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AFON GWRIL - GWASTADGOED
LINK MAIN & W.T.W.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Report No. 120

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LINK MAIN & W.T.W.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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AFON GWRIL - GWASTADGOED LINK MAIN AND W.T.W

INITIAL REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

Welsh Water are proposing to construct a link main between Gwastadgoed Water Treatment Works and an existing reservoir on the Afon Gwrl to the south-east. The proposed pipeline will affect a corridor approximately 10m wide and will cover a distance of between two to three kilometres. The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Development Control Section, in its role as archaeological curator, produced a project brief for an archaeological assessment of the likely archaeological implications. Subsequently Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Contracts Section) was requested by Welsh Water PLC to carry out an archaeological assessment of the proposed scheme.

2. ASSESSMENT BRIEF

An initial report was requested from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, assessing the likely archaeological impact of the scheme and suggesting mitigatory measures.

The basic requirement was for a desk-top survey and field search of the proposed area in order to assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeological and heritage features within the area concerned. The importance and condition of known archaeological remains were to be assessed and areas of archaeological potential and new sites to be identified. Measures to mitigate the effects of the proposed scheme on the archaeological resource were to be suggested.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's proposals for fulfilling these requirements were, briefly, as follows:

- a) to identify and record the cultural heritage of the area to be affected by the proposals;
- b) to evaluate the importance of what was identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual items which make up that landscape); and
- c) to recommend ways in which damage to the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.

This report covers the work done under the first two stages of assessment, documentary research and walking the area, and includes recommendations for later stages.

3. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Desk-top Study

Consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Sites and Monuments Record, was undertaken at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Records (including early Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps and schedules, estate papers and reference works - see bibliography) were consulted in the library and the archives of the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the County archives at Dolgellau. Aerial photographs were inspected at the offices of the Countryside Council for Wales.

3.2 Field Search

The Field Search was undertaken on the 4th and 5th of August 1994, when the whole of the proposed route of the pipeline was walked. Conditions were reasonable for fieldwork, with light and visibility average for the time of year.

Sites identified were marked on copies of 1:10,000 OS maps as accurately as possible without surveying. Standard GAT field survey forms were filled in recording and assessing each site, and detailed notes made of the more important. Photographs were taken of all potential sites identified.

3.3 Report

All available information was collated, and transferred onto a single set of maps at a scale of 1:10,000. The sites were then assessed and allocated to the categories listed below. These are intended to give an idea of the importance of the site and the level of response likely to be required; descriptions of the sites and specific recommendations for further evaluation or mitigatory measures, as appropriate, are given in the relevant sections of this report.

In some cases, further investigation may result in sites being moved into different categories. The criteria used for allocating sites to categories are based on those used by the Secretary of State when considering ancient monuments for scheduling; these are set out in Annex 3 to Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Wales): Archaeology and Planning.

3.4 Categories

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Category A - Sites of national importance.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and sites of schedulable or listable quality, i.e. those which would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites which are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened.

Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites which are of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category.

For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of, or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites whose importance is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

A search of the County Sites and Monuments Record held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust produced details of a number of sites of archaeological interest within the study area. These sites include the Late Prehistoric hillfort of Castell y Gaer (unaffected by the proposed scheme), the possible route of the Roman road between Dolgellau and Pennal, an earthwork (located through aerial photographs) and the undated field systems around the farmstead of Parth-y-Gwyddwch, among other sites, dating from prehistoric times to the early 20th century.

Archive material consulted at the Dolgellau Record Office, in particular the Tithe map for Llangelynnin, and estate records, was useful in indicating the farm boundaries and land owners from 17th to 19th centuries, and early Ordnance Survey maps also helped elucidate changing patterns of farm boundaries and trackways.

Lists supplied by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments were consulted for information about listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. There are a number of sites in the vicinity which fall into this category: Castell y Gaer (Scheduled Ancient Monument M053), and Hendre (Grade II Listed Building). However, from the information received, no sites belonging to this category are to be affected by the proposed scheme.

Sites noted from documentary sources were identified in the field where possible, and a number of additional sites were discovered during field walking. These are included, with the rest of the sites, in the gazetteer.

4.2 The Archaeological Background

This section provides a summary of the archaeology and history of the surrounding area so that the findings of the assessment can be put into a wider context.

4.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 48 AD)

There is evidence of Prehistoric occupation of the area, ranging from settlement sites of circular houses and associated enclosures to standing stones and cairns. The settlement sites typically date to the Iron Age (600BC - 43AD) although occupation often continues into the Roman period. Examples of such sites, are those on Pen-y-Crug (SH60131027, SH60461067 and SH61151067), each of which comprises a circular enclosure surrounding a single hut circle. The hillfort of Castell y Gaer (SH59200900), which occupies a small rounded spur on the south side of the Afon Gwrl, also belongs to this period. This site has an inner defence comprising a heavily robbed stone wall, which encloses an irregular area (160ft x 150ft). The outer defences, thought to be of the same build, are represented by an impressive earthwork constructed across the neck of the spur consisting of two ditches with a large earth bank between.

There are a number of ritual sites, which belong to the Bronze Age (1,600BC - 600BC), within a radius of 2km of the study area. Among these sites are the round cairns on Pen-y-Crug (SH60421502 and SH60471048), and the standing stones (SH60121031), near Parth-y-gwyddwch,

4.2.2 Roman (48AD - 400AD)

The route of the Roman road known as 'Sarn Helen', where it ran between Dolgellau and the fort at Pennal has a number of postulated routes, one of which crosses the study area. The route, later known as Y Ffordd Ddu, is the present narrow lane from Llwyngwril to Dolgellau, which runs via the farms of Parth-y-gwyddwch and Cefnfeusydd. It is likely that the route is of an even earlier origin, emphasised by its location close to numerous settlement, ritual and burial sites of the Prehistoric period.

The settlements and field systems mentioned in 4.2.1 above appear to have continued in use throughout the Roman period. There are a number of field systems of large terraces of a type usually associated with enclosed homesteads dating to the Roman period at Parth-y-gwyddwch (SH599-100-C) and Rhiw-corniau (SH60150980).

4.2.3 Medieval (400AD - 1485AD)

The study area lies within the Medieval Cantref of Meirionydd, in the southern part of the Commote of Tal-y-bont, known as Tal-y-bont-is-cregennan and formed part of the Medieval township of Llwyngwril. Settlement sites of the period are difficult to locate on the ground and probably underlie later farmsteads. However, a circular levelled 'homestead' enclosure (SH60451067), just to the north of the study area, may belong to the early Post-Roman period (Bowen and Gresham, 1967).

4.2.4 Post-Medieval (1485AD - present day)

The study area lies within the boundaries of the farms of Parth-y-gwyddwch, Hendre Uchaf, Ty du Ceunant and Llidiart bach, Borthwen, Rhiw-corniau, Tyddyn-du, and Bodwylan according to the 1840s Tithe map. Though none of the farmbuildings within the study area (dating from the late 17th to the late 19th century) are likely to be directly affected, their associated field boundaries and trackways will.

There is an abundance of industrial remains throughout the region. These date, in the main, to the nineteenth century. On the slopes immediately south of the Afon Gwrl at SH60750900C near Bodwylan, is an extensive area of shafts, trial adits, and waste tips connected with small scale lead or copper production. Further levels (SH607-094-C) are located north of the river, near Tyddyn-du.

4.2.4 Summary

There are a number of sites of archaeological interest belonging to the Prehistoric and Roman periods within the area around Parth-y-gwyddwch and the Afon Gwrl. The Medieval period is reasonably well chronicled, however, sites of the period are poorly represented on the ground within the study area. The farm buildings and associated field systems in their present form date mainly to the late 17th /early 18th century. There are numerous industrial remains in the area, dating mainly to the latter half of the 19th century, the development of which was probably related to the improvement in transportation brought about by the opening of the Cambrian Main Line Railway in 1863.

4.3 Archaeology Of Proposed Development Area.

4.3.1 Introduction (N.B. the numbers refer to the site numbers in the gazetteer)

The proposed pipeline extends from Gwastadgoed Water Treatment Works (SH59891031) south-westwards for 1km, past the village of Llwyngwrl, to the Afon Gwrl (c. SH59430944), before bearing south-eastwards for 1.5 km up the Gwrl valley to an existing reservoir (SH60910994). The pipeline crosses the river in three places at SH50520939, SH60250916 and SH60860896.

The proposed route slopes from 110m OD at the Water Treatment Works to 70m OD at the Western end of the Gwrl valley terminating at the reservoir at 170m OD. The pipeline passes through two different types of terrain: enclosed pasture in the area of the Water Treatment Works, and wooded river valley along the lower reaches of the Afon Gwrl.

The width of the working corridor is likely to vary according to location. In the open areas, in the northern part of the scheme near Parth-y-gwyddwch, Welsh Water envisage a maximum working width of 15m, but this will shrink to 10m or less along the Afon Gwrl. The working width is specifically for vehicular access to the works and any ancillary compounds or working areas are sited beyond this. The location of these is not known and will be decided by the contractor when the scheme is awarded.

The following sites will be directly affected by the proposed development: the linear bank and ditch (2); the drystone animal pen and associated field barn (3); the possible line of Prehistoric trackway/Roman road (4); agricultural trackways (6a and 6b); the possible terracing (7); the possible homestead (8); the sub-rectangular enclosure (10); the drystone structures (11); recessed rectangular enclosure and associated banks (15); enclosure walls and possible kerb cairn (16); and the linear bank (20).

4.3.2 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

1. Possible hut scoop SH59821030 *Category E*

A sub-circular area of level ground cut into slightly sloping field. The scoop is largely obscured by boulders, probably later field clearance material. This feature may be the scant remains of a hut platform, but could equally be natural.

2. Linear bank and ditch SH59751029 - SH59841023 - SH59821012 *Category D*

A low linear bank and ditch, which forms the remains of a drainage system and runs parallel to the existing partly collapsed drystone field boundary.

3. Drystone animal pen and associated field barn SH59741016 *Category D*

A rectangular drystone animal pen and associated field barn probably dating from the 19th century. The field barn/cowhouse is constructed of random boulders under a ruinous roof of small slates.

4. Possible line of Prehistoric trackway/Roman road SH59721007C *Category B*

The present day narrow metalled lane, known as Y Ffordd Ddu, runs north-east from Llwyngwrl to Dolgellau. Considered to be of Prehistoric origin the trackway is one of several postulated routes of the Roman road which would have run between Dolgellau and the fort at Pennal to the south. The lane is bounded by drystone boulder walls, and is terraced into the slope, revetted on the up-hill side.

5. Field terraces, west of Parth-y-gwyddwch SH59700993C *Category C*

The faint traces of field systems and terraces mainly observed on aerial photographs and in the profile of later field boundaries. These probably represent the remains of large rectangular terraces usually thought to be associated with enclosed settlement sites of the Roman period. The site is part of a large group of field systems located near Parth-y-gwyddwch (ie. PRN. 4325, PRN. 3916, and PRN. 970, Gwynedd SMR).

6 (a,b,c). Agricultural trackways, west of Llwyngwrl *Category D*

Three drystone walled trackways providing access to the upland farms of Rhiw-corniau, Tyddyn-du, Bodwylan, Maes-y-ffynnon and Bryn-hir-bach and the mountain sheepwalk. They appear to be contemporary with the enclosures and farmsteads which they serve, and as such are relatively late landscape features, probably of 17th/18th century date. The most southerly of the trackways (6c), (not directly affected by the proposed scheme), is of a considerable width where it turns to the south to gain the high ground, this suggests that the trackway may be an old drove route. 6a) SH59580972 6b) SH59510953 6c) SH59550934

7. Possible terracing SH59500938 *Category D*

A small area of possible terracing, with the suggestion of scarping, and a short length of trackway leading down to the river terrace.

8. Possible homestead approximately SH59520937 *Category E*

The much eroded grassed over remains of a possible long hut, slightly scarped into the slope, below the trackway (6c). The site is partially obscured by a large tree.

9. Enclosure bank and ditch SH59820930-SH59840915 *Category D*

A redundant stone faced field bank with associated ditch, running south up-hill from the trackway (6c) in a zig-zag fashion, independent of, and probably predating, the existing field system in which it lies. The middle section is ruinous while the upper and lower portions have been reduced by ploughing and the action of animals.

10. Sub-rectangular enclosure SH59950928C *Category C*

This site (PRN. 4580, Gwynedd SMR) is largely obscured by dense bracken, but has been identified on aerial photographs, and in the field. It comprises two low parallel stone faced linear banks running across the slope on an east-west alignment. The western extremity of the site appears to lie under a later drystone field boundary, which deviates in a slight bow, probably following the feature below. The eastern side is delimited by the track to Maes-y-ffynnon. The site is probably the remains of a terraced enclosure, which may have been associated with some form of habitation. There are a number of small clearance cairns immediately to the east of the site, perhaps an indication that the remains were once more extensive.

11. Drystone structures SH60220916C *Category E*

An area of dense bracken and scrub below and above the recently widened trackway leading to a ford (12) on the Afon Gwrl. Numerous drystone walls and low earth banks are located in the area immediately to the west of the ford. The exact extent and nature of the site is unknown, due to the vegetation cover in the area.

12. Track and associated ford SH60250911 (the ford) *Category D*

A length of recently widened track cut into the steep valley side, which leads to a ford on the Afon Gwrl below the farmstead of Rhiw-corniau. The track retains its original cobbling and revetment of drystone boulders as it cuts down to the level of the river. The Tithe map of the

1840s shows the surrounding land to the south as well as the north of the river as part of the single holding of Rhiw-corniau. This suggests that the crossing dates from at least the first half of the 19th century if not before and served to allow access to Common grazing to the south.

13. Holloway leading to Rhiw-corniau SH60330921C *Category D*

Holloway leading north from the ford (12) to the farmstead of Rhiw-corniau. The sunken trackway which is delimited by drystone walls, appears on the 1" first edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1838.

14. Ford SH60390916 *Category D*

A narrow fording place to the east of a major bend in the river below Rhiw-corniau. Within a thinned stand of fir trees at the northern edge of the ford are the slight remains of drystone walls which originally enclosed the track leading to the crossing.

15. Recessed rectangular enclosure and associated banks SH60550914 approximately *Category D*

The enclosure lies on a narrow terrace between the river and the steep valley side, into the base of which it has been cut. The site consists of roughly rectilinear low earth and stone banks, with segments of drystone revetment against the slope. A trackway, which follows the river, crosses the enclosure from west to east.

16. Enclosure walls and possible kerb cairn SH60580912C *Category E*

The area contains a standing drystone wall, breached by the trackway which follows the northern bank of the river, immediately to the east runs the remains of a robbed enclosure wall, ending in a small cairn with a kerb-like footing.

17. Small sunken rectangular building SH60810904C *Category C*

Situated on a small spur above the junction of a tributary stream with the Afon Gwrl, near Bodwylan, is a small rectangular stone building standing within a low stone embanked sub-circular enclosure. The building is built into the slope on its eastern side and has the appearance of being slightly sunken. Within the thickness of the north wall is a corbelled bread oven, indicating the position of the hearth, possibly originally an inglenook with a wickerwork hood, now gone. The site is probably the remains of a Hafod type dwelling, which would have been associated with the seasonal use of the upland pastures.

18. Drystone sheepfold SH60860901 *Category D*

A large well preserved drystone sheepfold of two compartments with a splayed funnel-like entrance to the north-west. The fold probably dates from the 18th, or early 19th century.

19. Small rectangular enclosure SH60900896 *Category D*

The damaged remains of a small sunken rectangular enclosure, situated up against the south face of the field boundary immediately north of the reservoir. The enclosure which is partly hidden by scrub, is probably a sheepfold.

20. Linear bank SH60840897C *Category D*

A low, partly stone-faced bank situated close to the river, running from a point just to the south-east of the sheepfold (18) up to the modern reservoir compound.

21. Area of industrial remains SH63624408C *Category C*

This area contains scattered industrial remains to the south of the Afon Gwrl, and east of Maes-y-ffynnon, thought to be associated with lead or copper extraction. The remains include numerous trial adits, small waste tips, shafts and associated drystone structures.

22. Field boundaries *Category D*

The pattern and nature of field boundaries are important elements of the historic landscape. Their construction, linear plan and ecological diversity can provide valuable information about the landscape and its evolution. There are field boundaries of many different periods within the study area, some of which may have Prehistoric origins, although most are Post-Medieval in date.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General

In this section, the likely impact of the proposed scheme on the cultural heritage is assessed, and appropriate mitigatory recommendations are made. Specific recommendations are made for the sites of archaeological and historical interest, where there is sufficient information to assess their importance. Where the status of any site is not yet known (Category E sites), then recommendations are made for further assessment if the site is to be disturbed. In addition, the high density of sites has implications for those areas of unknown archaeological potential, and recommendations are also made for assessing these areas.

5.2 Recommendations for further assessment

1. Possible hut scoop Potential Impact: damage from contractor's vehicles. Assessment by trial trenching is recommended should disturbance to the site be unavoidable.

8. Possible homestead Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipeline and contractor's vehicles. A survey and assessment by trial trenching is recommended should disturbance to the site be unavoidable.

11. Drystone structures Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipeline and contractor's vehicles. It is recommended that the pipeline is kept away from the area by taking a route close to the existing trackway leading to the ford (12). If disturbance to this area is unavoidable, it is recommended that the area is surveyed to establish the extent and nature of the remains, so that appropriate mitigatory measures can be recommended.

16. Enclosure walls and possible kerb cairn Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipeline and contractor's vehicles. This site is directly affected by the proposed pipeline and should be investigated by trial trenching to establish its exact nature.

5.3 Recommendations for mitigatory measures

2. Linear bank and ditch Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipeline. It is recommended that the site be recorded by photograph and written description.

3. Drystone animal pen and associated field barn Potential Impact: damage to the animal pen from the proposed pipeline and contractor's vehicles. It is recommended that this is recorded by photograph and written description.

4. **Possible line of Prehistoric trackway/Roman road** Potential Impact: the proposed pipeline will bisect the site and additional damage from contractor's vehicles is possible. It is recommended that the pipe line cross the feature at right angles to minimise the damage and that the site is investigated during the watching brief, provided sufficient time is allowed for the recording of archaeological remains.
5. **Field terraces, west of Parth-y-gwyddwch** Potential Impact: damage from contractor's vehicles. It is recommended that a geophysical survey be carried out in the area around the site.
6. **Agricultural trackways, west of Llwyngwrl** Potential Impact: the proposed pipeline will bisect trackways a) and b). Trackway c) may be damaged by contractor's vehicles. It is recommended that all three trackways are recorded by photograph and written description.
7. **Possible terracing** Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipeline and contractor's vehicles. Assessment by trial trenching is recommended should disturbance to the site be unavoidable.
9. **Enclosure bank and ditch** Potential Impact: none. This site is unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed scheme.
10. **Sub-rectangular enclosure** Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipe line and contractor's vehicles. The corridor of the pipeline is extremely close and may cause damage to the east end of the site. It is recommended that this site be preserved *in situ*, however, if disturbance is unavoidable then a full archaeological investigation should be carried out, to include a measured survey. It is recommended that the area around this site is investigated by geophysical survey.
12. **Track and associated ford** Potential Impact: damage from the proposed pipeline and contractor's vehicles. It is recommended that this site is recorded by photograph and written description.
13. **Holloway leading to Rhiw-corniau** Potential Impact: none. This site is unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed scheme.
14. **Ford** Potential Impact: none. This site is unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed scheme.
15. **Recessed rectangular enclosure and associated banks** Potential Impact: the proposed pipeline will largely destroy this site. It is recommended that the site is surveyed and investigated by trial excavation in advance of any construction work.
17. **Small sunken rectangular building** Potential Impact: none. This site is unlikely to be affected by the proposed scheme.
18. **Drystone sheepfold** Potential Impact: none. This site is unlikely to be affected by the proposed scheme.
19. **Small rectangular enclosure** Potential Impact: none. This site is unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed scheme.
20. **Linear bank** Potential impact: this site will be bisected by the proposed pipeline. It is recommended that this site is recorded during the watching brief by photograph and description.
21. **Area of industrial remains** Potential Impact: none. This area is unlikely to be affected by the proposed scheme.

22 Field boundaries Where the pipeline cuts through any field banks or dry stone walls care should be taken that any damage is minimised, and that they are recorded in advance and reinstated afterwards.

5.3.3 Recommendations for areas of unknown archaeological potential

In addition to the evaluation work recommended in 5.2 above, it is also recommended that a continuous watching brief is undertaken during soil stripping, with time allowed for recording features observed. This is an important part of the mitigatory strategy, with potential for discovering sites which would otherwise go unrecorded.

6. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK AND MITIGATORY MEASURES

6.1 Further assessment work

This section summarises the work which is recommended to evaluate those archaeological remains whose status and extent are not yet established, i.e. sites in category E. If it is necessary to disturb these areas, then they will be reclassified and suitable mitigatory measures suggested following evaluation.

Category E - sites needing further investigation

1. Possible hut scoop	Trial trenching
8. Possible homestead	Survey and trial trenching
11. Drystone structures	Survey
16. Enclosure walls and possible kerb cairn	Trial trenching

6.2 Mitigatory measures

This section lists the remaining sites according to category (as described in section 3.4 above).

Category A - National Importance

None

Category B - Regional Importance

4. Possible line of Prehistoric trackway/Roman road

Category C - Local Importance

5. Field terraces, west of Parth-y-gwyddwch
10. Sub-rectangular enclosure
17. Small sunken rectangular building
21. Area of industrial remains

Category D - Minor and damaged sites

2. Linear bank and ditch
3. Drystone animal pen
6. Agricultural trackways, west of Llwyngwrl (a,b,c)
7. Possible terracing
9. Enclosure bank and ditch
12. Track and associated ford
13. Holloway leading to Rhiw-corniau
14. Ford
15. Recessed rectangular enclosure and associated banks
18. Drystone sheepfold
19. Small rectangular enclosure
20. Linear bank
22. Field boundaries

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8. Non-Technical Summary

An initial assessment of the proposed development area has identified a number of actual and some possible sites. Recommendations are made for sites, the archaeological status of which is not yet known, and mitigatory measures are recommended for the remaining sites.

The present plans would suggest that 13 of the 21 sites identified (see section 4.3 above) will be affected by the proposed scheme. Among those sites directly affected, 4 require further assessment (Category E) to establish their exact nature and extent and further allow the suggestion of appropriate mitigatory measures. It is recommended that the possible homestead (8), and the drystone structures (11) are surveyed and that the possible hut scoop (1), the possible homestead (8), and the enclosure walls and possible kerb cairn (16), are investigated by trial trenching as part of a programme of further assessment, where any of these sites are to be disturbed by the development.

Mitigatory measures have been recommended for a total of 9 sites. It is recommended that the sub-rectangular enclosure (10) is preserved *in situ*, and that a geophysical survey is undertaken around this site and the field terrace, west of Parth-y-gwyddwch (5). Investigation by survey and trial excavation is recommended for the recessed rectangular enclosure (15), and trial trenching is recommended for the possible terracing (7). Photographic and written recording once work has started (ie. as part of the watching brief) is recommended for the possible line of Prehistoric trackway/Roman road (4) and the field terraces, west of Parth-y-gwyddwch (5). Recording by photograph and written description has been recommended for the remainder of the sites (2), (3), (6), (12), and any field boundaries.

As with all schemes of this nature, the potential for further discoveries once soil removal commences is a possibility. Taking into account the wealth of archaeological remains in the locality (outlined in 4.2 above) it is recommended that a continuous watching brief be undertaken during soil stripping operations.

