified that 26 non-designated historic assets are recorded within the application boundary (see Table 4). Twenty-five in the WAT HER, while an unrecorded linear feature represents a further non-designated historic asset that likely represents a boundary marker of an unknown date discovered during LiDAR data and satellite imagery and ground-truthed by the field visit (HA001). Two non-designated historic assets recorded by WAT HER date to the prehistoric period that relate to a grass covered cairn on the summit of Garnedd Fawr and north-eastern boundary of the Site (WAT HER PRN 3258), and a hut circle located in the centre-east of the Site (WAT HER PRN 15611), yet it has also been suggested to possibly be a medieval or post-medieval livestock shelter.

Table 4. Non-designated Historic Assets within the Application Boundary

HER ref	Name	Significance	Importance	Period
3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel	Archaeological interest	Low	Prehistoric
15611	Hut Circle, Llandderfel	Archaeological interest	Low	Prehistoric
3259	Eglwys Ann (Possible Hermitage), Site of, Llandderfel	Archaeological interest	Low	Medieval
9896	Llaethgwm (Illytcoum) Medieval Township, Llandderfel	Archaeological interest	Low	Medieval
10219	Boundary Marker, Garnedd Fawr	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
10220	Boundary Marker, E of Garnedd Fawr	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
10221	Peat Cuttings, Garnedd Fawr	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
10222	Sheepfold, S of Garnedd Fawr	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Post Medieval
10223	Trackways, SE of Garnedd Fawr	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
20351	Slate Quarry, Wernfawr	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
36969	Sluice, Llyn Maen Bras, Llandderfel	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
38348	Eglwys Anne Warren, Llandderfel	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
55251	Peat Stand, Foel Fach	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
55252	Peat Cutting, Moel Emoel	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
55253	Sheepfold, Moel Emoel	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Post Medieval
55257	Sheepfold, Pen Y Bwlch Gwyn	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Post Medieval
55263	Sheepfold, Eglwys-anne	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Post Medieval
55265	Sheepfold, Maespyllan	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Post Medieval
55443	Sheepfold, Garnedd Fawr	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Post Medieval
55444	Peat Cutting, Eglwys-anne	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
55462	Peat Cutting, Llyn Maen Bras	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval

HER ref	Name	Significance	Importance	Period
83045	Dam, Llyn Maen Bras	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
83046	Trackway, Llyn Maen Bras	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
98635	Boundary Stone, Aeddren	Archaeological interest	Low	Post Medieval
55250	Shelter, Foel Fach	Archaeological & architectural interest	Low	Unknown
HA001	Unmapped linear feature identified on Moel Darren constructed from boulder stones and soil acting as a possible former boundary marker.	Archaeological interest	Low	Unknown

- 7.1.2. WAT HER records two non-designated historic assets that date to the Medieval period in the centre-west of the Site and are associated with the former township of Llaethgwm (WAT HER PRN 9896), and a possible former hermitage (WAT HER 3259).
- 7.1.3. The vast majority of the non-designated historic assets recorded by WAT HER and the linear feature (HA001), either date to the post-medieval period or of an unknown origin, representing 85% of the non-designated historic assets identified within the application boundary. They are largely agricultural in character and include farms, outbuildings / outfarms, sheepfolds / shelters, and enclosures. Small-scale extraction activity has also been identified as a pond, a sluice, peat cuttings, and quarries / gravel pits, while small infrastructure features such as boundary markers, trackways, and a dam are also recorded.
- 7.1.4. It is considered that there is a medium potential for unknown buried archaeological remains of low (local) importance to be present within the application boundary dating to the Bronze Age. Two non-designated historic assets possibly date to this period, while there is considered to be a low potential for earlier prehistoric activity as glacial and interglacial cycles would have caused changes in the climatic and environmental changes that probably meant that the Site and surrounding landscape was inhospitable for human activity for certain periods of time.
- 7.1.5. Garnedd Fawr cairn (WAT HER PRN 3258) is of archaeological interest of low (local) importance. The significance of the cairn largely lies in its evidential value, as there is a potential for buried human remains to be preserved within its extent. There is a bias towards cairns surviving in upland locations, as these areas remain largely undeveloped.²³ However, WAT HER describes Garnedd Fawr cairn as being a mutilated and grass covered that has been subsequently repurposed as a marker, with a boundary stone inscribed with 'LLANFOR' on its south side and 'LLANGWM' on its north, set within a hollow in the cairn, while fencing and fence posts further illustrates that the cairn now functions as a marker between these two parishes. However, Wales as whole is a good area to analyse the concept of 'ritual landscape', which is as much of a research priority as the understanding the extensive evidence of settlement activity, with Garnedd Fawr cairn likely contributing to a wider Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape.²⁴
- 7.1.6. Similarly, Llandderfel hut circle (WAT HER PRN 15611), either as a prehistoric feature or as a medieval to post medieval, is of archaeological interest of low (local) importance, as there is no firm dating evidence, while more assessment is required to establish its chronology and the chronological sequence for individual non-defended settlement from the Bronze Age.²⁵
- 7.1.7. Single and dispersed groups of roundhouses are generally found at higher altitudes, representing a functionally complementary component of the economic regime, perhaps seasonally used for hunting or

23 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf>

24 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20LATER%20BRONZE%20AGE%20AND%20IRON%20AGE.pdf>

25 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf>

for high summer pastures.²⁶ A thousand roundhouse settlements have been recorded within the region, with many single roundhouses occurring above the 200 m contour, while larger, enclosed and nucleated settlements are more likely found at altitudes lower than 200 m. This suggests a differentiation between settlement types due to altitude is likely for economic, social or functional distinctions rather than chronology, while possible associated upland field systems have not received sufficient detailed analysis.

- 7.1.8. There is considered to be a low potential for Romano-British activity to be present within the application boundary. Activity from this period was focused on the strategically significant Afon Dyfrdwy valley, where Roman forts and Road were constructed to control the lower valley and routeway.
- 7.1.9. As medieval activity has been identified within the application boundary. It is deemed that there is a low to medium potential for further unknown buried archaeological remains of low (local) importance from this period. Although the medieval township of Llaethgwm (llytcoum) is recorded within the application boundary by documentary evidence (WAT HER PRN 9896). It is suggested by this assessment that this township more likely relates to Llaithgwm farm, although this is an often-stated assumption, further confirmation would be required. Few excavations of medieval settlements have been undertaken, meaning that they are less well understood and recognised on the ground, as there has been a tendency to over rely on map and documentary evidence alone.²⁷ Therefore, if correct and the township is located within the application boundary, it would be of archaeological and historical interest of low (local) importance as evidence for an element that influenced the formation of the rural medieval landscape, while a determined effort to understand and recorded the medieval landscape is at the forefront of current archaeological research.²⁸
- 7.1.10. The former site of Eglwys Ann (WAT HER PRN 3259) has been suggested to be a possible hermitage due to its concealed location and the ground surrounding it being too wet and marshy for agriculture. There is no specific documentary evidence that refers to the hermitage but if correct, any buried remains relating to the hermitage would be of archaeological and historical interest of low (local) importance. They could shed new light upon the medieval landscape for which it was a part, while our knowledge of the archaeology of pilgrimage routes, holy wells and relics is poorly understood, and using field walking and field evaluation techniques, attempt to locate these aspects of the medieval landscape.²⁹
- 7.1.11. Even though a possible medieval settlement and hermitage have been identified it is more than likely that any further unknown buried archaeological would be agricultural in character and of low (local) importance in improving our understanding of the origins, operation, and demise of medieval open fields, as well as the development of the plough, use of traction animals, and the development of plant and animal husbandry.
- 7.1.12. The agricultural character of the landscape continued into the post medieval period (see Table 2). As previously stated, the largest amount of non-designated historic assets within the application boundary date to the post medieval period and relate to a range of agricultural features. These aid in characterising and illustrating this landscape but are also invaluable in identifying the variety in the post medieval landscapes.³⁰
- 7.1.13. Post medieval small-scale extraction activity has also been recorded with five peat cuttings, and two quarries (see Table 2). These all similarly contribute to characterising the former post medieval landscape, while the slate industry of Gwynedd is thoroughly understood and it is unlikely that any other British industry is comparably well understood.
- 7.1.14. A linear feature has also been identified through LiDAR and satellite imagery analysis and ground truthed during the Site visit. This is of an unknown origin but as the feature is not depicted on historical maps and

26

<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20LATER%20BRONZE%20AGE%20AND%20IRON%20AGE.pdf>

27 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20MEDIIEVAL.pdf>

28 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20MEDIIEVAL.pdf>

29 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20MEDIIEVAL.pdf>

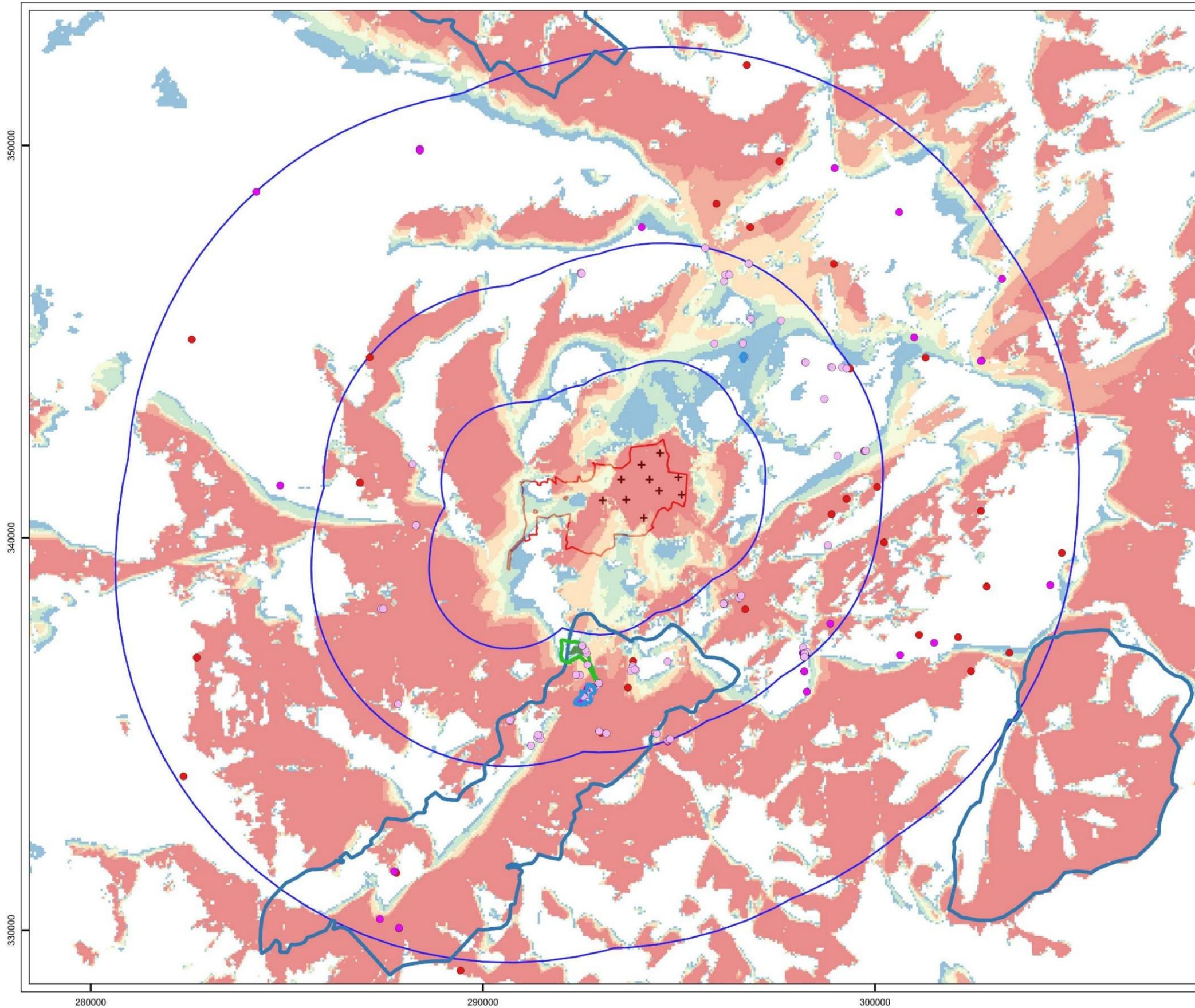
30 <https://archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20MEDIIEVAL.pdf>

due to its form is suggested to be of a more recent provenance and likely a former boundary marker of low (local) importance, similarly, characterising the landscape within the application boundary.

7.2. SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 7.2.1. There are 23 designated historic assets recorded within the 2 km study area, 188 designated historic assets within the 5 km study area, and a further 43 designated historic assets. The setting of these assets will be discussed proportionately to the significance of the assets; however, these are screened within this section with the aid of a ZTV provided by the client (see Illus 35), and those that will likely be affected by the Proposed Development will be identified and further assessed in later stages of the ES process.
- 7.2.2. All designated historic assets are identified within the 2 km and 5 km study area while those identified with the 10 km study area comprise scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and designated historic assets which derive significance from particular long-range views of, from or including the asset that may be sensitive to change. This could include registered historic parks and gardens as they are likely to include designed views, country houses which may be associated with registered or unregistered designed landscapes, large churches as they may form landmarks in the surrounding landscape, and regional scale defensive sites such as hillforts or ringworks which may have substantial operational areas and could be expected to be highly visible in the wider landscape.

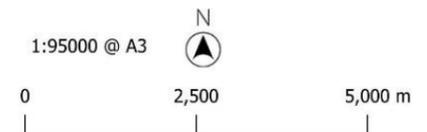


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- Key
- Foel Fach Application Boundary
 - Foel Fach 2 km, 5 km and 10 km Study Area
 - + Turbine locations
 - Scheduled Monument (point)
 - Listed Buildings (point)
 - I
 - II*
 - II
 - Registered Historic Parks and Garden
 - Registered Historic Parks and Garden Kitchen Garden (polygon)
 - Conservation Area (polygon)
 - Registered Historic Landscape (polygon)
 - Tip Height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (200m and 220m)
 - 1 to 2 Turbines visible
 - 3 to 4 Turbines visible
 - 5 to 6 Turbines visible
 - 7 to 8 Turbines visible
 - 9 Turbines visible
 - 10 Turbines visible

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The Cadw GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/04/2024. The most publicly available up to date Cadw GIS Data can be obtained from Cadw.org.uk



Illus 35. Designated Historic Assets over bare-earth ZTV.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

SCHEDULED WITHIN THE 2 KM OUTER STUDY AREA

PREHISTORIC STANDING STONE

- 7.2.3. The scheduled monument within the 2 km outer study area is the Maen y Rhos Standing Stone (Cadw ME228).
- 7.2.4. Maen y Rhos Standing Stone is located c. 1.7 km to the east of the application boundary (Cadw ME228). The standing stone is a large, impressive and well-preserved example that dates to the Early Bronze Age period and is situated in an upland valley at the head of Nant Lleidiog and is associated with non-designated burnt mounds (WAT HER PRN 2885) recorded c. 124 m to its north. The monument is of archaeological interest of high importance as it has potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices, with a probability for retaining intact burial or ritual deposits, environmental and structural evidence and preserved, prehistoric belowground surfaces around the monument. Its setting contributes to its cultural significance as it is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments, potentially sharing group value.
- 7.2.5. As stated above, the standing stone is located within an upland valley at its base, with a tributary of Nant Cefn Coch, c. 250 m east, and Nant Lleidiog c. 320 m to its north-west and surrounding hills forming its setting. Pen Coed y Bedo (369 m AOD) is located c. 550 m north-west of the monument and Moel Cryniarth 310 m AOD, c. 755 m south-west of the monument, while Cefn Caer Euni 369 m AOD is c. 1.9 km to its east, where Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn (Cadw ME227) and Caer Euni Stones Circles (Cadw ME040) are located further north-east along the north-east-south-west ridge. The standing stone shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 5-6 turbines (see Illus 35). Wirelines (Annex 2, Viewpoints 1 and 2) show that the turbines appear above the horizon but are not located within the upland valley setting of Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn or Caer Euni Stone Circle and do not impede the positive contribution derived from the shared group value of the Standing Stone and Bronze Age burnt mounds as relics of a prehistoric and funerary and ritual landscape or is located within views from which their significance is best understood. The Proposed Development will not be in the silhouette of the standing stone or the burnt mounds, when viewed from either, while the valley bottom location of the standing stone means that it does not share theoretical visibility with other assets within the visual envelope of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will not materially alter the cultural significance of the standing stone, and this asset will not be considered within the ES.

SCHEDULED WITHIN THE 5 KM OUTER STUDY AREA

- 7.2.6. There are 11 scheduled monuments in the 5 km outer study area. These comprise:
- three cairns / round barrows
 - two Stones Circles (that form one scheduled monument)
 - two camps / hillforts
 - a Roman fort and camps
 - two castle mounds and a ringwork, and
 - a section of road.

PREHISTORIC CAIRNS, ROUND BARROWS AND STONE CIRCLES

- 7.2.7. The previously mentioned Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn (Cadw ME227) and Caer Euni Stones Circles (Cadw ME040) are located along the ridge between Cefn Caer Euni 369 m AOD to their south-west and Caer Euni Camp (Cadw ME015) on the opposite summit to their north-east 351 m AOD, c. 3.8 km to the east of

the Site. These form a group of prehistoric monuments that range in date from Early Bronze Age to Iron Age period that share group value and are representative of prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape.³¹

- 7.2.8. The round cairn and stone circles are both of archaeological interest, providing evidential value for prehistoric funerary or ritual practices, while their setting also positively contributes to their cultural significance as they form part of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. They are positioned in prominent positions along the ridge that is surrounded by Nant Caer Cerilog to the north, Nant Ffrau to the south-east and Afon Meloch to the south-west which would have formed their setting and would have been viewed in the round and intervisible with each other. The cairn and stone circle shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). A wireline (Annex 2, Viewpoint 3) shows that turbines will appear above the horizon in views from Caer Euni Camp, but these are not located within the monument's upland ridge setting and do not impede the positive contribution that their prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape setting adds towards their cultural significance, however it is possible that the Proposed Development could be visible when the assets are viewed in the round, in one direction west from the cairn and stone circles. Although it is considered that the indirect impacts of the Proposed Development upon the setting of the round cairn and stone circles would not amount to a significant effect and they will not be assessed further as part of the ES.
- 7.2.9. Burial cairns are largely located in prominent locations, normally upon the summit of hills from where they would be viewed in the round, visible, and intervisible with other cairns in the surrounding landscape as part of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. There are a further two summit round cairns in the surrounding landscape with Garnedd Wen Cairn (Cadw ME254) and Carnedd y Filiast Cairn (Cadw ME253) located c. 4 km west and c. 4.8 km north-west of the application boundary respectively. As with Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn they are both of archaeological interest, as they likely retain intact burial or ritual deposits and structural evidence of high archaeological interest.
- 7.2.10. Garnedd Wen Cairn (Cadw ME254) is located upon the summit of the hill 479 m AOD, which is surrounded by Afon Hsegyn to its east, Afon Tryweryn to its south and Foel-boeth 596 m AOD to its north. The cairn shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within its upland summit setting (as illustrated on a wireline Annex 2, Viewpoint 3) and will not impede the positive contribution it adds to a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. However, there is potential for theoretical visibility between it and Garnedd Fawr Cairn within the Site (WAT HER PRN 3258), with the Proposed Development within the same visual envelope looking east. Although it is considered that the indirect impacts of the Proposed Development upon the setting of the cairn would not amount to a significant effect, due to the intervening 7 km distance that means that Garnedd Fawr Cairn is not a part of the same group of monuments which share group value or contribute to the same prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. Therefore, Garnedd Wen Cairn will not be considered further as part of the ES. A wireline from Garnedd Fawr Cairn (Annex 2, Viewpoint 10) shows that turbines will be prominent in views southwest from the monument but would not appear overbearing.
- 7.2.11. Similarly, the setting of Carnedd y Filiast Cairn is defined by its summit location, 669 m AOD (Cadw ME253), surrounded by Afon Hsegyn to its east and one of its tributaries to the south and west, while Crymnant and Nant y Gylchedd are to north-west and north. The cairn would have also formed part of a wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape, with Garnedd Wen Cairn located 3 km to its south and with which it shares theoretical intervisibility, as well as Garnedd Fawr Cairn, 7 km to the south-east. The cairn shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within the upland summit setting of Carnedd y Filiast Cairn; however, the Proposed Development would be in the same visual envelope as Garnedd Fawr Cairn within the Site and could potentially be within its silhouette. A wireline (Annex 2 Viewpoint 6) shows that the Proposed Development will be backdropped by hills in views from Carnedd y Filiast, though weather conditions for the accompanying photomontage obscured these more distant hills. Although, as

³¹ Schofield, P. (2012). *Archaeological Survey Report: Uplands Initiative Field Projects 2011-12 Foel Goch Survey Area*.

stated above, due to the intervening distance between this asset and Garnedd Fawr Cairn, it is unlikely to contribute to the same prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape, with the effect of the Proposed Development not considered to be significant and will not be assessed as part of the ES.

PREHISTORIC CAMPS, AND HILLFORTS

- 7.2.12. Camps provide evidence of archaeological interest for settlement activity, chronology and functionality of the monument and would have been symbols of power within their area of control defined by waterways and valleys that normally surround them.
- 7.2.13. Caer Euni Camp (Cadw ME015), as stated above, is located on the north-eastern summit of the Caer Euni ridge, c. 4.8 km to the east of the Site, with Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn (Cadw ME227) and Caer Euni Stones Circles (Cadw ME040) located to its south-west between it and Cefn Caer Euni 369 m AOD. The camp is of archaeological interest and evidential value of high importance, as the camp could retain evidence relating to chronology and building techniques. The ridge is surrounded by Nant Caer Cerilog to the north, Nant Ffrauar to the south-east and Afon Meloch to the south-west, which would have formed the operational area of Caer Euni Camp. The camp would have been a symbol of power within its territorial area and positioned to be visible as well as having visibility of its operational area for defensive purposes. The camp shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within the operational area of the camp and within views from which its shared group value and its significance is best understood. Therefore, the camp will not be indirectly impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further within the ES.
- 7.2.14. A further camp has been identified within the 5 km outer study area. Cefn Ddwysarn Camp (Cadw ME063) is located at the lower edge of the north-west facing slope of Lily Wood Hill 329 m AOD overlooking the Afon Meloch and A494, c. 2.7 km to the south-east of the application boundary. Its operational area is defined by Afon Meloch to its west, the A494 to the north, that would likely have been a routeway during the Iron Age period, tributaries of the Afon Dyfrdwy to the east and Bryn Banon 324 m (AOD) and Lily Wood Hill to its south. The camp would have controlled the route through the Afon Meloch valley and would have been viewed from the routeway to the south-east. The camp shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). A wireline (Annex 2, Viewpoint 5) shows that the turbines will not be visible above the valley and will not be visible within views from which the monument's significance is best understood. It is considered that the Proposed Development will not materially impact its setting which forms part of its heritage significance, and it will not be assessed further.

ROMAN FORT

- 7.2.15. Similarly, Llanfor Roman Fort and Camps (Cadw ME092), c. 3 km to the south of the application boundary, derives its cultural significance from its high archaeological interest retaining evidence of structural features and building techniques as well as associated features and deposits. Importantly the fort would have been positioned to control the Afon Dyfrdwy valley and the routeway, which later was replaced by a Roman Road. The fort shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 7-8 turbines and partially with 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within its area of control, it is considered that it will not indirectly impact the setting of this monument that contributes to its cultural significance and this asset will not be assessed further in the ES.

MEDIEVAL DEFENCES

- 7.2.16. Castle mounds were constructed to command a defined area and be visible in their surroundings. Tomen y Bala Castle Mound (Cadw ME016) is located in Bala c. 3.3 km to the south of the application boundary, and Castell Gronw Castle Mound ME067 c. 4.5 km to the south. They are both of high archaeological interest relating to chronology and building techniques and were built to be visible and to control the Afon Dyfrdwy valley and the road that runs through it, which define their area of operation. The town of Bala has developed around them, which has altered their original setting. Both share theoretical visibility with

the Proposed Development and are located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within their areas of control or within views from which their significance is best understood. It is deemed that the Proposed Development will not materially impact their cultural significance, and they will not be assessed further in the ES.

- 7.2.17. To their north-east, Pen-Ucha'r-Llan Ringwork (Cadw ME042) is located c. 2.5 km to the south of the application boundary. Likewise, this defensive earthwork would have been built to control the Afon Dyfrdwy valley and the road that runs through it but would also have had a domestic function representing a defensive settlement. The cultural significance of the asset lies largely in its high archaeological interest with the monument likely retaining evidence for building techniques and chronological information, however setting would also have contributed with its operational area defined by the Afon Dyfrdwy and one of its tributaries to the east south and west, with Moel y Llan 241 m AOD to its north-east. The ringwork shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and are located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 7-8 turbines (see Illus 35), these are not within the ringwork's operational area or within views from which its significance is best understood. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have no indirect impact on its cultural significance, and it will not be assessed further in the ES.

POST MEDIEVAL SECTION OF ROAD

- 7.2.18. The Holyhead Road: Ty Nant section (Cadw DE287) is recorded c. 4.9 km to the north-east of the application boundary. The cultural significance of the road bridge is derived from its historical illustrative and architectural value of a well-preserved post medieval example that also has potential for the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The Holyhead Road is a post medieval example that required a substantial engineered terraced above the gorge of Afon Ceirw, to the north of the Pen-y-Bont falls. The monument is the best preserved and most audacious section of this internationally significant historic road designed by the engineer Thomas Telford. Its cultural significance lies in its archaeological interest, historic illustrative and aesthetic value. The setting of the section of road does contribute to its cultural significance, yet is limited to its immediate curtilage, associated road network, and public footpaths from where its aesthetic value is best appreciated and understood. Holyhead Road: Ty Nant section is not located with the zone of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), which is not located within areas, or views which contribute to its cultural significance. It is considered that it will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further in the ES.

SCHEDULED WITHIN THE 10 KM OUTER STUDY AREA

7.2.19. The 20 scheduled monuments within the 10 km study area are composed of:

- three cairns / round barrows
- a stone circle
- a burial chamber
- a camp / hillfort
- a hut circle settlement
- six enclosures
- a Roman fort
- a Roman Road
- an inscribed stone
- a castle mound
- A platform house, and
- two bridges.

PREHISTORIC CAIRNS, ROUND BARROWS AND STONE CIRCLES

7.2.20. As stated in section 6.2.9, Cairns are normally located in prominent locations on hill summits, with their setting contributing to their cultural significance as they are viewed in the round and usually form part of a wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. They are also of high archaeological interest as they have the potential to retain intact burial or ritual deposits and structural evidence. Four further cairns or round barrows are recorded within the 10 km study area that relate to Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn (Cadw DE281), Branas-Uchaf Round Barrow (Cadw ME070), and Arenig Fawr Cairn (Cadw ME257).

7.2.21. Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn is located on the summit of Mwdwl Eithin 470 m AOD (Cadw DE281), c. 6 km north-east from the application boundary, on the edge of upland, open moorland. The asset would have formed part of a prehistoric landscape demarcated by the Alfon Alwen to the north and east and the Afon Ceirw to the south and west and likely shares group value with other prehistoric assets within its environs. The cairn has theoretical visibility with other cairns, such as Garnedd Fawr cairn within the application boundary, and shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within the area that formed its original setting. Although there is a potential for the Proposed Development to be within the silhouette of Garnedd Fawr Cairn when viewed from Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn, south-west, it is considered that due to the intervening distance any visual effects would not be significant and Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn will not be assessed further as part of the ES. A wireline from Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn (Annex 2, Viewpoint 7) shows that the Proposed Development will be visible in the distance with operational and consented turbines closer to the monument.

7.2.22. Arenig Fawr Cairn c. 8.3 km south-west from the application boundary (Cadw ME257) is located on Moel yr Eglwys, the highest summit of the Arenig Fawr ridge (854 m AOD), and Cadw record entry identifies that it 'enjoys excellent all round views except to the NE and SW'. The cairn would have formed part of a prehistoric landscape defined by Nant Filtirgerrig to the north, Llyn Arenig Fawr to the north-east Y merddwr to the south and Afon Amnodd-bwll and Nant Goch to the west. It is likely that Arenig Fawr Cairn shares group value with other prehistoric summit cairns in the surrounding landscape. Arenig Fawr Cairn share theoretical visibility with Garnedd Fawr Cairn within the application boundary. The cairn also shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within the area that formed its original setting. Due to the intervening distance between them any material effects are not likely to be significant,

a wireline and photomontage (Annex 2, Viewpoint 8) show that the Proposed Development will be visible on a lower summit with operational windfarms to either side in this view. The Arenig Fawr Cairn will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

- 7.2.23. Branas-Uchaf Round Barrow (Cadw ME070), is not a summit round barrow but is located within the Afon Dyfrdwy valley bottom, c. 7.2 km south-east from the application boundary. The Afon Dyfrdwy and Nant Gwastadedd, run to the east south and west of the barrow, while Coedydd Branas is located to its north. It is likely that Branas-Uchaf Round Barrow formed part of a wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape, associated with the water courses and shares group value with Tyfos Stone Circle (Cadw ME024) located c. 2.1 km to the north-east of round barrow. The barrow would have been viewed in the round and likely had visibility with other assets within its valley setting. The barrow is not located within theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, which is not located within the setting of the round barrow that contributes to its significance or within views from where its significance is best understood. It is considered that there will no material impact and no change in significance of the round barrow caused by the Proposed Development therefore, Branas-Uchaf Round Barrow will not be further assessed in the ES.
- 7.2.24. Tyfos Stone circle shares the same valley bottom setting, similarly, defined by the Afon Dyfrdwy to its south and east, Coed Tyfos-isaf and Coed Hendry to its north and west respectively. However, more recent farm and farm buildings are now located c. 30 m to the north of the monument. As with Branas-Uchaf, it was likely associated with watercourse and other prehistoric features within its surroundings that would have formed part of a prehistoric and ritual landscape and would have been viewed in the round. The stone circle is not located within theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), which is not located within its setting or within views from which its significance and its shared group value is best understood. It is anticipated that the Proposed Development will have no material impact on its setting that contributes to its significance and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.25. Further to the north-east, c. 2.1 km from Tyfos Stone Circle and c. 9.7 km east of the application boundary, Tan-y-Coed Burial Chamber (Cadw ME048), although earlier in date, could form part of the same cluster of prehistoric monuments that formed a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. Likewise, the Afon Dyfrdwy valley forms the north-western limits of its setting, with the Afon Llynor to its south and Pen Ty'n-coed 220 m AOD to its east. The burial chamber does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), while it is not located within its setting that positive contributes to its significance or within views from which its significance and its shared group value is best understood it is envisaged that the Proposed Development will have no indirect impact on its setting that contributes to its significance and will not be assessed further in the ES.

PREHISTORIC CAMPS AND ENCLOSURES

- 7.2.26. Similarly, Craig yr Uchain (Cadw DE230) is located within a similar valley setting, c. 8.7 km to the south-east of the application boundary, and may have been part of the same group of prehistoric features mentioned above, representing an associated settlement, being c. 1.5 km south-west of Branas-Uchaf Round Barrow. The settlement and possibly defensive earthworks are of archaeological interest with the potential to preserve evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and function of a later prehistoric defensive settlement. They are positioned on the south-east facing slope of a spur of land between the confluences of the Afon Dyfrdwy and Afon Ceidiog, with a natural scarp to its north leading to Crai yr Uchain 207 m AOD. This location means that the settlement overlooks the Afon Ceidiog valley and would have been more visible from this valley location, which would have formed its operational area. The enclosure has theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development being partially located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located within areas or within views from which its significance is best understood it is considered that it will have no indirect impact on their setting which part of their cultural significance lies and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.27. Pen-y-Gaer Camp (Caer Caradog) is located c. 2.2 km north-west of Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn on a lower west end ridge called Trum-y-Gaer (Cadw DE011). Three further scheduled enclosures are within its locale with Bryn Teg Enclosure (Cadw DE229), c. 840 m north-west of Pen-y-Gaer Camp, Tyddyn Tudur Enclosure

(Cadw DE253), c. 1.7 km north of Pen-y-Gaer Camp, and Ffridd Brynhelen Enclosures & Fields (Cadw DE228), c. 3.7 km to its north. These, as well as, Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn are all of archaeological interest preserving evidence of their chronologies and functions and likely share group value representing a prehistoric landscape with their settings defined by the Afon Alwen to the north and north-east and Afon Ceirw to the west and south-west. The camps and enclosures share theoretically visibility with the Proposed Development, apart from Ffridd Brynhelen Enclosures & Fields, and are located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located in the operational area of any of the above scheduled monuments or within views from which their cultural significance is best understood it is considered that it will not materially impact the setting of any of the designated historic assets, which contributes to their cultural significance, and they will not be assessed further in ES.

- 7.2.28. Two further scheduled enclosures are recorded to the east of the application boundary. Mynydd Mynyllod Enclosure (Cadw ME090) c. 5 km, and Y Gaerwen Enclosure, Llangar (Cadw ME091) c. 7.5 km. Both of their settings would have been defined by their operational area that would have formed their hinterland. The hinterland for Mwynydd Mynyllod Enclosure would have been defined by the Afon Ffrauar to the south, west, and north, Nant Llyn Mynllod to the east, while the tributaries of Afon Ffrauar to the north of Y Gaerwen Enclosure and the Afon Dyfrdwy to the south-east and Nant Llyn Mynllod to the south-west. Both share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and are located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), but these are not located in either of their operational areas, therefore it is deemed that it will not indirectly impact the setting of these assets, and they will not be considered further in the ES.

PREHISTORIC HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT

- 7.2.29. To the south-west of the application boundary, c. 9.75 km, Llechwedd Erwent Hut Circle Settlement (Cadw ME199) that is of archaeological interest is located in an isolated, upland area between the confluence of the Afon Erwent and one of its tributaries, which would have been its setting. The hut circle settlement does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development that is not located within the area or within views from which its cultural significance is best understood it is considered that it will not materially impact the setting of these assets that contributes to their cultural significance and will not be assessed further in the ES.

ROMAN FORT, ROAD AND INSCRIBED STONE

- 7.2.30. As with the aforementioned Llanfor Roman fort, Caer Gai Roman Site (Cadw ME018) derives its cultural significance from its archaeological interest retaining evidence of structural features and building techniques, as well as associated features and deposits. The fort would have been positioned to control the Afon Dyfrdwy valley and the routeway, which later was replaced by a Roman Road between Afon Lliw and Afon Llafar, which would have been its area of operation and setting. Pen y Gyrn Roman Road (Cadw ME264) is recorded c. 2.2 km to the south-west of the fort and this section of road likely intersected with the Roman Road that traverse Afon Dyfrdwy Valley. The setting of the Roman Road would have varied with the surroundings along the route of the road, with key settlements and forts along its course positively contributing to its setting. Both assets share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, with Caer Gai Roman Site split between tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 5-6, 7-8, and 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), while the northern extent of Pen y Gyrn Roman Road is located with 9-10 turbines, however they are not located between or in the operational area of the fort or between key settlements that positively contribute to the setting of the road. Therefore, it is considered that the Proposed Development will not materially impact their setting, in which part of their cultural significance lies and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.31. Blaen-y-Cwm Inscribed Stone (Now in Llandrillo Church) dates to the Romano-British period yet is no longer in its original setting and is situated now within Llandrillo Church which forms its setting (Cadw ME066). Therefore, no impacts are anticipated, and it will not be assessed further in the ES.

MEDIEVAL CASTLE MOUND

7.2.32. As with previously discussed mounds that are of archaeological interest, Maesmor Hall Castle Mound (Cadw DE149) was constructed to command a defined area and be visible in its surroundings. This operational area was defined by the Afon Ceirw and road (now the A5) to its north and Bryn Gob (322 m AOD) to its south. The castle mound shares theoretical invisibility with the Proposed Development and is partially located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 1-2 turbines (see Illus 35). As they are not located within the area that formed its original setting, or within views from which its significance is best understood. It is considered that it will not be indirectly impacted and not considered further in the ES.

MEDIEVAL PLATFORM HOUSE

7.2.33. Similarly, from the medieval period, Ffridd-y-Fedw Platform House is located c. 9 km to the north-west of the application boundary (Cadw CN305). The platform house largely draws its cultural significance from its archaeological interest in its potential to enhance our knowledge on medieval or post medieval construction techniques as the structure itself will likely contain archaeological information regarding chronology and building techniques, while there is a strong probability for the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. To a certain degree, the setting of the platform house also contributes to its cultural significance defined by Afon Serw to the west and Nant y Fuddai to the east. The platform house does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), while the Proposed Development is not located within the area that original formed its setting or within views from which its significance is best understood no indirect impacts are anticipated, and it will not be assessed further within the ES.

POST MEDIEVAL ROAD BRIDGE

7.2.34. Pont Cilan is located c. 8 km to the east of the application boundary (Cadw ME032). As with the previously mentioned road bridge its cultural significance is derived from its historical illustrative and aesthetic value of a well-preserved medieval to post medieval example, which also has potential for the presence of associated features and deposits of archaeological interest. The setting of the road bridge does contribute to its cultural significance, defined by its curtilage, associated road network and public footpath to the south-east from where the road bridge is best appreciated. The road bridge does not share theoretical intervisibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), while the Proposed Development is not located within the area that formed its original setting, or within 'picturesque' views towards the bridge, as a hill to the north-west screens all views towards the Proposed Development. It is considered that Pont Cilan will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and is not assessed further in the ES.

7.2.35. Pont Fawr (Cadw ME027), just outside Llandderfel is recorded c. 4.9 km to the south-east of the application boundary. The cultural significance of the road bridge is derived from its historical illustrative and architectural value of a well-preserved post medieval example that also has potential for the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The setting of the road bridge does contribute to its cultural significance, yet is limited to its immediate curtilage, associated road network, and public footpaths from where its aesthetic value is best appreciated and understood. The road bridge does not share theoretical invisibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), which is not located within the area that form its setting. All views towards the Proposed Development from Pont Fawr are screened by Ffridd Ddu (304 m AOD). It is considered that road bridge will be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further in the ES.

LISTED BUILDINGS

LISTED BUILDING WITHIN THE 2 KM OUTER STUDY AREA

7.2.36. There 21 Grade II listed buildings within 2 km of the application boundary comprise:

- five farmhouses
- eight agricultural buildings

- two hall houses and former steward's / dower house
- two chapels
- a manse with school room, and
- two bridges.

FARMHOUSES AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

- 7.2.37. Five listed farmhouses have been identified within 2 km of the application boundary. The cultural significance of the Grade II listed Llaithgwm including adjoining Agricultural Ranges to north and south (Cadw 4672, WAT HER PRN 12397 & 99845), and its Grade II listed Carthouse (Cadw 24636 & WAT HER PRN 28494) and Stable Block (Cadw 24637 & WAT HER PRN 28495) lie in their shared group and architectural value representing a 17th century example of a farmstead that retains vernacular character, best appreciated within their immediate environs. The agricultural setting contributes to a degree to their cultural significance with the agricultural land surrounding the operational farm representing its historical hinterland, plots 69 to 92 recorded on 1838 Tithe apportionments for the Parish of Llanderfel in the County of Merioneth and current operational area. The farmhouse and its associated outbuildings share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 3-4 turbines (see Illus 35), while a part of the Proposed Development is located adjacent to or within plots that have been recorded as within the historical hinterland of Llaithgwm. Although the Proposed Development will be visible from Llaithgwm (as illustrated through wireline and photomontage images at Annex 2, Viewpoint 9), it is not located with views from where their shared group values and architectural interest is best understood, therefore the effects of the Proposed Development are not considered to be significant and Llaithgwm and its associated outbuildings will not be assessed further as part of the ES.
- 7.2.38. Similarly, the four remaining farmhouses, Wern Fawr (Cadw 24655, WAT HER PRN 64066 & 99747), Coed-y-Foel Isaf including adjoining Agricultural Range (Cadw 24651, WAT HER PRN 64075 & 99814) Ty'n Llwyn including Agricultural Range to north (Cadw 24645, WAT HER PRN 64084 & 99920), and Ciltalgarth and adjoining Agricultural Range (Cadw 24656 & WAT HER PRN 28826) and five further agricultural buildings (see Annex 1). All represent good examples of post medieval farms that retain original character that is of architectural interest and share group value with their associated agricultural buildings, they are best appreciated within their curtilage. The land surrounding them also contributes to their cultural significance representing their previous historical operational area. The widening of the access track will extend into plots that are recorded within the historic operational area of Wern Fawr, and it is located with theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 3-4 turbines (see Illus 35) there is a potential for indirect impacts to the cultural significance of Wern Fawr. However, the effect is not considered to be significant, as the Proposed Development is not located within views from where its cultural significance is best understood, and Wern Fawr will not be considered further as part of the ES. Coed-y-Foel Isaf including adjoining Agricultural Range does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, while Ty'n Llwyn including Agricultural Range to the north is located with tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 3-4 turbines (see Illus 35), and Ciltalgarth and adjoining Agricultural Range is split between 5-6 and 7-8 turbines. However, as the Proposed Development is not located within the operational areas of the other farmhouses and agricultural buildings or within views that are important for understanding their significance these will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.39. Two further agricultural buildings, a Grade II listed large and small cowhouse are associated with Coed-y-Bedo and will be assessed together below (Cadw 24631, WAT HER PRN 64016 & Cadw 24632 & WAT HER PRN 64010).

HALL HOUSES AND FORMER STEWARD'S / DOWER HOUSE

- 7.2.40. The previously mentioned agricultural buildings associated with the Grade II listed Coed-y-Bedo including adjoining former Cartsheds and Granary (Cadw 4671 & WAT HER PRN 12329) and Grade II listed Former Steward's House at Coed-y-Bedo (Cadw 24630 & WAT HER PRN 64027), which all share group value. This

group of buildings are best appreciated within their immediate environs. Beyond their shared group value, the cultural significance of Coed-y-Bedo and its associated buildings lies in the special interest of its 17th century lobby-entry house that has earlier origins as a full-cruck late medieval hall house, retaining an original plan form and earlier details that are of architectural value. This architectural and historic value best understood inside or within the curtilage of the hall house. Likewise, the former steward's / dower house has the same special interest but is also a rare example of this building type that provides important socio-historic context to Coed-y-Bedo. There is no indication for a designed landscape recorded on historical maps surrounding Coed-y-Bedo. Setting does contribute to their cultural significance demarcated by their historic and current operational land. None of the assets share visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), with Pen Coed Y Bedo (369 m AOD) screening all views towards the Proposed Development from locations where the significance of the buildings is best understood. As the Proposed Development is not located within its operational area or within views important to understanding their significance they will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further in the ES.

- 7.2.41. Rhydywernen (Cadw 4673 & WAT HER PRN 3263), similarly represents a late medieval cruck-built hall house that probably dates to the late 15th or early 16th century. The hall house retains its original layout, with an ornate primary truss and dais screen and later beamed ceilings. These elements of its significance are all best appreciated from the interior, but it also has architectural values understood from within its curtilage, while there is no indication for a designed landscape surrounding the asset and all views towards the Proposed Development area are screened by Bryn Bras (536 m AOD). The hall house does not share theoretical invisibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), and is not located within its curtilage or within views that are important for understanding its significance. It will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further in the ES.

CHAPELS

- 7.2.42. Rhydywernen Chapel including forecourt walls and railings (Cadw 24588) is located c. 25 m north of Rhydywernrn (Cadw 24588 & WAT HER PRN 64015). The chapel has architectural value as an example of a small rural Calvinistic-Methodist chapel built in 1805 and remodelled in 1825 and 1849. It retains an original simple character that is substantially intact, both internally and externally, this is best appreciated from the inside and external from its curtilage. Setting also contributes to its cultural significance delineated by its nonconformist parish limits. The chapel does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is not located within its curtilage or within views from which the significance of the building is best understood, as with Rhydywernen. It will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.43. The cultural significance of Tal-y-Bont Chapel including forecourt walls and railings (Cadw 25816 & HER 64858) lies in its architectural value being a mid-19th century example of a village chapel in a prominent road-side location that retains good original character, and which also shares group value with Ty Capel and School Room and will be assessed together below.

MANSE WITH SCHOOL ROOM

- 7.2.44. Similarly, Ty Capel and School Room at Tal-y-Bont Chapel (Cadw 25817 & WAT HER PRN 64864) draws its significance from the same cultural attributes. Setting would have formed part of both their shared cultural significance, best appreciated within their adjoining curtilages and road-side location. Both share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). However, the Proposed Development is not located within their curtilage, road-side setting or within north and west facing views towards the listed buildings from which their cultural significance is best understood. They will not be indirectly impacted and will not be assessed further in the ES.

BRIDGES

- 7.2.45. Two bridges have been identified within 2 km of the application boundary. These relate to Pont Llwyn y Brain (Cadw 24596 & WAT HER PRN 64089) and Pont yr Henblas (Cadw 19585 & WAT HER PRN 41447).
- 7.2.46. Pont Llwyn y Brain is of architectural value as a 19th century example of a single span road bridge of local rubble construction that retains good original character best appreciated along its associated road network north – south that forms its setting. Likewise, Pont yr Henblas is constructed out of local rubble stone but is an earlier early to mid-18th century example representing a Medieval type of bridge that was probably widespread before later 18th century improvement and is one of the earliest bridges to survive in the local area. The architectural value is best understood within its associated road network west - east which, as with Pont Llwyn y Brain, forms its setting. Both share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, Pont Llwyn Brain located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 5-6 turbines (see Illus 35), while Pont yr Henblas is in 3-4 turbines. However, the Proposed Development is not located within views from where the cultural significance of the bridges is best understood, there will not be a material impact on the setting of either asset as it is not located within their immediate environs and they will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

LISTED BUILDING WITHIN THE 5 KM OUTER STUDY AREA

- 7.2.47. The 172 listed buildings within the 5 km outer study area comprise one Grade I listed building, 11 Grade II* listed buildings and 160 Grade II listed buildings. They represent the following asset types:
- 13 churches and chapels
 - 13 hall / gentry / county houses
 - eight farmhouses
 - 25 agricultural buildings
 - 10 Public Buildings and Institutions
 - 16 Public houses and retail properties
 - 65 residential houses and cottages
 - ten ornamental monuments, and
 - 12 Bridges.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

- 7.2.48. There are 13 churches or chapels recorded within the 5 km outer study area, representing one Grade I listed church and 12 Grade II listed churches and chapels (see Annex 1). The cultural significance of all these designated historic assets as with Rhydywernen Chapel and Tal-y-Bont Chapel mentioned above predominantly lies in their architectural and historical value as medieval or post medieval examples that retain good original character. This architectural and historic interest is best appreciated internally or within their curtilages. Setting does contribute to their cultural significance delineated by their parochial boundaries. All share theoretical intervisibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), apart from the Grade I listed Parish Church of Derfel (Cadw 4654), and the Grade II listed Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (Cadw 24613) both within Llandderfel, as well as the Grade II listed Bethel Congregational Chapel (Cadw 4657). However, as the Proposed Development is not located with any of their curtilages, parish boundaries or within views from which their significance is best understood, it will not have a material impact on their cultural significance, and they will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

HALL / GENTRY / COUNTRY HOUSES

- 7.2.49. Thirteen hall / gentry / country houses have been identified within the 5 km outer study area. These are recorded as one Grade II* listed hall house, one Grade II* listed country house and eleven further Grade II listed houses.

- 7.2.50. As stated above, the cultural significance of hall houses lies predominantly in their architectural and historic value, with the Grade II* listed Henblas including adjoining Barn Range (Cadw 4651), Gwern-y-braichdwr (Cadw 4660) and remaining Grade II listed buildings representing good examples that retain original medieval features or character. Their significance is best appreciated internally or within their curtilage, which would have formed their setting. The majority share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), apart from Llwyn-y-saint (Cadw 19599), Llwyn-dedwydd (Cadw 19600), and Ty tan-y-ffordd (Cadw 19592).
- 7.2.51. The Proposed Development is not located with curtilage, historical hinterland or within views from which their significance is best understood of any of the mentioned hall/ gentry/ country houses. It is considered that there will be no indirect impact on any of the assets and they will not be considered further in the ES.

FARMHOUSES AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

- 7.2.52. There are 8 Grade II listed farmhouses and 25 Grade II listed agricultural buildings recorded within the 5 km outer study area (see Annex 1). As previously stated, the cultural significance of farmhouses and agricultural buildings lies in them representing good examples of post medieval farms that retain original character that is of architectural value and historical interest. They often share group value with associated agricultural buildings and are best appreciated within their curtilage. The land surrounding them can also contribute to their cultural significance representing their previous historical operational area. The majority of these are located within theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), apart from Cwm Main and its associated carthouse and agricultural complex (Cadw 24633, 24634, & 24635), Pen-y-fed Farmhouse and its associated cartshed/granary (Cadw 19601 & 19602), Old Ty'n-y-wern (Cadw 5212), Ty'n-y-wern and their associated agricultural range and pigsty (Cadw 83591, 83584, & 83588), as well as barns at Llwyn-y-saint and opposite St Beuno's Parish Church (Cadw 19598 & 25806). However, as the Proposed Development is not located within their curtilage, historical operational area, or within views towards the assets from which their significance is best understood for any of the farmhouse and / or agricultural buildings identified it is considered that the Proposed Development will not materially impact these assets, and they will not be assessed further in the ES.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS

- 7.2.53. Ten listed public buildings and institutions are recorded in the 5 km outer study area. These relate to one Grade II* listed buildings and nine Grade II listed buildings
- 7.2.54. The Grade II listed Melin Pen-y-gaer, aka Ty-nant Mill (Cadw 19594), and Kiln House (roddyn) at Melin Pen-y-gaer (Cadw 19595) are located c. 4.9 km from the application boundary. Their cultural significance lies in them being an unaltered 19th century mill group of architectural value that share group value. Setting also contributes to their cultural significance as their shared group value and architectural value is best appreciated within their curtilage, but also in their environs with the surrounding landscape providing the grain to be milled, while the nearby stream would have provided power to the mill. They do not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), which is not located within their curtilage, between assets that share group value, or within the agricultural land surrounding the mill, with all views south screened by a hill meaning that the Proposed Development would not be located within views from where the significance of the asset is best understood. It is considered that there will no material impact on their significance, and they will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.55. Two Grade II listed buildings relate to former schools. The Former School Hall including adjoining Garden Wall to SW (Cadw 24593) is located within Llandderfel, c. 4.6 km to the south-east of the application boundary, and School Room at Lliardau including adjoining wall to W (Cadw 25815), c. 3.3 km to the south-west of the application boundary. Both draw their cultural significance from their architectural interest as good examples of 19th century village schools that also share group value with listed buildings within their vicinity and village setting and are best appreciated within their curtilages. There is no theoretical visibility between the Proposed Development and the former School in Llandderfel (see Illus 35), but School Room at Lliardau is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines. As the Proposed Development is not located within either village setting, curtilage or within views

from which the significance of the schools is best understood no indirect impacts are anticipated on their cultural significance. They will not be assessed further in the ES.

- 7.2.56. The remaining six public buildings and institutions are located within Bala conservation area or within the modern limits of the settlement, c. 3.5 km to the south of the application boundary. These relate to one Grade II* listed building (Cadw 4913), Aykroyd & Sons, Clothing Factory (Former Workhouse) with the remaining six being Grade II listed buildings representing council, financial and educational buildings. All these listed building have theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), however they are in reality nucleated within an enclosed urban setting.
- 7.2.57. The cultural significance of the Grade II* listed Aykroyd & Sons, Clothing Factory (Former Workhouse) largely lies in its architectural value and historical interest as an unusual former workhouse complex that retains good original character (Cadw 4913). The building was constructed in a late Regency style, out of local rubble stone between 1838 and 1841 and was designed to serve the five parishes of Penllyn, but due unpopularity of its central Bala location, later functioned as a County Militia barracks from 1869, and subsequently a bottled water plant and a biscuit factory. Setting does contribute to its cultural significance and the 19th century character of the building is best appreciated looking south-east towards its principal elevation from Y Stryd Fawr, or from within its curtilage, while its 19th century character also contributes to the significance and vernacular style of the Bala conservation area illustrating 19th century innovations within the town, sharing group value with other listed buildings. The Proposed Development is not located within the curtilage, Bala conservation area or within views from which it is best understood therefore it is envisaged that it will not be materially impacted and not assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.58. Three further Grade II listed buildings representing the Town Hall (Cadw 4916), Town Council Offices, including Associated Street Railings (Cadw 4909), and Barclays Bank (Cadw 4911) are located within Bala c. 3.5 km south of the application boundary. The cultural significance of all these assets lies in them being good examples of their type, with Barclays Bank also having historical interest as the former home of the author and Calvinist Minister Thomas Charles. Setting contributes to their cultural significance as they are all located on Y Stryd Fawr within the Bala conservation area from which they are best appreciated, contributing to its 19th century character. However, as the Proposed Development is not located within this setting or within views from which their significance is best understood it is deemed that their cultural significance will not be materially impacted, and they will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.59. Similarly, the Grade II listed Neuadd-y-Cyfnod (Old Grammar School), including Forecourt Walls, Piers & Railings (Cadw 26004) is located within Bala conservation area c. 3.5 km to the south of the application boundary, while beyond Bala conservation area, but within the modern limits of the settlement of Bala, is Coleg Bala, including Forecourt Walls and Gatepiers (Cadw 25989) c. 3 km south of the application boundary. Their cultural significance is based on their architectural value being well composed 19th century examples of their type, with Neuadd-y-Cyfnod being in an accomplished Tudor Gothic style, located in a prominent position in the north-east end of Bala, on the corner of Y Stryd Fawr and B4391, while Coleg Bala is also of historic interest being originally founded in 1837 and was integral to the 19th century development and continuance of Methodism in Wales as a theological college. They are both best appreciated within their curtilages, with Coleg Bala best understood from its approach, and would have formed their setting, while the 19th century character of Neuadd-y-Cyfnod also contributes to the significance and setting of the Bala conservation area. As the Proposed Development is not located within their curtilages, the Bala conservation area, or within views from which the assets are best understood. It is considered that they will not be materially impacted and will not be assessed further within the ES

PUBLIC HOUSES AND RETAIL PROPERTIES

- 7.2.60. There 16 Grade II listed public houses and shops are recorded within the 5 km outer study area.
- 7.2.61. All bar one of these are located on either Y Stryd Fawr or Heol Tegid within the Bala conservation area c. 3.5 km to the south of the application boundary (see Annex 1). The Grade II listed Cross Keys public house (Cadw 24587) is located within Llandderfel, c. 4.6 km south-east of the application boundary.

- 7.2.62. The cultural significance of all these listed buildings lies in architectural and social value being good 19th century examples of their type that retain original character, which served their local communities. All are located within either Bala or Llanddefel and are best appreciated within their curtilage but also share group value with other listed buildings in their surroundings, while the 19th century character of the listed buildings within Bala all contribute to the significance and vernacular style of the conservation area. All the assets with Bala have theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), apart from the Cross Keys public house in Llandderfel that does not share any theoretical inter visibility. However, as stated above the assets within Bala are enclosed within an urban streetscape, while the Proposed Development is not located between any listed buildings that share group value or within the Bala conservation area, nor within the views from which the significance of these assets is best understood. Therefore, it is considered that it will not materially impact the setting that contributes to their cultural significance, and they will not be assessed further within the ES.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND COTTAGES

- 7.2.63. There are 65 listed residential houses and cottages recorded within the 5 km outer study area that relate to 9 Grade II* listed buildings and 58 Grade II listed buildings. These are similarly predominantly located within either Llandderfel, along Chapel Row and Chapel Street (see Annex 1), or Bala and its conservation area, along Mount Street, High Street, Ffrydan Road and Tegid Street (see Annex 1), apart from a small number of outliers.
- 7.2.64. They are of varying dates, styles and materials but all derive significance and their principal reason for designation from architectural value and historical interest inherent in their fabric as examples of vernacular architecture., They are best understood within their immediate curtilage, and share group value with listed buildings within their streetscape, and those within Bala conservation area also contribute to its 19th century vernacular style and character. None of the listed buildings within Llandderfel share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, however those within Bala are located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). The Proposed Development is not located within any of their curtilages, streetscape nor within the Bala conservation area and not within any views from which their significance is best understood. It is deemed that none of these will be materially impacted and will not be considered further in the ES.

ORNAMENTAL MONUMENTS

- 7.2.65. Ten Grade II listed ornament monuments have been identified within the 5 km outer study area (see Annex 1). These either largely relate to features within churchyards, such as a lychgate, chest tombs, mausoleum and sun dial or gateway house features that are associated with other listed buildings. However, three statues are also recorded and a telephone box in Llandderfel. All are of architectural value and historical or social interest, as associated listed buildings that form part of a wider group of listed buildings that share group value or are commemorative of influential local figures located in prominent location in front of listed buildings. Their cultural significance is best understood within their churchyard location, or the curtilage of listed buildings with which they share group value. All share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), apart from those located in Llandderfel; Lychgate at the Parish Church of St Derfel (Cadw 24583) and Telephone Call-box (Cadw 24590). However, the Proposed Development is not located within their curtilage, between assets that share group value or within views from where the significance of these assets are best understood. They will not be indirectly impacted, and they will not be assessed within the ES.

BRIDGES

- 7.2.66. Twelve Grade II listed bridges are recorded within the 5 km outer study area. As previously stated, the cultural significance of bridges lies in their architectural value as post medieval examples of their type best understood within their immediate surroundings associated with their transport network and public footpaths. All share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), apart from Pont

Glyn-diffwys (Cadw 19583) and Pont Fach (Cadw 24594). However, as the Proposed Development is not located within the immediate environment or within views from which the significance of this or the remaining listed bridges in the 5 km outer study area is best understood. There will be no material impact on the cultural significance of these assets, and they will not be assessed further in the ES.

LISTED BUILDING WITHIN THE 10 KM OUTER STUDY AREA

7.2.67. There are 21 Grade II* listed building recorded within the 10 km study area that are composed of:

- four churches and chapels
- nine hall / gentry / country houses
- an ornamental gatehouse
- two farmhouses
- two residential houses
- one attached agricultural building. and
- two bridges.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

7.2.68. There are four Grade II* listed churches and chapels recorded in the 10 km outer study area, relating to the Church of St Michael (Cadw 92), Church of St Mary (Cadw 664), Parish Church of St Deiniol (Cadw 4688) and Capel Celyn Memorial Chapel (Cadw 87791). As previously mentioned above, their cultural significance predominantly lies in their architectural and historical value as medieval or post medieval examples that retain good original character, best appreciated internally or within their curtilages. Setting does contribute to their cultural significance delineated by their surrounding churchyards and parochial boundaries. Two have theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the Parish Church of St Deiniol (Cadw 4688), which is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), and the Church of St Mary (Cadw 664) located within 5-6 turbines. Yet, as the Proposed Development is not located within their parish boundaries or within views from which their cultural significance is best understood it is considered that there will be no indirect impacts on these assets, and they will not be further assessed as part of the ES.

HALL / GENTRY / COUNTRY HOUSES

7.2.69. Nine Grade II* listed hall /gentry /country houses are recorded within the 10 km study area (see Annex 1). Likewise, as stated above, the cultural significance of these lies predominantly in their architectural and historical value representing good examples that retain original medieval features or 19th century vernacular character best appreciated internally or within their curtilage.

7.2.70. The cultural significance of Pale Hall (Cadw 24595) lies its architectural and historical value as a 19th century well-composed and lavishly-detailed neo-Jacobean Victorian country house with bold massing for dramatic and expressive effects that retains virtually intact original interior detail, the exuberance of which testifies to the wealth and taste of the patron, the eminent 19th century engineer Henry Roberstson. Historical maps indicate that Pale Hall had a designed landscape surrounding it. This is defined by the B4401 to the north, the B4402 to the east, agricultural fields to the south and the Corwen & Bala Section railway line and Afon Dyfrdwy to the west. The designed landscape is depicted largely as parkland, however a square lawn is depicted in front of the west facing elevation of Pale Hall surrounded by a footpath, which leads to a woodland trail to the south, while an access track is located in front of the north facing elevation that leads to a Lodge on the northern boundary of the designed landscape. Pale Hall shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 1-2 turbines (see Illus 35). However, as the Proposed Development is not located within views from which the significance of Pale Hall is best understood, such as looking south along the formal access track towards the hall or from the footpath towards the west facing elevation and vice versa. The majority of views from

Pale Hall towards the Proposed Development are screened by Ffrid Ddu 304 m AOD, 1.5 km to the north-west. Therefore, it is considered Pale Hall will not be materially impacted and will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

- 7.2.71. Similarly, Crogen (Cadw 4650) is of architectural and historical value that contribute to its cultural significance, as a mid-19th century Gothic-style country house, which incorporates a late-medieval solar cross-wing that retains 16th century / early-17th century chimneys and represents one of the ancient gentry seats of Meirionnydd. A designed landscape is depicted on historical maps demarcated by the Afon Dyfrdwy to the north and east, the B4401 to the south and agricultural fields to the west. A footpath is depicted bisecting the parkland area, while a looped access road provides access to the east, where a Lodge is located, and south. A medieval motte is also depicted in this area to the west of the west facing elevation of Crogen. Crogen does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), while the Proposed Development is not located within views from which the cultural significance of Crogen is best understood such as from the motte and vice versa or along the access road or paths surrounding, as Coed Dol-y-gadfa to the north-west of Crogen, screens all views towards the Proposed Development from Crogen. Therefore, it is considered that there will be no material impact on its significance and it will not be assessed further within the ES.
- 7.2.72. Branas Uchaf (Cadw 698) is an exceptional 15th century aisle-truss cruck-framed hall house that retains plan-form and fabric, with particularly fine and well-detailed 16th-17th century additions that are of architectural value. This is best appreciated internally or within its curtilage. However, the agricultural land surrounding the asset would also have formed part of its setting, representing its historical hinterland. There is no indication on historical maps for a designed landscape surrounding Branas Uchaf. Branas Uchaf does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), which is not located within the area that defines its settings or within views from which the significance of Brana Uchaf is best understood, as Coed Graig-fach to its north screens all views towards the Proposed Development. Therefore, it is considered that there will be no material impact on its significance and it will not be assessed further within the ES.
- 7.2.73. The origins of Plas Rhiwaedog (Cadw 4652 & WAT HER PRN 3240) could possibly lie similarly as a hall-house but is listed as a substantial sub-medieval gentry house that has a date inscription of 1644. The house retains a traditional character and detail from this time, best understood internally or within its immediate curtilage. Setting contributes to its cultural significance, although there is no indication for a designated landscape recorded on historical maps surrounding the asset. The tithe apportionments for the parish record a substantial land holding of 410 acres (165.9 ha) within its historical operational area, illustrating the size of the estate that sustained Plas Rhiwaedog and which would have formed its agricultural setting that remains largely unaltered. Plas Rhiwaedog shares visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). However, as the Proposed Development is not located within views from which the significance of Plas Rhiwaedog is best understood, or between associated agricultural buildings that its shares group value with. It is considered that the gentry house will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further as part of the ES.
- 7.2.74. Gilar (Cadw 264) and its Gatehouse with attached courtyard walls (Cadw 263) have architectural value as high quality and outstanding 17th examples of a major house in the history of the area, and small gatehouse erected by an aspiring landowner. They are also of historical interest, as the earliest recorded house was erected for Rhys Wynn, a poet of some standing, after his father Cadwaladr ap Maurice received a substantial grant of land from Henry VIII. This house was later replaced by a unit-system house by one or more of Rhy's sons, while the present house is a 16th – 17th century rebuild of the earlier house. This was undertaken by Thomas Price Wynn, High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1624, who at the same time laid out the courtyard grounds and gatehouse and whose ancestors would rally support for Charles II in 1658. There is no indication of a designed landscape, beyond the courtyard grounds, surrounding the house and gatehouse depicted on historical maps. However, an access track and footpaths are depicted that lead to the gatehouse from the west and south, which possibly form a formal turning triangle in front of the gatehouse, while the surrounding agricultural land would have been its historical hinterland that provided

the income for building the house and gatehouse and forms its setting. Both do not share visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), which is not located within the area which formed their original setting, while Garn Prys 530 m AOD, 1.5 km to its south, screens all views towards the Proposed Development from where the significance of the house and gatehouse is best understood. Therefore, there will be no change in their significance and they will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

- 7.2.75. The 17th – 18th century Blaenddol House (Cadw 674), which also has special interest due to its fine plaster ceiling that survives in its west wing, and its Attached former Farmbuildings (Cadw 15541) share group value, and their setting is defined by their historical hinterland. There is no indication for a designed landscape recorded on historical maps surrounding the assets, but footpaths are depicted leading to Blaenddol House south from Craig Arthbry 317 m AOD, 1.1 km to its north-east, while a further footpath led to a well to the east of the house and farm buildings. The house shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development and is located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 7-8 turbines (see Illus 35). However, the Proposed Development is not located within their historical agricultural hinterland or within views from which their significance is best understood they will not be indirectly impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further as part of the ES.
- 7.2.76. The cultural significance of Old House and attached Cartshed block at Cysulog (Cadw 80944), similarly lies in its architectural value as a 17th century example of a house with an attached 19th century cartshed block. Likewise, there is no indication for a designed landscape surrounding the asset recorded on historical maps, although a footpath is depicted running west from Old House. The surrounding agricultural land would have formed its historical hinterland and although the house shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development located with tip height zone of theoretical visibility 3-4 turbines (see Illus 35). The Proposed Development is not located within its historical setting or within views from which the cultural significance of Old House is best understood. Old House and the attached Cartshed block at Cysulog will not be materially impacted and will not be assessed further within the ES.
- 7.2.77. Plas-yn-Faerdref (Cadw 697) is of architectural and historical value as a 19th century example of a small gentry house that retains substantial and important remains of a late-medieval hall house. The quality of the carpentry of hall house indicates a high status, and it is one of a very small group of halls with early king-post roofs. These aspects of its cultural significance are best appreciated internally or within its curtilage. The surrounding agricultural land would have formed its historical hinterland and its setting and there is no indication for a designed landscape recorded on historical maps. As the Proposed Development is not located within this area or within views from which this significance is best understood, and Mynydd Mynyllod 395 m AOD to the north-west screens all views from the asset towards the Proposed Development meaning that there is no theoretical visibility (see Illus 35), it is considered that there will be no indirect impact on Plas-yn-Faerdref and it will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.78. Caer Gai, including adjoining forecourt walls to the NE (Cadw 4683) shares group value with the Roman fort site that it is located within (see above Section 6.2.25), and is of architectural value and historical interest as an important 17th century example of a gentry house with earlier origins that was the former seat of the Vaughan family, and most notably the Royalist, poet and translator Captain Rowland Vaughan. These aspects of the building's significance are best appreciated within its curtilage and the bounds of the earthworks for the Roman fort. No designed landscape is indicated beyond the extent of the Roman fort which have been truncated by farm buildings associated with Caer Gai house. Although the house shares theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the same as the Roman fort. The Proposed Development is not located within this area and does not impede views of Caer Gai from which its significance and its shared group value with the Roman fort are understood. Therefore, it is considered that it will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be assessed further within the ES.

FARMHOUSES

- 7.2.79. Likewise, the cultural significance of the Grade II* listed Llaethwryd (Cadw 72) and Bodtegir Old Farmhouse (Cadw 95) lies in their historic and architectural values as 16th to 17th century examples of farmhouses, best appreciated internally or their immediate vicinity. Their surrounding agricultural hinterland would also have

formed their setting but as the Proposed Development is not located within these areas, or within views from which their cultural significance is best understood, neither share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development (see Illus 35), or will be materially impacted or assessed further as part of the ES.

RESIDENTIAL

- 7.2.80. The Grade II* listed Neuadd Wen (Cadw 24696) and Gwyndy (Cadw 24697) are both residential properties located next to each other and share group value. Their cultural significance is based in their historical and architectural interest as properties built in 1907 by Sir Owen Morgan Edwards, who had enormous influence on the promotion of Welsh language and culture at a particularly vulnerable time but also in their arts and crafts design best appreciated in their curtilage. Both share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). However, as the Proposed Development is not located within their curtilage or within views from which they are best understood, no indirect impacts are envisaged. Therefore, these will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

POST MEDIEVAL ROAD BRIDGES

- 7.2.81. Pont Fawr (Cadw 4658) is an exceptionally fine example of a four-arch masonry bridge that was originally constructed in the second half of the 17th century that was doubled in width in the mid or third quarter of the 18th century. Pont Fawr is also a scheduled monument (Cadw ME027), just outside Llandderfel is recorded c. 4.9 km to the south-east of the application boundary and was assessed above in section 7.3 and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.82. Pont Ysbyty Ifan (Cadw 3158) is a particularly fine example of a large 17th to 18th century two-span road bridge, which as a sub-medieval character. The road bridge draws its cultural significance from its architectural interest and share group value with other listed buildings in the centre of Ysbyty Ifan that lie beyond the 10km outer study area. Setting also positively contributes to cultural significance which is defined by its immediate surroundings associated with its transport network and public footpaths from where its architectural value would be best understood, as well as views from the bridge towards other listed buildings. The road bridge does not share theoretical visibility between the road bridge and the Proposed Development (see Illus 35). Therefore, as the Proposed Development is not located between the road bridge and listed buildings it shares group value with, or within views from which its cultural significance is best understood, it is considered that the Proposed Development will not materially impact the road bridge and will not be assessed further as part of the ES.

REGISTERED HISTORIC PARK AND GARDENS

- 7.2.83. There is one registered historic park and garden within the 5 km outer study area of the application boundary that relates to Grade II listed Rhiwlas registered historic park and garden (PGW(Gd)25(GWY)), and its two associated registered historic park and garden – kitchen gardens.
- 7.2.84. The cultural significance of the registered historic park and garden lies in it being a well situated and well-preserved 18th century landscape park that was initially laid out by the eminent landscape designer William Emes and shares group value with its kitchen gardens and associated hall and estate outbuildings and structures, such as the Ice House (Cadw 24624), which is located within its extent and the Quadrangular Stable Complex and Game Larder (Cadw 24621 & 24622), immediately to the east of the registered historic park and garden.
- 7.2.85. As the title apportionment records indicate, all areas within the application boundary were owned by R W Price Esquire, who was also the owner of Rhiwlas, meaning that the land within the application boundary formed part of the historical hinterland that sustained the Rhiwlas estate and is still within its operational hinterland.
- 7.2.86. Views identified as being significant by the Cadw record entry are those from the house and gardens south across the park and surrounding countryside. Historical maps indicate the formal entrance to Rhiwlas registered historic park and garden is located on its most southern extent, where an access road runs north

through woodland to the house. The majority of the northern section of the Rhiwlas registered historic park and garden does not share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, however the summit of the small hill to the north-west of the non-listed Rhiwlas Hall is located with tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 1-2 turbines (see Illus 35), and increases to 3-4 turbines to the south-east, while the moving south visibility incrementally increases to the south-east, with the Grade II listed ice house (Cadw 24625) located within 7-8 turbines, and Grade II listed gateway and screen (Cadw 24597) at the entrance to the historic park and registered garden recorded within 9-10 turbines.

- 7.2.87. As the Proposed Development is located to the north-east of the registered historic park and while the treeline formal access road would approach and view the house from the south-east to north-west and not located within its southern aspects or between or silhouette of designated historic assets which it shares group value. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have no material impact on their shared group value.
- 7.2.88. The land within the application boundary, as stated above, belongs to the Rhiwlas estate forming part of its historical hinterland and is still within its current operational land. As the land that belongs to Rhiwlas is within the tenanted area of Llaithgwm farm, any impacts that might occur have been further assessed for Llaithgwm in section 7.2.37, while Rhiwlas registered historic park and garden will not be assessed further within the ES.

REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

- 7.2.89. There is one registered historic landscape relating to Bala and Bala Lakeside with 2 km of the application boundary and a further two recorded within the 10 km outer study area comprising Berwyn and Denbigh Moors.
- 7.2.90. Bala and Bala Lakeside registered historic landscape is located within the 2 km outer study area (HLW (Gw) 16), c. 1.4 km to the south of the Site Boundary, and its extent extends to within all the outer study areas. Bala Lake (Llyn Tegid) is the largest lake in Wales produced by a geological fault that runs north-east to south-west through North Wales. This created a narrow valley that is geographically and scenically distinctive. As stated above, the valley had strategic significance with prehistoric to medieval defensive sites archaeological interest positioned along its extent and routeways and Roman roads that traverse the valley bottom. Yet later time periods also contributed to its cultural significance, with Rhiwlas estate playing a major role in shaping the surrounding landscape that has preserved its 19th character, while the area also was a centre for Nonconformist colleges and chapels leading to Bala being described as the Geneva of Wales. The Proposed Development is not located between assets that contribute to its cultural significance or is within its extent. The surrounding landscape does not contribute to its significance. However, the Proposed Development would be a modern alteration within the landscape surrounding the historic landscape that due to the relatively close proximity, c. 1.4 km south of the application boundary, and theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, with areas located within tip height zone of theoretical intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35), apart from the south-east facing slope of the Bala valley side and side slopes of the north-west facing valley side that do not share theoretical intervisibility. Although the Proposed Development will be more visible from the north-eastern peripheries of the registered historic landscape, the natural valley which Bala and Bala Lakeside is located means that it will be less visible within the centre of the registered historic landscape, while the Proposed Development is not located within views from where its cultural significance is best understood. This means the Proposed Development will not have a material effect on the cultural significance of Bala and Bala Lakeside registered historic landscape and it will not be considered further as part of the ES.
- 7.2.91. There are two registered historic landscape recorded within the 10 km outer study area. These relate to Berwyn and Denbigh Moors historic landscape (Cadw HLW (C) 3 & HLW (C) 5).
- 7.2.92. Berwyn registered historic landscape, c. 9.9 km to the south-east of the application boundary, encompasses a remote upland moorland landscape, occupying the westerly slopes of Berwyn Mountains that physically and visually divides North from Mid-Wales. The cultural significance of this landscape is based in it being a well-preserved relict landscape that incorporates historic agriculture with extensive field

systems identified that range in date from the prehistoric to medieval period of archaeological interest. Similarly, the landscape also retains prehistoric features such as burial cairns and a small stone circle that illustrate that the landscape had previously been a prehistoric ritual and / or funerary landscape. The large number of prehistoric and medieval features that survive within the landscape in a relatively small area, all contribute to Berwyn being a rare and important example of a historic landscape in Wales. The surrounding landscape does not contribute to the significance of the historic landscape as the integral importance of the historic landscape largely lies in it being a landscape that is unaltered, representing a relict historic landscape with preserved prehistoric to medieval features of archaeological interest that also share group value. Berwyn does share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, with a majority of its extent within the outer 10 km study area within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). As the Proposed Development area is not located between assets that contribute to the cultural significance of the registered historic landscape or within it and due to the intervening c. 9.9 km distance between the application boundary and the registered historic landscape. It is considered that there will be no material impact on its cultural significance and it will not be assessed further in the ES.

- 7.2.93. The cultural significance of Denbigh Moors (Mynydd Hiraethog) registered landscape similarly lies in its historical integrity that dates from the prehistoric period onwards. The landscape is located at the northern end of the Cambrian Mountains, comprising the southern, upland part of the large, natural block of heather moorland lying between the two major river valleys of the Clwyd and the Conwy in North Wales. Likewise, the surrounding landscape does not contribute to the cultural significance of the registered historic landscape as its importance lies within the extent of the preserved historic landscape. Denbigh Moors (Mynydd Hiraethog) does share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, with a majority of its extent within the Outer 10 km study area within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). The Proposed Development is not located between features that contribute to its historic integrity or within the extent of the landscape, while the intervening c. 9.2 km distance between the application boundary and the registered historic landscape means that no material impacts are anticipated on the cultural significance of the historic landscape and will not be assessed further within the ES.

CONSERVATION AREAS

- 7.2.94. Two conservation areas are recorded within the 5 km study area. These relate to Llangwm conservation area (Cadw WAL/CONW/14), c. 3 km north-east of the application boundary and Bala conservation area (Cadw WAL/SNOW/2), c. 3.5 km to the south of the application boundary.
- 7.2.95. As stated above, a large number of designated historic assets are located with Bala conservation area that all share group value and contribute to the character of the conservation area on which its cultural significance is based (Cadw WAL/SNOW/2). The Proposed Development is not located within the conservation area or between these elements that add to the character of Bala conservation area. The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan identifies a number of dynamic and static Key Views within the conservation area that contributes to its cultural significance which illustrate either the historic development of Bala, allow appreciation of particular features or key structures, or provide an understanding of the development of Bala within the wider landscape. All but one of the Key Views are not in a direction that includes the Proposed Development.³² However dynamic Key View A, from the edge of the conservation area towards Pont-y-Bala, Rhiwlas and Llanmor is in the direction of the Proposed Development, while Bala conservation area shares theoretical invisibility with the Proposed Development located entirely within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility, 9-10 turbines (see Illus 35). However, Bala is located within a natural valley bottom meaning that although elements of the Proposed Development could be visible, due to the intervening distance and valley location of Bala conservation area, the effect of the visibility of the Proposed Development is considered to be of a level that is not significant. The conservation area draws a large degree of its cultural significance from listed buildings

³² Chambers Conservation Ltd. Y Bala: Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

within its extent with which it shares group value. As the Proposed Development is not located within views from which this is best understood, Bala conservation area will not be assessed further in the ES.

- 7.2.96. Llangwm conservation area is located c. 3 km north-east of the application boundary. The cultural significance of Llangwm conservation area is based its historical character centred around and best appreciated from its village core. Two Grade II listed buildings are within its extent; Church of Jerome (Cadw 102) and Four Chest Tombs at the Church of St Jerome (Cadw 19588). Both contribute to the historical character of the conservation area and share group value, with views from the historical core of the settlement towards to the church likely being the location from which this is best appreciated. Llangwm conservation area does share theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development but is only located within tip height zone of theoretically intervisibility of 1-2 turbines (see Illus 35). As the Proposed Development is not located between assets that share group value or within views from which their significance and shared group value is best understood, it is considered that it will not be materially impacted and will not be assessed further in the ES.

NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 7.2.97. There are 25 non-designated historic assets recorded in the WAT HER within the application boundary (see Table 2 & Illus 12).
- 7.2.98. Of the 24 non-designated historic assets, 21 relate to the post medieval period or are of an unknown origin (see Table 2). They are largely agricultural in character including farms, outbuildings / outfarms, sheepfolds / shelters, and enclosures. Small-scale industrial and extraction activity has also been identified as a pond, a sluice, peat cuttings, and quarries / gravel pits, while small infrastructure features such as boundary markers, trackways, and a dam are also recorded. The cultural significance of these assets is largely based in their archaeological and historical illustrative value of low importance. There is a potential for elements of the infrastructure required for the Proposed Development to pass in close proximity to Sheepfold, Pen Y Bwlch (WAT HER PRN 55443), and Sheepfold, Garnedd Fawr (WAT HER PRN 55257), which would be within their immediate setting. However, the level effect that the Proposed Development would visual have on these sheepfolds is not considered to be significant and they will not be assessed further as part of the ES.
- 7.2.99. The remaining 19 non-designated historic assets all contribute to the strong agricultural, largely post medieval character of the landscape within the application boundary and are of architectural value and /or historical interest. These assets are largely located around the periphery of the application boundary and concentrated to the north and south. This is likely due to large area of upland landscape within the Site that would have function as sheep pasture with folds and enclosures located near watercourses and on the south facing slopes of hills that would have provided additional shelter from wind. Peat cutting activity was similarly located on the boundary of the Site probably to be closer to access routes for transportation. The significance of these asset is best understood within their immediate surrounding and upland setting near watercourse. The Proposed Development will largely not be located between assets that have an interrelationship; however, it will be visible in views from which their significance is best understood. Therefore, it is considered that there is a potential for these assets to be indirectly impacted. All the assets are of architectural value and / or historical interest of low importance, the effect of the visibility of the Proposed Development is considered to be of a level that is not significant as they will still be understood within an upland setting and will not be assessed further in the ES.
- 7.2.100. Two non-designated historic assets date to the prehistoric period relate to a grass covered cairn on the summit of Garnedd Fawr and north-eastern boundary of the Site (WAT HER PRN 3258), and a hut circle located in the centre-east of the Site (WAT HER PRN 15611).
- 7.2.101. The cultural significance of Garnedd Fawr cairn largely lies in its evidential value of low (local) importance, as there is a potential for buried human remains to be preserved within its extent. However, WAT HER describes Garnedd Fawr cairn as being a mutilated and grass covered that has been subsequently repurposed as a marker, with a boundary stone set within a hollow in the cairn, while fencing and fence

posts further illustrates that the cairn now functions as a marker that have directly impacted this component of its cultural significance (see Illus 37).



Illus 36. 1901 Second Edition OS map – Georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW 1:10,560.

- 7.2.102. Setting also contributes to its cultural significance. As stated above, cairns are largely located in prominent summit locations and viewed in the round. Yet they also have a potential to be parts of prehistoric ritual and funerary landscapes, with Garnedd Fawr cairn likely contributing to a wider Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape.
- 7.2.103. Its setting is defined by Garnedd Fawr itself 569 m AOD, tributaries of Afon Medrad to the north, Foel Goch 611 m AOD to the east, Foel Fach 457 m AOD and Pen y Bwlch 502 AOD to the south and Foel Tyn-y-ddol 470 m AOD to the west.



Illus 37. General View from Garnedd Fawr Cairn (WAT HER PRN 3258), Looking South-east from Summit.



Illus 38. General View from Garnedd Fawr Cairn (WAT HER PRN 3258), Looking South-west from Summit.

- 7.2.104. The elevated location of Garnedd Fawr cairn means that it has theoretically visibility with other cairns, located on summits within the wider landscape identified above, such as Garnedd Wen Cairn (Cadw ME254), c. 7 km to the west of Garnedd Fawr cairn. They are all of illustrative value representing a Bronze Age funerary and ritual landscape that contributes to their cultural significance. However, due to the intervening distance between the cairns and Garnedd Fawr cairn. It is considered that in reality Garnedd Fawr cairn likely imperceptible and would not have been associated with a wider group of associated cairns or prehistoric features. Garnedd Fawr cairn is not visible from lower elevation of Garnedd Fawr, as there are a number of false summits on the approach to the cairn from the south. However, the Proposed Development is located within the confines of its wider setting. Therefore, Garnedd Fawr cairn will be included for further assessment within the ES.
- 7.2.105. Hut Circle, Llandderfel is recorded by the WAT HER as an individual roundhouse dating to the Bronze Age. However, a recent archaeological survey has also suggested that the same structure at Moel Emoel was more likely to be a later medieval or post medieval stock management feature. Although the provenance of the non-designated historic asset is uncertain the cultural significance of this assets lies largely in its archaeological and historical illustrative value of low to medium importance in understanding its chronology and function within the surrounding landscape. Setting does contribute to its cultural significance as, if it does relate to a prehistoric hut circle it would have likely been either a seasonal hunting shelter or farmstead for summer grazing, with its setting being defined by Moel Emoel to its south-east and water courses to the south-west that lead to Llyn Maen bras (see Illus 40).



Illus 39. General View of Hut Circle, Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 15611), Looking South-west from North-west Natural Ridge

- 7.2.106. To the north and north-west of the hut circle, there is a natural ridge that runs between Pen y Bwlch and Moel Emoel that likely functioned as a natural windbreak but limits visibility in these directions from the hut circle elevation (see Illus 41).



Illus 40. General view of Hut Circle, Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 15611), looking south-west from north-west natural ridge

- 7.2.107. If it is a medieval to post medieval stock management feature its functional setting would be limited to the same or more immediate surroundings. As there is a potential for elements of the infrastructure required for the Proposed Development to pass in close proximity to the hut circle it will be included for further assessment within the ES.
- 7.2.108. A further two non-designated historic assets date to the medieval period in the centre-west of the Site and are associated with the former Township of Llaethgwm (WAT HER PRN 9896), and a possible former Hermitage (WAT HER PRN 3259).
- 7.2.109. As stated above, there are no visible upstanding remains of the Township of Llaethgwm in its recorded location. Therefore, its cultural significance is wholly based on its archaeological and historical illustrative value of low (local) importance in understanding the medieval rural landscape and in relation to setting would not be assessed further within the ES. However, if as assumed by this assessment that it is in the same location as Llaithgwm, any potential indirect impacts would be assessed with this Grade II listed building.
- 7.2.110. The cultural significance of the possible former Hermitage lies similarly its archaeological and historical illustrative value of low (local) importance in understanding the medieval rural landscape, as no upstanding remains survive. Setting would have also contributed to its cultural significance with the asset located in a tranquil, restrictive location, surrounded by wet marshland to the south, with its immediate surroundings

forming its setting as the position 'seems to have been chosen for concealment but is not defensive' (WAT HER PRN 3259). The Proposed Development is not located within its immediate surroundings. The tranquillity of its setting would have positively contributed to its cultural significance. There is a potential for noise from the Proposed Development to indirectly impact the positive contribution its tranquil location adds to the significance of the asset. However, this effect is not considered to be of a level that is significant as the nearest turbine is c/ 775 m to the east and the former Hermitage will not be assessed further in the ES.

Table 5. Non-designated Historic Assets Identified for Further Assessment within the ES.

HER Ref	Name	Status	Significance	Interest	Importance
3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel	Non-designated historic asset	Heritage	Archaeological / Historical	Low
15611	Hut Circle, Llandderfel	Non-designated historic asset	Heritage	Archaeological / Historical	Low

7.3. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- 7.3.1. The development proposal is for renewable energy land use for a proposed wind farm, located alongside current and historical upland and valley landscapes. The Aspect Area GWNDDHL743 – Uplands around Moel Darren is marginal land described as a *'Large expanse of relatively largely unenclosed upland within which there are no occupied dwellings. The area has been covered by upland archaeological survey but little more than post-medieval and a small number of medieval sites associated with pastoral farming have been recorded here.'* This Aspect Area is assessed as having overall high value for its upland qualities but is of a moderate condition and rarity.
- 7.3.2. The Proposed Development would represent a modern alteration in the landscape grain, and character but the area would still be understood as a historic upland landscape as its footprint would only consist of a small amount of the overall Aspect Area, while it would largely continue to function as pastoral land beyond the Proposed Development, while historic assets are preserved in situ that contribute to its medieval and post medieval character. Therefore, it is considered that the Aspect Area will not be materially impacted by the Proposed Development. The turbines would be a modern vertical development; however, the level of effect is not considered to be significant as it will still be understood as a historic upland landscape.
- 7.3.3. Further landscape character and visual impacts are addressed in **ES Volume II, Chapter 9: Landscape and Visual**.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT

8.1. POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

8.1.1. Direct impacts to buried archaeological remains may occur during site clearance and foundation trench excavations for turbine hardstandings, earthwork cut and fills, temporary construction and storage compound, set-down areas, substation, battery energy storage system, underground power cables, borrow pit, enlarging the extant access road and new access track.

8.1.2. Direct impacts on areas that cannot be mitigated through design mean it is likely that the local authority will require further assessment of an area's archaeological potential and mitigation of the development impact as necessary and appropriate. Such works will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their setting against other factors, including the need for the Proposed Development, in accordance with TAN24 4.2.

A programme of archaeological hand held and UAV geophysical survey has been carried out over the majority of the infrastructure areas within the Site. This has not revealed any substantial areas of archaeological remains and it is considered that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (a "watching brief") during groundworks for the construction of any haul roads, temporary compounds, laydown areas, and within the footprint of the proposed new substation would be appropriate mitigation for any remaining archaeological potential.

8.1.3. Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisors (WAT).

8.2. POTENTIAL SETTING IMPACTS

8.2.1. The historic assets identified in section 7.2 requiring further assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on their cultural significance derived from the setting within the ES are as follows:

- Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 3258); and
- Hut Circle, Llandderfel (WAT HER PRN 15611).

8.2.2. Indirect impacts that cannot be mitigated through design mean it is likely that the local authority will require further mitigation to offset unavoidable effects of the Proposed Development that will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological and built heritage remains and their setting against other factors, including the need for the Proposed Development, in accordance with TAN24 4.2. Such off-setting and enhancement measures are proposed within **ES Volume II, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage**, Section 8.9.

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Designated Historic asset	Assets registered on the National Historic Assets of Wales, Cadw. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Historic asset Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	<p><i>"An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist of a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building, or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated."</i></p> <p>Some historic assets are designated as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, World Heritage Sites, conservation areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated historic assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as historic assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Historic asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Historic assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance	The value of a historic asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a historic asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Term	Definition
Significance: cultural heritage values	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a historic asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the historic asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;</p> <p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;</p> <p>Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Historic assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Historic assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.</p>
Setting: Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	<p><i>"The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape."</i></p> <p>Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral</p>

TERMS

Term	Definition
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BC and 700 BC
Early Medieval	The period of human activity between 410 AD and 1066 AD
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.

Term	Definition
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Historic asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BC and 43 AD
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 AD and 1550 AD
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BC and 4,500 BC.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BC and 2,500 BC
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BC

Term	Definition
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 AD
Registered Historic Landscape	A landscape area included in either the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales or the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales)
Registered Park and/or Garden	A park or garden included in Part 1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
BGS	British Geological Survey
c.	Circa
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority

LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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- Welsh Government (2017) *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*.

HISTORIC MAPS

TITHE MAPS

- 1887 First edition OS map – georeferenced, Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NE 1:10,560
- 1849 Tithe map of the Parish of Llanvor in the County of Merioneth (IR29/52/25/001)
- 1839 Tithe map of the Parish of Llandderfel in the County of Merioneth (IR29/52/10/001)

ORDNANCE SURVEY

- 1887 First edition OS map Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NE 1:10,560
- 1887 First edition OS map Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW 1:10,560
- 1901 Second edition OS map Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW 1:10,560
- 1953 Provisional edition OS map Merionethshire Sheet XIV.NW & SW 1:10,560

LIDAR

WMTS service download from <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/view#/>

ANNEX 1

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Carnedd Fawr, a cairn site, marked by a few scattered stones, on the parish boundary between Llangwm and Llanfor. A mutilated grass covered cairn with a diameter of 13 m and an average 0.9 m high. It has a shallow hollow in the centre.	Prehistoric	Religious Ritual and Funerary	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3258&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293780	342300
3259	Eglwys Ann (Possible Hermitage), Site of, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Eglwys Ann. A few stones almost level with the ground occupying a space 33 ft E to W by 21 ft occupy a small rise in a hollow about 500yds N of Llyn Maen Bras (SH 929 398). A spring of water rises a few yards to the NW of the site, which is traditionally.	Medieval	Religious Ritual and Funerary	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3259&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292510	340420
9896	Llaethgwm (llytcoum) Medieval Township, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Medieval	Civil	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9896&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292200	341100
10219	Boundary Marker, Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Parish boundary marker on top of cairn PRN 3258. 0.9 m high, 0.45 m wide, 0.15 m thick. Leaning to the N. Inscribed 'Llanfor' on S side, 'Llangwm' on N face.	Post Medieval	Monument	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10219&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293780	342300
10220	Boundary Marker, E of Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Boundary marker, 1.1 m high. Dressed stone with rounded top. Inscribed 'LLANGWM' on N face, 'LLANFOR' on S face. At top of N face is an old bench mark. Leans slightly to the E.	Post Medieval	Monument	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10220&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294020	342330
10221	Peat Cuttings, Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	On the slopes just to the SE, and to the W of the summit of Garnedd fawr are numerous flat boggy areas with evidence for peat cutting - rectangular cuttings and low turf mounds. In places these small bogs are over 1m deep.	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10221&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293900	342250
10222	Sheepfold, S of Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Single cell sheepfold built against outcrop on the N. 7 m E/W x 8 m (externally). Walls 0.8 m thick and up to 1.3 m high, roughly built of large	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10222&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293770	342100

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			stones/boulders with small rubble. Entrance on E, 0.6 m wide.								
10223	Trackways, SE of Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Two stretches of trackway on SE side of garnedd fawr. (a) Runs SE/NW for 100 m and grassed over, and overgrown with juncus in places. Presumably once provided access to peat cuttings 10221. (b) Passes 20 m E of the SE end 10223, running uphill from SSW.	Post Medieval	Transport	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10223&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293930	342070
15611	Hut Circle, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Prehistoric	Domestic	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT15611&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293500	340600
20351	Slate Quarry, Wernfawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT20351&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291500	340700
36969	Sluice, Llyn Maen Bras, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sluice at Llyn Maen Bras. No evidence of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply And Drainage	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36969&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292978	339593
38348	Eglwys Anne Warren, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	350 acres of land designated as a rabbit warren (Schofield 2012a). Marked as warren on 25 inch County Series maps. No pillow mounds found during uplands survey. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT38348&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292560	340420
55250	Shelter, Foel Fach	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Unknown	Monument	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55250&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294612	341001
55251	Peat Stand, Foel Fach	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A sheepfold with a small pen at the W end. This seems to have been adapted from an earlier rectangular structure, which might have been a sheepfold but was probably a hafoty. The W end has been altered to form the small pen but the original wall line can	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55251&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294561	341654
55252	Peat Cutting,	Gwynedd	Not on 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55252&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294235	340399

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	Moel Emoel	Historic Asset									
55253	Sheepfold, Moel Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55253&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294094	340328
55257	Sheepfold, Pen Y Bwlch Gwyn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Not on 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55257&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293764	340920
55263	Sheepfold, Eglwys-anne	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55263&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292933	340257
55265	Sheepfold, Maespyllan	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55265&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292860	341741
55443	Sheepfold, Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55443&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294202	342161
55444	Peat Cutting, Eglwys-anne	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Not on 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55444&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292811	340188
55462	Peat Cutting, Llyn Maen Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Not on maps. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55462&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292784	339973
83044	Quarry, Moel Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Quarry recorded by the RCAHMW.	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83044&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293475	339678
83045	Dam, Llyn Maen Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Dam recorded by the RCAHMW.	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83045&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292989	339626

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
83046	Trackway, Llyn Maen Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Trackway recorded by the RCAHMW.	Post Medieval	Transport	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83046&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292810	339620
98635	Boundary Stone, Aeddren	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A boundary stone. This site was previously recorded by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust as PRN55374.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT98635&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294432	342388
ME228 & 3265	Maeny Rhos Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a large, impressive and well-preserved standing stone, which probably dates to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2000-1500 BC). It is some 1.7 m high, 0.75 m wide and 0.45 m thick, with the longer axis aligned north-east to south-west.	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	It is situated in an upland valley at the head of Nant Lleidiog and is associated with burnt mounds.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, environmental and structural evidence and preserved prehistoric ground surfaces below and around the monument. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3941	296671	340037
HLW (Gw) 16	Bala and Bala Lakesides	Registered Historic Landscape	Bala Lake, or Llyn Tegid, is Wales's largest natural lake and the area described here includes the lake and its immediate catchment at the north east end of the Bala cleft, a major geological fault cutting north east to south west across North Wales. The cleft forms a narrow, but geographically and scenically distinctive, valley which is drained by the River Dee and its tributaries. The infant Dee is swelled by the Rivers Lliw	Roman-British to Modern	Landscape	The 1km wide, flat valley floor is at 160m above OD, while the surrounding sides rise fairly steeply to between 250m and 500m above OD, where there is a series of rounded hills, ridges and	The valley provides a natural route corridor across North Wales and its strategic importance in the past explains the succession and concentration of defensive sites and settlements located in the area.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW (Gw) 16	290486	333188

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			and Twrch at Llanuwchllyn in the south west and then flows into the 5.5 km long lake, before becoming a sizeable river at Bala. Here it is joined by another tributary, the Tryweryn, beyond which it continues to flow east and out of the area.			upland plateaux forming the foothills of the Arenig and Berwyn Mountains on either side.					
4671 & 1232 9	Coed-y-Bedo including adjoining former Cartsheds and Granary	Grade II Listed Building	An early upland site. Within the present house the cruck trusses of a late medieval 5-bay former open hall house are visible. This house is presumably that associated with the bard Bedo Aedderen, who was active c1500 and is recorded as having owned (and probably inhabited) Coed-y-Bedo. The timber-framed structure was encased in stone in the early or second-quarter C17, when the house acquired its present general appearance and a central chimney with lobby-entry plan. A large porch was either added at the same time or else a little later; it formerly bore initials and a date 163.. on an inset plaque. In the early C19 a pair of cartbays was added to the R, with a granary block placed at right-angles to it, thereby creating an L-plan. C20 alterations, mostly to windows.	Medieval	Domestic	Located within an elevated farm group approximately 800m NW of Sarnau; accessed via a short track running N from the lane leading NW from the main road (A 494)	Listed for its special interest as a good early C17 lobby-entry house with large storeyed porch and earlier origins as a full-cruck late medieval hall house, retaining original plan-form and some early detail; one of a group of similar local houses which show an interesting development of the lobby entry plan form. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Bedo.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4671	296345	340182
4672, 1239 7 & 9984 5	Llaithgwm including adjoining Agricultural Ranges to North and South	Grade II Listed Building	C17 storeyed end-chimney house with later, probably C18 parlour and agricultural additions.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located on the eastern side of the Cwmtirmynach approximately 1.5km NE of Frongoch; within a farm group.	Listed as a good linear farmstead range focused on a C17 storeyed farmhouse, retaining vernacular character. Group value with other listed items at Llaithgwm.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4672	292100	341013
4673 & 3263	Rhydywernen	Grade II Listed Building	Late medieval 4-bay, cruck-built hall house, probably late C15 or early C16. This originally consisted of an open 2-bay central hall with a central truss having cusped decoration above the collar. At the dais end was a post-and-panel partition with unheated parlour beyond; at the opposite end was the service bay. All of these primary features have survived. The timber-	Medieval	Domestic	Located at the western end of the Cwm Main approximately 1.2km N of Sarnau; immediately to the W of Rhydywernen chapel, to the W	Listed for the special interest of its origins as a late medieval cruck-built open hall house retaining original layout, with an ornate primary truss and dais screen and later beamed ceilings.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4673	297141	340714

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			framed walls of the house were encased in rubble probably in the late C16. At the same time a central stack was inserted within the second bay, thereby creating a lobby-entrance plan; the hall was also ceiled over in the usual manner.			of the lane, and built gable-end into the slope.					
1955 & 41447	Pont yr Henblas	Grade II Listed Building	Probably built in the early-mid C18, surviving from before the major improvements to country bridges which commenced in the last decades of the century.	Post-Medieval	Transport	The bridge is near Henblas farm, on the minor road running W from the village.	Included as a good example of the medieval type of bridge that was probably widespread before the late C18 improvements, thus one of the earliest surviving bridges of the area.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19585	294746	344444
24588 & 64015	Rhydywern Chapel including forecourt walls and railings	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C19 chapel founded in 1805 and remodelled in 1825 and 1849.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Located at the western end of the Cwm Main approximately 1.2km N of Sarnau; immediately S of the Cwm Main road, running NE from the Cefn Ddwysarn road; raised up slightly behind a walled, grassed forecourt with decorative railings and central gate.	Listed as a small C19 rural chapel retaining its original simple character substantially intact, both internally and externally.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24588	297118	340739
24596 & 64089	Pont Llwyn y Brain	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 road bridge.	Post-Medieval	Transport	Spanning the Afon Mynach in the Cwm Tir Mynach and carrying the road from Fron Goch northwards towards Cerrigydrudion.	Listed as an early C19 regional road bridge retaining good original character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24596	290922	341456
24630 & 64027	Former Steward's House at Coed-y-Bedo	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C17 steward's or dower house, probably contemporary with the remodelling of Coed-y-Bedo, the porch of which formerly bore the date 163...; later, probably early C19	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Immediately opposite (SE of) Coed-y-Bedo, built gable-end onto the hillslope.	Listed for its special interest as a first-half C17 steward's or dower house retaining good original character; a	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24630	296352	340166

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			addition to the lower end. The building continued as an ancillary domestic block until well into the C19, serving as accommodation for a farm worker and his family.				scarce surviving example of this building type, with importance for the socio-historic context of the site. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Bedo.				
2463 1 & 6401 6	Large Cowhouse at Coed-y- Bedo	Grade II Listed Building	Cowhouse, probably first-half C17. The upper gable of the SE gable end was rebuilt in brick in the mid C20.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located a short distance to the NE of Coed-y-Bedo; built gable-end into the hill-slope.	Listed as a first-half C17 cowhouse retaining good original character as part of this interesting group. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Bedo.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24631	296371	340214
2463 2 & 6401 0	Small Cowhouse at Coed-y- Bedo	Grade II Listed Building	Small rectangular cowhouse; C17. Of local rubble construction with slate roof; slab-coped gable parapets with crude stone kneelers.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located a short distance to the NE of Coed-y-Bedo, opposite the large cowhouse.	Listed as a C17 cowhouse retaining good original external character as part of this interesting farm group. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Bedo.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24632	296379	340194
2463 6 & 2849 4	Carthouse at Llaithgwm	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C19 carthouse and granary block.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located immediately opposite the farmhouse at Llaithgwm.	Listed as a first-half C19 carthouse retaining good original external character. Part of a good farmstead group at Llaithgwm.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24636	292126	341026
2463 7 & 2849 5	Stable Block at Llaithgwm	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 stable block built to serve Llaithgwm.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located immediately to the rear of Llaithgwm.	Listed as a first-half C19 stable block retaining good original external character. Part of a good farmstead group at Llaithgwm.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24637	292086	341024
2464 5, 6408 4 & 9992 0	Ty'n Llwyn including Agricultural Range to N	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C17 L-shaped farmhouse with late C18 or early C19 outshut addition and mid Victorian alterations.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	Located approximately 1.5km NW of Llanfor village on a sloping, elevated site; accessed via a rough track leading NE off a lane running NW from Llanfor; built	Listed as a C17 L-shaped vernacular storeyed house with interesting later vernacular alterations, retaining good original character; an unusual combined arrangement of house, cowhouse and domestic service elements. Group	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24645	292903	337968

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
						against hillslope.	a value with other listed items at Ty'n Llwyn				
2464 6 & 6403 3	Carthouse at Ty'n Llwyn	Grade II Listed Building	Carthouse and granary, probably third-quarter C19 and contemporary with the remodelling of the farmhouse.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located immediately to the E of the farmhouse.	Listed as an early C19 carthouse retaining good original character. Group value with the main building at Ty'n Llwyn.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24646	292925	337967
2465 1, 6407 5 & 9981 4	Coed-y-Foel Isaf including adjoining Agricultural Range	Grade II Listed Building	Second-half C17 farmhouse with contemporary adjoining agricultural range and mid-Victorian alterations. In the C17 the house was a Quaker farmstead. In 1682 the then owners, Edward and Eleanor Ffoulkes, were amongst a group of local non-conformists who emigrated to Pennsylvania, USA, where they founded a Quaker settlement.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located towards the SE boundary of the community at right-angles to a lane running parallel with the A4212 approximately 2.5km NW of Bala.	Listed for its special interest as a linear farmstead range, based on a later C17 farmhouse, retaining good original character as part of a well-preserved road-side farm group; also noteworthy for its early associations with quakerism. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Foel Isaf.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24651	291661	338795
2465 2 & 6407 1	Brewhouse at Coed-y-Foel Isaf	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C19 brewhouse with probable earlier origins as a dower or steward's house.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Immediately opposite the farmhouse; accessed via a slate slab-bridge across a stream.	Listed for its special interest as a first-half C19 brewhouse with possible earlier origins as a dower or steward's house; part of a well-preserved road-side farm group. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Foel Isaf.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24652	291668	338783
2465 3 & 6407 4	Outhouse at Coed-y-Foel Isaf	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C19 agricultural building, possibly originally a stable block and cartshed with upper loft.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located on the road side, a little to the W of the farmhouse.	Listed for its special interest as a first-half C19 outhouse; part of a well-preserved road-side farm group. Group value with other listed items at Coed-y-Foel Isaf.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24653	291653	338781
2465 4 & 6402 8	Carthouse and Pigsty at Coed-y-Foel Isaf	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C19 carthouse and pigsty.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	On the roadside, to the W of the farmhouse, on the opposite side of the lane.	Listed for its special interest as a first-half C19 carthouse and pigsty; part of a well-preserved road-side farm group. Group value with other	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24654	291629	338800

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							listed items at Coed-y-Foel Isaf.				
2465 5, 6406 6 & 9974 7	Wern Fawr	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter or mid C17 storeyed farmhouse, probably the successor to the 'Tyddyn-y- Wern Fawr' mentioned in the 'extent of Meirionedd' of 1592. In the C17 Wern Fawr was one of a small group of Quaker farmsteads in the parish. In 1682 several Quaker families formed the 'Meirionedd Adventurers' Company' and in that year emigrated to Pennsylvania where they founded a Quaker colony.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located on the eastern slope of the Cwmtirmynach some 750m SE of Glan-yr-Afon; accessed from the road via a farm track.	Listed for its special interest as a C17 Quaker farmhouse retaining good original character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24655	291352	340667
2465 6 & 2882 6	Ciltalgarth and adjoining Agricultural Range	Grade II Listed Building	Substantial farmhouse of c1830 with earlier origins. It was the home of the Quaker Huw Roberts who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682 with Dr Edward Jones from Bala. The primary range was a storeyed house orientated N-S; this was extended to the E and given agricultural and service wings to the N and W during the remodelling by the Rhiwlas estate for the Prices of Rhiwlas.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the road on a sloping site close to the eastern end of the Llyn Celyn.	Listed as a fine and substantial second-quarter C19 farmhouse retaining good original external character with earlier origins; an unusual layout with service and agricultural ranges forming a compactly-planned group.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24656	288857	340297
2581 6 & 6485 8	Tal-y-Bont Chapel including forecourt walls and railings	Grade II Listed Building	Methodist chapel founded 1810 and rebuilt in its present form in 1870.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	On the corner of the road junction in the centre of the village.	Listed as a mid-Victorian village chapel retaining good original character in a prominent road-side location. Group value with the hall and manse adjacent.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25816	290078	337900
2581 7 & 6486 4	Ty Capel and School Room at Tal-y-Bont Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	Manse and schoolroom built to serve the adjoining Methodist Tal-y-Bont chapel c1870.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Adjacent to Tal-y-Bont chapel in the centre of the village.	Listed as a mid-Victorian village manse and school room retaining good original character in a prominent road-side location. Group value with the adjacent chapel.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25817	290079	337890
2885	Burnt Mounds, E of Coed y Bedd	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Two burnt mounds alongside stream, reported by J. Llewelyn Williams October 1989. Owner etc. see FI file. No further details: GAT to visit when in area.	Bronze Age	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT2885&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296690	340160

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3209	Tumulus (Possible), Site of, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Garnedd Uchaf and Garnedd Isa. Close to the stile between these two fields is what may be the remains of a cairn. No further indication of cairns to be seen. Mr. Evans of Tyn-y-ddol knew the fields centred at SH 9108 3853 as Cae Sarn	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3209&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291070	338520
3223	Stone Axe, Findspot, Frongoch, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A Neolithic stone axe, 18.08 cm long, 6.01 cm wide and 4 cm thick was found in a hedge bank close to the gate in a field belonging to Fferm Frongoch by Mr. J. E. Davies who retains possession.	Prehistoric	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3223&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290600	339500
3233	Platform, Sarnau, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A platform house 10 m long NW-SE and 6 m wide, at 1000 ft above OD. Pointed out by Mr. Jones. The type is dated to 13th-14th century by Gresham.	Unknown	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3233&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296420	339350
3260	Brass Tripod or Pot, Findspot, Yr Orddu, Llangwm	Gwynedd Historic Asset	This site was previously also recorded by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust HER as PRN 100713. About 1698 Edward Lhuyd recorded the finding of a brass tripod pot or kettle on a mountain called Yr Orddu in Llangwm parish.	Medieval	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3260&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296000	342000
3266	Cock-pit, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A well-preserved cockpit, indicated by the farmer, W. J. Williams, at SH 9641 4040, consists of a square grass-covered mound 4 m across, 0.3 m high and surrounded by a ditch 1.0 m wide.	Post Medieval	Recreational	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3266&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296410	340400
3267	Enclosure (Probably Medieval), Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A small curved enclosure, pointed out by the farmer, Mr. W. J. Williams, at SH 9619 4034. A levelled area 32 m by 20 m has been constructed by cutting into a NE facing slope overlooking a small dry valley. The outer edge is defined by a much weathered turf	Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT3267&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296190	340340
4342	Stone Axe-Hammer, Findspot, Llechwedd Hen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A somewhat asymmetrical axe-hammer was found in 1898 near Llechwedd Hen which is a farm close to the right bank of the Afon Trywern, 2 miles NW of Bala. It is said to have lain at a depth of 7 ft in drift, and 100ft above the river. Its faces are slightly	Prehistoric	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT4342&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290850	338500

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
5227	Polished Stone Axe, Findspot, Penmaen, Llanfor	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Neolithic polished stone axe about 120 mm x 60 mm. Some damage (chunks flaked off). Photographed 1991, 3 slides in Trust's possession; axe remains in finder's possession.	Prehistoric	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT5227&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291800	339200
6878	Deserted Rural Settlement, S of Ffridd Maes y Gadfa	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A group of 4-5 platforms situated in a row along, and in 2 cases cut by, the ffridd wall. The first 2 platforms are in better condition, the ones to the S are less visible. All are aligned NNW-SSE and cut into the slope at the NNW. Internal dimensions of	Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT6878&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289760	341208
6879	Circular Feature, Craig y Garn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Circular feature defined by a low dry stone ring of stone. c.2 m internal diameter, situated on fairly level ground. No obvious entrance or facing stones. (Geary, 1997)	Unknown	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT6879&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289610	341250
6880	Settlement, Craig y Garn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A medieval settlement site comprising 1 substantial platform house, cut by the ffridd wall, 2 smaller huts and a corn drying kiln. There are a number of other features in the vicinity. To the north east is an area of cultivation ridges. (Geary, 1997)	Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT6880&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289340	341670
6881	Enclosure, Craig y Garn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sub-circular enclosure defined by a low dry stone wall, partly using the crags to the NW. Walls stand c.2 courses high, mostly highly collapsed. May be contemporary with the circular features. (Geary, 1997)	Unknown	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT6881&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289570	341230
6882	Summit Cairn, Craig y Garn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Summit cairn on Craig y Garn, looks to have been built up as a walkers cairn but name Carin y Garn may indicate an earlier origin. (Geary, 1997). Small high cairn built of irregularly placed stones directly on bedrock. There is no evidence of kerb stone.	Unknown	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT6882&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289270	341460
7883	POW Camp, Site of, Frongoch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Frongoch...was an internment camp within the walls of an old whiskey distillery. It had been adapted to house German prisoners of war... the first Irish internees arrived on Friday the 9th of	Modern	Defence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT7883&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290413	339240

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			June [1916]... Those who were sent to Fron-goch were deemed								
9515	Cwm-onen Mine 1, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Mine marked on Forest Enterprise Records	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9515&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295030	339800
9516	Cwm-onen Mine 2, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Mine marked on Forest Enterprise Records	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9516&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295030	339780
9545	Cwm-onen, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Complex of farm buildings including 9546 - 9555. RUIN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9545&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295048	339833
9546	Barn, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Building 13.0 x 4.0m standing to 3.0m. Dry Stone wall construction. The building has a cross passage with the SE side of the passage being upright slate slabs and the NW dry stone walling.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9546&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295059	339857
9547	Shed, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Lean to shed 3.0 x 2.0 m standing to 1.5 m. Dry stone wall construction.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9547&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295066	339856
9548	Shed, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Lean to shed 4.0 x 2.0 m standing to 1.5 m. Dry stone wall construction.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9548&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295060	339866
9549	Building, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Originally a two storey building 5 x 4m standing to roof level with a ground floor entrance in E corner. Upper storey accessed by bridge 9554. Some roof timbers survive.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9549&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295053	339841
9550	Animal House, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Building 4.0 x 3.0 m standing to roof height of 2.5 m. Entrance in E corner and small entrance 0.3 x 0.4 m in S corner.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9550&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	295037	339837

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
9551	Pig Sty, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Structure 4.0 x 2.0 m with a covered pen 2.0 x 2.0 m at West end and an open pen at east end. Dry stone wall construction with shed to 1.5 m with some roof timbers and pen to 1.2 m.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9551&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295035	339835
9552	Building, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Building shown on OS 2nd Edition Map	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9552&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295046	339820
9553	Well, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Dry stone wall tunnel 1.0 x 1.0 m extending in to hillside.	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9553&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295040	339843
9554	Bridge, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Large slate slab 1.5 x 1.5 m forming a bridge to gain access to the upper storey of 9549. Bridges gully along side of building. Supported on pad of stonework.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9554&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295056	339848
9555	Building, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Building 8.0 x 4.0 m standing to roof level. The structure has four door, two on NE side and two on SW side and window set high in NW gable.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9555&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295047	339847
9557	Structure, Creigiau	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Small rectangular structure 4.0 x 3.0 m standing to less than 0.5 m. Possible hut.	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9557&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294910	339459
9558	Gate post, Creigiau	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Slate gate slab standing to 1.2 m.	Unknown	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9558&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294902	339456
9559	Building, Possible Site of, Creigiau	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Irregular pile of rubble, probably the destruction of a building.	Unknown	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9559&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294926	339461
9560	Trackway, Coed Ffridd-wen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Trackway, 4m wide flanked by dry stone walls standing between 1.2 and 1.5 m high. The track way is slightly sunken. The wall splays out at the southern end. Disturbed by modern forestry road at north end.	Unknown	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9560&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292020	339280

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
9561	Wall, Coed Ffridd-wen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Extension of western wall of 9561 extending up slope for at least 50 m.	Unknown	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9561&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292000	339340
9562	Wall, Coed Ffridd-wen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Extension of eastern wall of 9561 curving to run W-E. Standing to 2.0 m in places.	Unknown	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9562&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292050	339330
9813	Footbridge, Maes-y-fedw	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Footbridge marked on OS 2nd Edition Map	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9813&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294531	338502
9814	Footbridge, Maes-y-fedw	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Footbridge marked on OS 2nd Edition Map	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9814&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294463	338713
9815	Footbridge, Maes-y-fedw	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Footbridge marked on OS 2nd Edition Map	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9815&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294424	338730
9816	Creagau-isaf Well, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well marked on OS 2nd Edition Map	Unknown	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9816&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294760	339100
9887	Penmaen Medieval Township, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Medieval	Civil	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9887&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293200	339100
9895	Ciltalgarth (kyltalgart) Medieval Township	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Medieval	Civil	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT9895&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288800	340300
10216	Peat Cuttings, Bwlch y Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	On the top of Bwlch y Greigwen, and immediately to the SW, are traces of peat cuttings. No mounds seen.	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10216&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293180	342610
10217	Boundary Banks, Nant Gau	Gwynedd	Field system at the head of Nant Gau, around the (now uninhabited) farms of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf and Greigwen. 65	Medieval	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10217&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292500	342500

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
		Historic Asset	stretches of bank were recorded, defining c.40 fields or enclosures, ranging in size from less than 1 ha to c.10 ha, but generally between 3 ha and								
10218	Structure, NW of Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	On roughly level shelf, on a steep WNW - facing slope, are the slight grassed over remains of a sub-rectangular structure. Measures 5 m x 3.25 m, aligned ENE/WSW, though W end is ill defined indicated probably by a 0.15 m drop in ground level. Walls 0.75 m thick	Unknown	Unassigned	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10218&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293560	342430
10224	Structure, NW of Garnedd Fawr	Gwynedd Historic Asset	On a shelf of level ground on a W-facing slope are the slight remains of a sub-rectangular structure. 4 m E/W x c.5.5 m overall, though N end is vague. Walls no more than a few large stones/boulders protruding from the turf. SW and SE corners are well defined	Unknown	Unassigned	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10224&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293390	342420
10225	Sheepfold, ESE of Ty'n y Ddol Uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sheepfold consisting of one large enclosure and three smaller ones. Central enclosure is 8 m NW/SE by 9 m overall, with walls 0.75 m thick, now ruined, standing less than 1 m high in places. A creep leads to a smaller enclosure on the NE, 4.5 m x 4 m.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10225&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292700	342070
10227	Peat Mounds and Cuttings, S of Bwlch y Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	S of, and just below, the summit of Bwlch y Greigwen are three peat mounds, with traces of rectangular cuttings to the S and SW. The E-most mound measures 8 m x 5 m and 1m high.	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10227&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293170	342470
10228	Trackway, Bwlch y Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Short stretch of possible hollow way just S of summit at NW end of Bwlch y Greigwen, in rough grassland. Runs NW towards the summit, turning NE just short of it.	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10228&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293060	342800
10229	Dam, SE of Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Earth and stone built dam across stream c.100 m SE (upstream) of Greigwen. 25 m long and 3 m wide. Stands 1 m high. Now grassed over. The pool behind it is c.20 m in diameter. Carries water out through	Post Medieval	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10229&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293030	342290

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			middle of the dam, re-emerging c.20 m downstream.								
10230	Spring, SW of Cerrig y Gordref	Gwynedd Historic Asset	On steep S-facing slope, a hollow with upcast on the S side. 11 m x 5 m. Total depth (from top of upcast bank) 0.7 m. The hollow was filled with water to depth of 0.3 m when visited.	Unknown	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10230&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292600	342950
10231	Quarry or Spring, Pen y Ffordd-goch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Hollow just N of summit of Pen y Ffordd-goch, 9 m x 4 m with upcast bank on NE, 3 m wide and 1.5 m high. The hollow is 2 m deep, and wet in the centre. There is a vertical rock face 2.5 m high on the SW apparently the result of quarrying.	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10231&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292020	342770
10232	Probable Peat Mounds, Pen y Ffordd-goch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Two stone-free mounds on the ridge running NE from Pen y Ffordd-goch. E mound 11 m x 3 m x 0.4 m high. W mound 10 m x 2 m x 0.5 m high. Both aligned NE/SW. probably peat mounds, although there is no trace of cuttings in the very flat ground around them.	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10232&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292050	342810
10233	Sheepfolds, Pen y Ffordd-goch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A pair of sheepfolds at the junction of 3 fields on the ridge NE of Pen y Ffordd-goch. Both approx 6 m x 4 m. Both appear to be still in use. To the N of them another fold has been built of old iron gates.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10233&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292200	342870
10234	Building, NW of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Gable ended building in slight sheltered hollow on SE slopes of Pen y Ffordd-goch, NW of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10234&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292090	342450
10235	Trackway, Pen y Ffordd-goch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	On the SE slopes of Pen y Ffordd-goch are grassed over traces of a trackway, c.2 m wide, and scarped into the hillside, running N/S, cutting diagonally across the contours. Towards its N end it passes through a stone faced gap in field bank 10217/285.	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10235&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292200	342630

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
10236	Clearance Cairn, N of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Clearance cairn 2.75 m diameter 0.5 m high. Grassed over.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10236&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292380	342630
10237	Ridge and Furrow, Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	40 m N of Greigwen, on the NE side of the trackway, on steep W-facing slope, are traces of ridge and furrow. 10 ridges are visible, each 2.5 m - 2.75 m wide, with a slight bank or lynchet at the bottom (SW) end.	Unknown	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10237&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292890	342430
10238	Spring, S of Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well or spring S of Greigwen. Sub-circular hollow 2 m x 3 m approx. Densely overgrown. 2 m plus deep, half filled with water. There is an overgrown bank around the W edge, the ground dropping by 2.25 m beyond this 'dam'.	Unknown	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10238&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292960	342210
10239	Enclosure or Building Foundations, Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Grassed over remains of an enclosure or building at the SW side of the track to Greigwen. 14.5 m NW-SE x 4.5 m internally. NW and SW walls are field banks (part of PRN 10217). SE and NE walls c.10 m wide, 0.5 m high. Grassed over but stony. A gatepost stand	Unknown	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10239&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292870	342430
10240	Peat Cuttings, Nant Gau	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Rectangular peat cuttings in marshy ground on the left bank of the stream flowing through Nant Gau, N of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf. Extend over an area approx 100 m x 60 m.	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10240&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292500	342650
10241	Trackway, NE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Rutted trackway. Branches off from track leading to Greigwen and runs NNW for some 90m before fading out. Perhaps associated with peat cuttings PRN 10240.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10241&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292600	342480
10242	Trackway, NW of Greigwen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Stretch of hollow way, c.25 m long running beside a field bank (part of PRN 10127) to NW of Greigwen. 2m wide and 1.2 m deep.	Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10242&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292830	342450
10243	Quarry, NE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	The centre of a rocky knoll to N of the track to Greigwen has been quarried out. 'Old quarry' marked on OS 6" 1963 edition.	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10243&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292530	342410

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
10244	Quarry, NE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Quarrying in centre of rocky knoll. 12 m x 10 m. Waste has been piled around edges, giving the appearance of banks. Similar to PRN 10243.	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10244&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292480	342320
10245	Possible Enclosure, ESE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Immediately SE (upslope) of sheepfold PRN 10225 are the remains of a possible enclosure, on the W side of a (modern?) track. S wall, 10m long, is a continuation of field bank. PRN 10217 - 341, 2.5 m thick, 0.75 m high, with a stone facing on the S.	Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10245&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292700	342060
10246	Enclosure, ESE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	U-shaped enclosure on level ground on a generally WNW-facing slope. Defined by a 'kink' in field banks 10217-345 and 10217-346, which the enclosure joins at its W and N corners.	Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10246&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292650	342070
10247	Ridge and Furrow, ESE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	5 short ridges on steeply sloping ground c.15 m S of enclosure 10246. Each 2 - 2.5 m wide and up to 15 m long. Trackway PRN 10248 runs along their E end.	Unknown	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10247&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292650	342050
10248	Trackway, ESE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Running along the E edge (upslope edge) of ridge and furrow 10247, is an embanked trackway, 2 m wide. Traceable for c.40 m. Disused.	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10248&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292650	342040
10249	Trackway, SE of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Hollow way running uphill (to SE) from Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf. Runs between two field banks (PRN 10217 - 355 and 10217 - 356), each c.1 m high and stone faced. Now overgrown and (when visited) very wet.	Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10249&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292500	342030
10250	Clapper Bridge, W of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Clapper bridge across stream running down Nant Gau, c.200 m W of Ty'n-y-ddol-uchaf. 2 large stones, one on top of the other, on each side of the stream, with a large flat slab bridging them. 2 m span, 0.8 m wide, height 0.8 m.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT10250&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292180	342130
11759	Pont Tyn-y-ddol, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Stone. 2 spans. Segmental arches. Plain parapets. Typical local. Delisted.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT11759&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291490	338230

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
11774	Tai'r Felin, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	1745. L-shaped. Large drystone rubble blocks. Queen post roof, overshot wheel. Derelict machinery deteriorating. The pulley above the surviving stone-rut may have driven an oatmeal sifter. Close to the pulley is a small frame	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT11774&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290660	339660
15967	Long Hut, Pen yr Allt, Nant Gau	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Ruinous long house, some walls still standing. Clearly belongs with the wandering trackway and irregular field system on the hillsides here.	Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT15967&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291530	342170
19341	Ford, Hendre-bach	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A ford. (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19341&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291890	342090
19346	Sheepfold, Hafod-y-bryn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A sheepfold is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). It is made of stone banks. It does not seem to be used. It is situated on the edge of a steep sided stream. Rectangular; single compartment. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19346&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292260	343830
19347	Sheepfold, Y Gesail	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A sheepfold is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). Square; single compartment. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19347&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292490	343570
19348	Sheepfold, Y Gesail	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A sheepfold is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). Rectangular; single compartment. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19348&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292860	343600
19349	Sheepfold, Tyn-y-bryn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A sheepfold is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). Roughly rectangular; 2 compartments. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19349&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291730	343330
19350	Field Boundaries, Hafod yr Esgob	Gwynedd Historic Asset	(Victoroff 2005).	Medieval	Monument (by form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19350&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291020	343210

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
19351	Stable, Hafod yr Esgob Isa	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A rubble-stone stable with a slate covered roof is situated within Hafod-yr-Esgob Isa farmstead. There is a doorway on the eastern side of the south-facing elevation and two windows at ground floor level and two at first floor level. There is a flight of	Modern	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19351&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290942	342899
19352	Cow Shed, Hafod yr Esgob Isa	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A rubble-stone cow shed with an asbestos roof forms the southern range of buildings in within Hafod-yr-Esgob Isa farmstead. There are two doors to the east, and two doors and two windows to the west of the north-facing elevation. The cattle stalls are ar	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19352&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290938	342889
19353	Ford, Ty Nant	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A ford is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). It is still in use (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19353&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291061	342804
19354	Field System, Ty Nant	Gwynedd Historic Asset	The field boundaries around Ty-Nant are earth and stone banks. Not all are stock proof being around 0.5 m (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19354&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291156	342689
19355	Trackway, Pen-yr-allt	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A grass trackway runs from the main road near Hafod yr Esgob Isa (PRN19373) to Pen-yr allt (PRN15967)(Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19355&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291670	342280
19356	Trackway, Pen-yr-allt	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A grass trackway runs from the Pen-yr allt (PRN15967) to Pen y Ffordd-Goch. Some parts of is are lined with stone banks (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19356&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291680	342330
19357	Field System, Pen-yr-allt	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A small rectangular enclosure is situated east of Pen-yr-allt with grassed bank boundaries (Victoroff 2005).	Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19357&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291570	342150
19358	Cow Shed, Tyn-y-ddol	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A rubble-stone, slate-roofed cowshed is situated on the west side of Ty'n-y-ddol farmstead (PRN19359). There are two doors and two windows in the west-facing elevation and one of each in the south-facing elevation. An additional loose box has been added	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19358&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292370	342200

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
19359	Tyn-y-ddol, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Watermill PRN 36,763 and cowshed PRN 19,358. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19359&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292405	342175
19360	Water Mill, Ty'n y Ddol Uchaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Between 01-08-2017 and 02-05-2024 this site was also recorded as PRN 36763. Site of Ty'n y Ddol Water Mill - no other evidence of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19360&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292432	342203
19363	Field barn, Hafod-yr-Esgob, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Part of Hafod-yr-Esgob PRN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19363&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291097	343213
19364	Gravel Pit, Hafod yr Esgob	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A gravel pit is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Modern	Agriculture and Subsistence; Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19364&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290760	343020
19365	Ford, Hafod yr Esgob	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A ford is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19365&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290790	342940
19366	Ford, Hafod yr Esgob	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A ford is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19366&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290847	342813
19367	Stepping Stones, Hafod yr Esgob	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Stepping stones are marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). They could not be identified on this farm survey (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19367&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291099	342839
19368	Well, Pen y Ffordd-coch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A well is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19368&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292210	342490
19369	Ford, Tyn-y-ddol	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A ford is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889). It is still used as access to Tyn-	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19369&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292340	342230

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			y-ddol farmstead (PRN19359) (Victoroff 2005).								
19370	Well, Tyn-y-ddol	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A well is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19370&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292380	342270
19372	Well, Hafod yr Esgob	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A well is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19372&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290870	342920
19373	Hafod-yr-Esgob-Isaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Stable PRN 19,351 and cowshed PRN 19,352. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19373&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290944	342886
19374	Ford, Hendrebach	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A ford is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19374&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291900	342080
19375	Footbridge, Hendrebach	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A footbridge is marked on this site on the first edition OS map of Merionethshire (1889) (Victoroff 2005).	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT19375&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291900	342080
21098	Quarry, Pen Lliardau	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT21098&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288900	339200
21101	Quarry, Beudy Newydd	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT21101&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289600	340000
21133	Quarry, Tyn Y Ffordd Uchaf	Snowdonia National Park	X	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT21133&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290700	337400

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
		Historic Asset									
21135	Turf Works, Rhiwlas	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Snowdonia National Park	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT21135&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291000	341600
21895	Rhiwlas Aluminous Earth Mine, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Industrial	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT21895&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291100	341600
25328	Quarry, South-East of Ty'n y Coed	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1888 (Flook 2007).	Unknown	Agriculture and Subsistence; Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25328&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292142	337965
25329	Spring, South of Ty'n y Coed	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A spring.	Unknown	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25329&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291964	338028
25330	Ty'n y Coed, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A farmhouse.	Unknown	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25330&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291984	338053
25331	Well, North East of, Llwyn y Ci	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1888 (Flook 2007).	Post Medieval	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25331&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292430	338180
25332	Farmhouse, Ty Cerrig	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A farmhouse.	Unknown	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25332&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291551	342798
25333	Well, East of Ty Cerrig	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 (Flook 2007).	Unknown	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25333&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291578	342820
25577	Mill race and sluice, Pandy	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Mill race, small pond and sluice marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map of 1888-9. Nothing visible on recent aerial photos, not	Post Medieval	Industrial; Maritime; Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25577&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296054	339746

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			marked on current OS Landline digital mapping (Flook, 2008).								
25578	Well, Llwyn-lolyn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map of 1888-9. Nothing visible on recent aerial photos due to tree cover. Not marked on current OS Landline digital mapping (Flook, 2008).	Unknown	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25578&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295802	339737
25595	Pentre, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Farmhouse and outbuildings marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map of 1888-9 and still extant (Flook 2008). Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25595&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290266	342923
25596	Footbridge, Pentre	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Footbridge marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map of 1888-9 and still marked on current OS Landline digital mapping (Flook 2008).	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25596&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290265	342922
25597	Cow House, Ty-canol	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Cowhouse marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map of 1888-9 and still extant. Located 160m SW of Pentre (Flook 2008).	Unknown	Agriculture and Subsistence; Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT25597&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290156	342782
28812	Marl Pit, North-East of Ciltalgarth	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Marl pit marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889. A feature labelled 'Old Marl Pit' on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889 and 2nd Edition Map of 1901 and present but not labelled on the 2007 Ordnance Survey Landline Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	Unknown	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT28812&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289015	340458
28813	Well, East of Ciltalgarth	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A well labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889 and 2nd Edition Map of 1901 but not present on the 2007 Ordnance Survey Landline Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	Unknown	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT28813&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288977	340336
28815	Footbridge, Ciltalgarth	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A footbridge labelled on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1901 but not present on the 2007 Ordnance Survey Landline Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	Unknown	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT28815&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288853	340253

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
28827	Garden, Ciltalgarth	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval garden.	Post Medieval	Garden Parks and Urban Spaces	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT28827&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288893	340283
29442	Rotary Quern, Findspot, Nr Ty Cerrig	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Quern reported to GAT at the Eisteddfod July 2009. Photograph included.	Unknown	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT29442&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291490	342870
34184	Llwyn y Brain, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Stone built C18th farmhouse with adjacent, and possibly earlier, barn and cottage. The farmhouse has whitewashed walls; slate roof; modern brick chimneys. It was originally a two-unit C-type, with a cart shed (and granary above). The rear (service) wing	Post Medieval	Domestic	Surrounded by the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT34184&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291440	341380
36709	Ty'n y Bont Woollen Factory, Llandderfel	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Ty'n y Bont Woollen Factory is noted on map as disused. According to RC description for NPRN 8489 Ty'n - y - bont chapel this was a chapel/house/mill complex. Description implies that the mill is no longer upstanding. Next Perspectives Aerial Photograph	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36709&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289231	340348
36710	Felin Rhyd y Defaid, Llanycil	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Map indicates this is site of disused corn mill. Labelled as a disused corn mill on OS 2nd edition. Next Perspectives Aerial Photographs - obscured by trees. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36710&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290203	338829
36747	Fulling Mill, Pandy Llwyn Iolyn, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Map indicates this is site of Pandy with Mill Race and Sluice. RCAHMW claim it is Pandy Llwyn Iolyn. The pandy was extant in 1790 (Thorowgood 289) but possibly out of use by 1847 since the Tithe Award map shows no tentering-field. The pandy, which stood	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36747&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296079	339709
36769	Pandy Llaethgwm, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	It is listed by Owen (WWI p.174) as extant in 1720 but in Llanfor parish. The Tithe Award map for Llandderfel (1838) confirms its location at Tai'r Felin, Llaethgwm township. The map shows	Unknown	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36769&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290660	339650

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			three fields named Cae dentir close to the existing derelict								
36774	Corn Mill, Pen yr Allt, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	RCAHMMW claim this is site of Penrallt Corn Mill. No other evidence of mill. OS 1st ed map labels site of flannel racks - nothing visible at their location on Next Perspectives Aerial Photographs. Next Perspectives Aerial Photographs shows that the fact	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36774&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296794	340610
36900	Sluice and Pond, W Tai'r Felin, Llandderfel	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Sluice, pond and possible leat leading to another sluice and pond to S near Frongoch Farm - no other evidence of mill. Probably agricultural. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36900&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290312	339765
36901	Sluice and Pond, Frongoch, Llandderfel	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Sluice and pond with possible leat leading to Frongoch Farm. Note another sluice, pond and leat to N. Probably agricultural. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36901&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290336	339467
36902	Sluice and Pond, Tal y Bont, Llanycil	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Sluice and pond near substantial buildings at Tal y Bont. Possible leat runs past building at Tal y Bont but no other evidence of mill. Probably agricultural. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36902&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290037	338082
36936	Sluice and Pond, Coed y Foel Isaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sluice and pond at Coed y Foel Isaf. Four buildings at Coed y Foel Isaf itself are Listed Buildings, but no indication of mill. Possibly associated with the brewhouse to N. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36936&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291696	338757
36937	Sluice and Weir, W of Mur Glas, Llandderfel	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Sluice and weir. Note another weir to SW. No other evidence of mill nearby. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36937&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291015	340183
36938	Sluice and Pond, W of Maes y	Snowdonia National	Sluice and pond W of substantial cluster of buildings at Maes y Gadfa. Water runs from pond and sluice past	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36938&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290088	341767

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	Gadfa, Llandderfel	Park Historic Asset	buildings at Nant y Gadfa. No other evidence of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)								
36967	Sluice, W of Shop yr Onwy, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sluice W of Shop Covert. No evidence of mill. Possibly associated with reservoir. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36967&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292698	337373
36971	Sluice and Pond, N of Ty'n y Bryn, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sluice and pond N of Ty'n y Bryn. Note another sluice and pond to W. No other evidence of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36971&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295824	339099
36972	Sluice and Pond, W of Ty'n y Bryn, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sluice and pond W of Ty'n y Bryn. Note another sluice and pond N of Ty'n y Bryn. No other evidence of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36972&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295708	339009
36996	Mill, Nant y Cyrtiau, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Substantial cluster of buildings, one of which appears to be sited next to water course leading from larger pond to smaller pond - no other evidence of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Industrial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT36996&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291238	342761
38231	Corn Drying Kiln, possible, Tai'r Felin	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	The NGR is very generalised but these was presumably adjacent to the corn mill. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT38231&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290600	339600
55221	Sheepfold, Coed Bwlch-graianog	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset		Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55221&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289346	341804
55222	Sheep Shelter, Craig Y Garn	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset		Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55222&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289267	341373
55224	Sheep Shelter,	Snowdonia National		Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55224&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289180	341241

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	Craig Garn	Y	Park Historic Asset								
55225	Sheepfold, Craig Garn	Y	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55225&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289069	341322
55226	Sheep Shelter, Craig Garn	Y	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55226&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289042	341365
55227	Sheep Shelter, Craig Garn	Y	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55227&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288941	341417
55228	Sheepfold, Craig Garn	Y	Snowdonia National Park Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55228&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289016	341488
55254	Sheep Shelter, Moel Emoel		Gwynedd Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55254&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293780	340005
55255	Sheepfold, Moel Emoel		Gwynedd Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55255&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293416	339826
55256	Sheepfold, Llyn Maen Bras		Gwynedd Historic Asset	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55256&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292913	339440

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
55258	Sheepfold, Hafod-y-bryn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Not on early 1:10560 maps. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55258&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292258	343835
55260	Sheepfold, Hafod-y-bryn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55260&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291734	343339
55264	Sheep Shelter, Foel Tyn-y-ddol	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Possibly the same as No. 262 in GAT report 22 (p75) however grid reference given in report does not correspond with location on Fig. 18 (Derby 2022).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55264&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293174	341959
55445	Sheepfold, Nant Cwm-da	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55445&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295999	340898
55446	Sheepfold, Nant Cwm-da	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55446&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296006	341001
55447	Sheepfold, Nant Cwm-da	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55447&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296029	341067
55448	Sheepfold, Nant Cwm-da	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55448&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295996	341685
55449	Sheep Shelter, Nant Cwm-da	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55449&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296031	341163
55450	Sheep Shelter, Waun Tafolog	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55450&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296126	342041
55451	Sheep Shelter, Orddu	Gwynedd	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55451&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296246	342254

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
		Historic Asset									
55452	Sheepfold, Bryn Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55452&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296769	341748
55453	Sheep Shelter, Bryn Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55453&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296396	341277
55454	Sheep Shelter, Bryn Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55454&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296530	341387
55455	Sheep Shelter, Cwm-onen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55455&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294737	339959
55456	Sheepfold, Coed-y-bedo	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55456&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296306	340460
55457	Stock Enclosure, Coed-y-bedo	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Shown on 25 inch County Series maps and labelled as sheepfold on 1889 map. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55457&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296350	340573
55458	Stock Enclosure, Bryn Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Shown as sheepfold on 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55458&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296652	341027
55459	Sheepfold, Cwm Cywen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT55459&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	297020	341311
57679	Bridge over Afon Tryweryn, S of Ciltalgarth	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57679&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288932	340128

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
57680	Building, NE of Llyn-y-brain Cottage, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57680&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290984	341400
57681	Llyn-y-brain Cottage, SE of Pont Llyn-y-brain	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57681&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290975	341385
57682	Nant Gau, NE of Ysgubor Nant Gau	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Unassigned	Surrounded by the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57682&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291283	341896
57683	Footbridge, S of Nant Gau	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Transport	Surrounded by the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57683&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291290	341883
57684	Fedw'r-gog, SW of Rhyd-lechog	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57684&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289034	339773
57685	Building, E of Fedw'r-gog	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57685&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289050	339785
57688	Enclosure, N of Pont Ty'n-y-bont	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57688&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289253	340689
57694	Aber-bleiddyn, SW of Felin Rhyd-y-defaid	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57694&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290092	338719
57695	Footbridge, N of	Gwynedd	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57695&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290103	338742

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	Aber-bleiddyn	Historic Asset									
5773 2	Creigiau-uchaf, North of Creigiau-isaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57732&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294673	339372
5773 3	Building, East of Creigiau-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57733&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294697	339375
5773 4	Building, South-West of Creigiau-uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT57734&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294660	339361
5873 9	IRA Prison Camp/Women's Institute Hut, Frongoch, Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Hut assumed to have been part of Frongoch Internment camp and later used by the Women's Institute. Huey (2013) argues that the hut is too small to be an accommodation hut and has significant differences to a confirmed hut from the camp.	Modern	Defence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT58739&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290250	339440
5879 7	Turnpike Road from Maentwrog to Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	X	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT58797&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290483	339289
6017 8	Irish Republican Painting, Findspot, Frongoch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A painting by James Byrne from Dublin done while he was interned in Frongoch prisoner of war camp. The painting shows the Irish tricolour and the Fenian sunburst flag on a black background with a ribbon above painted with 'Irish Republic' and a smaller o	Modern	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60178&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290413	339240
6053 0	Boundary Stone, E of Pentre-tai-y-cwm	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Location: At north side of road just before gateway leading to the farm. Description: Slab about 2m high, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Approximately straight sided, with a sloping top. Vertically set almost on the line of the modern boundary.	Unknown	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60530&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295816	339994

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
6053 1	Cup Marked Stone, NE of Pentre-tai-y-cwm	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Location: On east side of track at point where the track crosses the stream Nant Cwm Da by a wooden bridge. Description: A glacial erratic sub-rounded boulder about 1m high and 1.2m long. On its top is a single small sub-circular cavity about 70mm diam.	Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60531&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295968	340796
6053 2	Natural Feature, NE of Pentre-tai-y-cwm	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Location: On east bank of stream Nant Cwm Da and about 15m north of the bridge across the stream. Description: A large glacial erratic sub-rounded boulder about 1.2m high and 1.5 long. On its faces, mainly on the west-facing side are a number of cavities.	Not Applicable	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60532&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295977	340810
6053 3	Ring Marked Stone, Bryn Bras	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Location: On a south-facing slope of Bryn Bras, 8m south of an E-W fence line and 12m west of a nearby fence corner.	Bronze Age	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60533&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296484	341265
6082 8	Feature, Possible, Craig y Garn	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Stone feature. To the NW it appears to be natural - broken up rock outcrop, but on the other side there are traces of a ditch with orthostats set in the side. (Geary, 1997)	Unknown	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60828&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289330	341770
6086 8	Royal Welsh Whisky Distillery, Site of, Frongoch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Richard John Lloyd Price was permitted in 1889 to establish the whisky distillery that would later become part of the Fron-goch internment camp...after water samples were taken and it was determined that the highest standard was to be found at the nearby	Post Medieval	Commercial	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60868&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290457	339173
6086 9	Tryweryn Dam Construction Camp, Site of, Frongoch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Caravan site housing Tryweryn Dam construction workers (after Davies, 1965). By 1960 the Irish had returned to Frongoch. This time they were there voluntarily to build the dam that would supply Liverpool with Welsh water. (Ebenezer, 2006).	Modern	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60869&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290483	339199
6087 6	Flute, Findspot, Railway Cottage, Frongoch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	One section of a 6-key wooden B flat flute found during an extension in c. 1995 to Railway Cottage (marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1901 as Glan-dwr). The house is	Modern	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT60876&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290146	339403

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			located adjacent to the site of the Frongoch Internment Camp and the fin								
61149	Memorial to Bob Tair Felin, Site of, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	The bust on top of the Bob Roberts Tair Felin Memorial was sculpted by Jonah Jones of Pentrefelin, and has been set on an old stone roller. The roller stands on one of the millstones from Tair Felin itself. (Translation from Y Cymro article, 13th April 1	Modern	Commemorative Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT61149&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290660	339660
61150	Crucifix Bottle, Findspot, Frongoch	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Bottle with crucifixion scene placed inside. The model is considered to have been made by Prisoners of War at Frongoch, probably German. (Steele, 2016)	Modern	Object	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT61150&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290413	339240
68586	Well, South-West of Cwm-Cywen	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well marked on the Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1901.	Modern	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT68586&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296798	341059
68587	Cwm-Cywen, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Cwm-cywen is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1887.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT68587&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296946	341244
71612	Memorial, Capel Talybont	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A war memorial.	Modern	Commemorative	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT71612&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290079	337877
80840	Living, Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Living is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT80840&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290499	338693
80841	Pen-y-cae, Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Pen-y-cae is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT80841&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290433	338450
80842	Llechwedd-hen, Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Llechwedd-hen is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT80842&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290833	338456

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
80843	Ty-llwyd, Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ty-llwyd is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT80843&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290678	338217
80844	Hendre-mawr, Bala	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Hendre-mawr is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT80844&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291158	338107
81440	Enclosure, North-East of Penmaen Uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	An enclosure.	Unknown	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT81440&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293253	339198
83029	Gravel Pit, Y Foel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Gravel pit marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83029&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291415	339380
83030	Troughs, Y Foel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Troughs marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Three troughs drawn and labelled alongside a path on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.(Steele, 2020)	Post Medieval	Gardens Parks And Urban Spaces	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83030&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291471	339122
83033	Bwlch-y-tyno, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Bwlch-y-tyno is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83033&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294241	339271
83034	Building and Enclosures, South of Coed Foel-Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Building and enclosures marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form);Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83034&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293785	338874
83035	Sheepfold, Coed Foel-Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Sheepfold marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83035&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293769	339087

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
83036	Ty'n-y-celyn, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ty'n-y-celyn is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83036&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293806	338621
83037	Maes-y-fedw, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Maes-y-fedw is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. L-shaped farmhouse. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83037&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294344	338600
83038	Pen-rhos-uchaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Pen-rhos-uchaf is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83038&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293276	338819
83039	Coegnant, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Coegnant is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83039&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293097	338843
83040	Penmaen-canol, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Penmaen-canol is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83040&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292843	338839
83041	Penmaen-mawr, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Penmaen-mawr is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83041&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292152	338728
83042	Penmaen-uchaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Penmaen-uchaf is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83042&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292945	339150
83043	Stock Enclosure,	Gwynedd	Stock enclosure recorded by the RCAHMW.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83043&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293749	339729

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	Moel Emoel	Historic Asset									
83047	Stock Enclosure, Possible, Moel Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Stock enclosure recorded by the RCAHMMW.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83047&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294055	339683
83048	Pond, Moel Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Pond recorded by the RCAHMMW.	Post Medieval	Water Supply And Drainage	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83048&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294100	339623
83049	Trackway, Moel Emoel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Trackway recorded by the RCAHMMW.	Post Medieval	Transport	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83049&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294094	339503
83050	Creigiau Isaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Creigiau Isaf is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83050&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294718	339078
83051	Cwm Chwilfod, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Cwm Chwilfod is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83051&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295609	339995
83052	Enclosures, North-East of Creigiau Uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Enclosures marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Monument (by form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83052&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294918	339449
83053	Well, Creigiau Uchaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Well marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83053&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294639	339364
83054	Ty'n-y-bryn, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ty'n-y-bryn is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83054&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295835	338989

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
83055	Gravel Pit, South of Creigiau-isaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Gravel pit marked on the Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1901.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83055&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294721	339027
83056	Hendre, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Hendre is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Hendre is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. T-shaped farm building. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83056&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295862	339233
83057	Ty'n-y-coed, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ty'n-y-coed is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83057&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295941	339417
83058	Buildings, North of Ty'n-y-coed	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Buildings marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83058&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295931	339477
83059	Llwyn-lolyn, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Llwyn-lolyn is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. L-shaped farmhouse. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83059&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295867	339773
83060	Ford, South-East of Maes-y-fedw	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ford marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83060&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	294532	338497
83063	Tai-draw-isaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Tai-draw-isaf is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83063&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293738	338041
83064	Tai-draw-uchaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Tai-draw-uchaf is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83064&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293874	337976

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
83065	Footbridge, North-East of Y Gloig	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Footbridge marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83065&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293747	337751
83066	Ford, North-East of Y Gloig	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ford marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83066&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293744	337746
83067	Y Gloig, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Y Gloig is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. RUIIN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83067&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293546	337682
83081	Building, Pen-rhos-isaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Building marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. This site was previously recorded as PRN31523. A building present on the OS 1st edition map of 1888 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1901. One side of the building is represented on the OS 2009 Mastermap digital map. Ruinous? (Burnett, 2010)	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83081&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293164	337386
83082	Cottages, Pen-rhos-isaf	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Cottages marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83082&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293206	337366
83083	Chapel, Pant-glas	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Calvinistic Methodist Chapel marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Modern;Post Medieval	Domestic;Religious, Ritual and Funerary	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83083&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293373	338092
83085	Structure/Enclosure North-East of Pant-glas Chapel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Structure or enclosure marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form);Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83085&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293543	338115
83086	Structure/Enclosure South-East of Pant-	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Structure or enclosure marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form);Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83086&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293535	338024

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	glÃ¢ts Chapel										
83087	Ty-nant, Llandderfel	Historic Asset	Ty-nant is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83087&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293065	338258
83088	Ty-newydd, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	Ty-newydd is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT83088&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	293272	338288
99673	Bwlch-graianog, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99673&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289192	342344
99674	Outfarm Ysgubor Bwlch-graianog, East of Bwlch-graianog, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. RUIN. Associated with Bwlch-graianog PRN 99,673. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99674&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289614	342343
99684	Cefn-uchaf, Bala, Llany Cil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99684&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	288819	338700
99685	Fedw'r-gog, South-West of Rhyd-lechog, Llany Cil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farm building PRN 57,685. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99685&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289047	339775
99686	Ty'n-y-cornet, Llandderfel, Llany Cil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99686&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289503	339822

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
99687	Outfarm, South of Ty'n-y-cornet, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. No visible trace of building. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99687&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	289412	339588
99688	Cefn-isaf, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Associated with outfarm PRN 99,689. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99688&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	289209	338901
99689	Outfarm, East of Cefn-isaf, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99689&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	289328	338878
99699	Ceunant-uchaf, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99699&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	288886	338357
99700	Ty'n-y-ffridd, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99700&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	289382	338334
99729	Hafod-yr-Esgob, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Fotty Hafod-yr-Esgob PRN 99,730. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99729&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	290767	343291
99731	Outfarm, Beudy Ty-canol, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99731&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	290156	342783
99732	Outfarm, Ysgubor Nant-hir, North of Maes-y-gadfa, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. No visible remains of building. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99732&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnname=core	290257	342347

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
99733	Maes-y-gadfa, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. L-shaped farmhouse. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99733&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290276	341708
99734	Nant-hir, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. L-shaped farmhouse. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99734&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290658	341847
99735	Nant-gau, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Associated with Fotty Nant-gau PRN 99,738. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99735&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291254	341864
99736	Nant-y-Cyrtiau, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Mill PRN 36,996. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99736&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291243	342781
99737	Ty-cerig, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmhouse PRN 25,332. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99737&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291561	342794
99738	Outfarm, Fotty Nant-gau, South-East of Nant-gau, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Part of Nant-gau PRN 99,735. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99738&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291408	341775
99739	Hendre-bach, Llandderfel, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99739&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291857	342139
99740	Maes-pyllan, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99740&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292366	341801

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
9974 1	Greigwen, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99741&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	292942	342364
9974 2	Garn, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99742&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289630	340944
9974 3	Outfarm, Beudy- newydd, South of Garn, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. RUIIN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99743&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289660	340224
9974 4	Outfarm, Beudy- coch, North-East of Garn, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99744&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290109	341133
9974 5	Outfarm, Fron-goch, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99745&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290671	340953
9974 6	Llwyn-y- brain, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. C18 farmhouse PRN 34,184. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Surrounded by the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99746&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291437	341396
9974 8	Mur-glas, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99748&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291449	340006
9974 9	Outfarm, East of Mur-glas, Llandderfel	Gwyned d Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	Inside the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99749&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291654	339993

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
99807	Dodol-hir, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99807&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290038	339637
99808	Frongoch Farm, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. L-shaped farmhouse. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99808&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290398	339432
99809	Tai'r-felin, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99809&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290710	339752
99810	Bryn-melyn, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99810&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289807	338416
99811	Llechwedd-hen, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. House PRN 80,842. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99811&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290830	338466
99812	Ty'n-y-ddol, Bala, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99812&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291208	338410
99813	Berth, Bala, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99813&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291594	338434
99814	Coed-y-Foel Isaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmhouse PRN 25,332. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99737&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291561	342794
99815	Coed-y-foel-uchaf, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	Surrounded by the PDA	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99815&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291397	339725

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
99816	Ty-llwyd, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99816&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290909	339429
99817	Outfarm, East of Ty-llwyd, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. RUIIN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99817&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291101	339454
99818	Tal-y-bont, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99818&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290052	338057
99819	Dyffryn-nodol, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval smallholding. Possible smallholding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99819&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289634	337805
99820	Bryngoleu, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99820&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	289669	337589
99821	Ty-llwyd, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. House PRN 80,843. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99821&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290661	338206
99822	Ysguborgerig, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99822&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290575	337957
99827	Ty'n-y-bryn, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99827&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290540	337199
99828	Ty-Nant, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99828&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	290394	337430

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
99829	Hendre-mawr, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. L-shaped house PRN 80,844. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99829&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291161	338106
99830	Tyddyn-Philip, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval smallholding. Residential property. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99830&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291235	337981
99831	Tyddyn-Teyid, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval smallholding. Residential property. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99831&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291003	337757
99832	Gelli-isaf, Bala, Llanycil	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99832&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	291366	337648
99846	Pentre-tai-y-cwm, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99846&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	295590	340264
99847	Coedy Bedo, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. House PRN 12,329, cowhouses PRN 64,016 and 64,010. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99847&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296364	340191
99848	Pen-yr-allt, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Possible corn mill site PRN 36,774. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99848&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296804	340622
99849	Tyddyn Tudur, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval smallholding. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99849&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnname=core	296814	340778

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
99850	Cwm-Cywen, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmhouse PRN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99850&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296959	341228
99888	Beudy Newydd, North-West of Ty-nant, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval outbuilding. RUIIN. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99888&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292907	338399
99892	Ysgubor-fawr, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99892&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296622	339698
99917	Ty'n y Coed, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmhouse PRN 25,330. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99917&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	291995	338057
99918	Llwyn-y-ci, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99918&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292391	338128
99919	Rhiwlas farmstead, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Associated with Rhiwlas house PRN 34179. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99919&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292710	337339
99922	Tai-draw-uchaf, Y Gloig, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT99922&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	293854	337978
100835	Ty'n-y-coed, Llandderfel	Gwynedd Historic Asset	A post medieval farm. House PRN 83,057. Farmstead plan types are explained in detail in Report 1657: Farmstead Mapping Attribute Table (Page 8-10) (Ferreira 2023).	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT100835&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295932	339447

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
55369	Aeddren Boundary marker	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary marker depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55369&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	293501	342525
55370	Aeddren Boundary marker	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary marker depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55370&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	293653	342403
55371	Aeddren Boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55371&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	293786	342304
55372	Aeddren Boundary marker	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary marker depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55372&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294017	342337
55373	Aeddren Boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55373&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294316	342375
55374	Aeddren Boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55374&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294432	342388
55378	Aeddren Boundary marker	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary marker depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55378&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292768	343992
55379	Aeddren Boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55379&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292825	343816
55380	Aeddren Boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55380&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292855	343646
55381	Aeddren Boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55381&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	292864	343611

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
		Historic Asset									
5538 4	Aeddren farmstead	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map corresponding with buildings on the modern digital mapping.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55384&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	293843	344130
5538 5	Aeddren sheep fold	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Sheep fold depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55385&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	293926	343865
5538 6	Hengwm farmstead	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map corresponding with buildings on the modern digital mapping.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55386&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294171	343639
5538 7	Aeddren footbridge I	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Footbridge depicted on 1st edition (1889) OS map.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55387&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294253	344463
5538 8	Aeddren footbridge II	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Footbridge depicted on 1st edition (1889) OS map.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT55388&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294235	344190
6690 3	Nant-y-pyd Farm	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Farmstead marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66903&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294800	344150
6690 4	Foel Goch boundary stone I	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66904&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294897	342544
6690 5	Foel Goch boundary stone II	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66905&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295123	342420
6690 6	Foel Goch trackway	Clwyd-Powys	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66906&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295083	342521

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
		Historic Asset									
66907	Nant-y-pid trackway I	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66907&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294629	344146
66908	Nant-y-pid trackway II	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Transport	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66908&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294796	344007
66909	Nant-y-pid house site	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	House site or outbuilding, marked as being maintained with roof on 1st edition (1879) 6 inch OS map. Does not appear to be roofed or maintained by publication of 1963 6 inch OS map. Set within small enclosure.	Post Medieval	Domestic	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT66909&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294555	343920
68797	Ty'n-y-ffridd, farmstead	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	A farmstead named as Ty'n-y-ffridd on the OS 6" 1879 and 1963 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT68797&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295427	344222
68800	Ceseilgwm, farmstead	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Post-medieval farmstead. A farmstead named as Ceseilgwm on the OS 6" 1879 and 1963 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings. Dwelling standing, outbuildings mostly ruined.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT68800&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295881	343595
68801	Ceseilgwm, well	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	A well shown on the OS 6" 1963 map. A well associated with the nearby farmstead and first shown on the 1913 1:2500 OS map (Trysor, 2015).	Post Medieval	Water Supply And Drainage	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT68801&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295812	343498
69614	Henblas	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Large farmstead shown on 1879 and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT69614&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294732	344502
69615	Bryn-aber	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Farmstead, possibly now ruinous, shown on 1879 6 inch OS map as Bryn-aber.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT69615&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295103	344181

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
69616	Nant y Pyd sheepfold	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Sheepfold marked on 1879 and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT69616&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	294977	343806
72593	Cwm-Ilan, county boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	In situ boundary stone shown on OS 1st edition map. One of a series of stones on the parish boundary. A post-medieval boundary stone, erected on the boundary between the parishes of Llandderfel and Llangwm. The stone remains in situ. Parish names inscribed on the stone.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72593&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296730	342679
72594	Cwm-Ilan, county boundary stone II	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone shown on OS 1st edition map. A post-medieval boundary stone, erected on the boundary between the parishes of Llandderfel and Llangwm. The stone remains in situ.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72594&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296478	342468
72595	Cwm-Ilan, boundary rock	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Rock used as boundary marker shown on OS 1st edition map. A natural boulder, which has been incorporated as a feature on the post-medieval parish boundary (Trysor, 2015).	Post Medieval	Civil;Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72595&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296667	342632
72596	Cwm-Ilan, county boundary stone III	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone shown on OS 1st edition map.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72596&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296386	342339
72597	Cwm-Ilan, boundary marker	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Pile of stones marked on OS 1st edition map, used as boundary marker.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72597&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296190	342374
72598	Cwm-Ilan, boundary marker stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	"Small white stone" marked on OS 1st edition map as boundary marker to south of Cwm-Ilan.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72598&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	296022	342409
72599	Cwm-Ilan, boundary stone	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Boundary stone marked on OS 1st edition map.	Post Medieval	Unassigned	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT72599&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnam e=core	295877	342430

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
100708	Carnedd Fawr	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Carnedd Fawr a mutilated grass covered cairn 13m diameter 0.9m high. A shallow hollow in the centre and with a boundary stone and a modern pile of stones.	Bronze Age	Religious Ritual And Funerary	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT100708&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	293790	342310
100713	Orddu Kettle	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Around 1698 Llyud recorded a brass tripod pot or kettle on Yr Ordh Dhu in Llangwm Parish.	Post Medieval;Unknown	Monument (By Form)	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT100713&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	296000	342000
194401	Cwm-Ilan farmstead	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings (CPAT, Farms and Farmsteads, 2021)	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT194401&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	296129	343002
197406	Cwm-Ilan farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197406&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	296114	343024
197407	Cwm-Ilan farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197407&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	296131	342994
197408	Cwm-Ilan farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197408&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	296118	342988
197409	Aeddren farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197409&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	293796	344162
197410	Aeddren farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197410&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnaname=core	293817	344192

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
19741 1	Aeddren farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197411&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	293810	344185
19741 2	Aeddren farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197412&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	293825	344139
19741 3	Aeddren farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197413&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	293837	344126
1974 20	Henblas Farm, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197420&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	294710	344500
1974 22	Henblas Farm, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197422&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	294745	344502
1974 31	Nant-y-pyd Farm, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197431&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	294815	344134
1974 32	Nant-y-pyd Farm, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197432&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	294783	344145
1974 33	Nant-y-pyd Farm, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197433&dbname=\$geoGroupld&tbnam e=core	294791	344131

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
1974 34	Nant-y-pyd Farm, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197434&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnaname=core	294804	344122
1974 35	Ty'n-y-ffridd farmstead, farm build	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197435&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnaname=core	295417	344223
1974 36	Ty'n-y-ffridd farmstead, farm build	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197436&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnaname=core	295435	344224
1974 41	Ceseilgwm farmstead, farm building	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	Traditional farm building, or building now containing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map by CPAT Farms and Farmst	Post Medieval	Agriculture And Subsistence	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT197441&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnaname=core	295878	343593
2149 53	Wall, WSW of Garnedd Fawr	Clwyd-Powys Historic Asset	On the SW slopes of Garnedd Fawr, is a rough stretch of walling, 13m long, incorporating a rock outcrop. Perhaps built to provide shelter from SW winds. Does not appear to have formed part of any building or enclosure.	Post Medieval	Monument	2km Outer Study Area	N/a	Low	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT214953&dbname=\$geoGroupId&tbnaname=core	293300	342900
DE28 7	The Holyhead Road: Ty Nant section	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a now-disused section of the Holyhead Road, running along a substantial engineered terrace above the gorge of the Afon Ceirw, to the N of the Pen-y-Bont falls. Telford described the new road as follows: "This road established through a rugged and mountainous district, partly along the slope of rocky precipices, and across inlets of the sea... was indeed an arduous undertaking, which occupied fifteen years of incessant exertion".	Post Medieval/Modern	Transport	Above the gorge of the Afon Ceirw, to the N of the Pen-y-Bont falls.	The monument is of national importance as one of the best preserved and most audacious section of this internationally significant historic road. Its importance is further enhanced by the survival of detailed historical documentation.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=4016	299359	344315
ME01 5	Caer Euni Camp	Scheduled	Caer Euni Camp is located on a narrow ridge between the Ffrauar and Lleidigog river valleys. The size of the defences	Iron Age	Defence	Caer Euni Camp is located on a narrow ridge	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=547	300055	341294

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
		Monument	and its subsequent enlargement, suggest that the site was of some importance. The earlier phase of the hillfort measured approximately 200 meters in length, which was later increased to approximately 315 meters. This later development included the strengthening of the hillfort's defences and the excavation of a large rock-cut ditch. Aerial photographic analysis of the central area has revealed the presence 25 circular patches. The circles measure 5 to 7 meters in diameter and may indicate the presence of ploughed-out hut circles or storage pits.			between the Ffrauar and Lleidiog river valleys.	our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.				
ME016	Tomen y Bala Castle Mound	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a motte dating to the medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD). A motte is a large conical or pyramidal mound of soil and/or stone, usually surrounded by either a wet or dry ditch, and surmounted by a tower constructed of timber or stone.	Medieval	Defence	The motte is 40m in diameter and 8.0m high, with a level summit c16.5m across.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=283	292804	336093
ME040	Caer Euni Stone Circles	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of two cairn circles, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). They are situated on top of the NE-SW ridge of Cefn Caer Euni, either side of a trackway that runs along the ridge.	Bronze Age	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Situated on top of the NE-SW ridge of Cefn Caer Euni, either side of a trackway that runs along the ridge.	The monument is of national importance for its enhancement of our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=2462	299272	340992

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value, the hillfort of Caer Euni lies some 700m to the NE.				
ME042	Pen-Ucha'r-Llan Ringwork	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a well preserved castle-ringwork, which dates to the medieval period (c. AD 1066 - 1485), on a low ridge above the village of Llanfor. It measures about 45m N-S and 37m E-W. It is surrounded by a bank 5.0 - 6.0m high on the west, and 3.5 - 4.0m high on the east. The bank on the south side is only 0.5m high, and there is a levelled rectangular area at a lower level than the interior. This may indicate the presence of a gateway, or a later building, or quarrying. There is no ditch surviving on the north side, but a mound 1.2m high and some 14m long curves round the north side of the ringwork, so giving the impression of a ditch 4.0 - 5.0m wide. A ditch may be found by excavation, and traces of a scarp on the east side may mark the outer edge of a counterscarp bank. The west side of the ringwork was badly eroded by quarrying and the effects of weathering around tree roots formerly, but has since been repaired. The interior is some 14m wide by 26m long and is fairly level, with the exception of the disturbances on the south side. The height of the bank above the interior varies between 1.6m on the north and 0.5m on the west.	Medieval	Defence	Located on a low ridge above the village of Llanfor.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=2463	293830	336854
ME063	Cefn Ddwysarn Camp	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a D-shaped enclosure, some 91m long by 73m wide, with the interior measuring 80m N-S and 70m E-W, situated on a NE-facing slope. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric or medieval.	Prehistoric	Monument	Located on a NE-facing slope	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric land use, settlement and economy. The site forms an important element within the wider later	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=276	296688	338179

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. It is well preserved and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.				
ME067	Castell Gronw Castle Mound	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a motte, an earthwork castle mound, dating to the medieval period (c.1066-1540 AD). A motte is a large conical or pyramidal mound of soil and/or stone, usually surrounded by either a wet or dry ditch, and surmounted by a tower constructed of timber or stone.	Medieval	Defence	The motte is situated in the private garden of Pen y Bont cottage.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=2469	293011	335030
ME092	Llanfor Roman Fort and Camps (revealed by Aerial Photography)	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a large fort, a pentagonal enclosure and part of a temporary camp, all dating to the Roman period (1st to 4th century AD) on the valley floor of the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee), S of the village of Llanfor. These are part of the larger Llanfor Roman military complex known from parch marks and the exceptionally clear results of geophysical survey. The sites are scarcely recognisable from the ground, but low scarps are occasionally visible	Roman-British	Defence	Located on the valley floor of the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee), S of the village of Llanfor.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3228	293697	336180

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							chronology and building techniques.				
ME2 27	Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a large, impressive and largely intact burial cairn, probably dating to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2000-1500 BC). The monument consists of a turfed-over round cairn of stones, some 12.5m in diameter and 1.40m high. The site stands within 330m of the excavated Cefn Caer Euni kerb circle and ring cairn (dated by radiocarbon to c. 1400 BC).	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	The site stands within 330m of the excavated Cefn Caer Euni kerb circle and ring cairn (dated by radiocarbon to c. 1400 BC).	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence and preserved prehistoric ground surfaces below the monument. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3943	298890	340600
ME2 53	Carnedd y Filiast Cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed moorland in a prominent position on the summit of Carnedd y Filiast. The stone built cairn is circular on plan and measures c.15.5m in diameter and up to 1m in height. The original extent of the cairn is marked by a well preserved circular grass-covered bank, which measures c.18m in diameter. On the E side of the cairn, the surviving structure appears to have been built from carefully laid stone slabs. A short length of stones may represent the outer face of the cairn. The addition of an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar, walker's shelter and memorial slab have disturbed the upper stones of the	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Situated within enclosed moorland in a prominent position on the summit of Carnedd y Filiast.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and structural evidence.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=6	287128	344597

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			cairn, but the stone in the centre of the cairn still survives to a good height and burial evidence may be preserved beneath these features.								
ME2 54	Garnedd Wen Cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a large burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). It is situated within enclosed moorland in a prominent position on the summit ridge of Garnedd Wen overlooking Llyn Celyn reservoir to the S. The stone built cairn is circular in shape on plan and measures c.18m in diameter. It has a rounded profile measuring up to 3.5m in height.	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Situated within enclosed moorland in a prominent position on the summit ridge of Garnedd Wen overlooking Llyn Celyn reservoir to the S.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and structural evidence.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=1178	286869	341401
4654	Parish Church of St Derfel	Grade I Listed Building	A Celtic Llan site, founded in the early C6 by St Derfel, 'Derfel Gadarn' (Derfel the Mighty), whose father, Howel, is said to have been one of King Arthur's knights. The church is first recorded in the Taxatio of 1291 as the 'Eccl'ia de Landervael'. The present church is an early Tudor rebuilding, probably of the early C16 and takes the form of a single-chamber parish church. N and S porches are early additions (both probably only a generation or two later)	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Located within its own walled churchyard at the SW edge of the village, with commanding views down the Dee valley.	Listed Grade I as a well-preserved late medieval parish church retaining good original external character and fine original interior detail.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4654	298157	337066
4651	Henblas including adjoining Barn Range	Grade II* Listed Building	An important medieval house, as suggested by its name and upland siting; Henblas is named as early as 1292-3 in the Meirionedd Subsidy Roll. The earliest surviving part of the present building is contained within a rubble-walled barn adjoining the main house. This has 2 bays of a high-status timber-framed open hall house with full cruck truss, cusped windbracing and an important primary service partition.	Medieval	Domestic	Located approximately 800m NE of Llandderfel village and accessed via a farm track running N from an unclassified road running NE from the village.	Listed Grade II* for the special importance of its origins as a late medieval full-cruck hall house, retaining part of its fine original open hall with service screen.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4651	298858	337808

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
4660	Gwern-y-braichdwr	Grade II* Listed Building	Late medieval full-cruck open hall house, encased in stone probably in the early C17; a heavily-weathered date 1611 and the possible initials J LL appear on an external timber lintel and may relate to this. Certainly the house was the seat of the Lloyds in 1585, and a Robert Lloyd of Gwern-y-Braichdwr is recorded as deceased in 1592.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located on the southern slope of the Cwm Main, at the eastern end; accessed via a track running from a lane itself running W from Glan-yr-Afon	Listed Grade II* for its special interest as a good early C17 lobby-entry house with large storeyed porch and earlier origins as a full-cruck late medieval hall house, retaining a number of good original interior features; one of a group of similar local houses which show an interesting development of the lobby entry plan form. Part of a good farmstead group.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4660	299722	342212
4913 & 1263 5	Aykroyd & Sons, Clothing Factory (Former Workhouse)	Grade II* Listed Building	Former workhouse complex built 1838- 1841 by the Bala Union. The building was designed to serve the five parishes of Penllyn, which at the time had an estimated 1,030 paupers. In the event relatively few were housed in the new building, largely because of the unpopularity of its central location amongst the citizens of Bala. From 1869 the building served as a County Militia barracks, and subsequently as a bottled water plant and a biscuit factory.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Fronting the street towards the SW end of the town.	Listed Grade II* for its special interest as an unusual former workhouse complex retaining very good original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4913	292521	335857
2596 8 & 6301 4	Rosedale, Including Forecourt Walls & Railings	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace of considerable refinement, retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25968	292693	336167
2596 9 & 6301 5	Derlwyn	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25969	292688	336162

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
25970 & 63009	Islwyn	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25970	292685	336157
25971 & 63007	Ronville	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25971	292680	336154
25972 & 62981	Dolydd	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25972	292675	336149
25973 & 63026	Fedw Arian	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25973	292671	336144
25974 & 63010	Isfryn	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt; belonging to terrace of 8.	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-detailed Edwardian terrace retaining unaltered original character.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25974	292667	336140
25975 & 63024	Awelfryn	Grade II* Listed Building	A highly-accomplished Edwardian terrace built in 1909 in a sophisticated metropolitan baroque style. The hoppers are dated.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a walled and railed forecourt;	Listed grade II* for its special interest as part of an exceptionally well-composed and finely-	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25975	292661	336136

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
						belonging to terrace of 8.	detailed Edwardian terrace retaining original character.				
102	Church of St Jerome	Grade II Listed Building	A church is recorded in Llangwm in 1210. The present structure, in particular the W wall, is probably of medieval fabric, but was substantially altered and rewindowed in 1747, with a further restoration in 1873-4.	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	The church stands in a sub-rectangular churchyard at the centre of Llangwm village.	Included as a building with substantial surviving medieval fabric, set in a dominant position in the village.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=102	296677	344607
103	Garthmeilino	Grade II Listed Building	A country house of C17 origins, much remodelled in a Tudor-Gothic style c1870, and further altered following a major fire in 1911.	Post Medieval	Domestic	The country house is located to the N of Llangwm village, at the end of an access road starting by Pont-y-capel.	Included as a good example of a mid-later C19 gentry house in the Tudor-Gothic style, with C17 origins.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=103	295897	344950
104	Pont Arddwyfaen	Grade II Listed Building	The bridge was probably that referred to as a new bridge at Nant Hendrebach, built in 1778, by John Lloyd of Hendreddwyfaen, contractor, for the County, to the design of Joseph Turner, architect of Chester; part of a programme to improve minor county roads.	Post Medieval	Transport	The bridge carries the minor road off the A5 Holyhead Road over the Afon Ceirw, leading to Llangwm.	Included as a handsome and unaltered late C18 road bridge.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=104	296152	346535
105	Hendre Arddwyfaen	Grade II Listed Building	The farmhouse is probably of the C17, extended at right angles in 1764 by the Lloyd family, commemorated by a datestone over the door.	Post Medieval	Domestic	The farmhouse is prominently sited close to the main road, by the junction with the minor road to Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr.	Retained on the list notwithstanding refenestration as a farmhouse of C17 origin and dated C18 enlargement.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=105	296208	346690
106	Farm Buildings NE of Hendre Arddwyfaen	Grade II Listed Building	The farm barn is dated 1850, the other buildings appear to be of a similar date.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	The farm buildings stand to the ENE of the farmhouse, forming a large rectangular farmyard.	Included for group value with Hendre Arddwyfaen farmhouse.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=106	296258	346719

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
107	Pont Ty-gwyn	Grade II Listed Building	The bridge was built, probably by the County Council, as part of a programme to improve rural communications in the later C18.	Post Medieval	Transport	The bridge carries the S loop of the road to Llangwm from the A5 across the Afon Ceirw, near Ystrad-bach. The bridge is within 100m of the Holyhead Road	Included as a handsome and unaltered C18 road bridge.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=107	297599	345538
4653 & 11724	Pont y Bala (partly in Bala community)	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge, probably of C17 origin, and presumably that shown in a sketch of Bala by Thomas Dinley in 1684. The bridge has been doubled in width on the downriver side within the last few decades.	Post-Medieval	Transport	Spanning the River Dee and carrying the main road (A 494) into the town of Bala.	Listed as an imposing bridge of C17 origin, historically the main approach to the town of Bala.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4653	292958	336283
4657	Bethel Congregational Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	Said to carry the date of 1816 on a slate slab to the rear, but substantially remodelled (though probably incorporating the earlier building) c1860-70. Used for storage when inspected.	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	At Bethel, on a minor road leading off the N side of the A494 to Tyn-y-Bwlch and Maerdy, close to the junction of the two roads. Set back in a narrow forecourt behind Art Nouveau-style cast-iron railings and gates.	Listed as a later C19 chapel (though with earlier origins), ambitious in scale and enrichment for a rural context, employing an especially finely detailed and consistent Renaissance style.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4657	298796	339812
4661	Former Stable Block at Gwern-y-braichdwr including adjoining Revetment Wall	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C17 stable and hayloft block with adjoining section of wall, originally serving as a forecourt defining wall.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located a short distance to the E of the house, the revetment sweeping around in an arc to abut the house to the L of the facade.	Listed as a good early C17 stable block retaining good original character including an original entrance and mullioned window. Part of a good farmstead group.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4661	299747	342212
4662	Barn at Gwern-y-braichdwr	Grade II Listed Building	First-half C17 barn, built to serve Gwern-y-braichdwr and contemporary with the adjacent stables.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located to the E of the Stable Block at Gwern-y-braichdwr.	Listed as a good early C17 barn retaining reused cruck blades from an earlier structure and having good original character. Part	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4662	299766	342220

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							of a good farmstead group.				
4665 & 12447	Gatehouse at Rhiwaedog	Grade II Listed Building	C17 gatehouse. Probably the last of the Merionydd series of gatehouses to be built as status symbols for the local gentry.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located 30m north of Plas Rhiwaedog	Listed as a C17 gatehouse that forms a group with the adjacent gentry house at Plas Rhiwaedog. The last of a series of Merionydd gatehouses to be built as status symbols for the local gentry.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4665	294710	334837
4666 & 11881	Agricultural range at Rhiwaedog Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Probably C17 agricultural range with C20 additions.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located at the end of a private driveway that leads NE from the country road at Pont Rhiwaedog; c. 400m ENE of the village of Rhos-y-gwaliau. The lofted range is located to NE of Plas Rhiwaedog and the adjacent farmhouse and to E of the barn.	Included as an early agricultural range with very good traditional character. Forms a group with the adjacent farmhouse and gentry house at Plas Rhiwaedog.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4666	294748	334862
4667 & 11880	Barn at Rhiwaedog Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Large single storey linear agricultural range built of rubble masonry with a slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located at the end of a private driveway that leads NE from the country road at Pont Rhiwaedog; c. 400m ENE of the village of Rhos-y-gwaliau. The barn lies to NNE of Plas Rhiwaedog and the adjacent farmhouse.	Included, notwithstanding alterations, as a C18 barn that forms a group with the adjacent farmhouse, agricultural range and gentry house at Plas Rhiwaedog.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4667	294772	334870
4675 & 3222	Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn	Grade II Listed Building	Probably late C18 road bridge.	Post-Medieval	Transport	Redundant road bridge, sited at the junction between B4403 and B4391, and spanning the	Listed as a well preserved late C18 road bridge.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4675	292965	335070

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
						Afon Dyfrdwy at the E end of Lake Tegid.					
4908 & 11724	Pont-y-Bala	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge, probably of C17 origin, and presumably that shown in a sketch of Bala by Thomas Dinley in 1684. The bridge has been doubled in width on the downriver side within the last few decades.	Post-Medieval	Transport	Spanning the river Dee and carrying the main road at the NE approach to the town. Also listed in Llandderfel Community.	Listed as an imposing bridge of C17 origin, historically the main approach to the town of Bala.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4908	292908	336242
4909 & 12394	Town Council Offices, Including Associated Street Railings	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 town house, one of a pair.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly behind street railings; adjoining no.26.	Listed as one of a pair of particularly well-composed early C19 town houses retaining good original late Georgian external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4909	292741	336086
4910 & 63006	Presbyterian Chapel, Including Forecourt Walls and Railings	Grade II Listed Building	Traditionally called the 'English Chapel'. Built in 1810 as a Chapel of Ease and licensed for divine service in 1813. From then until the construction of Christ Church in 1855, the chapel served as the town's only Anglican church. From 1855 until 1873 the chapel was converted for use as a national school; entrances on both sides (subsequently blocked) relate to alterations carried out during this period. The interior was refitted in simple style c.1907, from which date Presbyterian services were held here.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Set back from the street behind its own walled and railed forecourt.	Listed as a distinctive late Georgian chapel retaining good original external character; the oldest surviving place of worship in the town.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4910	292740	336054
4911 & 12296	Barclays Bank	Grade II Listed Building	Late C18 or early C19 house and shop with mid C19 stucco facade. This was the home of Thomas Charles, one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804. Charles (1755-1814) was also an education pioneer and an early champion of the Welsh Sunday Schools. He has two statues in the town. Since 1920 the building has been a bank.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as a late Georgian former house and shop retaining fine mid C19 stucco facade, and for its special historic interest as the home of Thomas Charles, one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society and pioneer of the Welsh Sunday Schools.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4911	292579	335938

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
4912 & 12316	Ye Olde Bulls Head PH, Including Outbuildings Adjoining to the Rear	Grade II Listed Building	Historic inn, probably of late C17 origin; an ex-situ wooden date plaque survives within bearing the date 1692 and the initials 'T.H.E.' The inn was given a new facade probably in the late C18; the present windows are second-half C19 sashes to the first floor and modern sash simulations to the ground and second floor.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an historic inn with probable late C17 origins retaining good late Georgian character and rare surviving ancillary range to the rear.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4912	292557	335903
4914 & 12501	White Lion Royal Hotel, Including Former Stable Range and Associated Wall Adjoining to the Rear	Grade II Listed Building	Historic coaching inn. Originally a five-bay two-and-a-half storey building of c.1700, the inn was extended in 1759 and again c.1800. At the end of the C19 the whole was raised by one storey and faux timber-framing was applied; at the same time small-pane sashes were replaced with the present 4-pane windows. George Borrow records his enjoyable stay at the inn (and his astonishing breakfast) in his 'Wild Wales.' In addition, Queen Victoria stayed here during her progress of North Wales, giving the 'Royal' to its name.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	Prominently sited opposite the Town Hall.	Listed as a famous coaching inn with c.1700 origins retaining C18 and late C19 external character in the centre of the town.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4914	292576	335989
4915 & 62998	48 Mount Street,,GW YNEDD	Grade II Listed Building	Belongs to a group of nos 48, 50 & 52 Mount Street. Terrace of three second-quarter C19 cottages in vernacular Gothic style. One-and-a-half storeys and constructed of squared, rough-dressed blocks of local stone; slate dressings.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as one of a terrace of three second-quarter C19 cottages retaining good external vernacular Gothic character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4915	292710	335987
4916 & 12633	Town Hall	Grade II Listed Building	The town hall occupies the probable site of the original early C14 burgesses court of Bala, though the first mention of a town hall as such is not until 1739. The Court of Great Sessions was held here until 1830 and from 1830 until 1872 the Assizes were held here (alternating with Dolgellau). 'Welsh interludes' are reported to have been performed here in 1789. The present building appears to be a rebuilding of c.1800; a clock (and perhaps the clock tower itself) was added in 1868 in honour of John Jones of Tremynfa.	Post-Medieval	Civil	Prominently located on the street-line.	Listed as a fine late Georgian town hall retaining good original character in a prominent location within the town centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4916	292613	335974

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
5212 & 11884	Old Ty'n-y-wern	Grade II Listed Building	Originally a dwelling, probably of C17 date, presumably becoming a cow-house when the neighbouring house was built in the early C19, though the adjacent farm range was probably already in existence. Converted back into a dwelling in the late C20.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the SE side of a country road that leads NE from the village of Rhos-y-gwaliau to the B4391. The former cowhouse is sited between the cottage at Ty'n-y-wern and the road.	Listed as a small sub-medieval dwelling, retaining traditional character, which is part of a group of buildings at Ty'n y wern.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=5212	294411	335017
5236	Plas Moel-y-Garnedd	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C19 small country house, built for a Mr Parry, retired Head Ostler to Queen Victoria; masonry indicates possible earlier origins. Later C19 enlargement and remodelling (possibly c1883 - see chimney date inside) - shown complete on 1st edition OS map surveyed in 1886; modern restoration after fire. Tudorbethan influences with several unusual elements to the design (especially to the roof) - the owner may have been his own architect and drawn ideas from sources seen in Royal service.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set in its own extensive, landscaped grounds above Bala Lake, approximately 1km from Llanycil; accessed via a long drive running NW from the main road (A 494).	Listed for its special interest as a mid-Victorian country house retaining its original setting within fine grounds. Group value with other listed items at Plas Moel-y-Garnedd	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=5236	290706	335334
5237	Nant-y-Meirch Cottage and attached Agricultural Range	Grade II Listed Building	Sub-medieval cottage, possibly c1600 and originally timber-framed; encased in stone at a later date, lofted stable added and then remodelled in early C19, probably contemporary with the extension of the agricultural range to SW end. Shown complete on 1st edition OS map, surveyed in 1886. The agricultural section was converted to office use in the 1990s.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located uphill from, and NE of Plas Moel-y-Garnedd, and sited across the slope; faces NW. Plas Moel-y-Garnedd is set in its own landscaped grounds above Bala Lake; reached up long drive, 1km from Llanycil.	Listed for its special interest as a sub-medieval regional vernacular house with earlier, cruck-framed origins and later adjoining agricultural range. Group value with other listed items at Plas Moel-y-Garnedd.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=5237	290710	335370
5238	Stables and Coach house at Plas Moel-y-Garnedd	Grade II Listed Building	Plas Moel-y-Garnedd was built in mid C19 for a retired Head Ostler to Queen Victoria. Masonry break indicates that the Stables and Coach-house are of two periods, having been enlarged to right in later C19 - possibly	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located uphill from, and to the NE of Plas Moel-y-Garnedd; sited across the slope, facing NW. Plas	Included for group value with Plas Moel-y-Garnedd and Nant-y-Meirch Cottage and attached agricultural range.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=5238	290683	335350

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			contemporary with the remodelling of house. Shown complete on 1st edition OS map, surveyed in 1886. The complex was converted into letting units in the 1990s.			Moel-y-Garnedd is set in its own landscaped grounds above Bala Lake; reached up long drive, 1km from Llanycil.					
1495 6	Llanycil Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Dated 1838; built as a Church Schoolroom and Schoolmaster's House and capable of taking 50 to 60 children. The 1847 Education Report indicates that the school did not flourish and had closed after only a few years.	Post Medieval	Education	Facing NE on a triangular site at the junction between the main road, along the shore of Bala Lake, and the by-road to Parc; set back behind a rubble walled forecourt.	Listed as an early C19 school of well-preserved picturesque Tudor Gothic character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14956	291386	334907
1837 5 & 3623 4	Capel Tegid, Including Forecourt Railings, Gates & Gatepiers.	Grade II Listed Building	Chapel of 1865-67. By W H Spaul, architect, of Oswestry, replacing chapel of 1809, itself a rebuilding of chapel of 1757. The house on the NW corner of the square was the original home of the Bala College which moved to its new site in 1867. The earlier chapels, college, and open ground to SE of chapel (where open-air meetings were held) formed an important group in the history of Nonconformism in Wales. The 1875 chapel seats 1000 (town's population at time of building 1500), and cost £4000. The building's resemblance to buildings of the established church, especially the spire, caused resentment amongst some chapel members who saw the subsequent lean of the tower as divine retribution. The spire was, in fact, removed in 2000.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	On NE side of square defined by chapel and buildings associated with its history.	Listed as ambitious Gothic chapel making prominent contribution to an historically and architecturally important square within the Bala conservation area. Group value with adjacent statue of Rev Thomas Charles.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=18375	292714	335911
1837 6 & 6302 1	Statue of Rev Thomas Charles (including its railings),	Grade II Listed Building	Statue of 1875 of Rev Thomas Charles (1755-1814), promoter of education and particularly of Sunday Schools in Wales. Prolific author of religious works, and promoter of such works in the Welsh language, his activities led	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	In front of Capel Tegid.	Listed as memorial to an important Methodist minister, and for group value with Capel Tegid.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=18376	292694	335890

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
	in front of Capel Tegid		to the foundation of The British and Foreign Bible Society under whose wing he supervised the production of a Bible in Welsh. Charles attracted the printer Sanderson to Bala, who published 55 of his books. Charles used the chapel in the square (replaced by current building) for his schools. The statue is by William Davies (Mynorydd), of Merthyr Tyfil.								
1958 2	Pont Moelfre	Grade II Listed Building	The bridge was built in 1847 to the design of Thomas Penson, County Surveyor for Denbighshire, using John Morris as contractor. The project cost £344.	Post Medieval	Transport	The bridge is located just off the A5 Holyhead Road, and carries the A4501 to Bala over the Afon Ceirw.	Included as a fine mid C19 road bridge designed by the well-known county surveyor, and specialist in bridge design.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19582	295669	347386
1958 3	Pont Glyn-diffwys	Grade II Listed Building	Built in the C18, probably before 1794 when the crown was raised by 15in (38cm) and partly rebuilt by Thomas Penson, surveyor, to carry a minor road over the Penybont ravine and falls. The bridge was apparently known to George Borrow as Glyn Bin.	Post Medieval	Transport	The bridge is located W of Dinmael, and carries the road from the junction with the Holyhead Road over the Afon Ceirw, to Cwm Main and beyond.	Included as a fine and little altered country bridge dramatically spanning the ravine containing the Penybont falls. Of group value with the adjoining listed section of the Holyhead Road.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19583	299153	344345
1958 4	Pont-y-capel	Grade II Listed Building	The bridge was designed in 1781 and built by late 1782 by John Lloyd and Robert Powell, gentlemen, representatives of the inhabitants of Denbighshire, to replace an earlier one higher up the stream. The contract was for £164, and to include 100 yds (91.44m) of road 6 yds (5.5m) wide, composed of 15in (38cm) thick river gravel, and quickset hedging each side. The agreement included for a 7 years post-contract maintenance period at a further cost of £82.	Post Medieval	Transport	The bridge crosses the Afon Medrad at the entrance to the village from the N, approx 500m from the church.	Included as a fine and unaltered late C18 country bridge.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19584	296630	344954
1958 8	Four Chest Tombs at the Church of St Jerome	Grade II Listed Building	A group of early to mid C19 graveyard monuments.	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	The church and churchyard occupy a prominent position in the	Included as a group of good early C19 monuments, of group value with the church.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19588	296684	344606

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
						centre of Llangwm village. The chest tombs are in the graveyard, ranged close to and along the S wall.					
19589	Terraced Section of the Holyhead Road, with parapet and retaining wall	Grade II Listed Building	The improvement of the London to Holyhead Road was undertaken by Thomas Telford, engineer, from 1819 to improve communications between London and Dublin.	Post Medieval	Transport	The section of the Holyhead Road, now cut off, is near the hamlet of Dinmael, W of Pen-y-bont farm with Pont Glyn Diffwys at the N end.	Included as a representative section of the Holyhead road, one of the first major road engineering schemes in Britain carried out on a national scale since the Roman period, and one where Telford's particular ingenuity was called upon. Also included as a well-known romantic spot, immortalised by George Borrow. Of group value with Pont Glyn-diffwys and the original milestone.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19589	299274	344316
19590	Capel M C Cefn Nannau	Grade II Listed Building	A chapel for the Calvinistic Methodist community was originally built in 1801. The present building is a rebuild of 1896, and was opened on the 6th June, to serve the scattered community in the rural area of Llangwm.	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	This prominent chapel is located on the SE side of its large graveyard, reached from the farm road to Cefn-nannau farm, on the road on the SW side of the Afon Ceirw valley.	Included as an unaltered late Victorian country chapel, with entrances unusually placed in paired porches.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19590	296830	345580
19592	Ty tan-y-ffordd	Grade II Listed Building	A sub-medieval 2-bay building, probably of the later C16, extended to the NE by a C19 3-bay house, the original structure retained as service rooms.	Post Medieval	Domestic	The farmhouse is set back and below the road from Maerdy to Ty'n-y-bwlch, approximately 1600m S of Maerdy.	Included for the special interest of its early origins and regional vernacular character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19592	299041	342089

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
1959 4	Melin Pen-y-gaer, aka Ty-nant Mill	Grade II Listed Building	Built in 1866, and worked until c1945.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	The mill lies off the road to Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr, running up the valley from the Holyhead Road at Hendre Arddwyfaen, and by a small stream.	Included, despite the loss of some internal machinery, as a good example of a larger mid C19 corn mill, and of group value with the adjoining kiln house/roddyn.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19594	296789	346978
1959 5	Kiln House (roddyn) at Melin Pen-y-gaer	Grade II Listed Building	The building was probably erected in c1866 at the same time as the mill itself.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Melin Pen-y-gaer stands back from the road from the Holyhead Road at Arddwyfaen to Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr. The kiln house stands close to and at right angles to the W side of the mill.	Included as a scarce surviving example of this building type, and as a part of the fine and unaltered mill group at Melin Pen-y-gaer.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19595	296778	346985
1959 6	Potato Store/Root House at Hendre Arddwyfaen	Grade II Listed Building	A very simple structure of indeterminate date, possibly C17 or later.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	The potato store or root house stands opposite the W corner of the farmhouse, on the opposite side of the Llanfihangel road.	Included as an unusual structure, of group value with the listed farmhouse and farm buildings at Hendre Arddwyfaen.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19596	296178	346702
1959 8	Barn at Llwyn-y-saint	Grade II Listed Building	The barn is sub-medieval in date, and probably earlier than the present house and farm buildings.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	The farm stands on high ground on a spur overlooking the valley of the Afon Ceirw. It is reached by a farm track leading up off the minor road parallel to and above the right bank of the river.	Included as an important and well preserved sub-medieval cruck barn, also of interest for the extended C19 water-powered drive. Of group value with Llwyn-y-saint farmhouse.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19598	298215	344478

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
19599	Llwyn-y-saint	Grade II Listed Building	Built or extensively rebuilt in the C17, and further extended in the C19.	Post Medieval	Domestic	The farm stands on high ground on a spur overlooking the valley of the Afon Ceirw. It is reached by a farm track leading up off the minor road parallel to and above the right bank of the river. The farmhouse has the listed cruck barn to the W.	Included as a good example of a substantial upland farmhouse of C17 origin, and of group value with the cruck barn.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19599	298232	344467
19600	Llwyn-dedwydd	Grade II Listed Building	A minor gentry farmhouse of the late C17 or early C18, altered in the mid-late C18, with an enclosed farm yard to the N, and a later carhouse/granary to the E.	Post Medieval	Domestic	A major farm of the area, located on the east facing slope of Pen-y-cerrig serth, looking down on the valley of Afon Ceirw. It is reached from the W valley road, SW of Glyn-dyffwys and W of Dinmael.	Included as a good example of a higher status farmhouse retaining good detailing of the C18.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19600	298708	343534
19601	Pen-yfed Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	The farmhouse is probably of C18 origin, and remodelled in the mid C19.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Pen-yfed farm lies on low ground close to a bend of the Afon Ceirw, approximately 1500m W of Dinmael. It is reached by a short farm track from the road on the W side of the valley.	Included as a good example of a mid C19 farmhouse and for group value with its granary/cartshed.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19601	298879	344353
19602	Cartshed/Granary at Pen-yfed	Grade II Listed Building	Probably built in the early to mid C19.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Pen-yfed farm lies on low ground close to a bend of the Afon Ceirw, approximately 1500m W of	Included as a particularly good example of the cartshed/granary type of farmyard building and for its group value with Pen-yfed farmhouse.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19602	298903	344346

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
						Dinmael, and is reached by a short track from the road on the W side of the valley. The Carthouse stands opposite the farmhouse on the SE side of the yard.					
19603	Carthouse in farmyard NE of Hendre Arddwyfaen	Grade II Listed Building	Probably built in the mid C19 at the time major upgrading of the farm buildings was taking place.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	The farm buildings stand to the ENE of the farmhouse and form a large rectangular farmyard. The Carthouse defines the SSW side of the yard.	Included for group value with Hendre Arddwyfaen farmhouse.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19603	296283	346700
24578 & 7005	Parish Church of St Mor	Grade II Listed Building	Parish church on an ancient Celtic Llan site, the raised circular plot of which forms the present churchyard; the original church is said to have been founded by the 5th century saint Mor ap Ceuneu. The present church was built in 1874 to replace the medieval church which was described in 1874 as being 'of considerable antiquity but in a poor and dilapidated condition'. The new church incorporated tomb monuments and the lower section of a late medieval Rood Screen, as well as various inscribed stones relating to the former Rhiwlas Chapel of 1599.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Centrally-placed within the small village group, set in its own raised and partly revetted churchyard.	Listed for its special interest as a well-composed Victorian parish church retaining some good C18 monuments from its medieval predecessor.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24578	293831	336703
24579 & 64039	Lychgate and adjoining Churchyard Revetment Wall at the Parish Church of St Mor	Grade II Listed Building	Lychgate and churchyard revetment. Both are probably of first-half C18 date and therefore relate to the earlier, medieval church on the site.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	At the southern boundary of the churchyard.	Listed as an C18 lychgate and revetment walls retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items at the Parish Church of Llanfor.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24579	293815	336672

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
2458 0 & 6407 6	Price Mausoleum at the Parish Church of St Mor	Grade II Listed Building	Built by Richard J L Price in 1887 as a mausoleum for himself and his family. The structure was apparently built from the proceeds of a winning horse named Bendigo.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Located prominently within the churchyard to the N of the church.	Listed as a Victorian mausoleum of unusual and interesting origins. Group value with other listed items at the Parish Church of Llanfor.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24580	293820	336739
2458 1 & 6401 7	Sundial Base at the Parish Church of St Mor	Grade II Listed Building	Sundial base of 1747, dated and inscribed.	Post-Medieval	Commemorative	Within the churchyard, to the SW of the tower.	Listed as a mid C18 churchwardens' sundial base retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items at the Parish Church of Llanfor.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24581	293814	336694
2458 2 & 6408 8	Pont Llanfor	Grade II Listed Building	Regional road bridge formerly carrying the old Bala road before being superseded by the present new road and bridge. The original, upstream section of the bridge is probably of C17 date; this was doubled in width on the downstream side in the late C18 or perhaps early C19.	Post-Medieval	Transport	At the SW edge of the small village group, immediately N of the present road bridge.	Listed as a good C17 and C18 regional road bridge.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24582	293770	336606
2458 3	Lychgate at the Parish Church of St Derfel	Grade II Listed Building	Lychgate probably of first-half C18 date and restored in the late C19. The structure incorporates late medieval wall plate sections which were probably taken from the chancel.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Facing Church Street at the western end of the churchyard.	Listed for its special interest as an C18 lychgate incorporating medieval wall plate sections reused from the church. Group value with the Parish Church of St Derfel.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24583	298199	337070
2458 4	Tirionfa	Grade II Listed Building	Former rectory, built to serve the incumbant of Llandderfel in 1826, at a cost of £950. Originally the house was called 'Bryn Derfel'. It is currently a nursing home.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the road on a bend, set within its own walled garden.	Listed as an early C19 former rectory of interesting plan form, retaining good original external character and contemporary interior.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24584	298165	337204
2458 7	Cross Keys	Grade II Listed Building	Originally a pair of late C18 reflected units, the building was converted into the Cross Keys hostelry in 1804. In their original form, the two houses may have formed tenements, since there is evidence to show that prior to conversion access to their first floors was via external flights of steps. The Cross Keys Inn, as it became, utilised	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located diagonally opposite the parish church lychgate on the corner of church street and a narrow lane	Listed for its special interest as a late Georgian former inn with well-preserved external character in a central village location. The ensemble of inn and service buildings forms a good and unusually	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24587	298221	337063

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			the range opposite (now an outbuilding to Derfel Gadarn) as a stables, and the adjacent carhouse also formed part of the C19 inn group.			linking up with Trafalgar Street.	well-preserved group. Group value with other listed items in Church Street and Trafalgar Street.				
24589	Glascoed	Grade II Listed Building	Vernacular storeyed end chimney house, probably first-half C18. This was extended by one bay to the R, probably in the mid C19; some C20 cosmetic alteration.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line, adjacent to the church lychgate; set back slightly behind low rubble forecourt walls.	Listed as an C18 vernacular storeyed house retaining good external character in a prominent location in the village centre. Group value with the lychgate and other items in the village centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24589	298200	337062
24590	Telephone Call-box	Grade II Listed Building	K6 type square, red telephone call-box of cast iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. Design introduced by GPO in 1936; this example dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.	Post Medieval	Communications	Located in the centre of the village diagonally opposite the church lychgate.	Listed for its special interest as a traditional call-box within an attractive village setting and for group value with other listed items in the village centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24590	298216	337059
24591	Outbuilding to the rear of Derfel Gadarn	Grade II Listed Building	Former domestic building, probably of second-half C17 origin and possibly originating as an inn. By the second-quarter C19 the building was serving as the stable complex for the adjacent Cross Keys Inn, presumably the earlier inn's replacement. The building has a high boulder rubble plinth, which suggests the possibility of a timber-framed predecessor; the present upper floor is possibly the result of an early C19 raising.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located on the corner of Church Street where it joins a lane leading on to connect with Trafalgar Street.	Listed as a former inn stable block with earlier, C17 domestic origins, in a central village location; an unusually complete grouping around a former inn. Group value with other listed items in the village centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24591	298229	337055
24592	Former Carhouse adjacent to the Outbuilding to the rear of Derfel Gadarn	Grade II Listed Building	Carhouse block, probably early C19. This relates to the former Cross Keys Inn, the stable block to which it adjoins.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located in a lane between Church Street and Trafalgar Street, adjacent to the Outbuilding to the Rear of Derfel Gadarn.	Listed as an early C19 carhouse, part of the former Cross Keys Inn complex; part of a group of service buildings associated with the inn. Group value with other listed items in the village centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24592	298242	337054

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
24593	Former School Hall including adjoining Garden Wall to SW	Grade II Listed Building	Former National School, dated 1828. The building was altered later in the C19 at which point the present windows were inserted and the chimney added. The evidence for earlier openings remains	Post Medieval	Education	Facing the square to the W of Pont Bach in the centre of the village.	Listed as a second-quarter C19 dated village school with later C19 alterations, retaining good original external character. Group value with other listed items in the village centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24593	298251	337055
24594	Pont Fach	Grade II Listed Building	Small late C18 or early C19 road bridge. It is possible that the bridge relates to the construction of Trafalgar Street, which presumably occurred shortly after 1805.	Post Medieval	Transport	Spanning a stream on the eastern side of the village facing Trafalgar Street.	Listed as an C18 or early C19 regional road bridge retaining good original character in a village setting.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24594	298276	337086
24597 & 64090	Gateway and Screen Walls to Rhiwlas	Grade II Listed Building	Gothic gateway designed by Thomas Rickman for R W Price and erected in 1813. The gateway headed the former main drive to Rhiwlas Hall, which itself was remodelled in Gothic style c1809.	Post-Medieval	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	On the roadside, immediately to the NE of Pont-y-Bala; at the approach to the former main drive to Rhiwlas Hall.	Listed for its special interest as a well-conceived early C19 ornamental Gothic gateway and associated screens, erected to designs by Thomas Rickman, architect.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24597	292953	336297
24598	Tegfan	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian terrace of workers' cottages.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line at the southern end of the village.	Listed as part of a second-half C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24598	298214	336972
24599	,2,Chapel Row,Llandderfel,Bala, LL23 7HN	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian terrace of workers' cottages.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line at the southern end of the village.	Listed as part of a second-half C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24599	298216	336976
24600	,3,Chapel Row,Llandderfel,Bala, LL23 7HN	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian terrace of workers' cottages.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line at the southern end of the village.	Listed as part of a second-half C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24600	298217	336979

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							listed items in and around Church Street.				
24601	,4,Chapel Row,Llandderfel,Bala,,LL23 7HN	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian terrace of workers' cottages.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line at the southern end of the village.	Listed as part of a second-half C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24601	298218	336984
24602	,5,Chapel Row,Llandderfel,Bala,,LL23 7HN	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian terrace of workers' cottages.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line at the southern end of the village.	Listed as part of a second-half C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24602	298219	336990
24603	Dolafon	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian terrace of workers' cottages.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line at the southern end of the village.	Listed as part of a second-half C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24603	298221	336992
24604	,5,Church Street,Llandderfel,Bala,,LL23 7HL	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace with possibly earlier origins; a row of 3 workers' cottages, originally part of a terrace of 4 (the former no.4 substantially altered when incorporated into no.3). The windows were altered in the late C19.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as a good village row retaining vernacular character as part of a group at the centre of the village.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24604	298218	337017
24605	,6,Church Street,Llandderfel,Bala,,LL23 7HL	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace with possibly earlier origins; a row of 3 workers' cottages, originally part of a terrace of 4 (the former no.4 substantially altered when incorporated into no.3). The windows were altered in the late C19.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as a good village row retaining vernacular character as part of a group at the centre of the village.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24605	298217	337021
24606	Bron Berwyn	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace with possibly earlier origins; a row of 3 workers' cottages, originally part of a	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as a good village row retaining vernacular character as part of a	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24606	298214	337025

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			terrace of 4 (the former no.4 substantially altered when incorporated into no.3). The windows were altered in the late C19.				group at the centre of the village.				
24607	Berwynfa	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace of workers' cottages of 5 dwellings.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly behind low modern forecourt walls.	Listed as part of a second-quarter C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24607	298214	337028
24608	,9,Church Street,Llandderfel,Bala,,LL23 7HL	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace of workers' cottages of 5 dwellings.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as part of a second-quarter C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24608	298210	337033
24609	Post Bach	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace of workers' cottages of 5 dwellings.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as part of a second-quarter C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24609	298210	337037
24610	,11,Church Street,Llandderfel,Bala,,LL23 7HL	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace of workers' cottages of 5 dwellings.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as part of a second-quarter C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24610	298209	337041
24611	Bwthyn	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter C19 terrace of workers' cottages of 5 dwellings.	Post Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line	Listed as part of a second-quarter C19 terrace retaining good original external character in an attractive	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24611	298207	337047

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							village centre. Group value with other listed items in and around Church Street.				
24612	Islwyn (formerly known as Ty Isa)	Grade II Listed Building	Late C19 manse built in 1886 to serve the adjoining, contemporary Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Originally called Ty Isa, according to an inscribed plaque above the entrance.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a low-walled, grassed forecourt, adjoining the chapel at right-angles to the L.	Listed as a late C19 manse retaining good original character as part of a village chapel and manse group. Group value with the chapel and Chapel Row terrace.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24612	298189	336955
24613	Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	Late C19 Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built in 1885-6 together with the adjoining manse.	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Set back from the street behind a short low-walled forecourt, the walls coped and railed, and with gate and end piers.	Listed as an imposing late C19 village chapel retaining good original character as part of a chapel and manse group. Group value with the adjoining manse and Chapel Row terrace.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24613	298200	336963
24614 & 64014	Former Chapel and Manse at Cefn-ddwysarn	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter or mid C19 chapel and manse group.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Set back slightly from the main road to the SE.	Listed as a mid C19 vernacular chapel and manse group of simple functional design, retaining good original external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24614	296535	338467
24615 & 64057	Ty Groes	Grade II Listed Building	Mid Victorian house dated 1863 and originally called Glan Aber, as appears on a dedication plaque on the facade.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located on the corner of the main road with the lane leading to Llandderfel village.	Listed as a dated mid Victorian house of unusual character, retaining original detail and including individualistic double-gabled porch, curiously breaking the symmetry implied by the fenestration.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24615	296585	338527
24620 & 64022	Refail Isaf including adjoining Pig Sty	Grade II Listed Building	Linear farmstead comprising house with in-line cowhouse; probably of second-half C18 origin, with the cowhouse being an addition to the pre-existing cottage; late C19 alterations, including dormers and chimneys.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Located at the junction of the Llandderfel road and the A 494 approximately 1km N of Llanfor.	Listed for its special interest as an C18 linear farmstead combining house with in-line cowhouse, retaining good original external character in a prominent road-side location.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24620	294706	336844

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
2462 1 & 6407 8	Quadrangular Stable Complex at Rhiwlas, including Y Stablau and Stablau Isa	Grade II Listed Building	Stable and service complex built in 1869 by R J LL Price to serve the adjacent Rhiwlas Hall.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located on the eastern side of the lane running NW from Pont Bala to the Rhiwlas complex.	Listed for its special interest as a particularly good mid-Victorian estate yard complex, retaining good external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24621	292647	337050
2462 2 & 64011	Game Larder at Rhiwlas	Grade II Listed Building	Second-quarter or mid C19 game store built to serve the neighbouring Rhiwlas Hall; extended later C19. Various wooden transmullioned windows have been incorporated, which may have been re-used from the earlier Rhiwlas Hall.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located a short distance to the NE of Rhiwlas Hall, on the NE side of the Rhiwlas service lane.	Listed for its special interest as an unusual C19 game store range in the context of a large shooting estate.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24622	292614	337137
2462 3 & 12142	Garden Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Built c1870 by R J LI Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas Hall to provide accommodation for senior estate workers and their families. The bricks used in the construction were possibly burned on the estate.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly from the Rhiwlas lane behind a narrow fenced forecourt; one of a terrace of two.	Listed as part of a mid-Victorian terrace of reflected estate cottages retaining good, unaltered external character in a prominent road-side location; a good example of later C19 estate building on this important estate.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24623	292537	337242
2462 4 & 6401 2	Bwthyn	Grade II Listed Building	Built c1870 by R J LI Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas Hall to provide accommodation for senior estate workers and their families. The bricks used in the construction were possibly burned on the estate.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly from the road behind a narrow fenced forecourt; one of a terrace of two.	Listed as part of a mid-Victorian terrace of reflected estate cottages retaining good, unaltered external character in a prominent road-side location; a good example of later C19 estate building on this important estate.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24624	292535	337249
2462 5 & 9025 0	Ice House at Rhiwlas	Grade II Listed Building	Icehouse, possible of late C17 or early C18 date and built to serve Rhiwlas Hall.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Approximately half way along the old Rhiwlas Hall drive, set into a wooded slope some 20m above the River Dee.	Listed for its special interest as a C17 or C18 ice house retaining good original character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24625	292670	336764

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
24633	Cwm Main	Grade II Listed Building	Third-quarter C18 farmhouse dated 1766, together with the initials R and M W; the house reuses C17 stopped-chamfered ceiling beams from an earlier dwelling, probably the predecessor of the present farmhouse. In the mid Victorian period R J LL Price of Rhiwlas, esq., remodelled the house (chiefly new windows) and built new agricultural ranges to serve it; of these one is dated 1867.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located at the northern-most boundary of the community, on the eastern side of Cwmtirmynach; accessed via a long track running NW from the B4501 from the A5 to Fron Goch.	Listed for its special interest as a dated third-quarter C18 farmhouse retaining good vernacular character and interesting also as an example of 'minimal' C19 reworking by an estate.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24633	292499	346760
24634	Agricultural complex at Cwm Main	Grade II Listed Building	Agricultural complex built to serve Cwm Main farm by R J LL Price of Rhiwlas, Esq., c1867. Probably built by 'EP', whose initials appear on a plaque set into the adjoining (contemporary) cart house.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Enclosing a farmyard immediately to the S of the farmhouse.	Listed for its special interest as a mid Victorian planned agricultural complex, built as part of a series of improvements carried out in the third-quarter C19 by the Rhiwlas estate. Good group value with Cwm Main and the adjacent Cart House at Cwm Main.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24634	292496	346730
24635	Carthouse block at Cwm Main	Grade II Listed Building	Carthouse block, built together with the adjoining agricultural complex at Cwm Main farm by R J LL Price of Rhiwlas, Esq. in 1867. Inset granite plaques above the 2 cart entrances give the date and initials of Price, together with those of 'EP', the builder.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located to the SE of Cwm Main farmhouse, and closing a farmyard on the eastern side.	Listed as a dated mid-Victorian carthouse built as part of series of improvements carried out in the third-quarter C19 by the Rhiwlas estate. Group value with Cwm Main and the adjacent agricultural complex.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24635	292521	346733
24638 & 64069	Pen-Isa'r-Llan	Grade II Listed Building	Regency house, c1820-30, perhaps with earlier origins.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly from the road behind its own walled forecourt at the SE edge of the village.	Listed as a late Georgian house retaining good original external character in a prominent road-side location. Group value with the Agricultural Range at Pen-Isa'r-Llan.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24638	293907	336630

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
2463 9 & 6404 5	L-shaped Agricultura l Range at Pen-Isa'r- Llan	Grade II Listed Building	Agricultural range consisting of a primary, probably early C17 barn, with later, C18 or early C19 stable and cowhouse blocks adjoining at right-angles.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Partly enclosing a farmyard immediately to the rear of (NW) Pen-Isa'r-Llan.	Listed as an agricultural range with sub-medieval primary barn retaining good original external character in a prominent road-side location. Group value with Pen-Isa'r-Llan.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24639	293870	336648
2464 7, 6405 8 & 9988 9	Cynlas Fawr including adjoining Carthouse	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C19 farmhouse, apparently a rebuilding of an earlier house, and incorporating an earlier cart block which adjoins to the R. Cynlas Fawr was the birthplace of the politician and educationalist Thomas Edward Ellis (1859-1899), MP for Meirionedd and Liberal Chief Whip during Gladstone's government. There are statues of him in Bala and in the University College, Aberystwyth.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	On an elevated site above the road, some 250m W of Cefnddwysarn, within a farm group; accessed from the road via a farm track.	Listed as a mid C19 farmhouse with earlier origins retaining good original character as part of a well-preserved and well-presented farm group; the birth place of Thomas Edward Ellis, the Liberal MP and Chief Whip under Gladstone. Group value with other listed items at Cynlas Fawr.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24647	296143	338306
2464 8 & 6405 2	Agricultura l Range at Cynlas Fawr	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C19 agricultural range, built as part of a general rebuilding programme at Cynlas Fawr at that time.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located to the NE of the farmhouse.	Listed as a mid C19 agricultural range retaining good original character as part of a well-preserved and well-presented farm group. Group value with other listed items at Cynlas Fawr.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24648	296172	338346
2464 9 & 6406 5	Cowhouse at Cynlas Fawr	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C19 cowhouse range, built as part of a general rebuilding programme at Cynlas Fawr at that time.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located to the NE of the farmhouse, behind the agricultural range.	Listed as a mid C19 cowhouse retaining good original character as part of a well-preserved and well-presented farm group. Group value with other listed items at Cynlas Fawr.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24649	296141	338332
2465 0 & 6402 1	Haybarn at Cynlas Fawr	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 haybarn, built as part of the earlier farm complex which was partly incorporated into the new farm group at the time of its general rebuilding in the mid C19.	Post- Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Located to the rear of the farmhouse.	Listed as an early C19 haybarn retaining good original character as part of a well-preserved and well-presented farm group. Group value with	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24650	296137	338320

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							other listed items at Cynlas Fawr.				
24657	Ty Uchaf	Grade II Listed Building	Ambitious storeyed house with gentry pretensions, dated 1682. The original plan is more or less unaltered, with a lobby entry via a fine storeyed porch, with parlour to the R and hall to the L, the latter with service wing leading off. The original stair access survives, incorporated within the porch projection.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located on a sloping site immediately below the road at the eastern end of Llyn Celyn on the SW boundary of the community.	Listed for its special interest as a substantial, dated late C17 farmhouse retaining good original character and unusual, locally-occurring plan-form, with lobby-entry and storeyed porch containing stair. Group value with the Agricultural Range at Ty Uchaf.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24657	288308	340320
24658	Barn Range at Ty Uchaf	Grade II Listed Building	Sub-medieval barn range, incorporating a 5-bay earlier, cruck-built structure at the upper end. This, encased in stone and extended probably in the early C17, may have originated as a house. If so, it probably represents a house-and-byre predecessor of the present late C17 farmhouse opposite.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Opposite Ty Uchaf, built gable into the slope.	Listed for its special interest as a fine sub-medieval barn range with full-cruck, possibly domestic core retaining good original character. Group value with Ty Uchaf.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24658	288291	340316
24659	Cwm Hesygn	Grade II Listed Building	Upland vernacular house with cowhouse in line. In its present form the house is probably of second-half C17 date; C19 and C20 alterations.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Approximately 2km north of the A4212, up a track which leaves the main road near the eastern end of Llyn Celyn.	Listed for its special interest as an upland vernacular house and cowhouse in line of probable late C17 origin, retaining good external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24659	288205	341878
25805	Parish Church of St Beuno including two C17 Chest Tombs adjoining at the SW Corner	Grade II Listed Building	Mid-Victorian parish church built to replace a medieval predecessor which it partly incorporates (lower roof-line visible at W end); additional reuse of earlier building material in the fabric, including some Roman brick and tile, reclaimed from the nearby fort at Caer Gai and mentioned by Edward Lhuyd in the late C17. Various C18 and C19 funerary memorials, as well as some mid C19 glass, all originating in the earlier church, are incorporated. The rebuilding was undertaken in 1881 to designs by the architect E B Ferrey. The	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Set within its own walled churchyard on the banks of Bala lake, immediately to the SE of the main road.	Listed as a well-preserved Victorian parish church incorporating some fabric, memorials, glass and furnishings from its predecessor.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25805	291470	334869

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			railed tomb of Thomas Charles is near the SE corner of the church.								
25806	Barn opposite St Beuno's Parish Church	Grade II Listed Building	Late C18 or early C19 barn. The barn belonged to the former rectory and is traditionally known as the Tithe Barn.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Prominently-sited on the roadside.	Listed as a late C18 or early C19 barn retaining good original character in a prominent roadside location.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25806	291455	334967
25812	Abercelyn	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 former rectory, built to serve Llanycil church opposite; later alterations. Shown on the Tithe Map of 1838.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the road within its own grounds, opposite the church and church yard.	Listed as an early C19 former rectory retaining good original external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25812	291404	334976
25814	Llidiardau Chapel including adjoining Ty Capel	Grade II Listed Building	Calvinistic-Methodist chapel built in 1811 and altered to its present form in 1860.	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	On the roadside in the centre of the village.	Listed as a mid-Victorian village chapel and manse retaining good original character in a prominent road-side location.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25814	287403	338187
25815	School Room at Llidiardau including adjoining wall to W	Grade II Listed Building	Mid-Victorian school room, probably built c1860 and as such contemporary with the adjacent chapel and manse.	Post Medieval	Education	On the road side in the centre of the small village, immediately W of the chapel, bound on 3 sides by the cemetery.	Listed as a mid-Victorian village school room retaining good original character in a prominent road-side location. Group value with the chapel and manse adjacent.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25815	287457	338191
25818	Cynthog-Isaf	Grade II Listed Building	House and byre farmstead, probably late C18 or early C19; the byre section was converted to a brewhouse and carthouse in the late C19.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly on a bend on the E side of the road running due N from Parc towards Rhyd-Uchaf; set into a gentle slope.	Listed as an C18 or early C19 single-storey house-and-byre farmstead retaining good original external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25818	287838	335763
25822	Bryn Tegid	Grade II Listed Building	Small early Victorian country house built in 1849 for General Jones of the Indian army; three rainwater hoppers are dated. The house was cosmetically altered in the early C20 in restrained Arts and Crafts style, at which point a new stair was inserted and the original	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located on a raised plateau overlooking Bala lake at the SW edge of Llanycil village; at the end of a lane running SW from the	Listed as an early Victorian pocket country house retaining good original character and with interesting early C20 Arts and Crafts alterations.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25822	291228	334703

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			stone porch was removed during a rejustification of the garden facade.			Llanycil - Parc road immediately past Llanycil Cottage.					
2596 4 & 4280	Christ Church	Grade II Listed Building	Christ Church, Bala, was erected in 1855 and was constructed to designs by the architect Benjamin Ferrey, FSA. It superseded a Chapel of Ease which had been erected in the town in 1810.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Set within its own rubble-walled churchyard containing many C19 gravestones and monuments.	Listed as a large and unaltered mid-Victorian town church in competent lancet style, by the architect Benjamin Ferrey.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25964	292696	336210
2596 5 & 6299 9	,26,High Street, including street railings,,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 town house, one of a pair. An external modern slate plaque records the stationing of American soldiers in Bala during World War II.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly from the street-line, partly behind railings.	Listed as one of a pair of particularly well-composed early C19 town houses retaining good original late Georgian external character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25965	292736	336082
2596 6 & 6296 8	,50 Mount Street,,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Belongs to a group of nos 48, 50 & 52 Mount Street. Terrace of three second-quarter C19 cottages in vernacular Gothic style. One-and-a-half storeys and constructed of squared, rough-dressed blocks of local stone; slate dressings.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as one of a terrace of three second-quarter C19 cottages retaining good external vernacular Gothic character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25966	292705	335982
2596 7 & 6296 9	52 Mount Street	Grade II Listed Building	Belongs to a group of nos 48, 50 & 52 Mount Street. Terrace of three second-quarter C19 cottages in vernacular Gothic style. One-and-a-half storeys and constructed of squared, rough-dressed blocks of local stone; slate dressings.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as one of a terrace of three second-quarter C19 cottages retaining good external vernacular Gothic character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25967	292701	335978
2597 6 & 6301 3	Glanrhyd	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were	Post-Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25976	292770	336154

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.								
2597 7 & 6297 0	,6 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25977	292766	336160
2597 8 & 6297 1	,8 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift,	Post- Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25978	292763	336163

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.								
25979 & 62983	,10 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25979	292760	336167
25980 & 62984	,12 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building	Post-Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25980	292756	336172

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.								
2598 1 & 6298 5	,14 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25981	292753	336177
2598 2 & 6298 6	,16 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a	Post-Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25982	292749	336181

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.								
2598 3 & 6298 7	,18 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25983	292746	336185
2598 4 & 6298 8	,20 Ffrydan Road,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built in two phases c.1890, doubtless as a speculative development. It is not shown in the first edition OS map (1888), though is present on the second edition of 1901 (surveyed 1899). The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the materials chiefly employed in the construction of the terrace, engineering and stock bricks, were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependent almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically	Post- Medieval	Domestic	At the SE end of the road, on the street-line; part of a terrace of 9.	Listed as part of an imposing late Victorian terrace retaining well preserved original character; a good example of a type of speculative development made possible by the arrival of the railway.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25984	292742	336190

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.								
2598 5 & 6297 7	Trem-y- fron, Including Forecourt Walls & Railings	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built c.1885, doubtless as a speculative development. The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the red brick and terracotta employed in the construction of the terrace were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependant almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a narrow low-walled, railed forecourt; belonging to a terrace of 4.	Listed as a well-preserved later C19 terrace of distinctive character. It illustrates the importance of the railway in the growth of the town, both in terms of renewed prosperity and of the introduction of new building materials and styles.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25985	292815	336189
2598 6 & 6300 0	Glasfryn	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built c.1885, doubtless as a speculative development. The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the red brick and terracotta employed in the construction of the terrace were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependant almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a narrow low-walled, railed forecourt; belonging to a terrace of 4.	Listed as a well-preserved later C19 terrace of distinctive character. It illustrates the importance of the railway in the growth of the town, both in terms of renewed prosperity and of the introduction of new building materials and styles.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25986	292808	336185
2598 7 & 6297 5	Ariunfa	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built c.1885, doubtless as a speculative development. The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the	Post- Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a narrow low-walled, railed forecourt; belonging to a terrace of 4.	Listed as a well-preserved later C19 terrace of distinctive character. It illustrates the importance of the railway in the growth of the town, both in terms	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25987	292805	336184

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			C19; indeed, the red brick and terracotta employed in the construction of the terrace were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependant almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.				of renewed prosperity and of the introduction of new building materials and styles.				
2598 8 & 6298 0	Bronallt	Grade II Listed Building	Late Victorian terrace, probably built c.1885, doubtless as a speculative development. The terrace reflects a new degree of prosperity and optimism brought to Bala, and other rural market towns, by the arrival of the railway in the third quarter of the C19; indeed, the red brick and terracotta employed in the construction of the terrace were clearly brought in by rail. This terrace provides a good illustration of the shift, in the second half of the C19, from an indigenous vernacular building tradition, dependant almost exclusively upon local materials, to a more homogenised, geographically non-specific speculative architecture of standardised materials and design.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a narrow low-walled, railed forecourt; belonging to a terrace of 4.	Listed as a well-preserved later C19 terrace of distinctive character. It illustrates the importance of the railway in the growth of the town, both in terms of renewed prosperity and of the introduction of new building materials and styles.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25988	292803	336174
2598 9 & 6301 6	Coleg Bala, Including Forecourt Walls and Gatepiers	Grade II Listed Building	The Bala College was founded in 1837 ostensibly as a preparatory school for ministers of the Calvinistic Methodist denomination. It was co-founded by Lewis Edwards (1809-87) and his brother-in-law David Charles III, the former serving as the college principal. Edwards was a notable teacher and theologian and was regarded as one of the greatest preachers of his day. His achievements in the fields of theology and education were of considerable significance for C19 Wales. The college began in a store room behind Plas-yn-Dre before relocating to premises on the corner of Tegid Place in 1839. The present	Post- Medieval	Education	Located at the northern approach to the town on an elevated site, set back from the road at right-angles within its own grounds.	Listed for its special historic interest as the Bala Theological College, originally founded in 1837, and of great significance for the continuance and development of C19 Methodism in Wales.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25989	292466	336512

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			college complex was eventually completed in 1867, the foundation stone having being laid on June 15th 1865. A general college education was taught here until 1891 and from then on only theological subjects were taught; from 1967 the college has been used as a Methodist Youth Activities Centre.								
25990 & 63012	Statue of Lewis Edwards at Coleg Bala	Grade II Listed Building	Statue commemorating Lewis Edwards (1809-87), founder and first principal of the of the Bala Theological College; by Sir W Goscombe John, R.A., sculptor, and erected in 1911; cast by A. B. Burton of Thames Ditton. Edwards was a notable teacher and theologian and was regarded as one of the greatest preachers of his day. His achievements in the fields of theology and education were of considerable significance for C19 Wales.	Post-Medieval	Commemorative	Located immediately in front of Coleg Bala.	Listed as a fine statue by a notable sculptor, and as commemorating Lewis Edwards, an influential figure in C19 Wales.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25990	292478	336496
25991 & 62976	Ty GM	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian former pair of town houses with C20 alterations to ground floor openings.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 domestic building retaining good late Georgian character in the town centre.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25991	292746	336137
25992 & 68775	R.H. Roberts	Grade II Listed Building	Regency terrace, formerly of 2 cottages, altered in the later C19 to a shop.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining good early and late C19 character in the town centre. Group value with no.5 adjoining.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25992	292739	336129
25993 & 63005	Plas-yn-Dre, Including Railings to Forecourt	Grade II Listed Building	Plas-yn-Dre, Bala, was the seat of a branch of the Lloyds of Rhiwaedog, one of Meirionethshire's principal gentry families; it was described by Edward Lhuyd (c.1690) as the largest house in the town. Plas-yn-Dre was the home of Simon Lloyd (1756-1836), Methodist Cleric, and from 1870-1886 housed the Bala Congregationalist College before its transferal to Bangor in 1886. Its present external	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the street behind a partly-railed forecourt.	Listed as a town-house with C17 origins, of special significance in the town for its part in the history of Methodism and Congregationalism in Bala; the home of Simon Lloyd (1756-1836), Methodist Cleric.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25993	292684	336084

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			appearance is largely the result of Edwardian alterations.								
2599 4 & 6301 8	Heulfryn, Including Forecourt Walls and Railings	Grade II Listed Building	Late Regency former town house with later C19 alterations to windows.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the street-line behind a narrow low-walled and railed forecourt.	Listed as a second-quarter C19 house retaining good C19 character in the town centre. Group value with the statue of T.E. Ellis adjacent.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25994	292659	336067
2599 5 & 6302 3	Statue Of T.E. Ellis	Grade II Listed Building	Statue erected in 1903 to commemorate Thomas Edward Ellis (1859-1899), MP and Liberal Chief Whip; by W.Goscombe John, sculptor. Ellis was a notable Welsh politician who campaigned for land reform and for the disestablishment of the church in Wales. The monument was raised by public subscription and was unveiled on 10th October 1903 by the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, PM; over 4,000 people are recorded as having come by train alone to see the unveiling.	Post-Medieval	Commemorative	Prominently located on the road-side.	Listed as a fine Edwardian statue by W. Goscombe John commemorating a key figure in C19 Welsh history; prominently located in the centre of the town.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25995	292678	336056
2599 6 & 6299 3	Siop DE	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian shop and house premises now forming a pair of units. From at least the mid C19 the building served as a draper's shop with incorporated domestic section and a sewing room occupying the upper floor. Later C19 alterations to shop fronts and the first floor window to no. 33.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the corner with Stryd-yr-Eglwys.	Listed as part of an early C19 house and shop building retaining good mainly early C19 urban vernacular, with late C19 shop fronts; one of a pair with no.33 adjoining.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25996	292651	336062
2599 7 & 6300 1	Yr Eryr	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian shop and house premises now forming a pair of units. From at least the mid C19 the building served as a draper's shop with incorporated domestic section and a sewing room occupying the upper floor. Later C19 alterations to shop fronts and the first floor window to no. 33.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as part of an early C19 house and shop building retaining good mainly early C19 urban vernacular, with late C19 shop fronts; one of a pair with no.33 adjoining.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25997	292652	336050
2599 8 & 6302 7	Tenovus	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian pair, perhaps formerly town houses; C20 shopfront alterations to ground floor.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as a large late Georgian pair of former townhouses retaining	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25998	292643	336043

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							good early C19 character to the upper floors.				
2599 9 & 6302 0	Spar	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian pair, perhaps formerly town houses; C20 shopfront alterations to ground floor.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as a large late Georgian pair of former townhouses retaining good early C19 character to the upper floors.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=25999	292628	336045
2600 0 & 6300 8	Ken Davies Newsagent	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian shop building with later C19 shopfront and alterations to upper windows.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining good later C19 character.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26000	292684	336021
2600 1 & 6299 1	Caffi'r Cyfnod	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian shop and house building with later C19 shopfront.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining good early C19 character to the upper floors and later C19 character to the shop front.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26001	292664	336005
2600 2 & 6301 9	Cwprdd Cornel Cafe	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house and shop, formerly 2 units, with later C19 plain stucco window surrounds; modern ground floor shop front.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining good early C19 character to the upper floors. Group value with No.1 Tegid Street adjoining to the L and Barclays Bank adjoining to the R.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26002	292590	335951
2600 3 & 6301 7	Congregational Chapel, Including Forecourt Walls, Piers and Railings	Grade II Listed Building	Congregational chapel, built in 1867 and replacing an earlier chapel and independent college, formerly located opposite. Michael Daniel Jones (1822-1898) and John Peters (1833-1877) were both ministers here. Jones was a significant nationalist whose attempts to set up a Welsh colony in Patagonia lost him a considerable personal fortune. He served for a time as principal of the Independent College at Bala. Peters served from 1855 as tutor at the Bala college and was a considerable scholar.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Setting back on back street of Bala	Listed as a mid Victorian town chapel retaining good unaltered external character and original interior and with associations with the C19 non-conformist ministers Michael D Jones and John Peters.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26003	292738	335994

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
2600 4 & 6300 4	Neuadd-y-Cyfnod (Old Grammar School), Including Forecourt Walls, Piers & Railings	Grade II Listed Building	The original grammar school was established at the town house Ty-Tan-Domen by Edward Meyrick according to the term of his will in 1713-14, and its government was entrusted to Jesus College, Oxford. The present building was erected as a replacement in 1851, its hall ostensibly modelled upon that of Jesus College. The school was superceded by Ysgol-y-Berwyn in 1964. Panelling in the hall was inserted to commemorate old boys who died in the Great War.	Post-Medieval	Education	Prominently sited at the NE end of the town, on the corner with the B 4391.	The main hall has half-height small-field oak panelling, erected to commemorate the Great War. The former open roof of the hall is currently obscured by a modern false ceiling.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26004	292827	336131
2600 5 & 6299 2	Siop Bapur Newydd	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house and shop retaining its original unhorned sashes to the upper floors; C20 alterations to ground floor.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the corner with High Street.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop on a prominent corner site retaining good original character, particularly its marginally-glazed sashes and ashlar heads. Group value with Cwpwrdd Cornel, adjacent, and other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26005	292595	335955
2600 6 & 6299 7	China Treasure Takeaway	Grade II Listed Building	First-third C19 house and shop with later C19 shop front. The glazing to the upper windows has all been renewed; late Victorian plain sashes to the upper floor and C20 replacements to the first floor.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as a first third C19 house and shop retaining good later C19 character to the shop front. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26006	292601	335955
2600 7 & 6302 2	E.J. Theodore, Ironmonger	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house and shop retaining its original unhorned sashes to the upper floors; later C19 shop front.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining good original character and detail to the upper floors and exceptionally fine and complete C19 shop front. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26007	292600	335950
2600 8 &	Y Siop Fach	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house and shop retaining its original unhorned sashes to all floors. The ground floor arrangement, with large sashes flanking a central shop	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining exceptionally good original character;	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26008	292609	335943

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
63025			entrance, and further entrance to the R, giving access to the accommodation above, appears to be essentially unaltered.				a rare survival of its type. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.				
26009 & 63011	H Rowlands	Grade II Listed Building	Originally two early C19 house and shop buildings, now combined. The facades to both were cosmetically altered in the mid-late C19; at this period new shopfronts and windows were inserted and the walls rendered.	Post-Medieval	Commercial	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house and shop retaining good C19 character, in particular the well-preserved shop fronts; rare surviving examples of their type. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26009	292615	335937
26010 & 62982	Plas Deon	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 town house with minor later C19 window alterations.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	On the street-line.	Listed as an early C19 house retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26010	292660	335881
26011 & 62973	,37 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	First-quarter C19 terrace of 4 town houses with associated railed forecourts; the houses retain their original unhorned sashes and entrance overlights.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a low walled and railed forecourt.	Listed as part of a fine early C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26011	292661	335871
26012 & 62974	,39 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	First-quarter C19 terrace of 4 town houses with associated railed forecourts; the houses retain their original unhorned sashes and entrance overlights.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a low walled and railed forecourt.	Listed as part of a fine early C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26012	292663	335866
26013 & 62972	,41 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	First-quarter C19 terrace of 4 town houses with associated railed forecourts; the houses retain their original unhorned sashes and entrance overlights.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a low walled and railed forecourt.	Listed as part of a fine early C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26013	292665	335861
26014 & 62966	,43 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	First-quarter C19 terrace of 4 town houses with associated railed forecourts; the houses retain their original unhorned sashes and entrance overlights.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back behind a low walled and railed forecourt.	Listed as part of a fine early C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26014	292668	335855

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
2601 5 & 6299 4	,34 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late C19 terrace of 4 town houses, probably erected in the 1880s.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	One of a terrace enclosing the square in front of Tegid Chapel on the NW side.	Listed as part of a well- preserved late C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with Tegid Chapel and associated statue, and with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic- api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullR eport?lang=en&id=26015	292682	335898
2601 6 & 6299 5	,36 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late C19 terrace of 4 town houses, probably erected in the 1880s.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	One of a terrace enclosing the square in front of Tegid Chapel on the NW side.	Listed as part of a well- preserved late C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with Tegid Chapel and associated statue, and with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic- api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullR eport?lang=en&id=26016	292685	335902
2601 7 & 6299 6	,38 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late C19 terrace of 4 town houses, probably erected in the 1880s.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	One of a terrace enclosing the square in front of Tegid Chapel on the NW side.	Listed as part of a well- preserved late C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with Tegid Chapel and associated statue, and with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic- api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullR eport?lang=en&id=26017	292687	335906
2601 8 & 6298 9	,40 Tegid Street,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late C19 terrace of 4 town houses, probably erected in the 1880s.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	One of a terrace enclosing the square in front of Tegid Chapel on the NW side.	Listed as part of a well- preserved late C19 terrace of 4 houses retaining good original character. Group value with Tegid Chapel and associated statue, and with other listed items in Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic- api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullR eport?lang=en&id=26018	292690	335910
2601 9 & 6299 0	Y Gelli	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian town house with later C19 or early C20 alterations.	Post- Medieval	Domestic	On the corner of the Tegid Chapel square, behind later low railed forecourt walls.	Listed as a late Georgian town house retaining good original external character. Group value with other listed items in the square and Tegid Street.	Medium	http://cadwpublic- api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullR eport?lang=en&id=26019	292688	335871

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
26020 & 62967	,72,High Street,,,,	Grade II Listed Building	Late Georgian house and shop premises, originally forming a terrace with the Barclays Bank building adjoining to the L. The windows were replaced in the mid C19 and the shop front modernised in the later C20.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	On the street line.	Listed as a late Georgian house and shop retaining simple C19 character to the upper floors. Group value with Barclays Bank adjoining	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26020	292585	335927
26021 & 62979	Bodiwan	Grade II Listed Building	Bodiwan was the home of Michael Daniel Jones (1822-1898), Congregationalist minister, ardent Welsh nationalist and Principal of the Independent College at Bala. The house was built by him following his marriage to a Miss Lloyd of Ruthin in 1859 and for a while housed the break-away faction of the Bala College. Jones was a considerable figure in C19 Wales and has been called the 'father of the nationalist renaissance.' He followed his father, Michael Jones, as Principal of the Bala College, which his father had established, and additionally served as pastor of the Congregational chapel in the town. Jones' nationalism and dissatisfaction with contemporary political situation led him to become one of the chief figures in attempting to establish a Welsh colony in Patagonia. As a consequence of the failure of this venture, Jones was bankrupted in 1865, and was forced to sell his home to the college in 1871. In 1879 an internal dispute within the College resulted in a split, part of it remaining at Bodiwan with Jones, whilst part of it moved to Plas-yn-Dre. In the following year Jones was dismissed as Principal and Thomas Lewis was appointed in his place. Jones, however, remained at Bodiwan until his death in 1898.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back slightly from the road at the junction with Craig-y-Fron, opposite Bala College.	Listed, as a mid Victorian house, of special interest as the home of the Congregationalist minister, Welsh nationalist and Bala College Principal, Michael Daniel Jones (1822-1898).	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26021	292375	336508
26022 & 63002	Plas Teg	Grade II Listed Building	Large Georgian townhouse apparently formerly called Plas-yn-Acre; the house was probably divided into two dwellings in the second-quarter C19 at which time the openings were modernised and entrances were created on the side elevations. Plas-	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the road behind a narrow garden plot.	Listed as part of a former Georgian townhouse of distinctive design retaining good C19 external character. Group value with Plas-yn-Acre adjoining.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26022	292653	335817

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			yn-Acre has been modernised within the last few years.								
2602 3 & 6300 3	Plas-yn-Acre	Grade II Listed Building	Large Georgian townhouse apparently formerly called Plas-yn-Acre; the house was probably divided into two dwellings in the second-quarter C19 at which time the openings were modernised and entrances were created on the side elevations. Plas-yn-Acre has been modernised within the last few years.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the road behind a narrow garden plot.	Listed as part of a former Georgian townhouse of distinctive design. Group value with Plas Teg adjoining.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=26023	292662	335812
8358 4 & 6459 8	Agricultural range at Ty'n-y-wern	Grade II Listed Building	No direct dating evidence, but the form of construction is indicative of an eighteenth century date. Two clear phases of construction, with the former barn to the SW probably the earlier. Appears to comprise barn and cowhouse or perhaps stable.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Backing onto the SE side of the lane that leads SW from the B4402 to the hamlet.	Listed as a vernacular farm-range displaying characteristic local traditions of construction, which forms a group with other buildings at Ty'n y wern.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=83584	294385	335022
8358 5 & 6459 5	Agricultural range, Pen-y-bont	Grade II Listed Building	Agricultural range built in 2 main phases and with later alterations and additions. The oldest part of the range, probably late C18 or early C19, is the lofted cartshed at the L (SW) end, originally with a 2 unit stable range to R. The stable range was extended by the addition of a single unit at R (NE) gable, when the lower range was re-roofed. There is a small modern lean-to addition against the front wall and the cartshed bays have been partially blocked in C20. Unfortunately the inside of the building could not be inspected, but the presence of the chimney at the L (SW) gable suggests that the range either once provided accommodation in the lofts or may have served the forge of a small roadside smithy. The range occupies a site recorded in the tithe apportionment of the parish as Pen y bont bach, part of the local estate centred at Rhiwaedog and owned by Richard Watkin Price Esq and occupied by William Lloyd.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Set at an angle to the NE side of the B4391, c. 200m SE of Pont Mwnwgl-y-llyn and the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee).	Listed as a good example of lofted cartshed with historical link to the Rhiwaedog Estate.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=83585	293147	335013

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
8358 8 & 6900 6	Pigsty at Ty'n-y-wern	Grade II Listed Building	Early-mid nineteenth century pigsty, perhaps contemporary with the secondary house, and the conversion of the original dwelling into a cow-house. Now disused.	Post-Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Aligned with the former cow-house (known as Old Ty'n-y-wern).	Listed as a well-preserved C19 pigsty, of immediate group value with the former cow-house, and forming part of a larger group of buildings at Ty'n y wern.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=83588	294403	335014
8359 1 & 6459 6	Ty'n-y-wern	Grade II Listed Building	Mid C18 cottage, with C20 alterations and addition at the eastern gable.	Post-Medieval	Domestic	Set back from the SE side of a country road that leads NE from the village of Rhos-y-gwaliau to the B4391.	Included as a C18 cottage retaining some traditional elements, and for group value with the adjacent former cowhouse.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=83591	294431	335005
8790 1	Catholic Church of Our Lady of Fatima	Grade II Listed Building	The church was established in 1946 in a former stables to the rear of a chip shop. The building, prominently located on the High Street, is understood to date from 1609.	Post-Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	On the N side of the High Street just down from the Royal Hotel.	Included, despite later alterations, for its special architectural interest as a rare example of a post-war Catholic church established in a building with early origins and adapted for use, maintaining the traditional form and character of the existing building, particularly internally. It has historic interest for the establishment of the Catholic faith in the town and the wider area and has group value with surrounding buildings in the Bala Conservation Area.	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87901	292559	335960
PGW (Gd)2 5(G WY), 4471, 2470 5	Rhiwlas	Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden	X	Post-Medieval	Park, ornamental gardens, woodland walk, walled kitchen gardens.	Located on the east bank of the Afon Tryweryn.	Registered as a well-situated and well-preserved landscape park initially laid out by eminent landscape designer William Emes (1729-1803). The park retains some fine mature trees and provides the setting for the varied ornamental gardens. The registered park and	Medium	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/parkgarden/FullReport?lang=en&id=155	292352	337044

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							garden has group value with the hall and associated estate outbuildings and structures.				
PGW (Gd)2 5(G WY)	Rhiwlas	Register Hisoric Park and Garden - Kitchen Garden	X	Post-Medieval	Garden	Located on the east bank of the Afon Tryweryn.	Group value with the hall and associated estate outbuildings and structures.	Medium	X	292451	337119
PGW (Gd)2 5(G WY)	Rhiwlas	Register Hisoric Park and Garden - Kitchen Garden	X	Post-Medieval	Kitchen Garden	Located on the east bank of the Afon Tryweryn.	Group value with the hall and associated estate outbuildings and structures.	Medium	X	292490	337169
WAL /SNO W/2 & 6246 6	Y Bala	Conservation Area	Y Bala is a small town in Gwynedd. It lies in a broad valley at the northeastern end of the glacial lake of Llyn Tegid, the largest natural lake in Wales.	Medieval	Conservation Area	" Bala lies at an important road junction, with the route following the Dyfrydwy					
crossing the high passes which link the town to Trawsfynydd and Cwm Pryso to north-west and towards	"Y Bala is a very well defined and preserved example of a planned English borough, and certainly the best in Meirionnydd and this medieval origin still very legible. This is important in both communal and										

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
Cwm Pennant to the south and east."	historical value. The town had a period of prosperity in the 18th and early 19th Century through, primarily a trade in woollen goods and hosiery in particular. A range of fine buildings remain from this period, of distinct quality and detail.										
CN305	Ffridd-y-Fedw Platform House	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a single well-preserved rectangular building, measuring 6.2m by 3.5m internally, built on a platform cut into and built up from sloping ground. The walls have been constructed from large, flat slabs of stone, set on edge, some up to 1.8m long and standing up to 1m in height. On the outside of these lie a row of flat stones, possibly bases for earth or turf walls, which would have been built up against the upright slabs.	Medieval	Domestic	Built on a platform cut into and built up from sloping ground.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, social organisation and agriculture. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits, including internal floor levels and possibly structural elements. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=1613	282575	345054

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
DE011	Pen-y-Gaer Camp (Caer Caradog)	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a hillfort, which probably date to the Iron Age period (c.800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). Hillforts are usually located on hilltops and surrounded by a single or multiple earthworks of massive proportions. Hillforts must have formed symbols of power within the landscape, while their function may have had as much to do with ostentation and display as defence.	Prehistoric	Defence	Located at the lower west end of a ridge called Trum-y-Gaer between small valleys holding tributaries of the Ceirw and Alwen rivers, with extensive views on all sides except the east where it is overlooked by the higher ground of the ridge.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=2926	296820	347919
DE149	Maesmor Hall Castle Mound	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a motte, dating to the medieval period (c. 1066-1540 AD). A motte is a large conical or pyramidal mound of soil and/or stone, usually surrounded by either a wet or dry ditch, and surmounted by a tower constructed of timber or stone.	Medieval	Defence	Located c. 70m SW of the present course of the Afon Ceirw within the grounds of Maesmor Hall, which lies 100m to the ENE.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The site itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=375	301289	344592
DE228	Ffridd Brynhelen Enclosures & Fields	Scheduled Monument	A complex of enclosures, field banks and clearance cairns extending across the summit and slopes of Ffridd Brynhelen. One single enclosure and 3 double enclosures, including a possible medieval hafod (an upland summer farmstead), and at least 2 hut circles. Field banks are closely associated with the enclosures and	Prehistoric	Monument	Extending across the summit and slopes of Ffridd Brynhelen.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of multi-period settlement and agriculture. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3587	296730	352050

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			clearance cairns are dispersed on the W slope in particular. The age of the various features is uncertain, but they probably belong to the Bronze Age or early Iron Age, with the possibility of medieval re-use.				of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.				
DE229	Bryn Teg Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed hut circle settlement, which probably dates from the first millennium BC. It is located upon a south-facing spur above Nant y Felin. The settlement is oval in shape on plan and measures c. 65m E-W by 55m transversely. It is enclosed by a single bank and ditch. Three circular structures, c. 12.5-15m in diameter are apparent as slight earthworks within the enclosure.	Prehistoric	Domestic	Located upon a south-facing spur above Nant y Felin.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement practices. It is an important relic of the prehistoric landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. The site has survived relatively intact in an area of undisturbed grassland and does not appear to have been badly damaged by later agricultural practices. The presence of earthworks within the enclosure suggests that there is a strong probability of the presence of environmental and structural evidence, including preserved internal and external floor levels.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=2341	295955	348513
DE230	Craig yr Uchain	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork/stone-built enclosure. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric. On the northern and western sides the bank survives to c.2m in height above a shallow ditch with an outer counterscarp. The southern side utilises a natural scarp, but the ditch can again be traced on	Unknown	Monument	Located on a spur between Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee) and Afon Ceidiog	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3135	302445	336600

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			the eastern side where there is a simple entrance gap. Internal features can be traced, with two hollowed areas in the west which may be house sites, and a further levelled which may be a yard. The monument probably belongs stylistically with the Iron Age/Romano-British settlements found widely in Gwynedd.				and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.				
DE25 3	Tyddyn Tudur Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork enclosure. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric in date. Tyddyn Tudur enclosure is visible as low earthworks with a central enclosure surrounded by two widely spaced circuits of banks. The area between the two banks has been further divided to make two or more smaller enclosures, probably used for herding stock. Extending from the enclosure are the remains of a once presumably extensive contemporary field system.	Prehistoric	Monument	X	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=131	297559	349593
DE28 1	Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 - 800 BC) and is located in a prominent position on the summit of Mwdwl Eithin with spectacular views in all directions. The cairn measures 18m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.9m. The turf-covered heap of stones making up the body of the cairn is surmounted by an earth and stone bank some 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. An OS triangulation pillar occupies the centre of the cairn.	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Located in a prominent position on the summit of Mwdwl Eithin with spectacular views in all directions.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3948	298948	346980

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.				
ME018	Caer Gai Roman Site	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises a Roman fort, together with roads, annexe and vicus at Caer Gai. The site is located on a spur overlooking the River Dee to the S. The primary Roman fort network was designed and constructed by the Roman army for the purpose of military conquest and rule. This fort was part of a network of forts occupied to protect routes across north Wales from the Flavian period of conquest (AD 74) until the mid-second century.	Roman	Defence	Located on a spur overlooking the River Dee to the S.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structures have been demonstrated, through excavation, to contain well preserved archaeological evidence concerning chronology, layout and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=284	287793	331460
ME024	Tyfos Stone Circle	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a stone circle, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The monument is 19yds in diameter and consists of 15 stones (now visible), with big boulders on the edge.	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	X	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Stone circles are often part of a larger cluster of	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=2459	302847	338757

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
							monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.				
ME027	Pont Fawr	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of a fine road bridge of rubble construction, with four arches, and triangular cutwaters dating to the post-medieval period. It carries the Bala-Corwen road over the River Dee. The primary, downstream bridge probably dates to the second-half of the 17th century; this was doubled in width on the upstream side probably in the mid or third-quarter of the 18th century.	Post Medieval/Modern	Transport	It carries the Bala-Corwen road over the River Dee.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of post-medieval building and transport. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3202	298195	336596
ME032	Pont Cilan	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a bridge, dating to the medieval or post-medieval period.	Post Medieval/Modern	Transport	X	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval or post-medieval construction techniques and transportation systems. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=544	302117	337466
ME048	Tan-y-Coed Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a chambered long cairn, dating to early Neolithic (c. 4,200BC - 3,000BC). A long cairn is a roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of stone, usually between 25m and 120m long, with a length exceeding twice its greatest width. The mound may be edged with a timber or stone revetment, and they	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	X	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=542	304762	339614

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			contain one or more stone or wooden burial chambers at one end. The site comprises of the irregular elongated mound of a cairn with single chamber covered by a capstone exposed near its centre and on the northern side the exposed remains of passage walling, from which the capstones have been removed.				ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Chambered long cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.				
ME066	Blaen-y-Cwm Inscribed Stone (Now in Llandrillo Church)	Scheduled Monument	X	Roman	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	X	X	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3454	303425	337067
ME070	Branas-Uchaf Round Barrow	Scheduled Monument	X	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	X	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and structural evidence.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3217	301124	337523
ME090	Mynydd Mynyllod Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork/stone-built enclosure. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric or medieval. The site covers an area of approximately 0.5 acres and is situated on a densely heather-clad summit, which is	Prehistoric	Monument	Situated on a densely heather-clad summit, which is naturally defended by steep slopes on the west and southwest and	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3227	300229	339885

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			naturally defended by steep slopes on the west and southwest and with an enclosing bank on the east and southeast. A later rectangular sheepfold lies in the NE corner of the enclosure.			with an enclosing bank on the east and southeast.	element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.				
ME091	Y Gaerwen Enclosure, Llangar	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork/stone-built enclosure of about 5 acres, defined by a stone bank and scarps. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric or medieval. The enclosure may continue beyond the field wall to the NE.	Prehistoric	Monument	X	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=539	302701	340684
ME199	Llechwedd Erwent Hut Circle Settlement	Scheduled Monument		Prehistoric	Monument	X	X	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=1608	282365	333917
ME257	Arenig Fawr Cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument, also known as Eglwys Glominog, comprises the remains of a large burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 BC - 800 BC). It is located on Moel yr Eglwys, the highest summit of the Arenig Fawr ridge and enjoys excellent all round views except to the NE and SW. The stone built cairn is circular in shape on	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Located on Moel yr Eglwys, the highest summit of the Arenig Fawr ridge and enjoys excellent all round views except to the NE and SW.	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=1176	282704	336947

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			plan and measures c. 1.5 in height. The edge of the cairn is clearly marked by a low kerb, except on the E side.				retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and structural evidence.				
ME2 64	Pen y Gyrn Roman Road	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the well-preserved earthwork remains of a section of Roman road between Caer Gai and Caersws. The earthwork demonstrates two contrasting Roman road engineering techniques: a well-preserved agger, or raised embankment with roadside ditches and a section of terrace road climbing a hillside. The road measures 1200m in length and the agger is up to 4m wide and up to 0.5m in height, with the road aligned NW-SE. The primary Roman road network was designed and constructed by the Roman army for the purpose of military conquest and rule. Roads were built and used throughout Roman Britain from the mid 1st century AD onwards. In Wales, the majority of the Roman road network dates from the Flavian-Trajanic conquest and garrison (between AD 74 and AD 117).	Roman	Transport	Between Caer Gai and Caersws	The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology and building techniques.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=1394	289386	329008
72	Llaethwryd	Grade II* Listed Building	A major uphill-sited farmhouse built in the C16 or earlier, and improved in the mid C17 (date of 1668 above the fireplace); one of two possibly contemporary domestic buildings on the site, and as such probably a rare example of the unit system. The farm was occupied by the Prys family and later Sir Robert Salusbury, through whose daughter the property came to the Mainwaring family, and who remained there until moving to Bwlch-y-beudy.	Post Medieval	Domestic	The large farm is located S of the Holyhead Road, between the Cwm-penanner road and the minor road running S, and approximately 1400m SW of the village centre.	Listed grade II* as a fine example of a C16-C17 farmhouse and as a surviving example of the unit system plan. Group value with the extensive range of early farm buildings at Llaethwryd.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=72	294048	347919
92	Church of St Michael	Grade II* Listed Building	The church probably has a C13 or earlier origin, (taxation return of 1254 refers), but the earliest standing work is probably the chancel walls, perhaps	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	The church stands in a modified oval churchyard,	Included at Grade II* for the survival of medieval fabric, including a fine late medieval roof.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=92	298967	349423

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			contemporary with the roof trusses of c1500. Much of the nave walls rebuilt in the C18, perhaps after the high floods of 1781, and were altered again in the C19. Porch probably a rebuild of the C18 or C19 using tie beam truss and purlins of a late medieval porch. Work of 1867 probably included the renewing of the windows. Restoration carried out by Harold Hughes in 1900-2, included work to the E wall, re-roofing and reseating.			approximately 250m W of Llanfihangel Bridge on the road up the Afon Alwen valley.					
95	Bodtegir Old Farmhouse	Grade II* Listed Building	A farmhouse built on a derived longhouse plan, erected in the mid C17 (date of 1655 above the main entrance), by Colonel William Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Governor of Denbigh Castle, who heroically withstood the Parliamentary siege until ordered by the king to capitulate in 1646, after which he retired to Bodtegir. Abandoned as the farmhouse when a new house was built mid C19, and is now used as a farm outbuilding.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Bodtegir is a large farm SE of Llanfihangel, reached by a farm road across open ground from the minor road above the Alwen valley leading to Maerdy and Bettws Gwerfulgoch. The old house lies at an angle close to the N side of the present house.	Included at grade II* as a dated and unusually interesting example of the derived longhouse type farmhouse with good quality detailing, including ovolo-moulded windows and internal plaster decoration; also for its associations with the royalist hero, Colonel William Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Governor of Denbigh Castle at the time of the siege in the Civil War.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=95	300614	348299
263	Gatehouse at Gilar, with attached courtyard walls	Grade II* Listed Building	Built in 1623, the date appearing on the overmantel on the upper floor, for Thomas Price Wynn, the year before his appointment to the post of High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1624.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Gilar lies to the S of Rhydlydan, approached by a farm road. The gatehouse is on the N side of the front walled court, with an axial path leading directly to the porch of the E house.	Included at Grade II* as an outstanding example of a small gatehouse in its courtyard setting erected by an aspiring landowner in the earlier C17, and including the original outer gate and good plasterwork internally. Of group value with the house.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=263	288393	349909
264	Gilar	Grade II* Listed Building	The site of Gilar has been occupied from early times. The earliest recorded house is a building erected for Rhys Wynn, a poet of some standing, who died c1606-7, perhaps by his father Cadwaladr ap Maurice after receiving	Post Medieval	Domestic	The group of buildings at Gilar lies apart, to the S of the hamlet of Rhydlydan, and is	Included at Grade II* on account of the high quality surviving C17 fabric and internal fittings, and for its significance as a major	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=264	288393	349868

Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			a substantial grant of land from Henry VIII in 1545-6, which included the land later occupied by Plas Iolyn and Voelas. The second, a unit-system house, was probably built for one or more of Rhys's sons. The present house is of the mid/late C16 or early C17, a rebuild of an earlier house, undertaken by Thomas Price Wynn, High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1624, at about the same time the grounds were laid out and the gatehouse erected. His son Robert, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John of Penmachno, also became High Sheriff, in 1658. He called a rally here in support of Charles II in 1658, and eventually died in 1664, leaving the eldest son, also Robert, ancestor of Sir Uvedale Price of landscape design distinction.			reached by a minor farm road.	house in the history of the area.				
664	Church of St Mary	Grade II* Listed Building	St Mary's church is on the pilgrimage road via Bala to Holywell. An early dedication to St Elian has been suggested. The church is first mentioned in 1254 and was said to have been founded by the Lady Gwerfil in the late C12 or early C13. The present single celled church is perhaps C14; its oak roof is of C14 character, with bosses and other carvings on the underside of the trusses. The date 1606 appears on the tiebeam of the inner truss in the porch, the date 1695 was recorded over the lost north door, and the oak pulpit is dated 1761.	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	At the centre of the village of Bettws Gwerfil Goch, in a square churchyard which is considerably raised above the surrounding land at the SE. Lychgate to north. Rubblestone churchyard wall, partly earth-backed.	A medieval parish church well restored by John Douglas, retaining significant original fabric including an important mediaeval carving of the Crucifixion with St Mary and St John, now mounted as a reredos, said to have come from the Rood.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=664	303236	346599
674	Blaenddol House	Grade II* Listed Building	The main part of the house is probably late C17, and comprises a 2-unit, 2 storeyed building, to which a wing was added to the west, dated 1727. The former farmbuildings which form a long range to the SW of the house were built in several phases, but the earliest section, adjoining the house to the W, may be early C17 in origin, and was probably the original dwelling on the site.	Post Medieval	Domestic	At the extreme north-west of the community, approached off a lane which leaves the main A5 at Pont Melin Rug.	A very good example of a C17-C18 vernacular farmhouse and associated farmbuildings. The interior of the house is of special interest for the fine plaster ceiling which survives in the W wing.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=674	302719	344514

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697	Plas-yn-Faerdref	Grade II* Listed Building	The origins of the house at Plas yn Faerdref appear to be as a late-medieval cruck-framed hall-house, the substantial remains of which (comprising the upper end of the hall) survive as the rear wing of the Georgian front range. The character of carpentry invites comparison with Plas Uchaf (Llangar) for which a date of 1435 has been obtained via dendrochronology: it is suggested that the original house here at Plas yn Faerdref would be of similar date.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located off the E side of the road, in a slightly raised position, approx 2km N of Llandrillo.	Listed at grade II* as a fine early C19 small gentry house which retains the substantial and important remains of a late medieval hall house. The quality of carpentry (described by RCAHMW as 'sophisticated and unusual') in the latter indicates its high status, and it is one of a very small group of halls with early king-post roofs.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=697	304467	338793
698	Branas Uchaf	Grade II* Listed Building	An aisle-truss cruck-framed hall-house of the C15, which would have had an open hearth. The aisle-truss formed an open screens on the L side of the passage, which led to the hall and inner room; 2 large outer rooms in sequence to R of passage.	Medieval	Domestic	In a fine position overlooking the N banks of the River Dee, approx 2.5km W of Llandrillo. At the end of a track which runs S off a lane which follows the river between Llanderfel and Cynwyd.	Listed grade II* as an exceptional regional house with substantial retention of medieval plan-form and fabric, the C16-17 work also particularly fine and well-detailed.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=698	301507	337323
3158	Pont Ysbyty Ifan	Grade II* Listed Building	Large C17 or C18 2-span road bridge.	Post Medieval	Transport	Prominently located in the centre of the village and carrying the main road over the Afon Conwy.	Included at Grade II* as a particularly fine 2-span bridge of sub-medieval character. Group value with other listed items in the centre of Ysbyty Ifan.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=3158	284220	348817
4650	Crogen	Grade II* Listed Building	Gentry house of late medieval origin, though with adjacent motte testifying to an earlier medieval defensive site. Formerly the seat of the Lloyds of Crogen; a Morgan Lloyd is recorded as the owner in 1639. By 1649 the estate was in the possession of Maurice Wynn, the Receiver General of North Wales and younger brother of Sir Richard and Sir Owen Wynn, the second and third baronets of Gwydir. The house retains the solar/parlour cross-wing of the late medieval house,	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located at the eastern boundary of the community within its own grounds; set back from the road and accessed via lodged drives.	Listed Grade II* for its special interest as a second-quarter C19 Gothic-style country house incorporating a late-medieval solar cross-wing with good C16/early C17 chimneys; one of the ancient gentry seats of Meirionnydd.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4650	300637	337010

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			originally probably timber-framed, and encased in stone in the late C16 or early C17. The house was restored and partly rebuilt in Gothic style c1831 (the date appears on down pipes). A painting of 1792 by T Walmsley shows the house before the C19 remodelling. A fine C14 ecclesiastical window, the tracery lights of which are still visible in the Solar wing, was evidently incorporated before the remodelling, and possibly represents post-Dissolution salvage.								
4658	Pont Fawr	Grade II* Listed Building	Imposing road bridge of two periods; the primary, downstream bridge is probably of second-half C17 date; this was doubled in width on the upstream side probably in the mid or third-quarter C18.	Post Medieval	Transport	Spanning the River Dee approximately 0.5km S of Llandderfel village, and carrying the Bala - Corwen road.	Listed as an exceptionally-fine C17-C18 four-arch masonry bridge.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4658	298195	336596
4683	Caer Gai, including adjoining forecourt walls to the NE	Grade II* Listed Building	Sub-medieval gentry house of considerable significance for the early modern history of Meirionnydd; the former seat of the Vaughan family of Caer Gai, one of the principal gentry families of the county. Members of the family served as High Sheriffs of Meirionnydd in 1613, 1620, 1642, 1669, 1680 and 1708. The present house appears to have been built originally in the late C16 by Rowland Vaughan, though in its present form represents largely a post-Civil War rebuilding. The most famous member of the family was Captain Rowland Vaughan, MP (c1590-1667), who was a notable poet and translator, as well as a staunch Royalist during the Civil War. In 1645 Vaughan and his company fought at the battle of Naseby and in August of the same year Caer Gai was sacked and burned by General Myddleton's roundhead troops. In march 1650 Vaughan was captured and imprisoned in Chester Castle; eventually he returned to Caer Gai which he rebuilt in its present form; a	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located approximately 2km N of Llanuwchllyn village within the site of the Roman fort; accessed via a track running N from the main road.	Listed Grade II* as an important mid C17 gentry house with earlier origins within the site of a Roman fort; the former seat of the Vaughan family, most notably the Royalist, poet and translator Captain Rowland Vaughan.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4683	287739	331494

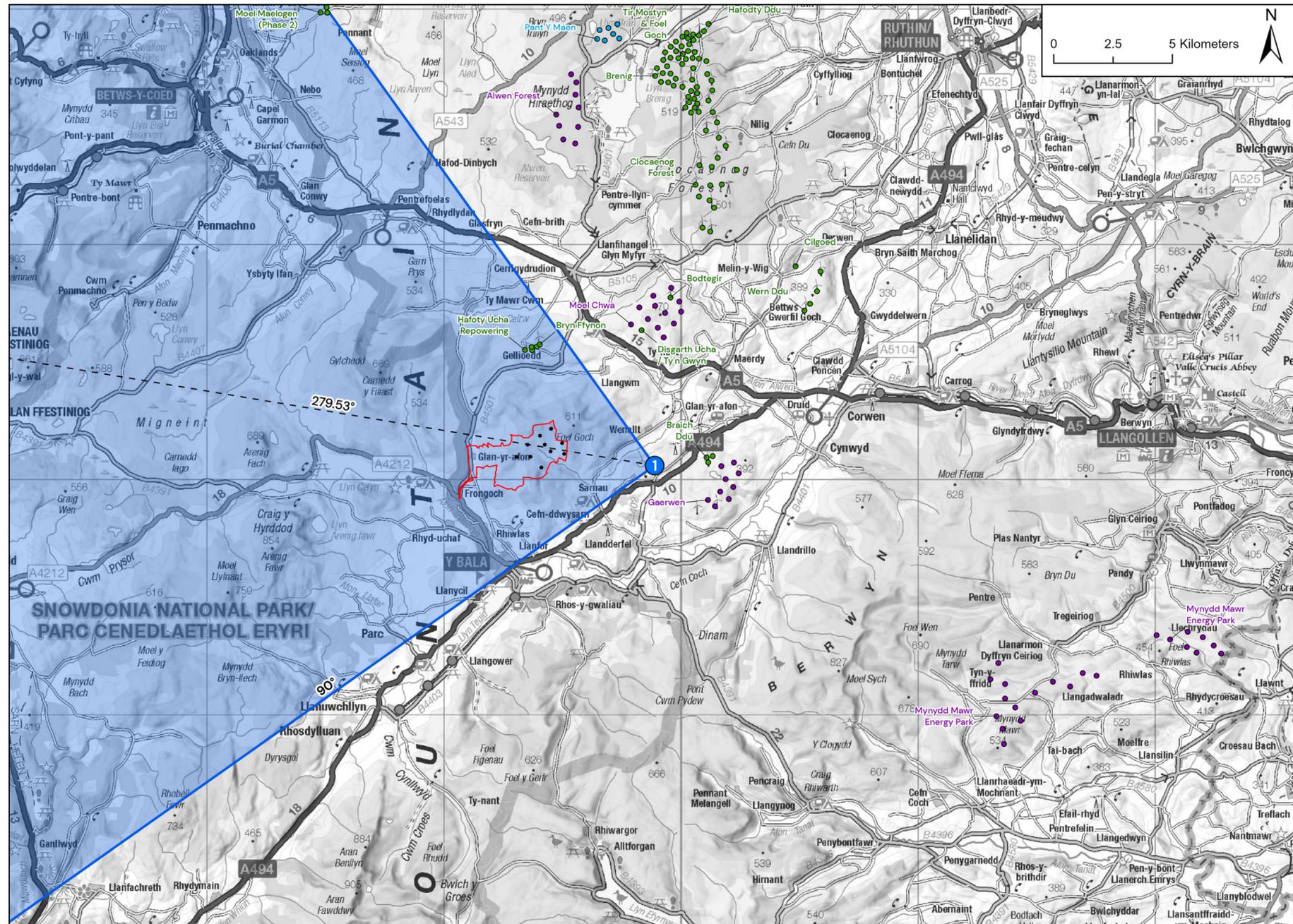
Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			recorded exterior date of 1650 clearly relates to this rebuilding. In 1662 Caergai was registered as having ten hearths in the eponymous tax. The house sits within a large Roman camp of rectangular plan, the ramparts and ditches of which remain well-defined. This, according to legend, subsequently became the seat of Cai Hir ap Cymyr, the Roman-British chieftain named Timon by Edmund Spenser, the foster-father of King Arthur, who is said to have been educated here.								
15541	Attached former Farmbuildings to Blaenddol House	Grade II* Listed Building	The main part of the house is probably late C17, and comprises a 2-unit, 2 storeyed building, to which a wing was added to the west, dated 1727. The former farmbuildings which form a long range to the SW of the house were built in several phases, but the earliest section, adjoining the house to the W, may be early C17 in origin, and was probably the original dwelling on the site.	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	At the extreme north-west of the community, approached off a lane which leaves the main A5 at Pont Melin Rug.	A very good example of a C17-C18 vernacular farmhouse and associated farmbuildings. The interior of the house is of special interest for the fine plaster ceiling which survives in the W wing.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15541	302697	344506
24595	Pale Hall	Grade II* Listed Building	Mid-Victorian country house on the site of an earlier house, the seat of the Lloyds of Pale. The present building, in eclectic Jacobean style, was designed by Samuel Pountney Smith, architect of Shrewsbury, and built 1869-1871 for Henry Robertson, the eminent railway engineer and Liberal MP for Meirionyddshire under Gladstone. In 1889 Queen Victoria stayed here as Robertson's guest during her tour of North Wales. By the early C20 the house had acquired electric lighting, supplied by its own hydro-electric plant. In addition, a gasworks was established to serve the Pale estate and the village of Llandderfel.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Located on the eastern side of the River Dee approximately 1.2km S of Llandderfel village; accessed via a drive leading from the road.	Listed Grade II* as a well-composed and lavishly-detailed neo-Jacobean Victorian country house with bold massing for dramatic and expressive effect, and retaining virtually intact original interior detail, the exuberance of which testifies to the wealth and taste of the patron, the eminent C19 engineer Henry Robertson.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24595	298262	336078
24688	Parish Church of St Deiniol	Grade II* Listed Building	Victorian parish church erected in 1873 to replace its medieval predecessor (demolished 1872). The new church was designed by the architect Edmund B Ferrey in 'mixed Gothic style', and	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Within its own raised and walled churchyard in the centre of the village.	Listed as a mid-Victorian village church on an early site; graded II* for the especially fine late medieval effigy, one of	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24688	287371	330282

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			was built at a cost of £1,600. Amongst features incorporated from the earlier church is a particularly fine stone effigy of John ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth of Ganlllyn dated 1395.				the most important of its type and date in North Wales.				
2469 6	Neuadd Wen	Grade II* Listed Building	House built in 1907 for Sir Owen Morgan Edwards (1858-1920), a native of Llanuwchllyn. Edwards was a significant scholar and educationalist and served as first Chief Inspector of Schools, as well as being history tutor and Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and, for a short time, MP for Merioneth. He is regarded as having had an enormous influence on the promotion of Welsh language and culture at a particularly vulnerable time. Neuadd Wen (a pun on Whitehall, where he spent much time), was built by Edwards as his retirement home to designs by Samuel Evans, the County Architect. Gwyndy was split off from the main house in the post-War period.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set within its own grounds within the village, not far from the station.	Listed Grade II* as forming part of an Edwardian Arts and Crafts house of considerable sophistication by the architect Samuel Evans, retaining largely unaltered exterior and interior character; the home of Sir O M Edwards, historian, writer, MP and educationalist.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24696	287857	330045
2469 7	Gwyndy	Grade II* Listed Building	House built in 1907 for Sir Owen Morgan Edwards (1858-1920), a native of Llanuwchllyn. Edwards was a significant scholar and educationalist and served as first Chief Inspector of Schools, as well as being history tutor and Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and, for a short time, MP for Merioneth. He is regarded as having had an enormous influence on the promotion of Welsh language and culture at a particularly vulnerable time. Neuadd Wen (a pun on Whitehall, where he spent much time), was built by Edwards as his retirement home to designs by Samuel Evans, the County Architect. Gwyndy was split off from the main house in the post-War period.	Post Medieval	Domestic	Set within its own grounds within the village, not far from the station.	Listed Grade II* as forming part of an Edwardian Arts and Crafts house of considerable sophistication by the architect Samuel Evans, retaining largely unaltered exterior and interior character; the home of Sir O M Edwards, historian, writer, MP and educationalist.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=24697	287860	330058
8094 4	Old House and attached Cartshed	Grade II* Listed Building	The house has date panels for 1650 and 1652, the attached cartshed probably dates to the early C19. The house was re-arranged internally,	Post Medieval	Domestic	Cysulog is about 1 km north of Maerdy. The Old House and	Grade II* as well-preserved mid C17 farmhouse with rare date panels and	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=80944	300998	345106

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	block at Cysulog		around this time, with wooden dogleg stair. The house probably used as farm outbuilding after construction of new house circa 1900.			Cartshed block is to the NW of the present house.	additional interest from attached early C19 cartshed block.				
8779 1	Capel Celyn Memorial Chapel	Grade II* Listed Building	The memorial chapel is situated towards the NW end of the reservoir. The original intention was to establish a garden of remembrance, in which those buried in the graveyard of the original chapel could be commemorated, but the concept grew to encompass a memorial chapel, designed by the Welsh sculptor R.L. Gapper of Aberystwyth. Gapper worked with the Liverpool City architect Ronald Bradbury, who drew up the specification for the chapel in 1966. Its completion was timed to coincide with the National Eisteddfod in Bala in 1967.	Post Medieval	Commemorative	Towards the head of Llyn Celyn, on the north shore of the lake just below the A4212.	Listed at II* for both its special architectural and historic interest. The building is of special architectural interest as a modern memorial chapel, beautifully modelled and adapted to its site, and giving powerful but subtle expression to the circumstances of its building. The building is of special historic interest not only as a fine memorial to the lost chapel of Capel Celyn and the people of its community who had been buried there, but also as a symbol of the troubled story of Llyn Celyn and its defining place in the history of modern Wales.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87791	284831	341332
HLW (C) 3	Berwyn	Historic Landscape	The area comprises tracts of rolling moorland pasture lying to the south east of the Dee valley, overlooking Llandrillo and having prospects to the Snowdonian massif beyond in the west. On the east side of the area, the central ridge of the Berwyn Mountains reaches a height of 827 m above OD at the summits of Cader Berwyn and Moel Sych, but westwards the ground slopes gradually in a series of ridges to between 350-450 m above OD, before dropping steeply into Cwm Pennant which adjoins the area on the west.	Prehistoric-Modern	Landscape	This remote upland landscape occupies the westerly slopes of the Berwyn Mountains which physically and visually divide North from Mid-Wales.	Special	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW (C) 3	305004	334000
HLW (C) 5	Denbigh Moors	Historic Landscape	This moorland landscape, like many other upland areas of Wales, has its origins in the upland economies of the Neolithic and Bronze Age or, as recent	Prehistoric-Modern	Landscape	The Denbigh Moors (Mynydd Hiraethog) are situated at the	Special	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW (C) 5	292226	356992

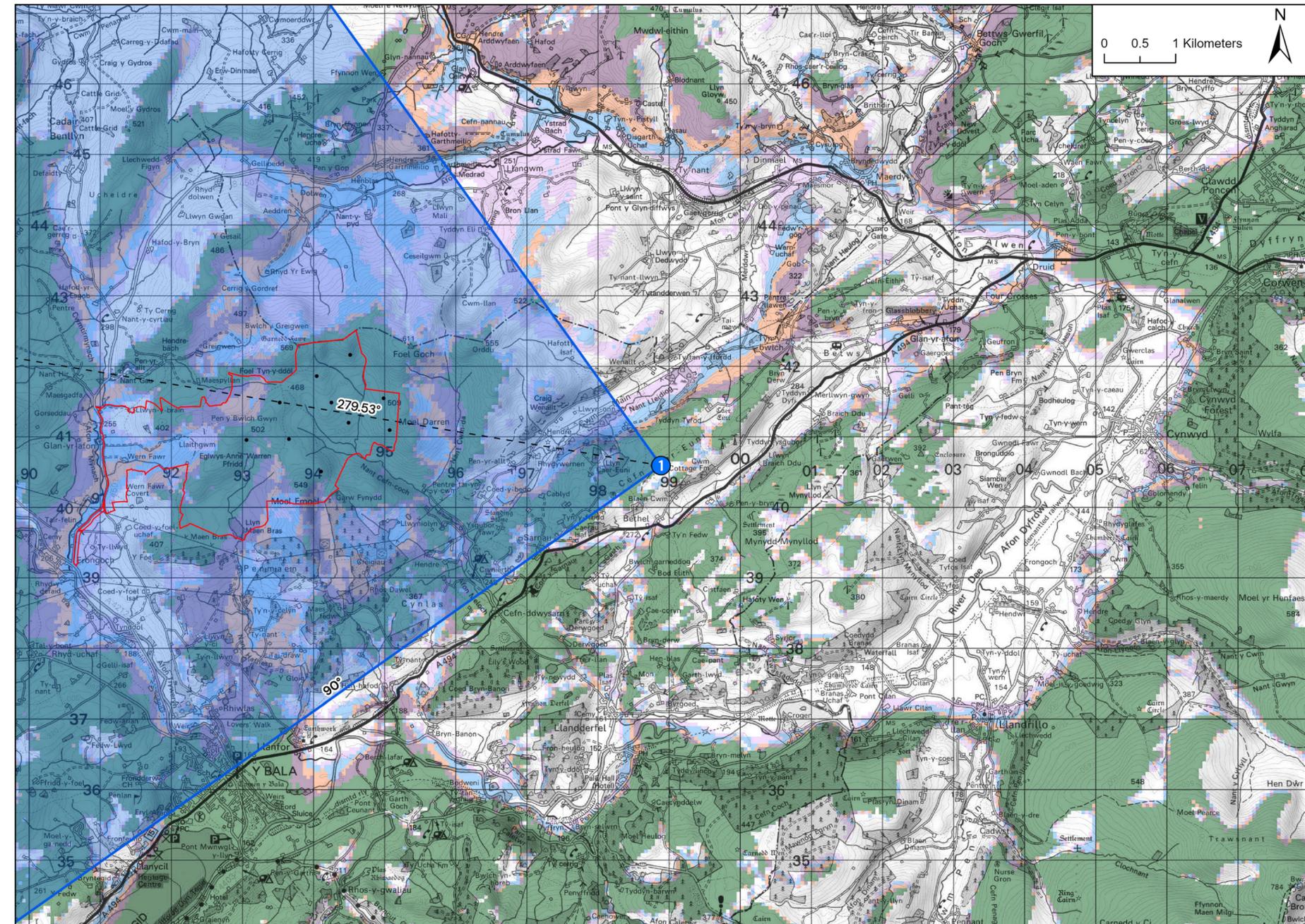
Ref.	Name	Status	Description	Period	Broad Type	Location	Reason for designation	Importance	Hyperlink	Easting	Northing
			interpretations of archaeological evidence from elsewhere in Britain suggest, possibly in the economy of the preceding Mesolithic period when it has been suggested that areas of the moorland might have been deliberately burnt and cleared for hunting. The prehistoric landscape of the uplands was modified subsequently through continued seasons of summer grazing, based on temporary summer settlements or hafodau sited in the valleys and along the edges of the moor. In times of population pressure or better climate, some of these sites might have been occupied on a permanent basis, and there are several hafod sites which had become permanently settled in the post-medieval period. Much of the area was subject to peat extraction in the last century, and the remains of cuts and drying stacks still abound, as do the remains of the post-medieval farmsteads whose occupants had exploited the peat.			northern end of the Cambrian Mountains and they comprise the southern, upland parts of the large, natural block of land lying between the two major river valleys of the Clwyd and the Conwy in North Wales.					
4658	Pont Fawr	Grade II* Listed Building	Imposing road bridge of two periods; the primary, downstream bridge is probably of second-half C17 date; this was doubled in width on the upstream side probably in the mid or third-quarter C18.	Post Medieval	Transport	Spanning the River Dee approximately 0.5km S of Llandderfel village, and carrying the Bala - Corwen road.	Listed as an exceptionally-fine C17-C18 four-arch masonry bridge.	High	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4658	298195	336596

ANNEX 2

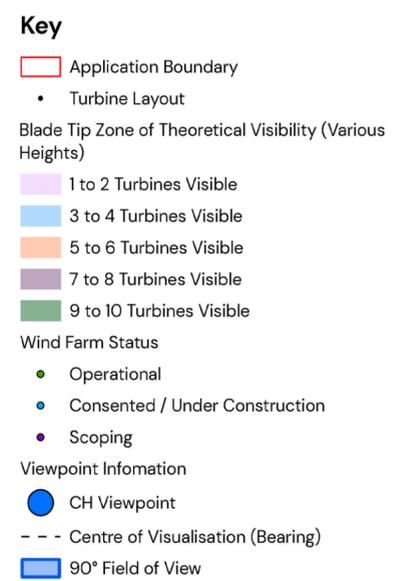


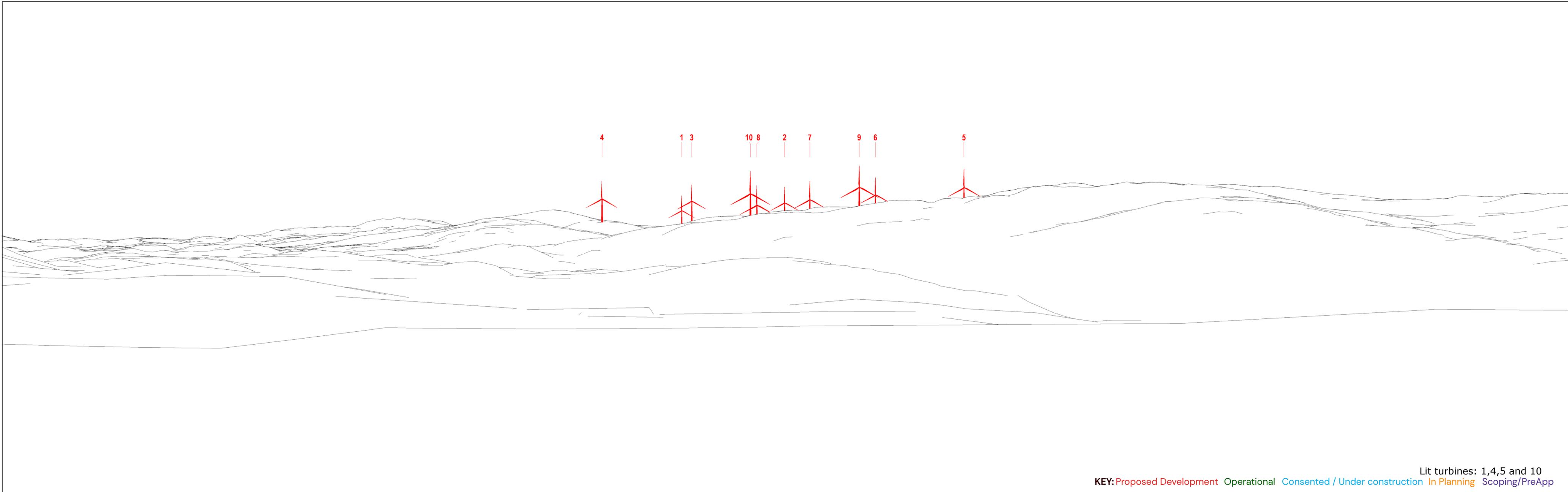
Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000

FOEL FACH WIND FARM



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000





Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp

Viewpoint Information

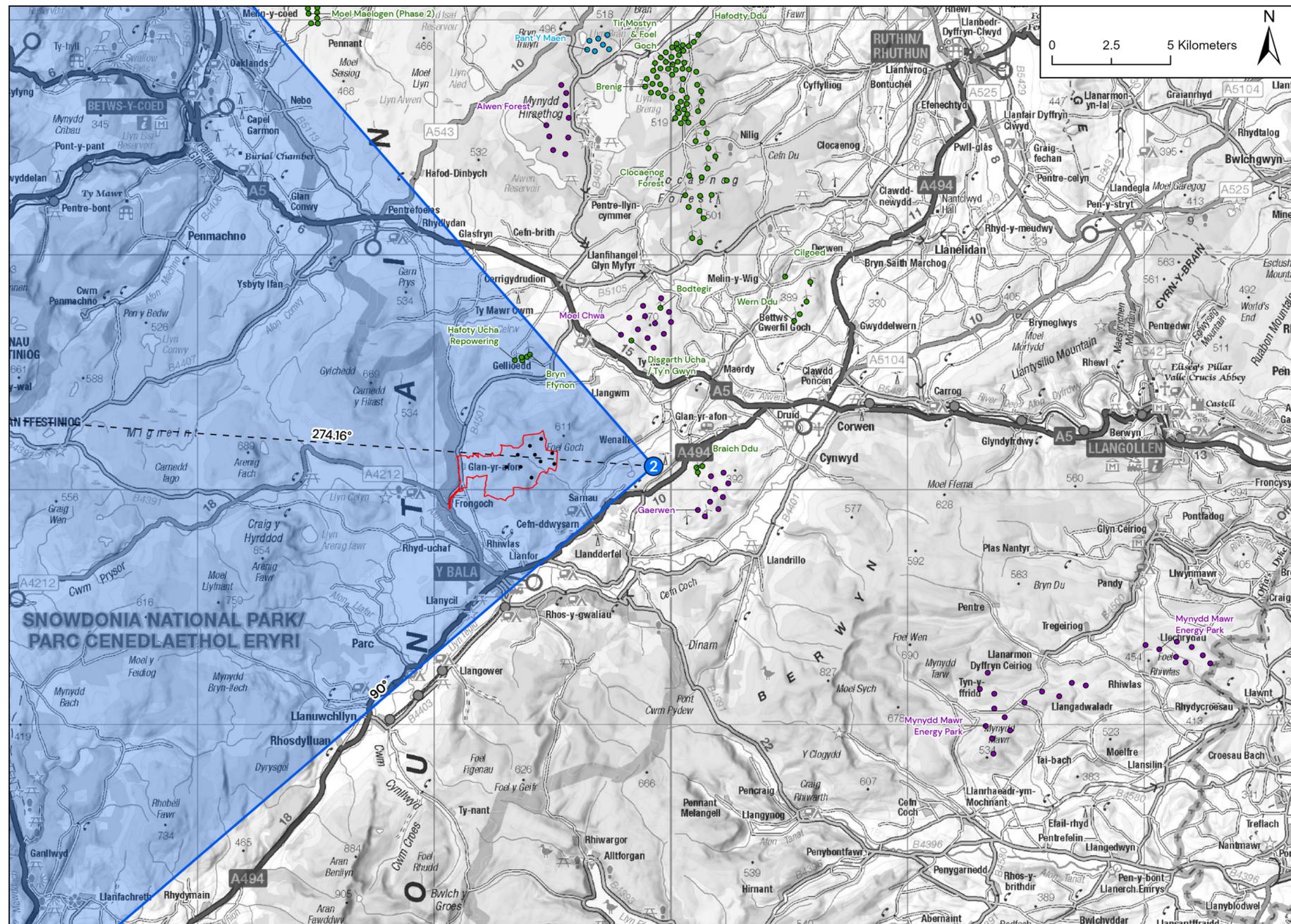
OS Reference: E298886, N340591 Distance to nearest turbine: 3847m (T10)
 Ground level: 362m (AOD) Bearing to centre of photograph: 279.53°

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

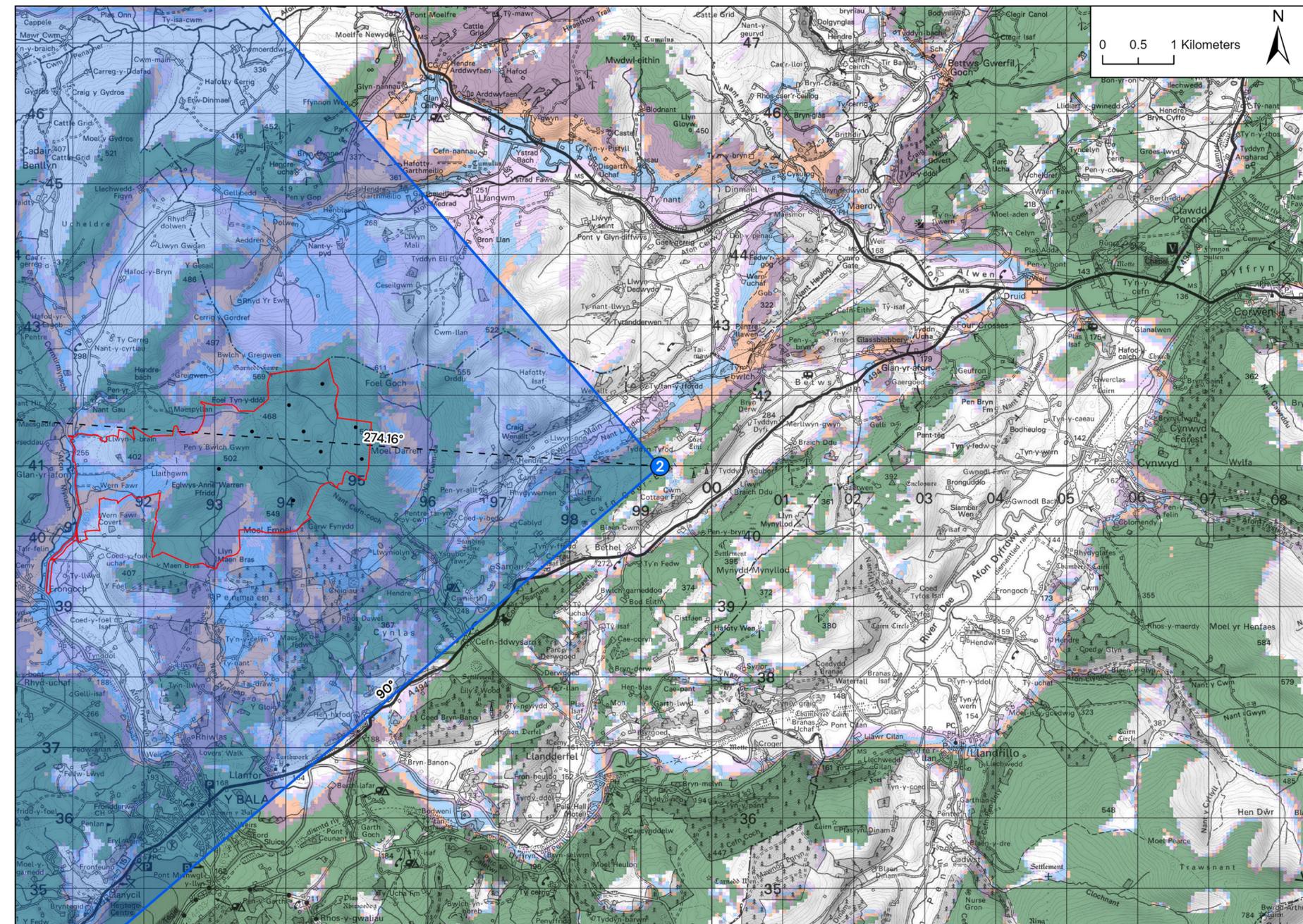
Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm



Viewpoint 1: ME227 Cefn Caer Euni Round Cairn (Sheet B)



Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000

Key

- Application Boundary
- Turbine Layout

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Various Heights)

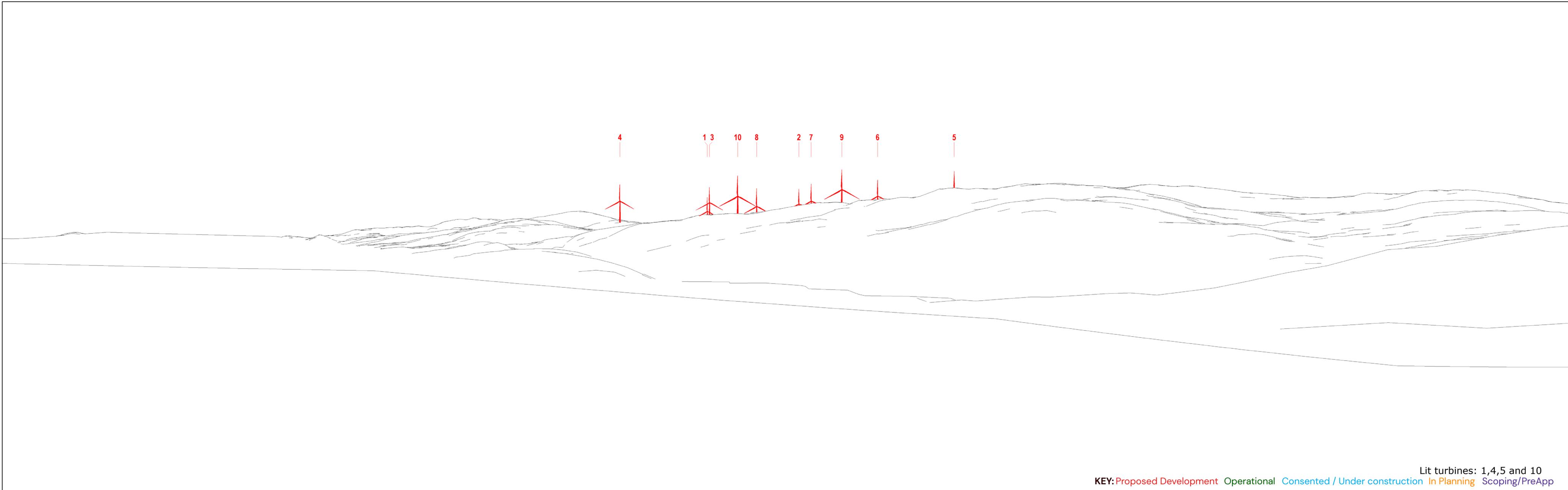
- 1 to 2 Turbines Visible
- 3 to 4 Turbines Visible
- 5 to 6 Turbines Visible
- 7 to 8 Turbines Visible
- 9 to 10 Turbines Visible

Wind Farm Status

- Operational
- Consented / Under Construction
- Scoping

Viewpoint Information

- CH Viewpoint
- Centre of Visualisation (Bearing)
- 90° Field of View



Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E299271, N340991
 Ground level: 355m (AOD)

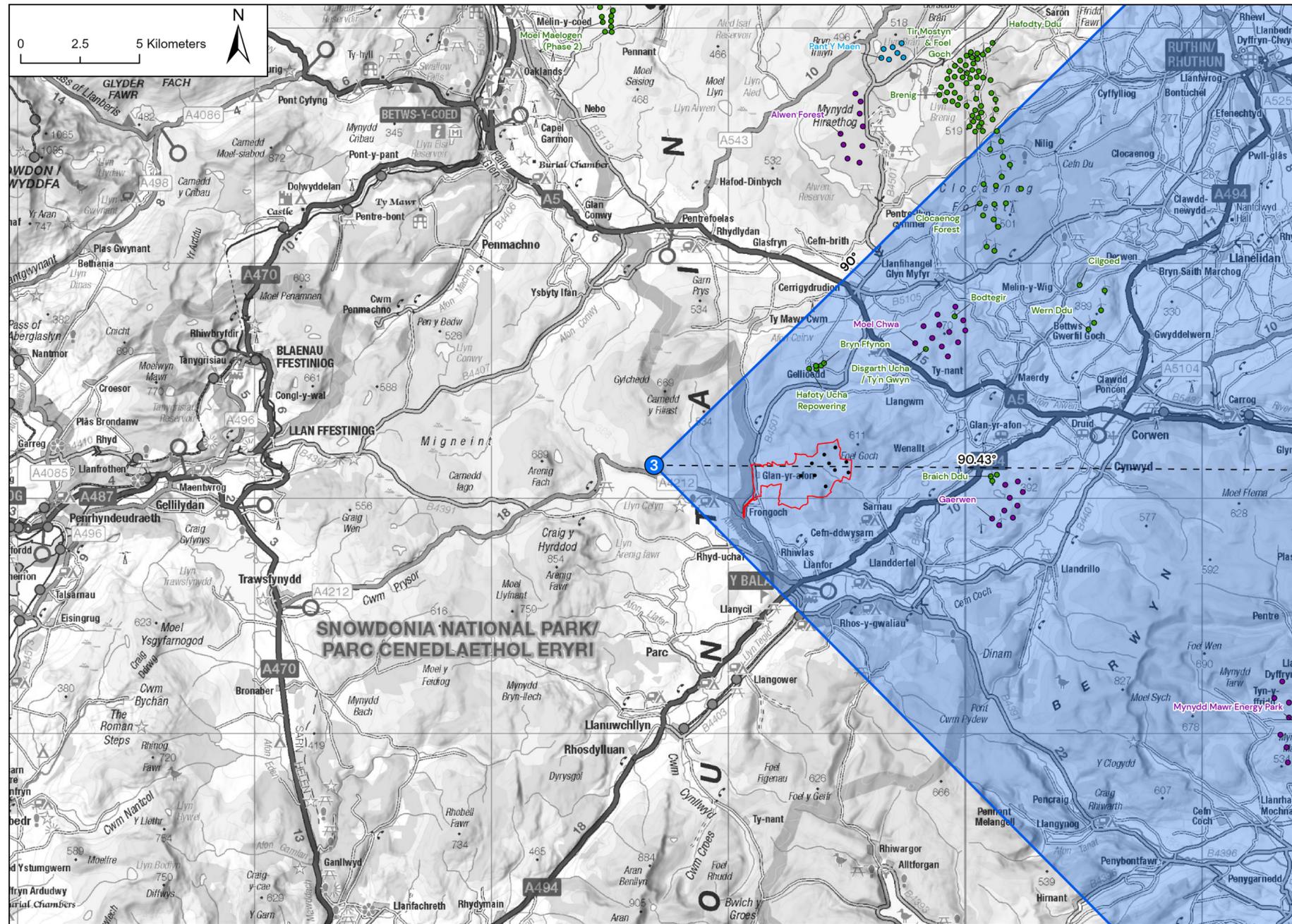
Distance to nearest turbine: 4201m (T10)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 274.16°

Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

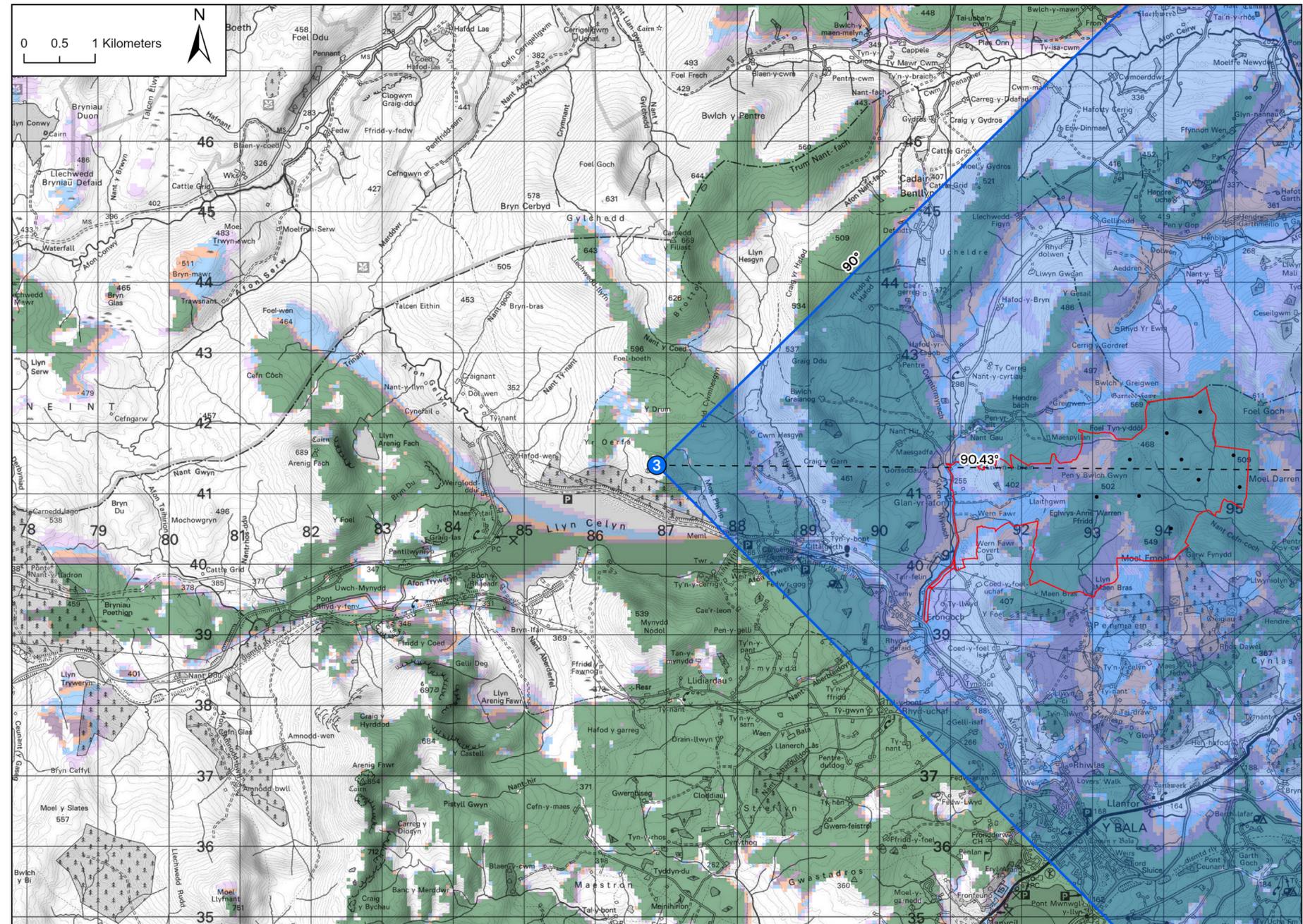
FOEL FACH WIND FARM



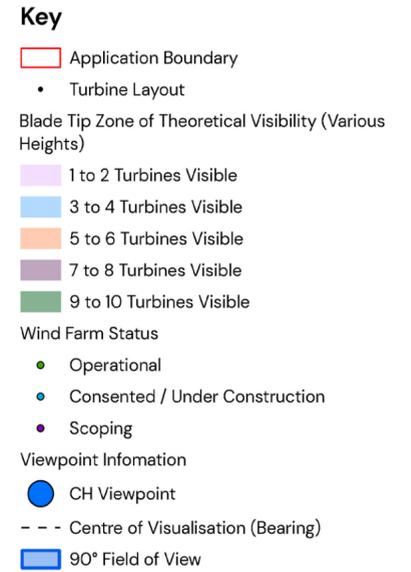
(Sheet B)
 Viewpoint 2: ME040 Caer Euni Stone Circle

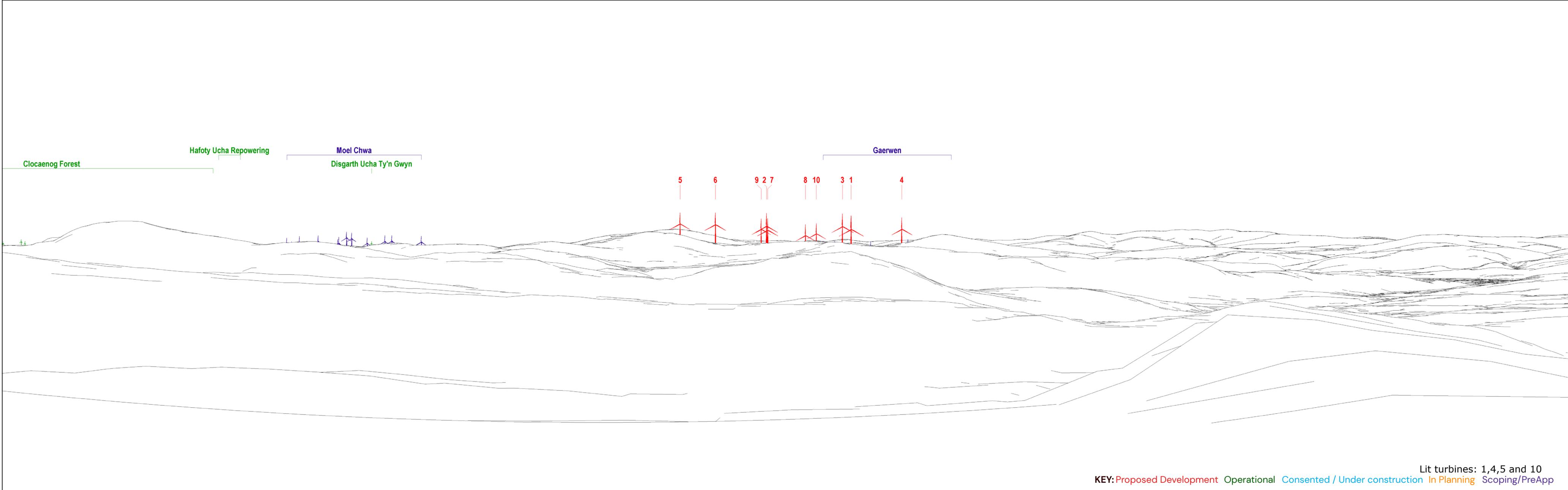


Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000





Viewpoint Information OS Reference: E286866, N341404
Ground level: 478m (AOD)

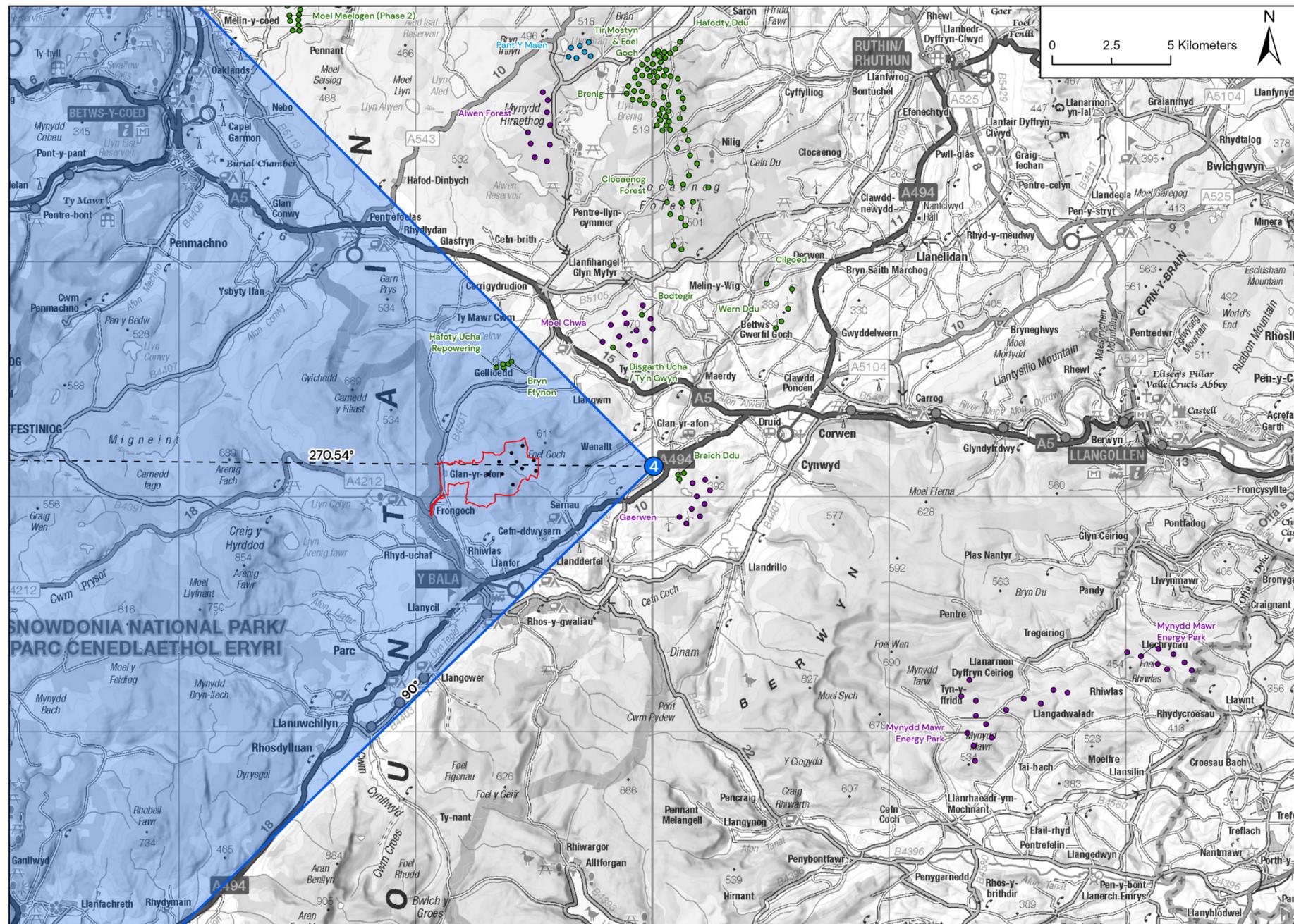
Distance to nearest turbine: 6207m (T1)
Bearing to centre of photograph: 90.43°

Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
Principal distance: 500mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

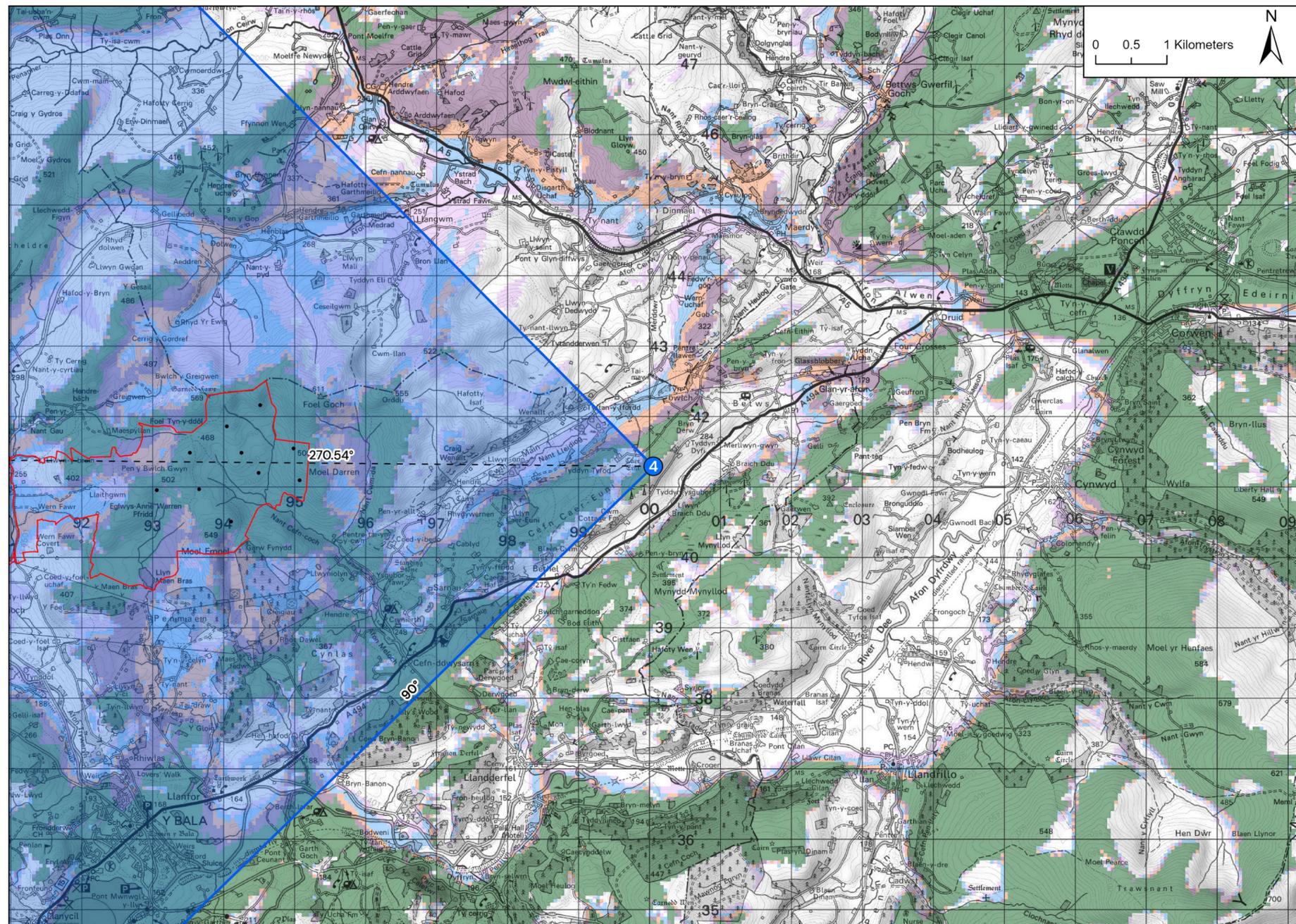
FOEL FACH WIND FARM



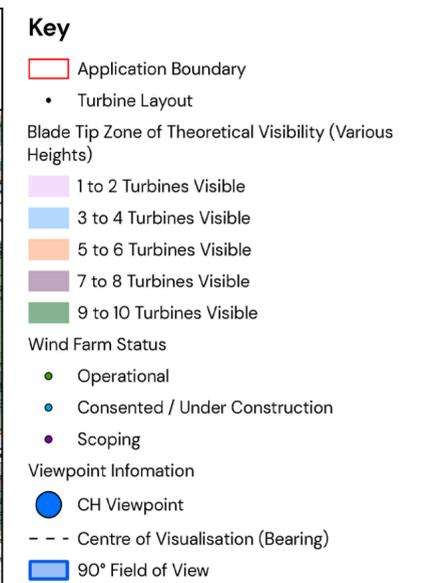
(Sheet B)
Viewpoint 3: ME254 Garnedd Wen Cairn

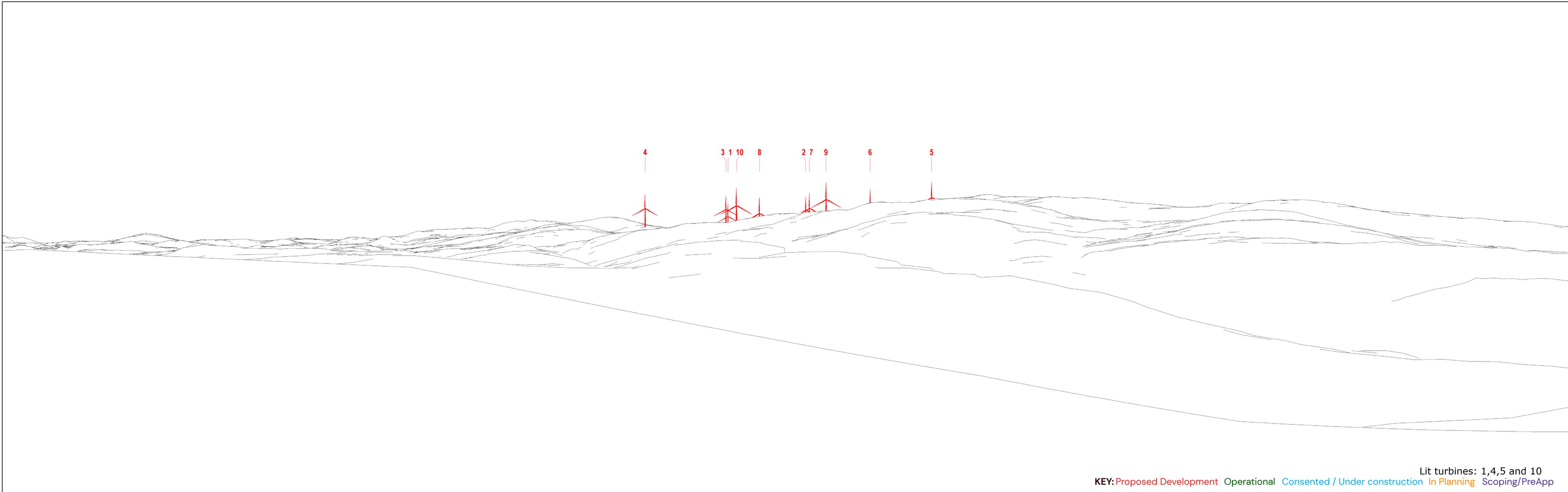


Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000





KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp
 Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

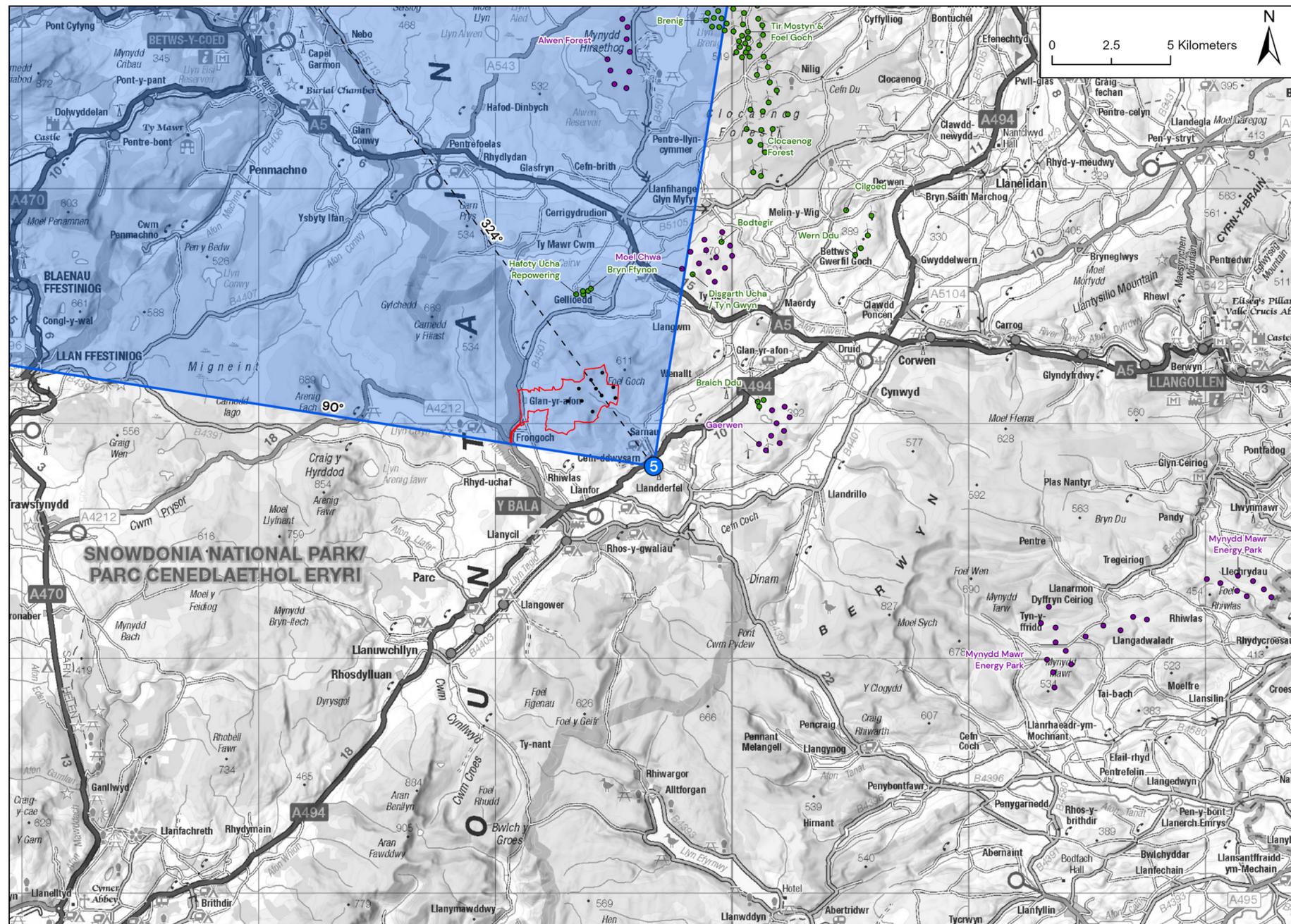
Viewpoint Information OS Reference: E300054, N341293 Distance to nearest turbine: 4987m (T10)
 Ground level: 362m (AOD) Bearing to centre of photograph: 270.54°

Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

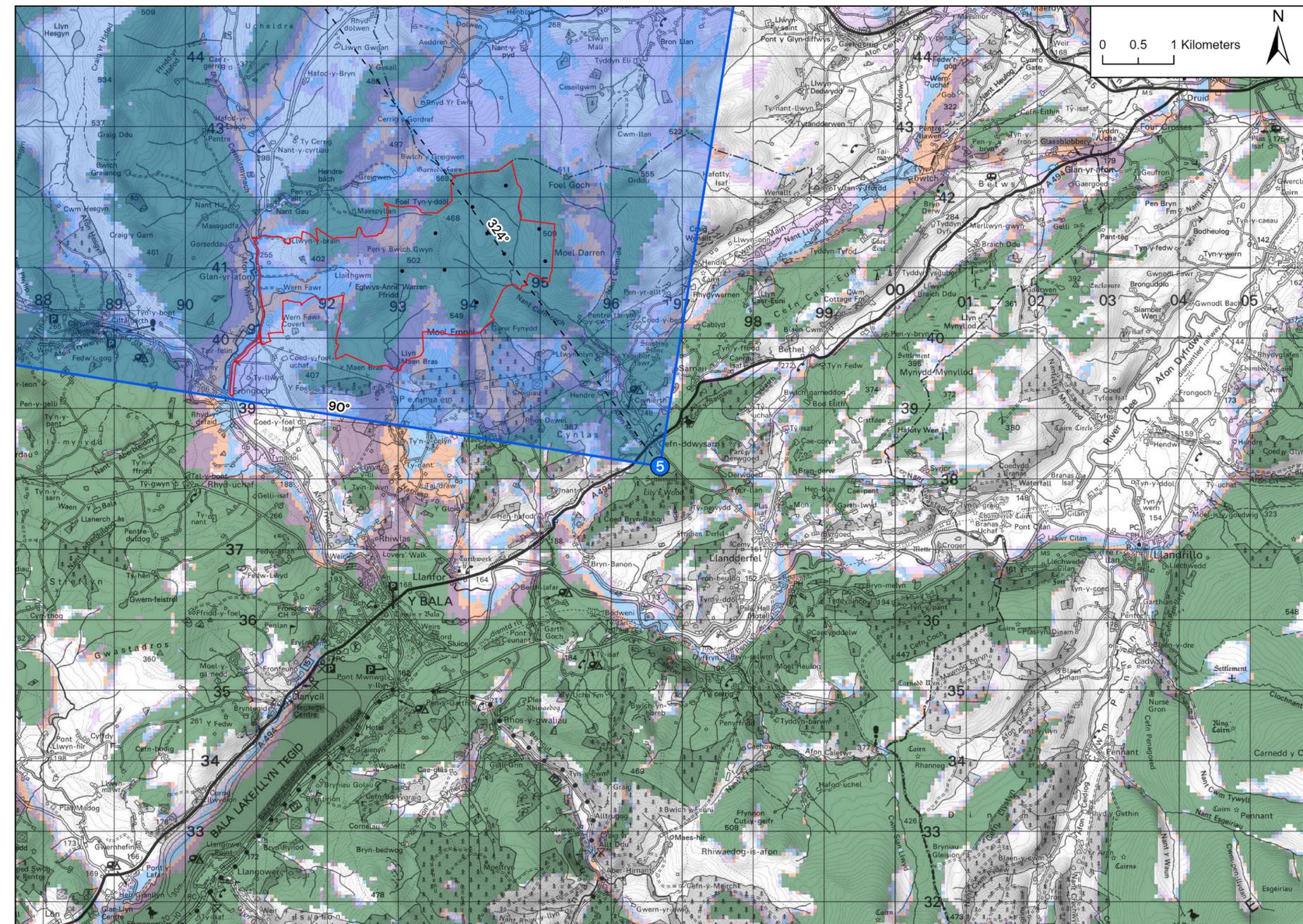
FOEL FACH WIND FARM



(Sheet B)
 Viewpoint 4: ME015 Caer Euni Camp



Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000

Key

- Application Boundary
- Turbine Layout

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Various Heights)

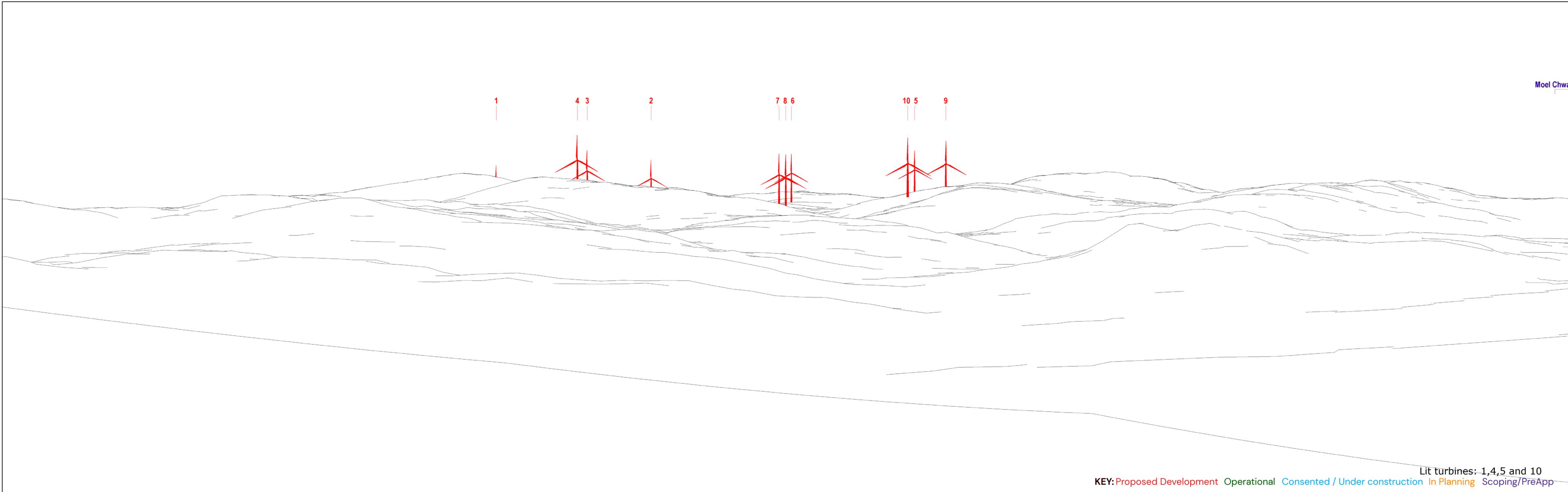
- 1 to 2 Turbines Visible
- 3 to 4 Turbines Visible
- 5 to 6 Turbines Visible
- 7 to 8 Turbines Visible
- 9 to 10 Turbines Visible

Wind Farm Status

- Operational
- Consented / Under Construction
- Scoping

Viewpoint Information

- CH Viewpoint
- Centre of Visualisation (Bearing)
- 90° Field of View



Moel Chwa

Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E296687, N338179
 Ground level: 288m (AOD)

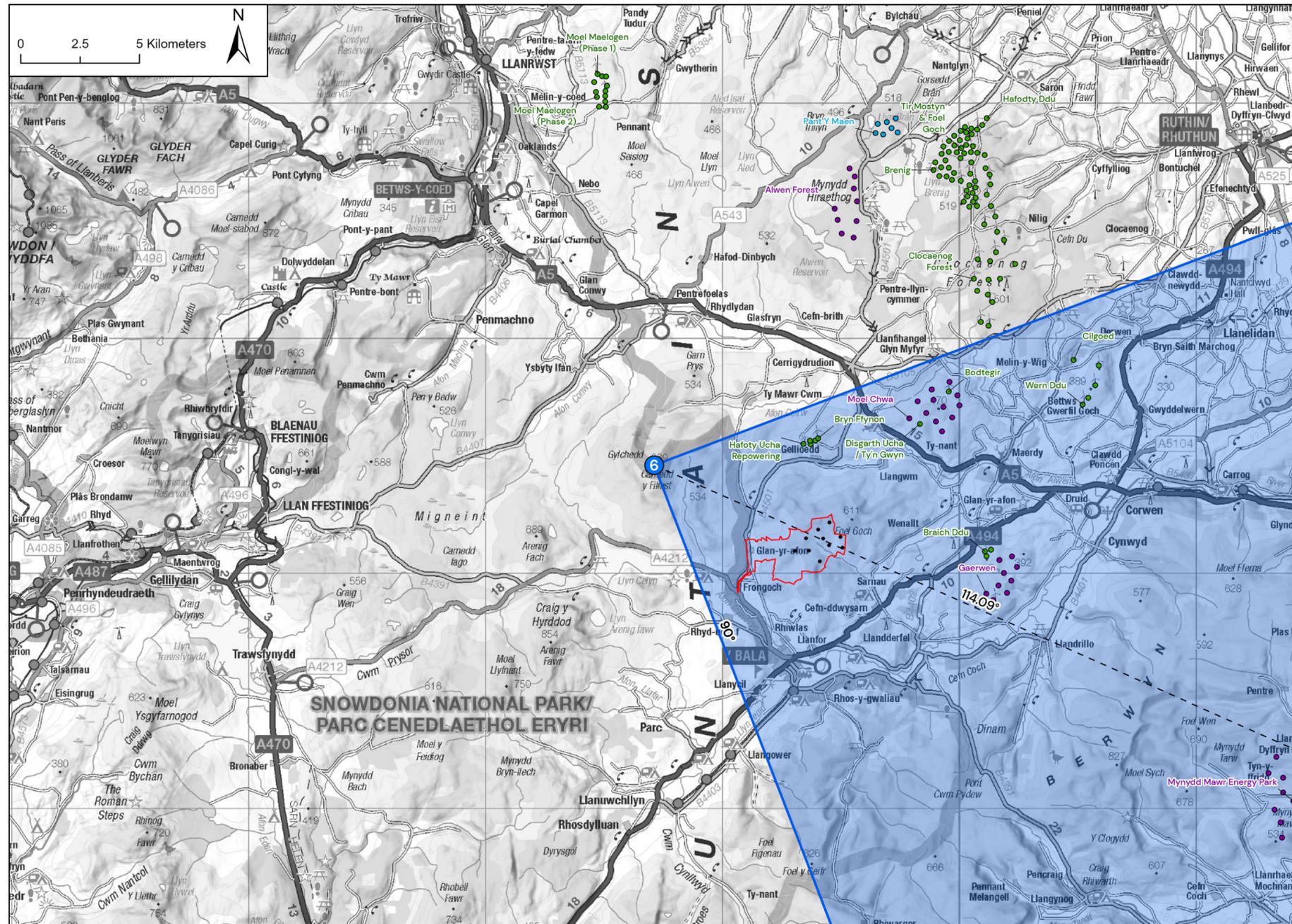
Distance to nearest turbine: 3332m (T10)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 324°

Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

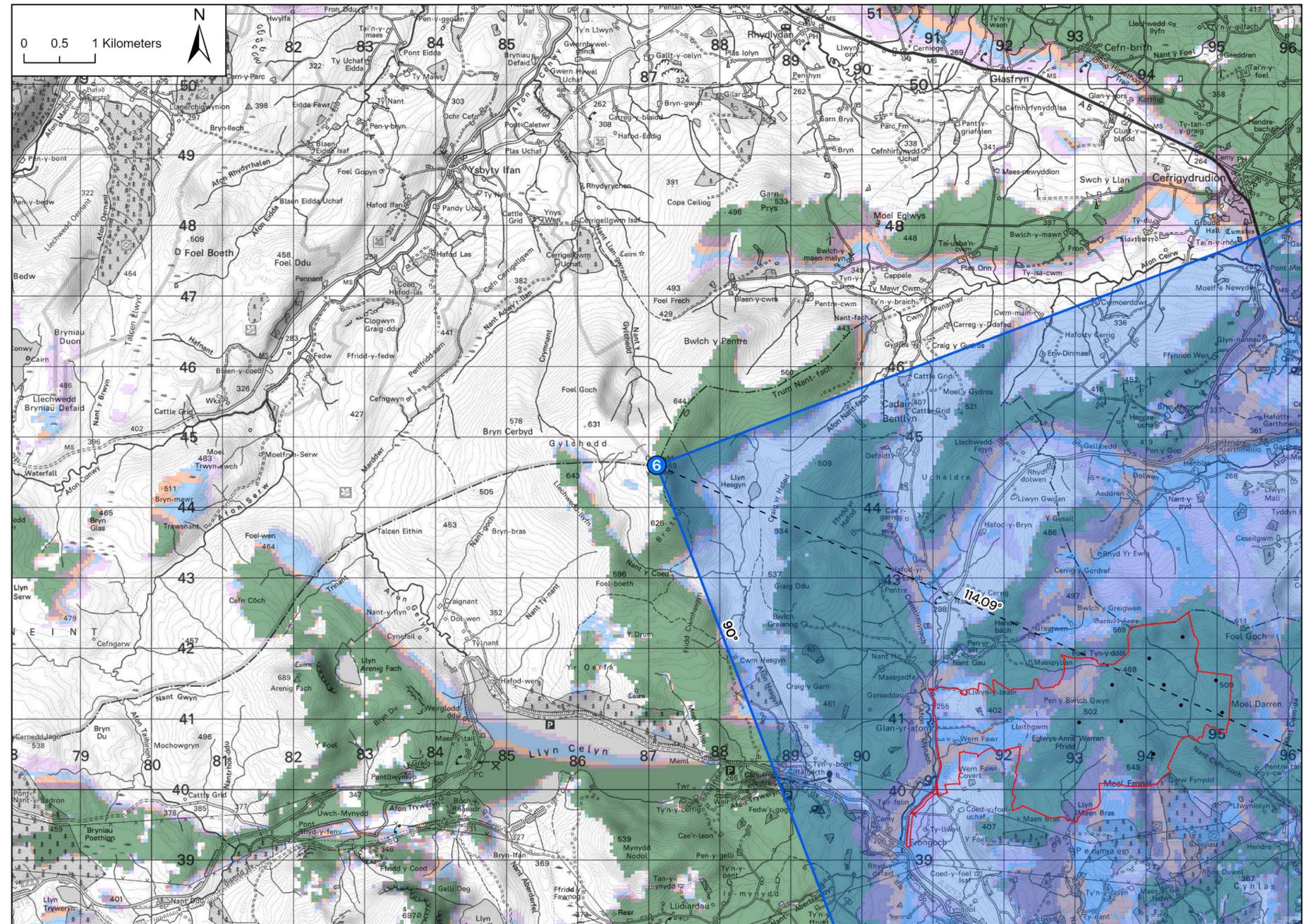


(Sheet B)
 Viewpoint 5: ME063 Cefn Ddwysarn Camp

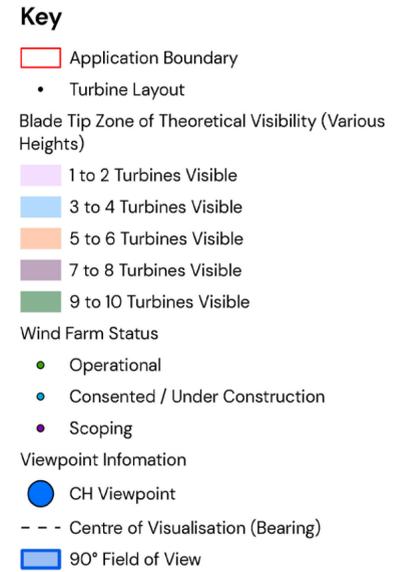


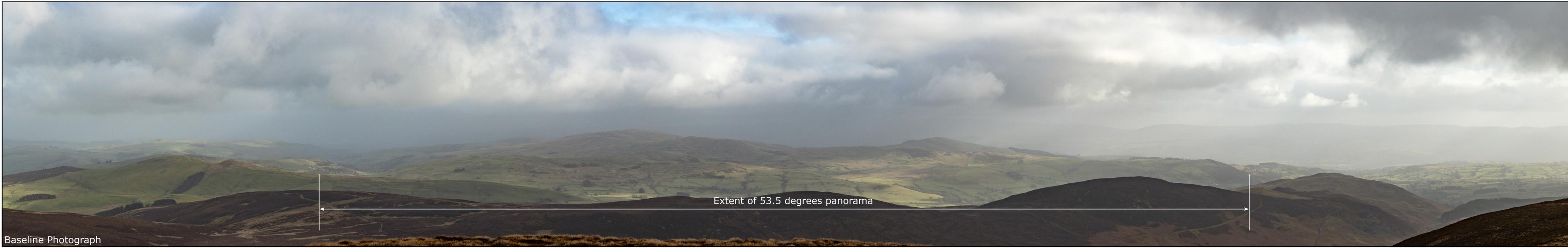
Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

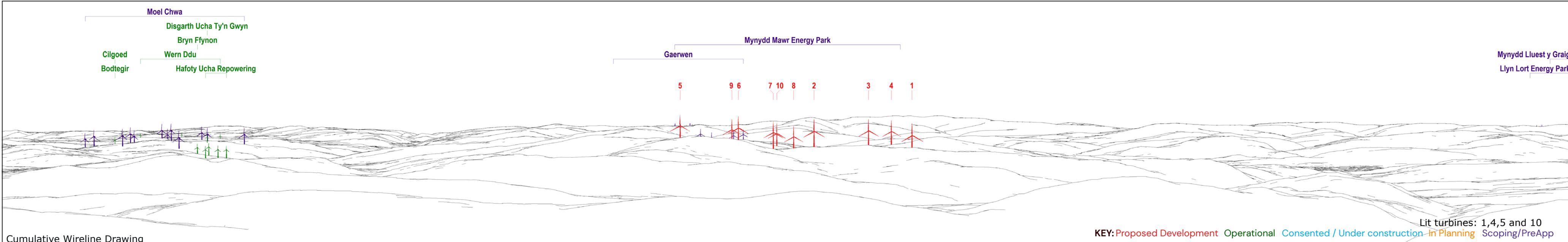


Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000





Baseline Photograph



Cumulative Wireline Drawing

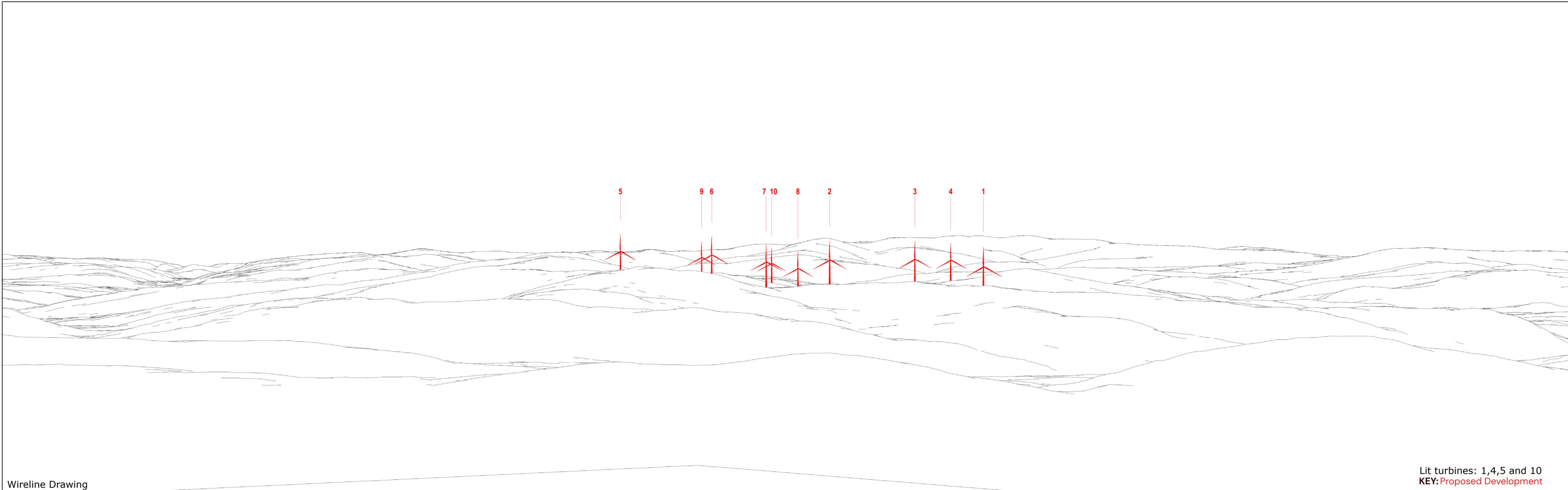
Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E287114, N344599
 Ground level: 670m (AOD)

Distance to nearest turbine: 6972m (T1)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 114.09°

Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera: Canon R5, FFS
 Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Lens
 Height: 1.5m
 Date & Time: 31/01/2025 @ 13:22





Wireline Drawing

Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10
KEY: Proposed Development

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E287114, N344599
 Ground level: 670m (AOD)
 Distance to nearest turbine: 6972m (T1)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 114.09°
 Angle of view: 53.5° (planar)
 Principal distance: 812.5mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm



(Sheet C)
 Viewpoint 6: ME263 Carnedd y Filiast Cairn



Photomontage

Viewpoint Information

OS Reference: E287114, N344599
Ground level: 670m (AOD)

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

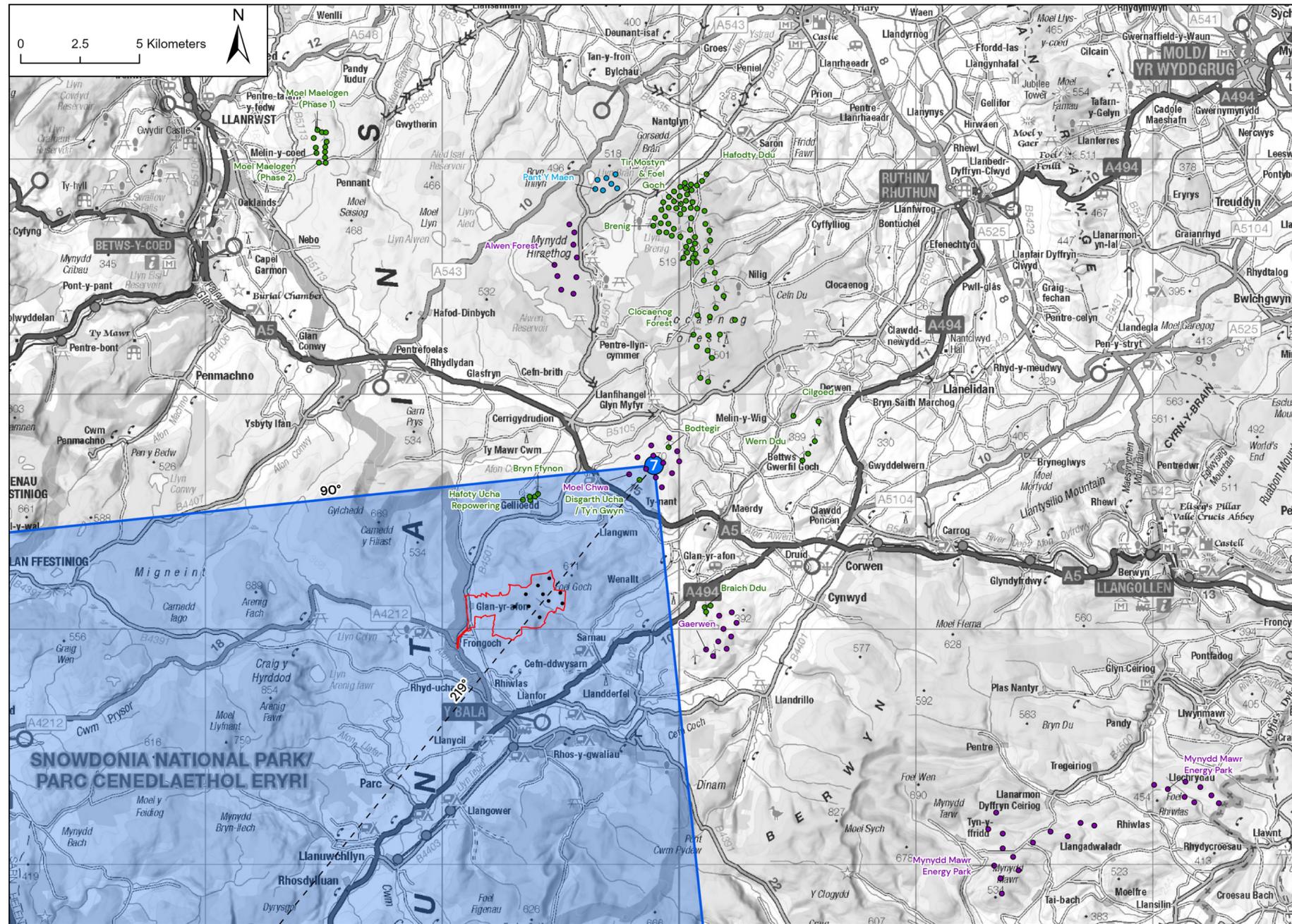
Distance to nearest turbine: 6972m (T1)
Bearing to centre of photograph: 114.09°

Angle of view: 53.5° (planar)
Principal distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera: Canon R5, FFS
Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Lens
Height: 1.5m
Date & Time: 31/01/2025 @ 13:22

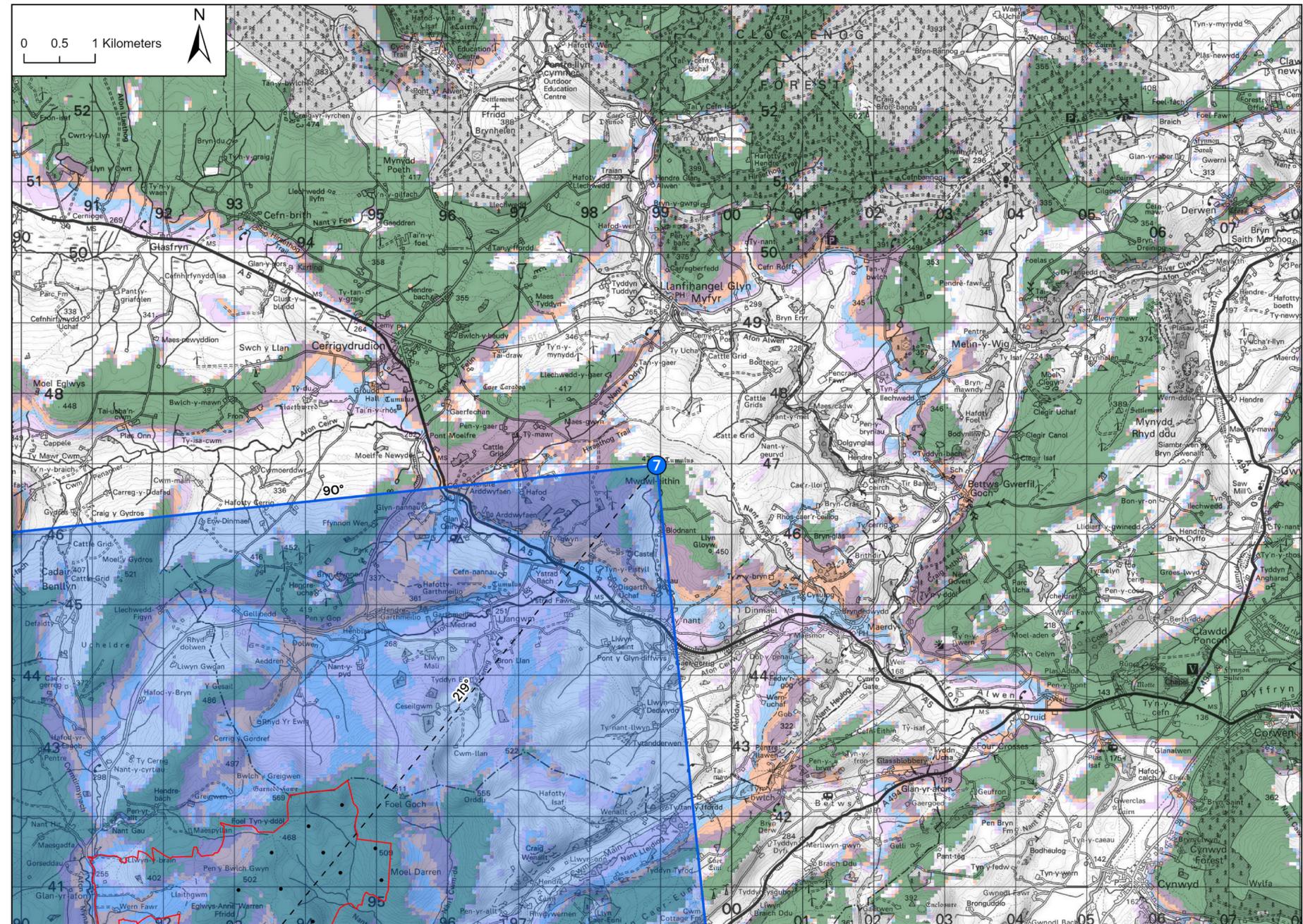


(Sheet D)
Viewpoint 6: ME263 Carnedd y Filiast Cairn

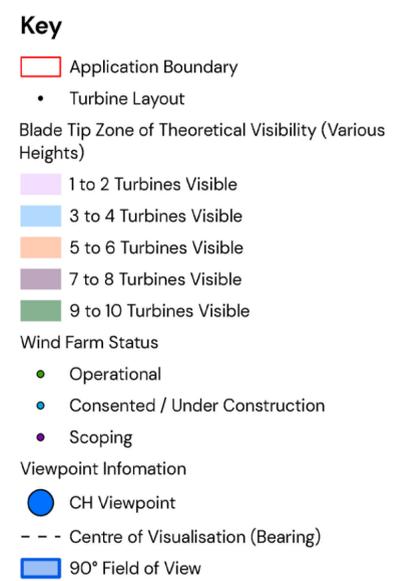


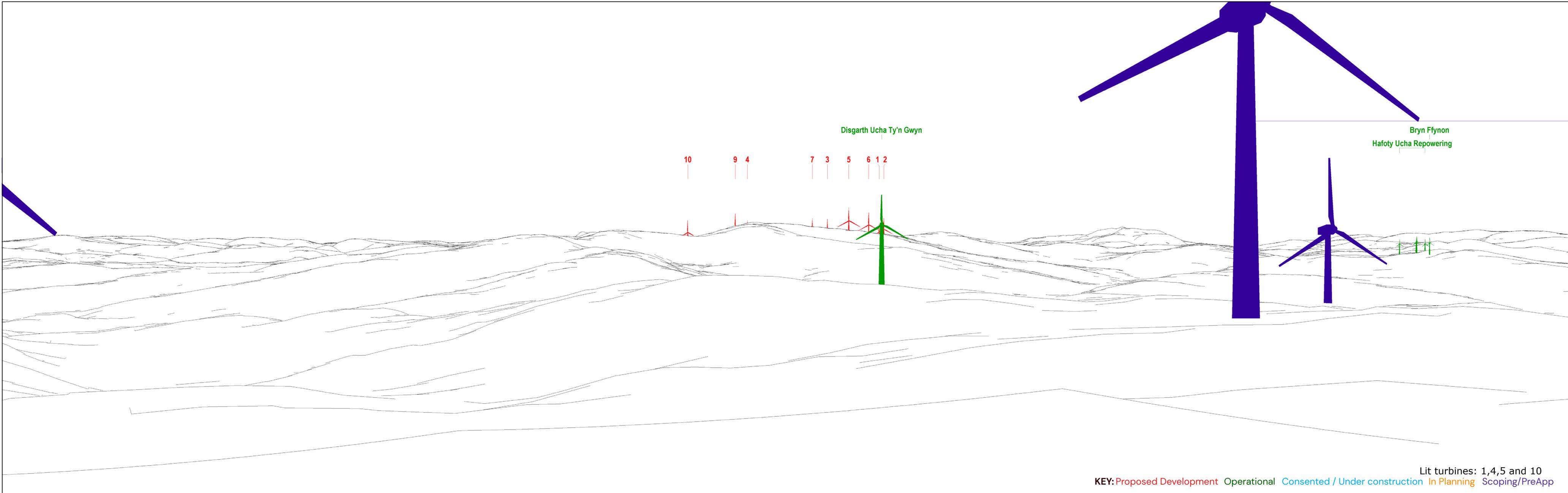
Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000

FOEL FACH WIND FARM



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000





Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E298947, N346979
 Ground level: 469m (AOD)

Distance to nearest turbine: 6547m (T5)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 219°

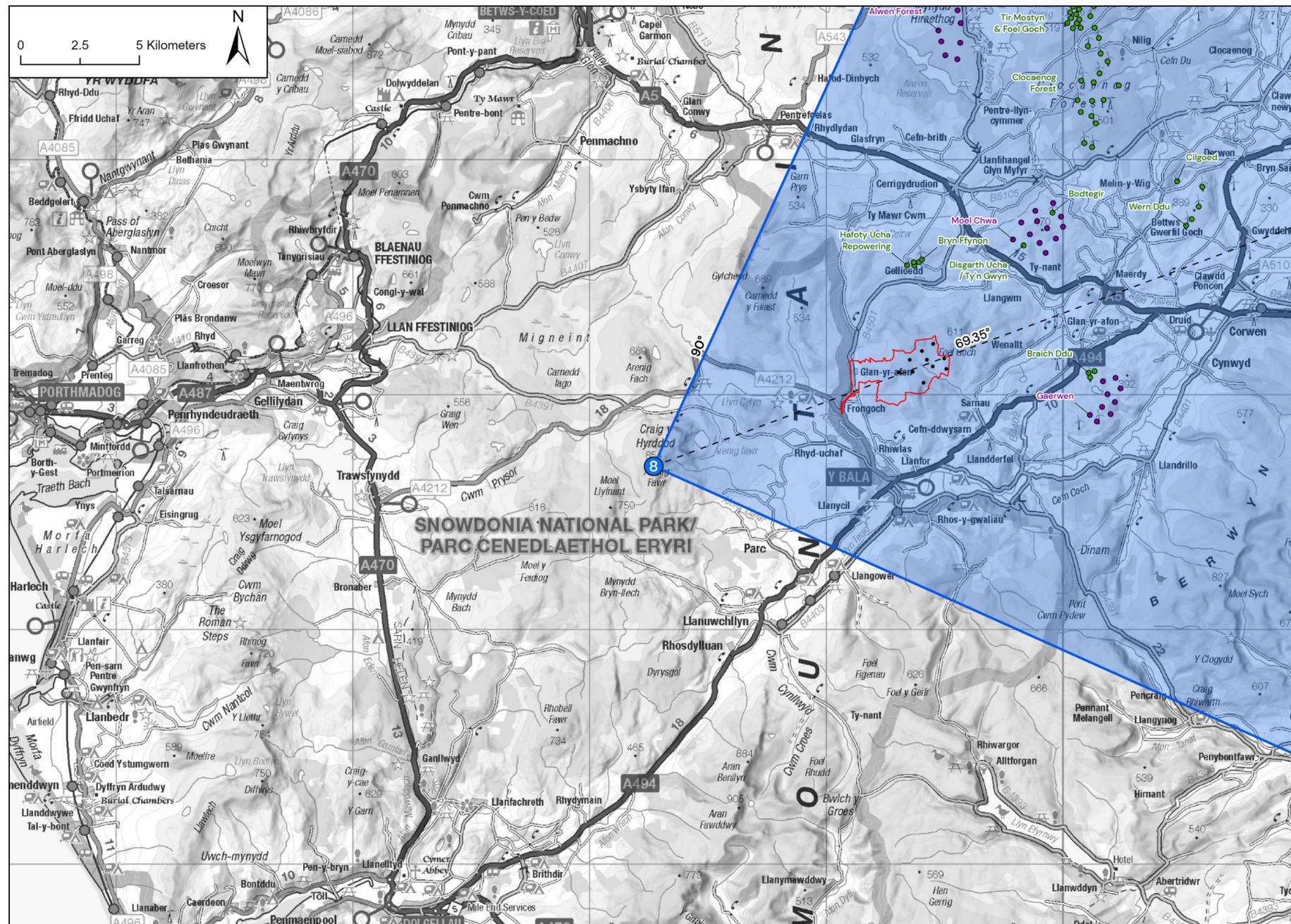
Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

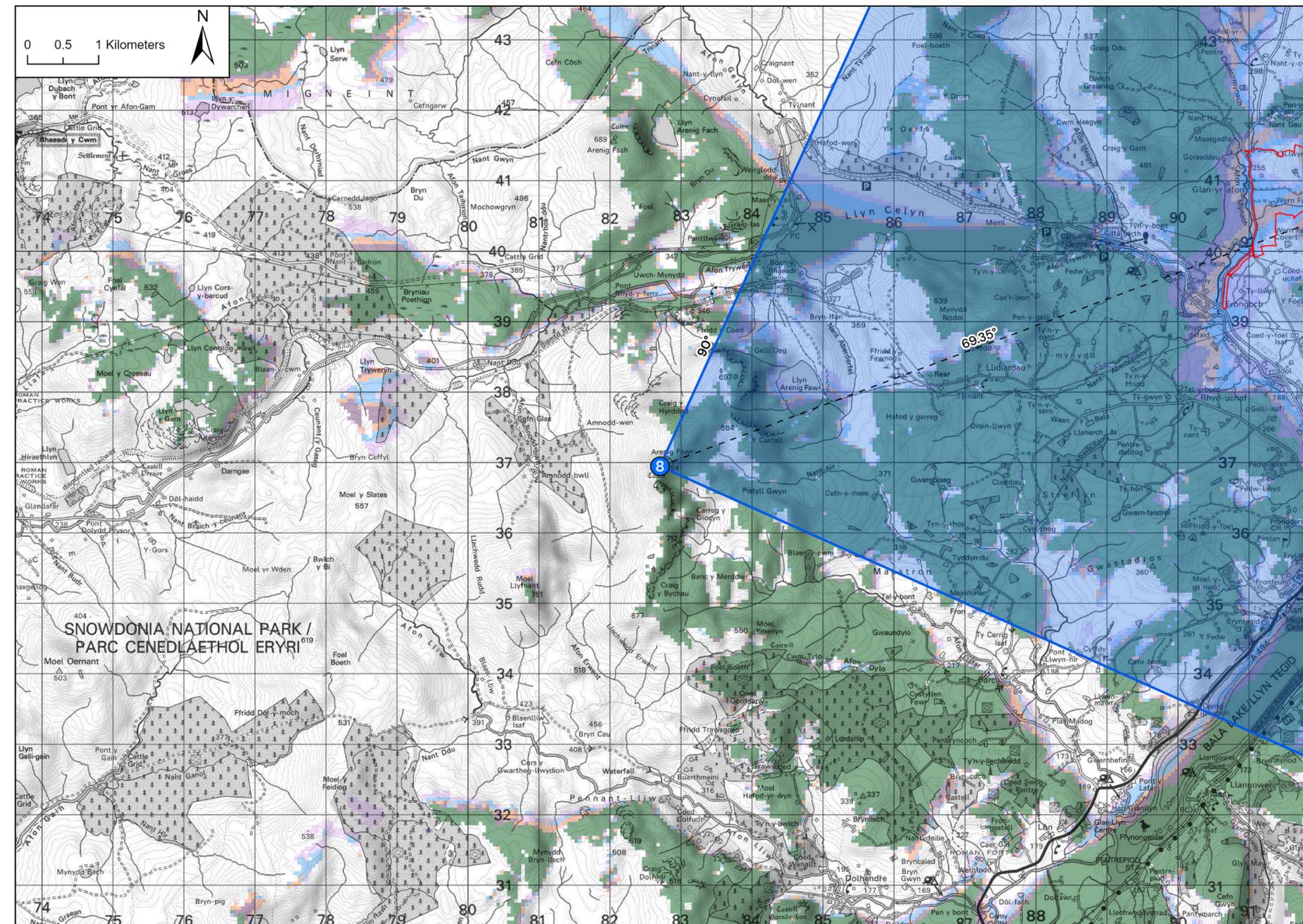


Viewpoint 7: DE281 Mwdwl Eithin Round Cairn

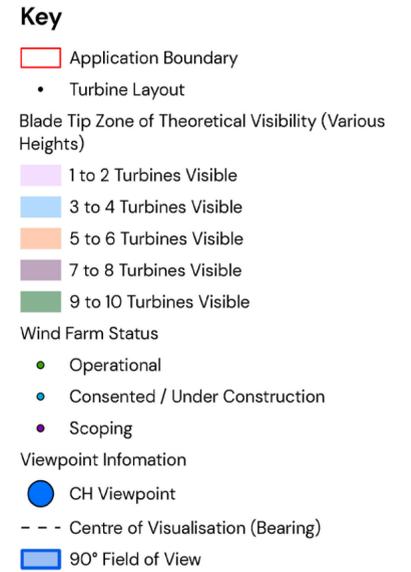
(Sheet B)

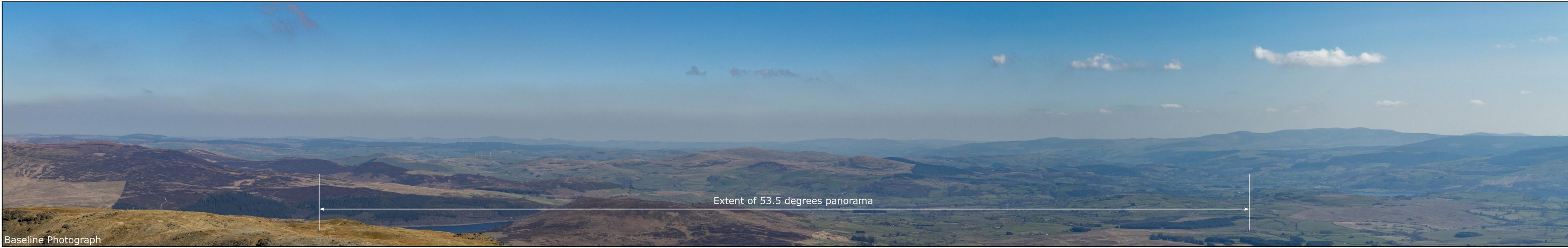


Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000

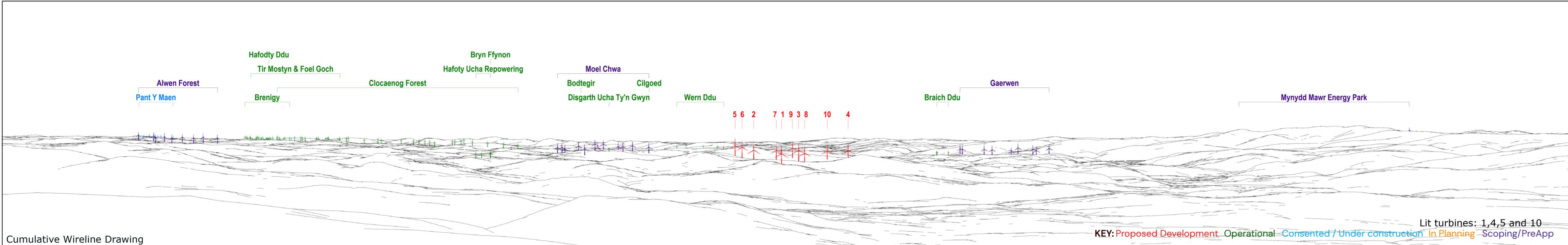


Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000





Baseline Photograph



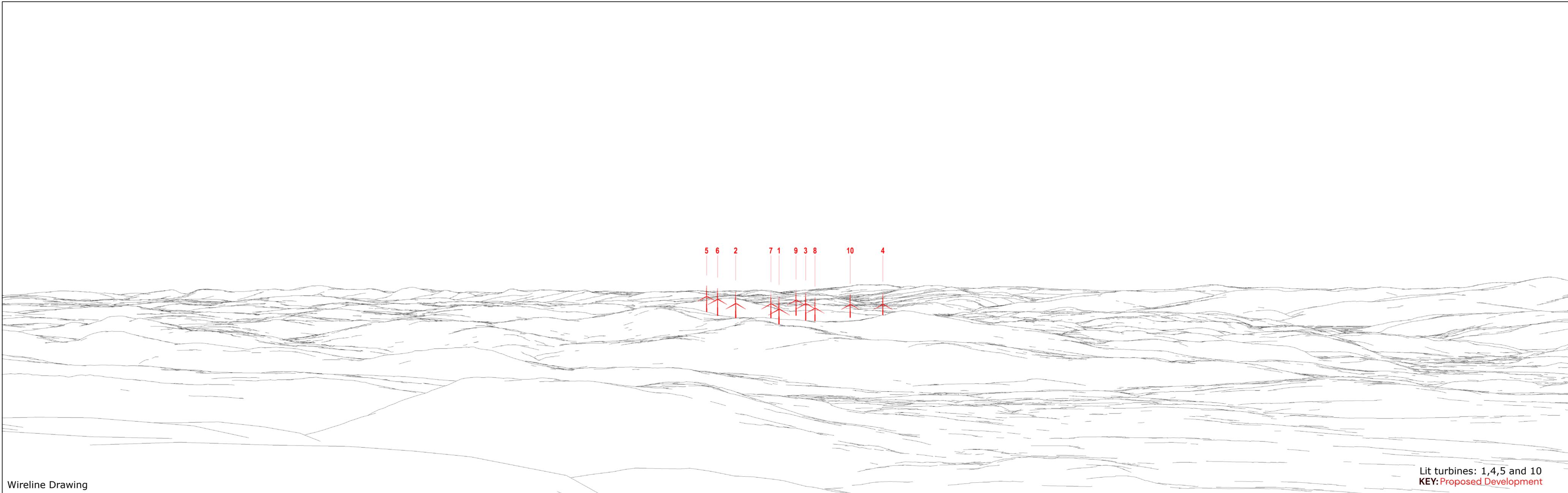
Cumulative Wireline Drawing

Viewpoint Information OS Reference: E282704, N336946 Distance to nearest turbine: 11101m (T1) Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical) Camera: Canon R5, FFS
 Ground level: 843m (AOD) Bearing to centre of photograph: 69.35° Principal distance: 500mm Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Lens
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1) Height: 1.5m
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm Date & Time: 02/04/2025 @ 11:28

FOEL FACH WIND FARM



(Sheet B)
 Viewpoint 8: ME257 Arenig Fawr Cairn



Wireline Drawing

Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10
 KEY: Proposed Development

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E282704, N336946
 Ground level: 843m (AOD)
 Distance to nearest turbine: 11101m (T1)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 69.35°
 Angle of view: 53.5° (planar)
 Principal distance: 812.5mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm



(Sheet C)
 Viewpoint 8: ME257 Arenig Fawr Cairn



Photomontage

Viewpoint Information

OS Reference: E282704, N336946
Ground level: 843m (AOD)

FOEL FACH WIND FARM

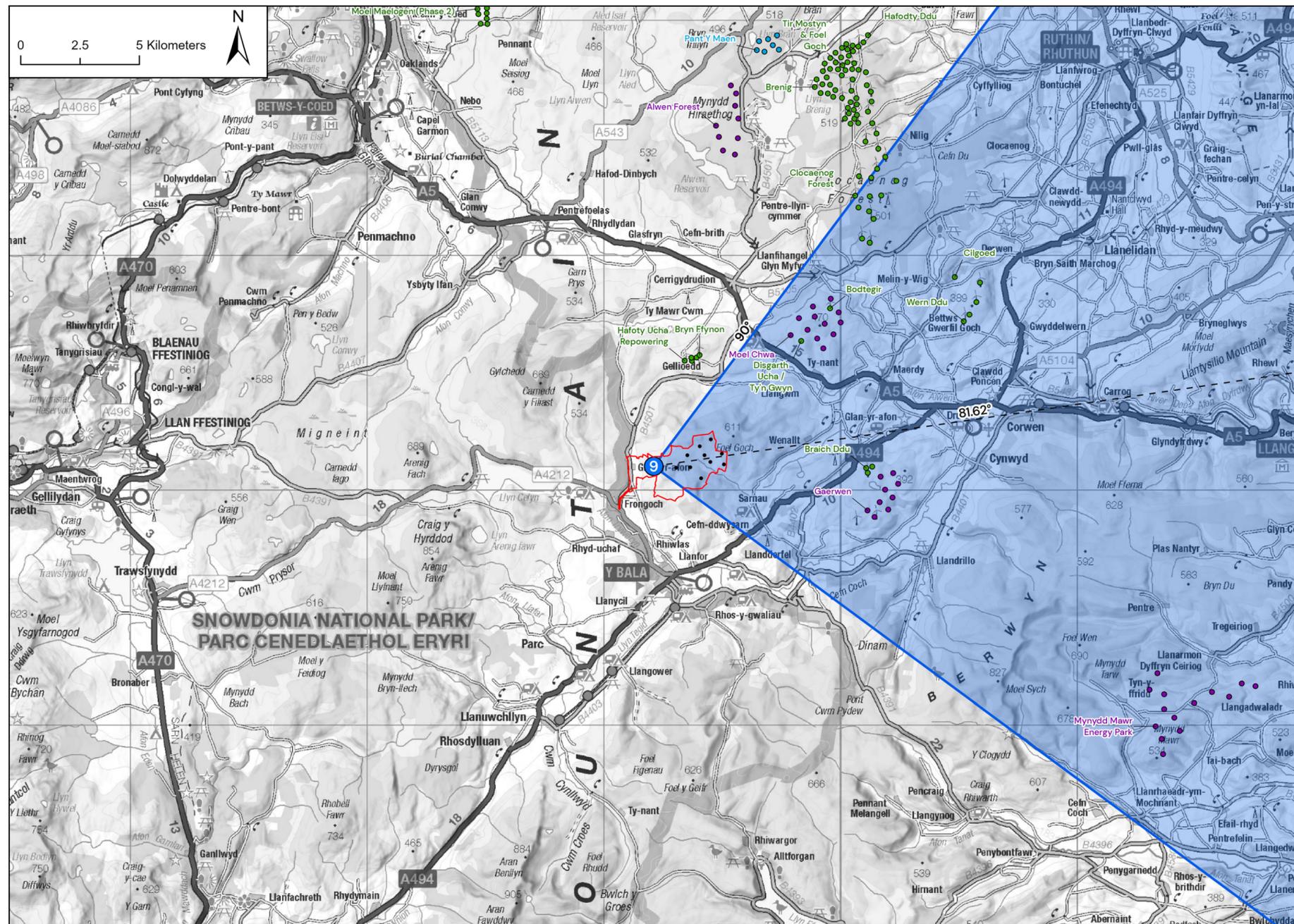
Distance to nearest turbine: 11101m (T1)
Bearing to centre of photograph: 69.35°

Angle of view: 53.5° (planar)
Principal distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

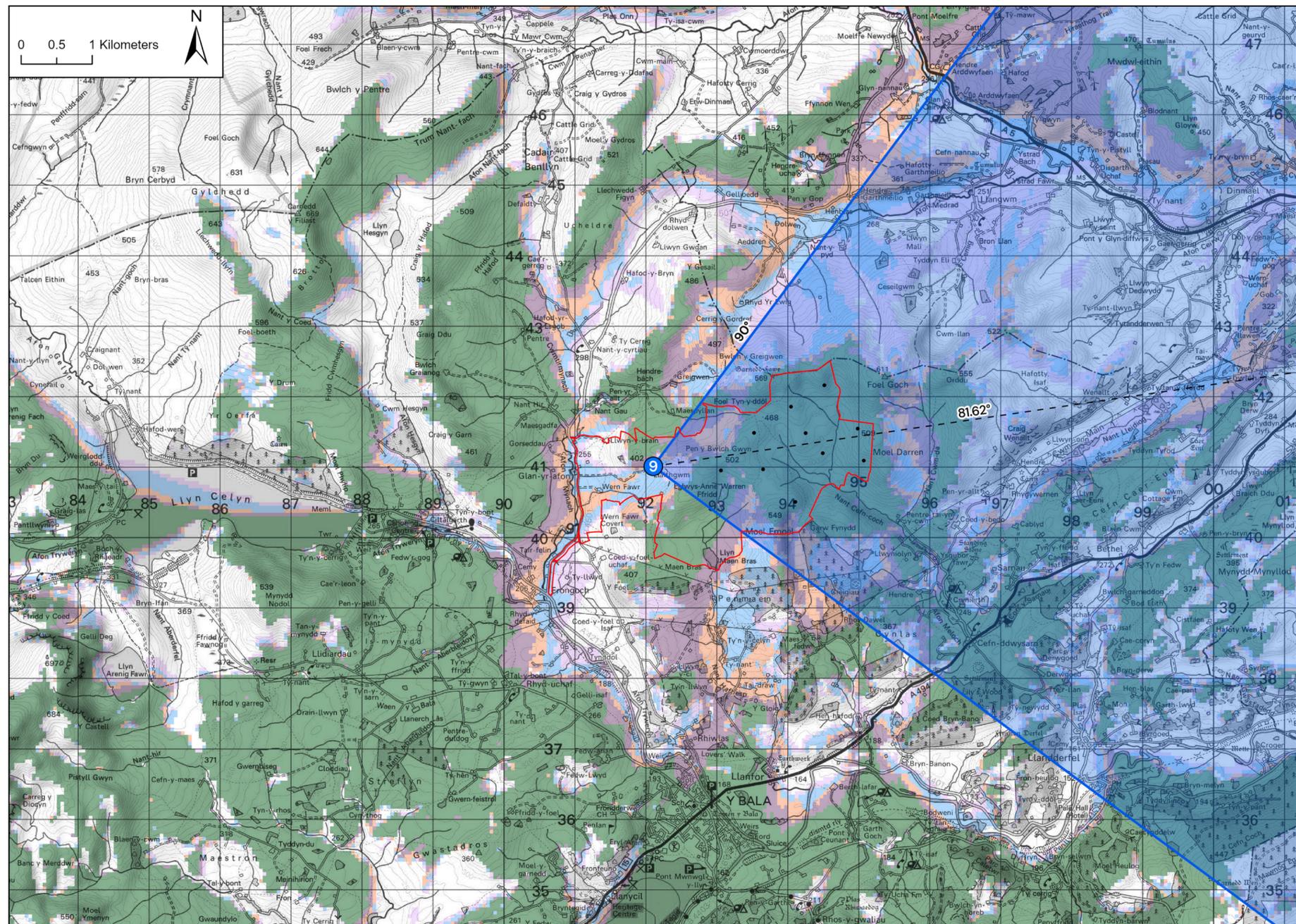
Camera: Canon R5, FFS
Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Lens
Height: 1.5m
Date & Time: 02/04/2025 @ 11:28



(Sheet D)
Viewpoint 8: ME257 Arenig Fawr Cairn



Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000

- Key**
- Application Boundary
 - Turbine Layout
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Various Heights)**
- 1 to 2 Turbines Visible
 - 3 to 4 Turbines Visible
 - 5 to 6 Turbines Visible
 - 7 to 8 Turbines Visible
 - 9 to 10 Turbines Visible
- Wind Farm Status**
- Operational
 - Consented / Under Construction
 - Scoping
- Viewpoint Information**
- CH Viewpoint
 - Centre of Visualisation (Bearing)
 - 90° Field of View



Baseline Photograph

Extent of 53.5 degrees panorama

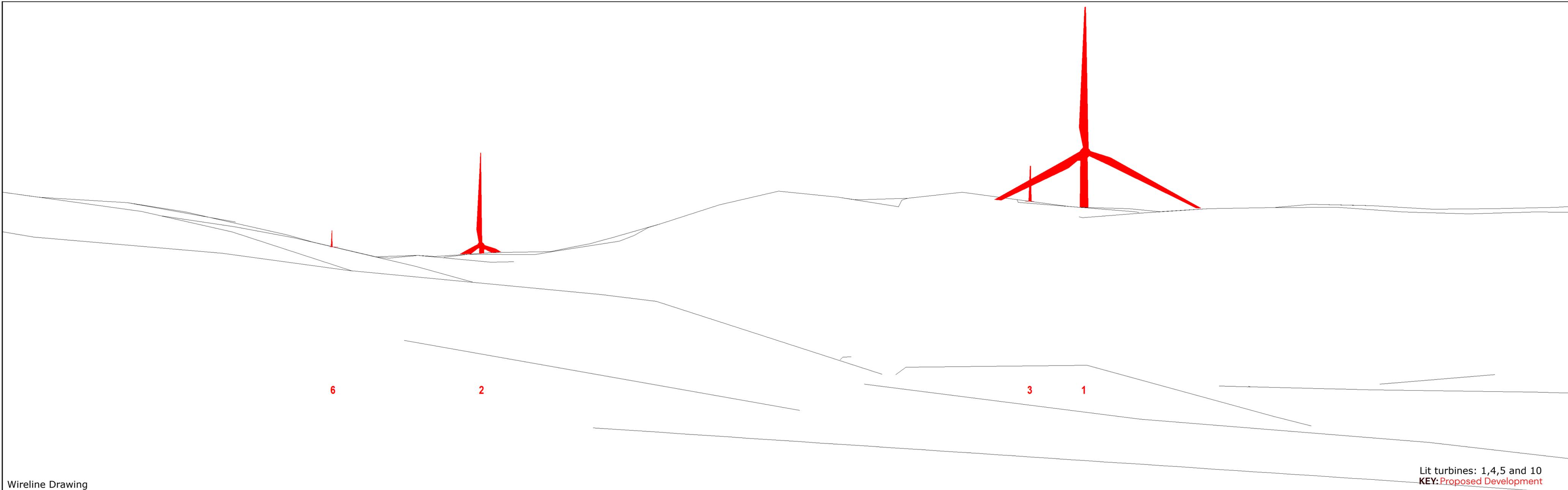


Cumulative Wireline Drawing

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp
 Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E292105, N341011
 Ground level: 364m (AOD)
 Distance to nearest turbine: 953m (T1)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 81.62°
 Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm
 Camera: Canon R5, FFS
 Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Lens
 Height: 1.5m
 Date & Time: 29/01/2025 @ 13:39





Wireline Drawing

Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10
 KEY: Proposed Development

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E292105, N341011
 Ground level: 364m (AOD)
 Distance to nearest turbine: 953m (T1)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 81.62°
 Angle of view: 53.5° (planar)
 Principal distance: 812.5mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm





Photomontage

Viewpoint Information OS Reference: E292105, N341011
Ground level: 364m (AOD)

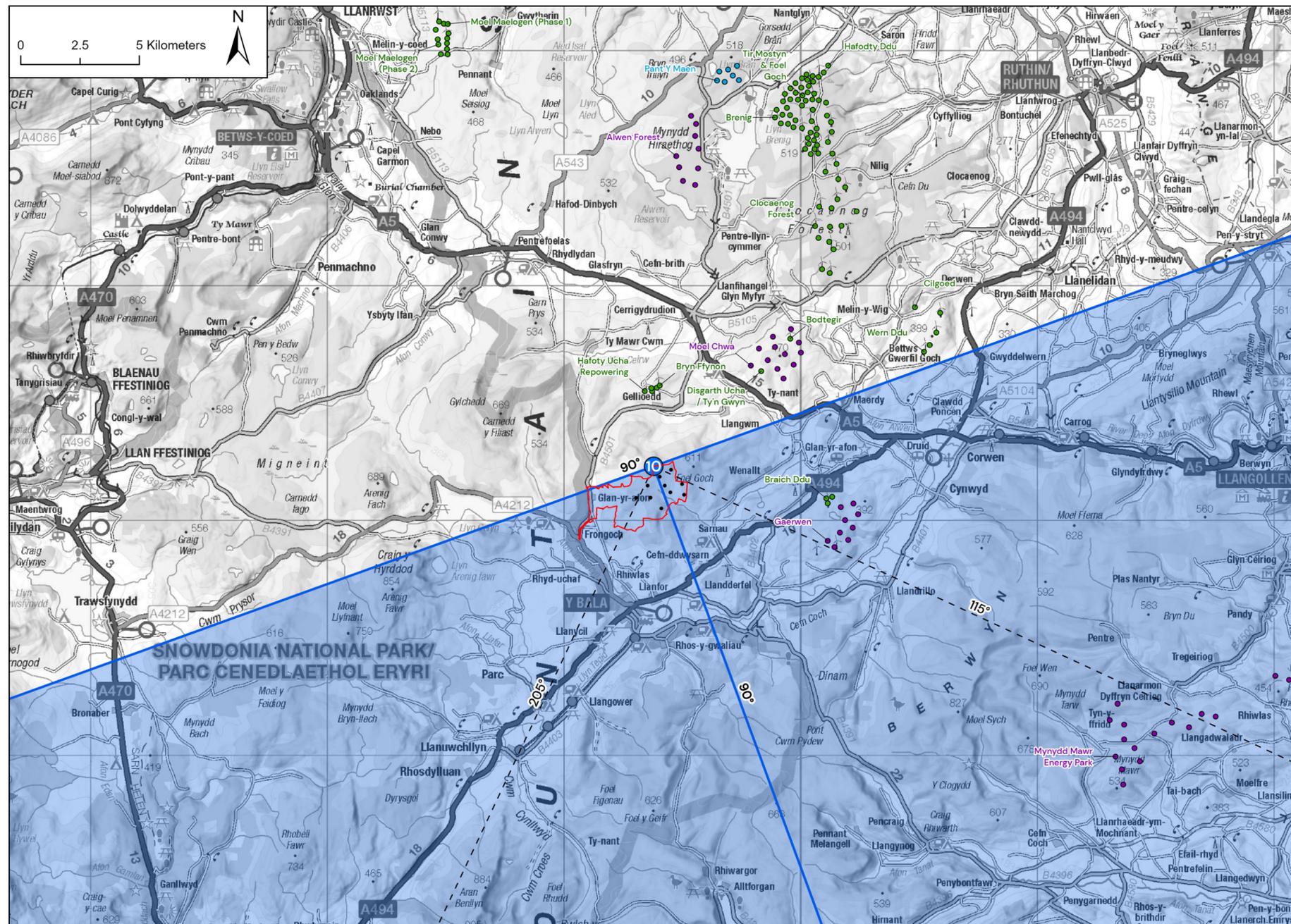
Distance to nearest turbine: 953m (T1)
Bearing to centre of photograph: 81.62°

Angle of view: 53.5° (planar)
Principal distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

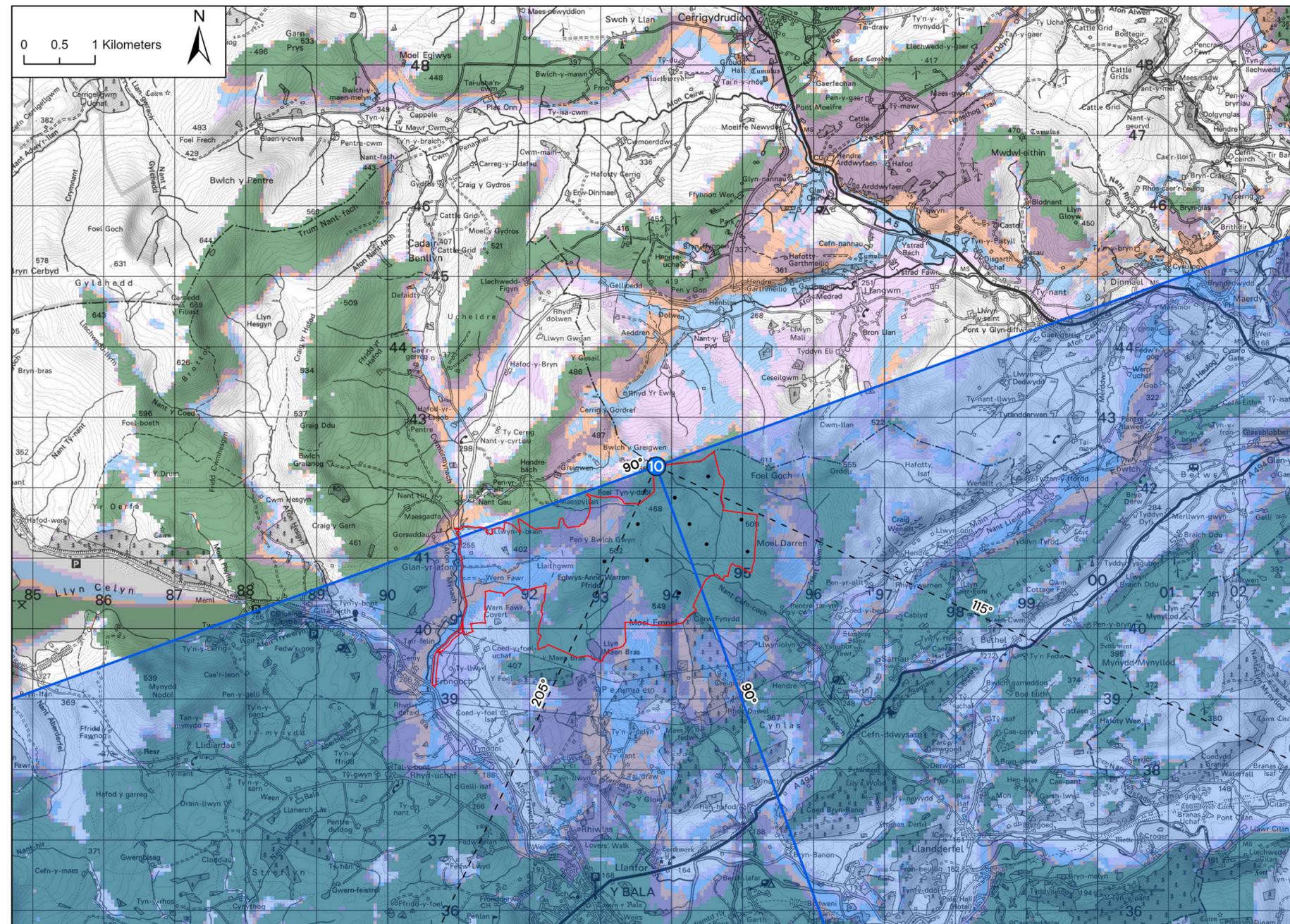
Camera: Canon R5, FFS
Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Lens
Height: 1.5m
Date & Time: 29/01/2025 @ 13:39

FOEL FACH WIND FARM



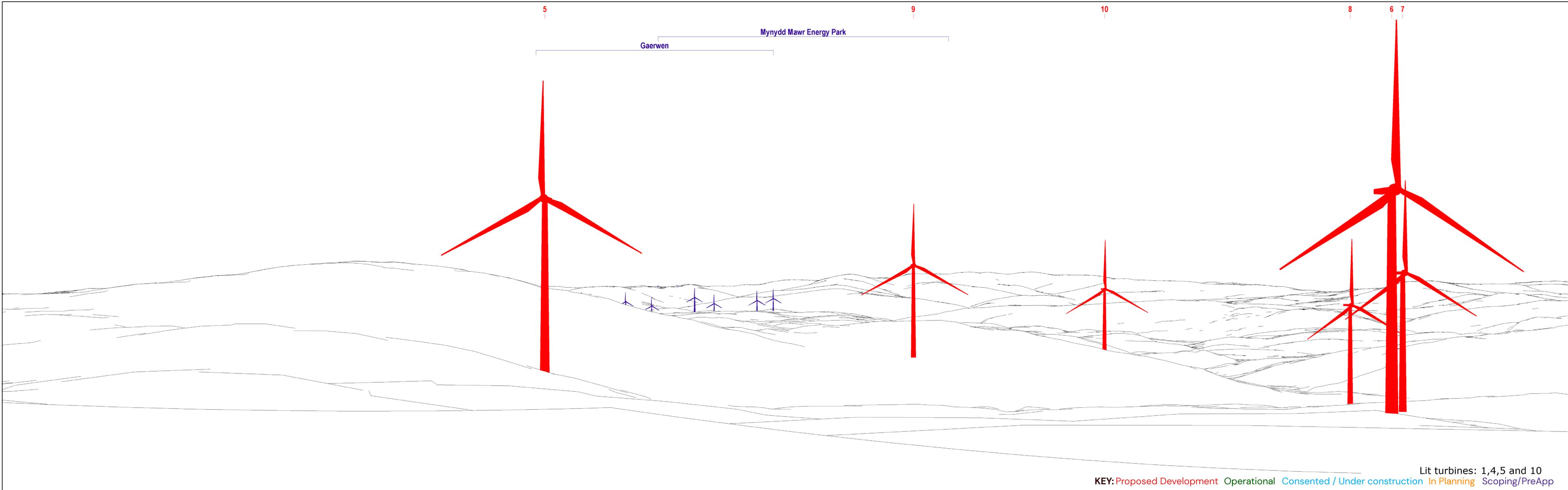


Viewpoint Location Plan - Site Context and Cumulative Wind Farms - Scale 1:150,000



Viewpoint Location Plan - Visual Extents and Blade Tip ZTV - Scale 1:50,000

- Key**
- Application Boundary
 - Turbine Layout
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Various Heights)**
- 1 to 2 Turbines Visible
 - 3 to 4 Turbines Visible
 - 5 to 6 Turbines Visible
 - 7 to 8 Turbines Visible
 - 9 to 10 Turbines Visible
- Wind Farm Status**
- Operational
 - Consented / Under Construction
 - Scoping
- Viewpoint Information**
- CH Viewpoint
 - Centre of Visualisation (Bearing)
 - 90° Field of View



Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E293785, N342304
 Ground level: 568m (AOD)

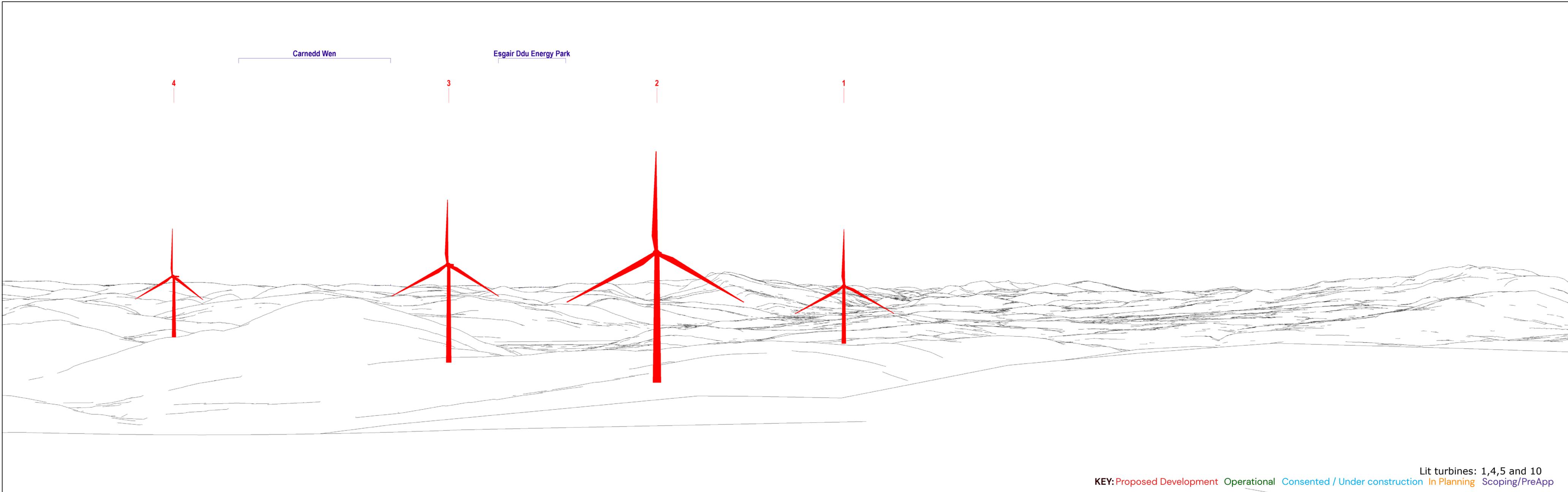
Distance to nearest turbine: 516m (T6)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 115°

Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm



Viewpoint 10: PRN 3258 Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel (Left)

(Sheet B)



Lit turbines: 1,4,5 and 10

KEY: Proposed Development Operational Consented / Under construction In Planning Scoping/PreApp

Viewpoint Information
 OS Reference: E293785, N342304
 Ground level: 568m (AOD)
 Distance to nearest turbine: 516m (T6)
 Bearing to centre of photograph: 205°
 Angle of view: 90° (cylindrical)
 Principal distance: 500mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

FOEL FACH WIND FARM



Viewpoint 10: PRN 3258 Cairn, Garnedd Fawr, Llandderfel (Right)

(Sheet C)



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