
LAND AT BRON ARFON LLANLLECHID



Archaeological Assessment

GAT Project No. 2087

Report No. 807

May 2009

LAND ADJACENT TO BRON ARFON, LLANLLECHID
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
(G2087)

Report No. 807

Prepared for Ronald Jones

May 2009

By

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G2087 LAND ADJACENT TO BRON ARFON, LLANLLECHID: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Summary

An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out on land adjacent to Bron Arfon farm, Rachub, Llanllechid. The development area was noted to form part of a 19th century paddock enclosed with a dry stone wall, which had been subdivided into three smaller areas in the latter part of the 19th century. No new archaeological sites were identified within the development area itself, although there were noted to be a significant number of sites in the surrounding area of less agriculturally improved land. Potential for the survival of archaeological features has been identified, and recommendations made for a further programme of works.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Eric Hughes Building Design Services to carry out an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed residential development of land adjacent to Bron Arfon, Llanllechid (centred on NGR SH62166807; Planning Application C09/0067/13/AM). The total assessment area measures 0.72ha. and incorporates two enclosed fields currently used for pasture (as detailed in Eric Hughes Building Design Services Drawing Nos. 564 & 564/1). The current proposal involves the construction of 15 new dwellings with new access, parking and landscaping (as detailed in Eric Hughes Building Design Services Drawing No. 564/2). A 300m³ attenuation pond is also proposed to the immediate north of the two enclosed fields at NGR SH62106814 (as detailed on Datrys Drawing No. 05295/1001), which will be connected to a 81.10m long 0.30m wide surface water sewer, terminating at c.NGR SH62046807.

A brief has not been prepared for this work by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) but recommendation has been made by GAPS for a pre-determination archaeological assessment of the area. This has been conducted in accordance with guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001).

2. METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment involved a study of the Historic Environment Record (HER) information for the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, 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) was checked for sites additional to the HER. Relevant manuscripts and maps within the Caernarfon Record Office were consulted. Secondary sources were examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales (RCAHMW), and works held at the University of Wales Bangor library. Indices to relevant journals, including county history and archaeology society journals and national society journals such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis* were checked. RAF aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 1990 were consulted at RCAHMW. Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments was obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

The field survey assessment involved visiting the entire study area and assessing the sites identified during the desk-based study. Any additional sites noted were also assessed.

The aims of this stage of the work were 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.

The field survey, involving a walk over of the development area and its immediate surrounds, was carried out on 7th May 2009.

PRN numbers refer to unique numbers given to each known site on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER). Each site is allocated to a category of importance based upon a ranking divided into the following levels of importance: National (A); Regional (B); Local (C); Other (D); Sites requiring further investigation (E). This last classification is used for sites which cannot be assessed without undertaking a further stage of assessment. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in Category E, unless they will not be affected by the proposed works. See Appendix I for a full definition of these categories.

3. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 General location

The proposed development area is situated within an enclosed paddock on land sloping gently south westwards, adjacent to Bron Arfon, Llanllechid, centred on NGR SH 62166807. It lies within an improved paddock to the west of the settlement at Rachub, south of Llanllechid itself in the lower part of the parish of Llanllechid. The greater part of the parish as a whole is mountainous, but the lower Afon Ogwen valley, the area of the development, has significant amounts of cultivated land.

3.2 Geology and Topography

The geology of the area consists of Silurian grits of the Wenlock Series and the Denbigh complex of siltstone and mudstone, with thin sandstone bands (BGS 1993). Soils consist of Brown earths of the Denbigh Series made up of silty loam (Ball, 50-51).

3.3 Statutory and non-statutory designations

A late Iron Age or Romano-British hut circle (PRN 294; NGR SH 61606840) which is situated about 400m to the northwest of the development plot near Coed Uchaf, is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM C176). The Romano-British huts and field system at Cobri is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM C287; PRN 1,190, SH 61676875). The post-medieval farmhouse at Coed Uchaf (PRN 12,070, SH 617626825), located 120m west of the development area is a Grade II listed building.

The development area lies within the Ogwen valley Landscape area of Outstanding Historic Interest (No. 28 HLW (GW) 10) (Cadw 1998). This requires that information from the register should be taken into account when considering developments that are not in themselves large scale or extensive but could cause damage to the existing key historic elements or characteristics in the landscape area (Cadw 2007, 10).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

The landscape around Llanllechid preserves extensive relict multi period archaeological remains. These comprise later prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlements still visibly set within their historic contexts, in a landscape of contemporary field boundaries and enclosures. A substantial area of prehistoric and medieval fields and dwellings including long huts and enclosed and unenclosed round hut groups have been identified. Those within 250m of the development area are discussed below, whilst the Gwynedd HER has a large number of recorded sites in the wider area on its database, and those within 1km of the proposed housing scheme are listed in Appendix 2. Previous archaeological work in the area includes an archaeological assessment and recording and monitoring in advance of the construction of a rising main west of the development area (Davidson 1995, Roberts 1996).

4.2 Prehistoric and Roman Settlement

About 20m south-west of the proposed development area, in a boggy unimproved area, lies a series of single lines of boulders (PRN 5891, NGR SH 62026806). These are thought to represent small enclosures, which may be associated with prehistoric or Roman settlements. 380m to the northwest lies the Coed Uchaf enclosure and hut group (PRN 294, SH 61606840), which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM C176). This consists of an oval enclosure, approximately 30m by 23m surrounded by a bank of stones and earth 2.5m thick and an entrance 3m wide. Within the enclosure are the remains of three buildings, two circular huts and a rectangular building (RCAHMW 1956, 148). A probable Roman-British hut and field system is located near Cobri (PRN 1,190, SH 61676875, SAM 287). This probably consists of two farmsteads with associated fields and grazing grounds. One of these shows a dwelling site composed of one rectangular and two round huts. To the south of this are the remains of another block of cultivated fields with the ruins of three round or oval huts.

4.3 Medieval and later Settlement

About 40m to the west of the proposed development area, to the south of Tal y Sarn, a rectangular enclosure hut is noted (PRN 299, NGR SH 62026818), which is probably the remains of a medieval long hut (Fig. 11). It is 14m long and 5.3m wide, with a wall thickness of 1m. There is a cross wall at the south west end (RCAHMW 1956, 150), although this is currently substantially obscured by a tree. Another long hut and probable associated enclosure is located about 130m to the northwest of the proposed development area, west of Cae Llwyngrydd (PRN 298, SH 61956831). The long hut is about 16m long and 5m wide, and there is evidence for the survival of good facing stones. There are significant numbers of these huts in the wider area, and probably represent the *hafodydd* of medieval farmers (Gresham 1954, Davies 1979, 25-27). These survivals indicate that in areas not subject to significant later agricultural improvement a substantial amount of relict medieval landscape pattern can be shown to have survived. An earthen bank of possible medieval date has been identified at SH 62106862 (PRN 7365, Davidson 1995).

An important post-medieval farmhouse west of the development site at Coed Uchaf (PRN 12,070, SH 61726825) is a Grade II listed building. It is a rubble walled two storey 17th and 18th century cottage, in plan 12m by 7m.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Cartographic Evidence and History of Land Ownership

The development area formed part of Cefn Bedw farm, the property of the Coetmor Estate until the early years of the 19th century, when it came into the

hands of the Penrhyn Estate. Unfortunately no maps have been traced of the development area before the tithe map of the parish of Llanllechid of 1840 (Gwynedd Archives), which only shows divisions in the landscape based on blocks of estate holdings with no attempt made to show individual fields. The layout of nearby fields can however be traced back to 1768 (Penrhyn MSS 2203). The layout of the farm is shown clearly on a Penrhyn Estate Map of 1855 (BU Penrhyn MSS 2218). By the time of the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889 the field boundaries can be seen to have changed with the enclosing of a rectangular paddock to the west and north of a new farm called Bron yr Arfon (Fig. 5), Cefn Bedw and its associated fields had completely disappeared by 1917. The new paddock is probably associated with the construction of Bron yr Arfon farm in Penrhyn Estate style and the splitting up of Cefn Bedw by the estate in the 1870s. The sub dividing of this paddock, with slate fencing characteristic of the Penrhyn Estate dates from between 1889 and 1900, as it is shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). Fields outside this paddock appear to generally have remained unchanged since 1855, although development south of the main road has resulted in significant property boundary changes in that area.

5.2 Aerial Photographs

Several aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1990 were examined at the NMR in Aberystwyth; including:

- 107 CPE/UK/1996 1299
- 107 CPE/UK/1996 1300
- 107 CPE/UK/1996 1301

Aerial photograph 107 CPE/UK/1996 1299 (reproduced as a resized image in Fig. 7) suggests the possibility of enclosures and/or relict field systems similar to those sites observed within the surrounding less improved land.

5.3 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on the 8th May 2009. The paddock area which includes the area of the development was seen to be enclosed by a well built dry stone wall with cock and hen capping (Fig. 8), internal sub divisions of this paddock were of Penrhyn slate, held together by twisted iron wire, a style favoured by the Penrhyn Estate (Fig. 9). The paddock was noted to slope gently from the north east to the south west towards the stream, and to have an undulating character. It was not possible to pick out any specific archaeological features; however it is possible that the archaeological evidence similar in character to that surviving in the surrounding unimproved fields is present within the paddock. The survival of significant archaeological remains was seen very close to the development area, particularly the early field remains (PRN 5891, Fig. 10) and the long hut (PRN 299, Fig. 11).

5.4 Environmental Remains and Soil Morphology

The topsoils on the agricultural land around the area proposed for development is likely to be quite shallow, although the land of the paddock area itself does appear to have undergone some improvement. The significance for the preservation of environmental remains is unknown.

5.5 Artefactual Potential

The likely presence of artefacts is unknown; however pottery and lithics could survive in association with sites that are known to survive within the wider study area.

6. GAZETTEER OF SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION

This section lists all sites noted within and up to 100m beyond the development area as they will either be directly impacted upon by the development proposal or are close to it. They are located on Fig. 2

No. 1	PRN 299			
Assessment of Importance	B	Impact: None Mitigation: None	Site Status Reference	
A rectangular hut platform, with surviving partition. Probably associated with a medieval homestead, with associated field system.				
No. 2	PRN 5891			
Assessment of Importance	B	Impact: None Mitigation: None	Site Status Reference	
Remnant, in the form of single rows of boulders of prehistoric or medieval field systems, surviving in the unimproved boggy ground west of the development area.				
Easting:	6200	Northing:	6810	
Easting:	6202	Northing:	6818	

No. 3	PRN 3674			
Assessment of Importance	C	Impact: None Mitigation: None	Site Status Reference	
A cock pit is noted at this location, although this was not observed on the field visit.				
Easting:	6200	Northing:	6800	

No. 4	PRN 30446			
Assessment of Importance	C	Impact: Considerable Mitigation: preservation in situ	Site Status Reference	
Drystone wall, up to 1.5m high, although damaged in places. It forms the boundary to the paddock attached to Bron Arfon farm and dates from the 1870s.				
Easting:	6215-6209	Northing:	6805-6803	

No. 5	PRN 30447			
Assessment of Importance	C	Impact: Considerable Mitigation: Basic record	Site Status Reference	
'Penrhyn' style slate and wire fencing that divides the paddock into three sub divisions. It must date from between 1889 and 1900 as the paddock is not sub divided on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map but is on the second edition				
Easting:	6216-6217	Northing:	6808-6809	

No. 6	PRN 30448			
Assessment of Importance	C	Impact: None Mitigation: None	Site Status Reference	
A field boundary, present on the Penrhyn 1855 map (Penrhyn 2218), and part of the field system associated with Cefn Bedw farm. It therefore clearly predates the paddock, and can be seen to have been truncated by its construction. The surrounding field boundaries can be seen on the Penrhyn 1768 map, and it is likely that this one was present at that time, although then belonging to the Coetmor Estate.				
Easting:	6196-6203	Northing:	6820-6816	

No. 7	PRN 30489			
Assessment of	E	Impact: Unknown	Site Status	

Importance		Mitigation: Geophysical Survey or Field Evaluation	Reference	
Aerial photograph 107 CPE/UK/1996 (fig. 7) suggests the possibility of enclosures and/or relict field systems similar to those sites observed to the surrounding unimproved land.				
Easting:	6202	Northing:	6818	

7. DISCUSSION AND MITIGATION

7.1 Discussion of archaeological potential

Beyond the paddock associated with Bryn yr Arfon farm built in the 1870s, the field pattern in the surrounding area can be seen to be similar today to that shown on the 1768 Penrhyn Estate map (UWB Penrhyn S2203, Fig. 3). This area consists of unimproved and semi improved land on which a number of archaeological sites are noted on the Gwynedd HER (Fig. 2). A number of additional field divisions are marked on the 1855 estate map (Fig. 4), and these are still visible today. There appears to be some evidence for the channelling of minor watercourses that cross the area. The Penrhyn Estate map of 1855 shows the earlier field pattern when the land formed part of Cefn Bedw farm, and it is possible the evidence survives of prehistoric and medieval land use survives underneath the improved paddock. This is also suggested by the 1947 RAF aerial photograph 107 CPE/UK/1996 (Fig. 7). The paddock itself (Feature 04), with its sub division in the 1890s (Fig. 6) is an interesting creation in itself by the Penrhyn Estate, and must relate directly to agricultural improvement and particular farming regimes favoured by the estate over that period.

7.2 Scheme mitigation

It is recommended that a programme of strip, map and sample be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the scheme. This could be undertaken during the first phases of the development of the scheme. Sufficient time would be required within the work programme to ensure that any archaeology found during this process was appropriately recorded. The advantage of this approach is that all archaeology will be identified and recovered in a single phase of works. This disadvantage of this approach is that no prior knowledge is gained of the presence of archaeological remains, and so costs and impact on the work programme can not be estimated. An alternative approach would be to conduct a staged programme of evaluation, to include geophysical survey and trial trenching. Mitigation recommendations would then follow, depending upon the results. This could include excavation or watching brief.

It is also recommended that Feature 04 should be preserved in situ as an example of nineteenth century estate management.

8. ARCHIVE

The archive consists of copies of historic maps, plans and aerial photographs, with field notes and 146 digital images taken on the field visit.

Three copies of the bound report and principal digital material will be sent to the regional HER. A copy of the report will be provided to the National Monument Record, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

9.1 Primary, Cartographic and Photographic sources

Bangor University Archives

Penrhyn Estate maps

Penrhyn MSS S2203 1768 'A Map of the Lower Part of the Parish of Llanllechid'
Penrhyn Maps 242 1855 Cefn Bedw, Tal-y-Sarn and Schedule
Penrhyn MSS 2218 Map of the Parish of Llanllechid 1855

Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon

Llanllechid Tithe Map 1839

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Caernarvonshire 1889 Sheets XII.2 and XII.6

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Edition Caernarfonshire 1900 Sheets XII.2 and XII.16

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 3rd Edition Caernarfonshire 1920 Sheets XII.2 and XII.6

Aerial Photographs located at the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth

RAF Aerial Photographs

Taken on 13th April 1947

107 CPE/UK/1996 1299
107 CPE/UK/1996 1300
107 CPE/UK/1996 1301

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RCAHMW 1956 *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire*, Volume 1 (London)

9.3 Unpublished Sources

Davidson, A. 1995 *Llanllechid STW- Rising Main* Unpublished GAT Report No. 177

Roberts, R. 1996 *Llanllechid STW- Rising Main: Archaeological Recording and Monitoring* Unpublished GAT Report No. 212



Fig. 3 Approximate Development Area (outlined in blue) overlain on 1768 Penrhyn Estate Map of the lower part of the Parish of Llanllechid (Bangor Archives, Penrhyn MSS 2203). Map faces south.

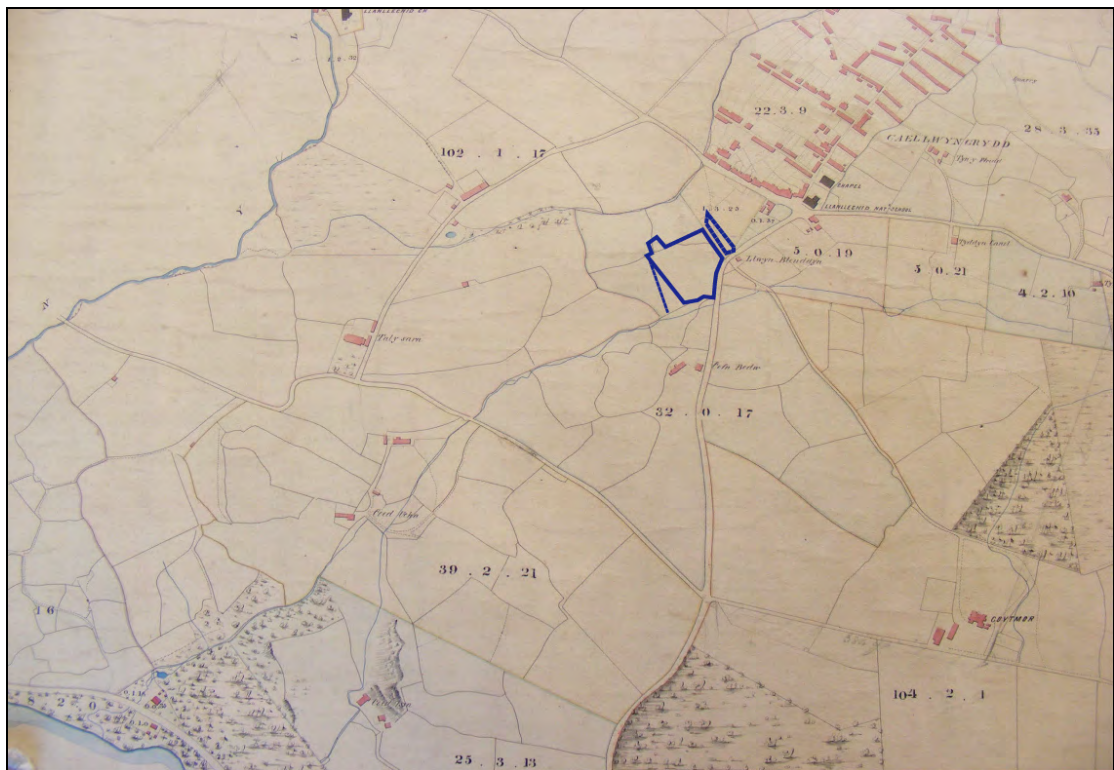


Fig. 4 Development Area (outlined in blue) overlain on an 1855 Penrhyn Estate Map of Llanllechid (Penrhyn MSS 2218)



Fig. 7 reproduction of aerial photograph 107 CPE/UK/1996, cropped and resized to focus on the proposed development area (centre of image). Examination of the image suggests the possibility of enclosures and/or relict field systems (feature 7/PRN 30489) to the immediate west of the two main development plots at the location of the proposed surface water sewer. The enclosures and/or relict field systems appear similar to those sites observed in the surrounding unimproved land to the south and west (feature 2/PRN5891).



Fig. 8 Paddock enclosure wall (No.4, PRN 30466) from the north west. Scale 1m



Fig. 9 Slate fencing forming the internal sub divisions of the paddock (No. 5, PRN 30447). Scale 1m



**Fig. 10 Relict Field Remains (No. 2, PRN 5891) to the west of the development area.
Scale 1m**



**Fig. 11 Probable Medieval Long Hut west of development area (No. 1, PRN299).
Scale 1m**



**Fig. 12 Pre 1768 field boundary (No. 6, PRN 30448) to the north west of the
paddock. Scale 1m**

APPENDIX I: DEFINITIONS OF ASSESSMENT TERMS

Categories of Importance

The following categories are used to define the importance of the archaeological resource. The criteria used for assessing the value of features was based upon those used by the Welsh Assembly Government when considering sites for protection as scheduled ancient monuments, as set out in the Welsh Assembly circular 60/96.

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, 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

This category includes grade II Listed Buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling, 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. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category, unless they will not be affected by the proposed works.

Definition of field evaluation techniques

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

are further defined below. Other evaluation techniques include field survey and paleoenvironmental sampling.

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.

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:

This requires a full photographic record and measured survey 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.

Strip, Map and Sample:

The technique of Strip, Map and Sample involves the examination of machine-stripped surfaces to identify archaeological remains. The stripping is undertaken under the supervision of an archaeologist. Stripping and removal of the overburden is undertaken in such a manner as to ensure damage does not take place to surfaces that have already been stripped, nor to archaeological surfaces that have not yet been revealed.

Stripping is undertaken in as careful a manner as possible, to allow for good identification of archaeological features. A small team of archaeologists will be responsible for subsequently further cleaning defined areas where necessary. Complex sites which cannot be avoided will need to be fully excavated.

Watching brief:

This is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

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.

APPENDIX 2

SITES WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LISTED ON THE GWYNEDD HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	SITESTAT
268	56204	HUT CIRCLES, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63126863	SAM
269	56205	HUT CIRCLES, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63186857	SAM
270	56206	HUT CIRCLES, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH62996812	SAM
271	56207	HUT CIRCLE, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63026863	SAM
273	56209	HUT CIRCLE, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63006831	SAM
274	56210	HUT CIRCLE, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63296848	SAM
275	56211	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63216842	SAM
276	56212	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63236843	SAM
293	57231	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), LLANLLECHID	SH62836790	SAM
294	56227	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), COED UCHAF	SH61606840	SAM
296	56229	HUT GROUP, CAE LLWYN GRYDD, LLANLLECHID	SH62436822	
298	56231	HUT PLATFORM, W. OF CAE LLWYN GRYDD	SH61956831	
299	56232	HUT PLATFORM, S. OF TAL Y SARN	SH62026818	
300	56233	HUT PLATFORM, S.W. OF MOEL FABAN	SH63146780	
309	56238	CAIRNFELD, W. SLOPE OF MOEL FABAN	SH63056775C	
310	56239	CAIRN, W. SLOPE OF MOEL FABAN	SH63106783	SAM
311	56240	CAIRN, W. SLOPE OF MOEL FABAN	SH63156789	SAM
3674	55679	COCK PIT, LLANLLECHID	SH62006800A	
3679	55684	ENCLOSURE, S.W. OF MOEL FABAN	SH63056774	
5716	63150	POSS. WELL, BRYNBELLA CROSSROADS	SH61336766	
5744	63176	POSS. HUT GROUP, E OF TREGARTH	SH61306815	
5745	63177	POSS. HUT GROUP, N PARC Y MOCH	SH61306796	
5891	63407	EARLY FIELD REMAINS, LLANLLECHID	SH62006810	
6197	64245	RIDGE AND FURROW, N OF MOEL FABAN	SH63356852A	
6391	65518	TAN Y BWLCH HOUSE, LLANLLECHID	SH62756823	
7365	64432	EARTH BANK, LLANLLECHID	SH62106862	
12070	26303	COED UCHAF FARMHOUSE	SH61726825	LB
12679	32598	LLANLLECHID, TELEPHONE CALL BOX	SH62306860	LB
20053	0	SLATE QUARRY, DOLGOCH	SH61306770	
20058	0	SLATE QUARRY, MOEL FABAN	SH62606780	
20062	0	SLATE QUARRY, TAN Y BWLCH	SH62806830	

APPENDIX 2

SITES WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LISTED ON THE GWYNEDD HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PRN	NPRN	SITENAME	NGR	SITESTAT
20063	0	SLATE QUARRY, TY'N Y FFRIDD	SH62806790	
20816	61394	TRIAL LEVEL, MOEL FABAN	SH63306820	
20819	61397	QUARRY, TAN Y BRYN, TREGARTH	SH61306840	



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