

SUNBEACH HOLIDAY PARK, LLWYNGWRIL, GWYNEDD

Asesiad Archaeolegol / Archaeological Assessment



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

SUNBEACH HOLIDAY PARK, LLWYNGWRIL, GWYNEDD

ASESIAD ARCHEOLEGOL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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Gweld cigydd targed ystod rie; graddfa 1m; Yr olygfa o'r de (cyfeirnod archif; G270_31)
View of rifle range target butts; scale 1m; view from the south (archive reference G2760_31)

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CONTENTS

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL	4
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 Introduction.....	8
2.2 Desktop Study.....	9
2.3 Field Survey.....	10
2.4 Data Management Plan.....	11
2.5 Gazetteer of Assets.....	13
3 RESULTS.....	16
3.1 Desk based assessment.....	16
3.1.1 Location and geological summary	16
3.1.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations.....	17
3.1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background	19
3.1.4 Medieval.....	21
3.1.5 Post-Medieval and Modern	22
3.1.6 Previous Historical and Archaeological Work.....	25
3.1.7 Artefact potential.....	25
3.1.8 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR.....	26
3.2 Field Survey.....	28
3.3 Gazetteer of Assets.....	30
3.3.1 Introduction.....	30
3.3.2 Assessment Category.....	31
3.3.3 Gazetteer.....	32
4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	39
5 SOURCES CONSULTED	41
APPENDIX I	43
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation.....	43
APPENDIX II	44
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata.....	44
APPENDIX III	45

Asset Table.....	45
APPENDIX IV.....	46
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy	46

FIGURES

Figure 01: Site location. Base Map OS, 1:10,000, SH 5709

Figure 02: Plan of proposed development [provided by client]

Figure 03: Detail from the Llangelynnin Parish Tithe Map of 1839, by Thomas Payne of Dolgellau. The study area is Located in Plots 49, 50 and 55-56, within red rectangle. Not to Scale (National Archives).

Figure 04: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Meirionethshire County Series 25-inch map of 1888, sheet XLI.5, showing the study area. Scale 1:10 000@A4. Study area outlined in red.

Figure 05: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Meirionethshire County Series 25-inch map of 1900, sheet XLI.5, showing the study area. Scale 1:10 000@A4. Study area outlined in red.

Figure 06: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition County Series 6-inch map of 1913, sheet 41 NW, showing the study area. Scale 1:10 000@A4. Study area outlined in red.

Figure 07: Vertical RAF aerial photograph 4631 RAF106G UK_1468 frame 1004 taken on the 4th May 1946 showing the camp in relation to its surrounding landscape and the railway line. The associated and relict field systems are also shown. Llwyngwrl lies in the bottom left-hand corner of the image. Study area outlined in red. Not to scale.

Figure 08: Oblique angled RAF aerial photograph 5045 RAF540_421 frame 0025 taken on the 20th September 1950 showing camp in relation to its surrounding landscape from the sea. Not to scale

Figure 09: Lidar dtm - 1m data. Scale is 1:10,000 @A4

Figure 10: Sites noted on the Gwynedd HER within 1km of the Sunbeach Holiday Park (shown with red dots). Assets identified during the assessment are noted with purple dots and numbered with their PRNs. Base map taken from Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 sheet SH 5809. Scale 1:10 000 @A4

PLATES

Plate 1: View of railway bridge in the park, sharing 19th century embankment and abutments; scale 1m; view from ESE (archive reference: G2760_01).

Plate 2: Angled view showing 19th century snecked granite railway bridge abutment on SE side; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2760_02).

Plate 3: Angled view showing 20th century rendered concrete of NW railway bridge abutment; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_03).

Plate 4: General view of the proposed development land from the gate entrance to the NE; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2760_04).

Plate 5: View of entrance to the proposed development land; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_05).

Plate 6: General view of the proposed development land from the caravan park to the NW; scale 1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2760_06).

Plate 7: General view of the proposed development area with the caravan park to the NW; scale 1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2760_07).

Plate 8: View along drystone wall along the southern border of the development area; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2760_08).

Plate 9: View along drystone wall along the southern border of the development area; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2760_09).

Plate 10: View along the drystone wall along the western side of the site; scale 1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2760_10).

Plate 11: General view of the sloping study area field; scale 1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2760_11).

Plate 12: View along the northern boundary of field adjacent to the railway line; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2760_12).

Plate 13: Elevation view of the drystone wall along the railway line; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2760_13).

Plate 14: View of field from NE cover looking upslope to the SW; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2760_14).

Plate 15: View along the northern boundary showing the Cambrian railway line; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2760_15).

Plate 16: General view of the development plot; scale 1m; view from ESE (archive reference: G2760_16).

Plate 17: View of stream to the NE of development plot, heavily overgrown at the west bank; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2760_17).

Plate 18: View of stream to the NE of development plot, heavily overgrown at the west bank; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_18).

Plate 19: General view of worksyard; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_19).

Plate 20: General view of the approach to the proposed development area through the woodland; scale 1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2760_20).

Plate 21: General view of area to NE of the study area; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2760_21).

Plate 22: Possible wartime corrugated iron shed with asbestos roof, adjacent to the NE side of the entrance of lot, now used as works yard; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_22).

Plate 23: View of former shop etc, to be redeveloped; scale 1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2760_23).

Plate 24: View to the rear of former shop etc to be redeveloped; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2760_24).

Plate 25: View of military plaque commemorating the former use of the site in a modern enclosure; scale 1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2760_25).

Plate 26: View looking beyond the caravan park boundary to the north sharing pill box and other defensive structures in the background towards the sea; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_26).

Plate 27: View of rifle range firing positions (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2760_27).

Plate 28: View of former rifle range target butts (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_28).

Plate 29: View of rifle range and WW2 coastal defences (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_29).

Plate 30: General view of rifle range area (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_30).

Plate 31: View of rifle range target butts; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_31).

Plate 32: View of caravan park from the target butts; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2760_32).

Plate 33: View of rifle butts and caravan park from the beach; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2760_33).

Plate 34: Angled view of pillbox from beach; scale 1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2760_34).

Plate 35: Concrete and brick hardstanding with modern benches-suggestive of military work; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2760_35).

Plate 36: View of the entrance to the main caravan park showing the railway bridge; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_36).

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Mae Adain Contractau Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd wedi cynnal asesiad desg archeolegol ym Mharc Gwyliau Sunbeach, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd, fel rhan o welliannau arfaethedig i elfen de ddwyreiniol y parc. Roedd yr asesiad yn nodi bod y safle yn rhan o ddarn arfordirol o dir a gafodd ei wella rhwng canol a diwedd y 19eg ganrif pan gafodd y cae ei resymoli. Yn y 1860au adeiladwyd Rheilffordd y Drenwydd a Machynlleth, gan groesi'r ardal o'r gogledd i'r de. Roedd gwersyll milwrol a maes tanio reiffl yn meddiannu'r safle yn hanner cyntaf yr 20fed ganrif, ac adeiladwyd gwersyll Carcharorion Rhyfel ar y safle ym 1919, ar gyfer carcharorion o'r Almaen a oedd yn dal yn y DU ar ôl i'r rhyfel ddod i ben.

Nodwyd bod y 'tir estyn' yn cynnwys cae amaethyddol wedi'i wella, wedi'i amgylchynu gan waliau sychion o'r 19eg ganrif. Ni nodwyd unrhyw archeoleg o fewn y cae, ond mae ei natur well yn golygu y gallai archeoleg o dan y ddaear oroesi nad yw'n weladwy ar yr wyneb. Mae'r parc gwyliau ei hun, a ddatblygwyd o'r 1970au wedi'i dirlunio'n helaeth ers diwedd y defnydd milwrol o'r safle, ac nid oes unrhyw weddillion creiriol, ar wahân i blac sydd wedi goroesi a sied bosibl, o'r hen wersylloedd milwrol o fewn y parc. ffin. Argymhellir, os oes ymyrraeth tir sylweddol yn y cae estyniad, y dylid cynnal rhaglen o arolwg geoffisegol i archwilio presenoldeb gweddillion archeolegol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section has carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd, as part of proposed improvements to the south eastern element of the park. The assessment noted that the site was part of a coastal strip of land that had been improved in the mid to late 19th century when the field were rationalised. In the 1860s the Newton and Machynlleth Railway was built, crossing the area from north to south. A military camp and rifle range occupied the site in the first half of the 20th century, and a Prisoner of War camp was constructed on the site in 1919, for German prisoners still in the UK after the cessation of hostilities.

The 'extension land' was noted to consist of an improved agricultural field, surrounded by 19th century drystone wall boundaries. No archaeology was noted within the field, but its improved nature means that below ground archaeology might survive that is not visible on the surface.

The holiday park itself, developed from the 1970s has been heavily landscaped since the end of the military use of the site, and no relict remains, apart from a surviving plaque and a possible shed, can be seen of the former military camps within the park boundary.

*It is recommended that if there is to be significant ground intervention in the extension field that a programme of **geophysical survey** be carried out to examine for the presence of archaeological remains.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) has been asked by Savills to prepare a scope for an archaeological desk based assessment at Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd (NGR SH58490907; postcode LL37 2QQ; Figures 01-02), as part of proposed improvements to the south eastern element of Sunbeach Holiday Park to provide the following: a new main site entrance with internal access road, 24 static holiday caravans/lodges with landscaping, 12 static holiday caravans/lodges in lieu of a residential dwelling house and 3 static holiday caravans in lieu of the old site shop.

The assessment was undertaken in January 2023 and completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- 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).

The archaeological assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER under the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER was informed of the project start date, location, grid

reference and estimated timescale; the project was assigned HER Enquiry Number GATHER1761 and Event PRN 46515. A bilingual event summary has been prepared for submission to the HER in accordance with their guidance.

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.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This assessment comprised a desk-based study and field survey and the following:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology in the vicinity of the site;
- an assessment of previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials;
- a listing of the heritage-related planning constraints that may affect the site;
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site; and
- provide recommendations for future intrusive survey and construction excavation activities on site (requirements that would need to be in place during these or similar activities).

2.2 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 desk-based assessment involved a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the mitigation area, defined as the Parc Mine site detailed in Figure 01. Examination of the core HER was undertaken, including the 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Merionethshire Sheet XLI.5) and any secondary information held within the HER;
1. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER;
2. 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 1946 RAF vertical aerial photographs;
3. An online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) was completed;
4. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps, including the Llangelynnin Parish tithe map and schedule; and
5. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using 1m resolution digital terrain modelling for area SH50.

2.3 Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken on 11/01/2023 and incorporated the proposed development area, as outlined red on Figure 01. Known features were mapped and located in advance and the aim of the field survey was to visit and record these features and to identify any additional features; information was recorded on GAT pro-formas and a photographic record maintained. Photographic images were taken in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3100; resolution: 4,608 × 3,072 [14.2 effective megapixels]) and archived in TIFF format; a total of thirty-seven images were taken (G2760_001 to G2760_037; cf. [Appendix II](#)).

2.4 Data Management Plan

Archiving was completed based on the following task list:

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

This data was then used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives; information from these were then used to compile the project report. The physical archive is stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset is stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the Historic Environment Record (HER) and Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. There is no de-selected digital data.

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

- A digital report has been provided to the client and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) (draft report then final report);
- A digital report has been provided to the regional HER, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event Primary Reference Number (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 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been prepared for submission to the RCAHMW (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 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).

2.5 Gazetteer of Assets

A gazetteer has been compiled for any existing and newly identified assets, based on information sourced from the desk-based assessment and field survey an.

The gazetteer has been 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 has been identified using the following impact criteria:

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 RESULTS

3.1 Desk based assessment

3.1.1 Location and geological summary

Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd (NGR SH58490907) is located on the coastal plain, west of the Cadair Idris mountain range, on the west and southwestern outskirts of the village of Llwyngwrl, Llangelynin, Gwynedd. The site is located either side of the Cambrian Railway, west of the A493. The site covers an extensive portion of the land between the railway and the coastline.

The underlying geology of the coastal flats around the Mawddach estuary consists of Cambrian beds of siliceous sandstone, overlaid by alluvium and peat. The hill land immediately to the southwest, however, consists of Ordovician shales into which have intruded bands of igneous basalt, quartz-dolerites and diorites (Smith and George 1961). These are overlain by typical brown earth of the Munslow Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

3.1.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

The site is located within a Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 14: *Mawddach*) and a Historic Landscape Characterisation (G1772: 13: *Coastal strip, south of Llwyngwrlil*); extending across much of the proposed development site is the *Historic Environment Feature* (HEF) polygon for Primary Reference Number (PRN) 7879). A First World War Agricultural Group Prisoner of War Camp that encompasses much of the existing holiday park, along with a core military camp (PRN 7277). Within the broader landscape potential for earlier remains in this area, as evidenced by scheduled monument *Castell y Gaer* (ref. ME053), located 600m to the northeast, which has evidence of Roman occupation and prehistoric activity, whilst the route of a Roman road (PRN 17770) is located nearby.

The two Scheduled Monuments (Corn Drying Kiln PRN 3563; SM ME053) and *Castell y Gaer* PRN 4919; Me 116) and eight Listed Buildings, all Grade II, within 1km of the centre of Sunbeach Holiday Park are listed in the table below. A further non statutory 88 sites are also noted on the Gwynedd HER, and these are shown on Figure 10, and listed in [Appendix III](#).

PRN	Name	Description	Period	Status	Grade	NGR
64576	Church of St Celynin	A church built in 1842.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84468)	SH5911409384
3563	Corn-drying Kiln, Carn-gadell-uchaf, Llwyngwrl	Drying corn made the job of threshing far easier as it loosened the grain from the husk. The most common way to dry the corn was to use a kiln designed for the purpose.	Early Medieval	Scheduled Monument (ME 116)		SH58920841
64573	Pont Llwyngwrl	A post medieval bridge.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84483)	SH5914409580
4919	Promontory Fort, Castell y Gaer	Castell y Gaer is located on a small spur on the southern side of the Afon Gwyril. The defences are made of both earth and stone, and the appearance of the fort suggests it was built in one phase of construction, although no excavations have taken place	Roman	Scheduled Monument (ME 053)		SH592090
64581	Service building and garage at Ty Gwyn, including attached courtyard walls	A 20th century service building and garage.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II Ref 84484)	SH5898409120
64587	The Garthangharad public house	A public house.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84486)	SH5918209606
64586	Ty Gwyn Outdoor Education Centre	A 20th century convalescent home.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84488)	SH5896009107
64584	Ty Newydd	A late Georgian style house.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84489)	SH5917809502
64577	Tynant	A building dated 1908.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84490)	SH5907509689
64591	War Memorial, Llwyngwrl	A war memorial.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II (Ref 84475)	SH5907909386

3.1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1.3.1 Introduction

The study area, a coastal strip of land south of Llwyngwrl (PRN 18343), has few surviving pre-modern due to their later obliteration by the 20th century military camps, rifle range and subsequent holiday development. Those that do survive are drystone walls of mid-19th century date. The area is bisected by the Cambrian railway, which opened in 1867, and was largely responsible for the development of Llwyngwrl as a holiday resort. The holiday site made use of the former military camp from the 1970s onwards.

3.1.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman

A possible area of exposed ancient trees identified following the winter storms of 2020 at NGR SH5892410183 (PRN 90001). These are of unknown date, but are likely to be prehistoric in origin. A low cairn and associated standing stone has been recorded at Allt Lwyd (NGR SH60530821; PRN 2990). It is low, platform-like and well grassed over cairn on a low hillslope near to several lines of ancient trackway, with a few stones protruding from the turf. In the centre is a hollow about 1.5m diameter, 0.2 deep in the centre of which is an upright, squarish slab about 0.50 x 0.40 x 0.60 high. There are several other stones to the north east that may also be related to the trackway (Smith 2001). Its date cannot be attributed with any certainty, but is likely to be Bronze Age in date. Possible prehistoric cultivation terraces have been identified east of the study area around Rhiwgaeron at NGR SH595090 (PRN 4921), although these are now not clear due to post-medieval agricultural clearance.

A stone axe hammer find spot is located at NGR SH591094 (PRN 62180). It is a simple type, 165mm long, 100mm wide and 48mm thick, and seems to have been made from granitic pebble, perhaps from the nearby beach. The hour-glass perforation for the haft has been neatly and competently made. Both ends have been slightly damaged but the surfaces were originally pecked smooth, though the pebble has not been radically modified. Only eight axe-hammers are recorded from Meirionydd by Colin Gresham (Bowen and Gresham, 1967, 40-44) and all come from the great valley between Bala and the sea. A looped palstave (later Bronze Age bronze axe) was found in May 2016 (NGR SH 592097; PRN 62179). The site is on the flat land at the foot of the high ground of Cadair Idris, north of where it is interrupted by the valley of the Afon Gwrl. Ffordd Ddu, a trackway marked by several Bronze Age cairns and standing stones, runs along the north slope of this high ridge and the area has seen much prehistoric, and particularly Bronze Age, activity.

The most notable prehistoric sites within the area include the Bronze Age standing stones on the slopes below Pen y Garn and around the Cregennan Lakes to the north west of Llwyngwrl, both linked by a prehistoric trackway; the Iron Age hillforts of Craig y Castell and Pared Cefn Hir, both north of the Cregennan Lakes and Castell y Gaer, c.250m south of Llwyngwrl, which has an extensive system of contemporary field systems and hut settlements associated with it, extending as far as Cyfenedd, c.3km to the north. Castell y Gaer is located on a small spur on the southern side of the Afon Gwyril. The defences are made of both earth and stone, and the appearance of the fort suggests it was built in one phase of construction, although no excavations have taken place to date the sequence.

The primary inner defence of Castell y Gaer (NGR SH592090; SM ME053; PRN 4919) was a stone wall enclosing the irregularly-shaped and almost flat-topped spur. From the few traces of facing stones, it is thought that the wall was roughly four metres wide at the base when constructed, and that much of the stone has since been reused elsewhere. Only the southern and eastern sections now remain obvious, although these are also much damaged by the removal of stone, and have subsequently been covered with grass.

Castell y Gaer (NGR SH592090; SM ME053; PRN 4919) and the hut settlements mentioned above continued in use to the Roman period, whilst the Roman road from Brithdir to the south to Cefn Caer in the north ran through Llwyngwrl, part of which forms part of the current A493 (PRN 17770; SH59190924). A rectangular enclosure at Llys Bradwen above Arthog (NGR SH 65001386; PRN 49), several kilometres to the northwest of Llwyngwrl, produced Roman pottery sherds (NGR SH6513; PRN 3840), although the site is traditionally ascribed to the early medieval period.

3.1.4 *Medieval*

An inscribed stone of possible early medieval date was located at NGR SH5808 (PRN 5286), however this is only known from documentary references and has been lost, so any information about this is very uncertain. The area is situated within the former parish of Llangelynnin, whose church is of early medieval origin, but the surviving evidence is mainly 12th to 15th century in date (NGR SH57120720; PRN 7013). The site at Llys Bradwen, Arthog (NGR SH 65001386; PRN 49) is traditionally regarded, and noted in historical sources as being the residence of Ednowain ap Bradwen, one of the heads of the fifteen legendary Tribes of Wales.

Llwyngwrl was one of five medieval townships within the coastal parish of Llangelynnin, part of the commote of Talybont. These townships comprised mainly individual agricultural holdings within hereditary kinship lands. Only two known surviving medieval sites are known within Llwyngwrl, and agricultural barn with cruck trusses at Gors Wen farm, about 0.4km south of the proposed site (PRN 4923; NGR SH58180875), and another barn of a similar period and structure c.0.7km to the northeast at Henblas Farm (NPRN 41688; NGR SH58850925).

3.1.5 *Post-Medieval and Modern*

A fish trap has been noted 100m north of the study area (NGR SH58340976; PRN 16607), which is probably post-medieval in date. This is a straight-sided feature with one part of two parallel lines, perpendicular to the shore about 100m long and a shorter arm at least 50m long offset to the north. The straightness of the feature means it could be modern, such as a drain outfall. However, it has the characteristic hooked shape with the hook on the uptide side and no outfall is marked on the OS 1:10000 map of 1972 although the feature lies in line with a land drain. If it is a fish weir then it is the first to be recorded in Meirionnydd (Smith, Davidson and Kenney 2002). There is much evidence for post medieval agricultural and milling activity in the area. A corn mill is noted at Felin Uchaf (NGR 59360943; PRN 36663), with a possible leat and a waterwheel. It appears to be roofed on the aerial photographs (Figures 07-08). Much of the leat is still in water. The river was the heart of the village of Llwyngwrl, working two corn mills, Felin Uchaf and Felin Isaf. Leats to Pentre Bach and Henblas also drove water wheels to churn butter. Two further leats fed water wheels at Hendre Hall and Borthwen for grinding corn, branching again to feed the old Smithy. Felin Uchaf was restored and converted to a private residence (Evans and Burnett 2013). The turnpike road, now mainly the A493, was described in 1750 as a Turnpike Road from Dolgellau to Towyn along the coastline constructed after the Merionethshire Turnpike Act of 1777 (NGR SH59150976; PRN 58786) (Davidson *et al.* 2014).

The Cambrian Railway cuts across the wider landscape study area through Llwyngwrl (PRN 21155). The section at Llwyngwrl, then known as the Newtown and Machynlleth Railway was incorporated by Act of 27 July 1857, with authorised capital of £150,000. The Bill was unopposed in Parliament, and the first sod was cut in November 1858, the delay suggesting land acquisition and money-raising difficulties.

A contract for the construction was let to the partnership of David Davies and Thomas Savin for £130,000, of which £23,000 was to be paid in paid-up shares and £5,000 as a loan. The terrain was not easy for the construction, and caused many delays to the progress of the project. It was Davies and Savin investing money in the project that enabled the scheme to go ahead, by their agreeing to construct the works and to take only shares as payment. Trains started operating on the 31st December 1862 and a grand opening ceremony for the wider railway was held on 3 January 1863, although the Llwyngwrl section was not fully open until 1867.

Agricultural Group prisoner of war camps were opened at Llanbedr (PRN 7880) and Tywyn (PRN 7879) in June and July 1919, after the First World War had ended, but whilst significant

numbers of prisoners of war were still being held. Llanbedr held 62 prisoners and Tywyn 58 (National Archives, London FO383/206). The military camp formerly on the holiday park site (PRN 7277) included a grey brick blockhouse, a rifle range, earthen butts and brick-faced concrete plinths along the coast-edge at SH58160929, and was used during both world wars. (Dutton and Gwyn 1996; Kenney 2015).

3.1.5.1 Cartographic Evidence and History of Land Ownership

The study area, and the area surrounding it, is located within the plots listed in the apportionment below, and shown on the tithe map of Llangelynnin from 1839 (Figure 03). The land ownership seems somewhat scattered with a number of local landowners present, Sir Robert Vaughan of Gorsygedol, a local mansion, being the most significant, but Edward Owen of Garthyngharad being important also.

Owner	Occupier	No. on Plan	Name of Land and Premises	Area in Statute Measure
				A R P
Rice, Owen Anwyl Esq	William Lewis	45	Tyddyn Ithel	33 - -
Mr Griffith Evans	Humphrey Vaughan	49	Alltgoch	40 - -
Sir Robert Vaughan	Thomas Roberts	50	Henblas	120 - -
Edward Owen Esq	Robert Jones	54		90 - -
		54a	Ty du Caenant	
		54b	Ty'n y Llidiard	
		54c		
Mrs Anne Owen	William Richard	55	Pentrebach	24 - -
"	"	55a	"	
"	"	55b	"	
Evan Williams	William Evans	56	Borthwen	170 - -
"	"	56a	"	
"	"	56b	"	
"	"	56c	"	

The pattern of land division seems to go back some distance in time, whereas some changes are in evidence by the time of the 1st edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey map of 1888 (Merionethshire Sheet XLI.5; Figure 04). This involved the regularisation of some of the fields

into paddocks, particularly to the north of the study area, which were probably mainly carried out in the mid to late 19th century by the landowners for agricultural improvement purposes. Some evidence of this change however occurred in 1854, with the publication of a map detailing the selling of land within tithe map holding 54 by the Garthangharad estate (Gwynedd Archives, ZM/938). By the time of the 3rd edition map the presence of the military camp and rifle range meant that many of these boundaries had been removed (Figure 06).

3.1.6 Previous Historical and Archaeological Work

The study area has been previously examined by GAT as part of a number of projects. A coastal erosion survey between Aberdaron and Aberdyfi looked at the area (Dutton and Gwyn 1996). The wider area was studied as part of archaeological work associated with the Llwyngwriol waste water treatment scheme (Roberts and Berks 2005a, b and c). The military camp and rifle range has also been studied as part of GATs First World War military landscapes project (Kenney and Hopewell 2015). A wider historical study has been carried out by Bowen and Gresham (1967) for the prehistoric to early medieval periods, and by Beverley-Smith and Beverley-Smith (2001) for the Middle Ages.

3.1.7 Artefact potential

The presence of artefacts dating from the prehistoric to post- medieval times is thought likely to be **low** to **moderate**. Whilst the area to the south of the Cambrian railway line has undergone many changes over the centuries, the presence of artefacts from prehistoric to post-medieval times cannot be discounted, but they are most likely to be encountered in disturbed contexts. The survival of modern artefacts, associated with the use of the area for military camps and a rifle range is considered to be **high**. These could include empty cartridges and other military paraphernalia.

3.1.8 *Aerial Photographs and LiDAR*

3.1.8.1 Aerial Photographs

Eleven Royal Air Force (RAF), Ordnance Survey (OS) and other aerial photographs dating from the 1940s through to the 1990s were examined for archaeological information and evidence. These are listed below:

- 1946 4631 RAF 106G UK_1468 frame 1004 (Figure 07)
- 1950 5045 RAF540_421 frame 0025 (Figure 08)
- 1952 5205 540_RAF_754 *infra-red* frame 5022
- 1960 6041 RAF58_3991 F21 frame 066
- 1964 6426 RAF543_2889 F66 0352
- 1970 7069 OS70_015 IR frame 085
- 1971 7185 OS71_322 frame 567
- 1986 Oct-Nov 8606 JAS68_86 frame 0061
- 1990 9001 ADAS453 frame 045
- 1992 9258 RAF1PRU2470 frame 293
- 1993 9313 RAF39_6152 frame 0486

The aerial photographs are of good quality and show significant detail, showing the transformation of the wartime military camp into a holiday camp and its subsequent expansion through to the 1990s, on both sides of the railway line. They also show clearly the relict field systems onto which first the Cambrian Railway and later the camp were superimposed, including the palimpsest of the later 19th century field boundaries which had been grubbed up to form the large open area of the camp. No new archaeological features from earlier periods that had not been identified from other sources were noted however.

3.1.8.2 LiDAR

Digital 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. The 1m Digital Terrain Model was obtained for sheet SH5709, which shows the railway and the river, as well as two buildings in the north-west corner of the study area, close to the sea. One of these is the mound for the rifle range, and the other is triangular in shape. The firing position and the targets and mantlet of the rifle range are clearly visible, just outside and to the north of the study area. There are faint hints of other buildings near the railway (east side of study area). The most noticeable feature on the LiDAR is the nearby hillfort of Castell-y-Gaer. The data shows the area in general but lacks specific detail to define existing or additional assets.

3.2 Field Survey

The field survey was undertaken on 13th January 2023 in dry, cold but sometimes overcast conditions. The extension land to the south west consisted of a sub rectangular plot, bounded to the north west by the Cambrian Railway line, with an adjacent dry stone wall (Asset 1), now somewhat denuded, adjacent to the plot boundary (Plate 08-09, 14). It was formerly up to 1m high and constructed of fieldstone rubble. The plot was bounded to the west by a dry stone wall 1m high, constructed of local fieldstone rubble blocks up to 0.3m by 0.2m in size (Asset 3; Plate 10). The north east side of the plot bounded a stream running through a small but steep valley and had a modern post and wire fence bounding it, surrounded by scrubland (Plates 5, 17). The south boundary of the plot had a 1.2m high drystone wall bounding the A493 road, and is probably associated with it in date (Asset 2; Plates 12-13, 15). It was of a very similar character to, and of probably the same 19th century date as the western boundary wall. The field has a marked north-south slope from the A493 road down to the railway line, and has an improved character, with lush grassland (Plates 4-16). Slight undulations are noted within it, but nothing that could be interpreted as archaeological.

The Cambrian railway, on a raised embankment, crossed over the entrance to the site on a 19th century bridge, with a 19th century snecked granite abutment on the south east side (Asset 7; Plate 02), but the abutment on the north west side had been encased in concrete, probably in the 1930s (Plate 03).

The area to the south west beyond the field boundary, incorporating a bungalow and other services was inaccessible at the time of the site visit. This was heavily modified and developed in the 1970s onwards, and is not thought likely that any archaeological evidence could survive in this area. The area to the north east (Plate 20) consisted of an area of heavy earth landscaping with a sinuous access track, which had been much modified from its former access to the military camp. Little archaeological remains are thought to survive here.

The former shop area (Asset 4; Plates 23) consisted of a single storey rubble stone building, with a hipped roof, pantiles and a wooden post veranda to the south west. It had a modern door and four window openings to the south west and one to the north. Ancillary structures were also noted to the rear (Plate 24). It appears to be a post 1970s build and not of great archaeological or historical significance.

Throughout the bulk of the holiday park all traces of the former military activity appear to have been eradicated, although the whole area has not been examined in great detail due to privacy issues close to the caravans. The exception to this is a corrugated iron shed to the

south east of the railway bridge (Asset 6; Plates 22, 36), which was not examined in detail. To the north of the study area substantial remains of the rifle butts, firing positions and other evidence, such as a hut base, relating to the range survives, although these lie outside the holiday park area (Figure 06; Plates 26-32). These were examined from the coastal perspective, showing the relationship to the Holiday Park to the south (Plates 32-35), although these will not be directly impacted by the scheme.

Immediately north of the reception area (Asset 5; Plate 25) a military plaque was re-set in an enclosure of modern date. It appears to be of First World War date, but is not in its original position but has been placed to commemorate the former military use of the area.

The results from the field survey have been incorporated into the gazetteer of assets, and their locations are shown on Figure 10.

3.3 Gazetteer of Assets

3.3.1 Introduction

All recommendations are based on the current understanding of the scheme proposals and their impact on the features, and may have to be revised if information about the scheme impacts changes. In the event of alterations to the scheme, the recommendations might have to be revisited. A 'C' after the grid reference indicates the central point of a larger feature, and 'A' after the reference indicates the central point of a wider group of features.

3.3.2 *Assessment Category*

As stated in [para. 2.4](#), the sites recorded in the archaeological assessment have been divided into five categories (A to E), based on national (Category A), regional (Category B) or district/local importance (Category C), or whether they are minor sites (Category D) or sites needing further investigation (Category E). Seven sites were identified during the assessment, three being 19th century field boundaries, one a 19th century railway bridge, two features probably relating to 20th century military activity on the site, and one modern building. These are listed below:

3.3.3 Gazetteer

Asset Number	1 (Plates 08-09, 14)
Site name	Drystone wall bounding the extension land to the north west, adjacent to the A493
PRN number	100428
Grid reference	SH58400878 C
Period	Modern (19 th century)
Site type	Field Boundary
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	C
Description	1.2m high drystone wall of rubble fieldstone bounding the A493. It appears to be associated with the road, forming a secure boundary. It has been repaired a number of times, presumably to prevent livestock escaping onto the road
Impact	Unknown
Recommendation	Avoidance, if this is not possible then Basic Recording

Asset Number	2 (Plate 12-13, 15)
Site name	Drystone wall, adjacent to the Cambrian Railway Line
PRN number	100429
Grid reference	SH58370883 C
Period	Modern (19 th century)
Site type	Field Boundary
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	C
Description	A drystone wall constructed of local rubble fieldstone and about 1m high. It is somewhat denuded now, but bounded the Cambrian railway to the south east. It appears to be of 19 th century date and to have been built in association with the railway development
Impact	None
Recommendation	Avoidance, if this is not possible then basic recording

Asset Number	3 (Plate 10)
Site name	Drystone wall to the SW of the extension area
PRN number	100430
Grid reference	SH 58440886 C
Period	Modern (19 th century)
Site type	Field Boundary
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	C
Description	A drystone wall up to 1.2m high and constructed of fieldstone rubble blocks up to 0.3m by 0.2m, forming a field boundary.
Impact	None
Recommendation	Avoidance, if this is not possible then basic recording

Asset Number	4 (Plates 23-24)
Site name	Former Sunbeach Holiday Park Shop
PRN number	100431
Grid reference	SH 58500906
Period	Modern (1970s)
Site type	Building
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	D
Description	A single storey rubble stone building with a hipped roof, pantiles and a wooden post veranda to the south west. It has a modern door and four window openings to the south west, and one to the north east. There are modern ancillary service structures to the rear.
Impact	Considerable
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	5 (Plate 25)
Site name	Military Plaque within a modern enclosure
PRN number	100432
Grid reference	SH 58380912
Period	Modern (1914-1918 and recent)
Site type	Monument
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	B
Description	A stone military plaque set within a modern enclosure close to the modern park reception. It appears to be of First World War date, and commemorates the former military use of the site.
Impact	None
Recommendation	Needs to be avoided

Asset Number	6 (Plates 22, 36)
Site name	Corrugated Iron shed of possible Second World War Origin
PRN number	100436
Grid reference	SH58550902
Period	Modern (1914-1918 and recent)
Site type	Building
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	C
Description	A corrugated iron shed with large entranceway to the south east. It is currently used as an estate equipment store and gardeners shed. It was not accessed during the site visit but appears to be related to the Second World War military camp.
Impact	None
Recommendation	Avoidance

Asset Number	7 (Plates 01-03, 36)
Site name	Railway Bridge on the Cambrian Railway; crossing the entrance to Sunbeach Holiday Park
PRN number	100437
Grid reference	SH58510902
Period	Post-medieval (19 th century)
Site type	Bridge
Statutory Designation	None
Assessment category	B
Description	The Cambrian railway, on a raised embankment, crosses over the entrance to the Sunbeach Holiday Park site on a 19 th century bridge, with a 19 th century snecked granite abutment on the south east side (Plate 01-02) and the abutment on the north west side had been encased in concrete, probably in the 1930s (Plate 03). Otherwise the bridge has standard Cambrian railway fixtures and fittings.
Impact	None
Recommendation	Avoidance

4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

GAT has carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwril, Gwynedd as part of proposed improvements to the south eastern element of the park. The assessment noted that the site was part of a coastal strip of land that had been improved in the mid to late 19th century when the field were rationalised, having been previously parcelled up into landholdings of a number of local landed estates, including the Vaughans of Gors y Gedol. These formed part of a pattern of dispersed farming and milling settlement. In the 1860s the Newton and Machynlleth Railway was built, crossing the area from north to south. A military camp and rifle range occupied the site in the first half of the 20th century, and a Prisoner of War camp was constructed on the site in 1919, for German prisoners still in the UK after the cessation of hostilities. These camps had the effect of removing most of the later 19th century field boundaries that had formerly been in the area. The area of the camp was therefore most suitable for, and adaptable to its use as a caravan park from the 1970s.

The 'extension land' was noted to consist of an improved agricultural field, surrounded by 19th century drystone wall boundaries. The area to the north east of this, bounded by a stream, was a heavily landscaped site entrance area, and the area to the south west was heavily overgrown and disturbed ground. The improved field had some 19th century field boundaries, sloping markedly from the south east to the north west. No archaeology was noted within the field, but its improved nature means that below ground archaeology might survive that is not visible on the surface.

The Sunbeach Holiday Park itself has been heavily landscaped since the end of the military use of the site, and no relict remains, apart from a surviving plaque, can be seen of the former military camps. It is also highly unlikely that any archaeology relating to the post-medieval and earlier periods would be encountered. The former shop which is due to be developed is of very little historic value. Significant military remains survive to the north of the Holiday Park, but these lie outside the boundary, and include the foundations of possible camp huts, and the rifle range. They will not be affected by the proposed development plans at the Holiday Park.

4.2 Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations for basic recording relating to the specific assets noted in Section 3.3.3, it is recommended that if there is to be significant ground intervention in the extension field that a programme of **geophysical survey** be carried out to examine for the presence of archaeological remains. Dependent upon the results of this, it might need to be followed by a programme of **archaeological trial trenching** to characterise any evidence encountered. There is no recommendation for further archaeological work on the former shop site or elsewhere within the holiday park.

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Figure 01: Site location. Base Map OS, 1:10,000, SH 5709

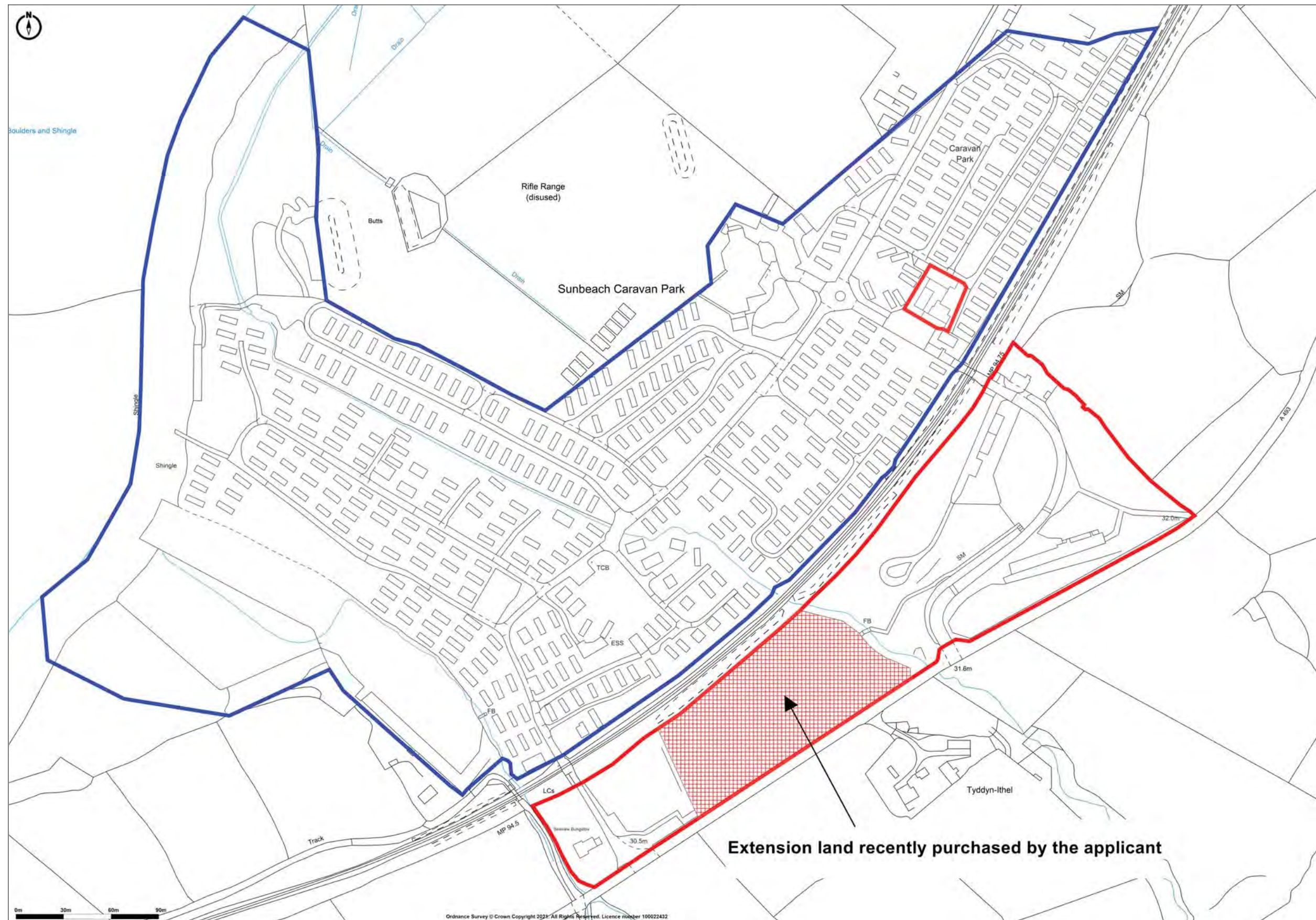


Figure 02: Plan of proposed development [provided by client]

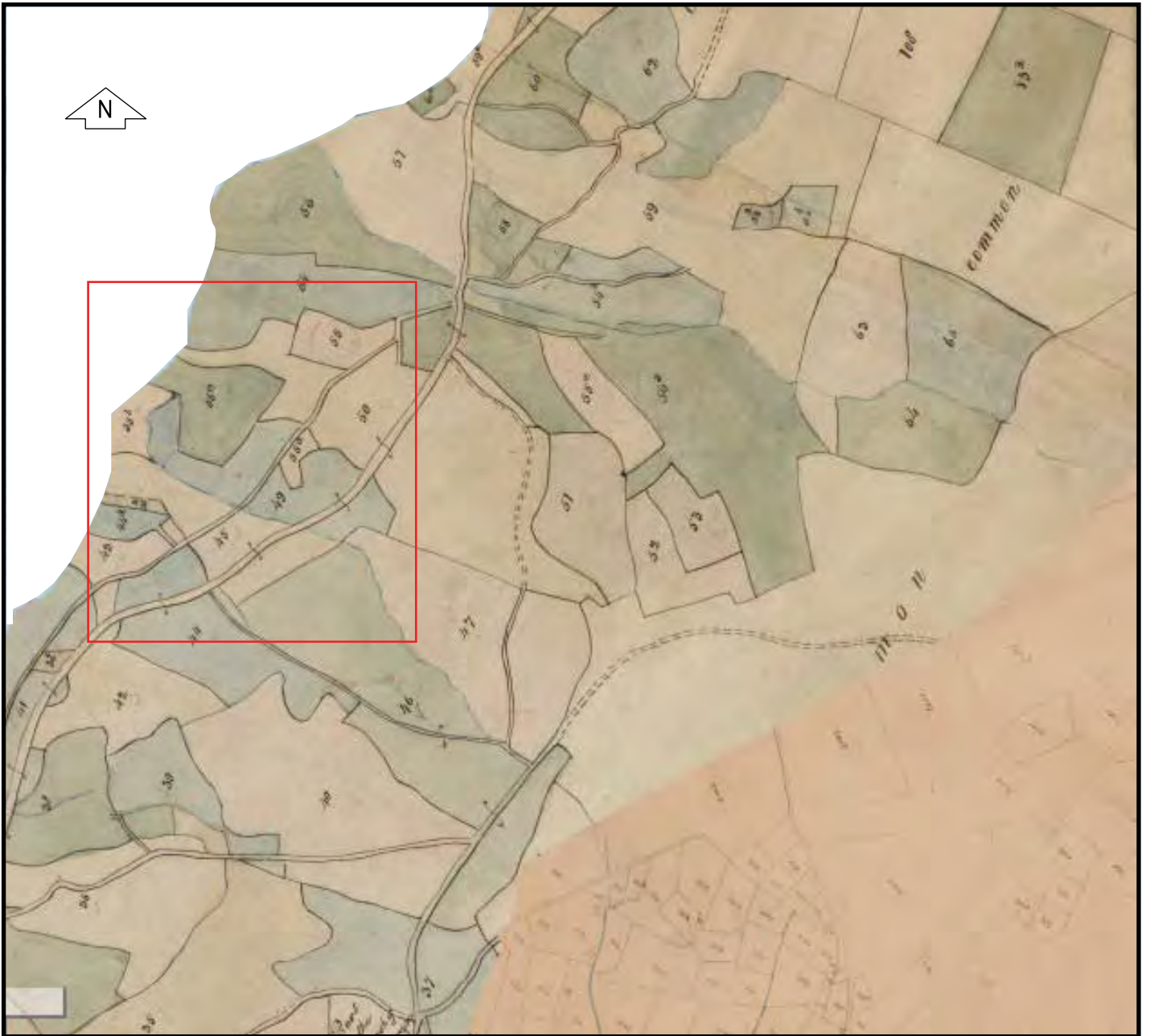


Figure 03: Detail from the Llangelynnin Parish Tithe Map of 1839, by Thomas Payne of Dolgellau. The Study Area is Located in Plots 49, 50 and 55-56, within red rectangle. Not to Scale (National Archives).

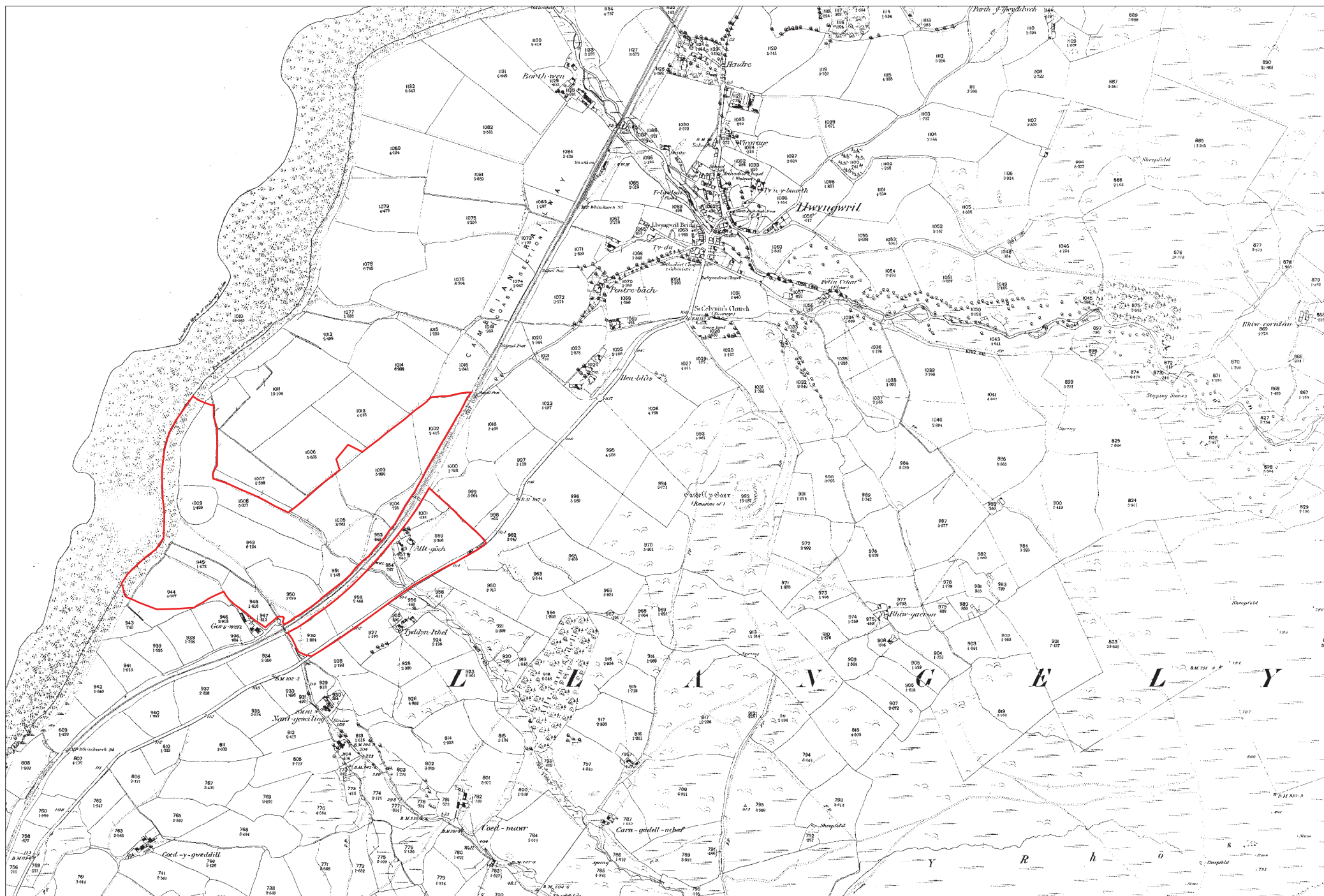


Figure 04: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Meirionethshire County Series 25 inch map of 1888, sheet XLI.5, showing the study area. Scale 1:10 000@A4
Study area outlined in red

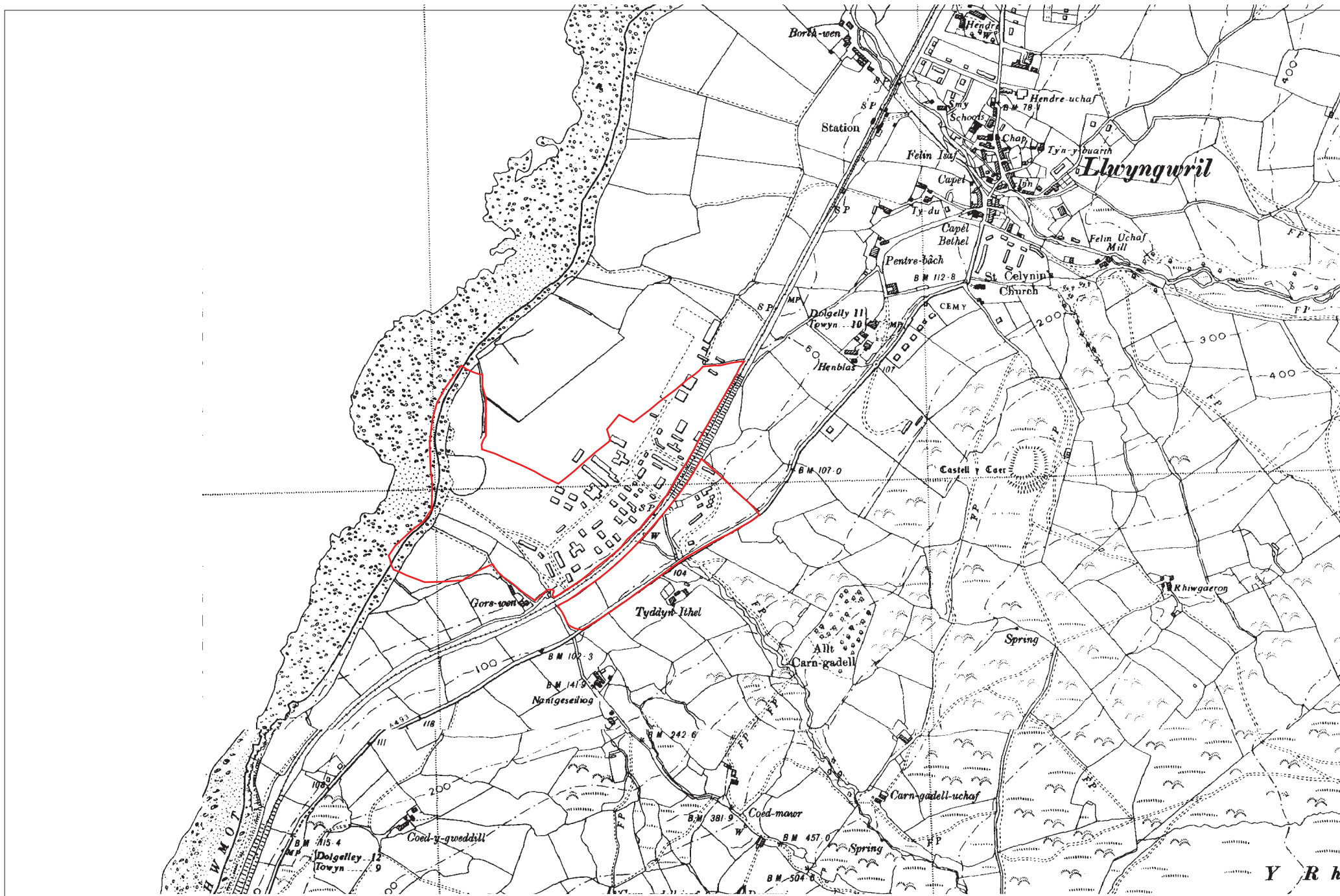


Figure 06: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition County Series 6 inch map of 1913, sheet 41 NW, showing the study area. Scale 1:10 000@A4
Study area outlined in red



Figure 07: Vertical RAF aerial photograph 4631 RAF106G UK_1468 frame 1004 taken on the 4th May 1946 showing the camp in relation to its surrounding landscape and the railway line. The associated and relict field systems are also shown. Llwyngwril lies in the bottom left hand corner of the image. Study area outlined in red. Not to scale.



Figure 08: Oblique angled RAF aerial photograph 5045 RAF540_421 frame 0025 taken on the 20th September 1950 showing camp in relation to its surrounding landscape from the sea. Not to scale

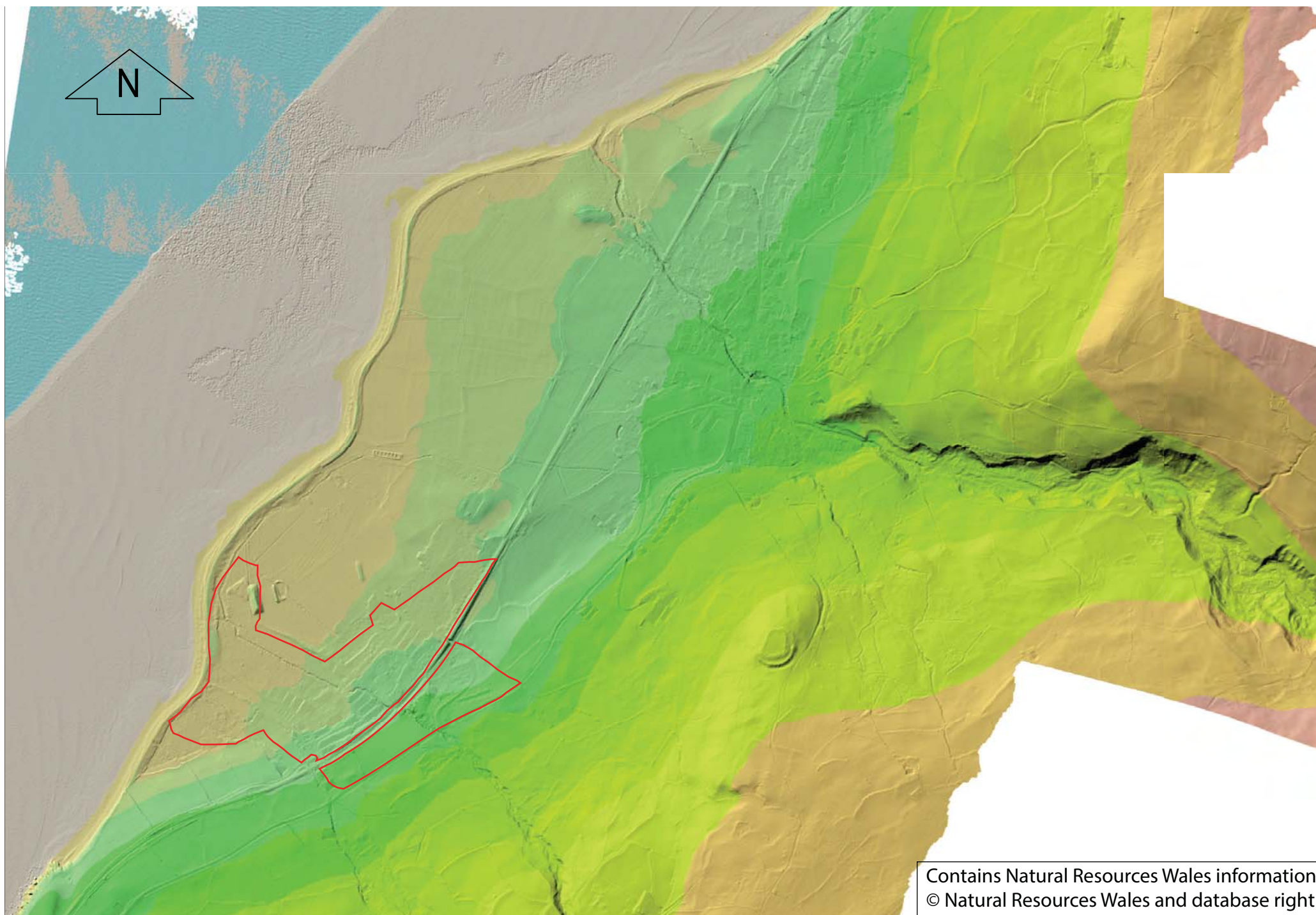


Figure 09: Lidar dtm - 1m data. Scale is 1:10,000 @ A4



Plate 1: View of railway bridge in the park, sharing 19th century embankment and abutments; scale 1m; view from ESE (archive reference: G2760_01).



Plate 2: Angled view showing 19th century snecked granite railway bridge abutment on SE side; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2760_02).



Plate 3: Angled view showing 20th century rendered concrete of NW railway bridge abutment; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_03)..



Plate 4: General view of the proposed development land from the gate entrance to the NE; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2760_04).



Plate 5: View of entrance to the proposed development land; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_05).



Plate 6: General view of the proposed development land from the caravan park to the NW; scale 1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2760_06).



Plate 7: General view of the proposed development area with the caravan park to the NW; scale 1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2760_07).



Plate 8: View along drystone wall along the southern border of the development area; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2760_08).



Plate 9: View along drystone wall along the southern border of the development area; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2760_09).



Plate 10: View along the drystone wall along the western side of the site; scale 1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2760_10).



Plate 11: General view of the sloping study area field; scale 1m; view from SSW
(archive reference: G2760_11).



Plate 12: View along the northern boundary of field adjacent to the railway line; scale 1m;
view from SW (archive reference: G2760_12).



Plate 13: Elevation view of the drystone wall along the railway line; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2760_13).



Plate 14: View of field from NE cover looking upslope to the SW; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2760_14).



Plate 15: View along the northern boundary showing the Cambrian railway line; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2760_15).



Plate 16: General view of the development plot; scale 1m; view from ESE (archive reference: G2760_16).



Plate 17: View of stream to the NE of development plot, heavily overgrown at the west bank; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2760_17).



Plate 18: View of stream to the NE of development plot, heavily overgrown at the west bank; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_18).



Plate 19: General view of worksyard; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_19).



Plate 20: General view of the approach to the proposed development area through the woodland; scale 1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2760_20).



Plate 21: General view of area to NE of the study area; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2760_21).



Plate 22: Possible wartime corrugated iron shed with asbestos roof, adjacent to the NE side of the entrance of lot, now used as works yard; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_22).



Plate 23: View of former shop etc, to be redeveloped; scale 1m; view from SSW
(archive reference: G2760_23).



Plate 24: View to the rear of former shop etc to be redeveloped; scale 1m; view from N
(archive reference: G2760_24).



Plate 25: View of military plaque commemorating the former use of the site in a modern enclosure; scale 1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2760_25).



Plate 26: View looking beyond the caravan park boundary to the north showing pill box and other defensive structures in the background towards the sea; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_26).



Plate 27: View of rifle range firing positions (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2760_27).



Plate 28: View of former rifle range target butts (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_28).



Plate 29: View of rifle range and WW2 coastal defences (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_29).



Plate 30: General view of rifle range area (beyond caravan park boundary); scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_30).



Plate 31: View of rifle range target butts; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2760_31).



Plate 32: View of caravan park from the target butts; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2760_32).



Plate 33: View of rifle butts and caravan park from the beach; scale 1m; view from W
(archive reference: G2760_33).



Plate 34: Angled view of pillbox from beach; scale 1m; view from SSW
(archive reference: G2760_34).



Plate 35: Concrete and brick hardstanding with modern benches-suggestive of military work; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2760_35).



Plate 36: View of the entrance to the main caravan park showing the railway bridge; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2760_36).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

SUNBEACH HOLIDAY PARK, GWYNEDD (G2760)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

Savills

November 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

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

SUNBEACH HOLIDAY PARK, GWYNEDD (G2760)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Savills, November 2022

1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Aims and Objectives	7
1.1	Monitoring Arrangements	8
1.2	Historic Environment Record	9
2	METHODOLOGY	10
2.1	Introduction	10
2.2	Walkover Survey	11
2.3	Gazetteer of Features	12
2.4	Working Project Archive and Data Management Plan	15
2.5	Selection Strategy	18
3	PERSONNEL	19
4	HEALTH AND SAFETY	20
5	SOCIAL MEDIA	21
6	INSURANCE	22
6.1	Public/Products Liability	22
6.2	Employers Liability	22
6.3	Professional Indemnity	22
7	SOURCES CONSULTED	23
	FIGURE 01	24
	Location Plan. Source: Savills; Scale 1:2500@A3.	24
	APPENDIX I	25
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma	25
	APPENDIX II	26
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma	26
	APPENDIX III	27
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust selection strategy	27

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) has been asked by Savills to prepare a scope for an archaeological desk based assessment at Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd (NGR SH58490907; postcode LL37 2QQ; [Figure 01](#)), as part of proposed improvements to the south eastern element of Sunbeach Holiday Park to provide the following: a new main site entrance with internal access road, 21 static holiday caravans/lodges with landscaping, 8 static holiday caravans/lodges in lieu of a residential dwelling house and 3 static holiday caravans in lieu of the old site shop. The site is located within a Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 14: *Mawddach*) and a Historic Landscape Characterisation (G1772: 13: *Coastal strip, south of Llwyngwrl*); extending across much of the proposed development site is the *Historic Environment Feature* (HEF) polygon for Primary Reference Number (PRN) 7879: a First World War Agricultural Group Prisoner of War Camp that encompasses much of the existing caravan park, along with a core military camp (PRN 7277). Within the broader landscape potential for earlier remains in this area, as evidenced by scheduled monument *Castell y Gaer* (ref. ME053), located 600m to the northeast, which has evidence of Roman occupation and prehistoric activity, whilst the route of a Roman road (PRN 17770) is located nearby.

The assessment will be undertaken in December 2022/January 2023 and will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological 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 in the vicinity of the site;
- an assessment of previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials;
- a listing of the heritage-related planning constraints that may affect the site;
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site; and
- provide recommendations, if necessary, for future intrusive survey and construction excavation activities on site (requirements that would need to be in place during these or similar activities).

This will be delivered in the form of a desk-based study with walkover and heritage asset gazetteer.

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

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

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). 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 HER will be responsible for providing a HER Enquiry Number and Event Primary Reference Number. The HER will be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers 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 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The desk-based assessment will encompass a 500m buffer zone from which any known and suspected assets will be identified using the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the mitigation area as detailed in Figure 01. Examination of the core HER will be undertaken, including the 25-mile to 1-mile County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Merionethshire Sheet XLI.5) and any secondary information held within the HER. This will include the following reports and sources:
 - Kenney, J., 2015, First World War Military Sites: Military Landscapes. Part 1: Report and Gazetteer; and
 - Roberts, J., & Berks, T., 2005, Llwyngwrl Waste Water Treatment Scheme Proposed Rising Main: Archaeological Assessment

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

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

2.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey will be undertaken the proposed development area outlined red in [Figure 01](#). The aim will be to visit known assets and add any new information not previously recorded. The assets will be mapped and located in advance as part of the desk-based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information will then be used to prepare a list of known assets; these lists will include the Primary Reference Number (PRN), Site Name, Site Type and National Grid Reference co-ordinate for each asset. Whilst the archaeological features identified in previous work are recorded on the Historic Environment Record, their spatial extents may not have been mapped in detail and the walkover survey will aim to enhance this record.

A handheld GPS unit will be used during the walkover survey and a photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3000; resolution: 3,872 × 2,592 [10.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from G2760_001.

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

2.3 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 walkover survey; the gazetteer will be prepared in the following format and will include:

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

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

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

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

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

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

Unlikely:

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

Likely:

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

Significant:

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

Considerable:

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

Unknown:

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

2.4 Working Project Archive and Data Management Plan

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

This working project archive data will be processed as follows:

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

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

The project report will include the following:

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

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included.

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

- A digital report will be provided to the client, GAPS (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 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

2.5 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 III](#).

3 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for following:

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

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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 safety helmet.

5 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.

6 INSURANCE

6.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

6.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

6.3 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

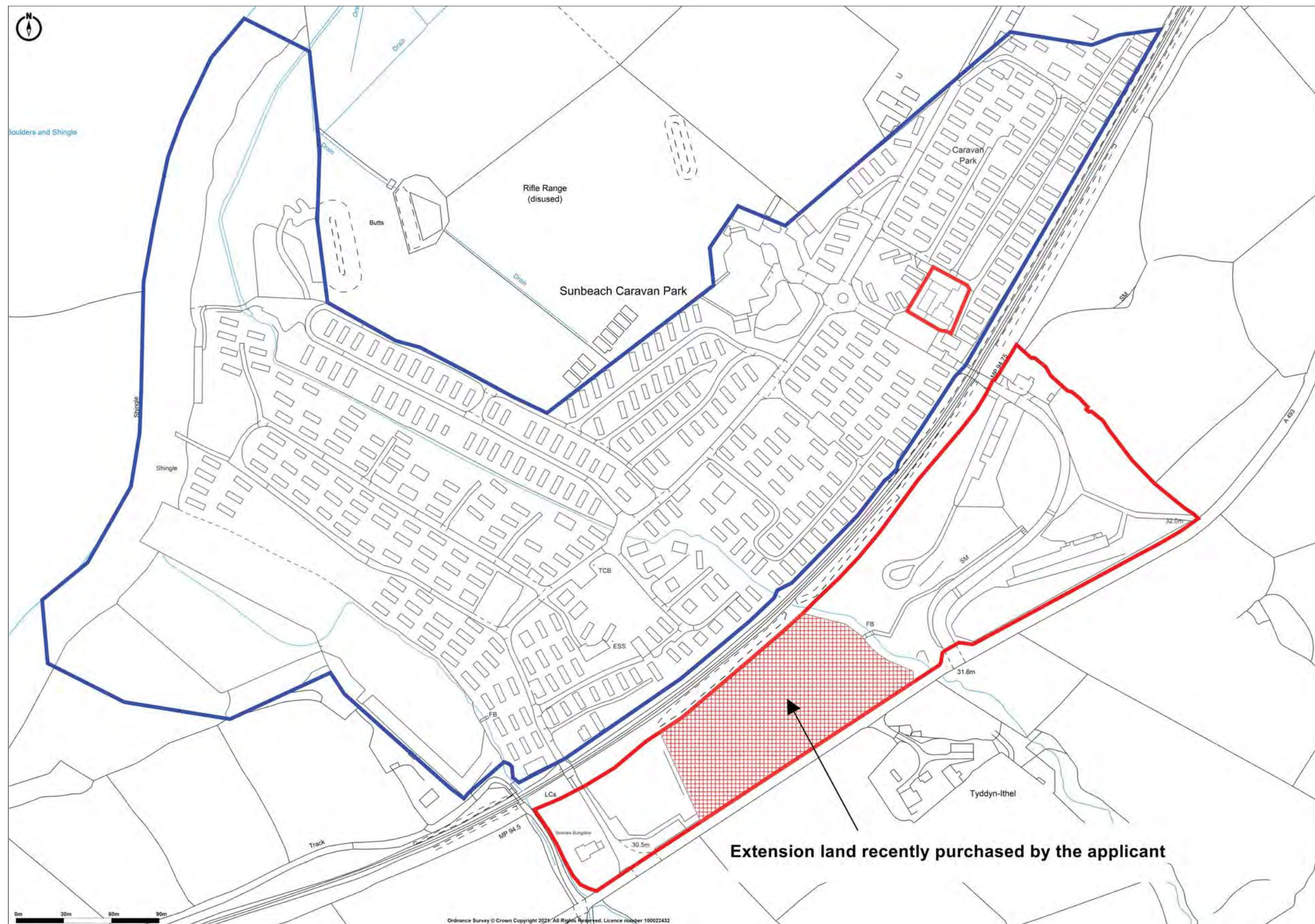
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for archaeological assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures;
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
7. Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
8. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);
9. Kenney, J., 2015, First World War Military Sites: Military Landscapes. Part 1: Report and Gazetteer; and
10. Roberts, J., & Berks, T., 2005, Llwyngwrl Waste Water Treatment Scheme Proposed Rising Main: Archaeological Assessment
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.

FIGURE 01

Location Plan. Source: Savills; Scale 1:2500@A3.



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust selection strategy

G2760_Sunbeach_Holiday_Park

24/11/2022 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	24/11/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	20/10/2022
Landowner / Developer	Allens Caravans Estates Ltd.	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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) has been asked by Savills to prepare a scope for an archaeological assessment at Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd (NGR SH58490907; postcode LL37 2QQ; WSI Figure 01), as part of proposed improvements to the south eastern element of Sunbeach Holiday Park to provide the following: a new main site entrance with internal access road, 21 static holiday caravans/lodges with landscaping, 8 static holiday caravans/lodges in lieu of a residential dwelling house and 3 static holiday caravans in lieu of the old site shop. The site is located within a Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 14: *Mawddach*) and a Historic Landscape Characterisation

(G1772: 13: *Coastal strip, south of Llwyngwrlil*); extending across much of the proposed development site is the *Historic Environment Feature* (HEF) polygon for Primary Reference Number (PRN) 7879: a First World War Agricultural Group Prisoner of War Camp that encompasses much of the existing caravan park, along with a core military camp (PRN 7277). Within the broader landscape potential for earlier remains in this area, as evidenced by scheduled monument *Castell y Gaer* (ref. ME053), located 600m to the northeast, which has evidence of Roman occupation and prehistoric activity, whilst the route of a Roman road (PRN 17770) is located nearby.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Sunbeach Holiday Park, Gwynedd
Written Scheme of Investigation for A Desk Based Assessment. Project (G2760).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

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).

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 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

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.

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 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

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.

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_01	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of railway bridge in the park, sharing 19th century embankment and abutments	ESE	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2760_02	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	Angled view showing 19th century snecked granite railway bridge abutment on SE side	E	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2760_03	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	Angled view showing 20th century rendered concrete of NW railway bridge abutment	S	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2760_04	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of the proposed development land from the gate entrance to the NE	NW	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_05	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of entrance to the proposed development land	SE	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2760_06	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of the proposed development land from the caravan park to the NW	SSE	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2760_07	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of the proposed development area with the caravan park to the NW	ENE	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2760_08	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View along drystone wall along the southern border of the development area	NE	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_09	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View along drystone wall along the southern border of the development area	SW	1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2760_10	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View along the drystone wall along the western side of the site	SSE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2760_11	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of the sloping study area field	SSW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2760_12	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View along the northern boundary of field adjacent to the railway line	SW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2760_13	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	Elevation view of the drystone wall along the railway line	SW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2760_14	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of field from NE cover looking upslope to the SW	NE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_15	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View along the northern boundary showing the Cambrian railway line	NE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2760_16	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of the development plot	ESE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2760_17	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of stream to the NE of development plot, heavily overgrown at the west bank	NW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2760_18	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of stream to the NE of development plot, heavily overgrown at the west bank	SE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2760_19	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of worksyard	S	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_20	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of the approach to the proposed development area through the woodland	ENE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2760_21	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of area to NE of the study area	NW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2760_22	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	Possible wartime corrugated iron shed with asbestos roof, adjacent to the NE side of the entrance of lot, now used as works yard	S	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2760_23	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of former shop etc, to be redeveloped	SSW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2760_24	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View to the rear of former shop etc to be redeveloped	N	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_25	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of military plaque commemorating the former use of the site in a modern enclosure	SSW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2760_26	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View looking beyond the caravan park boundary to the north sharing pill box and other defensive structures in the background towards the sea	S	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2760_27	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of rifle range firing positions (beyond caravan park boundary)	E	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2760_28	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of former rifle range target butts (beyond caravan park boundary)	SE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_29	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of rifle range and WW2 coastal defences (beyond caravan park boundary)	S	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2760_30	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	General view of rifle range area (beyond caravan park boundary)	SE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2760_31	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of rifle range target butts	S	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2760_32	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of caravan park from the target butts	W	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2760_33	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of rifle butts and caravan park from the beach	W	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2760_34	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	Angled view of pillbox from beach	SSW	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2760_35	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	Concrete and brick hardstanding with modern benches- suggestive of military work	N	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2760_36	Sunbeach_Holiday_Park	Assessment	View of the entrance to the main caravan park showing the railway bridge	SE	1m	Robert Evans	13/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36

APPENDIX III

Asset Table

PRN	Name	Description	Sub Description	Period	Sub-Type	Status	NGR
81643	Axe Hammer, Findspot, Llangelynin	The findspot of a neolithic axe hammer.		Neolithic	Findspot		SH591094
29734	Baptist Chapel, Llwyngwrl			Post Medieval	Chapel		SH59140960
4923	Barn, Henblas, Llangelynin	Stone walled cruck framed barn of a simple type. In use and in good condition. (Geary, 1997). Possible true location of Henblas waterwheel - pond & possible leat present. Remains of waterwheel noted by RCAHMW, with remains of leats.	Stone walled cruck framed barn of a simple type. In use and in good condition. (Geary, 1997). Possible true location of Henblas waterwheel - pond & possible leat present. Remains of waterwheel noted by RCAHMW, with remains of leats.	Medieval	Barn		SH5885109262
57965	Building and Enclosures, SW of Ty'n-y-buarth	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Building		SH5921409648
64576	Church of St Celynin	A church built in 1842.		Post Medieval	Church	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84468	SH5911409384
18343	Coastal Strip, south of Llwyngwrl, Landscape		Most of the fields shown on the 1839 Llangelynnin tithe map are of similar size and shape to the few that exist today, although the actual boundaries are differently-placed.	Multiperiod	Landscape		SH5861609471
3563	Corn-drying Kiln, Carn-gadell-uchaf, Llwyngwrl	Drying corn made the job of threshing far easier as it loosened the grain from the husk. The most common way to dry the corn was to use a kiln designed for the purpose.		Early Medieval	Corn Drying Kiln	Scheduled Monument	SH58920841
4924	Cruck Barn, Gors Wen		Cruck barn at Gors Wen.	Medieval	Barn		SH58180875
4921	Cultivation Terraces, Site of		System of cultivation terraces in the fields around Rhiwgaeron, extending half a mile S. There has been very thorough agricultural clearance in the area, which has destroyed all evidence of early habitation.	Prehistoric	Cultivation Terrace		SH595090
6865	Enclosure, Carn Gadell		Remains of earlier field walls forming 3 sides of an enclosure within the existing field.	Unknown	Enclosure		SH59400856
57967	Enclosure, W of Coed-mawr		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Enclosure		SH5852908425
94875	Farm building, Borth-wen	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5884609926
94876	Farm building, Borth-wen	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5886109923
94877	Farm building, Borth-wen	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5885709892
94878	Farm building, Borth-wen	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5888109860
94800	Farm building, Carn-gadell-isaf	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5833208171

PRN	Name	Description	Sub Description	Period	Sub-Type	Status	NGR
94801	Farm building, Carn-gadell-isaf	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5834608151
94806	Farm building, Carn-gadell-uchaf	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5889508349
94807	Farm building, Carn-gadell-uchaf	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5890708355
94808	Farm building, Carn-gadell-uchaf	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5890008358
94802	Farm building, Coed-y-gweddill	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5796008348
94803	Farm building, Coed-y-gweddill	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5795508333
94804	Farm building, Coed-y-gweddill	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5793008314
94805	Farm building, Coed-y-gweddill	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5794408321
94862	Farm building, Henblas	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5889609314
94863	Farm building, Henblas	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5887909293
94864	Farm building, Henblas	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5886109242
94865	Farm building, Henblas	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5888509269
94866	Farm building, Pentre-bach	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5891309492
94867	Farm building, Pentre-bach	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5891509490
94868	Farm building, Pentre-bach	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5892309480
94869	Farm building, Pentre-bach	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5890709469

PRN	Name	Description	Sub Description	Period	Sub-Type	Status	NGR
94870	Farm building, Pentre-bach	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5894209386
94859	Farm building, Tyddyn-lthel	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5850608780
94860	Farm building, Tyddyn-lthel	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5848908780
94861	Farm building, Tyddyn-lthel	Extant traditional farm building shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS 25 inch map (Summary provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).		Post Medieval	Farm Building		SH5848008767
93083	Farmstead, Borth-wen	A post medieval farmstead.	Caravan Park adjacent to farm.	Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5887009886
93064	Farmstead, Carn-gadell-isaf	A post medieval farmstead.	Partially Ruined	Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5835108134
93066	Farmstead, Carn-gadell-uchaf	A post medieval farmstead.		Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5888208349
93065	Farmstead, Coed-y-gweddill	A post medieval farmstead.		Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5794608327
96683	Farmstead, Henblas	A post medieval farmstead.	This site was previously recorded as PRN93081.	Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5891509434
96684	Farmstead, Pentre-Bach	A post medieval farmstead.	This site was previously recorded as PRN93081.	Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5891509434
57964	Farmstead, Ty'n-y-buarth		Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)	Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5923709659
93079	Farmstead, Tyddyn-lthel	A post medieval farmstead.		Post Medieval	Farmstead		SH5848808777
36662	Felin Isaf Corn Mill, Llwyngwrl, Llangrlynin		Corn Mill with sluice and mill race to NW - possible wheel. Seems to be roofed on Next Perspectives Aerial Photographs. Dating from around 1760.	Post Medieval	Corn Mill	Snowdonia National Park	SH5911109664
36663	Felin Uchaf Corn Mill, Llwyngwrl, Llangelynin		Corn Mill with possible leat and wheel. Appears to be roofed on Next Perspectives Aerial Photographs. Much of the leat is still in water on OS Mastermap. Llwyngwrl Illustrated Guide 2nd Edition Feb 2010: The river was the heart of the village of Llwyn	Post Medieval	Corn Mill	Snowdonia National Park	SH5937709436
81640	Finger Ring, Findspot, Llangelynin	The findspot of a post medieval finger ring.		Post Medieval	Findspot		SH59120971
16607	Fish Trap, Llwyngwrl, Meirionnydd		This is a straight-sided feature with one part of two parallel lines, perpendicular to the shore about 100m long and a shorter arm at least 50m long offset to the north. The straightness of the feature means it could be modern, such as a drain outfall.	Post Medieval	Fish Trap		SH5834009761
29735	Gorswen, Llwyngwrl			Post Medieval	House		SH591096

PRN	Name	Description	Sub Description	Period	Sub-Type	Status	NGR
29728	Henblas, Llw yngw ril			Post Medieval	House		SH5885209288
4089	Hut Circle, Remains of, Carn-gadell-uchaf		'A circular stone structure'. Appears to be the remains of a hut circle. A rectangular enclosure exists nearby. (Geary, 1997)	Prehistoric	Hut Circle		SH58830850
20500	Level, Carn Gadell Uchaf, Nr Llw yngw ril		A disused level to the north east of Carn Gadell Uchaf is recorded here. Not located. (Geary, 1997)	Post Medieval	Level	Snowdonia National Park	SH589084
9848	Llw yngw ril Medieval Township, Llangelynin			Medieval	Township		SH591096
7873	Looped Palstave, Possible, Findspot, Llw yngw ril		Bronze palstave, probably originally looped, found by metal detectorist on the beach at Llw yngw ril.	Bronze Age	Findspot		SH58380972
6866	Lynchets, Llw yngw ril		Lynchets, part of one of which has an exposed area of stonework in good condition. Area of ridge and furrow above. (Geary, 1997)	Unknown	Lynchet		SH59430935
7277	Military Camp, Llw yngw ril		The site includes a grey brick blockhouse, a rifle range, earthen butts and brick-faced concrete plinths along the coast-edge at SH58160929. (Dutton & Gwyn, 1996) Twentieth-century Military Training Camp (Roberts & Berks 2005).	Modern	Military Camp	Snowdonia National Park	SH583092
4054	Natural Feature, Allt Carn-gadell, Llw yngw ril		A large flattish stone over a hollow, a suggestion of a curved row of stones at the lower side, and possibly more at the upper; another long stone immediately behind it. The flat stone has peculiar markings on the top and underside - of natural geologic	Unknown	Carved Stone; Natural Feature		SH588086
17770	Part of Roman Road, Brithdir - Cefn Caer, Pennal		Course proposed by St. Joseph along old route. No trace of Roman construction, although route practicable. St. Joseph, Gresham and Jones entirely dismiss the traditional Roman road between Brithdir and Pennal to E of Cadair Idris	Roman	Road		SH59190924
29729	Pentre Bach, Llw yngw ril			Post Medieval	House		SH58900946
62179	Plain Looped Palstave, Findspot, Llw yngw ril	Findspot of a looped palstave of Late Bronze Age date.	A looped palstave was found in May 2016 while digging in the garden of a newly-built house in Llw yngw ril. The site is on the flat land at the foot of the high ground of Cadair Idris.	Bronze Age	Findspot		SH592097
6864	Platform House, Possible, Carn Gadell		A level platform located in a field with numerous lynchets and traces of earlier field systems. The platform is defined by a series of low earth banks which may be the remains of a robbed out platform house. (Geary, 1997)	Medieval	House Platform		SH59210865

PRN	Name	Description	Sub Description	Period	Sub-Type	Status	NGR
64573	Pont Llw yngw ril	A post medieval bridge.		Post Medieval	Bridge	Listed Building Grade II Ref: 84483	SH5914409580
7879	POW Camp, Site of, Tywyn			Modern	Prisoner Of War Camp		SH585090
4919	Promontory Fort, Castell y Gaer	Castell y Gaer is located on a small spur on the southern side of the Afon Gwyril. The defences are made of both earth and stone, and the appearance of the fort suggests it was built in one phase of construction, although no excavations have taken place	Castell y Gaer, a hillfort occupying a small rounded spur on the S side of the Afon Gwyril. The inner defence consists of a heavily-robb ed stone wall enclosing an irregular area 160ft x 150ft.	Roman	Promontory Fort	Scheduled Monument	SH592090
29730	Railway Station, Llw yngw ril			Post Medieval	Railway Station		SH58930972
64581	Service building and garage at Ty Gwyn, including attached courtyard walls	A 20th century service building and garage.		Post Medieval	Building	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84484	SH5898409120
36806	Sluice, E of Carn Gadell Isaf, Llangelynin		Sluice with reservoir - no other indication of mill. Probably agricultural. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Sluice	Snowdonia National Park	SH5862408173
36805	Sluice, S of Allt Goch, Llangelynin		Sluice with possible pond to SE and buildings to N - no other indication of mill. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Sluice	Snowdonia National Park	SH5848008850
36807	Sluice, S of Nant Geseiliog, Llangelynin		Sluice with possible pond - buildings nearby - no other evidence of mill. Probably agricultural. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Sluice	Snowdonia National Park	SH5833408576
36803	Sluice, W of Llw yngw ril, Llangelynin		Sluice - possible associated with Felin Isaf, Llw yngw ril. (Evans and Burnett, 2013)	Post Medieval	Sluice	Snowdonia National Park	SH5897209783
62180	Stone Axe Hammer, Findspot, Llw yngw ril	Findspot of a stone axe hammer.	An axe hammer of a simple type, 165mm long, 100mm wide and 48mm thick.	Prehistoric	Findspot		SH591094
59658	Structure, Remains of, NW of Coed y Gweddill		A drystone rectangular structure orientated NW to SE, 9m by 6m, scarped into a W-facing slope at its NW corner. The N wall is aligned with a field boundary and a sunken trackway runs alongside the N side of the wall. (Dutton & Gwyn, 1996)	Unknown	Structure	Snowdonia National Park	SH5773508543
64587	The Garthangharad public house	A public house.		Post Medieval	Public House	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84486	SH5918209606
58786	Turnpike Road from Dolgellau to Towyn	Road described in 1750. Turnpike Road from Dolgellau to Towyn along the coastline constructed after the Merionethshire Turnpike Act of 1777.		Post Medieval	Toll Road		SH5915809765

PRN	Name	Description	Sub Description	Period	Sub-Type	Status	NGR
64586	Ty Gwyn Outdoor Education Centre	A 20th century convalescent home.		Post Medieval	Sanatorium	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84488	SH5896009107
64584	Ty Newydd	A late Georgian style house.		Post Medieval	House	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84489	SH5917809502
29733	Ty'r Efail, Llw yngw ril			Post Medieval	House		SH59140961
64577	Tynant	A building dated 1908.		Post Medieval	House	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84490	SH5907509689
64591	War Memorial, Llw yngw ril	A war memorial.		Post Medieval	War Memorial	Listed Building Grade II Ref 84475	SH5907909386
29731	Welsh Calvinistic Chapel, Llw yngw ril			Post Medieval	Chapel		SH59110953
29732	Welsh Independent Chapel, Llw yngw ril			Post Medieval	Chapel		SH59190949

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2760_Sunbeach_Holiday_Park

24/01/2023 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	24/11/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	20/10/2022
Landowner / Developer	Allens Caravans Estates Ltd.	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 Contracts Section (GAT) has been asked by Savills to prepare a scope for an archaeological assessment at Sunbeach Holiday Park, Llwyngwrl, Gwynedd (NGR SH58490907; postcode LL37 2QQ; WSI Figure 01), as part of proposed improvements to the south eastern element of Sunbeach Holiday Park to provide the following: a new main site entrance with internal access road, 21 static holiday caravans/lodges with landscaping, 8 static holiday caravans/lodges in lieu of a residential dwelling house and 3 static holiday caravans in lieu of the old site shop. The site is located within a Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 14: *Mawddach*) and a Historic Landscape Characterisation

(G1772: 13: *Coastal strip, south of Llwyngwritl*); extending across much of the proposed development site is the *Historic Environment Feature* (HEF) polygon for Primary Reference Number (PRN) 7879: a First World War Agricultural Group Prisoner of War Camp that encompasses much of the existing caravan park, along with a core military camp (PRN 7277). Within the broader landscape potential for earlier remains in this area, as evidenced by scheduled monument *Castell y Gaer* (ref. ME053), located 600m to the northeast, which has evidence of Roman occupation and prehistoric activity, whilst the route of a Roman road (PRN 17770) is located nearby.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Sunbeach Holiday Park, Gwynedd
Written Scheme of Investigation for A Desk Based Assessment. Project (G2760).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

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

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

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive has been 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.



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