

GWERSYLLA GLAN YR AFON SEIONT / SEIONT RIVERSIDE CAMPING, PONTRUG

ASESIAD ARCHEOLEGOL /
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

GWERSYLLA GLAN YR AFON SEIONT / SEIONT RIVERSIDE CAMPING, PONTRUG

ASESIAD ARCHEOLEGOL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46315

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2745

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1659

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Gwersylla Glan yr Afon Seiont / Seiont Riverside Camping

Hydref 2022 / October 2022

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Delwedd clawr blaen: Ffin de-ddwyrain y safle o gornel y gogledd-ddwyrain (cyfeirnod archif: G2745_005) /
Front Cover image: Southeast boundary of site from northeast corner (archive reference number: G2745_005)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Seiont Riverside Camping i ymgymryd asesiad archeolegol seiliedig ar ddesg ar Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, ymlaen i ddatblygiad awgrymedig o borthdai a chibau moethus, mynediad cysylltiedig ac chyfleusterau.

Mae'r ardal asesiad ei arwyddnodi gan ddyffryn afon ag roedd ei ddefnyddio i ddiwydiant gan gynnwyd melin grawn, melin ddŵr a hen ffatri wlân. Mae isadeiledd rheilffordd hefyd yn amlycaf, gan gynnwyd arglawdd blaenorol ar hyd Ffordd Pontrug a phont adfeilig ar gefn ddwyreiniol o'r Afon Seiont. Fydd mynediad i'r datblygiad awgrymedig yn defnyddio'r lleoliad o'r bont, yr arglawdd a llwybr fferm yn gysylltiedig gyda Fferm Dolgynfydd. Gwnaed argymhellion sy'n cynnwys ymchwiliad pellach o fewn yr ôl-troed datblygu, yn ogystal â chofnodi ategyn y bont reilffordd.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Seiont Riverside Camping to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, in advanced of a proposed development of luxury lodges, pods, and associated access and amenities.

The assessment area is characterised by a river valley that was used for industry including a corn mill, water mill and a former woollen factory. Railway infrastructure was also predominant, including a former embankment along Ffordd Pontrug and a dilapidated bridge on the eastern bank of the Afon Seiont. The proposed development will be accessed using the location of the bridge, the embankment and a farm track associated with Dolgynfydd farm.

Recommendations have been made that include further investigation within the development footprint, as well as recording of the railway bridge abutment.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Seiont Riverside Camping to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50846277; post code LL55 2SN; Figure 01) in advanced of a proposed development of 14No luxury lodges, 5No luxury pods, and associated access and amenities, as indicated on Lambe Planning & Design Drawing No. MP3.0 (Figure 02). The proposed development will be an addition to existing camping and leisure facilities located to the immediate northeast and will use existing and new access routes, as indicated on Lambe Planning & Design Drawing No. LP1.1 (Figure 03).

The site is located within a multi-period landscape located within a river valley (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 15729; cf. Figure 06), with known activity including the route of the Segontium - Canovium Roman road (PRN 17832, 17562 and 17590), the medieval township of Rug (PRN 6842) and post medieval agrarian, industrial and transport activity, including Felin Wen corn mill and drying kiln (PRNs 12135 and 29390), railway cuttings and embankments (including PRNs 57062, 57074 and 57081) and bridges (including PRNs 57061 and 64766).

The assessment has will been undertaken by GAT in October 2022 and has been completed 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 historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020)
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service 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 GATHER1708 and Event Primary Reference Number 46305 were assigned.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop Study

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2020, 4).

The assessment was centred on the proposed development area highlighted in Figure 01, which included the location of the proposed lodges and pods (Figure 02) and the access points (Figure 03). The assessment comprised a desk top study of available information within a 1km study area as well as a walkover survey of the development zone.

The desk top study included the following resources:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations within a 1km assessment buffer, including statutory designations (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings) and non-statutory designations (including Primary Reference Numbers). Historic mapping was examined, including the first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series (published in 1889, 1900 and 1918 respectively, cf. Figures 04, 05 and 06). Secondary source information held within the HER was also consulted, including GAT reports 402, 688 and 702 and *Trysor* report 474. Consideration was also be given to the archaeological activity identified during the construction of the Caernarfon Bypass;
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for all statutory and non-statutory designations sites additional to the HER;
- 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 included the following aerial photographs:

- 1947 4712 RAFCPE UK_1996 4329
 - 1948 4818 RAFCPEUK 2626 4150 south
 - 1948 4826 RAFCPE UK_2615 3031
 - 1970 7051 OS 70_249 165
 - 1970 7051 OS 70_249 166
 - 1971 71110 OS71_212 0136
 - 1986 8606 JAS51_8 0148
- The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) was examined;
 - Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and Vaynol estate maps were examined at the regional archives located at Caernarfon Record Office, Swyddfa'r Cyngor, Caernarfon LL55 1SH.
 - Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at [Lle - LiDAR Composite Dataset \(gov.wales\)](#) for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling maps (1m and 2m resolutions are currently available via this portal).

All identified features have been mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of assets, with their relative importance defined.

2.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was undertaken on 06th October 2022 and incorporated the proposed development area (Figure 01) and the access points (Figure 03). The aim was to visit and record known archaeological assets, including any relevant statutory and non-statutory designations (including Scheduled Monument(s), Listed Buildings, PRNs and NPRNs), potential assets identified from aerial photography and LiDAR. Particular attention was paid to the connection point/access route between the existing camping site and proposed area, which includes a former bridge crossing point and railway cutting.

The assets were geo-located in advance using GIS based data; they were then located and described on GAT pro-formas. Any newly identified assets were also geo-located and recorded.

A photographic record was maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D5100; resolution: 4,928 x 3,264 megapixels). Images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system comprised G2743_001 to G2743_030 ([Appendix II](#)).

2.3 Gazetteer of Assets

A gazetteer has been compiled for any existing and newly identified assets, based on information sourced from the desk-top assessment and field survey; the gazetteer was prepared in the following format:

Asset Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Designation	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation	

The following categories have been used to define the assessment category of the 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.

2.4 Data Management Plan & Selection Strategy

As required by *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan has been prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it 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”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and is qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process which has been applied to the Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy for the working project archive is confirmed in [Appendix IV](#) and has taken into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The working project archive comprises the physical and digital dataset archives used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific

hyperlink. The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset has been applied:

- Digital reports provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- Digital report and dataset to the regional Historic Environment Record, 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 provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales in accordance with *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - 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 Assessment

3.1.1 Location & Geological Summary

Pontrug lies on the coastal plain between the western foothills of the Snowdonia massif and Caernarfon Bay. The Afon Seiont is a small river which runs through the area, outflowing from Llyn Padarn near Llanberis in a northwest direction, through Llanrug winding past Pontrug and through the town of Caernarfon into the Menai Straits.

Pontrug lies on a bedrock of a Nant Ffrancon Subgroup of siltstone comprising of sedimentary bedrock formed during the Ordovician period. Glacial drift overlies the bedrock, with soils consisting of Typical Brown Earths of the Wick 1 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980). Other sedimentary deposits within the area consist of Till and Alluvium formed of gravel, sand, silt and clay.

The proposed upgrading and reconstruction of facilities at Seiont Riverdise camping is located at NGR SH5082462885, within the to the east of the current Seiont Riverside camping area, west of Dolgynfynydd Isaf farm and south of the former Fordd Pontrug railroad.

3.1.1 Statutory & Non-Statutory Designations

There are 76 statutory archaeological assets and non-statutory archaeological assets located within a 1km search area centred on the proposed development (cf. Figure 10; [Appendix III](#)). For the purposes of the assessment, all identified assets have been assigned a number; this includes all statutory and non-statutory designations identified in the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record, as well as any new assets identified as part of the assessment/walkover survey.

- Cadw states (<http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/default.asp?id=109>) that Grade II listed building particular historic and/or architectural significance, and is subject to regulations which protect its unique character. Within the area most are grade II listed buildings, associated with Glan Gwna Hall, with Glan Gwna Hall listed as grade II*. In total, there are 7 listed buildings within the assessment area (cf. [Appendix III](#)).
- The assessment area includes the Caernarfon, Llanrug Llanddeiniolen and Waenfawr. Conservation Areas and the Historic Landscape of Wales (Ref number HLW (Gw) 9 HLCA 1, 26, 29, 30 36 and HLW (Gw) 6 / HLCA 23, 50) registered for its prehistoric settlements and industrial heritage.
- There is scheduled monuments within the assessment area: Cn 188 - Roman Signal Station, near Bryn Glas (NGR SH50246344).
- There are 68 non-statutory designations listed in the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record, many of which correlate with statutory designations (cf. [Appendix III](#)).

3.1.2 *Historical & Archaeological Background*

3.1.2.1 Introduction

Llanrug, which includes the area around Pontrug has been described *The National Gazetteer* of Great Britain and Ireland of 1868 as 'a parish in the Hundred of Is-Gorfai, county Carnarvon, 2 miles E. of Carnarvon, its post town. It is situated on the river Seiont, and includes the township of Cwm-y-Glo. Here are small veins of copper. Most of the people are employed in the slate quarries. In the grounds of the vicarage is an inscribed stone. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor, value £166, in the patronage of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, which stands on a hill, is dedicated to St. Michael, and is an ancient structure in the form of a cross. The charities amount to about £1 per annum. Here are remains of an ancient camp, and houses of the early inhabitants. Glangwnna and Plas Tirion are the principal residences'.

3.1.2.2 Prehistoric

There is no known evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area, but the location of the site close to the Afon Seiont makes it a suitable place particularly for prehistoric cooking activity, possibly in the form of burnt mounds. Evidence of settlement and other activity is possible also. In the wider area a number of potentially prehistoric sites attest to this activity, particularly of Bronze Age date. Circular enclosures, seen on aerial photographs at NGRs SH5080163737 and SH5072663735 (PRN 32597-8) are of an unknown date, but are likely to be prehistoric. A possible burnt mound (PRN 3710; NGR SH51116187) is located near Caerhydau, on nearly level ground. It consists of an oval mound orientated NE-SW and measures some 35.0m by 26.0m. It lies on ground falling gently to the NW. There is a scarp slope reaching 0.5m in height on all sides except the south; the edge is revetted with a single line of stones. The purpose of this mound is indeterminate, but is thought likely to be a Bronze Age burnt mound (cooking place). It might however be a post-medieval peat-stack (Hopewell and Smith 2010). Significant late prehistoric activity survives on the higher ground to both the south and north further afield, such as the hut group at Gallt y Celyn (SH 55196151) and at Parciau Gleison (SH 54756168) (RCAHMW 1960, 216-219), so the lack of evidence close to the study area may be more a reflection of the lack of investigation and more intensive later agricultural exploitation, rather than anything else. Within the wider area, the Caernarfon Bypass mitigation identified prehistoric activity across the scheme and may be an indicator of broader contemporary trends.

3.1.2.3 Roman

There must have been considerable Roman influence in this area as it is not far from the fort of Segontium in Caernarfon and probably close to a Roman road, but the known archaeological evidence within the study area is slight. The Roman road from Deva to Segontium, which it is suggested may run through or close to the study appears as *Iter XI* in the Antonine Itinerary (PRNs 17856, 17562, 17832, 17833, 17590). It names intermediate stations at *Kanovium* in the Conwy Valley and *Varae*, probably St. Asaph. Six milestones have been recorded alongside the road within Gwynedd, one found at Gorddinog (PRN 4066) naming the fort in the Conwy Valley as *Kanovium* (Hopewell 2007, 6-7; 2013, 27-29). Part of another section of this road, in good condition, was identified during the archaeological work associated with the recent construction of the Caernarfon by-pass, although this information has not yet been published. The location of the site close to a Roman Road heightens the possibility of the uncovering of Roman evidence within the study area.

To the north at NGR SH5026263457 is the Roman Signal Station at Bryn Glas (PRN 3689; SM Cn188). It consists of banked ditched rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, about 28m north-east to south-west and at least as long. The site was recognised and trenched by Mortimer Wheeler in 1921 (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* 1922, 126-134). Finds of early second century pottery prompted interpretation as a signal station. A more recent geophysical survey (Thompson 1995) showed indications of circular features within and it is suggested that this is an enclosed native settlement. This further suggests significant Roman activity in the area.

3.1.2.4 Medieval

The medieval township of Rug (PRN 6843) contained seven free *Gwelyau*. The study area is thought to lie within this township, but there is little detail about medieval activity here other than that the significant evidence relating to milling on the Afon Seiont. According to the Extent of Caernarfon 1352 the *gwelyau* had their own mill, and therefore did not owe suit to the Princes mill, which was situated at Dinorwic (Ellis 1838, 17). The mill is not named, though is likely to have been called Melin Rug, and its location is not known, though it was certainly located on the River Seiont. A document of 1475 records the grant of two acres of arable land in 'Ruke' to William Gruffith, of which one end 'abutts on the river Sainte and the other on the road leading from Roseydruall to the mill of Ruke' (Llanfair and Brynoddol, D14). The document is endorsed 'y velyn wenn', suggesting the mill was constructed on the two acres, and that Melin Rug lay higher up the river. Rhosydruall lies just west of Caernarfon. William Griffith can be identified as Gwilym Fychan, son of Gwilym ap Griffith, founder of the Penrhyn Estate. In the following year William Gruffith received a grant to build a 'dike or ditch

to hold and retain water in', through the land of Matho Gethyn, 'from the bank of the River Saynte' to his mill (Llanfair and Brynodol, D17). It can be suggested, therefore, that Melin Wen was first built 1475-6 on land acquired by William Griffith in the township of Rug. Some 80 years later, Maurice Gruffith, a descendant, was awarded a parcel of land 'lying between the place called Mur yr Onnen and the land of Gruffith Davies and between the stream called Avon y Saynt and the highway leading from the mill of Griffith Davies to Pont Ruke' (Llanfair and Brynodol D72). It has not proved possible to identify the mill of Griffith Davies, though it is likely to be either the former Melin Rug or Melin Wen. The mills on the river shown on the later historic maps local to the study area are part of extensive medieval milling activity, and probably have their origins at this time.

3.1.2.5 Post-Medieval

The early history the study area is relatively obscure, but it formed part of the estate of the Rowlands family of Plas Tirion, a late 16th century house whose demesne lands lay relatively close by to the east southeast (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 459; Cadw Listed Building description; Figure 06 Tithe Map Plot 775), and to have been part of the estate farm of Dolgynydd Isa, under the occupation of David Owen (Plot 1015). The Rowlands family owned the Plas Tirion estate from the late 18th century into the 20th century, and claimed descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, prince of Powys as well as Dafydd, brother of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. One of the family's most distinguished members was Sir Hugh Rowlands VC (1828-1909), who was the first Welshman to win the Victoria Cross, in the Crimea in the 1854 at the battle of Inkerman (Dictionary of Welsh Biography, seen at <https://biography.wales/article/s3-ROWL-HUG-1828>). He spent much money improving the estate at Bryn Tirion, and it is probable that the study area was improved in his time.

No estate maps showing the study area of a date earlier than the tithe map have been identified. In 1840 the main development area is shown on the tithe map (National Archives) as lying within a plot of 5 acres 1 rood and 12 perches of statute measure (Field 1025), and to be occupied by David Owen, and owned by John Rowlands Esq. of Plas Tirion, the father of the military hero of Inkerman (Figure 04). The apportionment for the tithe map for the study area, access roads and surrounding fields is given below, with the field numbers corresponding to those shown on the map (the main development area is highlighted in bold):

Landowner	Occupier	Field No.	Field Name	Land Use	Area in Statute measure
					A R P
John Rowlands Esq.	David Owen	1015	Dolgynfydd Isaf	House, Yards, etc.	0 2 4
As above	As above	1016	Cae Cefyn Sgybor	Arable	1 2 3
		1018	Cae Main	Arable	1 0 19
		1019	Cae Glas	Arable	3 0 3
		1021	Cae Ian Gent	Arable	3 1 14
		1022	Ddol	Pasture	3 3 26
		1023	Cae Buch	Arable	1 2 0
		1024	Werglodd Bach	Meadow	3 0 18
		1025	Werglodd Fawr	Pasture	5 1 12
		1026	Coed Gwern	Pasture	3 3 20
		1027	Cefn Derwen	Arable	0 3 12
		1028	Cae Pen Coed	Arable	3 1 20
		1029	Cae'r Allt	Arable	3 0 20
		1030	Cae talen ty	Arable	2 2 27
		1031	Cae Mawr	Arable	5 0 1

By the time of the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVI.1; 1889; cf. Figure 05) the local area has been improved with minor field divisions and modifications, but most of the boundaries seem the same as those shown on the tithe map, but with the addition that the infrastructure of the Caernarfon and Llanberis Branch railway is shown, which cut across the former field boundaries.

The Carnarvon and Llanberis Railway Bill passed through parliament in 1864, and the line was to run west-east, on the north edge of the main study area (Assets 13, 75-76), as it approached Pont Rug halt, it crossed the Plas Tirion estate land (Plots 1016, 1018, 1022 and 1023 on the tithe map Figure 04). The estimated cost of construction of the line 8 miles (13 km) long was £110,000, about £11m in today's money.

Construction started on 15 September 1864 when the first sod was cut by the Hon. Emily Wynne of Glynllifon, daughter of Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, 3rd Baron Newborough. The event was marked with a procession of 700 children along a part of the line, with the Llanrug Brass Band, and the Revd. W. Lloyd William, vicar of St Padarn's Church, Llanberis taking part. The line was built from the Llanberis end towards its junction at Caernarfon (Baughan 1980, 101-102).

The railway opened on 1 July 1869 but was overshadowed on the day by a nitro-glycerine explosion at a quarry near Cwm-y-Glo railway station which resulted in 5 deaths and 12 severe injuries.

In 1870 the London and North Western Railway took full ownership of the line, and the Carnarvon and Llanberis railway company was dissolved. The railway was initially built as a local link between villages, serving the local population, but became increasingly popular with tourists visiting Snowdonia. The line closed for regular passenger services in 1930 but was still used by summer excursion trains until 7 September 1962 and freight services until 3 September 1964, when the line was completely shut and the track bed began to be removed.

3.1.2 Artefact potential

The potential recovery of prehistoric to medieval artefacts on the sites themselves is thought to be **moderate**, as the study area lies potentially close to a former Roman road, and there is some likelihood of discarded material from people travelling along the road, and any associated roadside activity. It is quite likely however to be out of its archaeological context. There is evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the wider area so in undisturbed areas there is some potential for the recovery of artefacts from these areas, which is considered to be **low to moderate**. The study areas have been occupied in post-medieval times as part of the Plas Tirion estate, so the potential for the recovery of artefacts from more recent times is **moderate**. However there is a **high** likelihood of 19th- early 20th century artefacts relating to the former railway being encountered in areas adjacent to the former railway track bed, embankments and bridges, both in the form of items jettisoned from the trains and decayed infrastructure material.

3.1.3 Ecofact potential

The scheme is located generally within areas of formerly improved agricultural land that has reverted in many places to rough marginal land in more recent times; based on this, the potential for significant peat or deposits containing plant macrofossil ecofacts is therefore considered to be **moderate** and could be encountered in any significant stratified archaeological deposits.

3.1.4 *Aerial Photographs*

The following seven (7) aerial photographs were sourced the Central Registry of Aerial Photography, Welsh Government, Cardiff and the following were examined:

- 4712 RAF C.P.E UK_1996 frame 4329 taken 13th April 1947
- 4818 RAF C.P.E. UK_2626 frame 4150 south taken 24th March 1948
- 4826 RAF C.P.E UK_2615 frame 3031 taken 26th April 1948 (Figure 08)
- OS 70_249 165 frame 7051 taken 19th June 1970
- OS 70_249 166 frame 7051 taken 19th June 1970
- OS 71_212 0136 frame 71110 taken 12th May 1971
- JAS51_8 0148 frame 8606 taken in 1986

Minimal additional features were identified in the proposed area for development that had not previously been identified on the cartographic and other sources. However it was evident from looking at the aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1947 – 48 the railway bridge was still in use and from the OS aerial photographs from 1970 that the railway bridge over Afon Seiont was no longer intact.

3.1.5 *LiDAR*

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 (DTM) and digital surface modelling (DSM).

The 1m DTM composite dataset for SH5062 was examined no notable earthworks were identified within proposed development area. The only discernible features within the assessment area are water management land drains leading into Afon Seiont (cf. Figure 09).

3.2 Walkover Survey

3.2.1 Introduction

The walkover survey was undertaken on 07th October 2022, on an overcast and dry day, with occasional sunny intervals. There are 72 of identified and known assets within the 1km radius of the proposed upgrading and reconstruction at Seiont Riverside Camping, the walkover survey was limited to assessing the known archaeological and potential archaeological features within the confines of the proposed area for development and within the fields to the surrounding the development area.

3.2.1 Walkover assessment at Pontrug

3.2.1.1 Outlying Fields

Within the field lying east to the development was one notable identifiable feature of a field clearance cairn (Asset 73), measuring approximately 1.5m, 7.3m long and 4.2m wide. It is largely covered by bracken and consisted of sub-rounded boulders and large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, that are partially covered by moss. It's construction is likely sourced field stones and comparable to the same stones used for drystone walling within the area (Plate 6).

Part of roman road (Asset 6) PRN 17,590 lies close by to the perimeters of the assessment area. The field in question is located to the immediate north of railway embankment (Asset 13). It is a rectangular field, defined by dry stone walling. There was a hint of possible physical evidence of the asset on the ground with distinct ridge extending roughly NE-SW (Plate 20).

3.2.1.2 Fordd Ponrug

A noted land drain which forms western boundary of the proposed development has been cut through the topsoil and natural deposits cut on a NW – SE alignment. It measured on average about 1.5m wide and 1m deep. Formed like a channel but in places broadens out where cattle have created a crossing point. However, the area is heavily overgrown with rushes and brambles, though evidently fed by herring bone drains from the east (*these cross proposed site*). (Plate 11).

The Trackway from farm to railway embankment (Asset 75) has a max width of 3.6m and minimum width of 2.7m, and defined by drystone walls. The northern wall is topped by post & wire fence, which is on average 1m high and 0.8m wide. The southern wall, is on average 1.3m high and 0.8m wide. The trackway is more narrowed, overgrown, and sinuous when approaching the railway embankment (Asset 13) (Plate 14 & 15).

The trackway extending from farmyard south to the site was also surveyed. The last section of it, at southern end, is clearly visible from site. Drystone walling lines the trackway and it is flanked by mature deciduous trees (Plate 01). It is broadly the same dimensions as trackway between farmyard and railway, though is no longer discernible. At a straight N-S section closest to the farmyard, there are no longer any drystone walls and further south if it may survive it is under dense brambles. This trackway is no longer in use by current landowner (Plate 23).

A key feature of the walk over survey for assessment is the stone bridge (Asset 76) for Pontrug railway embankment. During the walk over was the bridge was only accessible at eastern end. At this point, the bridge's width is measured at 2.2m and it's walls measuring up to 2m high. Upon examination, the bridge's construction comprised of coarse dressed rectangular and sub-rectangular stone blocks which are bonded with hydraulic lime. The bridge is heavily overgrown at the top by ivy, brambles and thorn bushes. The western section between the bridge/gap and the river was not accessible with no direct access, as the high stone walls and heavily overgrown with brambles and wild seeded trees (Plate 28-30).

3.2.1.3 Development Area

The parcel of land that will be developed is very marginal ground at base of very steep ground at the eastern end of the site (ridge along which Ffordd Pontrug crosses). It is a natural base next to the Afon Seiont. The site consists of rough pasture covered in rushes and brambles and is criss-crossed by silted herring bone drains which flow into land drain that defines western boundary (Plate 10). A drystone wall field boundary (Asset 74) defines northern edge of land parcel that will form the proposed development. The wall is constructed with of subrounded and subangular, locally sourced field stones. The wall's south face is covered by brambles with silted land drain at base (Plate 12 & 13).

3.3 Gazetteer of Assets

3.3.1 Introduction

The gazetteer of assets has been prepared using information sourced from the regional Historic Environment Record and the walkover survey. This gazetteer includes selected archaeological assets identified within the 1km search area that are located within the two proposed development areas and include existing statutory and non-statutory designations, as well as assets identified during the walkover survey. For the location of individual assets, cf. Figure 10; for a full list of all assets within the 1km search area, cf. [Appendix III](#).

For ease of reference, the gazetteer has been sub-divided into assets within the proposed dairy shed development and separately into assets within the proposed sheep farm development.

Asset Number	6
Site name	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium
PRN number	17590
Grid reference	SH50836302
Period	Roman
Site type	Road
Assessment category	B
Description	<p>The inland deviation of the Caernarfon to Caerhun road would become intelligible if to were to link up with a road through the Llanberis pass... Although this route would be open to the same objections as that through the Aberglaslyn pass. There is some structural evidence.</p> <p>Projected line only</p>
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	7
Site name	Rug Medieval Township, Llanrug
PRN number	6843
Grid reference	SH5079463092
Period	Medieval
Site type	Township
Assessment category	E
Description	<p>No information about the township is included in the HER record, and so no assessment can be made of impact (Hall, 2015).</p> <p>Estimated location according to documentary evidence, not precise.</p>
Impact	Unknown
Recommendation	Geophysical Survey of development area.

Asset Number	13
Site name	Railway Embankment, N of Ty Felin
PRN number	57081
Grid reference	SH5117763079
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Railway Embankment
Assessment category	C
Description	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	Watching brief for any grounds work within vicinity

Asset Number	73
Site name	Field clearance Cairn
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH5086262795
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Mound
Assessment category	D
Description	Stone pile of clearance cairn, associated with agriculture.
Impact	Unknown
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	74
Site name	Dry stone wall field boundary
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH5082862835
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Boundary
Assessment category	D
Description	Dry stone wall field boundary along trackway
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Basic record in event of destruction

Asset Number	75
Site name	Trackway from Dolgynfydd Isaf
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH5085562954
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Road
Assessment category	D
Description	Trackway from Dolgynfydd Isaf farm to railway embankment
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Basic record prior to development

Asset Number	76
Site name	Pontrug Railway Bridge
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH5066362899
Period	Post medieval
Site type	Bridge
Assessment category	B
Description	Remains of stone railway bridge
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Recording of the railway bridge prior to any development works.

4 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Seiont Riverside Camping to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd in advanced of a proposed leisure and tourism development that will extend the existing camp site.

The assessment area is characterised by a river valley that was used for industry including a corn mill (Asset 3), a water mill (Asset 1) and a former woollen factory (Asset 12). Railway infrastructure was also predominant, including a former embankment (Asset 13) along Fordd Pontrug and a dilapidated bridge (Asset 76) on the eastern bank of the Afon Seiont that is now limited to an abutment within the existing Seiont Riverside Camping complex. The proposed development will be accessed using the location of the bridge, the embankment and a farm track (Asset 75) associated with Dolgynydd farm; additional access for emergency vehicles will use a separate track from the south leading to Dolgynydd farm, which is currently overgrown.

The development is characterised by marginal ground at the base of very steep ground at that is a natural low-lying area next to Afon Seiont; the site consists of rough pasture covered in rushes. Archaeological assets within proximity to the site include a field clearance cairn (Asset 73), whilst a drystone wall (Asset 74) is located along the access track. Other known assets within the area but outside the development include part of the Segontium to Canovium Roman Road (Asset 6) and Rhug Medieval township (Asset 7).

The assessment area formed part of the estate of the Rowlands family of Plas Tirion and was part of the estate farm of Dolgynydd Isa, under the occupation of David Owen. The Rowlands family owned the Plas Tirion estate from the late 18th century into the 20th century it is probable that the assessment area was improved at this time, including the installation of drainage and agricultural improvements, as possibly represented by the evidence on the LiDAR survey, as well the clearance cairn identified.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Archaeological evaluation of the main development area following removal of overgrown vegetation to help determine if there is any potential for underlying features, including any prehistoric activity and medieval activity. This could comprise trial trenching based on a representative sample area of the development. The trenches would need to be sized and positioned to avoid any existing drainage. *Based on these results further investigation and/or mitigation may be required;*
- An archaeological record of the dilapidated railway bridge prior to any development (Asset 76);
- An archaeological watching brief during any development groundworks in vicinity to the railway embankment (Asset 13); and
- An archaeological record of the trackway (Asset 75) and dry-stone walling (Asset 74) prior to demolition/development with possible watching brief during ground works.

The postulated route of the Segontium to Canovium Roman Road (Asset 6) is within the local area but doesn't appear to be affected, whilst the Rhug Medieval township (Asset 7) is suggested to be within proximity of the development but the exact location is unknown and the geophysical survey of the development area will help to investigate this further. The field cairn (asset 73) identified at south-eastern field immediately adjacent to the development area appears unlikely to be affected.

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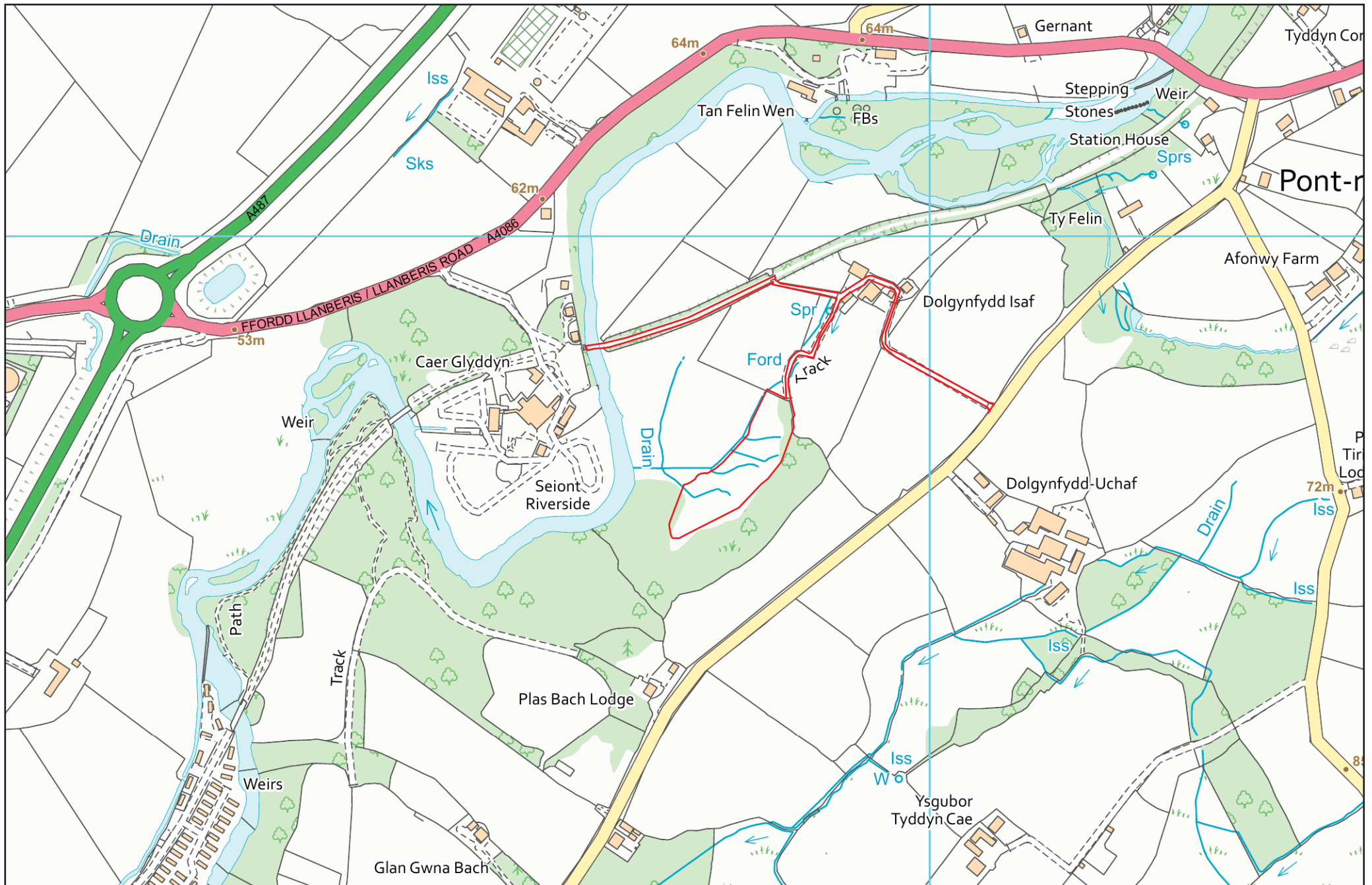


FIGURE 01: Location plan denoting development area (outlined red). Based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH56. Scale 1:5000@A4.



Proposed Upgrading and Restructuring of Facilities at Seint Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL55 2BB.
Client: Mr and Mrs Adam Hummel, Seint Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL55 2BB.

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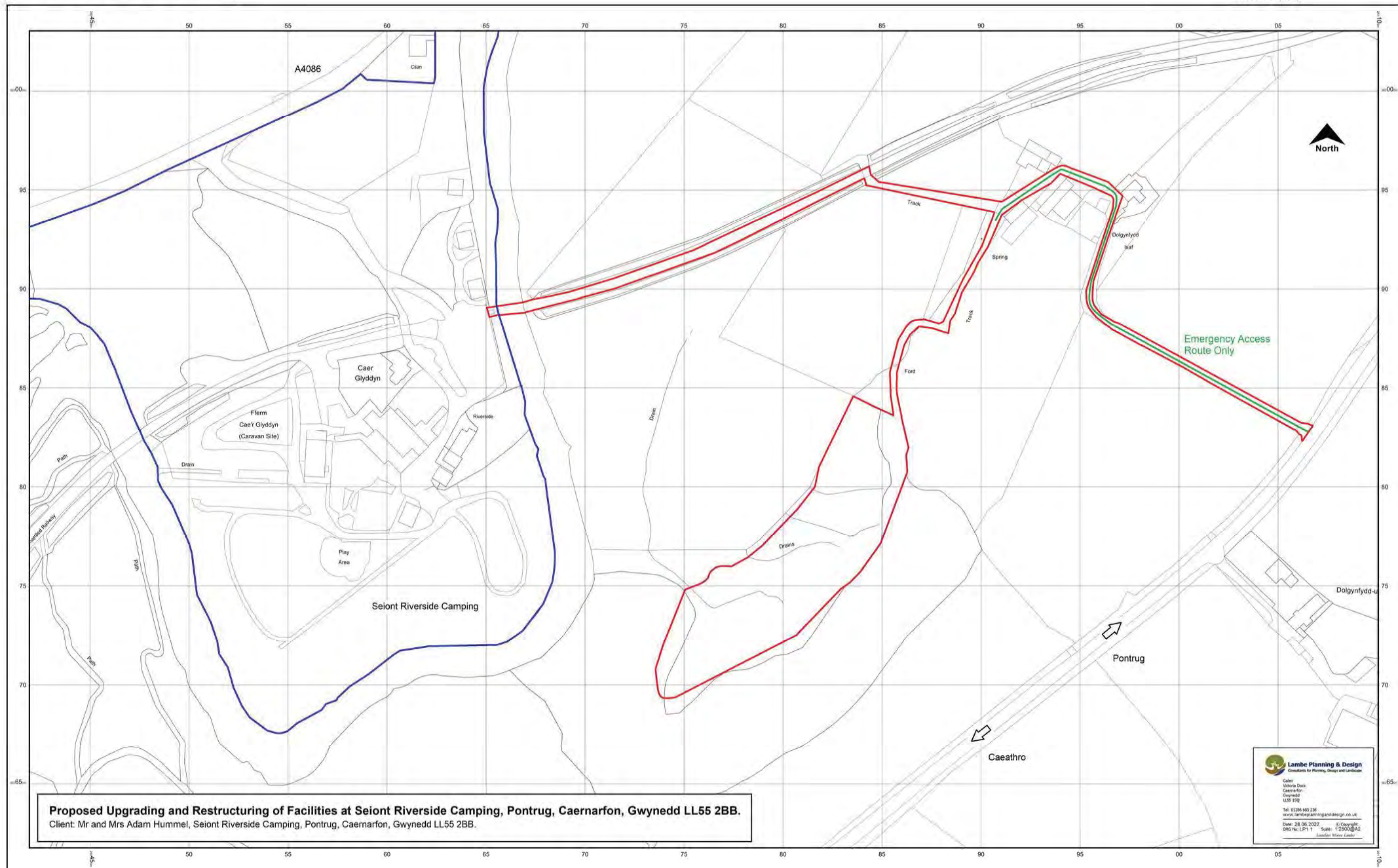
Date: 9.3.2022 © Copyright
Drg no: MP3.0 Scale: 1:500@A3
Jonathan Moore Lambe

↑
North

Site Location Plan

0m 1cm = 12.5m 125m

Scale 1:1250



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Scale: 1:25000 A2
Simona Maria Lambé

Serial No:205515
Centre Coordinates:250760,362824
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Figure 04: Extract from the Llanrug Parish Tithe Map of 1840. The main development plot is in Plot 1025, and the surrounding area is shown. Not to Scale

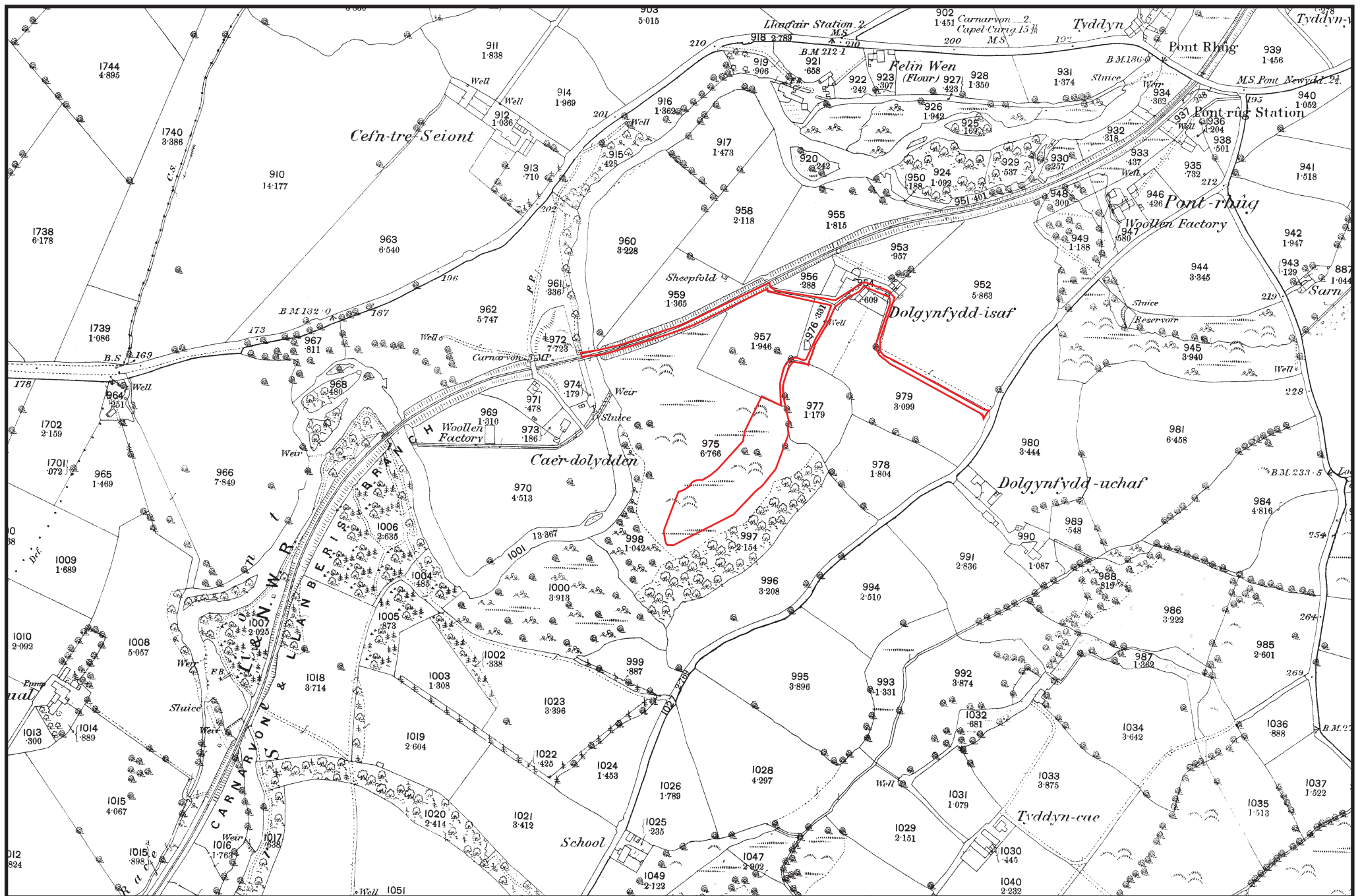


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series First Edition (published 1890), with the development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4

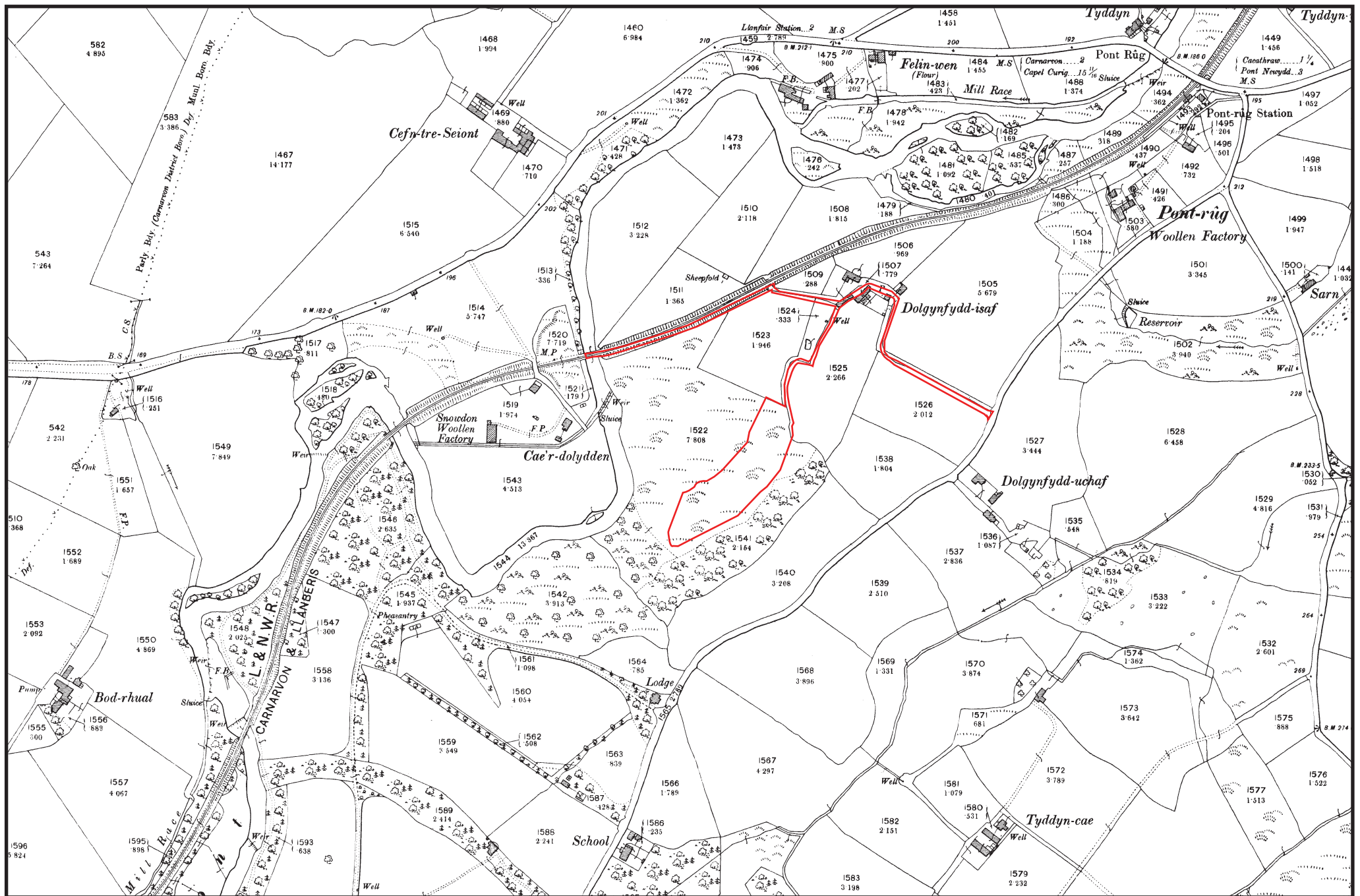


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series Second Edition (published 1900), with the development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4.

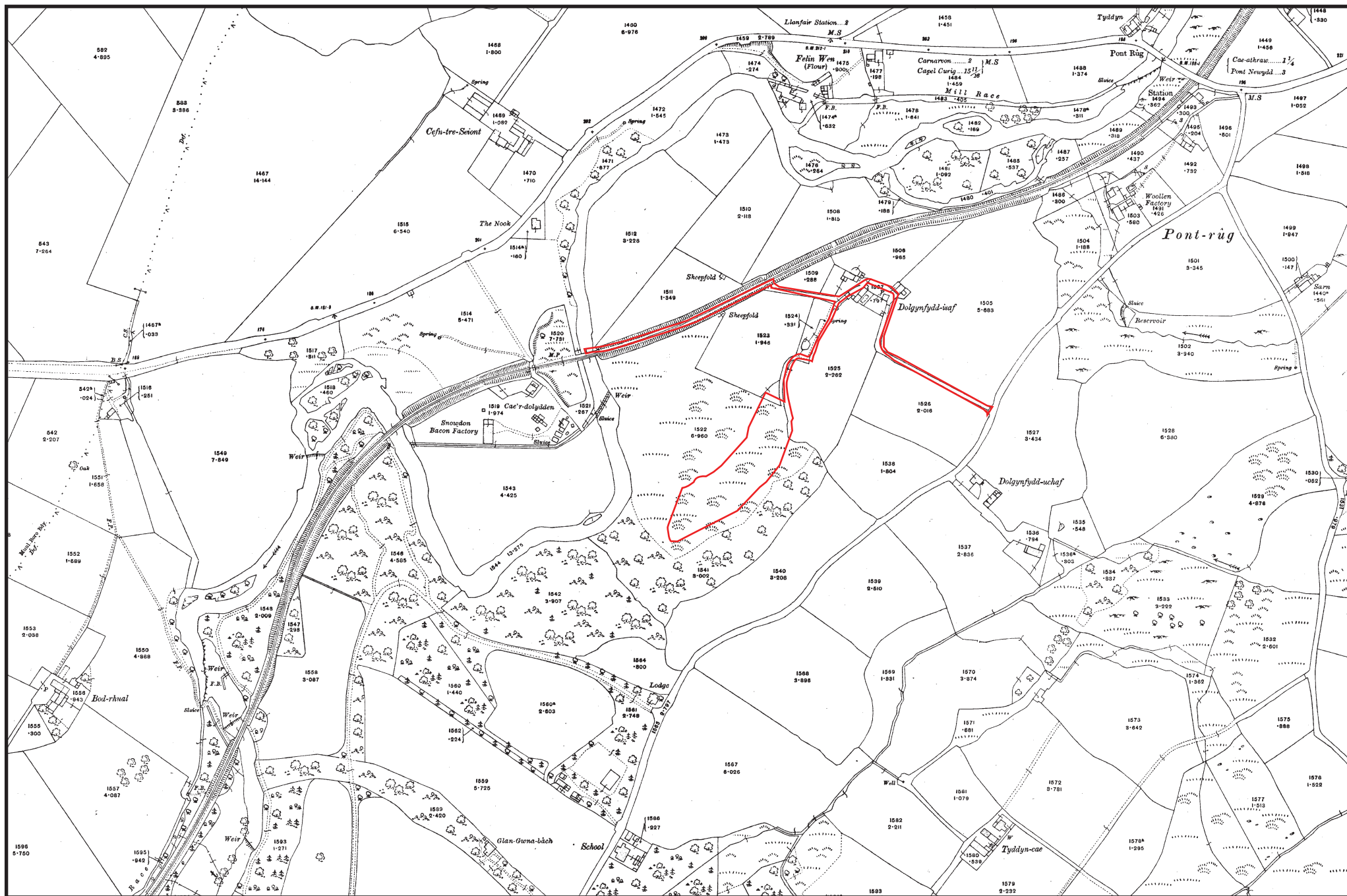


FIGURE 06: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series Third Edition (published 1918), with the development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4.

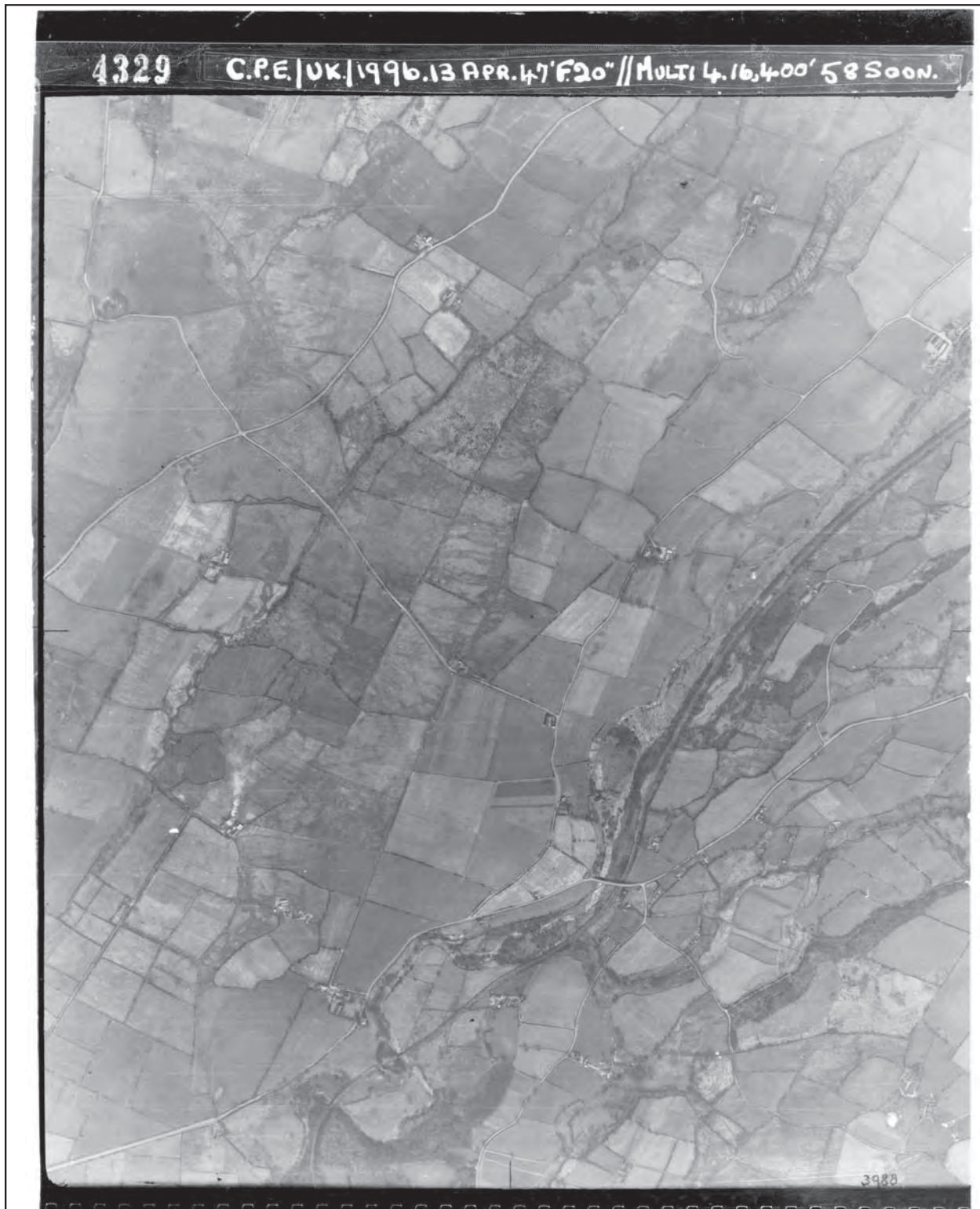


Figure 08: Reproduction of the 1947 aerial photograph 4712 RAF CPE UK_1996 Frame 4329



Figure 09: Reproduction of Lle Geo-Portal Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) digital terrain modelling (DTM) 1m composite dataset for SH5062. Not to Scale.

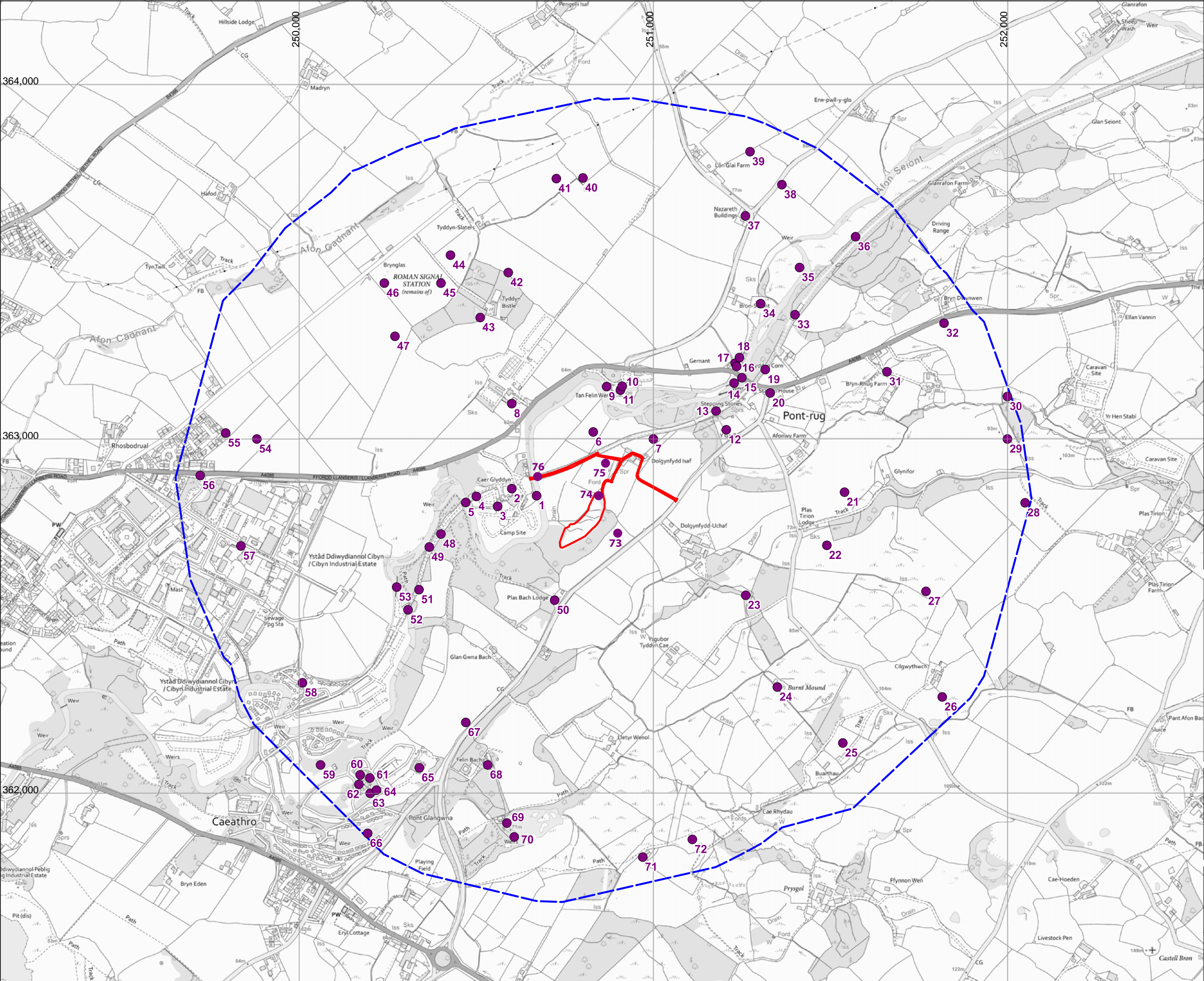
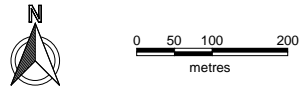


Figure 10: Historic Assets in the Study Area

- 1 Historic Asset
- Proposed development area
- 1km Study area

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700
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SITE:
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Gwynedd, LL57 2BB

SCALE AT A3: 1:10,000	DATE: 13/09/22	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: G2745	DRAWING NO: DBA/01	REVISION: A	



Plate 1: Terminal of tree and stone wall lined track from Dolgynydd Isaf; scale not used; view from SSE (archive reference: G2745_001).



Plate 2: Aluminium gate at terminal of track from Dolgynydd Isaf; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2745_002).



Plate 3: View of proposed site from end of track; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2745_003).



Plate 4: View of proposed site from end of track; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2745_004).



Plate 5: Southeast boundary of site from northeast corner; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2745_005).



Plate 6: Field clearance cairn (Asset 73) at base of slope and southeast edge of site; scale 1x1m; view from WNW (archive reference: G2745_006).



Plate 7: General view across site to illustrate marginal ground; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2745_007).



Plate 8: View of proposed development from southwest corner of site; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2745_008).



Plate 9: Southwest corner of site and trees which define development boundary; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2745_009).



Plate 10: Main land drain which defines western boundary of site; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2745_010).



Plate 11: Example of herringbone drain that feeds into main land drain; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2745_011).



Plate 12: Drystone wall field boundary (Asset 74) defining northern edge of site; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2745_012).



Plate 13: Drystone wall (Asset 74) extending east towards track; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2745_013).



Plate 14: Trackway (Asset 75) between railway embankment (Asset 13) and farm; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2745_014).



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Plate 30: Former railway bridge crossing and car park for Riverside Camping (Asset 76); scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2745_030).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

SEIONT RIVERSIDE CAMPING, PONTRUG,
GWYNEDD
(G2745)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

SEIONT RIVERSIDE CAMPING

September 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

SEIONT RIVERSIDE CAMPING, PONTRUG, GWYNEDD (G2745)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared for *Seiont Riverside Camping*, September 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Seiont Riverside Camping to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50846277; post code LL55 2SN; [Figure 01](#)) in advanced of a proposed development of 14No luxury lodges, 5No luxury pods, and associated access and amenities, as indicated on *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. MP3.0 ([Figure 02](#)). The proposed development will be an addition to existing camping and leisure facilities located to the immediate northeast and will use existing and new access routes, as indicated on *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. LP1.1 ([Figure 03](#)).

The site is located within a multi-period landscape located within a river valley (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 15729; cf. Figure 06), with known activity including the route of the Segontium - Canovium Roman road (PRN 17832, 17562 and 17590), the medieval township of Rug (PRN 6842) and post medieval agrarian, industrial and transport activity, including Felin Wen corn mill and drying kiln (PRNs 12135 and 29390), railway cuttings and embankments (including PRNs 57062, 57074 and 57081) and bridges (including PRNs 57061 and 64766).

The assessment will be undertaken by GAT in October 2022 and will be completed 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 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (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 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to undertake:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology within the study area; and
- an assessment of existing and previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials.

This will be delivered in the form of a desk-based study with walkover survey, with the results to include a heritage asset gazetteer.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. GAPS contact details for this project are:

- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.3 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.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is **GATHER1716** and the Event PRN is **46315**. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

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).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Assessment (Desktop Study)

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2020, 4).

The assessment will be centred on the proposed development area highlighted in [Figure 01](#) and will include the location of the proposed lodges and pods detailed on [Figure 02](#) and the access points indicated on [Figure 03](#).

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the following resources:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations within the assessment buffers, including statutory designations (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings) and non-statutory designations (including Primary Reference Numbers). Historic mapping will be examined, including the first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series (published in 1889, 1900 and 1918 respectively, cf. Figures [04](#), [05](#) and [06](#)). Any secondary source information held within the HER will also be consulted; this will include previous GAT reporting in the area including reports 402, 688 and 702, as well as reports by other archaeological contractors, including *Trysor* report 474. Consideration will also be given to the archaeological activity identified during the construction of the Caernarfon Bypass;
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for any will be examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations sites additional to the HER (including ;
- 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;

- The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) will be examined;
- Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives located at Caernarfon Record Office, Swyddfa'r Cyngor, Caernarfon LL55 1SH. Archive data will include historic mapping related to the Vaynol Estate (where available).
- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data will be examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at [Lle - LiDAR Composite Dataset \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/lle-geo-portal) for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling maps.

All identified features will be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined.

3.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey will be undertaken that will incorporate the assessment study areas, as outlined red in Figures [01](#) and [03](#). The aim will be to visit and record known archaeological assets, including any relevant statutory and non-statutory designations (including Scheduled Monument(s), Listed Buildings, PRNs and NPRNs), potential assets identified from aerial photography and LiDAR. 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 geo-locate features, which will then be located and described on GAT pro-formas. The sites will then be added a gazetteer and their relative importance defined. Any newly identified assets will also be recorded. Only features that can be safely accessed will be directly recorded. A handheld GPS unit will also be used during the walkover survey. 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 G2745_001. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from the next sequential number available. *The walkover survey will include an examination of the connection point/access route between the existing camping site and proposed area, which includes a former bridge crossing point and railway cutting-.*

Following the completion of the respective assessment/evaluation stages, archiving will be completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All data will be processed and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.3 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 field 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 further assessment/evaluation	
Recommendation for mitigatory measures	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the 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.

3.4 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

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*;

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.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The 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. Desk-based assessment;
 - ii. Field survey;
7. Results;
 - a. Desk based assessment;
 - i. Location and geological summary;
 - ii. Statutory and non-statutory designations;
 - iii. Environmental remains and soil morphology;
 - iv. Historical and archaeological background;
 - v. Cartographic evidence;
 - vi. Artefact potential;

- vii. Aerial photographs and LiDAR;
 - b. Field survey;
 - c. Gazetteer of features;
 - 8. Conclusions and recommendations;
 - a. Conclusion;
 - b. Table of sites and recommendations;
 - 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 written scheme of investigation);
 - 14. Appendix II (Sites listed on GAT Historic Environment Record);
 - 15. Appendix III (Definition of mitigation terms);
 - 16. Appendix IV (Photographic metadata - field survey);
- 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.

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (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).

3.5 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it 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”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will be confirmed in the assessment report and will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The selection strategy pro-forma is included as [Appendix IV](#).

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a team of project archaeologists. The project archaeologists will be responsible for the desk based assessment and field survey, as well as Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service liaison and client liaison. The project archaeologists will be responsible for completing the field survey pro-formas and the archive itemised above. The project archaeologists will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report to the project manager for review and approval. The reports will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in the data management plan.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) 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.

The GAT Project Archaeologist will liaise with Binnies to gain permission to access private land and farms in advance of the site visit of the archaeological assets outlined in section 2.0 of the WSI.

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 Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

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 Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

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

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Cadnant Planning Heritage Impact Assessment document 2019.076_04
2. Cadnant Planning Heritage Impact Assessment document 2019.076_05
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
6. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
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. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

FIGURE 01

Location plan denoting development area (outlined red). Based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH56. Scale 1:5000@A4.

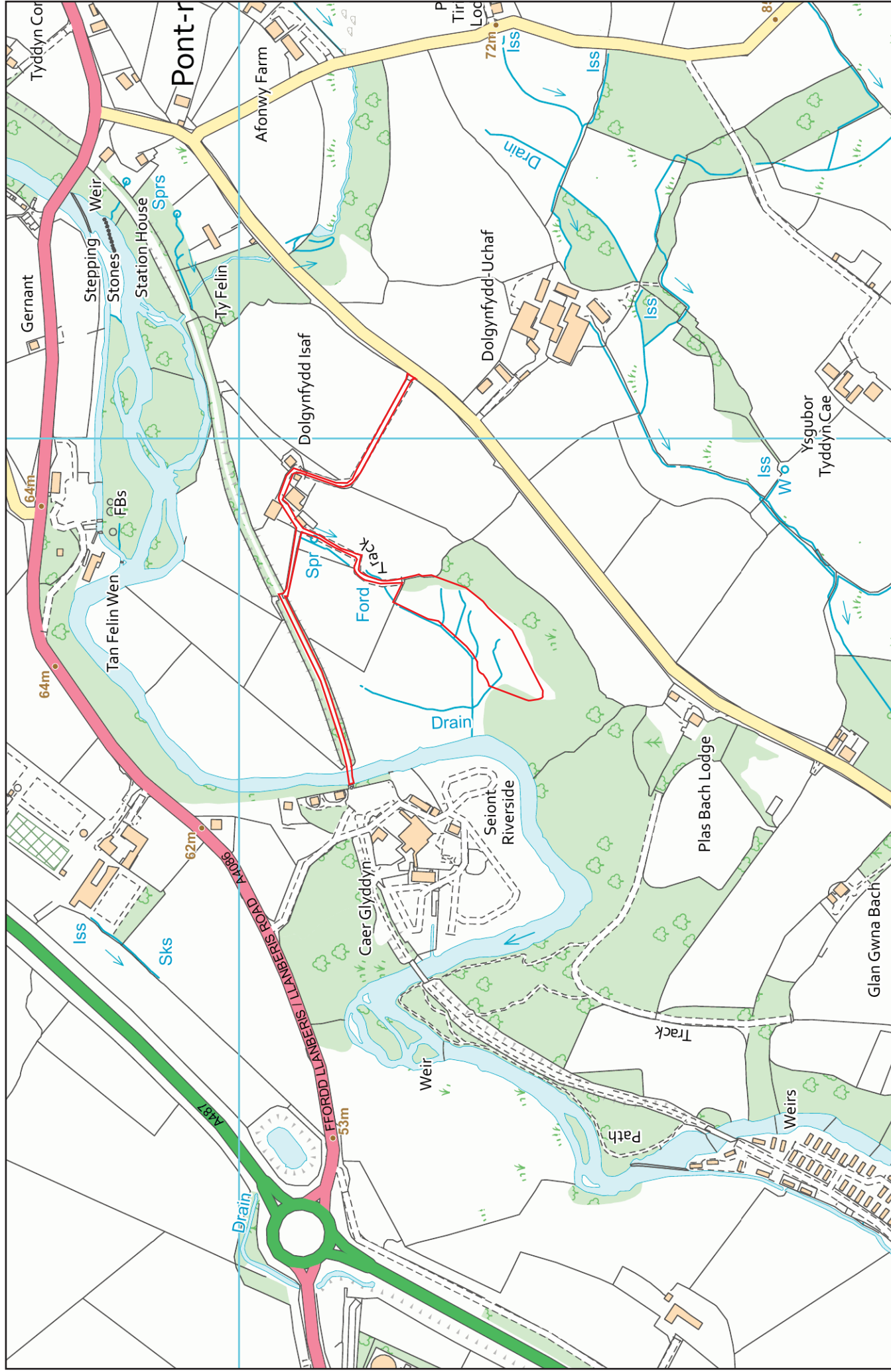


FIGURE 01: Location plan denoting development area (outlined red). Based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH56. Scale 1:5000@A4.

FIGURE 02

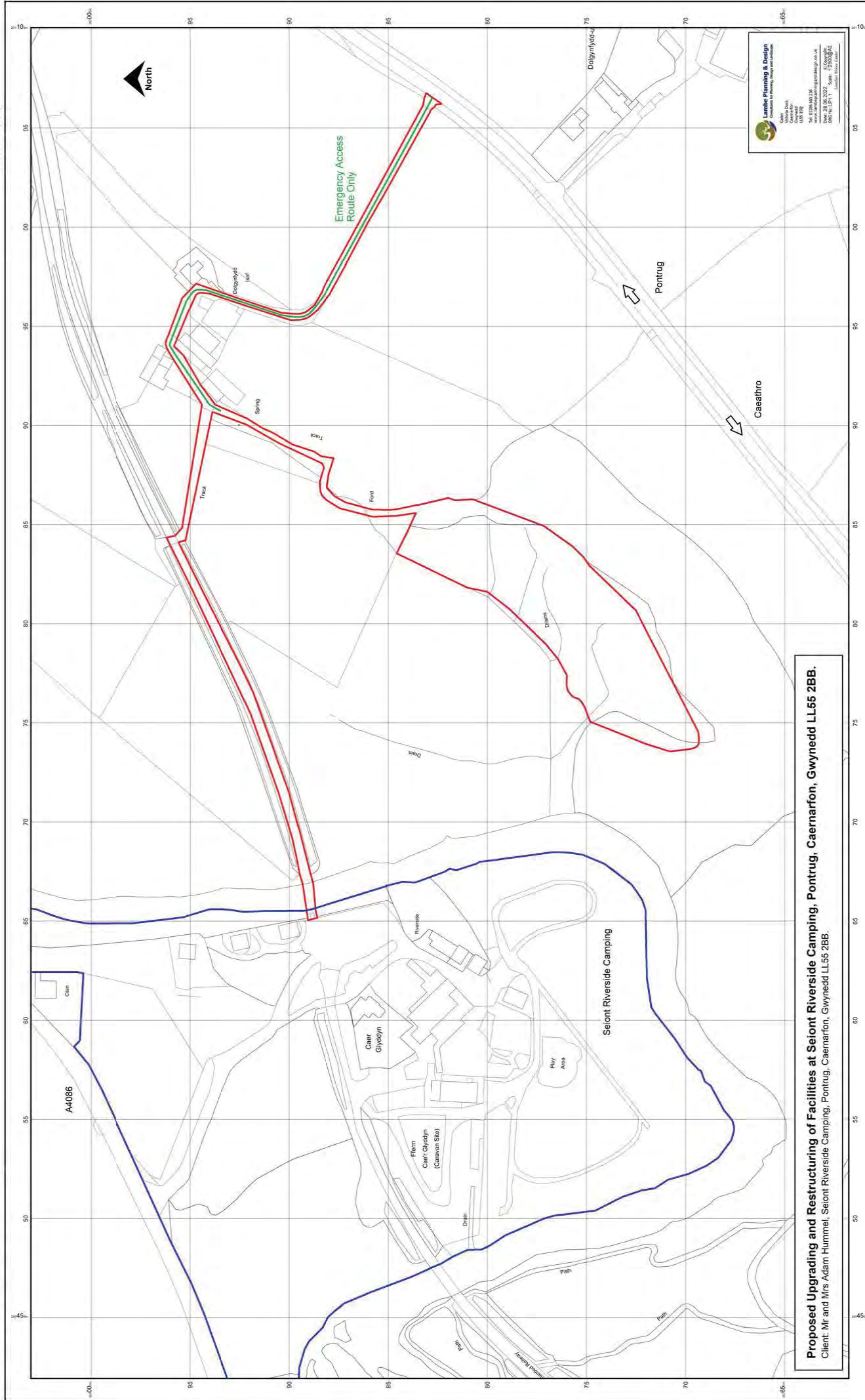
Reproduction of *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. MP3.0

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. LP1.1

0m 1cm = 12.5m 125m
Scale 1:1250

Scale 1:1250



Proposed Upgrading and Restructuring of Facilities at Seint Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL55 2BB.
Client: Mr and Mrs Adam Hummel, Seint Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL55 2BB.

 **Lambe Planning & Design**
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www.lambeplanninganddesign.co.uk

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Date: 28.05.2022 Scales: 1:2500, 0.12
SHE file: LP.11
Lambert Moore Lamb

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Serial No: 205515
 Centre Coordinates: 250760, 382824
 Production Date: 17/02/2021 10:41:01

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series First Edition (published 1890), development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4.

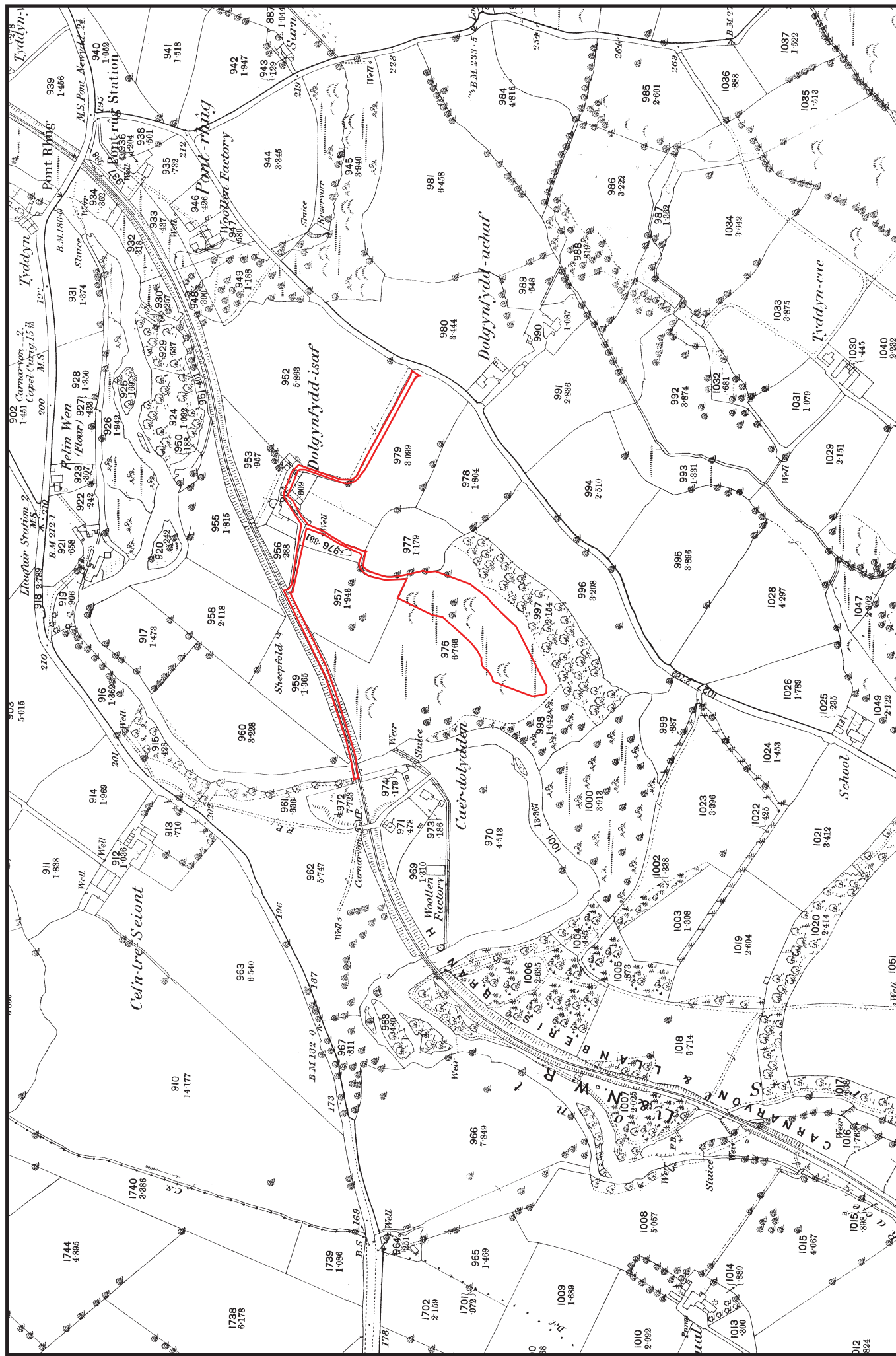


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series First Edition (published 1890), with the development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series Second Edition (published 1900), development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4.

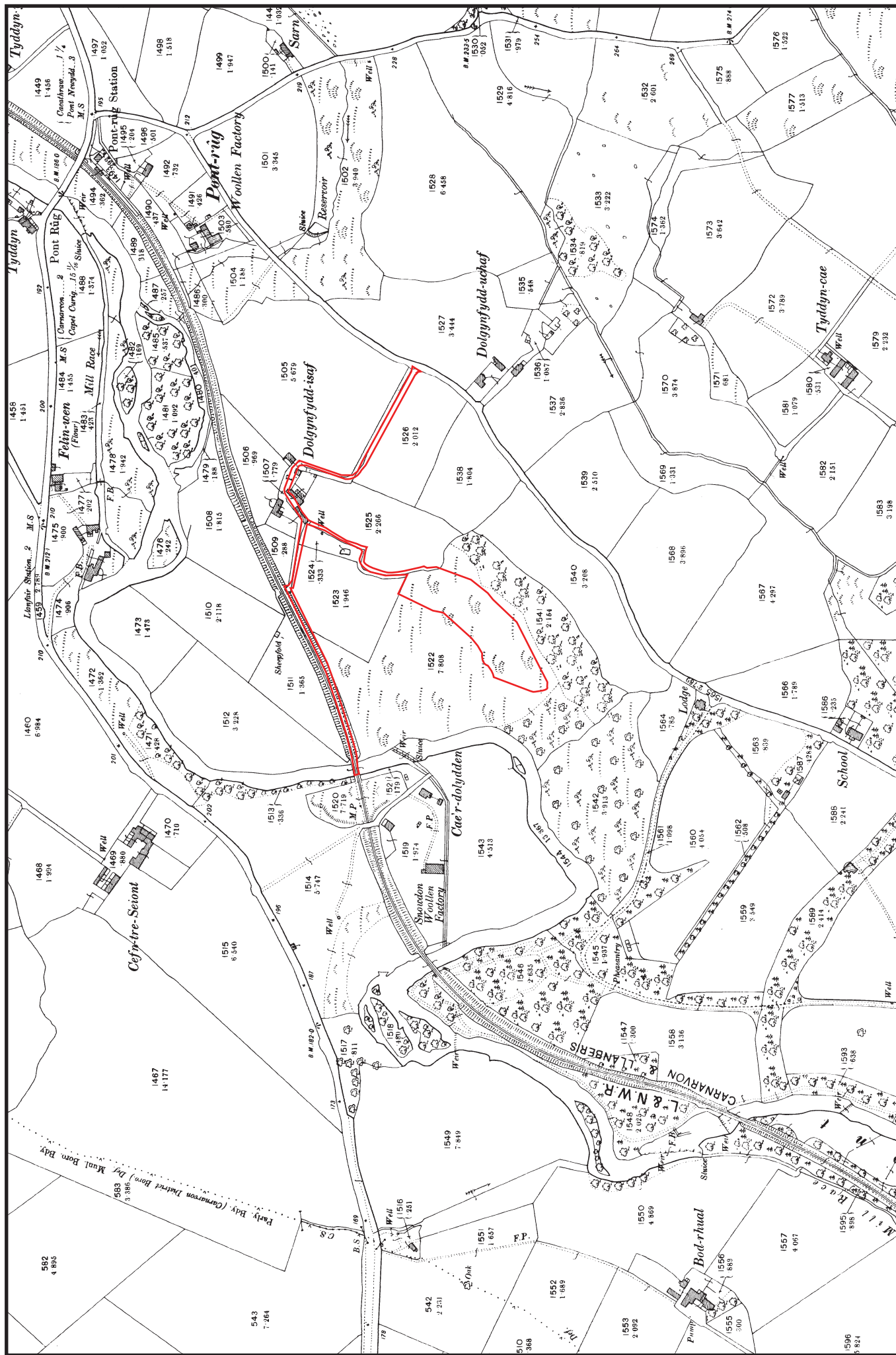


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series Second Edition (published 1900), with the development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4.

FIGURE 06

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey, 25-inch to the mile Caernarvonshire XVI.1 Series Third Edition (published 1918), development area outlined in red. Scale 1:5000@A4.

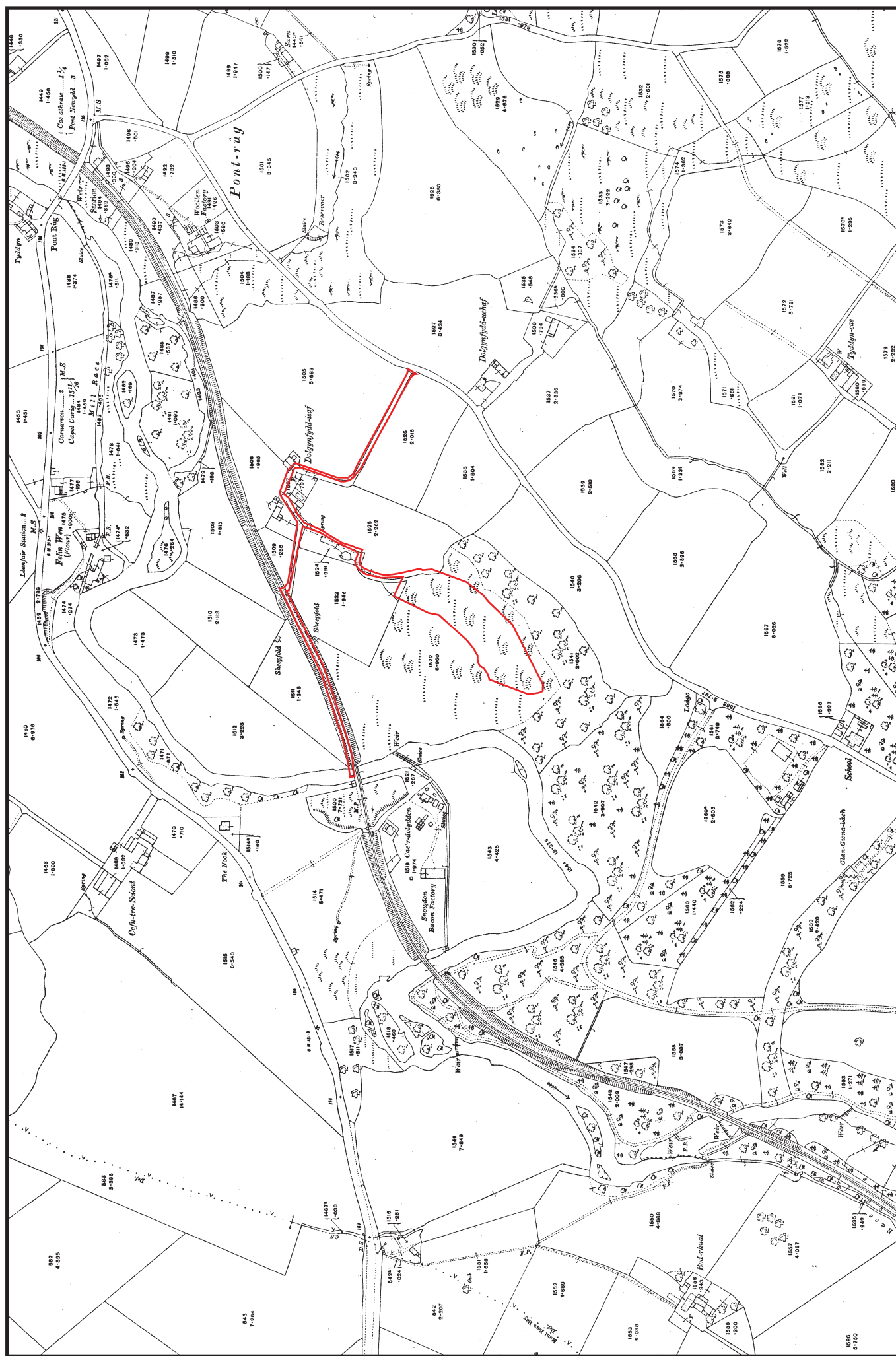


FIGURE 07

Location plan denoting development area (outlined red) and proximity assets. Based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH56. Scale 1:5000@A4.

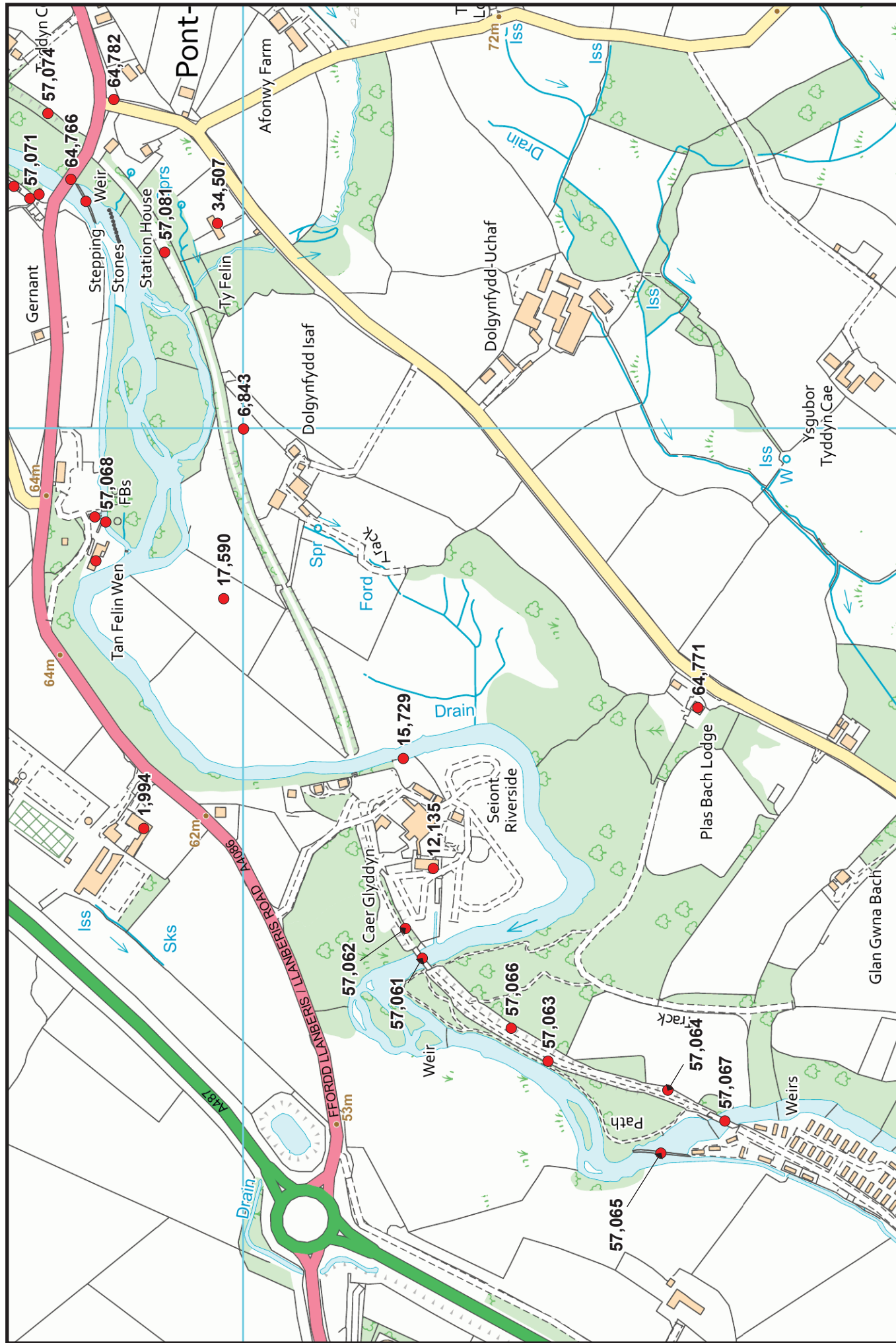


FIGURE 07: Location plan denoting development area (outlined red) and proximity assets. Based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH56. Scale 1:5000@A4.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

Project Number:

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2745_Pontrug

30/09/2022 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	30/09/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Glynllifon College Farm	n/a

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 Seiont Riverside Camping to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50846277; post code LL55 2SN; WSI Figure 01) in advanced of a proposed development of 14No luxury lodges, 5No luxury pods, and associated access and amenities, as indicated on *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. MP3.0 (WSI Figure 02). The proposed development will be an addition to existing camping and leisure facilities located to the immediate northeast and will use existing and new access routes, as indicated on *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. LP1.1 (WSI Figure 03).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Project (G2745).

1 – 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)

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.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared 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

2 – 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;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

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 *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).

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 reproductions 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 Archive

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	NGR	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2745_001	SH50846277	Terminal of tree and stone wall lined track from Dolgynydd Isaf	n/a	SSE	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2745_002	SH50846277	Aluminium gate at terminal of track from Dolgynydd Isaf	n/a	SSW	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2745_003	SH50846277	View of proposed site from end of track	n/a	NE	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2745_004	SH50846277	View of proposed site from end of track	n/a	E	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2745_005	SH50846277	Southeast boundary of site from northeast corner	n/a	NE	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2745_006	SH50846277	Field clearance cairn (Asset 73) at base of slope and southeast edge of site	n/a	WNW	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2745_007	SH50846277	General view across site to illustrate marginal ground	n/a	SW	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2745_008	SH50846277	View of proposed development from southwest corner of site	n/a	SW	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	NGR	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2745_009	SH50846277	Southwest corner of site and trees which define development boundary	n/a	NE	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2745_010	SH50846277	Main land drain which defines western boundary of site	n/a	SW	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2745_011	SH50846277	Example of herringbone drain that feeds into main land drain	n/a	W	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2745_012	SH50826283	Drystone wall field boundary (Asset 74) defining northern edge of site	n/a	S	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2745_013	SH50826283	Drystone wall (Asset 74) extending east towards track	n/a	W	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2745_014	SH50856295	Trackway (Asset 75) between railway embankment (Asset 13) and farm	n/a	W	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2745_015	SH50856295	Trackway (Asset 75) between railway embankment (Asset 13) and farm (looking toward embankment)	n/a	E	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	NGR	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2745_016	SH51176307	Junction of trackway and railway embankment (Asset 13)	n/a	SE	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2745_017	SH51176307	Railway embankment - stone bridge (part of Asset 13)	n/a	NW	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2745_018	SH51176307	Top of railway embankment (adjacent to farmhouse) looking west towards river (Asset 13)	n/a	E	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2745_019	SH51176307	North face of railway embankment, collapsed wall and aggregate (Asset 13)	n/a	N	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2745_020	SH50836302	Approximate location of Roman road PRN 17590 (Asset 6)	n/a	W	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2745_021	SH50846277	Route from farmyard to site	n/a	NE	1x1m	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2745_022	SH50846277	Farmyard of Dolgynydd Isaf	n/a	W	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2745_023	SH50856295	Overgrown trackway (Asset 75) from farmyard to site	n/a	NNE	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	NGR	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2745_024	SH50846277	Farmyard looking toward site	n/a	NE	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2745_025	SH50846277	Dolgynydd Isaf farmhouse and access road	n/a	W	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2745_026	SH50846277	Lane to farm	n/a	S	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2745_027	SH50846277	Lane to farm (main road in background)	n/a	W	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2745_028	SH50666289	Terminal of railway bridge on northeast bank of Afon Seiont (Asset 76)	n/a	SW	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2745_029	SH50666289	View of proposed site from existing car park (Asset 76)	n/a	NW	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2745_030	SH50666289	Former railway bridge crossing and car park for Riverside Camping (Asset 76)	n/a	SW	Not used	Photographic Record for assessment	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30

APPENDIX III

Statutory Archaeological Assets and Non-Statutory Archaeological Assets located within the 1km search area

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
1	15729	0	Hen Felin (Glan Gwna), Landscape	SH50676284	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 30	Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		Historic background: a river valley which has lent itself to the use of water power. The mill at Felin Wen is recorded in 1475, and the area also includes the site of a nineteenth-century mill (though identified as a bacon factory on the 25-inch ordnance survey map of 1914, and now the Seiont nurseries and garden centre) and a woollen factory. The land here was owned by the Vaynol estate by the eighteenth century. Key historic landscape characteristics: river valley with mills. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).
2	0	26169	Cae'r Dolydden	SH50606286			Domestic	Dwelling	Post Medieval		
3	12135	423450	Former Corn Mill, Seiont Nurseries, Pontrug	SH50566281			Industrial	Corn Mill	Post Medieval	Building	Corn mill in use as storage for nursery, recorded photographically in advance of conversion. Labelled 'Woollen Factory' on 1st ed, 'Snowdon Woollen Factory' on 2nd ed and 'Snowdon Bacon Factory' on 3rd ed. A Nursery is labelled here on Mastermap. Water channel/leat with weir and sluice is present on all 3 early maps. A small section of the channel is present on Mastermap and labelled as a drain. Main mill building is rep on Mastermap. There are some smaller buildings to the E on the early maps (most on 3rd ed), some of which may be present on Mastermap. Seamless Aerial Photographs - Main building is roofed. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)
4	57062	0	Railway Embankment, W of Caer Glyddyn	SH5050062838			Transport	Railway Embankment	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
5	57061	0	Railway Bridge, W of Caer Glyddyn	SH5047062821			Transport	Railway Bridge	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
6	17590	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH50836302			Transport	Road	Roman	Documentary Evidence	The inland deviation of the Caernarfon to Caerhun road would become intelligible if it were to link up with a road through the Llanberis pass. Although this route would be open to the same objections as that through the Aberglaslyn pass. There is some structural evidence. Projected line only
7	6843	0	Rug Medieval Township, Llanrug	SH5163			Domestic	Township	Medieval	Documentary Evidence	No information about the township is included in the HER record, and so no assessment can be made of impact (Hall, 2015)
8	1994	0	Cefn-tre-seiont House, Llanrug	SH506631			Domestic	House	Post Medieval	Building	Adjacent to the NE end of the modern house. House recorded in the 1960 RCAHMW Inventory as several houses described as "..of the mid-18th century or earlier, but have generally been modernised and retain no features of interest unless otherwise noted". (Hall, 2015)
9	57069	423449	Tan Felin Wen, SW of Y Felin Wen	SH5086863148			Industrial	Flour Mill	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
10	29390	0	Kiln, Felin Wen	SH5091263149			Industrial	Corn Drying Kiln	Post Medieval	Structure	Corn drying kiln built a short distance from the former C15th water mill lying on the banks of the River Seiont. The exact date of its construction cannot be established, but it was certainly present by the time of the estate survey of 1777. The kiln building was later extended, and the drying floor rebuilt on several occasions. The present drying floor is thought to date from the late 19th century, though it utilises tiles from an earlier structure. The principal use of the kiln is likely to have been for drying oats prior to shelling, though it could also have been used for drying barley and wheat, and possibly malting barley. (Berks & Davidson 2007). Labelled 'Felin-wen (Flour)' on 1st ed, 2nd ed and 3rd ed OS maps and Y Felin Wen on Mastermap. Mill race to S present on early maps and Mastermap and labelled on 2nd and 3rd eds. Weir and sluice labelled on most of the early maps and weir labelled on Mastermap. Most buildings rep on early maps are present on Mastermap. Seamless Aerial Photographs - not very clear but most of the builds appear to be roofed. Mill race obscured by trees. (Evans and Burnett, 2012). Building on 25 inch County Series maps. (Kenney, 2014)
11	57068	0	Footbridge, E of Tan Felin Wen	SH5090763138			Transport	Footbridge	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
12	34507	423482	Woollen Factory, Pont-rug	SH5120663026			Industrial	Woollen Mill	Unknown	Documentary Evidence	Labelled 'Woollen Factory' on 1st, 2nd and 3rd ed OS maps and 'Ty Felin' and 'Y Gladys' on Mastermap. The larger building on the early maps is represented on Mastermap but the smaller buildings are not. Pond 80m to S on all maps may be a mill pond. Seamless Aerial Photographs - the building is roofed. Google Earth Street View - Limited visibility. Building appears to be domestic now. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)
13	57081	0	Railway Embankment, N of Ty Felin	SH5117763079			Transport	Railway Embankment	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
14	57070	0	Weir, S of Pont-rug	SH5122863158			Water Supply And Drainage	Weir	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014). Weir across Afon Seiont, show on modern mapping (Hall, 2015)
15	64766	23814	Pont-rug	SH5125063173	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 30	Transport	Bridge	Post Medieval		An early 19th century bridge shown on the 1839 Tithe Map.
16	57073	0	Building and enclosure, N of Pont-rug	SH5123563205			Unassigned	Building	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014). Shown on unroofed on modern mapping. Building shown 1st edition OS map but not on later editions. Area now overgrown with trees. (Hall, 2015)
17	57071	0	Building 1, N of Pont-rug	SH5123163214			Unassigned	Building	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014). Shown on unroofed on modern mapping (Hall, 2015)
18	57072	0	Building 2, N of Pont-rug	SH5124363230			Unassigned	Building	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014). Shown on unroofed on modern mapping. (Hall, 2015)
19	57074	0	Railway Cutting, NE of Pont-rug	SH5131663196			Transport	Railway Cutting	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
20	64782	0	Direction indicator	SH5133063130	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36	Transport	Plaque	Post Medieval		A probable mid to late 19th century indicator.

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
21	3618	0	Standing Stone, Possible, SE of Afonwy Farm	SH51546285			Commemorative	Standing Stone	Post Medieval	Structure	Possible standing stone noticed and photographed by DT in May 1990. Needs further visit etc. <A series of standing stones at Plas Tirion. Placed there by Mr John Rowlands of Plas Tirion to commemorate the survival of his son Hugh in the battles of the Crimean War (1854-6) - Alma, Little Inkerman, Inkerman and the Siege of Sebastopol. Captain Hugh Rowlands of the 41st Regiment (The Welsh), was the frist Welshman to be awarded the Victoria Cross and retired from the army as General Sir Hugh Rowlands having served for many years in Indian and South Africa where he was Commandant of the Transvaal during the Zulu War. He was buried in the churchyard at Llanrug. <Standing stone set on summit of natural mound to be viewed from Afonwy Farm. Stone rather pointed. It has fresh facets on N & E sides and has a borehole for explosives on the E face, proving that it is one of the Hugh Rowland stones set up in the late 1850's. (Smith, 2002). This stone was erected on a natural knoll in a field belonging to the Plas Tirion estate in the late 19th century, by John Rowlands of Plas Tirion, to commemorate the survival of his son Hugh who fought in the Crimean War. It remains in place today. (Hall, 2015)
22	5577	0	Platform House, Remains of, Plastirion Lodge	SH51496270			Domestic	House Platform	Medieval	Ruined Building	Earthwork settlement consisting of possible two-room house within a paddock, and probably remains of associated field-system around it.The well-preserved earthworks of a medieval or early-post medieval house site, with an associated enclosure, within a pasture field. (Hall, 2015)
23	15735	0	Arfon Plateau, Landscape	SH6255951261	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36	Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		Historic background: The rolling landscape of the Arfon plateau is made up largely of improved pasture, most of which was formerly Vaynol land. The pattern of substantial nineteenth century farmhouses (e.g. Carreg Goch, Tyddyn Conclog, Tyddyn Oer) and outbuildings is typical of the estate. Relict prehistoric settlements (hut groups and small forts) are dotted across the landscape, usually in the corners of fields, and some fields display a curvilinear pattern characteristic of this period. Key historic landscape characteristics: lowland plain, some relict archaeology A wide area of disparate character, with the most prominent features being large enclosures and scattered farmsteads.
24	3708	302526	Burnt Mound, Nr. Buarthau	SH51356230			Domestic	Burnt Mound	Bronze Age	Earthwork	Mounds of burnt stone, near Buarthau on marshy ground falling to the NW. Mound i) c.42ft in diameter and 3ft high, with a hollow c.9ft in diameter, opening to the N; a large boulder is set across the opening. Mound ii) c.100yds SE of i) c.30ft in diameter and 2ft high, with a slight hollow opening to the E. <Mound of burnt stone. Surveyed at 1:2500. The other mound noted by RCAHM is natural. <Large burnt mound adjacent to field boundary 12m wide 10m across and 1m high. Two breaks one which contains a stone. This (facing N) is presumably as recorded by RCAMW. The other is probably recent damage. A gas pipeline passes within a few metres. In an area of marshy fields. (Hopewell and Smith, 2010)

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
25	34684	0	Cropmarks, Buarthau, Pontrug	SH5153562142			Unassigned	Cropmark	Unknown	Cropmark	<p>The features occupy either side of a gentle rounded rise, none on the summit. The 6 features planned were visible but there were other occasional less regular marks. The clearest is B which forms an almost complete arc about 8.5 metres in diameter E is also clear but less regular and about 14m NE-SW by 10m NW-SE.</p> <p>The features are strips of darker green grass in the recently mown field, suggesting the marks are from regrowth over more nutrient-rich soil rather than, for instance, areas of better growth over ditches in a droughted area. The lines seem somewhat wandering, not regular. B seems almost polygonal. Observation of a mole-hill shows a lot of coal and cinders in the soil. The relatively well-drained field would have been arable in the past and it can be suggested that the marks are due to spreads of very nutrient-rich material from post-medieval manuring/fertilising. There are no changes in slope on the hillock-side where the features occur to suggest they might be ploughed-out round house platforms and the variety of sizes and irregularity rules out Bronze Age ring ditches. If the features really are only variations within the ploughsoil horizon then a small trench across the line of one of the features would quickly prove it, or show that there is in fact some underlying feature. (Smith 2005)</p>
26	34506	0	Sluice and pond, Cilgwythwch	SH5181662272			Water Supply And Drainage	Pond	Unknown	Documentary Evidence	Sluice and pond labelled on the 2nd ed OS map. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)
27	0	420984	Cilgwythwch Lazy Beds or Cultivation Ridges	SH51776257			Agriculture And Subsistence	Lazy Beds, Ridge And Furrow	Medieval		
28	7987	0	Standing Stones, Plastirion	SH52056282			Commemorative	Stone Setting	Post Medieval	Structure	<p>A series of standing stones at Plas Tirion placed there by Mr. John Rowlands of Plas Tirion to commemorate the survival of his son Hugh in the battles of the Crimean War (1854-6) - Alma, Little Inkerman, Inkerman and the Siege of Sebastopol. Captain Hugh Rowlands of the 41st Regiment (The Welsh), was the first Welshman to be awarded the Victoria Cross and retired from the army as General Sir Hugh Rowlands having served for many years in Indian and South Africa where he was Commandant of the Transvaal during the Zulu War. He was buried in the churchyard at Llanrug. <This stone was erected in a field belonging to the Plas Tirion estate in the late 19th century, by John Rowlands of Plas Tirion, to commemorate the survival of his son Hugh who fought in the Crimean War. It remains in place today. (Hall, 2015)</p>
29	0	43734	St Gabriel's Church	SH5263			Religious Ritual And Funerary	Church	Medieval		
30	0	420308	Mound to west of Plas Gwyn, Llanrug	SH52006312			Unassigned	Mound	Unknown		
31	17591	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH51666319			Transport	Road	Roman	Earthwork	Substantial causeway. Note name 'Sarn'. Probably modern.

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
32	17592	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH5182163327			Transport	Road	Roman	Documentary Evidence	The inland deviation of the Caernarfon to Caerhun road would become intelligible if ti were to link up with a road through the Llanberis pass... Although this route would be open to the same objections as that through the Aberglaslyn pass. There is some structural evidence. Projected linking section only.
33	57075	0	Railway Cutting, N of Tyddyn Corn	SH5140063351			Transport	Railway Cutting	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
34	0	423448	PONT-RUG SLATE WORKS	SH5130363382			Industrial	Slate Mill	19th Century		
35	0	0	Afon Rhyddallt, Landscape	SH5141363484			Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		
36	57080	0	Railway Cutting, NW of Bryn Dwynwen	SH5157163571			Transport	Railway Cutting	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
37	0	7027	Nazareth Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist), Pont-Rug	SH51266363			Religious Ritual And Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval		
38	0	0	Arfon Plateau, Landscape	SH5136363718	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 6 / HLCA 23	Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		
39	17564	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH5127363811			Transport	Road	Roman	Documentary Evidence	Modern road probably on line of Roman road up to a point near and to the NW of Glan yr Afon. Predicted route. No trace but most likely alignment down the ridge.
40	32597	0	Enclosure, North-East of Tyddyn-slaters	SH5080163737			Monument (By Form);Religious Ritual And Funerary;R	Barrow;Circular Enclosure;Ring Ditch	Bronze Age;Unknown	Documentary Evidence	An apparent circular cropmark visible in the southern corner of a pasture field on the 2006 Google Earth aerial image.
41	32598	0	Circular Enclosure, North-East of Tyddyn-slaters	SH5072663735			Monument (By Form);Religious Ritual And Funerary	Barrow;Circular Enclosure	Bronze Age;Unknown	Documentary Evidence	A circular enclosure visible on aerial photography.
42	17831	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH50596347			Transport	Road	Roman	Cropmark	Cropmark on AP (SNP 2/10/86 5186149) continuing from straight alignment of hedgerows. Difficult to see on the ground, possible slight bank visible in low light angles.

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
43	15725	0	Arfon Plateau, Landscape	SH5051163343	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 26	Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		Historic background: this is a rolling landscape, principally comprising fields of improved pasture, many of which, especially in the west, belong to one of several independent, smaller estates. These include Plas Brereton and Parciau (parkia), the homes of minor gentry and gentleman-industrialists like Samuel Holland and William Turner. The dwellings associated with these estates are substantial late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth century residences. The farmhouses and outbuildings of this area are also built on a substantial scale, set amidst large regular enclosures. Plas Brereton is associated with Elizabeth Gaskell, who stayed there with her cousin Samuel Holland. Key historic landscape characteristics: lowland plain, extensive fieldscape, substantial gentry houses, some relict archaeology. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).
44	17829	0	Roman Road, Proposed, Segontium to Bangor	SH5042763519			Transport	Road	Roman		Waddelove (1999, 237-45) proposes a slightly more N route along the north Wales coast than RR67c and suggests that the road leads to a fort at Penrhyn. The siting of a fort here has some topographical merit but no evidence has so far been uncovered. The route itself follows modern features and is based on topological arguments. If the recent cropmark evidence along RR67c proves to be significant this route can probably be largely discounted.
45	17563	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH50406344			Transport	Road	Roman	Documentary Evidence	On leaving the NE gate of Segontium the road must have run almost for some 2 3/4 miles...along the summit of the ridge of land which at first divides the Cadnant Valley from the course of the Seiont and further on forms the NW boundary of the Cegin Valley. Probably the road passed to the SE of this post (Bryn Glas). Predicted route

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
46	3689	302501	Roman Signal Station, Nr. Bryn Glas	SH50246344	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 26	Communications	Signal Station	Roman	Earthwork	An earthwork at Bryn Glas near Caernarvon. Excavation carried out by R. E. M. Wheeler, W. J. Hemp, F. S. A, V. E. Nash-Williams in July 1921. Detailed report of excavation. Mention of the discovery and trenching of Bryn Glas earthwork. The excavators had some reason to suppose that the building was never completed. Oddments including part of a stone rubber and bits of glass were found at the site. On evidence it would appear that Bryn Glas earthwork was founded in the late C1st AD. During or shortly after, the building of the main fort at Caernarvon, as a temporary outpost or signalling tower for surveillance of a stretch of ground dead to the fort itself. <Roman earthwork near Bryn Glas - a wide low mound, 2ft high, forming a right angle. Trail trenches in 1921 showed that the mound formed the NW and SW sides of a rectilinear enclosure of uncertain size: each side was c.90ft long. The absence of defences on the NE and SE suggests that it was never completed. No entrance was found. The defences were best preserved on the SE where they consisted of a bank and ditch system. In the interior, adjoining the middle of the SW side, was a rectangular cobbled platform, 13ft by 9ft, showing slight traces of fire. Near the NW side were two stone-built postholes, 12ft apart, in a footing of mortar; close by were a few fragments of burnt wood. Finds of pottery show that the site was occupied during the first quarter of the C2nd AD. The SW and NE scarped slopes of this earthwork are all that remain. They are 20.0m and 18.0m long respectively and attain a height of 0.7m. There is no trace of the rectangular cobbled platform adjoining the SW side. The general situation and appearance of this site suggests it could be a signal station. Surveyed at 1:2500. There is some disagreement as to the purpose of this site. It was excavated in 1921 by Wheeler, Hemp and Nash-Williams, who claimed it to be a Roman Signal Station. They found pottery dating to the 2nd century AD, a central cobbled platform and some post holes, in an area defined on two sides (northeast and southwest) by an earthwork bank. There were no banks to the southeast or northwest. More recent geophysical survey by Dave Thompson of GAT (1995) showed a number of circular features, thought to be hut circles, within the same area and led to a conclusion that the site may actually be a native settlement of the Roman period. It was also found that there may be further archaeological features to the north. Decomposed bricks also found in 1921 were reinterpreted as possible evidence for a Roman villa site. (Hall, 2015)
47	17832	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH50276329			Transport	Road	Roman	Cropmark	Cropmark on AP (SNP 2/10/86 5186149) continuing from straight alignment of hedgerows and PRN 17831. Not very clear.
48	57066	0	Railway Cutting, W of Caer Glyddyn	SH5040062732			Transport	Railway Cutting	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
49	57063	0	Railway Embankment, NE of Bodrual	SH5036762695			Transport	Railway Embankment	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
50	64771	0	Plas Bach	SH5072162545	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36	Domestic	Lodge	Post Medieval		One of two lodges built around 1893 associated with Glan Gwna Hall.
51	57064	0	Railway Cutting, E of Bodrual	SH5033862575			Transport	Railway Cutting	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
52	57067	0	Railway Bridge, E of Bodrual	SH5030762518			Transport	Railway Bridge	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
53	57065	0	Weir, E of Bodrual	SH5027562582			Water Supply And Drainage	Weir	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
54	17562	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH49886300			Transport	Road	Roman	Documentary Evidence	Traces of an old road were said to have been found in the second field to the SE of Caergarw. Proposed route.
55	17856	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH4979263017			Transport	Road	Roman		Presumed alignment of road from portion on on aerial photograph SNP 2/10/86 5186149 to Segontium, nothing visible on the ground, mostly built over.
56	17561	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH4972062897			Transport	Road	Roman	Documentary Evidence	On leaving the NE gate of Segontium the road must have run almost for some 2 3/4 miles...along the summit of the ridge of land which at first divides the Cadnant Valley from the course of the Seiont and further on forms the NW boundary of the Cegin Valley. Projected line only.

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
57	15700	0	Caernarfon, Landscape	SH4983562698	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 1	Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		<p>Historic background</p> <p>The Roman fort site (Segontium), near the south-eastern limits of the present town, may have provided the earliest focus for civilian settlement, a possibility strengthened by the situation of the parish church of St. Peblig immediately adjacent. The llys and a native settlement were established on the spur of rock between the confluence of the Seiont and the Cadnant with the Menai straits before the Edwardian conquest; these were demolished to make way for a walled and castled borough at the end of the thirteenth-century. Caernarfon's extra-mural growth was still limited by the time of speed's survey of 1612, though the area which now corresponds to Penrallt had been colonised, and it is only with the growth of the slate industry, and to some extent copper exports, from the late eighteenth century that the town begins to grow, with the establishment of a new quay (below the castle) in the early nineteenth century, the Nantlle railway in 1812 and the Uxbridge Arms (Royal, Celtic Royal) Hotel. The town's growth was controlled, and to some extent quarrelled over, by the major landowning families - the Pagets of Plas Newydd, the Lords Newborough of Glynllifon, Assheton Smith of Vaynol, Thomas of Coed Helen and Garnons. Its growing importance is apparent in the provision of civic buildings such as the county hall, law courts, gaol, post office in the nineteenth- and twentieth-centuries, and its significance as a regional centre of dissent by the construction of a number of substantial chapels. The twentieth-century saw the construction of social housing on a significant scale and attempts to develop its tourist base.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics</p> <p>Roman fort, walled medieval town, slate quay, sequence of housing stock. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).</p>
58	34508	24675	Bod-rhal Flour Mill, Site of, Waunfawr	SH5000962312			Industrial	Flour Mill	Post Medieval	Documentary Evidence	<p>Labelled 'Bod-rhal Flour Mill' on 1st ed and 2nd ed and 'Old Mill' on 3rd ed. Mill race from weir to E labelled on all 3 maps and represented as water, labelled Centre of Stream, on Mastermap. Weir also labelled on Mastermap. Mill buildings are no longer present on Mastermap, although a few walls may remain in places. Seamless Aerial Photographs - modern housing estate. Mill race obscured by trees. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)</p>
59	15728	0	Glan Gwna Holiday Village, Landscape	SH50066208	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 29	Unassigned	Landscape	Multiperiod		<p>Historic background: one of the smaller local estates, now a holiday village and caravan park. The garden may date from the early nineteenth century; Fenton in 1813 states that the grounds and their 'winding walks' were laid out by Arthur Wyatt, nephew of Benjamin. 'Plantations' and a small house 'handsomely fitted up' are mentioned by Hyde Hall in 1809-11, when it was owned by Thomas Lloyd of Shrewsbury. It was inhabited at one stage by a Mr. Greaves, probably the tenant of various slate quarries who came to develop Llechwedd quarry in Blaenau Ffestiniog, who is believed to have moved to Aberglaslyn Hall. Hyde hall also confirms that the area included a fulling mill and a paper mill. Key historic landscape characteristics: estate and gardens, now caravan park.(Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).</p>

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
60	65479	0	Glan Gwna Hall	SH5017262052	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 29	Domestic	House	Post Medieval		Glan Gwna Hall; built in 1893 by John Douglas (1830-1911).
61	65488	0	Terrace and retaining walls at Glan Gwna Hall	SH5019962043	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 29	Gardens, Parks And Urban Spaces	Terrace	Post Medieval		Terrace and retaining walls built around 1893 as part of Glan Gwna Hall.
62	65497	0	Courtyard outbuildings and retaining walls to adjacent formal garden area at Glan Gwna Hall	SH5016862025	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 29	Domestic	Outbuilding	Post Medieval		Outbuildings and retaining walls built around 1893 for a small formal garden area at Glan Gwna Hall.
63	3704	0	Bronze Tool (Palstave), Findspot, Glangwna	SH502620			Object	Findspot	Bronze Age	Find	'Mr. Barington exhibited a celt [at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on January 27, 1780] found in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Roberts at Glangwmmmy (SH 502620) about a mile and half E from Caernarvon...it answers exactly to that described in Vol. V No. 1 p.114'. A looped palstave found at Glangwna, whereabouts unknown.
64	0	86372	Glan Gwna, Garden, Caeathro	SH5021862009			Gardens Parks And Urban Spaces	Country House Garden	Post Medieval		
65	65481	0	Stable Block at Glan Gwna Hall	SH5033962072	Historic Landscape of Wales	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 29	Agriculture And Subsistence	Stable	Post Medieval		A stable block built around 1893 for Glan Gwna Hall.
66	57055	0	Pond, S of Glan Gwna Hall	SH5019361887			Water Supply And Drainage	Pond	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
67	32835	0	Slag, Findspot, Waunfawr	SH50476220			Monument	Findspot	Unknown	Find	The findspot of copper alloy metal working slag of unknown date.
68	25861	423481	Felin-bach, Waunfawr	SH5053262080			Industrial	Mill	Unknown	Documentary Evidence	Labelled 'Felin-fach' on 1st ed, 'Felin-bach' on 2nd and 3rd eds and on Mastermap. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)
69	57059	0	Weir 1, SE of Felin-bach	SH5058661916			Water Supply And Drainage	Weir	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
70	57060	0	Weir 2, SE of Felin-bach	SH5060761877			Water Supply And Drainage	Weir	Post Medieval		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)
71	1986	16782	Prysgol Bach House, Llanrug	SH50976182			Domestic	House	Post Medieval	Building	
72	3710	0	Burnt Mound (Possible), Nr. Caerhydau	SH51116187			Domestic	Burnt Mound	Bronze Age	Earthwork	Mound, near Caerhydau, on nearly level ground. The mound is roughly circular, c.60ft in diameter, and stands c.2ft high with a flat top; the edge is revetted with a single course of large boulders. An oval mound is orientated NE-SW and measures some 35.0m by 26.0m. It lies on ground falling gently to the NW. There is a scarp slope raching 0.5m in height on all sides except the S; the edge is revetted with a single line of stones. The purpose of this mound is inderterminate. Surveyed at 1:25000. This mound sounds as if it could be a large 'peat-stack'. A more likely use for these features is as a 'stand' for corn drying. <Peat stack base. (Hopewell and Smith, 2010)

Asset Number	PRN	NPRN	Sitename	NGR	Status	Status Reference	Class	Site Type	Period	Evidence	HER Summary
73			Field Clearance Cairn	SH5086262795			Agriculture And Subsistence	Mound	Post Medieval	Mound	Stone pile of clearance cairn, associated with agriculture.
74			Dry stone wall field boundary	SH5082862835			Agriculture And Subsistence	Boundary	Post Medieval	Wall	Dry stone wall field boundary along trackway
75			Trackway from Dolgynydd Isaf to railway embankment	SH5085562954			Transport	Road	Post Medieval	Track	Trackway from Dolgynydd Isaf farm to railway embankment
76			Remains of Pontrug railway bridge	SH5066362899			Transport	Bridge	Post Medieval	Structure	Remains of stone railway bridge

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2745_Pontrug

14/10/2022 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	30/09/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	03/10/2022
Landowner / Developer	Seiont Riverside Camping	n/a

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Seiont Riverside Camping to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50846277; post code LL55 2SN; WSI Figure 01) in advanced of a proposed development of 14No luxury lodges, 5No luxury pods, and associated access and amenities, as indicated on *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. MP3.0 (WSI Figure 02). The proposed development has been an addition to existing camping and leisure facilities located to the immediate northeast and will use existing and new access routes, as indicated on *Lambe Planning & Design* Drawing No. LP1.1 (WSI Figure 03).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Seiont Riverside Camping, Pontrug, Caernarfon, Gwynedd: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Project (G2745).

1 – 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)

Selection

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

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive has been created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these has been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been 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 has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

None

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been 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 has been 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 has been 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).

De-Selected Documents

None



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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