

Coed Cors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy

Lliniaru Archeolegol/ Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Coed Cors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy

Lliniaru Archeolegol/ Archaeological Mitigation

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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Stacking area adjacent to main track; view from SSE (archive reference: G2705_045)

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Yn 2022, comisiynwyd Adain Contractau Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (GAT) gan Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri i ymgymryd â chynllun lliniaru archeolegol yng Nghoed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd, fel rhan o gynllun rheoli coetir. Roedd y cynllun yn cynnwys teneuo/torri coed ffawydd ifanc a rhywogaethau eraill o fewn y coetir. Cyn i'r gwaith cwmpo ddechrau, cofnododd arolwg cerdded drosodd gyflwr yr holl asedau hysbys yn ardal yr astudiaeth ac yna cynghorwyd y contractwyr cwmpo ar yr arferion gorau ar gyfer torri coed mewn ardaloedd sy'n sensitif i archeolegol.

Cofnodwyd cyfanswm o 45 o nodweddion yn ystod y lliniaru, 25 yn yr asesiad desg ac 20 yn ystod yr arolwg cerdded drosodd a'r briff gwyllo. Mae mwyafrif y nodweddion hyn naill ai'n gynhanesyddol neu o bosibl yn gynhanesyddol. Mae carneddau, cloddiau isel, clostiroedd a chylchoedd cytiau, sy'n atgoffa rhywun o'r nodweddion a ddarganfuwyd yn System Anheddu a Chaeau Cors y Gedol (ME128), i gyd i'w cael yn ardal yr astudiaeth. Mae'r lliniaru'n annhebygol o fod wedi cofnodi'r holl asedau yn ardal yr astudiaeth oherwydd y llystyfiant trwchus mewn rhannau o'r coetir. 

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) was commissioned by Snowdonia National Park Authority to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation at Coed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd, as part of a woodland management scheme. The scheme included thinning/felling of young beech trees and other species within the woodland. Prior to the commencement of the felling works a walkover survey recorded the condition of all known assets within the study area and the felling contractors were then advised on best practice for felling in archaeologically sensitive areas.

In total 45 features were recorded during the mitigation, 25 in the desk based assessment and 20 during the walkover survey and watching brief. The majority of these features are either prehistoric or possibly prehistoric in origin. Cairns, low banks, enclosures and hut circles, reminiscent of the features found at the nearby Cors y Gedol Settlement and Field System (ME128), are all found within the study area. The mitigation is unlikely to have recorded all the assets in the study area due to the dense vegetation in parts of the woodland.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) was commissioned by Snowdonia National Park Authority to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation at Coed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd (NGR SH59802250; postcode LL43 2AF; Figure 01), as part of a woodland management scheme. The scheme included thinning/felling of young beech trees and other species within the woodland. The scheme was defined by the felling licence application area (cf. Figure 02) and comprised a 16.64 hectare irregular shaped polygon, encompassing a number of coupes.

The archaeological mitigation was undertaken between January 2022 and May 2022 and in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief; (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The archaeological mitigation was monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist (SNPA) and undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (cf. [Appendix I](#)). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and HER Enquiry Number GATHER1553 and Event Primary Reference Number 46192 were assigned. Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The aim of the archaeological works was to mitigate the potential for damage to archaeological remains on-site and was undertaken both prior to and concurrent with the programme of thinning/felling. The thinning/felling works included the extraction and temporary stacking of roundwood on site targeting c.750 trees across 16 hectares, with no digging out of stumps. The archaeological mitigation was undertaken between January 2022 and March 2022 and included:

- Desk-based research to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context;
- An initial site walk-over survey to locate and review known features within areas of planned felling operations;
- Initial meeting on-site between the archaeological contractor and the felling contractor in advance of felling works to confirm the location of the known archaeological features and agree a programme of attendance during operations., with any relevant archaeological features marked out prior to felling;
- Attending the site during the felling operations to monitor works and ensure that this is not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains.

2.2 Desk Based Research

The desk based research included a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the mitigation area, defined as the Coed Gors y Gedol site detailed in Figures 01 and 02. Examination of the core HER was undertaken, including the 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Merionethshire Sheet XXXII.5) as well as secondary information held within the HER that included the following reports:
 - Roberts, J. G., 2002, Archaeological Potential of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland;
 - Cooke, R. , 2014, Cors Y Gedol Hall Hydro Scheme, Tal Y Bont, Gwynedd; and
 - Dean, J., & Cooke, R., 2017, Cors-Y-Gedol Estate, Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd.

All identified features were mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites;

2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) and the online catalogue of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) were searched for any sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) were examined for potential features. This includes 1946 RAF vertical aerial photographs;
4. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps were examined. Archive data includes historic mapping such as the local tithe map and schedule;
5. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling;

2.3 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken by the archaeological contractor prior to felling operations and incorporated the area outlined red in Figures 01 and 02. The aim was to visit known assets and add any new information not previously recorded and determine their spatial extent. The assets were mapped and located in advance as part of the desk based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information was then used to prepare a list of known assets for each of the three compartments designated for felling (Figure 02); these lists will include the Primary Reference Number (PRN), Site Name, Site Type and National Grid Reference co-ordinate for each asset. A figure was also prepared for each compartment, locating these assets. Whilst the archaeological features identified in previous work are recorded on the Historic Environment Record, their spatial extents have not been mapped in detail or accurately with location information as mainly point data; the walkover survey aimed to enhance this record.

A handheld GPS unit was used during the walkover survey and a photographic record was maintained in RAW format using digital SLRs set to maximum resolution (Nikon D5100; resolution: 4,928 × 3,264 [16 effective megapixels] and Nikon D3100; resolution: 4,608 × 3,072 [14 effective megapixels]) and a photographic metadata table was completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system runs from G2705_001 to G2705_066 ([Appendix II](#)).

Further to the desk-based research and walkover survey, the archaeological contractor worked with the felling contractor to mark out any archaeological features at threat of disturbance from felling activity, in advance of felling works commencing. The archaeological contractor then attended the site during the felling operations to monitor works and ensure that this was not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains; GAPS and SNPA were kept updated as part of the monitoring process. For the purposes of the felling works, the targeted woodland has been segregated into three compartments, designated as 2, 5 and 7 respectively (cf. Figure 02).

To inform the monitoring strategy, the archaeological assets were added to a gazetteer and their relative importance defined, along with any newly identified assets. Any additional assets not previously identified were also included.

2.4 Gazetteer of Features

A gazetteer was compiled for any existing and newly identified sites, based on information sourced from the desk based assessment and walkover survey; the gazetteer was prepared in the following format and included:

Feature Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Assessment category	
Description	

The following categories were used to define the assessment category of each archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that 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.

Grade II listed buildings and 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 that are of minor importance or are 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, the importance of which 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.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset was identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable* or *unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

2.5 Working Project Archive Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan

As stated in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), para. 3.3.1, “Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project- specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan”. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists states that “(I)t is widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These

records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation” (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The working project archive in this instance comprises digital data including photographic data, documentation and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. The Data Management Plan is stored on a project specific form in the GAT project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy is based on a GAT pro-forma (format *Microsoft Word*; cf. [Appendix III](#)) that is appended to the final report.

This working project archive data was processed as follows:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

Information from these were used to compile the project report. The physical archive is stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below.

The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will be applied:

- A digital report will be provided to the client, GAPS & SNPA (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (*Microsoft Access*);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (*Excel*);

- File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk-Based Research

3.1.1 *Introduction*

The woodland at Cors y Gedol is located within a number of designated areas. The Registered Historic Landscape of Ardudwy (Gw 2), the Gors y Gedol Historic Landscape Character Area (GAT PRN 18242, G1733:9) and Cors-y-Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy Historic Park and Garden (PGW (Gd) 27 (GWY)). The Registered Historic Landscape of Ardudwy stretches from the vale of Ffestiniog in the north to near Barmouth in the south and is characterised by numerous different historic landscape types including open mountain tops, heavily wooded valley sides, low grade agricultural land, small villages and beaches. Area 9 of the Ardudwy Registered Historic Landscape covers the area of the Cors y Gedol estate.

3.1.2 *Historical and Archaeological Background*

3.1.2.1 Prehistoric

Approximately 300m to the north east of the study area is the Cors y Gedol Burial Chamber (ME038) Scheduled Ancient Monument, a chambered long cairn dating to the early Neolithic period. Orientated west southwest to east northeast are the remains of a rectangular stone cairn 28m in length, 10m wide and up to 1m high at the centre (Cadw, 2022). Positioned at the north eastern end of the cairn is a burial chamber with a capstone measuring 3.6m in length with a maximum width of 2.9m. The capstone rests on the cairn material at its south eastern end and on two upright stones at its north eastern end. The monument is of national importance for its potential to increase our knowledge of prehistoric burial practices (Ibid).

Adjacent to the Cors y Gedol Burial Chamber and to the north east of the study area is the Cors-y-Gedol Settlements and Field System (ME128) Scheduled Ancient Monument. The earliest features at the site are 3 burnt mounds dating to the bronze age and early iron age. There are also numerous enclosed homesteads, individual roundhouses and larger enclosures dating to the Iron Age and Romano British period. Low stone bank field boundaries, low walls and lynchets dating to the prehistoric period demonstrate cultivation of the land for a prolonged period of time. This monument is of national importance as many of the features within it have survived in good condition. The variety and extent of the remains also adds to the sites importance with significant archaeological potential remaining at the site for information regarding chronology and building techniques (Ibid).

Prehistoric and possible prehistoric features also dominate the previously known assets within the study area itself. In total 25 features were found in the study area during the desk based research, 18 of which are dated to the prehistoric period. These include cairns (clearance and possible burial), possible hut circles, stone banks, enclosures, relict field walls and field systems. These features are similar to those found in the scheduled areas to the north east of the study area and could be related.

3.1.2.2 Post Medieval

Richard Vaughan built the present house at Cors y Gedol in 1576 and the gatehouse in 1630. The original block remains but the house has undergone numerous expansions and alterations during its lifetime. The outbuildings and attached farmstead and outbuildings demonstrate this with buildings of various dates representing overall a self-contained small estate (GAT 1733:9). Ownership of Cors y Gedol passed to the Mostyns by marriage towards the end of the 19th Century. The tithe map for the Parish of Llanddwywei, 1841, shows the land still in the ownership of the Mostyns and occupied by Bell Lloyd. The plot outlined on the tithe map is recognisably the shape and size of the current woodland at Cors y Gedol suggesting that little development has taken place in the area of the woodland since the establishment of the estate (Figure 03).

Landowners	Occupiers	Number Referring to the Plan	Name and Description of Land and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A	R	P
The Honorable Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Bell Lloyd	542	Coed	Wood	71	0	12

The estate was sold in 1858 to the Corbett family who further developed the house and gardens. It is the garden from this period that we see today (GAT 1733:9). The house was again sold at the beginning of the 20th Century, becoming first a school then a hostel before being acquired by its present owners in 1951. Little remains of the formal walks and plantations shown on the estate map of 1764 but the woodland appears to be of ancient origin (Ibid). An examination of the historic Ordnance Survey Maps (Figure 04) shows the woodland area to be unchanged from the Tithe map of 1841 and remains unchanged today.

3.1.3 Statutory Designations

3.1.3.1 Listed Buildings

There are 12 listed buildings in close proximity to the study area, 11 of which are buildings or structures associated with Cors Y Gedol Hall. None of the Listed buildings are within the woodland and will be unaffected by the felling work undertaken in the woodland.

PRN	Name	Grade
4709	Cors y Gedol Hall	II*
4719	Farmhouse at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4720	Corn barn at Cors y Gedol Hall	II*
4721	Converted stables and cartshed range to S of Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4722	Gatehouse at Cors y Gedol Hall	II*
4723	Gatepiers and walling at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4724	Gatepiers adjacent to Upper Lodge of Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84342	Cowhouse at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84346	Former Laundry at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84360	Pont Fadog	II
84365	Stables and cartshed adjoining cornbarn at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84366	Store-house adjacent to cornbarn at Cors y Gedol	II
84369	Upper Lodge at Cors y Gedol Hall	II

3.1.3.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius of the woodland at Cors Y Gedol. None of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments are within the woodland and will therefore be unaffected by the work undertaken for this project.

SAM No:	Name	Period
ME038	Cors-y-Gedol Burial Chamber	Prehistoric
ME202	Eithin-Fynydd Platform House Settlement	Medieval
ME004	Berth Ddu Hut Circles	Prehistoric
ME113	Fron-Galed Homestead	Prehistoric
ME128	Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System	Prehistoric
ME003	Dyffryn Burial Chamber	Prehistoric

3.1.4 Previous Historical and Archaeological Work

Two archaeological assessments have been undertaken previously in the Cors y Gedol area. The first in 1997 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and the second by Aeon Archaeology in 2014. Both of these assessments were in response to proposed hydro-electric schemes. As these were linear schemes, the majority of assets recorded in these assessments follow the route of the pipeline north east to south west through the woodland. A watching brief undertaken during the installation of the pipeline was undertaken in 2017.

3.1.5 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

3.1.5.1 Aerial Photographs

The aerial photography officer at the RCAHMS was contacted for any images covering the study area and 14 images were received dating from 1946 to 1993. These images show the footprint of the woodland at Cors y Gedol has changed little over the years however, the images from 1946 and 1947 show how parts of the woodland had been felled and then replanted during the war (Figure 05). No new features were identified from the aerial photographs.

3.1.5.2 LiDAR

The 1m Digital Terrain Model for the study area was examined for evidence of unrecorded features. The paths through the woodland can clearly be seen as well as some of the previously recorded features. There are numerous possible cairns seen on the LiDAR, particularly in the south west of compartment 5 (Figure 06). The position of these possible features was noted and an attempt to visit there location was done during the fieldwork.

3.2 Site Walkover Survey

The site walkover survey was conducted on the 13th and 14th of January 2022 in dry weather conditions accompanied by a representative of the Celtic Rainforest Project. Ground conditions were generally good, and the tracks are relatively clear and easily accessible, however the areas off the paths and tracks are dense bramble, particularly in compartments 5 and 7. The vegetation obscures many features from view and there could be more features than those in the gazetteer in the study area. Compartment 2 has dead leaves covering the ground for the most part, meaning the moss-covered stones are easily seen in this area.

The locations of all previously known features were visited though in some cases no feature could be seen (these are noted in the gazetteer). This is not to say that the features no longer exist as they could just be obscured by the dense vegetation. Many of the cairns encountered on the walkover survey have trees growing out from between the stones and it was discussed with the Celtic Rainforest representative the best practice for felling these trees.

25 features found during the desk based assessment were visited and 1 new feature was discovered during the walkover survey. Details of these can be found in the gazetteer and are located on Figure 07.

3.3 Initial Meeting between the Archaeological Contractor and the Felling Contractor;

An initial meeting between the Archaeological Contractor and the Felling Contractors took place prior to the start of any felling activities on site. A number of features were visited and best practice regarding felling around archaeology was discussed. It was advised that any trees to be felled that were within or adjacent to archaeological features should be felled away from the feature, and cut high where situated in an archaeological feature.

The trees were to be removed from the forest using horses, it was noted that trees should not be dragged across/through stones, even if in an area where no features are currently recorded. This is not only best practice archaeologically, but is also the best/easiest way for contractor to work with the horses.

A tractor (Valtra N175, wheel base 266cm weighing 6500kg) was used along the old hall access road (byway) to move materials to larger storage areas located in the forest. These areas were discussed and confirmed to be archaeologically clear during the initial meeting with the contractor.

It is clear from the walkover survey that more features are likely in currently inaccessible areas and the felling contractors were advised what to look out for and avoid during the felling operations.

3.4 Watching Brief

A watching brief was undertaken during the felling works which included 3 visits to the site on the 10th February, 2nd March and the 24th May 2022. During the watching brief the features in areas where felling was being undertaken were visited and their condition checked. No damage was noted to any of the features during the felling operations. In some places, particularly the low bank type features, stones had been revealed by the removal of vegetation cover during the log dragging process. It did not appear that any stones were no longer in situ and the integrity of all features had been maintained during the felling works.

The final watching brief visit was after the completion of the felling works. During this visit all the paths created by the horses were walked to ascertain if any new features had been uncovered. 19 new features were located during this phase of the watching brief (See Gazetteer for detail) the majority of these were cairns and low banks.

As with the walkover survey, much of the forest is still covered in dense vegetation so although a substantial number of new features were noted during the watching brief there are likely more than remain to be located within the forest.

3.5 Gazetteer

The gazetteer contains information on all the archaeological assets found during the desk based research, the walkover survey and during the watching brief. Recommendations for mitigatory measures are given where the feature was found prior to the works commencing. The location of the gazetteer features can be found on Figure 07.

Feature Number	01 (Plates 01 & 02)
Site name	Cairns and Field Banks, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16271
Grid reference	SH5960622288
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Area of field clearance cairns and possible field banks (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>At least two stone cairns are located at SH 59613 22291 and SH 59603 22286 respectively. Both cairns measure 3.5m in length, 1.5m in width by 0.35 in height and lie within a terraced plateau. To the immediate east of these a field bank measuring 14.5m in length, 1.5m in width by 0.25m in height runs from north to south. All of these features are constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The flat terrace continues to the south where it is revetted by a relict field wall (PRN 16265). The cairns and field bank are possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17th / 18th Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>The moss covered stones are very obvious amongst the leaves in this area. Bank is can be seen but is not obvious. Probably more than two cairns though it is hard to be certain.</p>

Feature Number	02 (Plate 03)
Site name	Iron Gate, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16269
Grid reference	SH5951622282
Period	POST MEDIEVAL
Site type	GATE
Assessment category	C
Description	<p>Iron 'estate style' gate (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Gate still in situ though obviously rarely used.</p>

Feature Number	03 (Plate 04)
Site name	Midden, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16270
Grid reference	SH5952622275
Period	POST MEDIEVAL
Site type	MIDDEN
Assessment category	E
Description	Midden pit (Roberts, 2002). Location of pit very overgrown with brambles and small trees.

Feature Number	04 (Plate 05)
Site name	Stone Bank, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16268
Grid reference	SH5955522283
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	BANK (EARTHWORK)
Assessment category	E
Description	Low stone bank (Roberts, 2002). Location of feature obscured by tall brambles, no feature could be seen on the walkover survey.

Feature Number	05 (Plate 06)
Site name	Terrace, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16297
Grid reference	SH5961422282
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	TERRACED GROUND
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Field terrace? (Roberts, 2002)</p> <p>An area of flat terraced ground is located at this point and revetted by a relict field wall at its southern boundary. The field wall measures 9.5m in length, 0.5m in width by 0.2m in height and is orientated from east to west. It is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The terrace and field wall are possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17th / 18th Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out. (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Terrace can be discerned with moss covered stones along it's length.</p>

Feature Number	06 (Plate 07)
Site name	Burial Cairn, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16315
Grid reference	SH5972722328
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	BURIAL CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Clearance cairn / possible burial cairn (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Area of clearance cairns centred around this location. Cairn previously noted measures 3.5m by 4.5m and 0.3m in height and is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. Other cairns are of a similar size and construction</p>

Feature Number	07 (Plate 08)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible, Coed Cors-y-gedol
PRN number	6634
Grid reference	SH59722253
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Large neatly built but well spread cairn, c.8m in diameter and 0.8m high. Centre at c.30m south-east of track mid line. Clearance cairn? (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A stone cairn measuring 8.0m in diameter and 0.8m in height is located at this point. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but may be a clearance cairn associated with the post-medieval estate improvements (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>Location very overgrown, cairn mainly discernible as a circular mound.</p>

Feature Number	08 (Plates 09 & 10)
Site name	Clearance Cairns, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16274
Grid reference	SH6001122527
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN GROUP
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Area of clearance cairns (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Two clearance cairns either side of a path. The features are constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The larger of the two cairns (located at SH60024 22538) measures 9m by 8m and 0.8m high. The smaller cairn (located at SH60011 22527) measures 5m by 5m and is 0.5m high.</p>

Feature Number	09 (Plate 11 & 12)
Site name	Enclosed Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors-y-gedol
PRN number	6633
Grid reference	SH59792257
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	HUT CIRCLE
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>Ovoid enclosure c.50m long overall defined by large, well spread rubble bank c.3m wide and up to 0.7m high. There is an entrance gap at the west side and possibly another at the opposite side. At the south side within is an elongated amorphous stone structure c.14m overall, possibly a round hut with attached rectangular rooms or it may be a variety of long hut or even a hut circle modified into a long hut. The main compartment, at the west, is c.4m across internally with a wall c.1m wide and up to 0.6m high. There are no obvious facing stones but some larger slabs demarcate probably twin opposed entrances. There is a depression in the enclosure bank in line with this hut which may be a further room. (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>The enclosure is now heavily overgrown in vegetation and although the surrounding wall is visible the internal structures are not. The enclosure lies approximately 5.0 east of a suspected roundhouse (PRN 6633) and appears to have been primarily accessed via a Holloway (PRN 16309) which runs from northwest to southeast and most likely connected the settlement with the field systems and round houses there (PRNS 16306-16308, PRN 59446-59448). (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Very overgrown though parts of the enclosure are still clearly visible. No internal features could be discerned on the walkover survey</p>

Feature Number	10 (Plates 13 & 14)
Site name	Field System, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16311
Grid reference	SH5967122477
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	FIELD SYSTEM
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>Stone bank, possible field system (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Irregular, linear clearance banks. 102 revets a considerable terrace and suggests they are part of a field system similar to that found in the scheduled area to the north-east (ME128). (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A stone bank measuring 7.2m in length, 1.0 in width and 0.2m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone medium sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and most likely represents a relict field system (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Small wall can be seen due to the moss covered stones and lack of brambles in this area.</p>

Feature Number	11 (Plate 15)
Site name	Field System, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16312
Grid reference	SH5969322438
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	FIELD SYSTEM
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>Stone bank, possible field system (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Irregular, linear clearance banks. 102 revets a considerable terrace and suggests they are part of a field system similar to that found in the scheduled area to the north-east (ME128). (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A stone bank measuring 9.3m in length, 1.0 in width and 0.2m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone medium sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and most likely represents a relict field system (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Bank not easily discernible but can be seen as a linear arrangement of moss covered stones</p>

Feature Number	12 (Plates 16 & 17)
Site name	Hollowway, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16309
Grid reference	SH5975722571
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	HOLLOWWAY
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>Slight hollowayed trackway (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Abandoned narrow hollow-way track. Same as one marked on estate map of 1764. (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A hollowed trackway measuring 22.0m in length, 2.5m in width and 0.7m in depth runs from southwest to northeast between the two trackways. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps. The holloway lies in close proximity to suspected round house (PRN 6633) and a prehistoric enclosure (PRN 6636), approximately 3.0m to the northeast. This feature is almost certainly a prehistoric trackway connecting the enclosure with the field systems and roundhouses to the southwest (PRNS 16306-16308, PRN 59446-59448) (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>Holloway can be clearly seen but is very overgrown</p>

Feature Number	13 (Plate 18)
Site name	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16275
Grid reference	SH6009622524
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	HUT CIRCLE
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Possible hut circle though more likely a stone cairn measuring 6.5m in diameter and 0.3m high. Circular but slightly less well defined on the south side. Constructed from medium sized dry-stone sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. Located at the intersection of two paths.</p>

Feature Number	14 (Plate 19 & 20)
Site name	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors-y-gedol
PRN number	6635
Grid reference	SH59712252
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	HUT CIRCLE
Assessment category	B
Description	<p>Possible sub-circular hut c.8m in diameter overall. Hollow centred raised ring of rubble c.0.6m high. No certain facing. If it is a hut it would be 3m diameter internally, entrance gap probably at the south. About 12m south west of cairn 98. (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>Location very overgrown and no obvious hut circle could be located though there were some mounds/cairns in the vicinity of the GPS location.</p>

Feature Number	15 (Plate 21)
Site name	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors-y-gedol
PRN number	6636
Grid reference	SH59702251
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	HUT CIRCLE
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>Possible hut circle similar (PRN6635) there are other banks and cairns further to the east not recorded. (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A pile of stones measuring 5.0m in diameter and 0.7m in height may represent a prehistoric round house at this point. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is likely to be prehistoric in origin. No clear structure is evident although much of the feature is obscured by vegetation (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>Location very overgrown and no obvious hut circle thought here was a mound/cairn at the GPS location</p>

Feature Number	16
Site name	Possible Round House
PRN number	59445
Grid reference	SH5978522567
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>A pile of stones measuring 5.0m in diameter and 0.6m in height may represent a prehistoric round house. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is likely to be prehistoric in origin. No clear structure is evident although much of the feature is obscured by vegetation. It lies approximately 5.0m southwest of prehistoric enclosure (PRN 6633) and 6.0m south of the prehistoric hollowed trackway (PRN 16309) and is most likely contemporary with them (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Enclosure PRN 6633 was very overgrown and no roundhouse could be located near it</p>

Feature Number	17 (Plate 22)
Site name	Quarries, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16296
Grid reference	SH5960622395
Period	POST MEDIEVAL
Site type	QUARRY
Assessment category	D
Description	<p>Small topsoil / surface stone quarry (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Small quarries cut into slope just above the track. Undatable. (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A post-medieval quarry scoop measuring approximately 4.0m in diameter and 2.0m in depth is located at this point in the woodland. A mound of upcast spoil is situated to the immediate north. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is almost certainly post-medieval in date. (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>Quarry located beside the track/byway.</p>

Feature Number	18 (Plate 23)
Site name	Stone Bank, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16310
Grid reference	SH5970622516
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	BANK (EARTHWORK)
Assessment category	D
Description	<p>Rubble bank (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>Low rubble clearance bank connecting huts (99) and (101). (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>A stone bank measuring 9.5m in length, 1.0m in width and 0.5m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and most likely represents a relict prehistoric field system (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>Small bank of moss covered stones located amongst heavy vegetation near the pipeline.</p>

Feature Number	19 (Plate 24)
Site name	Cairn, Dyffryn Ardudwy
PRN number	59446
Grid reference	SH5962922515
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>A spread of stones measuring 7.0m in length, 4.0m in width by 0.6m in height and orientated northwest to southeast is located to the immediate east of the stream at this point. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with brambles. The cairn is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation. Alternatively the cairn could be a prehistoric burial cairn or collapsed round house, although no clear structural element was visible (Cooke, 2014).</p> <p>Very overgrown area, appear to be more cairns located nearby in the brambles</p>

Feature Number	20 (Plates 25 & 26)
Site name	Clearance Cairns, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16313
Grid reference	SH5976122404
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN GROUP
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Area of clearance cairns (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>At least two clearance cairns located in the area. The smaller of the two most obvious cairns measures 5m by 3.8m and 0.5 high (SH 59747 22399). The bigger cairn measures 5.5m by 6.5m and 0.5m high (SH59761 22404). Both are constructed from moss covered sub-rounded stones</p>

Feature Number	21 (Plates 27 & 28)
Site name	Enclosure
PRN number	59447
Grid reference	SH5968922553
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	ENCLOSURE
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>An oval enclosure measuring 15.0m internal diameter with an open end to the northeast. The surrounding bank is constructed from dry-stone rubble of medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and measuring 2.5-3.0m in width and 0.7m in height.</p> <p>The enclosure forms part of a spread of other prehistoric round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and west including PRNs 6633, 6636, 16306-16308 and 59445-59448 which are possibly contemporary in date. The open-end of the enclosure is very similar to enclosure PRN 59447 located 13.0m to the northwest and may have been a semi-enclosed paddock or perhaps had some ceremonial role. (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Enclosures bank can still be seen though the area is very overgrown, bank is less well defined adjacent to the stream but the stones can still be seen due to their moss covering</p>

Feature Number	22 (Plate 29)
Site name	Field Banks, Coed Cors-y-gedol
PRN number	6637
Grid reference	SH59662250
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	FIELD SYSTEM
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Irregular, linear clearance banks. 102 revets a considerable terrace and suggests they are part of a field system similar to that found in the scheduled area to the north-east (ME128). (GAT, 1997)</p> <p>Pattern of boulder walls cover hill, boulder strewn so probably not arable cultivation. One wall photographed at NGR given. Approximately straight line. Completely collapsed boulder wall 0.3m high, 3m wide oriented aprox N-S, parallel to nearby path to the S another wall runs E-W joining first at right angles. (Hopewell and Smith, 2010)</p> <p>A field bank measuring 11.0m in length, 0.7m in width by 0.3m in height runs from north to south at this point. The bank appears to revett a flat terrace to the immediate east and is possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17th / 18th Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out. (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Area heavily overgrown and feature is not obvious though a slight bank can be discerned.</p>

Feature Number	23 (Plate 30)
Site name	Relict Field Walls and Banks, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16308
Grid reference	SH5971222592
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	BANK (EARTHWORK)
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>A low rubble bank, between 1.5 and 2.5m wide, connects small enclosure PRN 16307 with the probable round house PRN 16306, possibly forming part of a large enclosure to which both were connected. There are the disturbed remains of further banks/walls, apparently field banks, running into wet stony ground to the E (Roberts, 2002).</p> <p>A relict field wall measuring 45.0m in length, 2.5m in width, and 0.5m in height runs from southwest to northeast. The wall is constructed from dry-stone medium and large sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The wall runs northeast from prehistoric circular enclosure PRN 16308 and most likely formed a field system related to roundhouses PRN 16306 and PRN 16307 as well as enclosure PRN 59447 located to the west</p> <p>The field wall forms part of a spread of other prehistoric roundhouses, enclosures and field systems to the east and west including features PRNs 6633, 6636, 16306-16308 and 59445-59448 which are possibly contemporary in date. (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>Area heavily overgrown, field wall does survive but hard to see full length described by Cooke, 2014.</p>

Feature Number	24 (Plate 31)
Site name	Relict Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol
PRN number	16314
Grid reference	SH5974422453
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	WALL
Assessment category	A
Description	Relict field wall approximately 30m in length, 2.5m wide and 0.3m high. Located in heavily overgrown area. A fallen tree is located partially on top of the feature.

Feature Number	25 (Plate 32)
Site name	Round House, possible
PRN number	59448
Grid reference	SH5972322575
Period	PREHISTORIC
Site type	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)
Assessment category	A
Description	<p>A roughly circular spread of stones measuring 4.0-5.0m internal diameter may represent a prehistoric round house at this location. The round house walls consist of loosely spread medium sized sub-rounded cobbles measuring 1.3m in thickness and 0.25m in height. The possible round house forms part of a spread of other prehistoric round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and west including features PRNs 6633, 6636, 16306-16308 and 59445-59448 which are possibly contemporary in date (Cooke, 2014)</p> <p>No obvious roundhouse found at this location though there does appear to be a cairn Area heavily overgrown</p>

Feature Number	26 (Plate 33)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96819
Grid reference	SH5967222447
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4.5m in width by 0.6m in height and orientated west to east. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.</p>

Feature Number	27 (Plate 34)
Site name	Low Bank with Stones
PRN number	96820
Grid reference	SH5967322464
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	BANK
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 10m in length, 3m wide and 0.3m high. Orientated NE to SW. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin</p>

Feature Number	28 (Plate 35)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96821
Grid reference	SH5971322462
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4.5m in width by 0.3m in height and orientated west to east. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.</p>

Feature Number	29 (Plate 36)
Site name	Low Bank with Stones
PRN number	96822
Grid reference	SH5978222532
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	BANK
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 10m in length, 2.5m wide and 0.25m high. Orientated E to W. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin</p>

Feature Number	30 (Plate 37)
Site name	Low Bank with Stones
PRN number	96823
Grid reference	SH5980722537
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	BANK
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 20m in length, 3m wide and 0.3m high. Orientated E to W. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin.</p> <p>In close proximity to feature 29 and could possibly be a continuous bank.</p>

Feature Number	31 (Plate 38)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96824
Grid reference	SH5980822461
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 4m in length, 3m in width by 0.3m in height and orientated north to south. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	32 (Plate 39)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96825
Grid reference	SH5980322413
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4m in width by 0.2m in height and orientated north west to south east. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	33 (Plate 40)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96826
Grid reference	SH5981022401
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 4.5 in length, 4.5m in width by 0.4m in height. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	34 (Plate 41)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96827
Grid reference	SH5978822368
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 3.5 in length, 3m in width by 0.3m in height orientated east to west. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	35 (Plate 42)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96828
Grid reference	SH5976922357
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4.5m in width by 0.4m in height orientated north to south. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	36 (Plate 43)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96829
Grid reference	SH5974222335
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 3m in length, 2.5m in width by 0.3m in height orientated north to south. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	37 (Plate 44)
Site name	Low Bank with Stones
PRN number	96830
Grid reference	SH5974022347
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	BANK
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 15-20m in length, 2-3m wide and 0.4m high. Orientated E to W. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin.</p>

Feature Number	38 (Plate 45)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96831
Grid reference	SH5963422266
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>A spread of stones measuring 4.5m in length, 4m in width by 0.4m in height orientated north east to south west. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.</p>

Feature Number	39 (Plate 46)
Site name	Low Bank with Stones
PRN number	96832
Grid reference	SH5967922374
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	BANK
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 15m in length, 4.5m wide and 0.3m high. Orientated NW to SE. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin.</p>

Feature Number	40 (Plate 47)
Site name	Curvilinear Bank with Stones, Possible enclosure
PRN number	96833
Grid reference	SH5971422373
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	Enclosure
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones. Appears curvilinear in plan and is wider at the western end than at the eastern. Possibly part of an enclosure</p> <p>Approximately 12m in length, 6m maximum width and 0.5m maximum height. Orientated broadly W to E. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other enclosure banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin.</p>

Feature Number	41 (Plate 48)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96834
Grid reference	SH5969222399
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4m in width by 0.5m in height orientated north east to south west. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.

Feature Number	42 (Plate 49)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96835
Grid reference	SH5970322399
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4m in width by 0.4m in height orientated north east to south west. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.</p> <p>Approximately 7m away from feature 41.</p>

Feature Number	43 (Plate 50)
Site name	96836
PRN number	Low Bank with Stones
Grid reference	
Period	SH5971122434
Site type	UNKNOWN
Assessment category	BANK
Description	E
Impact	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 20m in length, 3.5m wide and 0.3m high. Orientated N to S. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin.</p>

Feature Number	44 (Plate 51)
Site name	Clearance Cairn, Possible
PRN number	96837
Grid reference	SH5971422453
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	CLEARANCE CAIRN
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>A spread of stones measuring 5m in length, 4m in width by 0.3m in height orientated north to south. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The cairn may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17th / 18th Century plantation but could also be prehistoric as there are many prehistoric remains in the vicinity.</p>

Feature Number	45 (Plate 52)
Site name	Low Bank with Stones
PRN number	96838
Grid reference	SH5970722472
Period	UNKNOWN
Site type	BANK
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>Low bank with moss covered stones.</p> <p>Approximately 8m in length, 4m wide and 0.3m high. Orientated E to W. Heavily overgrown with large trees and other vegetation. Stones have been exposed by horse dragging of felled trees</p> <p>Similar to other field banks in the area which could be prehistoric in origin.</p>

4 CONCLUSION

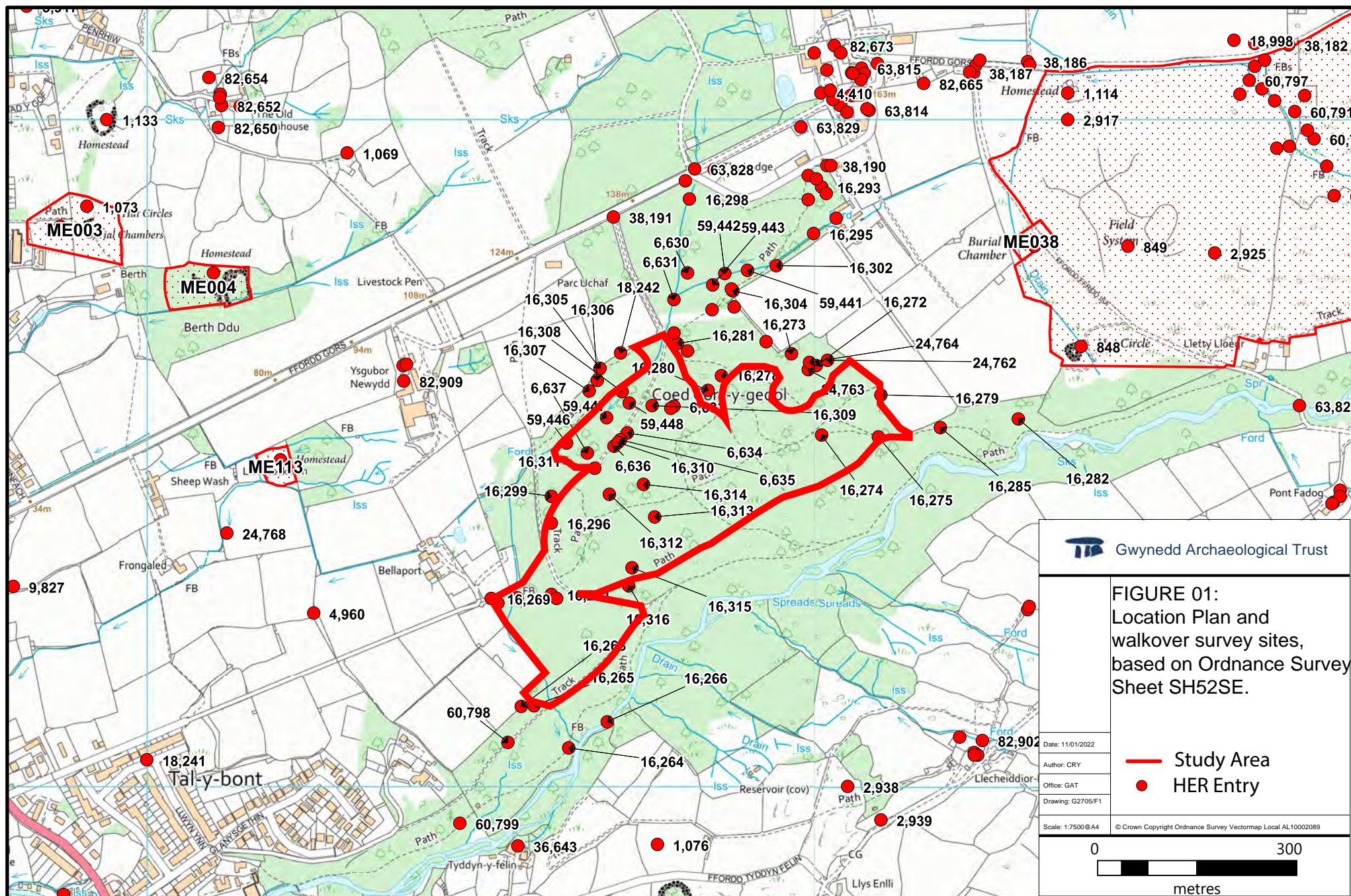
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) was commissioned by Snowdonia National Park Authority to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation at Coed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd, as part of a woodland management scheme. The mitigation consisted of a desk based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief during the felling works.

Prior to the commencement of the felling works the walkover survey recorded the condition of all known assets from the desk based assessment and any other features found during the survey. The felling contractors were then advised on best practice for felling in archaeologically sensitive areas. This advice consisted of felling trees away from archaeological features and not dragging logs over the assets. If trees to be felled were situated within archaeological features, these were to be cut relatively high to prevent damage. The watching brief during the felling works confirmed that no damage had been done to any archaeological features.

In total 45 features were recorded during the mitigation, 25 in the desk based assessment and 20 during the walkover survey and watching brief. The majority of these features are either prehistoric or possibly prehistoric in origin. Cairns, low banks, enclosures and hut circles, reminiscent of the features found at the nearby Cors y Gedol Settlement and Field System (ME128), are all found within the study area. The mitigation is unlikely to have recorded all the assets in the study area due to the dense vegetation in parts of the woodland.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures;
5. Cooke, R, 2014, Cors Y Gedol Hall Hydro Scheme, Tal Y Bont, Gwynedd;
6. Dean, J & Cooke, R., 2017, Cors-Y-Gedol Estate, Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd;
7. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
8. GAT, 1997, Afon Ysgethin, Tal-y-Bont, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Meirionnydd, Gwynedd Archaeological Assessment (Gat Report 242).
9. GAT, 2005, Historic Landscape Characterisation, Ardudwy – Area 9 Cors y Gedol.
10. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
11. Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
12. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);
13. Roberts, J. G., 2002, Archaeological Potential of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland; and
14. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.



Plan 1



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Coed Cors y Gedol - compartments, extraction, loading

FIGURE 02:
Coed Cors y Gedol -
compartments, extraction,
loading plan

Date: 11/01/2022

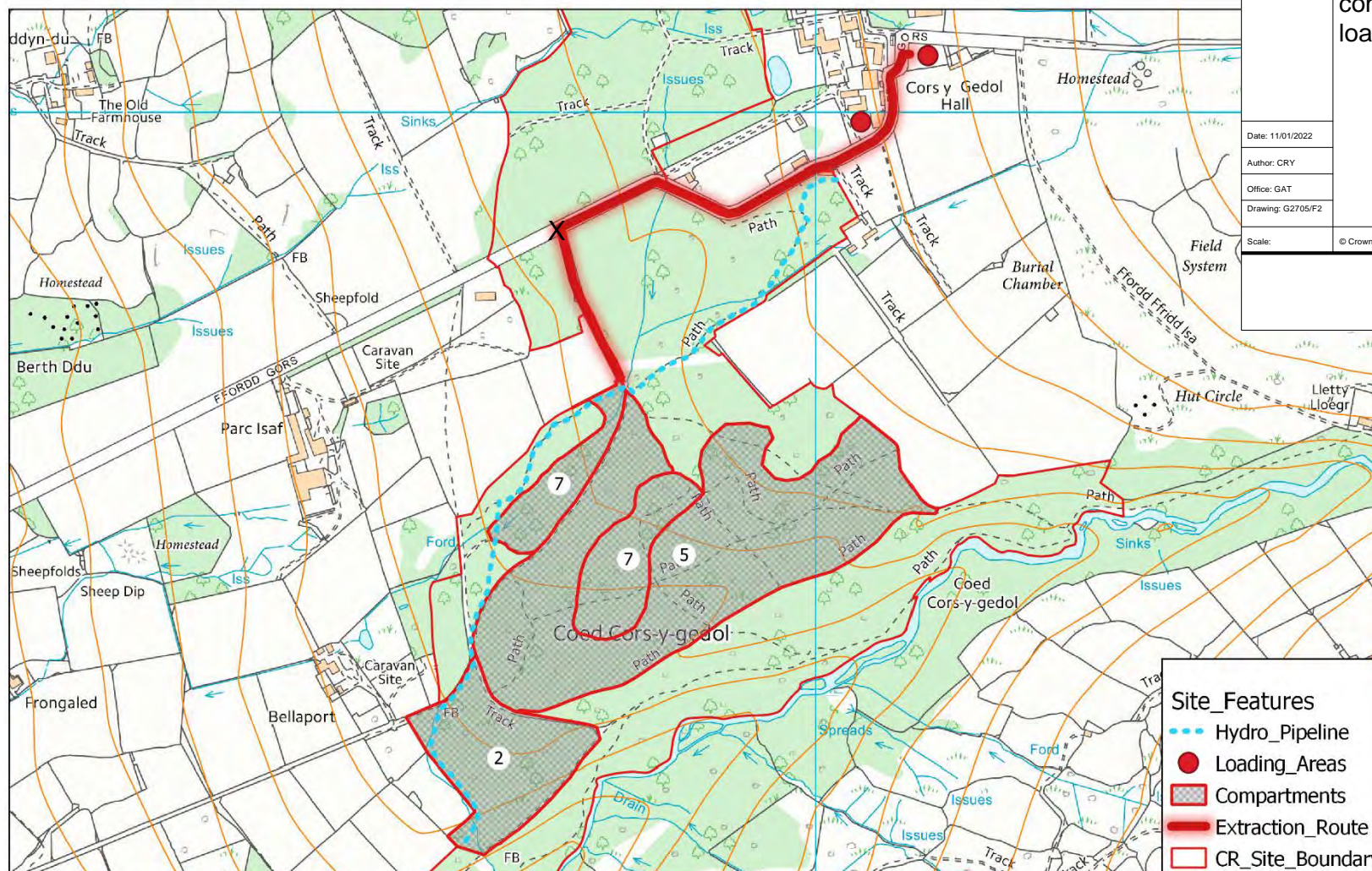
Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2705/F2

Scale:

© Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey Vectormap Local AL10002089



0 100 200 300 400 500 m



Site_Features

- Hydro_Pipeline
- Loading_Areas
- Compartments
- Extraction_Route
- CR_Site_Boundary

Annex I

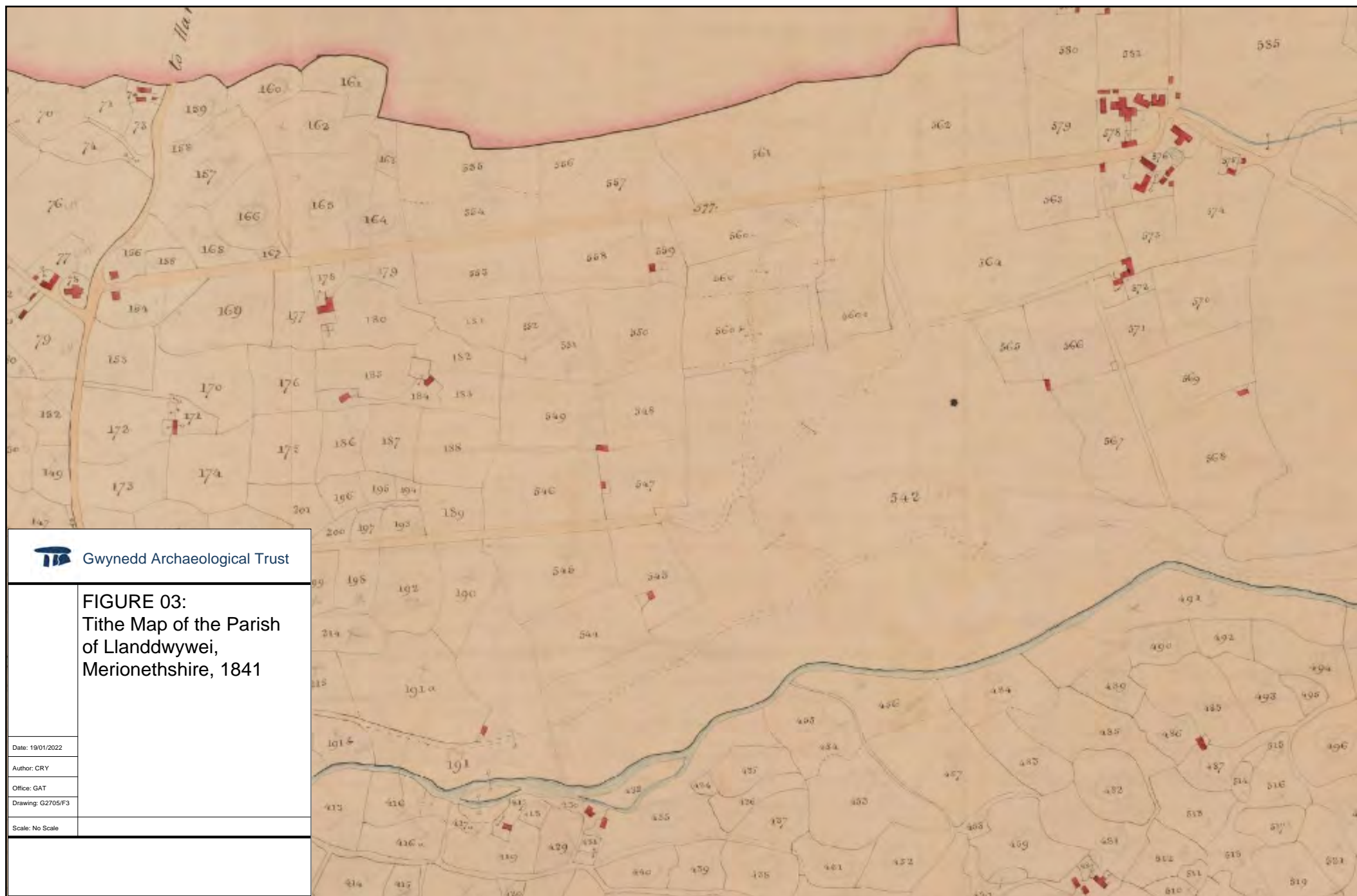
Work Specification:

- The proposed work takes place over three compartments, shown on the accompanying map and described in the table below. The majority of the beech on site is found within compartments 2 and 5 and this is where the thinning work will be concentrated. Compartment 7 is made up of 3 separate sub-compartments, the eastern-most of which will not be part of this contract, due to the lichen interest on mature ash trees.
- The operations will entail halo thinning around broadleaves with promising crown structures that will benefit from release from side competition. The main species for removal will be beech but we have the permission to remove other species such as oak and ash, and will do so where this will benefit site native species with promising crown structures. Careful directional felling will be needed within dense stand conditions in order to fell trees away from the crowns of the retained specimens. Trees for retention and trees for removal will be clearly marked by Celtic Rainforest project staff. Trees will be extracted from stands and removed from site along the clearly marked bridleway northwards onto Ffordd Gors where timber can be forwarded to the loading bay (see map above).
- A small proportion of felled timber will be left as deadwood within the stands. The number of stems will be agreed in the contract pre-commencement meeting.
- In total, an estimated 200m³ of timber will be extracted across the 16.64 hectare site (around 40% of the site). This volume equates to the extraction of approximately 720 trees (43 trees per hectare).
- The work will be carried out over the winter 2021-22 and will be completed by 31st March 2022.

Compartment	Description of works	Details
2	Fell trees marked for extraction – careful directional felling away from retained trees. Extract timber to loading area.	Area: 3.79 hectares Species: beech, oak Volume: up to 46m3
5	Fell trees marked for extraction – careful directional felling away from retained trees. Extract timber to loading area.	Area: 8.43 hectares Species: beech, oak, ash Volume: up to 102m3
7	Fell trees marked for extraction – careful directional felling away from retained trees. Extract timber to loading area.	Area: 4.42 hectares Species: ash Volume: up to 54m3

Access and Location:

- Access to the site is via a gate off Fordd Gors at SH 596228 (see map above). This wide field gate leads to a bridal way that grants access to the compartments. There is a network of bridle ways and footpaths (PRoWs) which should enable a horse team to extract timber from most of the coupes but some discussion may be needed to plan the extraction process. Loading and stacking space for timber is close by at Gors y Gedol Hall farm. Logistics for use of the loading area will need discussion with Celtic Rainforest staff and the site's owners. The loading area is accessed via Ffordd Gors, a narrow minor road connecting Gors y Gedol Hall with A496 at Llanddwywe.



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 03:
Tithe Map of the Parish
of Llanddwyl,
Merionethshire, 1841

Date: 19/01/2022

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2705/F3

Scale: No Scale

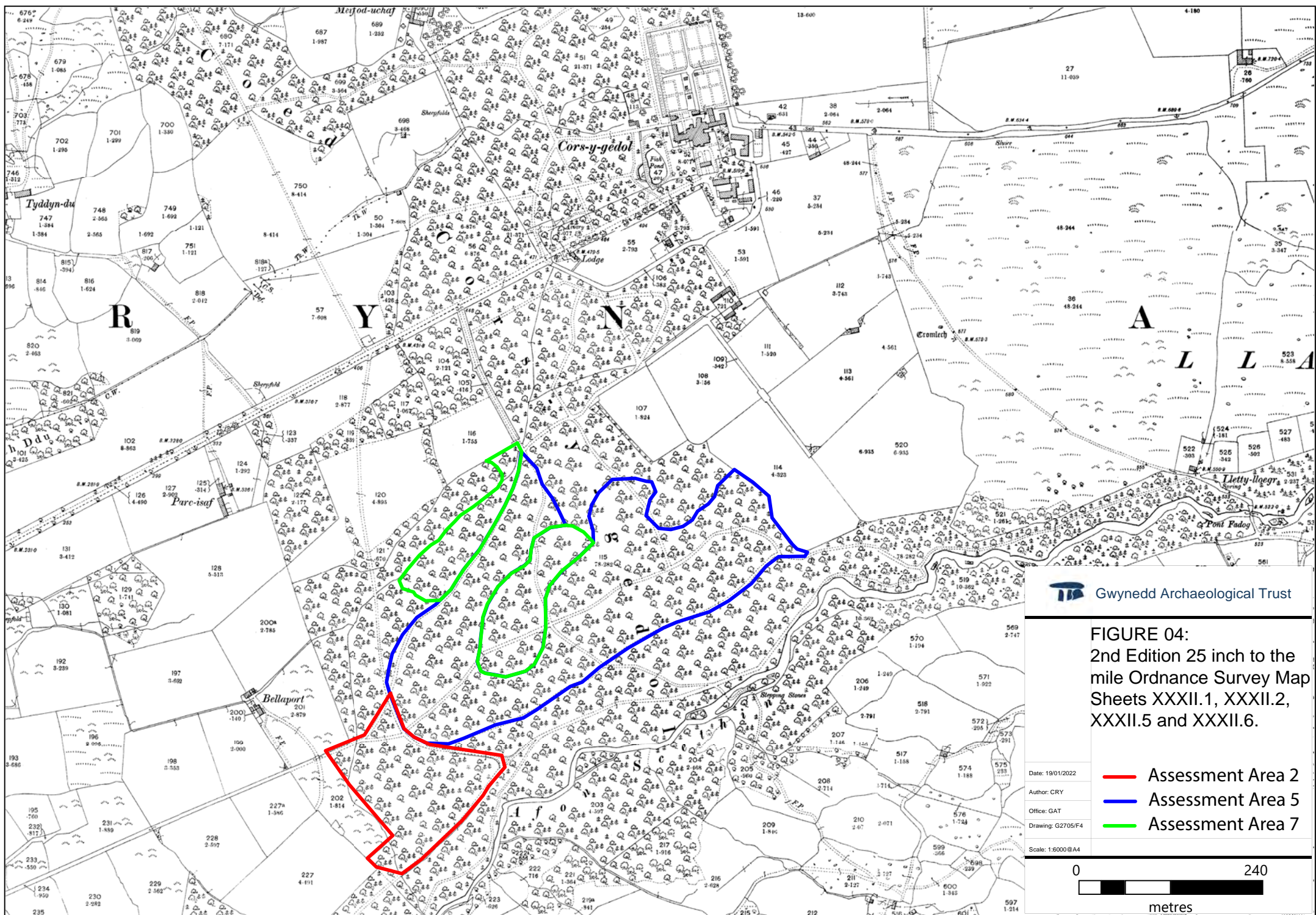


FIGURE 04:
2nd Edition 25 inch to the
mile Ordnance Survey Map
Sheets XXXII.1, XXXII.2,
XXXII.5 and XXXII.6.

Date: 19/01/2022
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2705/F4
Scale: 1:6000 @ A4

- Assessment Area 2
- Assessment Area 5
- Assessment Area 7



4026

CPE/UK1939. 19 JAN 47. F120" // 82 SQDN ←



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 05:
Aerial Photograph 4707
RAFCPE UK_1939 image
4026 taken 19th January
1947.

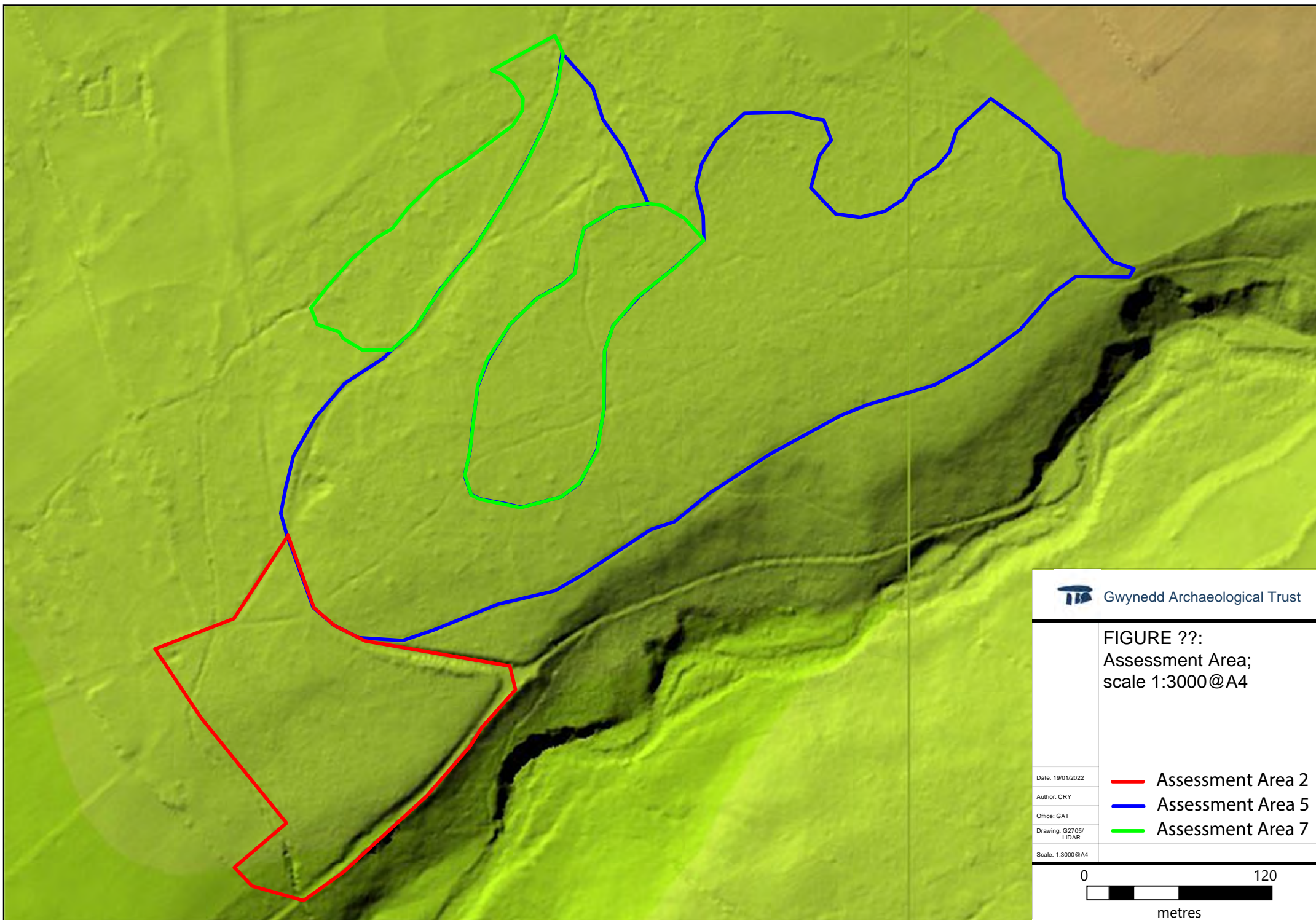
Date: 31/07/2022

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2705/F5

Scale:



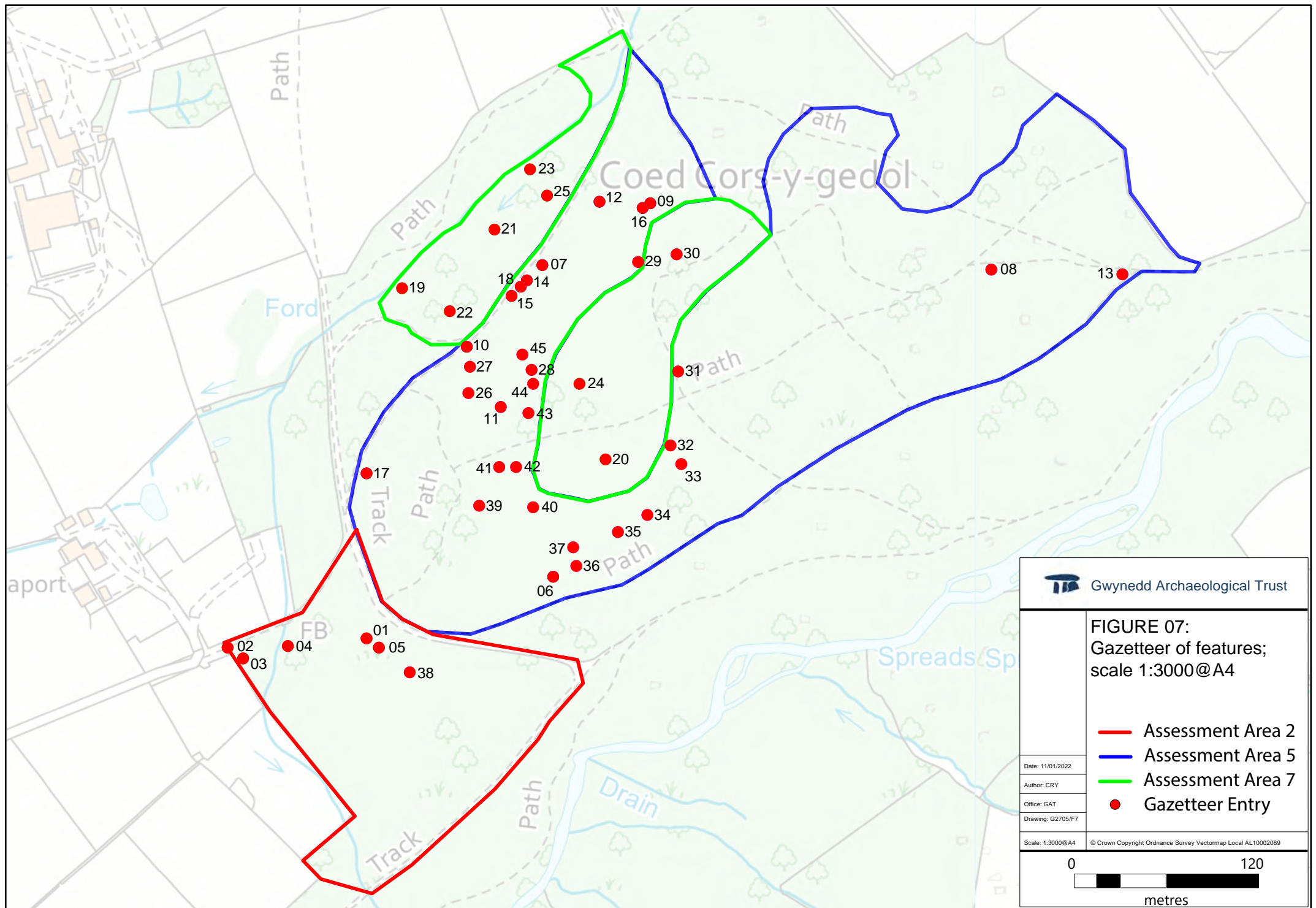




Plate 1: Area of cairns; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_033).



Plate 2: Area of cairns and horse track; scale 1x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: G2705_041).



Plate 3: Iron Gate; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2705_036).



Plate 4: Midden Pit; scale -; view from W (archive reference: G2705_037).



Plate 5: Low field wall (location of); scale -; view from WNW (archive reference: G2705_035).



Plate 6: Field wall and terrace; scale 1x1 m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_034).



Plate 7: Burial Carin/ Clearance cairn; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_038).



Plate 8: Cairn; scale -; view from S (archive reference: G2705_018).



Plate 9: Group clearance cairns (bigger cairn); scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_023).



Plate 10: Group clearance cairns (smaller cairn); scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_024).



Plate 11: Possible roundhouse; scale 1x1m; view from WNW (archive reference: G2705_021).



Plate 12: Enclosure; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2705_022).



Plate 13: Field Bank; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2705_012).



Plate 14: Field Bank; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2705_013).



Plate 15: Bank field system; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_028).



Plate 16: Holloway; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2705_019).



Plate 17: Holloway; scale -; view from NW (archive reference: G2705_020).



Plate 18: Possible roundhouse; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_025).



Plate 19: Roundhouse/cairn; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2705_015).



Plate 20: Roundhouse; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2705_017).



Plate 21: Possible roundhouse/cairn; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2705_014).



Plate 22: Quarries; scale -; view from W (archive reference: G2705_039).



Plate 23: Bank; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2705_016).



Plate 24: Cairn Possible; scale -; view from ESE (archive reference: G2705_007).



Plate 25: Cairns (bigger cairn); scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2705_029).



Plate 26: Cairns (smaller cairn); scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2705_030).



Plate 27: Enclosure bank; scale 1x1 m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_005).



Plate 28: Enclosure by stream; scale -; view from NNE (archive reference: G2705_006).



Plate 29: Field Bank; scale -; view from NE (archive reference: G2705_009).



Plate 30: Relict Field wall; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_001).



Plate 31: Wall; scale -; view from E (archive reference: G2705_027).



Plate 32: Possible roundhouse; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2705_004).



Plate 33: New Cairn (A); scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_010).



Plate 34: Low bank with stones; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2705_046).



Plate 35: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from WSW (archive reference: G2705_048).



Plate 36: Low bank; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_049).



Plate 37: Low bank; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_050).



Plate 38: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_051).



Plate 39: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2705_052).



Plate 40: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from WNW (archive reference: G2705_053).



Plate 41: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2705_054).



Plate 42: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_055).



Plate 43: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_056).



Plate 44: Low bank; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2705_057).



Plate 45: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2705_058).



Plate 46: Low bank; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_060).



Plate 47: Curvilinear Bank; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_061).



Plate 48: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2705_062).



Plate 49: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2705_063).



Plate 50: Low bank; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2705_064).



Plate 51: Cairn; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2705_065).



Plate 52: Low bank; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2705_066).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

COED GORS Y GEDOL (G2705)

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for

Snowdonia National Park Authority

December 2021



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

COED GORS Y GEDOL (G2705)

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for *Snowdonia National Park Authority*, December 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) has been commissioned by Snowdonia National Park Authority to undertake archaeological mitigation at Coed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd (NGR SH59802250; postcode LL43 2AF; [Figure 01](#)), as part of a woodland management scheme. The proposed work is for thinning/felling on the relatively young beech trees located throughout the area as well as other species, scattered through the woodland. The site is as defined by the felling licence application area in [Figure 02](#) and comprises a 16.64 hectare irregular shaped polygon, encompassing a number of coupes. The felling work is due to be completed by the end of March 2022, so as to avoid the bird nesting season.

The aim of the archaeological works is to mitigate the potential for damage to archaeological remains on-site and will be undertaken both prior to and concurrent with the programme of proposed felling. The archaeological mitigation will comprise:

- Desk-based research to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. This research will include information available in the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Wales, and should include both published sources and the unpublished results of any relevant archaeological work;
- An initial site walk-over survey to locate and review known features within areas of planned felling operations to allow the archaeological contractor to familiarise themselves with the location of known features and determine their spatial extent. The archaeological contractor will also check for and record any hitherto unrecorded archaeological features within any areas to be subject to the planned felling operations.
- An initial meeting on-site between the archaeological contractor and the felling contractor prior to felling operations commencing, so that the archaeological contractor can show the relevant archaeological features to the felling contractor. The archaeological contractor will then work with the felling contractor to mark out any archaeological features at threat of disturbance from felling activity, in advance of works commencing.
- Attending the site during the felling operations to monitor the work, ensure that it is not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains, to advise the felling contractor of any additional concerns and recommendations with regards to identification and protection of archaeological remains, and to feedback to Gwynedd

Archaeological Planning Services and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist on the efficacy of the archaeological protection measures so that the methodology can be reviewed as appropriate.

The archaeological mitigation will begin in January 2022 and will be undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief; (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist (SNPA); the content of this specification and all subsequent reporting by the archaeological contractor (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust) must be approved by GAPS and SNPA prior to final issue.

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

A GAT HER Enquiry Number and Event PRN will be sourced by the archaeological contractor from the HER prior to starting works. The HER Enquiry Number and Event PRN will be referenced in all subsequent reporting and archiving. The GAT HER will be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded, including those identified during the initial site walk-over survey and the subsequent monitoring of felling operations.

Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is a high density of known late prehistoric (Iron Age) and Roman period features within the localised landscape, particularly settlement sites and their associated field systems. These features are effectively a continuation of the archaeology of the nearby scheduled monuments. In addition there are later post medieval phases of field management likely relating to the neighbouring farmsteads dating to the same period.

The most recent archaeological work in the immediate area was conducted in 2014 (Aeon Archaeology; report 0023) where a Desk-Based Assessment and Field Survey was undertaken relating to a nearby micro hydro-electricity generation scheme. Aeon Archaeology (2017; report 0151) also undertook a watching brief when the hydro-scheme was installed and during which additional archaeological information was recorded. The reports for these pieces of work have helped to expand knowledge of the features found in woodland and its vicinity.

The site is located within the following designated areas:

- Registered Historic Landscape of Ardudwy (Gw 2);
- Gors y Gedol Historic Landscape Character Area (GAT PRN 18242, G1733:9); and
- Cors-y-Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy Historic Park and Garden (PGW (Gd) 27 (GWY)).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The programme of archaeological works will mitigate the potential for damage to archaeological remains on-site and will be undertaken both prior to and concurrent with the programme of proposed felling. The work involves only the felling, extraction and temporary stacking of roundwood on site, with no digging out of stumps, targeting c.750 trees across 16 hectares.

The mitigation will be undertaken between January 2022 and March 2022 and will include

- Desk-based research to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context;
- An initial site walk-over survey to locate and review known features within areas of planned felling operations;
- Initial meeting on-site between the archaeological contractor and the felling contractor in advance of felling works to confirm the location of the known archaeological features and agree a programme of attendance during operations., with any relevant archaeological features marked out prior to felling;
- Attending the site during the felling operations to monitor works and ensure that this is not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains.

Any stages of work further to this that are necessary to fulfil the requirements of the mitigation will require prior approval of a new detailed specification or Further Archaeological Works Design by GAPS and SNPA.

3.2 Desk Based Research

The desk based research will include a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the mitigation area, defined as the Coed Gors y Gedol site detailed in Figures 01 and 02. Examination of the core HER will be undertaken, including the 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Merionethshire Sheet XXXII.5) and any secondary information held within the HER. This will include the following reports:
 - Roberts, J. G., 2002, Archaeological Potential of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland;
 - Cooke, R. , 2014, Cors Y Gedol Hall Hydro Scheme, Tal Y Bont, Gwynedd; and
 - Dean, J., & Cooke, R., 2017, Cors-Y-Gedol Estate, Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd.

All identified features will be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites;

2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) and the online catalogue of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) will be examined checked for any sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be examined for potential features. This will include 1946 RAF vertical aerial photographs;
4. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives, if open and accessible. Archive data will include historic mapping such as the local tithe map and schedule;
5. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data will be examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling;

3.3 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor prior to felling operations and will incorporate the area outlined red in [Figures 01](#) and [02](#). The aim will be to visit known assets and add any new information not previously recorded and determine their spatial extent. The assets will be mapped and located in advance as part of the desk based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information will then be used to prepare a list of known assets for each of the three compartments designated for felling ([Figure 02](#)); these lists will include the Primary Reference Number (PRN), Site Name, Site Type and National Grid Reference co-ordinate for each asset. A figure will also be prepared for each compartment, locating these assets. Whilst the archaeological features identified in previous work are recorded on the Historic Environment Record, their spatial extents have not been mapped in detail or accurately with location information is mainly point data; the walkover survey will aim to enhance this record.

A handheld GPS unit will be used during the walkover survey and a photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3000; resolution: 3,872 × 2,592 [10.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from G2705_001.

Further to the desk-based research and walkover survey, the archaeological contractor will work with the felling contractor to mark out any archaeological features at threat of disturbance from felling activity, in advance of felling works commencing. The archaeological contractor will then attend the site during the felling operations to monitor works and ensure that this is not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains; GAPS and SNPA will be kept updated as part of the monitoring process. For the purposes of the felling works, the targeted woodland has been segregated into three compartments, designated as 2, 5 and 7 respectively (cf. [Figure 02](#)). The operations will entail halo thinning around broadleaves with promising crown structures that will benefit from release from side competition. The main species for removal will be beech but the felling contractor has permission to remove other species such as oak and ash, and will do so where this will benefit site native species with promising crown structures. Careful directional felling will be needed within dense stand conditions in order to fell trees away from the crowns of the retained specimens. Trees for retention and trees for removal will be clearly marked by *Celtic Rainforest* project staff. Trees will be extracted from stands and removed from site along a clearly marked bridleway

northwards onto Ffordd Gors where timber can be forwarded to the loading bay (cf. [Figure 02](#)). A horse team to will be used to extract the timber.

To inform the monitoring strategy, the archaeological assets will be added to a gazetteer and their relative importance defined, along with any newly identified assets. Any additional assets not previously identified will also be included.

3.4 Gazetteer of Features

A gazetteer will be compiled for any existing and newly identified sites, based on information sourced from the desk based assessment and walkover survey; the gazetteer will be prepared in the following format and will include:

Feature Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation for mitigatory measures	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of each archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that 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.

Grade II listed buildings and 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 that are of minor importance or are 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, the importance of which 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.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3.5 Working Project Archive Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan

As stated in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), para. 3.3.1, “Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project- specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists states that “(I)t is widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation” (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The working project archive in this instance will comprise digital data including photographic data, documentation and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. The Data Management Plan will be stored on a project specific form in the GAT project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy will be based on a GAT pro-forma (format *Microsoft Word*; cf. [Appendix III](#)) that will be appended to the final report.

This working project archive data will be processed as follows:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below.

The project report will include the following:

1. Front cover;
 2. Inner cover;
 3. Figures and Plates List;
 4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
 5. Introduction;
 6. Methodology;
 - i. Archaeological mitigation;
 - ii. Field survey;
 7. Results;
 - a. Desk based assessment;
 - b. Field survey;
 - c. Gazetteer of features;
 8. Conclusions
 9. Acknowledgements;
 10. Bibliography;
 - a. Primary sources;
 - b. Secondary sources;
 11. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - historic mapping;
 - location plan with identified features.
 12. Plates; inc.
 - Illustrative examples from the field survey
 13. Appendix I (approved specification);
 14. Appendix II (Sites listed on GAT Historic Environment Record);
 15. Appendix III (Photographic metadata - field survey);
 16. Appendix IV (Selection Strategy)
- Back cover.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites.

Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included.

The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will be applied:

- A digital report will be provided to the client, GAPS & SNPA (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 PERSONNEL

Project management will be undertaken by:

- John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist. John has 22 years of commercial experience and has extensive field experience on both urban and rural sites and sites of all periods and a key understanding of successful project management and the management of the archaeological record. John is able to communicate in Welsh. John is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Project mitigation will be undertaken by:

- Carol Ryan Young, Project Archaeologist. Carol has extensive field experience on a diverse range of archaeological projects in North Wales as well as surveying and GIS skills (using *MapInfo*), data management and archiving skills (using *Microsoft Excel* and *Access*) and illustration and publication skills (using *Adobe* illustration packages). Strong communicator, able to liaise successfully between clients, contractors and senior management.

The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the following:

- All archaeological mitigation duties on site;
- Client/Felling contractor liaison;
- GAPS/SNPA liaison, with regular updates;
- Completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- Sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- Completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- For submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client prior to the start of the field survey. All GAT staff attending will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

Due to the location and terrain, specific allowance will need to be made and appropriate control measures applied, including for the following:

- Access on foot only, with frequent overgrowth, over uneven terrain;
- Intermittent phone signal; and
- Adverse weather.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2022

7.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2022

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2022

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures;
5. Cooke, R, 2014, Cors Y Gedol Hall Hydro Scheme, Tal Y Bont, Gwynedd;
6. Dean, J & Cooke, R., 2017, Cors-Y-Gedol Estate, Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd;
7. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
8. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
9. Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
10. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);
11. Roberts, J. G., 2002, Archaeological Potential of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland; and
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.

FIGURE 01

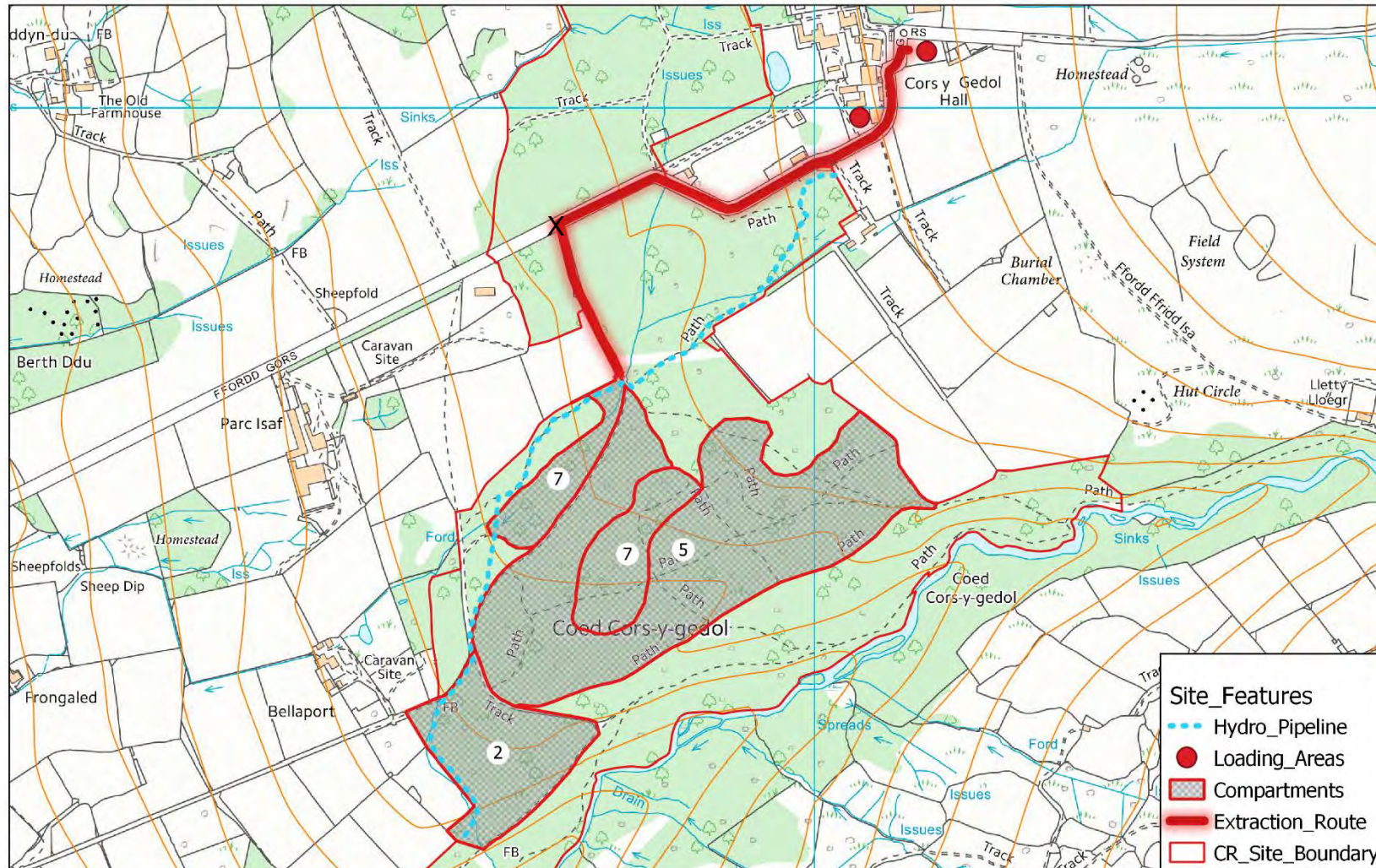
Location Plan and walkover survey sites, based on Ordnance Survey Sheets SH52SE. Scale 1:7500@A4. The felling area is outlined in red.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of *Plan 1 Coed Cors y Gedol – compartments, extraction, loading* Source: *Snowdonia National Park Authority*

Plan 1

Coed Cors y Gedol - compartments, extraction, loading



0 100 200 300 400 500 m



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	Project name	Project number
Feature name		Feature Number
NGR		
Description		
Recommendations for further assessment		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	Visit by

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

T0723_Coed_Gors_y_Gedol

17/12/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

General Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Project Manager / Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record	tbc
	RCAHMMW	tbc
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Snowdonia National Park Authority	tbc

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.
--	--

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context

information.

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI:

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Snowdonia National Park Authority to prepare a specification/written scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation at Coed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd (NGR SH59802250; postcode LL43 2AF; WSI Figure 01), as part of a woodland management scheme. The proposed work is for thinning/felling on the relatively young beech trees located throughout the area as well as other species, scattered through the woodland,. The site defined by a felling licence application area as defined on WSI Figure 02 and comprises a 16.64 hectare irregular shaped polygon, encompassing a number of coupes. The felling work is due to be completed by the end of March 2022 (so as to avoid the bird nesting season). The aim of the archaeological works is to mitigate the potential for damage to archaeological remains on-site and will be undertaken both prior to and concurrent with the programme of proposed felling. The archaeological mitigation will comprise:

- Desk-based research to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. This research will include information available in the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Wales, and should include both published sources and the unpublished results of any relevant archaeological work;
- An initial site walk-over survey to locate and review known features within areas of planned felling operations to allow the archaeological contractor to familiarise themselves with the location of known features and determine their spatial extent. The archaeological contractor will also check for and record any hitherto unrecorded archaeological features within any areas to be subject to the planned felling operations.
- The archaeological contractor and the felling contractor will have an initial meeting on-site, prior to felling operations commencing, so that the archaeological contractor can show the relevant archaeological features to the felling contractor and allow the felling contractor to familiarise them with the details of the proposed forestry operations. The archaeological contractor will work with the felling contractor to mark out any archaeological features at threat of disturbance from felling activity, in advance of felling works commencing, according to the programme of the felling contractor.
- Co-ordination with the felling contractor in order to timetable liaison for different areas of work in advance of operations commencing.
- Attending the site during the felling operations to monitor the work, ensure that it is not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains, to advise the felling contractor of any additional concerns and recommendations with regards to identification and protection of archaeological remains and to feedback to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist on the efficacy of the archaeological protection measures so that the methodology can be reviewed as appropriate.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. T0723_Coed_Gors_y_Gedol, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Project G2698.*

Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)
Carol Ryan Young (GAT Project Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Carol Ryan Young – Project Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMMW*

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_001	16308	Relict Field wall	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2705_002	16308	Relict Field wall along length	NE	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_003	59448	Possible roundhouse	SW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_004	59448	Possible roundhouse	SW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2705_005	59447	Enclosure bank	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2705_006	59447	Enclosure by stream	NNE	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2705_007	59446	Cairn Possible	ESE	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_008	6637	Field Bank	SW	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_009	6637	Field Bank	NE	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2705_010	96819	New Cairn (A)	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2705_011	96819	Possible carin (A)	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_012	16311	Field Bank	S	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2705_013	16311	Field Bank	SSW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2705_014	6636	Possible roundhouse/cairn	SW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_015	6635	Roundhouse/cairn	SW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2705_016	16310	Bank	NW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2705_017	6635	Roundhouse	SW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2705_018	6634	Cairn	S	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2705_019	16309	Holloway	SE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2705_020	16309	Holloway	NW	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2705_021	6633	Possible roundhouse	WNW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_022	6633	Enclosure	SW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2705_023	16274	Group clearance cairns (bigger cairn)	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2705_024	16274	Group clearance cairns (smaller cairn)	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2705_025	16275	Possible roundhouse	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2705_026	16314	Wall	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_027	16314	Wall	E	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2705_028	16312	Bank field system	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_029	16313	Cairns (bigger cairn)	NW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2705_030	16313	Cairns (smaller cairn)	NW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2705_031		Byway track for access	N	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_032		Byway track for access	N	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	13/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_033	16271	Area of cairns	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2705_034	16297	Field wall and terrace	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2705_035	16268	Low field wall (location of)	WNW	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_036	16269	Iron Gate	NE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2705_037	16270	Midden Pit	W	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2705_038	16315	Burial Carin/ Clearance cairn	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2705_039	16296	Quarries	W	-	Photographic Record of Walkover Survey	Stuart Reilly	14/01/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2705_040	16271	Area of cairns	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	10/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_041	16271	Area of cairns and horse track	NNW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	10/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2705_042	16297	Bank	S	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	10/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_043	16271	Horse track avoiding cairn in 16271	SE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	10/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_044	16271	Overview 16271	N	-	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	10/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_045		Stacking area adjacent to main track	SSE	-	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	10/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Cover
G2705_046	96820	Low bank with stones	NE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2705_047	96820	Low bank with stones	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_048	96821	Cairn	WSW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35
G2705_049	96822	Low bank	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_050	96823	Low bank	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	37
G2705_051	96824	Cairn	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	38
G2705_052	96825	Cairn	NE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	39
G2705_053	96826	Cairn	WNW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	40
G2705_054	96827	Cairn	SSW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	41
G2705_055	96828	Cairn	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	42
G2705_056	96829	Cairn	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	43

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_057	96830	Low bank	SSW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	44
G2705_058	96831	Cairn	SE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	45
G2705_059	96832	Low bank	NW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2705_060	96832	Low bank	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	46
G2705_061	96833	Curvilinear Bank	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	47
G2705_062	96834	Cairn	SE	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	48
G2705_063	96835	Cairn	NW	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	49

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PRN	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2705_064	96836	Low bank	E	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	50
G2705_065	96837	Cairn	W	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	51
G2705_066	96838	Low bank	S	1x1m	Photographic Record of Watching Brief	Carol Ryan Young	24/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	52

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

T0723_Coed_Gors_y_Gedol

01/06/2022 v1.1

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

General Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Project Manager / Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record	tbc
	RCAHMMW	tbc
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Snowdonia National Park Authority	tbc

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.
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Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context

information.

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI:

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Snowdonia National Park Authority to undertake archaeological mitigation at Coed Gors y Gedol, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd (NGR SH59802250; postcode LL43 2AF; WSI Figure 01), as part of a woodland management scheme. The proposed work is for thinning/felling on the relatively young beech trees located throughout the area as well as other species, scattered through the woodland,. The site defined by a felling licence application area as defined on WSI Figure 02 and comprises a 16.64 hectare irregular shaped polygon, encompassing a number of coupes. The felling work is due to be completed by the end of March 2022 (so as to avoid the bird nesting season). The aim of the archaeological works is to mitigate the potential for damage to archaeological remains on-site and will be undertaken both prior to and concurrent with the programme of proposed felling. The archaeological mitigation comprised:

- Desk-based research to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. This research will include information available in the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Wales, and should include both published sources and the unpublished results of any relevant archaeological work;
- An initial site walk-over survey to locate and review known features within areas of planned felling operations to allow the archaeological contractor to familiarise themselves with the location of known features and determine their spatial extent. The archaeological contractor will also check for and record any hitherto unrecorded archaeological features within any areas to be subject to the planned felling operations.
- The archaeological contractor and the felling contractor will have an initial meeting on-site, prior to felling operations commencing, so that the archaeological contractor can show the relevant archaeological features to the felling contractor and allow the felling contractor to familiarise them with the details of the proposed forestry operations. The archaeological contractor will work with the felling contractor to mark out any archaeological features at threat of disturbance from felling activity, in advance of felling works commencing, according to the programme of the felling contractor.
- Co-ordination with the felling contractor in order to timetable liaison for different areas of work in advance of operations commencing.
- Attending the site during the felling operations to monitor the work, ensure that it is not having an adverse impact on archaeological remains, to advise the felling contractor of any additional concerns and recommendations with regards to identification and protection of archaeological remains and to feedback to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and the Snowdonia National Park Authority Archaeologist on the efficacy of the archaeological protection measures so that the methodology can be reviewed as appropriate.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. T0723_Coed_Gors_y_Gedol, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Project G2698.*

Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)
Carol Ryan Young (GAT Project Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

All digital data is stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Archiving was completed based on following task list;

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

This data was then used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these was used to compile the project report. The physical archive is stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset is stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Carol Ryan Young – Project Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMMW*

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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