
**LAND TO THE NORTH-WEST OF TREMADOC
(LLIDIART YSPYTTY)**

Archaeological Assessment

Report No. 455

**Prepared for
Symonds Group Ltd
May 2002**



**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

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by
David Hopewell
with David Gwyn

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LAND TO THE NW OF TREMADOC (LLIDIART YSPYTTY): ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (G1736)

1. INTRODUCTION

Symonds group Ltd has asked the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to undertake a Desktop archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed development at Tremadog, Gwynedd on behalf of North Wales NHS Trust. The proposed development is centred on SH 557428 and the affected area is indicated on the site plan Fig 1. This constitutes the study area of the present document. The development area contains remains of ironstone mining, possibly of Roman origin, and significant road and railway remains. Adjacent to the site is a Roman bath-house (now buried beneath the garden of the adjoining house), and finds of Mesolithic date were recovered west of the A487 during trial excavations in 1995. The development area falls within a designated Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 7: Aberglaslyn) and within Historic Landscape Characterisation Area 35, Llidiart Yspytty (GAT Draft report 422).

SH557 402

A Brief was prepared for this project by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (Appendix 1). A project design (Appendix 2) was prepared conforming to the requirements specified within the Brief, and in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 1999).

2. SPECIFICATIONS AND PROJECT DESIGN

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

The basic requirement was for a desk-top survey of the development area in order to assess the likely impact of the scheme on the archaeological and heritage features therein. The importance of known archaeological remains was to be assessed and areas of archaeological potential to be identified. Measures to mitigate the effects of the development works on the archaeological resource were to be suggested.

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

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

The first stage of an archaeological assessment comprises a desktop study and field walkover. This is followed by an initial report which details the findings and makes recommendations for any field evaluation or mitigation work. Field evaluation may be necessary if sites are present which cannot be assessed by desktop or field visit alone. This typically takes the form of geophysical survey and/or trial excavation. A full programme of assessment and evaluation may therefore consist of:

- a) *Desktop study*
- b) *Field walkover*
- c) *Initial report*
- d) *Field evaluation*
- e) *Draft report*
- f) *Final report*

This present document covers the first three phases, and recommendations are included for further evaluation and mitigatory measures. The full project design is included as appendix 2.

3. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Desk-top Study

The desk-based assessment involved a study of the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) information for the study area. This included an examination of the core SMR, and secondary information held within the record including unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and the National Archaeological Record index cards. The National Monuments Record (NMR) was checked for sites additional to the SMR. Secondary sources were examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales and indices to relevant journals, including *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. Vertical aerial photographs were examined. Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments were obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Maps and relevant documents were examined at the County Record Office in Caernarfon and at the National Library of Wales.

3.2 Field survey

This part of the assessment involved visiting the study area and assessing the sites identified during the desk-based study and the assessment of any additional sites visible within the study area. The position of each site was marked on a 1:2500 plan of the study area. A written description and a basic photographic record was made of the individual sites. The project archive will be retained at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT.

3.3 Historic landscape assessment

The area falls within a designated Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 7: Aberglaslyn). An assessment of the impact upon that landscape as described within *Guide to good practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development processes* (Cadw & CCW, September 2001, included as Appendix 3) was therefore necessary. This required undertaking an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscapes (ASIDOHL) as described within the Guide.

3.4 Report

All available information was collated and assessed. On this basis, recommendations for further evaluation along with mitigatory recommendations are given in the relevant sections of this report. The sites were allocated to the following categories as specified in the guidelines given in *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (Welsh Office circular 60/96). The allocation of a site to a category defines the importance of the archaeological resource of that site. Definitions of site categories, evaluation techniques and mitigatory measures are stated below.

3.2.1 Definition of site categories

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

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings (grades I and II*) as well as those sites 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 Importance

These sites are those which would not fulfill the criteria for scheduling or listing (grades I or II*), 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

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites, which are of minor importance, or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites, rapid recording either in advance 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 two principal evaluation techniques are outlined below. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

3.2.2 Definition of field evaluation techniques

Field evaluation is necessary to allow the reclassification of the category E sites, and to allow the evaluation are areas of land where there are no visible features, but for which there is potential for sites to exist. Two principal techniques can be used for carrying out the evaluation: geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Geophysical survey

This technique involves the use of a magnetometer, which detects variation in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides, which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and back-filled or silted with topsoil contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. Strong readings can be produced by the presence of iron objects, and also hearths or kilns.

Other forms of geophysical survey are available, of which resistivity survey is the other most commonly used. However, for rapid coverage of large areas, the magnetometer is usually considered the most cost-effective method. It is also possible to scan a large area very rapidly by walking with the magnetometer, and marking the location of any high or low readings, but not actually logging the readings for processing.

Trial trenching

Buried archaeological deposits cannot always be detected from the surface, even with geophysics, and trial trenching allows a representative sample of the development area to be investigated. Trenches of an appropriate size can also be excavated to evaluate category E sites. These trenches typically measure between 20m and 30m long by 2m wide. The turf and topsoil is removed by mechanical excavator, and the resulting surface cleaned by hand and examined for features. Anything noted is further examined, so that the nature of any remains can be understood, and mitigation measures can be recommended.

3.2.4 Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations

Below are the measures that may be recommended to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeology.

None:

No impact so no requirement for mitigatory measures.

Detailed recording:

Requiring a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measure drawing prior to commencement of works.

Archaeological excavation may also be required depending on the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.

Basic recording:

Requiring a photographic record and full description prior to commencement of works.

Watching brief:

Requiring observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers or structures.

Avoidance:

Features, which may be affected directly by the scheme, or during the construction, should be avoided. Occasionally a minor change to the proposed plan is recommended, but more usually it refers to the need for care to be taken during construction to avoid accidental damage to a feature. This is often best achieved by clearly marking features prior to the start of work.

Reinstatement:

The feature should be re-instated with archaeological advice and supervision.

4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

4.1 Topographic description.

The study area lies in a strip of open pasture between the spectacular cliffs of Craig y Castell and the reclaimed estuary of Traeth Mawr. The underlying geology consists of Tremadog slates with igneous intrusions.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

4.2.1 Prehistoric period

No known Prehistoric features are associated with the study area although a flint blade and flint working debris, indicative of late Mesolithic or Neolithic activity were found during trial trenching on Y Bryn 50m to the south (Hopewell 2-4).

4.2.2 Roman period

Bricks and human remains identified as dating from the Roman period were discovered in the vicinity of Llidiart Yspytty c. 1810, and in 1876 workmen engaged in building a drain identified further remains. Excavations carried out by in 1908 revealed a bath-house; pottery indicated occupation from the second century AD to the fourth (Breeze and Anwyl 1909).

It has been suggested that this was to guard the wealth of the ironstone mine that lay immediately adjacent. However, there is as yet no evidence to show that the mine was worked in the Roman period (RCAHM 1960, 1453-4). The ore in the adjacent Bryn y Garreg Haiarn would probably have been very obvious at the time and unrecorded exploitation cannot be ruled out. An alternative explanation is that the bath-house was associated with a *mansio* for travellers crossing Traeth Mawr and following the Roman road through Penllystyn to Segontium.

4.2.3 Medieval period

The establishment of a church dedicated to St Beuno at nearby Penmorfa suggests that the area formed a focus in the seventh century (Gresham 79) but there is otherwise no known archaeological or documentary evidence for human settlement or society in the area until the late sixteenth century, when Sir John Wynn was attacked at Llidiart Yspytty by a gang of eight armed men sent there, he claimed, by his enemy William Maurice, who would have killed him had it not been for 'passengers traveling that waye' (Gresham 91). Further detail is lacking, but the episode suggests that Llidiart Yspytty was still a recognised route across the Traeth Mawr, probably still the landing point from the ferry boat, and as such an easy place, if a public one, to mount an attack.

This also appears to be the earliest documentary reference to the name Llidiart Yspytty. There is no documentary reference to a *hospitium* here, whether under the patronage of the Knights of St John of

On 20 March 1840 the mine was leased to Henry Cooper of Aberglaslyn Cottage and James Robins Croft, a Liverpool merchant, with the right to build a railway to Porthmadog (NLW Schedule of Harrison Deeds and Documents box 65 parcel 4). They must have had a takenote in the previous year, as they were already shipping out significant quantities from Porthmadog harbour (NLW Portmadoc 513). They left in 1841, when the mine passed to Henry Pritchard, a Bristol merchant, and in 1845 to John Hayward, an Oswestry solicitor, and despite a threat to his tenure from an organisation calling itself 'The Cambria Mine and Quarry Co.', Hayward was granted a lease empowering him to erect 'smelting furnaces' and to divert the railway serving the mine (NLW Schedule of Harrison Deeds and Documents box 65 parcel 4). The furnaces were erected near the principal adit, and are shown on the first edition 25" ordnance survey (Caernarvonshire XXXIV 1887).

The Porthmadog harbour dues confirm that no less than 3,301 tons of ironstone was shipped between March 1839 and December 1840 (NLW Portmadoc 513), the great majority of which can only have come from Llidiart Ysppyty - Pen Syflog, the only other locally productive mine, is too small to have supplied more than a small part of this (GAT Metal Mines report, Alltud Eifion 45). Owen Morris claimed that in the period 1848-1850 between 10,000 and 15,000 tons were shipped (Owen Morris 40). This suggests that the underground workings at Llidiart Ysppyty are very extensive - the mine's final closure came long before the obligation to deposit an abandonment plan - but it is remarkable that no tips of any size survive in the immediate vicinity of the mine. A possible clue is the mine's proximity to the turnpikes; uncommercial rock could have been used for road-mending.

However, by September 1850 St Pierre Foley, the notorious mining speculator, was describing the mine as 'rather silent in its operations' (*Mining Journal* 1850, 459), and the following year it is described as having closed down (*Mining Journal* 1851 571).

The railway serving the mine was constructed in 1840-1841. Tenders were invited on 5 September 1840 (*CDH*) and the lease of 1841 stipulated that it was to be completed by September of that year. Though Boyd (Boyd 8) suggests that it was 3' gauge, and that it reflects the engineering, and may have reused the track components, of the pre-Festiniog Railway maintenance line over the main cob, it appears far more likely that it was built to the same nominal 2' gauge as the Festiniog (*CDH* 28 May 1842 indicates through running from the Festiniog Railway to Tremadog).

The track arrangements at Llidiart Ysppyty mine were changed more than once in the course of the railway's history (see Figs 2, 3 and 4). As built, it crossed the Porthdinllaen turnpike on an acute angle, crossed the track to Llidiart Ysppyty house and ran steeply up past the later school to reach the open workings on the top of Garreg Haiarn. The records of the Caernarvonshire Turnpike Trust from 1842 make it clear that the railway went over the turnpike at this time (CRO XQS/TT (add) 4). An application for the railway to cross the line of the Porth Dinllaen turnpike was made in 1848 (CRO XQS/TT/39). The line was subsequently relaid so that instead of climbing Bryn y Garreg Haearn, it ran at its foot, by dint of crossing the Porthdinllaen turnpike on the level a few yards to the west of the original level crossing, by which it reached the main adit. An undated map in the National Library of Wales illustrates its course (NLW Map 5753). The original line was abandoned, but in order to still give access to the open-cast workings on the top of Bryn y Garreg Haearn a new link was built, curving sharply through 180 degrees on a gradient of 1/23½.

In 1855-7 the railway was completely rebuilt and extended from the end of this curved link to give access to the remote Gorseddau slate quarry some three miles to the north. James Brunlees, later to be knighted as one of the foremost engineers of the mid nineteenth-century (builder *inter alia* of Llandudno pier and of the São Paulo Railway), engineered this line by making use of the course of the existing Tremadog railway and building an entirely new line onwards from the terminus of the link line to the upper part of Llidiart Ysppyty to Gorseddau, all to 3' gauge (Boyd 11-17). (That the link line is a pre-existing railway and not Brunlees's work, Brunlees himself made clear; he informed the Institute of Civil Engineers that on the section of line he built himself, rather than adapted from an existing railway alignment, the sharpest curve was 400' radius, whereas the Llidiart Ysppyty link is 150' radius [*Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers* xxiv (1864-5), pp. 386-7, CRO X/Plans/R/69, Vignes 45]).

The mine site therefore continued to have an industrial function as a 'station' and a slate yard for Brunlees's Gorseddau Tramway (CDH 23 May 1857). Though most of the slates were destined for Porthmadog harbour, the Llidiart Ysptyty sidings made a convenient spot to load slates and slabs destined for local building work onto carts. An office building is shown here in Nash Williams plate XVI.

By the 1860s Gorseddau quarry had also closed, and the railway through Llidiart Ysptyty went through its last metamorphosis in the period 1872-5, when it was once again regauged, this time back to 2', and adapted for locomotive running in an attempt to tap the supposed mineral wealth of Cwm Pennant. The line's one locomotive, however, saw very little use, and spent most of its life in its shed near the Llidiart Ysptyty adit, marked on the first edition 25" ordnance survey map (Boyd 17-30, 42, County series XXXIV 11, 1889). It was the construction of 'an engine house' nearby in 1876 first alerted local antiquarians to the existence of the Roman site, but it is unlikely that this was the shed to house a locomotive, and was more probably a weighing machine house. What may be this building, perhaps with a contiguous office is illustrated in Nash Williams 1954 and is shown on the County series map. The County series map also shows what also appears to be a weighing machine house on the loop line.

The railway saw little use, and was lifted before the end of the nineteenth century.

Other structures close to the study area include the school, built as a National School in 1857 (Edward Davies 98), and the houses alongside the Caernarfon road. These are not shown on the 1839-41 1" ordnance survey but are marked on a map of the Tremadoc estate (too large to be copied) dating from 1870 (CRO: X/Maps/717).

4.4.5 Cultural associations

As well as the travellers and local historians mentioned in 4.2.4 above, and Madocks' own circle of friends (which included Percy Bysshe Shelley) the area is also associated with Elizabeth Gaskell, several of whose short stories are set in the immediate area. The evidence is summarised by RM Jones.

5. RESULTS OF THE FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was carried out on 17th May 2002. Weather conditions were reasonable with somewhat overcast skies and occasional heavy showers. The results were compiled into a site gazetteer which includes impact assessments along with recommendations for field evaluation and mitigatory measures. For feature locations see Fig. 5.

5.1 Site gazetteer

Feature 1 ***Llidiart Ysptyty Principal Adit (Plate 1)***

Category B/E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

A partially blocked adit can be seen running into the south-west side of Bryn y Garreg Haeearn. The entrance is still accessible, although partially blocked by a fall of earth, and is 1.4m wide and 1.6m high. Various pieces of iron and steel can be seen in the vicinity of the adit. These appear to be, in part, a result of modern dumping but some could be the remains of a gate that formerly closed off the adit. The adit appears to be open for some distance underground but no attempt was made to enter.

Recommendation for further assessment: Assessment of underground workings.

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not detailed recording.

Feature 2 ***Llidiart Ysptyty Kilns (Plate 1)***

Category B

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect impact: Not relevant

The site of the kilns erected in 1845 is visible as a roughly semi-circular platform to the south-west of the principal adit. The remains of the kilns themselves are not visible but could be buried beneath spoil.

Recommendation for further assessment: Trial trenching if the feature is to be disturbed by development

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not excavation and detailed recording

Feature 3 Revetment Wall (Plate 1)

Category C

Direct Impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

A revetment wall 10m long and 3m high of local stone stands behind the kiln platform. The central part is slightly raised possibly indicating that ore was tipped from here to the kilns below.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not detailed recording

Feature 4 Possible blocked adit

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect impact: Not relevant

A very overgrown slot cut into the rock face 40m to the south-west of the principal adit could be the remains of a blocked adit or trial.

Recommendation for further assessment: Clearance of vegetation

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 5 Line of the 1848 link railway

Category B

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect impact: Severance of historic transport links

The line of the link railway is visible as a 3.5m wide slightly raised platform with occasional exposed kerb stones. The railway leads into a cutting immediately adjacent to the road. A length of 80m is clearly visible but the railway could not be traced as far as the principal adit with any certainty.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not detailed recording

Feature 6 Blocked adit/trial

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect impact: Not relevant

A linear excavation into the rock close to the top of Bryn y Garreg Haiarn is presumably a blocked adit or abandoned trial. The area could not be properly assessed as it was very overgrown.

Recommendation for further assessment: Clearance of vegetation

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 7 Open workings, partially infilled (Plate 2)

Category C

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect impact: Not relevant

The open workings on the top of Bryn y Garreg Haiarn shown on the 1887, 25th OS map have, for the most part, been infilled. The edge and upper part of the workings are still visible.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Basic recording

Feature 8 Industrial remains

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect impact: Not relevant

An overgrown and obviously disturbed area of land immediately to the north-west of the open workings presumably contained features associated with the mining operations. No features are currently visible above ground as the area was presumably landscaped at the same time as the open workings were infilled.

Recommendation for further assessment: Trial trenching

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 9 Road – Caernarvonshire Turnpike Trust (south-east part) (Plate 2)

Category B

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Severance of historic transport links

The turnpike is still in use as a footpath/track running from Tremadog school to the junction with the Gorseddau tramway. It is bounded by mortared stone walls and an iron fence adjacent to the open workings.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not excavation and detailed recording

Feature 10 Link railway

Category B

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Severance of historic transport links

The line of the 1848 link railway can be seen running across a field at this point. The field is improved pasture and the rail bed can be seen as a terrace benched into the slope. It is cut at the south-east end by Tremadog School playground.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not excavation and detailed recording

Feature 11 Railway siding or yard

Category C

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

The railway joined the line of the turnpike road next to the open workings. The north-eastern side of the track/road has been widened at this point by cutting into a rock outcrop. A large block of slate lies in this area that could have fallen off a wagon.

Recommendation for further assessment: none

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Excavation and detailed recording

Feature 12 Road - Caernarfonshire Turnpike Trust (western part)

Category B

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Severance of historic transport links

The line of the, by this time superseded turnpike, was used by the Gorseddau railway for a short distance beyond the open workings. The line of the turnpike is not entirely clear beyond this point but a dotted line on the 1887 map (also transcribed onto Fig. 4) appears to indicate that the tramway quickly deviated from turnpike and that the turnpike was retained as a track just above the field boundary. The turnpike can still be seen as a terrace in the field running down the hill towards Glanmorfa Terrace.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not detailed recording.

Feature 13 Possible incline (Plate 3)

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

A field boundary runs parallel to and to the south of the Turnpike road. The ground is very overgrown below the boundary but a linear dip in the blackthorn and two lengths of rock-cut terracing suggest that an incline runs from somewhere near the opencast, down the slope below the field boundary, to a point to the east of Glanmorfa Terrace. The lower end of this feature is difficult to trace and may have been landscaped during road widening.

Recommendation for further assessment: Clearance of vegetation, Trial trenching

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 14 Agricultural building

Category C

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

This building was shown on the 1841 lease. It is now derelict, has lost its roof and has been converted into a sheep pen. The building measures 8m x 4m internally and has a 9m x 4m sheepfold added to the north-west. It is built from rough blocks of local stone and has a recent entrance added through the north west gable. The floor consists of a slate walkway through the centre of the building with a slightly raised slate platform to the north-east and a single square slate platform at the south. Various fixing points in the floor and walls probably indicate the placement of feeding troughs etc. but it is possible that the building was used in connection with the mine at some point.

Recommendation for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording

Feature 15 Site of locomotive shed

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

A locomotive shed is shown in this position on the 1887 map. There is, however, no sign of it on the ground.

Recommendation for further assessment: Trial trenching

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 16 Site of shed

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

A shed associated with the railway is shown in this position on the 1887 map. There is, however, no sign of it on the ground.

Recommendation for further assessment: Trial trenching

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 17 Gorseddau Tramway (Plate 4)

Category B

Direct impact: Significant

Indirect Impact: Severance of historic transport links

The bed of the Gorseddau Tramway is well preserved in this area and is currently used as a footpath. The tramway is visible as a well-defined raised platform flanked by distinctive mortared stone walls.

Recommendation for further assessment: none

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Preservation in situ as first option, if not detailed recording

Feature 18 Building, site of

Category E

Direct impact: Considerable

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

A small building is shown in this position on the 1887 OS map but not on the 1915 edition.

Recommendation for further assessment: Trial trenching
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

Feature 19 Area around Roman bath-house

Category E

Direct impact: Possible

Indirect Impact: Not relevant

The buried but excavated remains of a Roman bath-house stand about 30m outside the south-eastern boundary of the study area. It is very unlikely that the bath-house stood alone and it is possible that it was associated with nearby mining or possibly with a *mansio*. Further remains have yet to be identified but it is possible that further Roman feature exist within the study area.

Recommendation for further assessment: Trial trenching and intensive evaluation of study area by trial trenching and geophysical survey.

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on further assessment

6. ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

6.1 Contextual Information

The development area falls within a designated Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 7: Aberglaslyn) and within Historic Landscape Characterisation Area 35, Llidiart Ysppyty (GAT Draft report 422). Details of these areas are included in appendices 4 and 5 and Fig. 6. An Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscapes (ASIDOHL) is therefore necessary as part of the overall assessment process. The procedure described within *Guide to good practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development processes* (Cadw & CCW, September 2001) was followed in the production of this part of the report.

The proposed development that is the subject of this assessment comprises a 3500 sq.m community hospital along with two car parks, an access road and a route for emergency access (see Fig 1 and Plates 5 and 6). The ASIDOHL is to form part of a site development appraisal at the outline planning application stage. The locations of the hospital and carparks are described as being provisional on the provided plans. No details of preliminary siteworks and supporting infrastructure have been provided although a development boundary enclosing 6.3 hectares has been defined. At this stage, it must be assumed that all archaeological features within this boundary are likely to be disturbed by the development.

6.2 Assessment of direct, physical impacts of development

The key historic landscape characteristics in the area, as defined in the Llidiart Ysphyty Historic Landscape Characterisation (in GAT draft report 422), are intrinsic parts of a wider artificial landscape originally created in the early 19th century by William Madocks. Madocks built the town of Tremadog and also sought to develop the transport facilities in the area and exploit the mineral wealth of his estates. The elements in this Historic Landscape Area are concerned with iron stone mining along with railway and road routes. Feature numbers refer to sites described in the gazetteer above:

Llidiart Ysphyty Principal Adit (Feature 1) Category B

A partially blocked adit can be seen running into the south-west side of Bryn y Garreg Haiarn. The entrance is still accessible and is 1.4m wide and 1.6m high. A fall of earth has partially blocked the entrance. The adit appears to be open for some distance underground and it is presumed that extensive underground workings exist beneath the characterisation area.

Llidiart Ysphyty Kilns (Feature 2) Category B

The site of the kilns erected in 1845 is visible as a roughly semi-circular platform to the south-west of the principal adit.

Blocked adits and other industrial activity (Features 3,4,6,7 and 8) Category B

A wide range of mining and industrial features can be seen on the rather overgrown Bryn y Garreg Haiarn including blocked adits and trials, an area of partly backfilled open workings and a possible incline. Most of these features would be individually classified as category C sites but their importance is increased when considered as a group.

Turnpike road (features 9 and 12) Category B

The pre 1845 turnpike road is still in use as a footpath/track running from Tremadog School to the junction with the Gorseddau tramway. It is visible between the tramway and Glanmorfa Terrace as a terrace running across improved pasture.

1841-8 railway (features 5 and 10) Category B

The line of parts of the original 1841 railway, the re-routed 1848 railway and the 1848 link railway are visible as terraces in improved pasture at the south of the characterisation area (see Figs 4 and 5). The apex of the acute curve of the link railway has been destroyed by modern development. This group of features provide the spatial and historical link between the Tremadog Railway and the Gorseddau Tramway.

1855-7 Gorseddau Tramway (feature 17) Category B

The bed of the Gorseddau Tramway survives as a well-defined landscape feature and is currently in use as a footpath. This feature is part of the infrastructure of the man-made landscape that developed out of Madocks' improvements and is essential to its interpretation.

The direct impacts on Historic Character Area 35 are summarised below:

ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON LLIDIART YSPYTTY HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA		
ABSOLUTE IMPACT (LOSS OF AREA)		MAGNITUDE
6.3 ha, 56% area		Very Severe
RELATIVE IMPACT (LOSS OF KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS OR ELEMENTS)	STATUS	
Adit (Feature 1) 1 site, 100% loss	B	Very Severe
Kilns (Feature 2) 1 site, 100% loss	B	Very Severe
Blocked adits and other industrial activity (Features 3,4,6,7,8) 5 sites, 100% loss	B	Very Severe
Turnpike road (features 9 and 12) 370m, 85% loss	B	Very Severe
1841-8 railway (features 5 and 10) 330m, 100% loss	B	Very Severe
1855-7 Gorseddau Tramway (feature 17) 110m, 52% loss	B	Very Severe

All of the known elements that characterise this area will be severely disturbed or destroyed. It should be noted that the Gorseddau Tramway continues beyond the historic character area and the overall direct physical impact on this feature is low.

6.3 Assessment of indirect impacts of development

A finite area of land will be directly affected by the development. The development will however have a wider impact due to fragmentation of the historic landscape, visual intrusion and encroachment. The importance of setting, both within the immediate area and in the context of the wider historic landscape is an important criterion in the assessment of the impact of the development.

The indirect physical impacts on the historic characterisation area are listed below:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON LLIDIART YSPYTTY HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA		
IMPACTS	STATUS	MAGNITUDE
Turnpike road (features 9 and 12): Functional connection of original Caernarvonshire Turnpike Trust Road to 1845 deviation disrupted.	B	Severe
1848 railway (features 5 and 10): Functional connection between Gorseddau Tramway (17) and 1848 Tremadog Tramway disrupted.	B	Severe
Amenity value of Turnpike road (features 9 and 12), now used as footpath, reduced.	B	Severe

It can be seen that the main indirect physical impact is the severance of several historic transport links. This area is crucial to the historical and physical interpretation of the development of the Tremadog Railway and Gorseddau Tramway along with their relationship to the turnpike roads. These elements are in turn an important part of the man-made landscape that characterises the Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

The indirect visual impacts on the historic characterisation area are listed below:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT, VISUAL IMPACTS ON LLIDIART YSPYTTY HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA	
IMPACT-	MAGNITUDE
Change to visual setting of south-eastern half of historic character area as linking transport corridor disrupted.	Severe
Encroachment into agricultural land between Tremadog and Penmorfa affecting setting of both villages	Severe
Development form	?Severe
Development appearance	?Severe

This historic characterisation area has traditionally been a linking transport corridor between Tremadog, Penmorfa and the mines and quarries to the north. This corridor is currently incorporated into agricultural land which defines the edge of Tremadog. Encroachment into this area will have an impact on the visual setting of Tremadog in particular. The extension of the built up area away from the original nucleus of the planned town at the base of the south facing cliffs of Craig y Dref into the raised shelf below the south-west facing cliffs of Craig y Castell would extend the town into a different geographical area and would tend to destroy the visual independence of Tremadog, Glan-y-morfa and Penmorfa. It should be noted that while the hospital building may not be easily visible from area around the A487 it will be visible from Traeth Mawr to the south (see Plate 6), from parts of Porthmadog and from most of the uplands to the south and south-west. Details of the form and appearance of the development were not available at the time of writing so a detailed assessment of the overall visual impact is not possible. It is, however, clear that the visual impact on the Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest will be considerable.

6.4 Evaluation of relative importance

This stage of the ASIDOHL process examines the relative importance of the historic character area directly affected by the development in relation to:

- (a) the whole of the historic character area
- (b) the whole of the landscape of outstanding historic interest followed by,
- (c) an evaluation of the relative importance of the historic character area in the national context

Modified criteria for the selection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments are used for the evaluation (see appendix 3 for details)

Details of the evaluation of the relative importance of that part of Llidiart Yspytty Historic Character Area directly affected by development are given below.

(a) Whole of historic character area

Rarity: High - there are no other similar historic elements within the historic characterisation area

Representativeness: High - the elements affected characterise the historic characterisation area

Documentation: High - the documentary evidence from both the Turnpike Trust and the Railways add greatly to our understanding of the area

Group Value: High - the structural and functional coherence of several historic elements within the area define its importance.

Survival: Moderate - approximately 60% of the elements survive in the landscape.

Condition: Moderate - the condition of the elements is somewhat variable but on average is moderate.

Coherence: High - dominant historic themes are clearly discernible

Integrity: Moderate - the elements are visible in the landscape and are, in part, easily understood although documentary evidence is needed for a complete understanding

Potential: Moderate - the elements within the historic characterisation area are reasonably well understood although there may be some scope for further analysis elements of the landscape that predate the Madocks improvements and subsequent industrial development.

Associations: - the historic characterisation area has some associations with William Madocks. The majority of the development was, however, carried out after his death by a variety of private speculators and engineers These included James Brunlees who was to be knighted as one of the foremost engineers of the mid nineteenth-century.

(b) Whole of historic landscape area

Rarity: Moderate - there are other elements relating to transport within the historic landscape area

Representativeness: Low – some of the elements affected characterise the historic landscape area

Documentation: High – a significant amount of documentary evidence for the creation of Madocks' man-made landscape and its subsequent development is available.

Group Value: High - the structural and functional coherence of the many historic elements within the historic landscape area define its importance. These elements include those in the historic characterisation area.

Survival: Moderate - the railways continue into other parts of the historic landscape area and some elements fall entirely within the historic character area. Approximately 60 to 70% of these elements survive in the wider landscape.

Condition: Moderate - the condition of the landscape elements is somewhat variable but on average is moderate.

Coherence: High - dominant historic themes are clearly discernible throughout the historic landscape area

Integrity: Moderate - the elements are visible in the landscape and are reasonably well integrated with the transport elements elsewhere in historic landscape area although the remains of the railways are now fragmentary.

Potential: Moderate - the elements within the historic character area are reasonably well understood although there may be some scope for further analysis elements of the landscape that predate the Madocks improvements.

Associations: - the historic character area has associations with William Madocks and his 'grand scheme' that defines the historic landscape area. The majority of the development was however carried out after his death by a variety of private speculators and engineers These included James Brunlees who was to be knighted as one of the foremost engineers of the mid nineteenth-century.

The evaluation is summarised below:

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PART OF LLIDIART YSPYTTY HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT						
CRITERION/ VALUE	HIGH/ GOOD	MODERATE/ AVERAGE	LOW/ FAIR	HIGH/ GOOD	MODERATE/ AVERAGE	LOW /FAIR
in relation to	(a) WHOLE OF HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA			(b) WHOLE OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AREA		
RARITY	X				X	
REPRESENTATIVENESS	X					X
DOCUMENTATION	X			X		
GROUP VALUE	X			X		
SURVIVAL		X			X	
CONDITION		X			X	
COHERENCE	X			X		
INTEGRITY		X		X		
POTENTIAL		X			X	
ASSOCIATIONS	X			X		

These results demonstrate that the relative importance of the part of the historic character area that will be directly affected by the development is generally high in relation to the historic character area itself. This is to be expected because these elements define the historic character area. The relative importance to the whole historic landscape area is slightly less because, although the features in the historic character area are important to the integrity of the whole historic landscape area they only partially define its character.

c) The evaluation of the relative importance of Llidiart Yspytty Historic Character Area in the national context

Rarity: Moderate - the type of mining and transport elements found in the historic character area are reasonably common in the national context although the early railway may be less so.

Representativeness: High - the elements within the area define the historic character area

Documentation: High - the documentary evidence for the Madocks' man-made landscape and its subsequent development is very significant and increases our understanding of the elements within the historic character area and in their wider context.

Group Value: High - the structural and functional coherence of the historic elements within the historic character area define its importance.

Survival: Moderate - approximately 60% of the elements survive in the landscape.

Condition: Moderate - the condition of the elements is somewhat variable but on average is moderate.

Coherence: High - dominant historic themes are clearly discernible

Integrity: Moderate - the elements are visible in the landscape and are, in part, easily understood although documentary evidence is needed for a complete understanding

Potential: Moderate - the elements within the historic character area are reasonably well understood although there may be some scope for further analysis of elements of the landscape that predate the Madocks improvements.

Associations: - the historic character area has associations with William Madocks and his 'grand scheme' that defines the historic landscape area. The majority of the development was however carried out after his death by a variety of private speculators and engineers these included James Brunlees who was to be knighted as one of the foremost engineers of the mid nineteenth-century.

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF LLIDIART YSPYTTY HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT			
CRITERION/ VALUE	HIGH/ GOOD	MODERATE/ AVERAGE	LOW/ FAIR
RARITY		X	
REPRESENTATIVENESS	X		
DOCUMENTATION	X		
GROUP VALUE	X		
SURVIVAL		X	
CONDITION		X	
COHERENCE	X		
INTEGRITY		X	
POTENTIAL		X	
AMENITY		X	
ASSOCIATIONS	X		

The historic character area contains an important integrated set of elements that are important in the context of the later development of Madocks' man-made landscape. Their significance in the national context is as a result of this association.

6.5 Assessment of the overall significance of impact

The above stages have described, and as far as possible quantified, the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development and have established the relative value of the area affected. This information can be

used to assess the significance of the impact of the development on the historic character area along with its overall impact on the whole historic landscape area.

All designated Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest are defined as being of national importance. Any development that affects important elements of this landscape must therefore have a *severe* impact on it. Some elements of a landscape will have a greater significance than others, however, and impact can therefore be defined as *very severe*, *moderately severe* or *fairly severe*.

In the case of Llidiart Yspyty Historic Characterisation Area the above assessment has shown that the historic character area contains key landscape characteristics consisting of:

- a) remains relating to Llidiart Yspyty ironstone mine dating from the 18th and 19th century
- b) a well documented series of 19th century road and rail links, incorporating the Gorseddau Tramway that links Porthmadog and Tremadog to the Gorseddau and Prince of Wales quarries further to the north.

The above landscape characteristics define the Llidiart Yspyty Historic Characterisation Area and are therefore of great importance within this context. They are also of importance to the wider historic landscape area but are not its major defining characteristics.

The proposed development is likely to have a very severe directly physical impact on all of the above key landscape characteristics with the loss of 56% of the historic character area. The physical severance of the historic transport links can be seen as an additional indirect impact on the wider context of the area.

The visual impact is difficult to assess without detailed plans but the encroachment into the historic transport corridor and surrounding agricultural land will detrimentally affect the setting of both Tremadog and Penmorfa particularly when viewed in the context of the setting of Madocks' planned village

6.6 Concluding Statement

There will be a 56% loss of surface area of the Llidiart Yspyty Historic Characterisation Area, including the removal or disturbance of all of its key landscape characteristics, namely the loss of 18th and 19th century industrial remains and the severance of historic rail and road links important in the interpretation of the wider historic landscape area. There will also be a detrimental visual impact on Madocks' planned village of Tremadog. These factors will significantly reduce the value of the historic character area as a whole, thereby diminishing the value of the nationally important Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. The impact of the development must therefore be defined as very severe.

It must be concluded that the proposed development would have an inappropriate impact on the designated Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

7. PROPOSALS FOR FIELD EVALUATION AND MITIGATORY MEASURES

The following sites were identified as category E sites, i.e. sites requiring further evaluation. The recommendations for further assessment are summarised in the table below.

Feature number and name		Recommendations for further assessment
Feature 1	Llidiart Ysppyty Principal Adit	Recording of underground workings.
Feature 4	Possible blocked adit	Clearance of vegetation
Feature 6	Blocked adit/trial	Clearance of vegetation
Feature 8	Industrial remains	Trial trenching
Feature 13	Possible incline	Clearance of vegetation, Trial trenching.
Feature 15	Site of locomotive shed	Trial trenching
Feature 16	Site of shed	Trial trenching
Feature 18	Building, site of	Trial trenching
Feature 19	Area around Roman bath-house	Trial trenching and intensive evaluation of study area by trial trenching and geophysical survey.

Many of the mining and industrial features (4,6 and 13) are obscured by dense blackthorn and require clearance of the vegetation before they can properly be assessed. The above ground parts of the Llidiart Ysppyty Principal Adit (1) have been assessed but more information is required about the underground workings. It is possible that up to 15,000 tons of ore was produced from this mine (although records are not detailed) implying that there may be some considerable workings beneath the study area. These features could obviously have a severe physical impact on any development. The extent of the sub-surface survival of the industrial and railway features shown on the 1887 OS map (8, 15,16,17 and 18) is not known and these require further assessment by trial excavation. The presence of the Roman bath-house close to of the study area suggests that there may be other Roman remains the in the vicinity. It is therefore recommended, particularly in the light of the density of other feature in the study area, that a full assessment of the study area should be undertaken incorporating geophysical survey and trial trenching. It should be noted that gradiometer survey may not be the preferred option for geophysical survey due to the iron stone deposits and that resistivity may be more productive.

Recommendations for mitigatory measures for category E site will be made after further assessment has been completed.

The rest of the archaeological features within the study area were individually classified as category B or C sites (district or local importance) and none were classified as category A sites. The ASIDOHL process demonstrated, however, that the key landscape features within the study area form an integral part of the nationally important Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This approach classifies the whole study area as being of national importance and states that proposed development would have an inappropriate impact on the designated Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. It must therefore be concluded that the preferred option for mitigatory measures is that no development should take place within the study area.

It is, however, recognised that the historic landscape designations are non-statutory and provide development guidelines for the historic landscape as opposed to legal protection.

It must therefore be stated that while it is strongly recommended that no development should take place within the study area this assessment must also provide individual recommendations for mitigatory measures on the basis of the archaeological assessment as opposed to the landscape assessment.

The recommendations for mitigatory measures for all sites apart from category E sites are listed below:

Feature number and name	Category	Recommendations for mitigatory measures
Feature 1 Llidiart Ysptyty Principal Adit	B/E	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording.
Feature 2 Llidiart Ysptyty Kilns	B	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording
Feature 3 Revetment Wall	C	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording
Feature 5 Line of the 1848 link railway	B	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording
Feature 7 Open workings, partially infilled.	C	Basic recording
Feature 9 Road – Caernarvonshire Turnpike Trust (south-east part)	B	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording
Feature 10 Link railway	B	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not excavation and detailed recording
Feature 11 Railway siding or yard	C	Excavation and detailed recording
Feature 12 Road - Caernarfonshire Turnpike Trust (western part)	B	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording.
Feature 14 Agricultural building	C	Detailed recording
Feature 17 Gorseddau Tramway	B	Preservation <i>in situ</i> as first option, if not detailed recording

It is recommended that the main industrial/mining features (features 1, 2 and 3) and main transport link features (5, 9, 10, 12 and 17) be preserved *in situ* as a first option. If this is not possible detailed recording and where appropriate excavation is recommended. It should be stressed that, where possible, the route of the transport features should be preserved within the landscape. Other category C sites should also be recorded in advance of destruction.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

The development area falls within a nationally important designated Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 7: Aberglaslyn) and within Historic Landscape Characterisation Area 35, Llidiart Ysptyty (GAT Draft report 422). A study of the impact on the historic landscape concludes that the proposed development would have an inappropriate impact on the designated Aberglaslyn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. On this basis the preferred option for mitigatory measures is that no development should take place on this site. The historic landscape designations, however, provide no legal protection. A second non-preferred program of further assessment and mitigatory measures is therefore also proposed comprising a full, detailed assessment of the entire development area along with the recording of and preservation *in situ* of as many key archaeological and landscape features as possible.

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9.2 Archival sources

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 XM/Maps/717 - map of Tremadoc estate, 1870
 Tithe maps of Ynyscynhaearn parish and Penmorfa parish
 X/Plans/R/69 - deposited plans of Gorsedda Junction and Portmadoc Railways
 X/QS/TT (Adit.) 4 - turnpike trust records
 X/QS/TT/39 - turnpike trust records

National Library of Wales
 Rhiwlas Estate Papers 6, D84, D105
 Harrison Deeds Box 65 parcel 4
 Map 5754 *Ideal Plan of Part of the Tre Madock Estate* (1810?)
 Map 5753 *Plan of Railway from PORTMADOC to LLIDIART YSPYTTY IRON WORKS* (no date - 1840s?)
 Portmadoc 513

9.3 Newspaper and journal sources

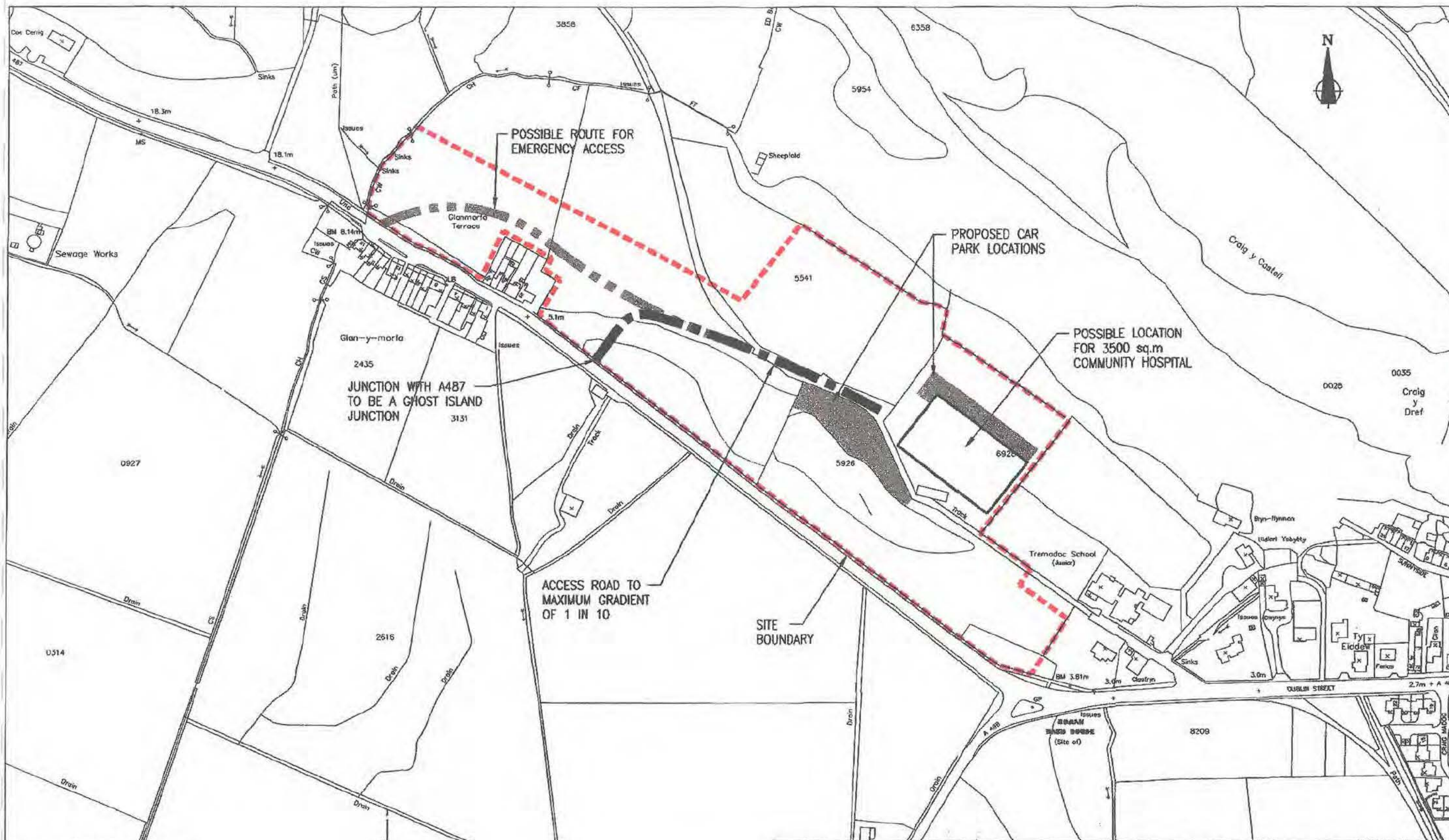
Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald 5 September 1840, 25 September 1841, 4 June 1842, 24 January 1846, 23 May 1857
Mining Journal 1850, 459, 1851 571).

9.4 Ordnance survey

1" ordnance survey (1839-1841)
 25" Caernarvonshire County Series XXXIV 11 (1887)
 6" XXXIV SE (1901)

9.5 Aerial photography

Cambridge University series 1946 (106G/UK1469 4May46 F/20./540 SQDN.), 1953 (556402-5), 1955 (116/557404)



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SITE DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL, TREMADOG

**PORTHMADOG COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION
SITE PLAN - OPTION 3**

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Fig. 1 Details of the proposed development

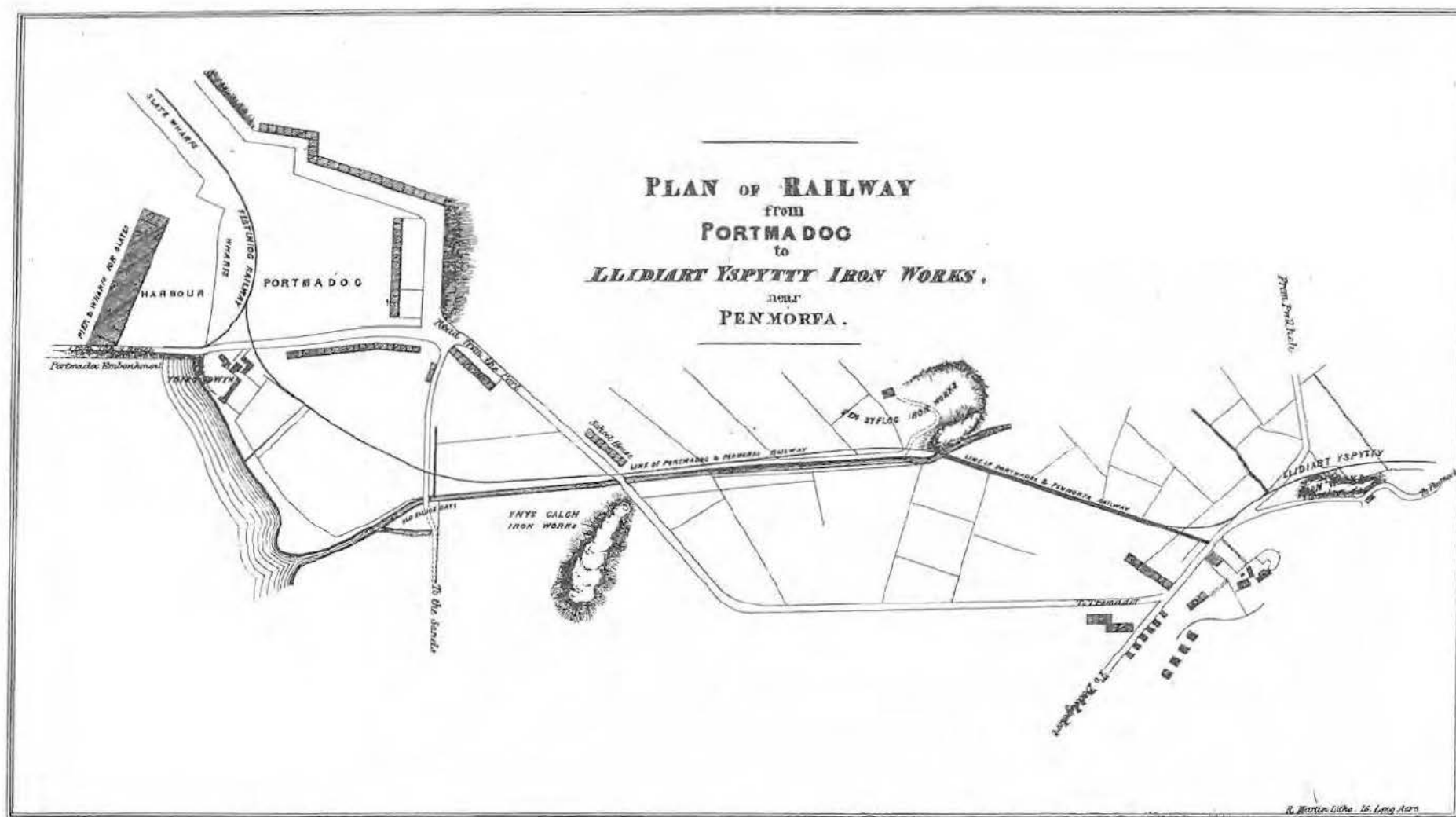
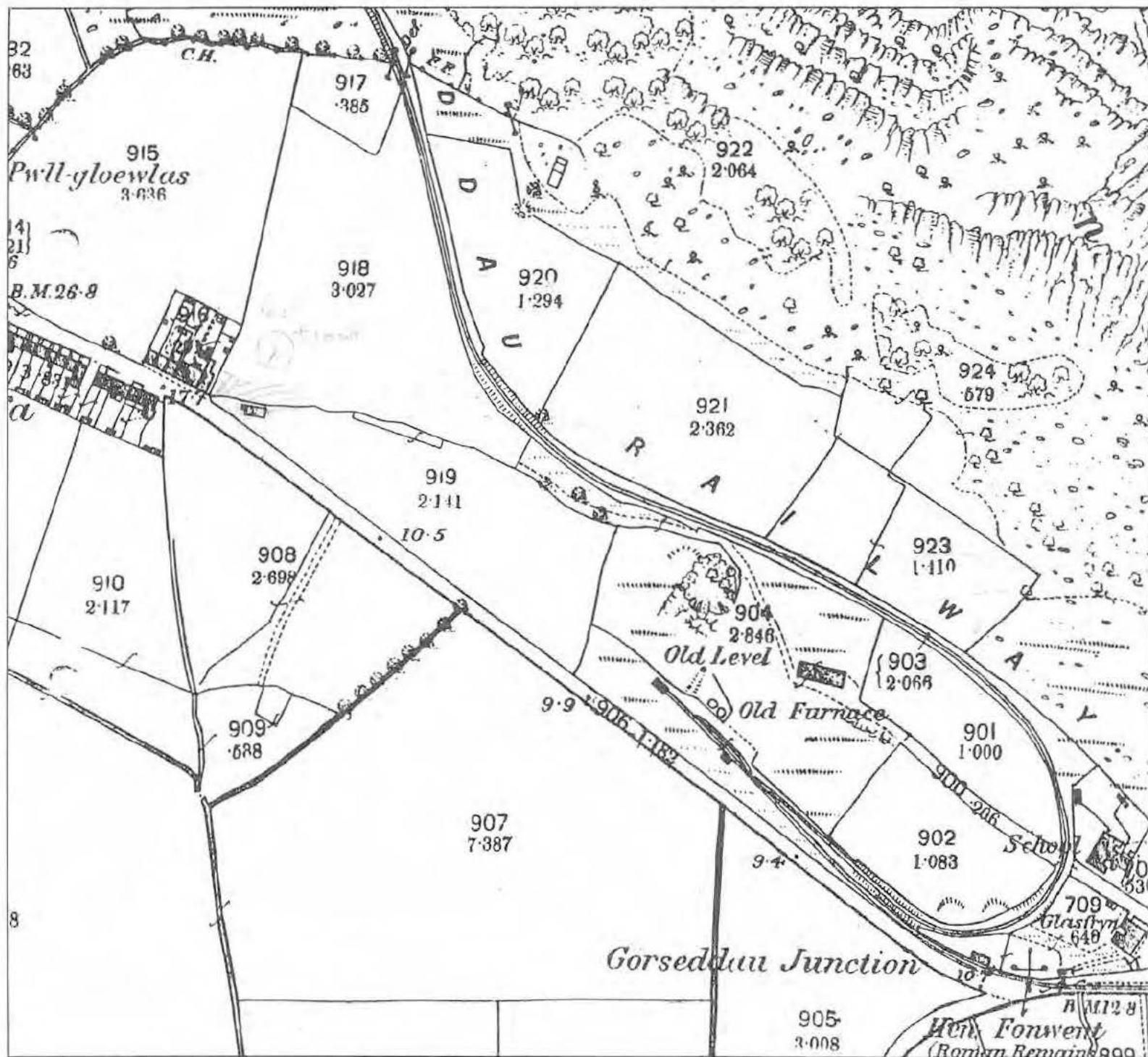


Fig. 2 Plan of railway from Porthmadog c.1848

Fig. 3 1887 Caernarvonshire XXIV. OS map



*Rich
above?
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church*

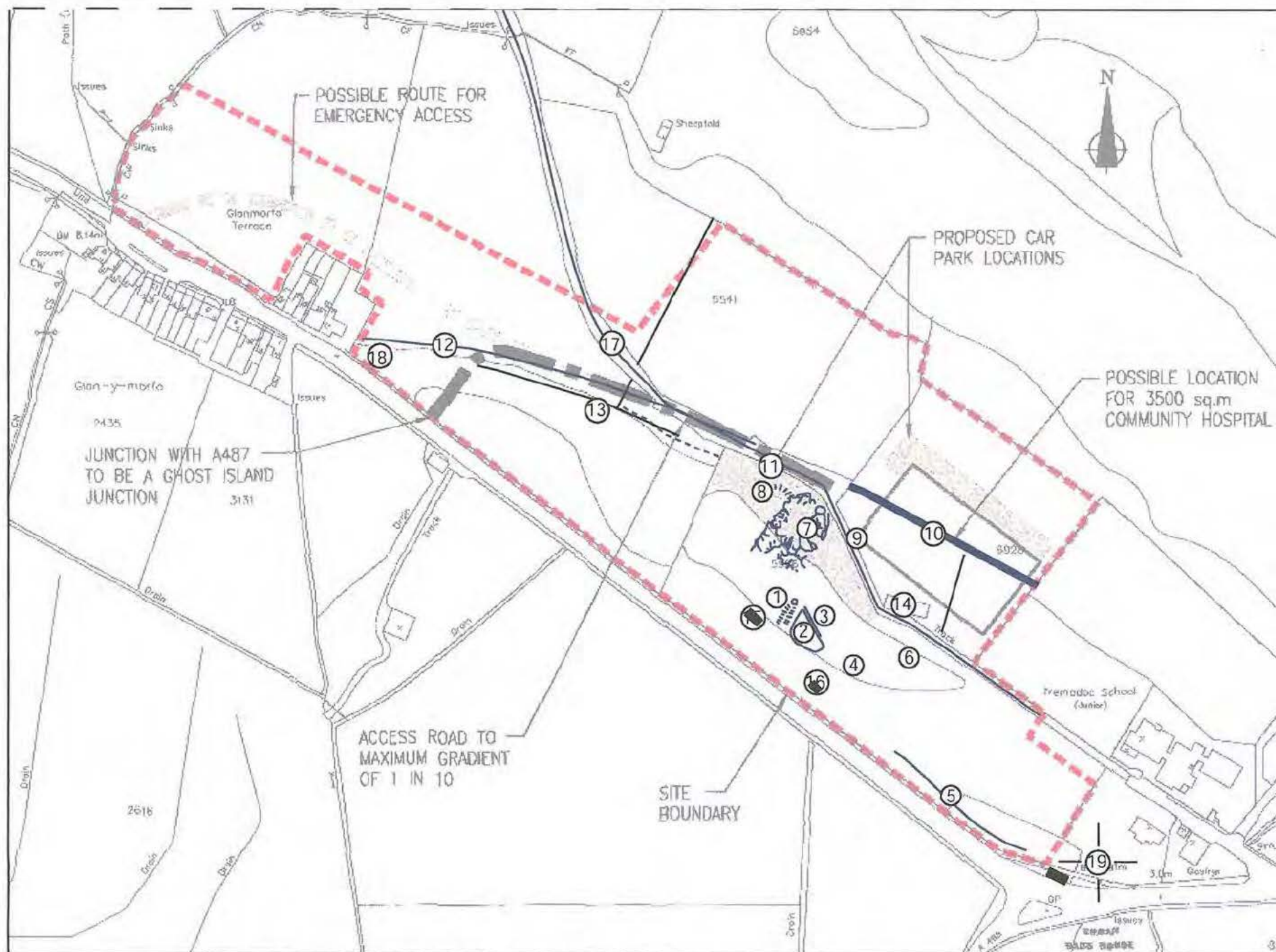
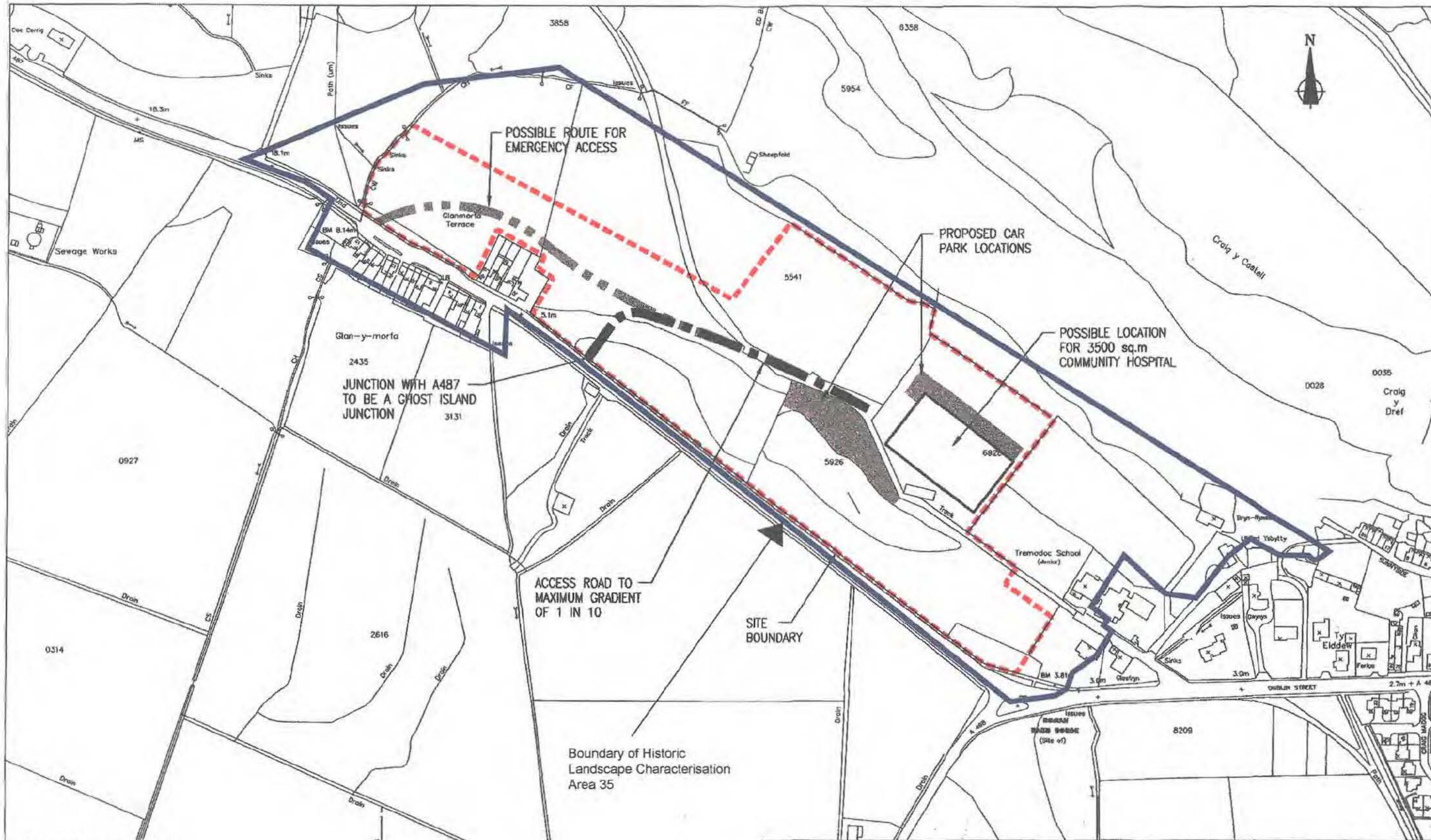


Fig. 5 Development area showing features described in the gazetteer (Scale 1:2500)



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Fig. 6 Development area showing Lliart Ysptyt historic character area (scale 1:2500)



Plate 1 Llidiart Ysphytty principal adit and kiln (features 1-3) from the south-east



Plate 2 Garreg Haeearn from north showing infilled workings and turnpike road / 1841 railway features



Plate 3 Possible incline (feature 13) from the north-west



Plate 4 Gorseddau tramway from north west (feature 17)



Plate 5 The proposed hospital site from the north west



Plate 6 The development area (framed between the trees in the foreground) from the Traeth Mawr to the south-east

APPENDIX 1: DESIGN BRIEF

DESIGN BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Land to the north-west of Tremadog

Agent for the applicant: Symonds Group Limited

Date: 17 April 2002

National Grid Reference: 255500 340400

This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological assessment visits the site of the proposed development and consults the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

1.0 Site Description

- 1.1. For the purposes of this brief the proposed development site comprises an area to the north-west of Tremadog, as shown on drawing 57740/SK/0 rev P2.
- 1.2. The proposed development site lies slightly inland from Porthmadog and the northern shores of Bae Ceredigion (Cardigan Bay), on land at the foothills of the Snowdonia mountain range.
- 1.3. The density of known archaeological sites close or adjacent to the proposed development site suggests that the potential for further discoveries is high. These include the site of a Roman bath house (scheduled ancient monument C174), nineteenth century ironstone mining at Glan y Morfa Mines (Primary Record Number PRN 20519) and Llidiart Ysbytty Mine (PRN 20517), the Gorseddau Tramway and the discovery of horse bones during road widening in the 1860s (PRN 1924).
- 1.4. In 1995, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts section carried out an evaluation on the south side of the A487, comprising a geophysical survey and trial trenching. Whilst the results of the geophysical survey were inconclusive due to the large amounts of iron pyrites in the underlying bedrock, a small number of worked flints of Mesolithic and Neolithic date were found during trial trenching. These indicate early Prehistoric activity around the site of a small hill (Y Bryn) to the south of the development site.

1.5 Documentation:

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2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 2.1 The proposed development comprises plans to build a community hospital of 3,5000 sq.m floor area and associated infrastructure.
- 2.2 This is a design brief for an archaeological assessment to be undertaken according to guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Guidance Wales 1996*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). The assessment will comprise a desk top study and field visit.
- 2.3 The object of this programme of archaeological works is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains.
- 2.4 Following desk-based assessments field evaluation work may also be required in order to further assess the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character before determining the appropriate mitigation strategy, whether it be preservation *in situ*, archaeological excavation or a combination of the two.

3.0 Desk-top assessment detail

- 3.1 This *brief* should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the archaeological curator for approval before the work commences.
- 3.2 The assessment must consider the following:
 - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through the development of a deposit model. This deposit model should reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research framework for further work if necessary.

- b) The history of the site.
- c) The potential impact of any proposed development on the *setting* of known sites of archaeological importance.
- d) A methodology for non-intrusive survey and intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

4.0 Archaeological deposit model

4.1 The archaeological deposit model will involve the following areas of research:

- a) Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the SMR, including listed building records.
- b) Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material effecting the site and its setting.
- c) Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. Many of the main archaeological aerial photographic records can be consulted at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth. However, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Bangor, also holds AP collections including 1940s Luftwaffe photographs, and these may be equally suited to the requirements of the desktop study.
- d) Assessment of records held at the RCAHMW and University College Bangor, if appropriate.
- e) Assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
- f) Assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
- g) Assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
- h) Assessment of all available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes.
- i) Assessment of the present topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.

5.0 Historical research

5.1 Historical research will involve the following:

- a) An analysis of relevant maps and plans. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including Tithe Maps, Enclosure Act Plans, Estate Maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and field-name evidence from these sources should be considered.

- b) An analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.

6.0 The issue of setting

- 6.1 When considering the issue of setting for scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings and other sites of national and/or regional significance, the SMR should be consulted to determine if the development falls within any designated landscape areas, such as World Heritage Sites and landscape character areas. Of particular importance are the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, the *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, published by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in 1998 and 2001 respectively.

7.0 Evaluation methodology

- 7.1 The evaluation methodology must consider the use of the following techniques:
 - a) Ground survey within the core area.
 - b) The use of geophysical survey.
 - c) A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
- 7.2 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.
- 7.3 The evaluation should carefully consider any artefactual and environmental information and provide an assessment of the viability (for further study) of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision making regarding mitigation strategies.

8.0 Results

- 8.1 The results must be presented in a report and should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The SMR Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the SMR are given a Primary Recognition Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the SMR. The historical development of the site must be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 8.2 The deposit model should be presented graphically in plan and, where appropriate, in profile and at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.

- 8.3 Within the report an attempt should be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites should be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 8.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced.
- 8.5 The report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief
 - b) a location plan
 - c) all located sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development
 - d) a gazetteer of all located sites, including full dimensional and descriptive detail

9.0 General requirements

- 9.1 The archaeological assessment must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the development control archaeologist and all written work attributed to an author (s).

- 9.2 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:-

- English Heritage's 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 1997) Code of Conduct.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1995 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.

- 9.3 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 9.4 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this study must be reproduced in **full** in the desk-top study.
- 9.5 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with the archaeological curator) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 9.6 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the SMR Officer, who will deposit the copy in the SMR.
- 9.7 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10.0 Glossary of terms

10.1 *Archaeological Contractor*

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

10.2 *Archaeological Curator*

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's Curators' Code of Practice.

10.3 *Archive*

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

10.4 *Assessment*

A desk-based archaeological assessment (also known as a *desk-top assessment*) is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

- 10.5 *Brief*
The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.
- 10.6 *Evaluation*
A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context, as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and archive.
- 10.7 *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*
A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the SMR is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.
- 10.8 *Specification*
The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.
- 11.0 Further information**
- 11.1 This document outlines best practice expected of an archaeological assessment but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 11.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Emily La Trobe-Bateman
Development Control Archaeologist

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Craig Beuno

**Ffordd Y Garth
Bangor**

Gwynedd LL57 2RT

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

SITE DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL, TREMADOC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (G1736)

Prepared for Symonds Group, 23/01/02, by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have been asked by Symonds Group to provide a quotation for carrying out an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed development at Tremadoc, Gwynedd, on behalf of North West Wales NHS Trust.

The improvements are centred on SH 557428, and the study area comprises field numbers 5541, 6928, 5784 and 5926.

A Brief has been prepared for this project by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. This project design will conform to the requirements specified within the Brief, and in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 1999).

The development area contains remains of ironstone mining, possibly of Roman origin, and significant railway remains. Adjacent to the site is a Roman bath-house (now buried beneath the garden of the adjoining house), and finds of Mesolithic date were recovered west of the A487 during trial excavations in 1995.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

A desk-based assessment is defined as "a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate" (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*).

The aims of the assessment are:

- to identify and record the cultural heritage within the defined study area;
- to evaluate the importance of what has been identified;
- to recommend ways in which impact upon the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.

3. PROGRAMME OF WORK

The first stage of an archaeological assessment comprises a desktop study and field walkover. This is followed by an initial report which details the findings and makes recommendations for any field evaluation or mitigation work. Field evaluation may be necessary if sites are present which cannot be assessed by desktop or field visit alone. This typically takes the form of geophysical survey and/or trial excavation. A full programme of assessment and evaluation may therefore consist of:

- Desktop study
- Field walkover

- Initial report
- Field evaluation
- Draft report
- Final report

This design covers the first three phases, and recommendations will be made in the initial report for any field evaluation considered necessary.

3.1 Desktop

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the SMR information for the study area. This will include an examination of the core SMR, and secondary information held within the record which includes unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards. The National Monuments Record (NMR) will be checked for sites additional to the SMR. Secondary sources will be examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and indices to relevant journals, including *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. Vertical aerial photographs will be examined. Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Maps and relevant documents will be examined at the County Record Office in Caernarfon, and, if relevant, at the National Library of Wales.

3.2 Field survey

This part of the assessment will involve visiting the study area and assessing the sites identified during the desk-based study. Any additional sites noted will also be assessed.

The aims of this stage of the work are to:

- verify the results of the desk based assessment
- identify any further archaeological sites which may exist as above ground features
- photograph and record the present condition of all sites noted.

Access onto land is to be arranged by the Clients, although GAT staff will notify all landowners prior to gaining access.

3.3 Historic landscape assessment

The area falls within a designated Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 7: Aberglaslyn) and will require an assessment of the impact upon that landscape as described within *Guide to good practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development processes* (Cadw & CCW, September 2001). This requires undertaking an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscapes (ASIDOHL) as described within the Guide.

3.4 Initial report

Following completion of the desk based assessment as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

1. Introduction
2. Specification and Project Design
3. Methods and techniques
4. Archaeological Background
5. Site gazetteer - including areas of archaeological interest
6. Assessment of impacts

7. Landscape assessment
8. Proposals for field evaluation and mitigatory measures
9. Summary and conclusions
10. List of sources consulted.

Where copyright allows, copies of the principal relevant maps and photographs will be incorporated into the report. A full list of sources consulted will be included in section 9 of the report.

Details of the proposed scheme will be required in order to assess the impact of the scheme.

To assess the importance of sites and to allow the appropriate mitigatory action to be proposed for each, a framework of categories will be used with each site allocated to a particular category according to its relative importance:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings as well as those sites which 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 Importance

These sites are those 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

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites which are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites rapid recording either in advance 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.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (1997, updated September 1999). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

5. INSURANCE

The Trust holds public liability insurance with an indemnity limit of £2,500,000 through Russell, Scanlon Limited Insurance Brokers, Wellington Circus, Nottingham NG1 5AJ (policy 01 1017386 COM), and Professional Indemnity Insurance for £2,000,000 per claim (policy No. 59A/SA11818791).

6. STAFF

The work will be supervised by one of the Trust's Project Manager's Mr Andrew Davidson, who graduated in archaeology in 1979. During his career he has been involved with all aspects of archaeological work, including excavation, topographic survey, heritage management , assessments and field evaluations. For the past five years he has been Project Manager for the Contract Section of the Trust, and has been responsible for carrying out or overseeing the production of all contract work, including road schemes, pipeline installations and major construction schemes.

Dr D R Gwyn is experienced in archive work, and is able to read both medieval Latin and Welsh documents, as well as being familiar with the estate records of north Wales. He is experienced in industrial archaeology, and is currently editor of *Industrial Archaeology Review*. He will undertake the desktop work, fieldwork and report compilation.

(Full cv's can be supplied upon request).

7. OTHER

If you have any queries concerning this project design, contact Andrew Davidson, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT. Tel. 01248 352535.

APPENDIX 3

GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE ON USING THE
REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES
IN THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS
CYNGOR CEFN GWLAD CYMRU - COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES
YMDDIRIEDOLAETHAU ARCHAEOLEGOL CYMRU -
WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS

VERSION 1 OCTOBER 2001

CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS
CYNGOR CEFN GWLAD CYMRU - *COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES*
YMDDIRIEDOLAETHAU ARCHAEOLEGOL CYMRU -
WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS

CANLLAW AT ARFER DA AR DDEFNYDDIO'R
GOFRESTR O DIRWEDDAU O DDIDDORDEB
HANESYDDOL YNG NGHYMRU
YN Y PROSESAU CYNLLUNIO A DATBLYGU

GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE ON USING THE
REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF HISTORIC
INTEREST IN WALES
IN THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

FERSIWN 1 HYDREF 2001
VERSION 1 OCTOBER 2001

Mae'r Canllaw hwn at Arfer Da yn ymwneud â'r *Gofrestr* (anstatudol) o *Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol yng Nghymru*. Mae prif noddwyr y Gofrestr, Cadw: Henebion Hanesyddol Cymru a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, wedi'i baratoi gyda chymorth y pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol yng Nghymru. Mae'r Canllaw yn ddogfen anstatudol ac ymgynghorol yn unig. Bwriedir iddo gynorthwyo'r awdurdodau cynllunio lleol i benderfynu faint o bwys i roi ar y wybodaeth yn y Gofrestr wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio. Bwriedir hefyd iddo gynorthwyo pobl eraill sydd yn ymwneud â'r prosesau cynllunio a datblygu yng Nghymru, yn enwedig datblygwyr sy'n paratoi datganiadau Asesu Effeithiau Amgylcheddol, fel y gallant ddwyn ymlaen cynlluniau a chynigion sy'n debygol o gael cyn lleied ag sy'n bosibl o effaith niweidiol ar ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr.

Mae'r Canllaw yn disgrifio cefndir y Gofrestr, y rhaglen ddilynol o nodweddu tirweddau hanesyddol yn yr ardaloedd a ddynodir arni, yr egwyddorion cyffredinol sy'n sail i'r dulliau o adnabod a gwarchod tirweddau hanesyddol, a'r defnydd awgrymedig o'r Gofrestr o fewn y broses cynllunio a gweithdrefnau asesu eraill nad ydynt yn cael eu hyrwyddo trwy'r Deddfau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref. Mae'r Canllaw yn cynnwys Atodiad Technegol sy'n gosod proses ar gyfer asesu gam wrth gam, arwyddocâd effeithiau datblygu ar ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr. Argymhellir bod asesiadau'n cael eu cyflawni fel mater o drefn yn yr amgylchiadau a ddisgrifiwyd uchod ac yn unol â'r defnydd awgrymedig o'r Gofrestr a ddisgrifiwyd yn y Canllaw.

1.1 Gellid dweud bod tirwedd Cymru gyfan yn hanesyddol, a bod gweithgarwch dynol wedi bod wrth wraidd ei greadigaeth yn aml. Mae natur ei thir, yr ofalaeth a fu drosto gan genedlaethau o dirfeddianwyr a ffermwyr dros y canrifoedd, ynghyd ag ychydig iawn yn unig o amaethu dwys a threfoli dwys, wedi creu amodau delfrydol sydd wedi caniatáu i lawer o gymeriad hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru oroesi. Fodd bynnag, ers dechrau'r 20fed ganrif, mae cyfradd a chyflymder y newid wedi dwysáu, a bellach, a ninnau ar ddechrau'r 21ain ganrif, mae cymeriad hanesyddol y tirwedd o dan bwysau cynyddol gan amrywiaeth o newidiadau wrth i nodweddion hŷn gael eu hadnewyddu neu gael eu cyfnewid am rai newydd, neu pan fod yn rhaid cyflwyno nodweddion newydd, sydd yn aml yn cynnwys nodweddion gwahanol iawn, i ateb gofynion cyfoes.

1.2 Gyda'r cefndir hwn mewn golwg felly, ac er mwyn bod yn fwy gwybodus ynglŷn â sut i gymhathu newidiadau angenrheidiol mewn modd sy'n gydnaws â chymeriad hanesyddol y dirwedd, mae Cadw: Henebion Hanesyddol Cymru, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru (CCGC) a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS UK) wedi penderfynu gweithio ar y cyd i gynhyrchu *Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol yng Nghymru*. Bydd hyn yn fodd i adnabod, ac i ddarparu gwybodaeth am y tirweddau hanesyddol pwysicaf a'r rhai sydd wedi goroesi orau yng Nghymru. Mae'r Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Henebion yng Nghymru, y pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol yng Nghymru ac awdurdodau lleol Cymru hefyd wedi cydweithio ar y prosiect.

1.3 Mae'r Gofrestr hon wedi'i chyhoeddi mewn dwy ran, sy'n cynnwys tri deg chwech o ardaloedd o dirwedd hanesyddol "eithriadol" a dwy ar hugain o ardaloedd o dirwedd "arbennig". Y Gofrestr yw Rhan 2 o'r ymarferiad ehangach i roi at ei gilydd *Gofrestr o Dirweddau, Parciau a Gerddi o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Arbennig yng Nghymru*. I ddibenion y Canllaw hwn, felly, mae'r term "tirwedd hanesyddol" yn cyfeirio at ardal a gynhwyswyd ar y Gofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol yng Nghymru (ac a gyhoeddwyd fel Rhan 2.1 gan Cadw, ym 1998, ISBN 1 85760 007 X), neu ar y *Gofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Arbennig yng Nghymru* (a gyhoeddwyd fel Rhan 2.2, gan Cadw, yn 2001, ISBN 1 85760 187 4). Nid yw'r Canllaw yn ymdrin â Rhan 1 o'r Gofrestr sy'n ymwneud â pharciau a gerddi hanesyddol.

1.4 Trwy ddynodi ar y Gofrestr ddetholiad o ardaloedd yr ystyrir eu bod o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol yng Nghymru, y gobaith yw y bydd mwy o ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i dirweddau hanesyddol yn gyffredinol, wrth gynllunio tirwedd, rheoli, gwarchod, ehangu a dadansoddi tirwedd, ac wrth ddarparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer mynediad a hamdden. Wrth godi ymwybyddiaeth am arwyddocâd hanesyddol a phwysigrwydd amgylchedd Cymru yn gyffredinol, dylai'r Gofrestr hefyd annog pawb perthnasol i roi mwy o sylw i agweddau tirweddol hanesyddol ochr yn ochr â'r materion cadwraethol mwy traddodiadol a hir sefydlog.

1.5 Ar yr un pryd, mae'r Gofrestr yn cydnabod bod tirweddau yn systemau deinamig a byw sydd wedi'u sefydlu i ddiwallu anghenion cyfredol, economaidd yn bennaf. Yr hyn sy'n bodoli heddiw gan mwyaf yw tirwedd a grëwyd gan ddyn, drwy ymdrechion pobl er pan ddechreuwyd amaethu yn y wlad hon. Bydd tirweddau, felly yn parhau i newid, a bydd angen iddynt newid, felly y bwriad yw peidio â'u ffosileiddio, na'u

hatal rhag cael eu haddasu, ond yn hytrach eu rheoli mewn ffyrdd a fydd yn galluogi'r nodweddion gorau o'r gorffennol i gael eu cadw wrth iddynt ddatblygu i ddiwallu anghenion cyfoes.

1.6 Mae'r holl ardaloedd tirweddol a ddynodir ar y Gofrestr yn rhai sydd o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol. Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y tirweddau o ddiddordeb hanesyddol eithriadol a nodwyd yn Rhan 2.1, a'r tirweddau o ddiddordeb hanesyddol arbennig a nodwyd yn Rhan 2.2 felly, yn adlewyrchu gwahanol raddau o hynodrwydd hanesyddol yn hytrach na gwahaniaeth o ran safon. Sefydlwyd y dull gwahaniaethu drwy gonsensws ymhlith arbenigwyr gan ddilyn y trothwyon sgorio a osodwyd ar gyfer dewis pa ardaloedd i'w cynnwys ar y Gofrestr. Cadarnhawyd y trothwyon sgorio gan asesiadau maes ac fe'u disgrifir yn fanwl yn y cyflwyniad i'r Gofrestr. Yn fras, bwriad y gwahaniaeth yw adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod y tirweddau o ddiddordeb hanesyddol arbennig fel arfer yn llai eu maint ac mae llai o feini prawf ar gyfer eu dethol, o'u cymharu â'r tirweddau o ddiddordeb hanesyddol eithriadol. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylid ystyried bod y gwahaniaeth yn golygu bod y cyntaf yn llai o werth na'r olaf, a chyn belled ag y bo'r cyngor ar ddefnydd y Gofrestr dan sylw, dylai'r ddau gategori gael eu trin yn yr un modd.

1.7 Ceir mwy o wybodaeth am y cefndir tu ôl i lunio'r Gofrestr, ei methodoleg, a'i rôl yn y cyflwyniad i Ran 2.1, gydag ychwaneg o wybodaeth ategol, wedi'i ddiweddarau, yn y cyflwyniad i Ran 2.2.

2.0 Rhaglen Nodweddu Tirweddau Hanesyddol

2.1 Law yn llaw â chreu'r Gofrestr, mae Cadw ac Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru yn ymgymryd â rhaglen o 'nodweddu tirweddau hanesyddol' yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhaglen yn dwyn ynghyd wybodaeth fanylach am bob ardal ar y Gofrestr, ac mae wedi'i ddylunio i ddiwallu amryw o anghenion, ond yn bennaf i ddarparu gwybodaeth am gadwraeth a rheoli tirweddau sef gwybodaeth a allai, er enghraifft fod yn ofynnol yng nghynllun amaeth amgylcheddol Tir Gofal. Cesglir gwybodaeth yn y fath fodd fel ei bod yn cydweddu ac yn gyfnewidiol â'r agwedd 'hanes ac archeoleg' yng nghynllun *LANDMAP* CCGC, fel y gellir trosglwyddo canlyniadau astudiaeth nodweddu yn uniongyrchol i ymarfer *LANDMAP* ac i'r gwrthwyneb. Cyn belled ag y mae wnelo'r Canllaw hwn, dylai'r wybodaeth am nodweddion gael ei defnyddio bob amser ar gyfer Asesiad o Arwyddocâd Effeithiau Datblygiad ar Ardaloedd o Dirwedd Hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr (*ASIDOHL*), fel a ddangosir yn yr Atodiad Technegol i'r Canllaw hwn.

3.0 Ardaloedd o Nodweddion Hanesyddol

3.1 Mae'r broses o ddynodi nodweddion yn rhannu pob ardal o dirwedd ar y Gofrestr yn nifer o ardaloedd daearyddol llai, mwy cynnil o nodweddion hanesyddol gweddol gyson a elwir yn 'ardaloedd o nodweddion hanesyddol'. Diffinnir yr ardaloedd hyn yn ôl eu nodweddion neu elfennau hanesyddol allweddol. Er enghraifft, gallai ardal gael ei nodweddu'n ffisegol gan ryw ffurf benodol ar aneddiad hanesyddol neu batrwm defnydd tir, neu mae'n bosibl y bydd ganddi adeiladau hanesyddol amlwg, safleoedd archeolegol neu derfynau traddodiadol ar gaeau, neu gallai gynnwys cynefinoedd hynafol pwysig ac ati. Neu, fel arall, hwyrach na fydd gan ardal unrhyw nodweddion

ffisegol pendant cryf, ond hytrach gall fod yna dystiolaeth ddogfennol o bwys hanesyddol yn perthyn iddi, neu gysylltiadau hanesyddol pwysig ac ati.

3.2 Gall yr holl nodweddion neu elfennau hyn fod naill ai yn rhai unigol neu'n rhai cyfunol. Mewn rhai achosion, gall ardal gael ei nodweddu gan ystod o elfennau nad ydynt o reidrwydd yn debyg i'w gilydd, ond gyda'i gilydd gallant arddangos thema defnydd tir penodol neu broses sydd wedi bod ar waith, er enghraifft; amddiffyn, diwydiant, llwybrau cyswllt, amgáu tir, cynllunio neu addurno tirweddac ati. Gall un thema fod yn flaenllaw neu mae'n bosib i nifer ohonynt fod ar waith ar yr un pryd, neu ar adegau gwahanol. Mae grwpio nodweddion ac elfennau o dan themâu defnydd tir yn gwella ein gallu i ddeall datblygiad hanesyddol y tirwedd. Mae'r ddealltwriaeth yr ydym yn ei hennill yn nodwedd allweddol ei hun ac yn un o'r egwyddorion sy'n sail i adnabod tirweddau hanesyddol (adran 5.2).

4.0 Gwybodaeth am Nodweddu Tirweddau Hanesyddol

4.1 Mae canlyniadau'r rhaglen nodweddu yn cael eu casglu mewn cyfrolau papur sy'n ymdrin ag ardaloedd unigol o dirweddau hanesyddol neu nifer o ardaloedd cyfagos â'i gilydd ar y Gofrestr. Mae'r cyfrolau ar gael i'w harchwilio yn swyddfeydd Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru lle gellir cael cyngor ar argaeledd y cyfrolau diweddaraf a gynhyrchir wrth i'r rhaglen nodweddu fynd yn ei blaen, gan ymdrin i ddechrau ag ardaloedd o dirwedd hanesyddol 'eithriadol' ac wedyn ag ardaloedd o dirwedd 'arbennig'. Dros y blynyddoedd nesaf bydd y wybodaeth hon yn cael ei gosod ar wefannau Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru (Ceir cyfeiriadau'r Ymddiriedolaethau yn yr Atodiad).

4.2 Yn yr ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol sydd ar y Gofrestr ond nad oes adroddiadau nodweddu ar gael amdanynt eto, a lle mae angen ASIDOHL, argymhellir y dylid ymgymryd ag ASIDOHL mewn perthynas ag 'ardaloedd "dros dro" o nodweddion hanesyddol'. Dynodir ardaloedd dros dro o nodweddion hanesyddol yn ystod cyfnod paratoi'r adroddiadau nodweddu a gellir cael manylion am y rhain gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru. Mewn achosion lle nad yw adroddiadau nodweddu ar gael eto, ond mae ymarferiad **LANDMAP** wedi'i gyflawni, gall yr 'ardaloedd o agweddau hanesyddol ac archeolegol' a ddynodwyd yn **LANDMAP** fod yn gymwys i'w dynodi'n ardaloedd dros dro o nodweddion hanesyddol, yn amodol ar dderbyn cymeradwyaeth yr Ymddiriedolaeth dan sylw. Mewn achosion lle nad yw ardaloedd o nodweddion hanesyddol dros dro wedi'u hadnabod, gall yr Ymddiriedolaethau gynghori ar fethodoleg addas, neu gallant gael eu comisiynu i adnabod ardaloedd o nodweddion hanesyddol dros dro fel rhagamod ar gyfer ymgymryd ag ASIDOHL.

5.0 Egwyddorion cyffredinol sy'n sail i ddynodi tirweddau hanesyddol

5.1 Mae'n rhaid i'r Canllaw hwn a'r cyngor sydd ynddo gael eu hystyried yng nghydestun y tair egwyddor allweddol sy'n sail i adnabod yr ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr, sef:

5.2 Mae'r Gofrestr yn hyrwyddo gwarchod nodweddion allweddol tirweddau hanesyddol wrth i'r tirweddau hynny ddatblygu.

Er bod y Gofrestr yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid i dirweddau hanesyddol ddatblygu i ddiwallu anghenion y bobl sy'n eu cynnal ac sy'n byw ynddynt, y gobaith yw y gellir cyflawni hyn gan roi ystyriaeth ofalus iawn i warchod eu nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol. Yma, dehonglir y term 'nodweddion' yn ôl ei ystyr ehangaf. Nid yn unig y mae'n cynnwys elfennau ffisegol sy'n goroesi o'r gorffennol, megis safleoedd unigol, henebion neu nodweddion eraill a nodwyd yn adran 3.1, ond hefyd y bylchau rhyngddynt a'r patrymau a welir yn y tirwedd o ganlyniad i hynny. Mae goroesiad y nodweddion gofodol hyn yn fater o'r pwys mwyaf oherwydd, fel y themâu defnydd tir a ganfyddir yn ystod nodweddu, maent yn gwella ein gallu i ddeall sut oedd safleoedd unigol neu henebion yn gweithio a sut roeddynt yn perthyn i'w gilydd yn ffisegol, yn weledol a thros amser. Mae maint a safon ein dealltwriaeth a'n gwerthfawrogiad o ystyr hanesyddol, harddwch a gwerth y tirwedd yn nodwedd allweddol ei hun. Mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â'r ail egwyddor.

5.3 Mae cadwraeth tirweddau hanesyddol yn ymwneud â sicrhau y trosglwyddir cymaint ag a ellir o'u hystyr hanesyddol a'u gwerth wrth ystyried newid tirwedd.

Ni ddylai ein gallu i ddeall a gwerthfawrogi datblygiad hanesyddol y tirwedd gael ei rwystro gan newid amhriodol neu ansensitif. Golyga hyn fod angen asesu effeithiau potensial y datblygiad, o ran unrhyw newid parhaol y byddai'n ei achosi mewn perthynas â'r cyfan o'r tirwedd hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr, nid yn unig y nodweddion neu'r elfennau yr effeithir arnynt yn uniongyrchol yn yr ardal 'ôl-troed'. Mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â'r drydedd egwyddor.

5.4 Mae nodweddion allweddol hanesyddol mewn tirweddau hanesyddol, yn nodweddion anhepgorol na ellir byth eu hail-greu, ac maent yn unigryw yn yr un modd ag y mae adeiladau hanesyddol neu safleoedd archeolegol.

Ni ellir lliniaru ar effeithiau dileu, colli, diraddio, darnio neu ddadleoli nodweddion allweddol neu elfennau allweddol mewn tirweddau hanesyddol yn yr un modd ag y gellir adfer neu ail-greu cynefin neu nodwedd naturiol. Ni ellir gwrth-droi effeithiau uniongyrchol, ffisegol arnynt, ond gall effeithiau yr un mor niweidiol ac anuniongyrchol ddigwydd trwy ddatgysylltu neu ymyrryd â'r cysylltiadau gweithredol neu weledol rhwng elfennau â'i gilydd, neu drwy amharu ar yr agweddau gweledol neu agweddau eraill, neu drwy gyfuniad o'r ffactorau hyn. Mae hyn yn cyfeirio'n ôl at yr ail egwyddor oherwydd, trwy eu heffeithiau anuniongyrchol, gall datblygiadau gael effaith niweidiol ar harddwch a gwerth y tirwedd, a hynny ar raddfa sy'n ymestyn y tu hwnt i safle'r datblygiad ei hun.

6.0 Defnydd awgrymedig y Gofrestr o fewn y prosesau cynllunio a datblygu

6.1 Rhoddir cyngor ar adeiladau cofrestredig ac ardaloedd cadwraeth yn y broses gynllunio yng Nghylchlythyron 61/96 a 1/98 y Swyddfa Gymreig, *Cynllunio a'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol: Adeiladau Hanesyddol ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth a Cynllunio a'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol: Cyfarwyddiadau gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn y drefn honno; yng Nghanolawia Cynllunio (Cymru): Adolygiad Cyntaf*

(Ebrill 1999) Y Swyddfa Gymreig. Paragraffau 5.5 a 5.6 yn y drefn honno, ac yn yr *Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus ar y Polisi Cynllunio Drafft i Gymru, Chwefror 2001*, gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru Paragraffau 8.2 ac 8.3 yn y drefn honno. Mae adeiladau cofrestredig ac ardaloedd cadwraeth yn aml yn elfennau cyfunol, neu weithiau, yn nodweddion allweddol mewn tirweddau hanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cyngor yn y Canllaw hwn yn newid nac yn effeithio ar y darpariaethau yn y dogfennau hyn a ddylai barhau i fod yn berthnasol i adeiladau cofrestredig ac ardaloedd cadwraeth o fewn ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr.

6.2 Rhoddir cyngor ar rôl Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd yn y broses gynllunio yng Nghylchlythyr 61/96 y Swyddfa Gymreig *Cynllunio a'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol: Adeiladau Hanesyddol ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth*, Paragraffau 13, 14 a 15; yng *Nghanllawiau Cynllunio (Cymru) y Swyddfa Gymreig: Adolygiad Cyntaf (Ebrill 1999)* Paragraff 5.6.11 ac yn *Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar Bolisi Cynllunio Drafft Cymru, Chwefror 2001*, Paragraff 8.5. Mae rhai Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd o fewn tirweddau hanesyddol, ond nid yw'r cyngor yn y Canllaw hwn yn newid nac yn effeithio ar y ddarpariaeth yn y dogfennau hyn a ddylai barhau i fod yn berthnasol i Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd o fewn ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr.

6.3 Rhoddir cyngor ar rôl archeoleg yn y broses gynllunio yng Nghylchlythyr 60/96 y Swyddfa Gymreig, *Cynllunio a'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol : Archeoleg*, yn *Canllawiau Cynllunio (Cymru): Adolygiad Cyntaf (Ebrill 1999)*, paragraff 5.7 ac yn *Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar Bolisi Cynllunio Drafft Cymru, Chwefror 2001*, Paragraff 8.6. Mae safleoedd archeoleg yn aml yn elfennau cyfunol, neu weithiau yn nodweddion allweddol, mewn tirweddau hanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cyngor yn y Canllaw hwn yn newid nac yn effeithio ar y darpariaethau yn y dogfennau hyn a ddylai barhau i fod yn gymwys i safleoedd archeolegol o fewn ardaloedd o dirweddau hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr.

6.4 Mae gwybodaeth ar sut y gellir defnyddio'r Gofrestr wedi'i gosod, mewn manylder, yn y cyflwyniad iddi, gydag ychwaneg o wybodaeth ategol, wedi'i diweddarau, yn y cyflwyniad i Ran 2.2. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig pwysleisio nad yw'r Gofrestr yn gorfodi rheolaeth statudol ac nid yw'r ardaloedd arni wedi'u 'dynodi'. Mae'r canllaw diweddaraf a roddwyd i'r awdurdodau cynllunio ar ddefnydd y Gofrestr wedi'i osod yn *Canllaw Cynllunio (Cymru): Adolygiad Cyntaf (Ebrill 1999)* y Swyddfa Gymreig Paragraff 5.6.10, ac yn *Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar Bolisi Cynllunio Drafft Cymru, Chwefror 2001*, Paragraff 8.4. Dywed y ddwy ddogfen hyn:-

"Dylai'r awdurdodau cynllunio lleol hefyd ystyried gwybodaeth am y tirweddau yn ail ran y Gofrestr wrth baratoi cynlluniau datblygu, ac wrth ystyried goblygiadau'r datblygiadau sydd ar y fath raddfa fel y caent fwy nag effaith leol yn unig ar ardal ar y Gofrestr."

6.5 Dylai datblygiadau gael eu hystyried fesul un, ond yn gyffredinol, gellir eu diffinio fel a ganlyn, ond heb gael eu cyfyngu i'r isod yn unig:-

cynlluniau llwybrau cysylltu mawr (ffyrdd, rheilffyrdd, môr, awyr neu gamlesi);
cloddio a mwyngloddio brig;
aneddiad mawr;
datblygiadau hamdden mawr;
ehangu ar raddfa fawr ym maes diwydiant, gwenuthuro neu fasnach;
claddu gwastraff ac adennill tir ar raddfa fawr;
gweithfeydd mawr i ddiogelu'r arfordir a gwahardd llifogydd;
prosiectau i greu a dosbarthu pŵer;
cynlluniau mawr cyflenwi dŵr;
prosiectau tebyg eraill i ddarparu isadeiledd ar raddfa fawr;
coedwigo neu newidiadau eang eraill i ddefnydd tir amaethyddol.

6.6 Dylid hefyd ystyried gwybodaeth ar y Gofrestr wrth ystyried effeithiau cronus newidiadau eilaidd neu newidiadau fesul tipyn dros amser, neu newidiadau nad ydynt ar raddfa fawr nac yn eang eu hunain, ond sydd o natur radicalaidd ac sy'n ddigonol i gael mwy nag effaith leol yn unig ar ardal ar y Gofrestr.

6.7 Mae angen gwneud Asesiad o Effeithiau Amgylcheddol (EIA) ar fathau penodol o ddatblygiadau yn unol â *Rheoliadau Cynllunio Tref a Gwlad (Asesiad Effeithiau Amgylcheddol) (Lloegr a Chymru) 1999-SI 1999 Rhif 293* (Rheoliadau EIA). Rhoddir canllawiau ar ddefnyddio'r Rheoliadau EIA yng Nghymru yng *Nghylchlythyr 11/99 y Swyddfa Gymreig ar Asesiad Effeithiau Amgylcheddol (EIA)* (Cylchlythyr 11/99).

6.8 Er bod yn rhaid ystyried pob datblygiad ar gyfer EIA yn ôl ei haeddiant ei hun, po fwyaf amgylcheddol sensitif mae'r lleoliad, mwyaf tebygol ydyw y bydd yr effeithiau yn sylweddol ac y bydd angen EIA arno. Dylai'r ffaith bod lleoliad o fewn ardal o dirwedd hanesyddol ar y Gofrestr gael ei hystyried yn ffactor sy'n cynyddu ei sensitifrwydd amgylcheddol cyffredinol, ac felly, yn cynyddu'r angen am EIA yn ôl Rheoliadau EIA Atodlen 3 o ran 'tirweddau o arwyddocâd hanesyddol, diwylliannol neu archeolegol' (Cylchlythyr 11/99, tud. 46, Maen Prawf 2 (c) (viii)).

6.9 Pan fod EIA yn angenrheidiol, gallai'r broses cam wrth gam ar gyfer ASIDOHL a amlinellwyd yn yr Atodiad Technegol, gael ei defnyddio i ateb yn rhannol ofynion Rheoliadau EIA Atodlen 4 o ran asesu'r effaith ar y dreftadaeth bensaernïol ac archeolegol, a'r tirwedd' (Cylchlythyr 11/46, tud. 47, adran 3). Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid pwysleisio bod ASIDOHL ar wahân i unrhyw asesiad sydd ei angen o dan Rheoliadau EIA, er gallai'r olaf gynnwys llawer o'r elfennau a gynhwyswyd gan y cyntaf ac i'r gwrthwyneb. Gallai ASIDOHL fod yn broses annibynnol, ar wahân, neu gael ei gyflawni fel rhan o'r EIA. O dan yr amgylchiadau hyn, dylai'r holl bartïon sydd ynghlwm gymryd gofal i osgoi dyblygu neu ail-wneud gwaith.

6.10 P'un ai a fydd angen EIA ai peidio, mae'n fater i'r awdurdod cynllunio i benderfynu'r lefel o ASIDOHL y mae'n ei hystyried yn ddymunol wrth ystyried cynnig datblygu sydd ar y fath raddfa, neu o'r fath natur radicalaidd fel y mae'n debygol o gael mwy nag effaith leol yn unig ar ardal ar y Gofrestr. Gellid ystyried bod datblygiad penodol yn gofyn am y broses ASIDOHL lawn a amlinellwyd yn yr Atodiad Technegol, neu, gallai natur y datblygiad ofyn am ddefnyddio rhan yn unig

o'r broses ASIDOHL. Mae cyngor manwl ar gael o Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru.

6.11 Er y cydnabyddir y gall datblygwyr gynnig lliniaru, ehangu neu adfer elfennau hanesyddol fel rhan o'u cynigion, nid yw'r cyngor yn y Canllaw hwn na'r Atodiad Technegol dilynol yn delio â'r opsiynau hyn a ddylai gael eu hasesu ar wahân, gan ddefnyddio canlyniadau ymarferiad ASIDOHL.

6.12 Mae'r Canllaw hwn a'r Atodiad Technegol dilynol wedi'u hanelu'n bennaf at asesu prosiectau unigoll a'r broses rheoli datblygu. Nid ydynt yn cyfeirio'n benodol at asesu cynlluniau datblygu nac at asesu o safbwynt cynlluniau a rhaglenni amgylcheddol strategaethol, er enghraifft, Cynlluniau Datblygu Unedol, cynlluniau Cludiant, Cynlluniau Priffordd ac yn y blaen, er hynny, dylai cynlluniau a rhaglenni o'r fath gynnabod a chyfeirio at yr egwyddorion sydd ynghlwm a'r angen i ystyried materion cysylltiedig â thirweddau hanesyddol.

This Guide to Good Practice relates to the non-statutory *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*. The Register's principal sponsors, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and the Countryside Council for Wales, have prepared it with the assistance of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts. The Guide is non-statutory and advisory only. It is intended to assist local planning authorities to decide how much weight to give to information in the Register when determining planning applications. It is also intended to assist others involved in the planning and development process in Wales, particularly developers preparing Environmental Impact Assessment statements, to bring forward plans and proposals that are likely to have the least possible adverse impact on historic landscape areas on the Register.

The Guide describes the background to the Register, the follow-up programme of historic landscape characterisation in the areas identified on it, the general principles underpinning the identification and conservation of historic landscapes, and the suggested use of the Register within the planning process and other assessment decision procedures not promoted through the Town and Country Planning Acts. The Guide includes a Technical Annex that sets out a staged process for assessing the significance of the impact of development on historic landscape areas on the Register. It is recommended that assessments are routinely undertaken in the circumstances described above and in accordance with the suggested use of the Register described in the Guide.

1.0 Background to the *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*

1.1 The whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be historic, with human activity often having been at the heart of its creation. The nature of its terrain, the stewardship exercised over the centuries by generations of landowners and farmers, along with only limited intensive cultivation and urbanisation, have produced ideal conditions that have favoured the survival of much of the historic character of the Welsh landscape. However, since the beginning of the 20th century, the scale and pace of change has intensified, and as we enter the 21st century, the historic character of the landscape is increasingly under pressure from a variety of new changes as older features are renewed or replaced, or when new features, often with very different characteristics, have to be introduced to meet modern needs.

1.2 Against this background and to be better informed about how to accommodate necessary change in a way that is sensitive to the historic character of landscape, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) decided to collaborate to produce the *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales* as a means of identifying, and to provide information on, the most important and best-surviving historic landscapes in Wales. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and the Welsh local authorities also collaborated in the project.

1.3 This Register has been issued in two parts, covering thirty-six “outstanding” and twenty-two “special” historic landscape areas, and forms Part 2 of the wider exercise to compile an overall *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*. For the purpose of this Guide, therefore, the term “historic landscape” refers to an area identified on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (published as Part 2.1, by Cadw, in 1998, ISBN 1 85760 007 X), or on the *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales* (published as Part 2.2, by Cadw, in 2001, ISBN 1 85760 187 4). The Guide does not deal with Part 1 of the Register that is concerned with historic parks and gardens.

1.4 By identifying a selection of areas considered to be of national importance in Wales on the Register, it is hoped that greater account will be taken of historic landscapes generally, in landscape planning, management, conservation, enhancement and interpretation, and in providing opportunities for access and recreation. In raising awareness of the historic significance and importance of the Welsh environment generally, the Register should also encourage everyone concerned to give historic landscape issues greater weight alongside the more traditional and long-established conservation issues.

1.5 At the same time, the Register recognises that landscapes are dynamic, living systems fashioned to meet current, mainly economic, needs and that what exists today is largely a created landscape, produced through human endeavour since the beginning of farming in this country. Landscapes, therefore, will continue to change, and need to change, so the intention is not to fossilise them, or to prevent them from being altered, but rather to manage them in ways that will allow the best characteristics from the past to be retained as they evolve to meet modern needs.

1.6 All landscape areas identified on the Register are of national importance. The difference between the landscapes of outstanding historic interest featured in Part 2.1, and the landscapes of special historic interest featured in Part 2.2, therefore, is one of degree, and not quality of historic interest. The distinction was established by expert consensus following the scoring thresholds set for the selection of areas to be included on the Register. The scoring thresholds were verified by field assessments and are described in detail in the introduction to the Register. In summary, the distinction is intended to reflect the fact that the landscapes of special historic interest are generally smaller in size and have fewer selection criteria against which they could be justified, compared to the landscapes of outstanding historic interest. The distinction, however, should not cause the former to be considered of less value than the latter, and so far as the advice on the use of the Register is concerned, both categories should be treated in the same way.

1.7 Further information on the background to the creation of the Register, its methodology and its role, can be found in the introduction to Part 2.1, with a supplement of additional, updated information included in the introduction to Part 2.2.

2.0 The Historic Landscape Characterisation programme

2.1 In parallel with the creation of the Register, Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts are undertaking a follow-up programme of 'historic landscape characterisation' in Wales. The programme gathers together more detailed information about each area on the Register, and it is designed to cater for a variety of needs, but primarily to provide information for landscape conservation and management as, for example, may be required in the Tir Gofal agri environment scheme. Information is gathered in such a way as to be compatible and interchangeable with the 'history and archaeology' aspect in CCW's **LANDMAP** programme, so that the results of a characterisation study can be directly fed into a **LANDMAP** exercise and *vice versa*. In so far as this Guide is concerned, information from characterisation should always be used for an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape areas on the Register (**ASIDOHL**), as set out in the Technical Annex to this Guide.

3.0 Historic Character Areas

3.1 The characterisation process divides each landscape area on the Register into a number of smaller, more discreet, geographical areas of broadly consistent historic character called 'historic character areas'. These areas are defined according to their key historic characteristics or elements, for example, an area might be physically characterised by a particular form of historic settlement or land use pattern, or it might have distinctive historic buildings, archaeological sites or traditional field boundaries, or it might contain important ancient habitats, and so on. Alternatively, an area might not have any strongly definitive physical characteristics, but instead it might have significant historic documentary evidence relating to it, or have important historic associations, and so on.

3.2 All of these characteristics or elements can occur either singly or in combination. In some cases, an area might be characterised by a range elements that are not

necessarily similar, but together demonstrate a particular land use theme or process having been at work, for example; defence, industry, communications, land enclosure, landscape planning or ornamentation, and so on. One theme may be dominant or several might have been at work at the same, or at different times. Grouping characteristics and elements together under land use themes improves our ability to understand the historical development of the landscape. The understanding we gain is a key characteristic in its own right and one of the principles that underpins the identification of historic landscapes (section 5.2).

4.0 Information on Historic Landscape Characterisation

4.1 The results of the characterisation programme are being compiled into paper volumes covering single, or a number of adjoining historic landscape areas on the Register. The volumes are available for inspection at the offices of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts where advice may be sought on the availability of the latest volumes which are being produced as the characterisation programme progresses, initially with coverage of 'outstanding', followed by 'special' historic landscape areas. Over the next few years this information will also be placed on the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' www sites (The Trusts' addresses are given in the Appendix).

4.2 In the historic landscape areas on the Register where characterisation reports are not yet available, and where an ASIDOHL is required, it is recommended that an ASIDOHL should be undertaken in relation to 'provisional historic character areas'. Provisional historic character areas are identified during the preparation of characterisation reports and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts can supply details of these. In cases where characterisation reports are not yet available, but a **LANDMAP** exercise has been undertaken, the 'history and archaeology aspect areas' identified in **LANDMAP** may qualify as provisional historic character areas, subject to the endorsement of the Trust concerned. In cases where provisional historic character areas have not yet been identified, the Trusts can advise on a suitable methodology, or can be commissioned to identify provisional historic character areas as a pre-requisite for an ASIDOHL.

5.0 General principles underpinning the identification of historic landscapes

5.1 This Guide and the advice in it have to be considered in the context of the three key principles underpinning the identification of historic landscape areas on the Register, namely:

5.2 The Register promotes the conservation of the key characteristics of historic landscapes as those landscapes evolve.

While the Register recognises that historic landscapes must inevitably evolve to meet the needs of the people who sustain and live in them, it is hoped that this can be achieved with the fullest possible regard for the conservation of their key historic characteristics. Here, the term 'characteristics' is taken in the broadest sense. It not only includes the physical elements of the past that survive, like individual sites, monuments or other features noted in section 3.1, but also the spaces in between and the resulting patterns formed in the landscape. The survival of these spatial

characteristics is crucial because, like the land use themes identified during characterisation, they improve our ability to understand how individual sites or monuments functioned and how they were related physically, visually and through time. How much and how well we are able to understand and appreciate the historical meaning, amenity and value of the landscape is a key characteristic in its own right. This ties in with the second principle.

5.3 The conservation of historic landscapes is about ensuring the transfer of maximum historic meaning and value when contemplating landscape change.

Our ability to understand and appreciate the historical development of the landscape should not be thwarted by inappropriate or insensitive change. This carries with it the need to assess the potential effects of a development, in terms of any lasting alteration it will cause, in relation to the whole of the historic landscape on the Register, not just the characteristics or elements directly affected in the 'foot print' area. This ties in with the third principle.

5.4 Key historic characteristics within historic landscapes, like historic buildings or archaeological sites, are irreplaceable.

The removal, loss, degradation, fragmentation, or dislocation of key characteristics or elements in historic landscapes, cannot be mitigated in the same way as a habitat or a natural feature might be restored or recreated. The effects of direct, physical impacts are irreversible, but equally damaging, indirect impacts can occur through the severance or disruption of the functional or visual connections between elements, or through the consequential degradation of the visual or other amenity of elements, or through a combination of these factors. This relates back to the second principle because, through indirect impacts, developments can have an adverse effect on the amenity and value of the landscape well beyond the site of the development itself.

6.0 Suggested use of the Register within the planning and development processes

6.1 Advice on listed buildings and conservation areas in the planning process is given in Welsh Office Circulars 61/96 and 1/98, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* and *Planning and The Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales* respectively; in Welsh Office *Planning Guidance (Wales): First Revision (April 1999)*, Para. 5.5 and 5.6 respectively, and in the National Assembly for Wales *Public Consultation, Draft Planning Policy Wales, February 2001*, Para. 8.2 and 8.3 respectively. Listed buildings and conservation areas often form integral elements, or sometimes, key characteristics, in historic landscapes. However, the advice in this Guide does not affect or alter the provisions of these documents that should continue to be applied to listed buildings and conservation areas within historic landscape areas on the Register.

6.2 Advice on the role of World Heritage Sites in the planning process is given in Welsh Office Circular 61/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*, Para. 13, 14 and 15; in Welsh Office *Planning Guidance (Wales): First Revision (April 1999)*, Para. 5.6.11, and in the National Assembly for Wales *Public Consultation, Draft Planning Policy Wales, February*

2001, Para. 8.5. Some World Heritage Sites in Wales are within historic landscapes, however, the advice in this Guide does not affect or alter the provision of these documents that should continue to be applied to the World Heritage Sites within historic landscape areas on the Register.

6.3 Advice on the role of archaeology in the planning process is given in Welsh Office Circular 60/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, in *Planning Guidance (Wales): First Revision (April 1999)*, Para. 5.7, and in the National Assembly for Wales *Public Consultation, Draft Planning Policy Wales, February 2001*, Para. 8.6. Archaeological sites often form integral elements, or sometimes, key characteristics, in historic landscapes. However, the advice in this Guide does not affect or alter the provisions of these documents that should continue to be applied to archaeological sites within historic landscape areas on the Register.

6.4 Information on how the Register may be used is set out, in detail, in its introduction, with a supplement of additional, updated information included in the introduction to Part 2.2. It is important, however, to emphasise that the Register does not impose statutory controls and areas on it are not 'designated'. The latest guidance given to planning authorities on the use of the Register is set out in Welsh Office *Planning Guidance (Wales): First Revision (April 1999)*, Para 5.6.10, and in National Assembly for Wales *Public Consultation, Draft Planning Policy Wales, February 2001*, Para. 8.4, both of which state:

"Information on the landscapes on the second part of the Register should also be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plans, and in considering the implications of developments which are of such a scale that they would have more than local impact on an area on the Register."

6.5 Such developments should be considered on a case by case basis, but generally may be defined as, but are not confined to:

- major communications schemes (road, rail, sea, air, or inland waterway);
- quarrying and open cast mining;
- major settlement;
- major leisure developments;
- large-scale industrial, manufacturing or commercial expansion;
- large-scale landfill and reclamation;
- major coastal defence and flood prevention works;
- power generation and distribution projects;
- major water supply schemes;
- other similar large-scale infrastructure projects;
- afforestation or other extensive agricultural land use changes.

6.6 Information on the Register should also be taken into account when considering the cumulative effects of secondary or piecemeal changes over time, or changes that are not in themselves large-scale or extensive, but are of a radical nature and sufficient to have more than local impact on an area on the Register.

6.7 Certain types of developments require Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be undertaken in accordance with the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999-SI 1999 No 293* (EIA Regulations). Guidance on the application of the EIA Regulations in Wales is given in *Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)* (Circular 11/99).

6.8 Although each development must be considered for EIA on its own merits, the more environmentally sensitive the location, the more likely it is that the effects will be significant and will require EIA. The fact that a location occurs within a historic landscape area on the Register should be considered as increasing its overall environmental sensitivity and, consequently, the necessity for EIA as required in EIA Regulations Schedule 3 in respect of 'landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance' (Circular 11/99, p. 46, Criterion 2 (c) (viii)).

6.9 When EIA is necessary, the staged process for an ASIDOHL outlined in the Technical Annex may, therefore, be used in part fulfillment of the requirements of EIA Regulations Schedule 4 in respect of assessing impact on 'the architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape' (Circular 11/46, p. 47, section 3). However, it must be emphasised that an ASIDOHL is quite separate from any assessment required under the EIA Regulations, although the latter may well cover many of the elements included by the former and *vice versa*. An ASIDOHL may be a free-standing process, or undertaken as part of EIA. Under these circumstances, care should be taken by all the parties concerned to avoid duplication and repetition.

6.10 Whether EIA is necessary or not, it is a matter for the discretion of the planning authority to determine the level of an ASIDOHL it considers desirable when considering a development proposal which is of such a scale, or of a radical nature, that it is likely to have more than local impact on an area on the Register. A particular development may be considered to require the full ASIDOHL process outlined in the Technical Annex or, alternatively, the nature of the development may require the application of only part of the ASIDOHL process. Detailed advice can be obtained from the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

6.11 Whilst it is acknowledged that mitigation, enhancement or restoration of historic elements can be offered by developers as part of their proposals, this advice in this Guide and the following Technical Annex do not deal with these options which should be separately assessed, preferably using the results of an ASIDOHL.

6.12 This Guide and the following Technical Annex are primarily aimed at the assessment of individual projects and the development control process. They do not specifically apply to the assessment of development plans and the strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes, for example, Unitary Development Plans, Transport plans, Trunk Road programme, and so on, nevertheless, such plans and programmes should acknowledge and make reference to the principles involved and the need to consider historic landscape issues.

CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS
CYNGOR CEFN GWLAD CYMRU - COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES
YMDDIRIEDOLAETHAU ARCHAEOLEGOL CYMRU - WELSH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS

CANLLAW AT ARFER DA AR DDEFNYDDIO'R
GOFRESTR O DIRWEDDAU O DDIDDORDEB HANESYDDOL YNG NGHYMRU
YN Y PROSESAU CYNLLUNIO A DATBLYGU

GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE ON USING THE
REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES
IN THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

ATODIAD TECHNEGOL **TECHNICAL ANNEX**

PROSES RADDFOL AR GYFER ASESU ARWYDDOCÂD EFFEITHIAU
DATBLYGIAD AR ARDALOEDD O DIREWEDD HANESYDDOL AR Y
GOFRESTR O DIRWEDDAU O DDIDDORDEB HANESYDDOL YNG NGHYMRU
(ASIDOHL)

A STAGED PROCESS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF
IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AREAS ON THE
REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES
(ASIDOHL)

The staged process suggested in this Technical Annex for the assessment of the significance of impact of development on historic landscape areas on the Register (ASIDOHL) is intended for use by archaeologists with historic landscape expertise or for landscape practitioners familiar with landscape approaches to the historic environment. Guidance on the application of the process and on the technical steps involved should be sought in the first instance from the Welsh Archaeological Trusts

who will also be able to advise on the latest revisions. It is intended that the process will be regularly updated to reflect practical experience gained. To this end the sponsoring bodies would welcome any comments or suggestions on its operation.

In most cases, an assessment can be primarily based on a desk-top study and analysis of all the relevant information, supported by site visit(s) (including, where necessary, fieldwork to establish the 'provisional historic character areas' noted in section 4.2) and the production of a written report. These guidelines apply to these cases only.

Taking the historic character areas derived from the characterisation programme as the 'building blocks' of the historic landscape areas on the Register, it is suggested that the ASIDOHL process and report should be structured into five main stages:

STAGE 1 Compilation of an introduction of essential, contextual information.

STAGE 2 Description and quantification of the direct, physical impacts of development on the historic character area(s) affected.

STAGE 3 Description and quantification of the indirect impacts of development on the historic character area(s) affected.

STAGE 4 Evaluation of the relative importance of the historic character area(s) (or part(s) thereof) directly and / or indirectly affected by development in relation to:

- (a) the whole of the historic character area(s) concerned;
- (b) the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register;

followed by:

- (c) an evaluation of the relative importance of the historic character area(s) concerned in the national context.

STAGE 5 Assessment of the overall significance of impact of development, and the effects that altering the historic character area(s) concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register.

STAGE 1 Contextual information

The first stage of the ASIDOHL process is to gather essential contextual information that should provide an introduction to the report. This should include:

- (a) A brief summary description of the development, with a map at the appropriate scale showing its location in relation to the historic landscape area on the Register.
- (b) A statement about the context in which the ASIDOHL is being done, for example, as part of EIA, a feasibility study for development, as part of evidence to be presented at Public Inquiry etc.
- (c) If relevant, a brief summary of the planning history of the site (details of any previous permissions, appeals etc.).
- (d) References to any related assessments, for example, a *LANDMAP* study, an archaeological assessment under the provisions of Welsh Office Circular 60/96, EIA, or a previous assessment etc.
- (e) A summary of the national, regional and local planning policies in relation to historic landscapes in the development area (National Assembly for Wales planning guidance, unitary development plans, etc.)
- (f) In the relevant cases, an indication of the provisional status of any historic character areas (see section 4.2).
- (g) An indication of the limits of the data upon which the ASIDOHL is based and any resulting contingent, or other, liabilities, issues of confidentiality, copyright etc.
- (h) A statement on the qualifications and experience of the person(s) undertaking the ASIDOHL and a full declaration of the nature of any contractor-client relationships.
- (i) A description of the process used, indicating the stages undertaken.

Copies of the historic landscape citation in the Register, the descriptions of the historic character area(s) affected and any other relevant supporting information, maps, photographs etc. should normally be included as Appendices to the ASIDOHL report.

STAGE 2 Assessment of direct, physical impacts of development

The second stage of the ASIDOHL process and report should describe and, as far as possible, quantify the direct, physical impacts of the development on the historic character area(s) affected using the following framework.

A map should be provided at the appropriate scale showing the precise location and extent of the development, including any preliminary site works or supporting infrastructure necessary, in relation to the historic character area(s) directly affected.

Where there are large amounts of information or clarity is an issue, supplementary map(s) can be provided to show the location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and

any other coincident statutory, nature conservation or landscape designations; the location of any known, non-scheduled archaeological sites and monuments, non-listed historic buildings or structures; traditional boundaries, or any other key historic characteristics or elements identified in the characterisation report. (The distinction between characteristics and elements is not critical. In the context of an ASIDOHL, they are not mutually exclusive and reference is drawn to the definitions set out in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 5.2.)

Direct, physical impacts should be described and quantified in two ways, namely:

(a) In absolute terms with a statement indicating the actual percentage or proportion of the historic character area that is directly affected, for example, "Fifty five percent (or just over half) of the area of historic character area X will be permanently lost or removed by development." (In some cases, the proportion affected could be greater than the physical extent of the development if, for example, extensive preliminary site works, ancillary developments or supporting infrastructures are required.)

(b) In relative terms with statements indicating the percentages or proportions of the known resource (i.e. the key characteristics or elements identified by characterisation) that will be permanently lost or removed by development, for example, "In historic character area X, 25% (or a quarter) of, for example, ...the number of known archaeological sites; ...the extent of historic land use or pattern in area A; ...the length of linear feature B, ...and so on, will be permanently lost or removed by development.

Each characteristic or element affected would be briefly described, together with a statement of intrinsic importance or status using the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' categories, namely:

Category A Sites and Monuments of National Importance

This includes SAMs, Grade I and II* (and some Grade II) Listed Buildings and sites of similar quality, i.e. those which would meet the requirements for scheduling or listing at the top two grades. There is a presumption in favour of preservation of all such sites and their settings should they come under threat. Such sites might include those that survive principally as buried remains.

Category B Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance

This includes sites that would fulfill the criteria for listing at Grade II (if a building), but not for scheduling (if a relict archaeological site). Nevertheless, such sites are of particular importance within a regional context and, if threatened, should ideally be preserved *in situ*, although complete excavation and/or recording may be an acceptable alternative. Most sites of archaeological and/or historical interest will fall within this category.

Category C Sites / Features of Local Importance

This category includes components of the historic environment (such as walls, gateposts, tracks etc.) that help define local distinctiveness and character. They may not be of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but they nevertheless have an interest and importance in their local context.

Category D Minor and Damaged Sites / Features

This category includes sites / features which are of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. Rapid recording, either in advance of, or during destruction is usually sufficient for this category of site.

Category E Sites / Features Needing Further Investigation

Sites / features whose character, importance or location is undetermined are placed in this category. They include buried sites and known underground features identified from archival evidence and retrospective map analysis, sites with no defined physical presence such as find spots, sites noted but not accurately located in antiquarian references, sites known only from place-name evidence and other sites reported at the specified location, but cannot be verified by archaeological fieldwork. They will require further work before they can be allocated to Categories A-C.

The magnitude of direct, physical impacts should be expressed as:

- 50% + / more than a half permanently lost or removed - Very Severe;
- 25-49% / quarter to half permanently lost or removed -Moderately Severe;
- 10-24% / tenth to a quarter permanently lost or removed - Fairly Severe;
- Less than 10% / less than a tenth permanently lost or removed - Low Impact.

The results for each historic character area affected could be summarized in a table, for example:

ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA X		
ABSOLUTE IMPACT (LOSS OF AREA)		MAGNITUDE
48 ha, 55% area		Moderately severe
RELATIVE IMPACT (LOSS OF KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS OR ELEMENTS)	STATUS	
Tramway R - 0.3km length, 15% loss	B	Fairly severe
Field System Y - 2.3 ha, 70% loss	C	Very severe
Hut Platforms A - 4 sites, 30% loss	A	Moderately severe
Crop-mark complex B - 1.0 ha, 65% loss	A (SAM)	Very severe
Ancient Woodland C - 0.3 ha, 5% loss	B	Slight impact

STAGE 3 Assessment of indirect impacts of development

Clearly, a finite area of land will be directly and physically affected by a development, but a much greater area will be indirectly affected through the fragmentation of historic character areas, visual intrusion and encroachment which could devalue the historic landscape area on the Register as a whole. The importance of 'setting' is a well-established criterion in the assessment of the significance of impact of development on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings, and the same criterion should be applied to historic character areas and to historic landscapes.

There is no statutory definition of setting, but it could be considered as having two principal dimensions. Firstly, there are the immediate settings which, in the case of a building, would be the ancillary land used with it or the curtilage. Secondly, there are the wider settings that, in the case of a building, may or may not be legally attached to it, may or may not be used with it, and is often part of the built environment or part of the countryside. Settings may not be as easily defined for field monuments, but it may be possible to make reasonable assumptions on the basis of what is known archaeologically, or historically, about how certain types of monuments originally functioned or were regarded. Setting should not be interpreted too narrowly, and for the purposes of this process, impacts on settings will be categorised as 'indirect' impacts.

The third part of the ASIDOHL report should, therefore, describe and quantify as objectively as possible the indirect impacts of the development on all historic character areas affected.

Indirect impacts can be categorised as being mainly physical or visual in nature.

Indirect, physical impacts can occur to elements in a historic character area as a result of one, or a combination, of the following factors:

- (a) An increased risk of exposure, erosion, disturbance, decay, dereliction or any other detrimental physical change to elements, consequent to development.
- (b) Related to (a), the likelihood of increased management needs to maintain elements as, for example, through altered habitats, water levels, increased erosion, new access provision etc., consequent to development.
- (c) The severance, fragmentation, dislocation or alteration of the functional connections between related elements, for example, a field system becomes 'severed' from its parent farmstead by an intervening development.
- (d) The frustration or cessation of historic land use practices, for example, it becomes more difficult or impossible to manage an area in a traditional manner as a result of development.
- (e) The frustration of access leading to decreased opportunities for education, understanding or enjoying the amenity of elements, consequent to development.

Each category of indirect, physical impact identified should be described and an assessment made of its severity based on professional judgement, with its magnitude expressed as 'High' / 'Severe'; 'Moderate'; or 'Low'.

The results for each historic character area affected could be summarized in a table, for example:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 'Y'

IMPACTS	STATUS	MAGNITUDE
Increased risk of erosion to element J	B	Moderate
Increased management needs for element K	C	Low
Functional connection between elements J & K disrupted	A (SAM)	Severe
Traditional land use of area L ceased	A	Severe
Amenity value of element M reduced	C	Moderate

Indirect (non-physical) visual impacts can occur to elements as, a result of one, or a combination of the following factors:

(a) Visual impact on elements from which a development can be seen (considered up to its maximum height). Impacts can be on 'views to' or 'views from' elements, and should be assessed with particular reference to key historic viewpoints and essential settings. In some cases, key historic viewpoints may no longer be identifiable, but it may be possible to make reasonable assumptions on the basis of archaeological or historical information. Key viewpoints should also include those that have subsequently become acknowledged as such, for example, as depicted in artists' drawings and paintings, or as features on popular routes or trails.

(b) Impact on the visual connections between related elements, by occlusion, obstruction, etc., for example, what might have been an essential line of sight between historically linked defensive sites becomes blocked or impaired by an intervening development.

(c) Conversely, the creation of inappropriate visual connections between elements not intended to be inter-visible originally, by the removal of intervening structures, barriers, shelters, screening or ground.

(d) Visual impact of the development itself considering:

(i) its form - the scale, number, density, massing, distribution etc. of its constituent features;

(ii) its appearance - the size, shape, colour, fabric etc. of its constituent features, in relation to the existing historic character of the area.

This section is aimed at assessing to what extent the development constitutes a visual intrusion or encroachment, and to what extent that affects the area's historic character.

NOTE: The Institute of Environmental Assessment and The Landscape Institute have jointly published *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment* (E & F N Spon, London: 1995 - new edition pending). This may be usefully consulted, however, there are software packages now available that can make use of OS digital data to produce 360 degree view-shed analysis, 3-D virtual representations and so on (e.g. Vertical Mapper for Map Info; Erdas Imagine etc.). In complicated cases, or where the development is on a very large scale, it may be necessary to use the services of a professional landscape architect to undertake a full visual impacts assessment.

Each type of indirect, visual impact identified should be described using maps, figures, diagrams, elevations and photographs (photo montages may be particularly useful) as necessary. Assessment should be generally confined to the key elements within the affected area(s), i.e. Category A and B sites (as defined in STAGE 2 above), with an assessment of the severity of impact based on professional judgement, and its magnitude expressed as 'High' / 'Severe'; 'Moderate'; or 'Low'.

The results for each historic character area affected could be summarized in a table, for example:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT, VISUAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 'Y'	
IMPACT	SEVERITY
Views to element N partially blocked	Moderate
Views from element N disrupted	Severe
Change to essential settings of element N	Moderate
Visual connection between elements N and P occluded	Moderate
Development form	Severe
Development appearance	Moderate

The types of indirect impacts described above are by no means exhaustive, and there may be others specific to particular kinds of development that should also be taken into account and assessed. Each impact identified should be described and quantified as objectively as possible, with written descriptions supported by diagrams or photographs, particularly for visual impacts. Where accurate quantification is impossible, a professional judgement should be given.

STAGE 4 Evaluation of relative importance

The fourth stage of the ASIDOHL process and report should evaluate the relative importance of the historic character area(s) (or part(s) thereof) directly and/or indirectly affected by development in relation to:

- (a) the whole of the historic character area(s);
- (b) the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register;

followed by,

- (c) an evaluation of the relative importance of the historic character area(s) concerned in the national context.

Which evaluation steps have to be done and how much input will be required will depend on the scale of the development in relation to the nature and extent of the affected historic character area(s) and historic landscape area on the Register. For example, if a development directly affects an entire historic character area, then only evaluation steps (b) and (c) need to be done. The complexity of the historic landscape character area(s) in terms of the variety of characteristics and numbers of elements affected will also influence the amount of input required.

In cases where both steps (a) and (b) have to be done, it may well be that the relative importance of an element within the historic character area differs to its relative importance within the overall historic landscape area on the Register. For example, a particular element could be abundant and fairly representative of the historic character area as a whole, but might be quite rare in relation to the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register.

It is likely that evaluation scores (see Guidance on Evaluation below) could be influenced by a number of factors. The relative size and number of historic character areas within the historic landscape area on the Register, and the number of historic character areas affected in relation to the total number of historic character areas within the historic landscape area on the Register could all have some bearing on the values determined.

Where the historic landscape area on the Register is very large and diverse, it may be difficult to reach an accurate assessment of value without undertaking extra work that may be well beyond the scope of an ASIDOHL. Under these circumstances, evaluation might be made simpler and easier by 'breaking up' particularly large historic landscape areas on the Register into a number of smaller areas comprising groups of historic character areas. These smaller areas could be identified on the basis of the Register's selection criteria, topographical units or particular land use themes etc. Whatever means is chosen, this should be clearly explained and justified in the ASIDOHL.

With regard to evaluation step (c), 'national context' should be taken to refer to the historic landscape areas on the Register, not the whole of Wales. Although all historic landscapes on the Register are of national importance, being either of outstanding or of special historic interest, some component historic character areas may be of even greater significance, because of the range or the quality of the elements they contain, the presence of designated elements within them, their relationship with other historic character areas, their status as a key component in the historic landscape area on the Register, or because of a combination of these factors. Generally these historic character areas will be pre-eminent and easily recognized, for example, they may contain a well-known Guardianship Site and its settings, or a particularly significant cluster of Scheduled Ancient Monuments etc.

Evaluation step (c) should not be regarded as downgrading of certain areas: it is simply acknowledging that within a landscape that is all of national importance, some areas, characteristics or elements may well be of greater value than others. It should therefore be possible to determine historic character area value as being somewhere in the range of between what might be considered to be the 'baseline' value of the whole

historic landscape area on the Register (i.e a value on a par with their nationally important status) and the even higher value of the most significant or pre-eminent historic character area(s) within the same historic landscape area.

Guidance on Evaluation

With some modification and additions, the criteria for the selection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) can be used for evaluation steps (a) – (c) (Welsh Office Circular 60/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, p. 15, Annex 3, 'Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments'). However, because some SAM criteria are more relevant to sites than to landscapes, not all SAM criteria will be applicable to all the evaluation steps. For the same reason, not all SAM criteria will be applicable to all historic characteristics, or historic character areas affected. As there are no hard and fast rules, it will be a matter of professional judgement as to which criteria to select and apply. Further advice may be sought from the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

With respect to the evaluation of individual criteria, in most cases, the different grades of values will have to be qualitative as few, if any, national data sets exist to enable quantitative grades of values to be determined. This will be particularly true for evaluation step (c). There may also be cases where the range or grades of values suggested below will require adjustment to reflect local conditions of historic element numbers present etc. Although numerical measures could be used to a certain extent, in most cases, the range or grade of values selected will have to be based on professional judgement.

More work will be required to refine this stage of the ASIDOHL process by developing the evaluation criteria and by enhancing the ways in which they are applied. In the interim, the SAM-based evaluation criteria set out below are derived from criteria applied in a recent historic landscape assessment of part of the Gwent Levels landscape of outstanding historic interest (Welsh Office, *M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton – Stage 2 Assessment, Draft Report for Consultation by Ove Arup and Partners, April 1998 / Amended October 1998*, Appendix 2 - The Historic Landscape by S. Rippon), and work by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

N.B. Depending on which evaluation step is being undertaken, 'elements' include 'characteristics', and 'landscape' includes 'historic character area' in the following list.

Criteria for determining relative importance or value in STAGE 4, steps (a), (b) and (c)

Rarity in terms of period or date, and as a component of the landscape. This should be assessed in relation to what survives today, since elements of a once common type of landscape may now be rare.

- High - no broadly similar historic elements in the landscape;
- Moderate - fewer than 5 broadly similar elements in the landscape;
- Low - more than 5 broadly similar elements in the landscape.

Representativeness should also be considered, in that an example of a landscape that is common can still be of national importance if, in the light of other criteria, it contains a particularly representative range of elements.

- High - contains most of the elements that characterise the landscape;
- Moderate - contains about half of the elements that characterise the landscape;
- Low - contains some of the elements that characterise the landscape.

Documentation The survival of documentation that increases our understanding of a landscape will raise its importance, though this is difficult to quantify owing to the extremely varied nature of documentary material. Therefore, a professional judgment is given based on the actual amount or importance of material and its academic value.

- High - a considerable quantity of relevant material, or highly important sources are available;
- Moderate - some relevant material, or moderately important sources are available;
- Low - little relevant material, or only modestly important sources are available.

Group Value relates to the diversity (or similarity) of elements including their structural and functional coherence. The value of the individual elements can be enhanced by their association with other contemporary and linked elements, for example a group of contemporary settlements, fields and trackways. Clearly, there will be instances within historic character areas in which elements are linked to others not directly affected by development.

- High - contains four or more elements;
- Moderate - contains three elements;
- Low - contains one or two elements.

Survival relates to the degree of survival of elements in the landscape. In instances where the original extent or numbers are known (for example, traditional field boundaries for which there may be detailed mapped, evidence), it may be possible to measure this quantitatively.

- Good - more than 75% of elements surviving;
- Moderate - Between 50 and 74% of elements surviving;
- Fair - Fewer than 50% of elements surviving.

Condition relates to the condition of elements in the landscape.

- Good - elements surviving in good or better than average condition for their class;
- Moderate - elements surviving in moderate condition for their class;
- Fair - elements surviving in fair or poor condition for their class.

Coherence relates to how well the historic meaning and significance of the landscape is articulated by its the historic themes, that is the historical processes and patterns that have created the individual elements within it. It may well that historical processes and patterns have been maintained, or continue, so that the landscape retains much of its original function, thus enhancing its coherence. Clearly discernible or dominant themes can increase the coherence and importance of a landscape.

- High – dominant historic theme(s) present - landscape of high articulation;
- Moderate – historic theme(s) present, - landscape of moderate articulation;
- Low – historic theme(s) present, but weak or suppressed – landscape of low articulation.

Potential relates to the potential within the landscape for future landscape study and analysis.

- High - considerable scope for future historic landscape study and analysis;
- Moderate - some scope for future historic landscape study and analysis;
- Low - little scope for future historic landscape study and analysis.

Integrity The importance of a landscape may be enhanced by its integrity that relates to the survival of its original character or form. The resulting visibility and legibility of the landscape's component elements will enhance its amenity value. Greater visibility and legibility generally increase the potential for the historic landscape to be easily understood by the non-specialist.

- High integrity - elements highly visible and easily understood;
- Moderate integrity - elements visible but not easily understood;
- Low integrity - elements not readily visible and difficult to understand.

Associations A landscape or an area or element within it might have important historic associations with, for example, particular institutions, cultural figures, movements or events etc. Often, however, there are no physical remains, or it may be difficult to tie an association to a particular place, feature or element, with only documentary or oral material surviving. Owing to the complex nature of associations, therefore, they are impossible to quantify, so an assessment is made based upon professional judgement.

High - a significant, authentic and nationally well-known association (s);

Moderate - an authentic, but less significant, perhaps regionally well-known association(s);

Low - unauthenticated or a little or locally known association (s).

The evaluation of steps (a) and (b) should comprise written statements and justifications for the values ascribed to each criterion, followed by a concluding statement for either step (a) or (b). The statement should reflect the general level of values across all criteria, and note any particularly significant 'Highs' or 'Lows'.

Evaluation results for steps (a) and (b) could be summarized in a table, for example:

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PART OF HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA Z DIRECTLY AND /OR INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT						
CRITERION VALUE	HIGH / GOOD	MODERATE / AVERAGE	LOW / FAIR	HIGH / GOOD	MODERATE / AVERAGE	LOW / FAIR
in relation to:	(a) <u>WHOLE OF HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA</u>			(b) <u>WHOLE OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AREA ON THE REGISTER</u>		
RARITY		}				}
REPRESENTATIVE- NESS	}				}	
DOCUMENTATION	}				}	
GROUP VALUE		}			}	
SURVIVAL	}			}		
CONDITION	}				}	
COHERENCE			}			}
INTEGRITY			}		}	
POTENTIAL		}			}	
AMENITY	}				}	
ASSOCIATIONS		}				}

The evaluation of step (c) should comprise written statements and justifications for the values ascribed to each criterion, followed by a concluding statement. The statement should reflect the general level of values across all criteria, and note any particularly significant 'Highs' or 'Lows'.

Evaluation results for step (c) could be summarized in a table, for example:

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE HISTORIC CHARACTER AREAS DIRECTLY AND / OR INDIRECTLY AFFECTED IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT
--

CRITERION VALUE	HIGH / GOOD	MODERATE	LOW / FAIR	HIGH / GOOD	MODERATE	LOW / FAIR
In relation to:	HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 'X'			HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 'Y'		
RARITY	}				}	
REPRESENTATIVENESS		}			}	
DOCUMENTATION	}					}
GROUP VALUE			}			}
SURVIVAL		}			}	
CONDITION		}		}		
COHERENCE	}				}	
INTEGRITY		}				}
POTENTIAL		}		}		
AMENITY	}			}		
ASSOCIATIONS		}				}

STAGE 5 Assessment of overall significance of impact

Once the direct and indirect impacts of development have been described and, as far as possible, quantified, in STAGES 2 and 3, and the relative values of the area(s) affected established in STAGE 4, the fifth and final stage of the ASIDOHL process can be undertaken. This stage assesses the overall significance of impact of development and the effects that altering the historic character area(s) concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register.

Assessing the overall significance of impact of development can be accomplished by combining the results of Stages 2 to 4 so that the level of damage or loss to the landscape by development is balanced with the relative values of the area(s) affected. Professional judgement is then used to produce a description that qualifies and quantifies the overall significance of impact of development as accurately and as objectively as possible. Where quantification is possible and, then a statement should be included to express the percentage surface area (or other relevant measure) of the historic landscape area on the Register that is directly affected, lost or altered by development.

The effects that altering the historic character area(s) concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register should be categorised according to the degrees of severity set out in the following section.

Section 1.6 states that all historic landscape areas on the Register are of national importance, therefore, development within the scale and parameters in sections 6.5 and 6.6 will *de facto* have a severe impact. However, within each landscape that is all

of national importance and consistent with the determination of relative values in STAGE 4, certain areas are of particular significance. Therefore, within the 'severe' category of impact, three grades may be distinguished, namely:

Very severe

- a historic character area that is of very special significance owing to its inherent importance (e.g. rarity, group value, condition etc.)
- the development will lead to a critical reduction of value in terms of land loss, fragmentation and /or visual intrusion.
- the effect of the development will be to significantly reduce the value of the historic character area as a whole, thereby appreciably diminishing the overall value of the historic landscape area on the Register.

Moderately severe

- a historic character area with good preservation.
- the development will lead to a significant reduction in value in terms of land loss, fragmentation and / or visual intrusion.
- the effect of the development will be to damage key elements of the historic character area, with appreciable lowering of the value of the area as a whole, and thereby diminishing the overall value of the historic landscape area on the Register.

Fairly severe

- a historic character area for which there are other examples, and there has already been loss of some elements due to modern development.
- the development will cause a loss in value, though this is not necessarily critical in terms of land loss, fragmentation and / or visual intrusion. The development may lead to the further encroachment of development into the historic landscape area on the Register.

Below these levels of impact, two further levels may be distinguished, namely:

Low impact

- the historic character area is not directly affected by land loss or fragmentation, but the development will have a visual impact and would be likely to encourage encroachment towards it, subsequently resulting in the value of the whole area being diminished.

None

- no effects.

The ASIDOHL report should be completed with a concluding statement drawing all the salient points together. This is likely to be a key part of the ASIDOHL process, to which most reference will be made, particularly in a Public Inquiry, when it may be

part of a Proof of Evidence submitted to the Inquiry. It is essential, therefore, to write the concluding statement in a clear and concise style that can be easily understood by the non-specialist and the Public Inquiry Inspector alike. In complicated cases, or when it aids clarity, a glossary should be compiled to explain in simple language the meaning of the terms and words used in the ASIDOHL report to describe historic landscapes. Historic landscape terminology can be academically obscure to the non-specialist, or have an entirely different meaning in a planning context, which can cause unnecessary confusion.

Brevity will also be the essence with, succinct statements summarizing the overall results of the assessment, for example:

“Given the 55% loss of surface area of key historic character area A and removal of the exceptionally well-preserved, early industrial remains, of which seven elements are category A sites (3 = SAMs) and for which there are no parallels elsewhere in Wales, the impact of development is severe.”

“The 12% loss of surface area of historic character area B, with the consequent severance of its northern from its southern half, and the 30% loss of a distinctive but fairly common type of medieval field system in Wales, the impact of development is low.”

“Although development X causes a loss of only 3% surface area of historic character area W and only three category C historic elements are removed, nevertheless, the development is of such a form and appearance as to have a significant adverse visual impact on the surviving, and in Wales, rare, medieval settlement and land use pattern to the south of the development site, therefore, the impact of development is moderate.” etc.

The concluding statement(s) can be supported with relevant diagrams and photographs.

ATODIAD APPENDIX

Rhestr o sefydliadau y gellir eu holi am wybodaeth a chyngor pellach am y Canllaw hwn a'r Gofrestr a'r ardaloedd y mae'n eu cynnwys:

List of organizations from whom further information and advice may be sought about this Guide and the Register and the areas it includes:

Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru / Countryside Council for Wales, Plas Penrhos, Ffordd Penrhos / Penrhos Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ
Ffôn / Tel 01248-385500
[www ccw.gov.uk](http://www.ccw.gov.uk)

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, Adeilad y Goron / Crown Building, Parc Cathays / Cathays Park, Caerdydd / Cardiff CF10 3NQ
Ffôn / Tel 02920-500200
www *cadw.wales.gov.uk*

Archaeoleg Cambria / Cambria Archaeology, Neuadd y Sir / The Shire Hall, Stryd caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen SA19 6AF
Ffôn / Tel 01558-823131
www *acadat.com*

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd – Powys / Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, &A Stryd yr Eglwys / 7A Church Street, Y Trallwng / Welshpool, Powys SY21 7DL
Ffôn / Tel 01938-553670
www *cpat.org.uk*

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg – Gwent / Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Tŷ Heathfield / Heathfield House, Heathfield, Abertawe / Swansea SA1 6EL
Ffôn / Tel 01792-655208
www *ggat.org.uk*

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd / Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd Garth / Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT
Ffôn / Tel 01248-352535
www *heneb.co.uk*

APPENDIX 4

LANDSCAPES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

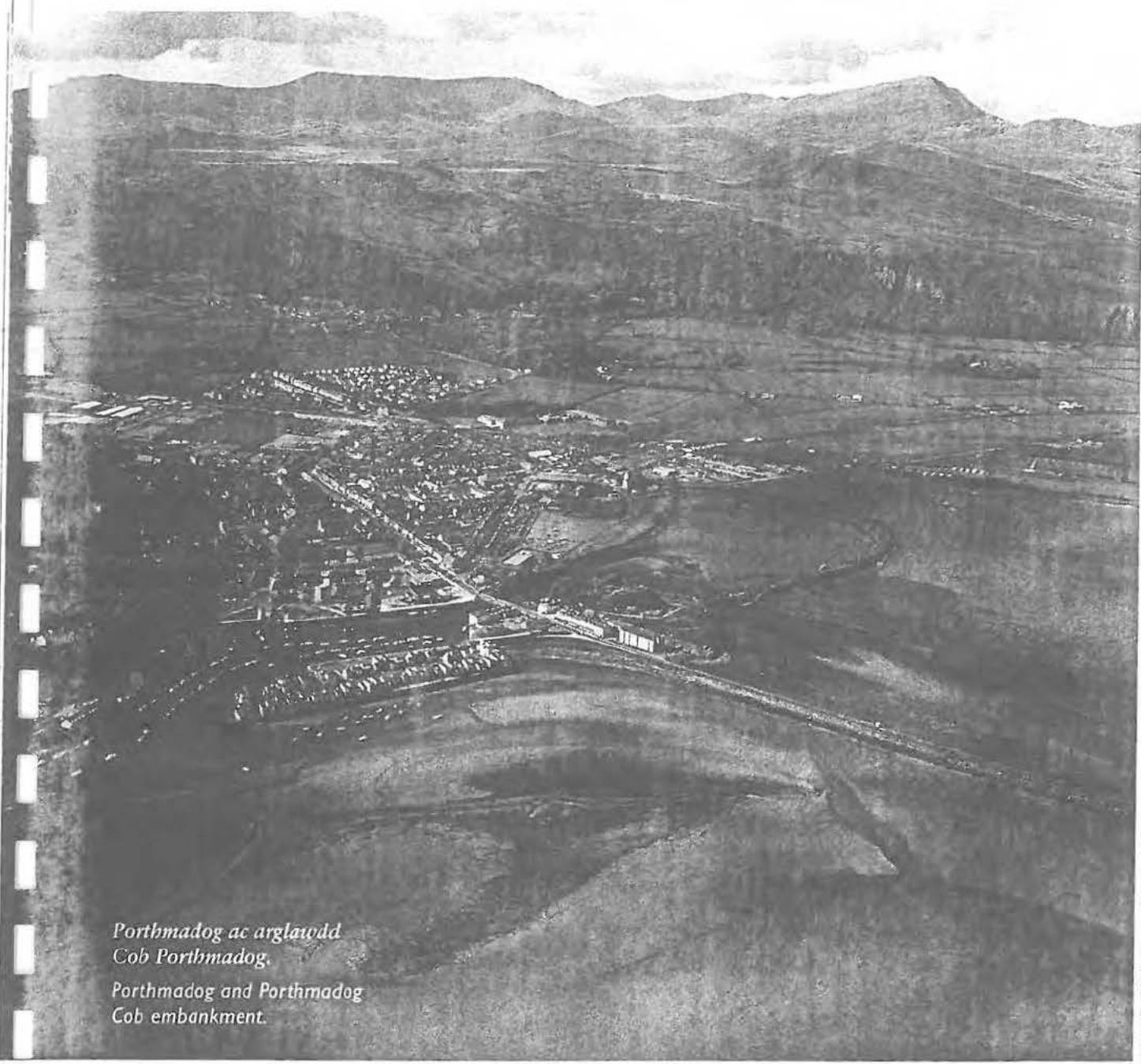
Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and
Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales

PART 2.1 : LANDSCAPES OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST

CADW, ICOMOS UK, CCW

1998

ABERGLASLYN



*Porthmadog ac arglawdd
Cob Porthmadog.*

*Porthmadog and Porthmadog
Cob embankment.*

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Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys Traeth Mawr, moryd y byddai'r llanw yn llifo iddi gynt yng ngheg Afon Glaslyn sy'n rhedeg tua'r de o Eryri i Fae Tremadog. Mae'n debyg mai'r ardal hon yw un o'r cynlluniau adfer tir mwyaf uchelgeisiol y 19edd ganrif yng Nghymru, os nad ym Mhrydain. Mae'n cynnwys arglawdd Cob Porthmadog, a ddisgrifiwyd unwaith fel rhyfeddod Cymru, tref gyalluniedig Tremadog o gyfnod y brenin Siôr, a Phorthmadog, a oedd unwaith yn un o'r porthladdoedd mwyaf ym Mae Ceredigion. Mae adennill Traeth Mawr ac adeiladu Tremadog yn enghraifft ardderchog o gynlluniad

Landscape description

The area comprises Traeth Mawr, or the former tidal estuary at the mouth of the River Glaslyn which flows south from Snowdonia into Tremadog Bay. The area represents probably one of the most ambitious 19th century land reclamation schemes, certainly in Wales, if not in Britain. It includes the Porthmadog Cob embankment, which was once described as the wonder of Wales, the planned Georgian town of Tremadog, and Porthmadog, once one of the largest ports on Cardigan Bay. The reclamation of Traeth Mawr and the building of Tremadog is an excellent example of the product of landlord

menter gan berchen tir ac ymdrech bendant i greu tirwedd wrth ddilyn amcanion economaidd penodol yn rhan olaf y 18fed a rhan gyntaf y 19edd ganrifoedd.

Cynhwysir yn yr ardal y cyfan o'r tir a adenillwyd hyd at fôn y clogwyni neu'r llethrau o amgylch yr hyn fu gynt yn foryd cyn belled ag Aberglaslyn, tref gynlluniedig Tremadog, Porthmadog, penrhyn Penrhyndeudraeth tua'r de sy'n cynnwys lleoliad a chefnidir Porthmeirion, y pentref Eidalaidd estron ei bensaernïaeth a ddyluniwyd ac a osodwyd yma gan Clough Williams-Ellis.

Yr oedd gan William Madocks, Aelod Seneddol dros Boston yn Swydd Lincoln, weledigaeth o wella'r rhan hon o dde Sir Gaernarfon, ac un agwedd o hynny oedd creu Tremadog. Agweddau eraill o'i gynllun oedd adfer tir, adeiladu ffyrdd a dod â diwydiant i gefn gwlad, yn ogystal â sicrhau modd i chwareli llechi Ffestiniog ehangu trwy ddarparu porthladd ym Mhorthmadog. Mae'r holl nodweddion hyn i'w gweld hyd heddiw yn y tirwedd presennol.

Cynigiwyd cynlluniau i adennill Traeth Mawr mor gynnar â 1605 gan Syr John Wynn o Wdyr, ond ni ddechreuwyd ar y gwaith hyd ddechrau'r 19edd ganrif. Defnyddiodd Madocks y ffortiwn oedd wedi'i herifeddu, i brynu nifer o ffermydd ym mhen uchaf Traeth Mawr, yn cynnwys Ynys Fadog, ac ym 1800, daeth â pheiriannydd o Swydd Lincoln i adeiladu arglawdd pridd i adennill tua 400ha o gorsydd a thywod fel tir pori.

Golygai ail gam y cynllun mawr osod allan tref Tremadog, ar ochr orllewinol y tir a adenillwyd. Bwriedid i'r aneddiad fod yn arhosfan ar y brif ffordd arfaethedig i'r Iwerddon, a'i

initiative and conscious landscape creation in pursuit of particular economic objectives in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The area includes all the reclaimed land up to the base of the cliffs or slopes surrounding the former estuary as far as Aberglaslyn, the planned town of Tremadog, Porthmadog, the Penrhyndeudraeth peninsula to the south which includes the location and setting of the architecturally exotic, planted, Italianate village of Portmeirion designed by Clough Williams-Ellis.

The creation of Tremadog represents the fulfilment of the dreams of William Madocks, MP for Boston in Lincolnshire, who had a vision of improving this part of south Caernarfonshire. His scheme also included land reclamation, road building and the introduction of rural industry, as well as securing the means by which the Ffestiniog slate quarries could expand with the provision of harbour works at Porthmadog. All these features survive in the present landscape.

Plans to reclaim Traeth Mawr had been put forward as early as 1605, by Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, but it was not until the beginning of the 19th century that work started. With a fortune he had inherited, Madocks purchased a number of farms at the upper end of Traeth Mawr, including Ynys Fadog, and in 1800 brought in a Lincolnshire engineer to construct an earth embankment to reclaim about 400ha of marsh and sands for grazing.

The second stage of the grand design involved the laying out of the town of Tremadog, on the west side of the land that had been reclaimed. The settlement was intended as a staging post on the proposed main route to Ireland which crossed into Llyn here on its way to Porth Dinllaen. Work began in



Porthmeirion.
Portmeirion.



© Wales Tourist Board

ymlaen oddi yma trwy Llyn i Borth Dinllaen. Dechreuwyd ar y gwaith ym 1805 a threfnwyd y dref ar gynllun ffurf T, gyda ffordd a elwid, yn briodol, yn Dublin Street yn ffurfio rhan uchaf y T, ac yno yr oedd tafarn i wasanaethu'r goets fawr, neuadd y dref a thŷ marchnad. Ar un ochr o'r stryd hon yr oedd Market Square, ac o gwmpas hwnnw safai tai, siopau a rhafarnau llai, ac adeiladwyd eglwys a chapel anghydfurfiol y naill ochr o'r ffordd i'r de o'r dref.

I greu gwaith, adeiladwyd melin wlân, bump llawr, a yrrid gan ddŵr, i'r dwyrain o'r dref a chodwyd melin ban ategol a melin fyd gerllaw. Mae argaeau a'r ffosydd dŵr oedd yn eu cyflenwi wedi goroesi a gellir eu gweld ar y llethrau tua'r de ddwyrain o'r dref. Arweiniai camlas o fan ychydig i'r gorllewin o'r dref i'r môr tua'r gogledd o Borthmadog, gyda'r basn i ganiatáu i longau lwytho a dadlwytho. Crëwyd meithrinfia i'r dwyrain o'r eglwys, i ddarparu coed i rannau eraill o stad Madocks.

Yn gynnar ym 1808, dechreuwyd ar y cam mwyaf yn y cynllun mawr, sef yr Arglawdd Mawr neu, fel y'i gelwir nawr, Cob Porthmadog. Ymestynnai hwn o Ynys Tywyn i ochr ddeheuol y foryd, pellter o ychydig dros un cilometr, a bwriedid iddo gludo'r ffordd o Lundain i Borth Dinllaen trwy Dremadog, ac adennill 1200ha pellach o dir. I wneud y gwaith adeiladu, yr oedd angen gwyro Afon Glaslyn o'i gwely yng nghanol y foryd ac fe dorwyd rhigol artiffisial trwy Ynys Tywyn i hwyluso hyn, gyda llifddorau i reoli llif y dŵr. Cwblhawyd yr arglawdd ym 1811, ond bylchwyd ef chwe mis yn ddiweddarach a bu'n ddrud iawn i'w atgyweirio.

Trwy wro Afon Glaslyn, achoswyd i harbwr newydd gael ei garthu ger Ynys Tywyn greigiog, ac fe gafwyd trwydded harbwr ym 1821 a ddechreuodd ddatblygiad Porthmadog. Adeiladwyd yr harbwr a gosodwyd cei newydd ar rent i Samuel Holland, y perchennog chwarelle llechi, ac wedyn cafodd y twf o ganlyniad yn y fasnach lechi yr effaith a ddymunwyd, sef y rhan olaf o gynllun mawr Madocks. Adeiladwyd tramffordd lein fach (Rheilffordd Ffestiniog yn awr) ar draws y Cob i gysylltu'r harbwr â chwarelle Ffestiniog ym 1836, er y bu Madocks ei hun farw ym 1828. Pan oedd cynhyrchu llechi yn ei anterth ym 1873, amcangyfrifwyd bod 1,000 o longau yn cludo 116,000 tunnell o lechi allan o Borthmadog.

Tyfodd Porthmadog yn raddol yng nghanol y 19edd ganrif, ond heb ddylanwad Madocks i'w rheoli, nid oedd ganddi'r un undod cynllunio a phensaernïol â Thremadog, gyda strydoedd ymyl yn arwain oddi ar echel y Stryd Fawr, cynllun sy'n gyffredin i lawer o drefi diwydiannol o'r oes honno. Efallai mai'r capeli yw'r unig adeiladau i'w nodi yn y dref, ac efallai hefyd ardal Cornhill gyda'i ystordai a thai teras. Mae twf Porthmadog yn rhannol gyfrifol, o leiaf, am ddiffyg twf Tremadog, gan fod Rheilffordd y Cambrian, a adeiladwyd ym 1867, wedi dewis mynd trwy Borthmadog ar ei ffordd i Bwllheli.

Mae penrhyn Penrhyndeudraeth lle saifff Porthmeirion yn dirwedd cynlluniedig llai o faint a ddewiswyd gan Clough Williams-Ellis (sydd â'i dŷ, Plas Brondanw, hefyd yn edrych dros ac wedi ei gynnwys yn yr ardal hon) fel y safle delfrydol i'w hoff freuddwyd o bentref ffantasi lle gallai ddefnyddio'r arddulliau pensaernïol a apeliai ato. Mae'r pentref yn creu ei dirwedd gwahanol, unigryw iawn, ei hun, ond heblaw am fod yn atyniad ymwelwyr poblogaidd sy'n enwog yn rhyngwladol, cofir ef gan y mwyafrif o bobl y dyddiau hyn fel y man lle ffilmwyd *The Prisoner*, sapes deledu yn y 1960au a ddaeth yn destyn cwt ym 1990au.

1805 and the town was laid out on a T-shaped plan, with the top formed by the aptly-named main road, Dublin Street, which held the coaching inn, town hall and market house. Off this opened Market Square, around which were houses, shops and smaller inns, while a church and a nonconformist chapel were built either side of the road to the south of the town.

In order to generate employment, a five-storey, water powered woollen mill was built to the east of the town and an ancillary fulling mill and a corn mill erected nearby. The dams and leats of the water supply system survive on the slopes to the north east of the town. A canal ran from just west of the town out to sea north of Porthmadog, with a basin to allow ships to load and unload. A nursery was created to the east of the church, supplying trees to other parts of the Madocks estate.

Early in 1808, work began on the greatest undertaking of all in the grand scheme, namely the Great Embankment or, as it is now known, the Porthmadog Cob. This extended from Ynys Tywyn to the south side of the estuary, a distance of just over a kilometre, and intended to carry the post road from London to Porth Dinllaen via Tremadog, and to reclaim a further 1200ha of land. Construction necessitated diverting the River Glaslyn from its mid-estuary course and an artificial channel was cut through Ynys Tywyn to facilitate this, with sluice gates to control the flow of water. Although the embankment was completed in 1811, it was breached six months later and had to be repaired at great cost.

The diversion of the River Glaslyn led to the scouring out of a new harbour alongside the rocky Ynys Tywyn, and a harbour licence was obtained in 1821 which initiated the development of Porthmadog. The harbour was built and a new quay rented to Samuel Holland, the slate quarry owner, and the resultant growth of the slate trade achieved in effect, the last phase of Madocks's grand plan. A narrow gauge tramway (the present Ffestiniog Railway) was built across the Cob connecting the harbour with the Ffestiniog quarries in 1836, although Madocks himself had died in 1828. At the peak of slate production in 1873, an estimated 1,000 ships moved 116,000 tons of slate out of Porthmadog.

Porthmadog grew steadily in the mid-19th century, though without Madocks's controlling influence, the town lacked the planning and architectural unity of Tremadog, with side streets running off the axial High Street, a plan common to many industrial towns of the age. The chapels are perhaps the only buildings of note in the town, and possibly the Cornhill area with its warehouses and terraced housing. The growth of Porthmadog is at least partly responsible for the fossilization of Tremadog, for the Cambrian Railway built in 1867 chose to pass through the former on its way to Pwllheli.

The Penrhyndeudraeth peninsula on which Portmeirion stands is a smaller planned landscape chosen by Clough Williams-Ellis (whose house, Plas Brondanw, also overlooks and is included in this area) as the ideal site for his cherished dream of a fantasy village where he could indulge in the styles of architecture which attracted him. The village creates its own discrete, yet highly distinctive, landscape, but apart from being a popular and internationally famous architectural tourist attraction, it is associated in most minds today as the place where *The Prisoner* was filmed, a 1960s television series that became a cult.

CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf	HLW (Gw) 7
Rhif map mynegai	25
Map AO	Landranger 124
Sir flaenorol	Gwynedd
Awurdod unedol	Gwynedd
Prif ddynodiadau belaeth	Mae pen gogleddol yr ardal o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri a'r pen gorllewinol o fewn Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig Penrhyn Llŷn. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: rhan o Warchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Coed Tremadog; rhan o Forfa Harlech a'r cyfan o Gorsydd Glaslyn a Phont Croesor sy'n Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig. Mae'n cynnwys Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Porthmadog, Tremadog a Phorthmeirion. Dosbarthwyd Cob Porthmadog yn Adeilad Rhestredig Graddfa II*.
Meini prawf	1
Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd	Tirwedd a wnaed gan ddyn ar dir a enillwyd o foryd afon yn ne Eryri, y cyfan yn gynllun enfawr a ddyfeisiwyd gan un dyn, y cynllun mwyaf uchelgeisiol o'i fath, mae'n debyg, ym Mhrydain yn y 19edd ganrif. Mae'n cynnwys: iir a adenillwyd o gorsydd ac argludd Cob Porthmadog; tref gynlluniedig Tremadog a thref Porthmadog. Cynhursir hefyd bentref Porthmeirion sy'n un Eidalaidd, estron iawn o ran pensaernïaeth, a ddyluniwyd ac a osodwyd yma gan Clough Williams-Ellis.

SUMMARY

Ref number	HLW (Gw) 7
Index map no.	25
OS map	Landranger 124
Former county	Gwynedd
Unitary authority	Gwynedd
Principal area designations	The northern end of the area is within the Snowdonia National Park, and the western end within the Llyn Peninsula Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: part of the Coed Tremadog National Nature Reserve; part of Marfa Harlech and the whole of Glaslyn Marshes and Pont Croesor Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It includes Porthmadog, Tremadog and Portmeirion Conservation Areas. Porthmadog Cob is categorised as a Grade II* Listed Building.
Criteria	1
Contents and significance	A man-made landscape occupying a reclaimed river estuary situated in south Snowdonia, the whole conceived as one man's grand scheme, probably the most ambitious of its kind in 19th century Britain. The area includes: the reclaimed marshes and Porthmadog Cob embankment; Tremadog planned town and Porthmadog town. Portmeirion, the architecturally-exotic, planted, Italianate village designed by Clough Williams-Ellis is also included.

Ffynonellau detholedig / Selected sources

- E. Beazley, *Madocks and the Wonder of Wales* (Faber and Faber: London 1967).
 R. Millward, and A. Robinson, *Landscapes of North Wales* (David and Charles: Newton Abbot 1978).
 C. Williams-Ellis, *Portmeirion: its What? When? Why? and How Variouslly Answered* (Portmeirion: Penrhyndeudraeth 1973)

APPENDIX 5

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION REPORT

VALE OF FFESTINIOG

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

REPORT NUMBER 422

35 Llidiart Yspyty

Historic background

A 'linking', transport corridor lying between the sheer cliffs above Tremadoc and the drained marshes of Traeth Mawr, and the settlements of Tremadoc and Penmorfa. The land was part of Madocks's Tremadoc estate at the end of the eighteenth century, and at the same time that he drained the Traeth and built the town of Tremadoc, he also developed the area's mineral and transport facilities. In 1807 a new road was built to connect Tremadoc with Criccieth and Pwllheli, which Madocks hoped would become part of a trunk road between London and Porth Dinllaenand, and in 1810 the Caernarvonshire turnpike trust took over the old route from Llidiart Yspyty to Caernarfon. These two roads joined at Llidiart Yspyty, and in 1845 the Caernarfon road was rebuilt on its present alignment.

Around the same time, the mining of ironstone was developed here. The first mine may have been worked from 1754, and was certainly being exploited by 1770: the Portmadog harbour dues confirm that 3,301 tons of ironstone was shipped out between March 1839 and December 1840, the great majority of which must have been mined at Llidiart Yspyty. 'Smelting furnaces' were built, probably in 1845, near the principal adit. In 1848-1850 between 10,000 and 15,000 tons were shipped, suggesting that the underground workings were very extensive, although it is interesting that no tips of any size survive in the immediate vicinity of the mine (it is possible that waste was carted away by road for other uses). The mine closed down in 1851.

The railway serving the mine was constructed in 1840-1841, although the track arrangements were changed more than once in the course of its history. It was re-aligned in 1848, and completely rebuilt in 1855-7 when it was extended to give access to Gorseddau slate quarry: the mine site thereafter continued to have an industrial function as a 'station' and a slate yard for the Gorseddau tramway. However, by the 1860s Gorseddau quarry had also closed, and the railway through Llidiart Yspyty was adapted in 1872-5 in an attempt to tap the supposed mineral wealth of Cwm Pennant. However, it was hardly used and was dismantled before the end of the nineteenth century.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Ironstone mine, railway and road routes

Remains of the principal mine adit can be seen, still partially open, as well as the site of the kilns built in 1845 to the south-west. A number of presumed other blocked adits are also visible, as are areas of industrial activity. Parts of the line of the 1848 railway, the 1855 Gorseddau tramway and the Turnpike Trust road are clearly visible. The main road from Caernarfon to Tremadog is still in use as such.

Conservation priorities and management

Preservation of the remains relating to mining and transport activities which characterise this area.



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