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**Cors y Gedol Hall Hydro Scheme,  
Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd.  
August 2014  
V 3.0**

aeon archaeology



Archaeological Assessment  
Project Code: A0018.1  
Report no. 0023

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Report no. 0023 v3.0

Archaeological Assessment  
Aeon Archaeology  
17 Cecil Street  
Chester  
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Project Code: A0018.1

Date: 06/08/2014

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## 1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Carter Jonas to undertake an archaeological assessment of a proposed new hydro-electric scheme in advance of a planning application. The hydro intake will tap into an existing leat fed by the Afon Ysgethin and will run roughly southwest through the Cors y Gedol estate land to a new turbine house where the hydro outfall will empty back into the Afon Ysgethin. A new power supply will be connected from the turbine house into the national grid at the eastern edge of Tal-y-bont, Meirionydd, Gwynedd.

The archaeological assessment identified fifty-two sites of archaeological importance within proximity of the pipe route. It was ascertained that the proposed scheme will have a negligible adverse direct physical impact upon six sites (features 2, 3, 10-12, and 50) of archaeological significance. All of these sites are considered to be of local importance with the exception of features 2 and 50 which are considered to be of regional/county importance.

There will be a further low adverse direct physical impact upon three sites (features 1, 4 and 17). Feature 1 is a leat considered to be of regional/county importance, feature 4 is Ffordd Gors which is considered to be of local importance, and feature 17 is a leat considered to be of negligible importance.

It is also expected that there will be a negligible adverse indirect non-physical (visual) impact upon the Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128) (feature 51), and a low adverse indirect non-physical (visual) impact upon the Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27) (feature 52) during construction. Both of these features are considered to be of national importance and as such the significance of effect is expected to be slight adverse in both cases.

There will be a further low adverse indirect non-physical (visual) impact upon the Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27) (feature 52) upon completion. This is due to the overgrounding of the pipe through the woodland plantation which formed part of the formal gardens of the park and garden. This feature is considered to be of national importance and as such the significance of effect is expected to be slight adverse.

Site specific recommendations have been made for a watching brief to be maintained during works in proximity to the former leat (feature 2) as well as partially during the excavation of the pipe trench within Ffordd Gors (feature 4) and the woodland trackway (feature 50).

In addition recommendations have been made for the reinstatement of seven features (2-4, 10-12, and 50) upon the completion of works and the careful avoidance by consultation with an archaeologist of thirty-seven features (6, 13-49). Recommendations have also been made for a watching brief to be maintained intensively during the excavation of the pipe trench within the Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128) (feature 51), and intermittently within the Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27) (feature 52).

Due to the high frequency of prehistoric sites within the woodland plantation and the identification of a spread of round houses, enclosures, cairns and trackways (features 28-30, and 37-42) of probable contemporary date across an east to west band, it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained within the woodland, at least while the pipe route is formally pegged out, so that archaeological features of national importance are not intersected by the pipe route. The inter-relationship between these monuments has already been frustrated



somewhat through the construction of the forest trackway (feature 50) and the encroachment of dense vegetation within the forest, as such care must be taken to not further frustrate these relationships by routing the pipe across or between elements that are intrinsically important through their group value as a well preserved prehistoric settlement.

Moreover, although the field search was comprehensive the overgrowth of vegetation has increased the margin of error for further archaeological sites to have been missed during the site visit. Through maintaining a watching brief during the marking out of the pipe route it can be ensured that no further sites will be impacted upon.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Carter Jonas LLP to undertake an archaeological assessment of a proposed new hydro-electric scheme in advance of planning application. The hydro intake will tap into an existing leat fed by the Afon Ysgethin at NGR **SH 60678 23083** and will run roughly southwest through the Cors y Gedol estate land to a new turbine house located at NGR **SH 59513 21926** where the hydro outfall will empty back into the Afon Ysgethin. A new power supply will be connected from the turbine house into the national grid at the eastern edge of Tal-y-bont, Meirionydd, Gwynedd (figure 1a and 1b).

A mitigation brief has not been prepared for this scheme by the Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA) Archaeologist as the archaeological assessment is being carried out in advance of planning as part of a feasibility study.

This archaeological assessment is for the proposed development area, which includes the water intake point, the pipeline, the turbine house, the water outflow, and the new power supply.

As part of the assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the proposed pipe route was utilised for a search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER). This provided a background historical narrative of the area and included source material from the Gwynedd Archives and Record Office. Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Cadw.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2007).

The archaeological desk-based assessment considered the following:

- (i) The history of the site;
- (ii) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally;
- (iii) The potential impact of the proposed development on known sites of archaeological importance including their setting;

The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in four stages:

- (i) Archival research
- (ii) Field visit/site walkover of all accessible areas
- (iii) Written report
- (iv) Project archive

### **3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

#### **3.1 Archival research**

The archaeological desk-based assessment involved the study of the following records:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which included unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards and aerial photography.
- The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER.
- Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments from Cadw were examined in the regional HER. The Register of Outstanding and Special Historic Landscapes and the Register of Parks and Gardens was checked, and also the location of World Heritage Sites.
- Secondary sources were examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and works held within the regional libraries.
- Evidence from aerial photographs was collated. Vertical and oblique collections held by the NMR, CCW and Welsh Government were examined.
- Archive maps were consulted in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, and at the Gwynedd archives. This included the relevant estate maps and tithe maps and information from Land Tax Assessments.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was also reviewed.

#### **3.2 Site walkover**

The site walkover was carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2013 by Richard Cooke BA MA MifA, archaeological contractor and consultant at Aeon Archaeology. The weather conditions were overcast with some light rain. A follow up visit was made on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2014 as an assessment of an amended route to the pipeline. All archaeological sites and view points were photographed using a digital SLR (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution.

#### **3.3 Desk-based assessment report**

All features identified from the archival research and site walkover were assessed and allocated to categories of international, national, regional/county, local and none/unknown importance as listed in section 6.0. These are intended to place the archaeological feature within a geographical context of importance and thus help inform the most suitable level of mitigatory response. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on existing statutory designations and, for non-designated assets, the Secretary of

State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments; these are set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

### **3.4 Project archive**

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material was prepared. All plans, photographs and written descriptions were labelled and cross-referenced using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. A draft copy of the report was sent to the client and upon written approval from them paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER (x1) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT), the Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA) Archaeologist (x3), and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) (x1). Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs from the assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0018.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.

Any artefacts arising from future phases of fieldwork will be lodged with the Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery, Bangor, Gwynedd.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Topographic Description

The proposed hydro-electric scheme intake is located on the northern bank of a minor tributary of the Afon Ysgethin, approximately 360.0m east of the grade II registered Park and Garden of Cors y Gedol (GD27), Dyffryn Ardudwy, Meirionnydd. The site lies within the parish of Dyffryn Ardudwy Community, within the historic county of Meirionnydd and unitary authority of Gwynedd.

Water presently flows in a westerly direction from Afon Ysgethin at location SH 61692 22639 and elevation 220.0m AOD in a combination of open leat and 600mm pipework to a location near to the track in a northerly direction. At this location SH 60705 23005 and elevation 214.0 m there is a take off to the CI pipeline in a westerly direction supplying the existing turbine location SH 59977 22910 at elevation 154.0m in the Cors y Gedol turbine house. This turbine installation dates back to 1890 and continues to operate to provide energy to Cors y Gedol Hall. The leat continues to a point at location SH 60677 23075 elevation 214.0m elevation where it has another branch to a leat running in a westerly direction parallel to the track to feed to a domestic water supply filtering chamber. This supplies pipework to feed the Estate. Excess water flows beyond the filtering chamber and collects additional surface water to become a small stream feeding back into the Afon Ysgethin.

The proposal is to pipe a short distance within the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: ME128) polygon to pass into Ffordd Gors at SH 60670 23097 and then continue along the road before heading southwest through fields to the Cors y Gedol turbine house.

At the existing turbine house the discharge water from the turbine will be modified to provide a small tail race collection point and weir at the location of the discharge from the pipe to an open leat from the turbine house. The chamber above the weir will also be connected to a new pipeline to carry the discharge water alongside the pipe from the junction to a new west turbine house at location SH 59490 21977 and at 68.0m elevation. This will provide two sources of flow to the west turbine house at approximately 146.0m gross head and 86.0m gross head for a dual row coaxial turbine. The west turbine will discharge its water into the Afon Ysgethin via a short tributary at location SH 59505 21957 at elevation 66.0m.

The initial 15.0m of the proposed pipeline passes through the prehistoric/Roman *Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System* Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128). The following 270.0m of the pipeline will be trenched within Ffordd Gors before passing through generally poor but well drained, medium to gently sloping pasture semi-enclosed by dry-stone walls. The pipeline will then enter the woodland where it will be overgrounded for the remainder of the route. Once entering the woodland the pipe will turn and head southward following the line of the existing trackway but running approximately 4.0m to the southeast of it. It will be trenched across the trackway at SH 59596 22343 where it will then skirt the western boundary of the woodland. The woodland topography is gently sloping at first, becoming increasingly steep as it approaches the Afon Ysgethin.

The bedrock geology towards the eastern half of the proposed pipe route is of the Rhinog Formation. A sedimentary sandstone and mudstone bedrock that formed approximately 518 to 545 million years ago in the Cambrian Period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas. Towards the west of the pipe route the bedrock geology becomes the Llanbedr Formation, a siltstone and mudstone sedimentary bedrock that also formed in the Cambrian Period. The superficial deposits are of Devensian – Diamicton till, that formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

## 4.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

### 4.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (figure 1a and 1b)

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) maintains a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their Primary Reference Number (PRN). These include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects.

There are 139 non-designated monument points within 1.0km of the proposed pipeline route (see appendix I) with 13 sites lying within the site boundary:

- (i) *Modern Generator House, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16290);
- (ii) *Modern Leat, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16291);
- (iii) *Unknown Relict Wall, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16301);
- (iv) *Unknown building, remains of, Coed Cors y Gedol* ( PRN: 16304);
- (v) *Unknown dry stone wall, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16283);
- (vi) *Post-medieval field bank, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 6632);
- (vii) *Unknown Cairn, Coed Cors-y-gedol* (PRN: 6634);
- (viii) *Prehistoric Possible Hut Circle, Coed Cors-y-gedol* (PRN: 6635);
- (ix) *Prehistoric Stone Bank, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16310);
- (x) *Prehistoric Possible Hut Circle, Coed Cors-y-gedol* (PRN: 6636);
- (xi) *Prehistoric Field System, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16311);
- (xii) *Post Medieval Quarry, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16296);
- (xiii) *Unknown wall footings, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16265).

The pipeline route lies within 30.0m to the following:

- (i) Approximately 12.0m south of the prehistoric/unknown *Cors y Gedol N, terraced ground* (PRN: 18998);
- (ii) Approximately 30.0m southwest of the modern *Upper lodge at Cors y Gedol Hall* (PRN: 19012);
- (iii) Approximately 23.0m south of the post medieval *Gatepiers adjacent to upper lodge of Cors y gedol Hall* (PRN: 19013);

- (iv) Approximately 19.0m west of the post medieval *Field Bank, Coed Cors-y-gedol* (PRN: 6632);
- (v) Approximately 22.0m west of the prehistoric *Cairns, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16281);
- (vi) Approximately 19.0m west of the unknown *Hollowway, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16309);
- (vii) Approximately 25.0m east of the unknown *Field Banks, Coed Cors-y-gedol* (PRN: 6637);
- (viii) Approximately 13.0m east of the unknown *Terraces and Walls, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16299);
- (ix) Approximately 20.0m northeast of the prehistoric *Cairns and Field Banks, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16271);
- (x) Approximately 21.0m northeast of the prehistoric *Terrace, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16297);
- (xi) Approximately 23.0m south of the prehistoric *Relict Walls, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16316);
- (xii) Approximately 14.0m southeast of the unknown *Wall Footings, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16265);
- (xiii) Approximately 26.0m southeast of the post medieval *Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol* (PRN: 16263).

#### **4.2.2 National Monuments Record (figure 2a and 2b)**

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) maintains the National Monuments Record (NMR) for Wales. This is a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) and include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects that are not statutorily protected.

There are 100 non-designated monument points within 1.0km of the pipeline route (see appendix I) but none lie within the site boundary. The pipeline route lies within 30.0m to the following:

- (i) Approximately 17.0m northeast of the post-medieval *Cors y Gedol W, platform* (NPRN: 89064);
- (ii) Approximately 12.0m south of the unknown/prehistoric *Cors y Gedol N, terraced ground* (NPRN: 89066).

#### **4.2.3 Listed Buildings (figure 3a and 3b)**

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport holds a List of Buildings of Special

Architectural or Historic Interest, considered to be of national importance. Compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the List includes structures from boundary walls and telephone boxes to cathedrals. Listing gives statutory protection and restrictions apply. Consent may be required for works to, or that affect the setting of, a Listed Building and the Local Planning Authority conservation officer should be consulted if in doubt.

There are 24 Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed development area (see appendix I) but none lie within the site boundary. The pipeline route lies within 200.0m to the following:

- (i) Approximately 25.0m southwest of the grade II Listed Building of *Gatepiers adjacent to Upper Lodge of Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4724);
- (ii) Approximately 35.0m southwest of the grade II Listed Building of *Upper Lodge at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 84369);
- (iii) Approximately 44.0m southeast of the grade II Listed Building of *Stables and cartshed adjoining cornbarn at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 84342);
- (iv) Approximately 58.0m south of the grade II Listed Building of *Converted stables and cartshed range to S of Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4721);
- (v) Approximately 67.0m south of the grade II Listed Building of *Former Laundry at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 84346);
- (vi) Approximately 85.0m south of the grade II Listed Building of *Gatepiers and walling at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4723);
- (vii) Approximately 91.0m south of the grade II Listed Building of *Stables and cartshed adjoining cornbarn at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 84365);
- (viii) Approximately 99.0m south of the grade II\* Listed Building of *Gatehouse at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4722);
- (ix) Approximately 103.0m south of the grade II\* Listed Building of *Corn barn at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4720);
- (x) Approximately 103.0m south of the grade II Listed Building of *Store-house adjacent to cornbarn at Cors y Gedol* (LB ref: 84366);
- (xi) Approximately 135.0m south of the grade II\* Listed Building of *Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4709);
- (xii) Approximately 140.0m south of the grade II Listed Building of *Farmhouse at Cors y Gedol Hall* (LB ref: 4719).

#### **4.2.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (figure 4a and 4b)**

Scheduled monuments are those considered to be monuments of national importance. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for any work to a designated monument. Any works



within a Scheduled area will require SMC; this includes non-invasive techniques such as geophysics or field-walking.

There are 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the proposed pipeline route (see appendix I) and the pipeline will pass through:

- (i) Approximately 15.0m of the Roman *Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System* Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128).

The pipeline route also lies within 200.0m of the following:

- (i) Approximately 26.0m north of the prehistoric *Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System* Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128).

#### **4.2.5 Historic Parks and Gardens (figure 3a and 3b)**

Cadw holds a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. These Registered landscapes are graded I, II\* or II, and include private gardens, public parks and other green spaces. They are valued for their design, diversity and historical importance. Inclusion on the Register brings no additional statutory controls, but there is a presumption in favour of conservation of the designated site. Local authorities are required to consult Cadw on applications affecting sites Registered as grade I or II\* and the Garden History Society on sites of all grades.

There is 1 historic park and garden within 1.0km of the pipeline route (see appendix I) and the pipeline will pass through:

- (i) Approximately 1.8km of the grade II *Cors-y-Gedol Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest* (GD27).

#### **4.2.6 Historic Landscape Areas (figure 5a and 5b)**

Cadw, National Resource Wales (formerly the Countryside Council for Wales), and the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) compiled the two volume Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This includes 58 landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest, which are considered to be the best examples of different types of historic landscapes in Wales. The Register provides information to decision makers and landscape managers, to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated, it is well-informed.

The proposed development site lies within the following Historic Landscape Area (HLA):

- (i) The *Ardudwy Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest* (HLW (Gw) 2).

Historic Landscape Characterisation takes a closer look at the historic landscape by showing the processes that have shaped the landscape over centuries of human activity, contributing to its present character. Detailed characterisation studies have been compiled by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts for all 58 areas on the Register. They are used by local government and developers to help assess the impact of development proposals on the historic landscape.

The proposed development area lies within the following Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs):

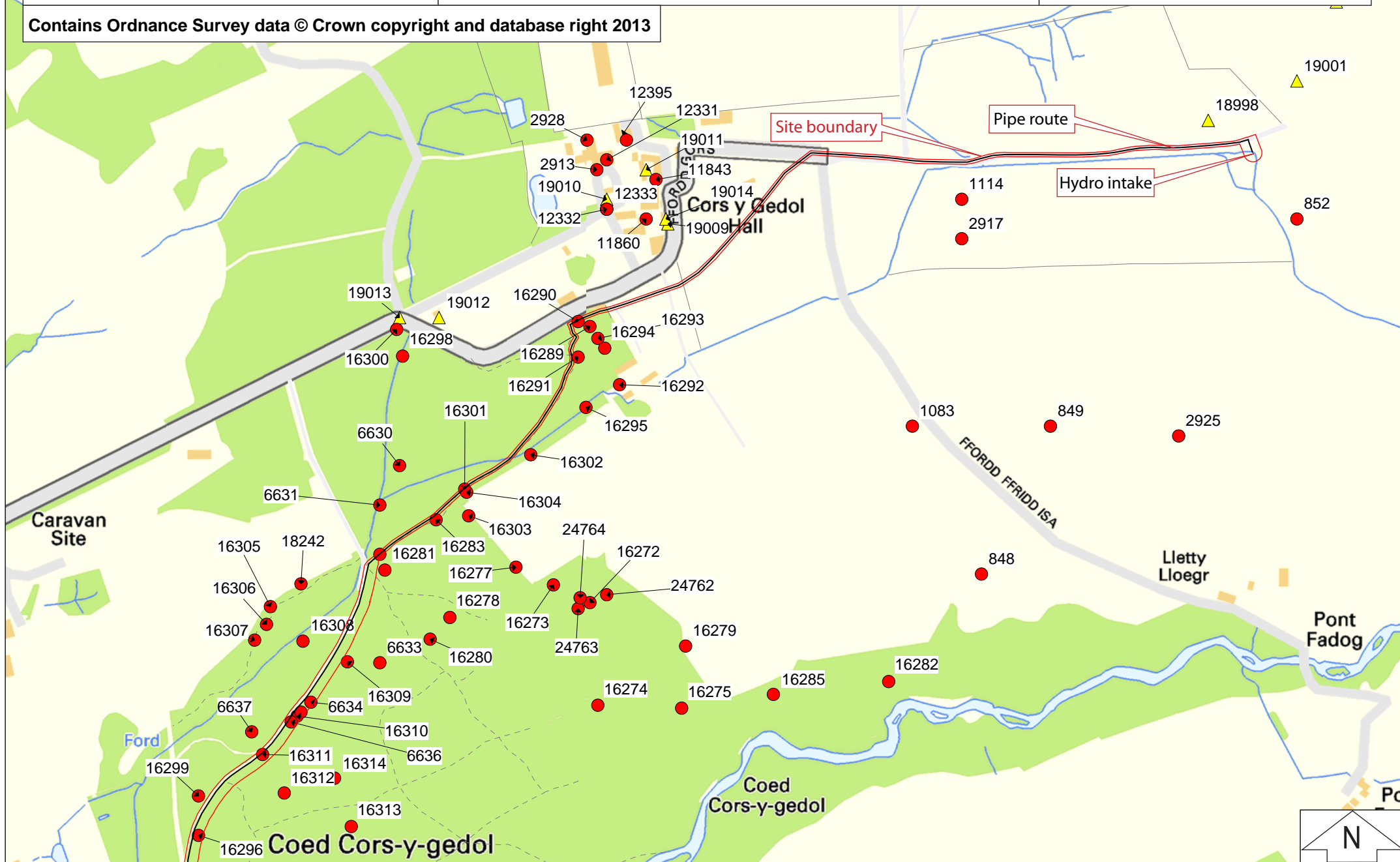
- (i) The *Cors y Gedol* HLCA (9).

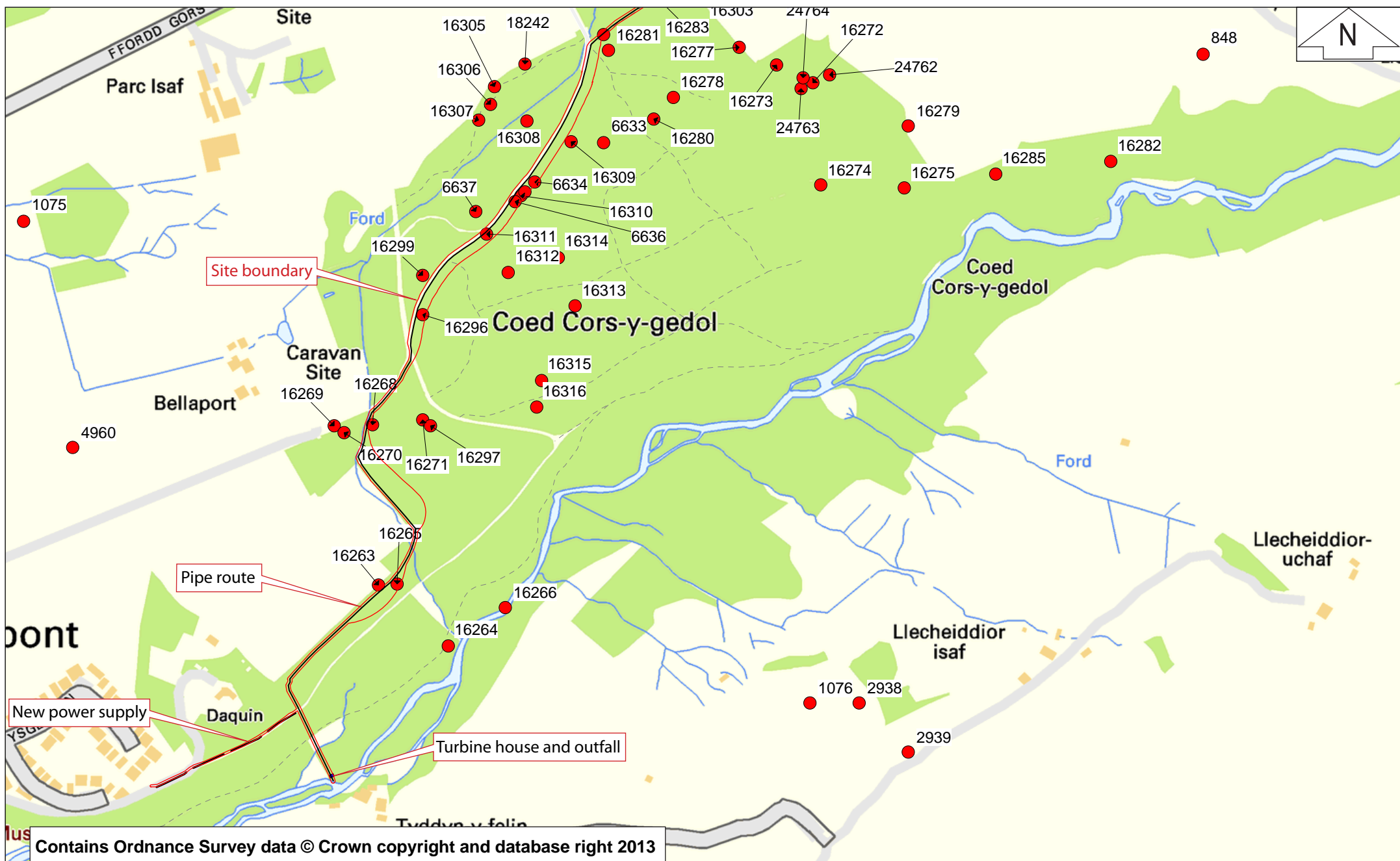
#### **4.2.7 Events**

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust undertook a desk-based assessment of a proposed hydro-electric scheme at Cors y Gedol in 1997 for Shawater Ltd (GAT report 242), which was not developed. The route was longer than that proposed but the latter half of this scheme follows that proposed in 1997. The report identified many archaeological features within proximity to the proposed pipeline route with frequent prehistoric elements. The location of the proposed pipeline route is also included with the Historic Landscape Characterisation of Ardudwy (GAT report 473) carried out in 2003.

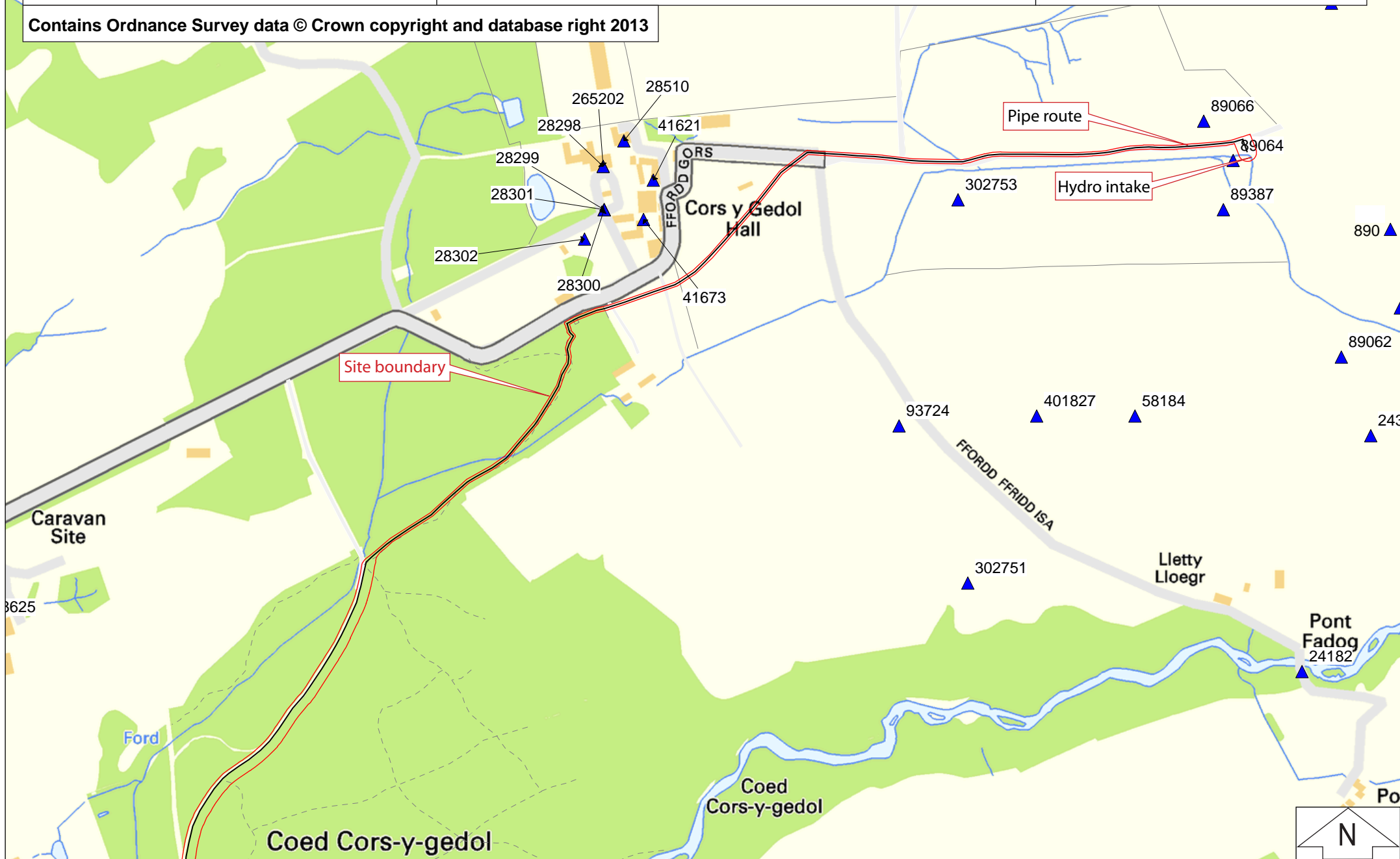
An archaeological desk-based assessment (GAT report 831) and geophysical survey (GAT report 997) was carried out in 2009; and an archaeological evaluation (GAT report 856) in 2010 by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust of a proposed water treatment works at Eithinfynydd, approximately 500.0m southwest of the proposed hydro-electric outfall point. These identified two phases of field systems, the earliest comprising a substantial lynchet. One possible and one definite medieval long-hut was located as upstanding features, and the evaluation identified a field clearance cairn of mid 1700 date, a probable medieval relict field boundary, and an associated rubble bank.

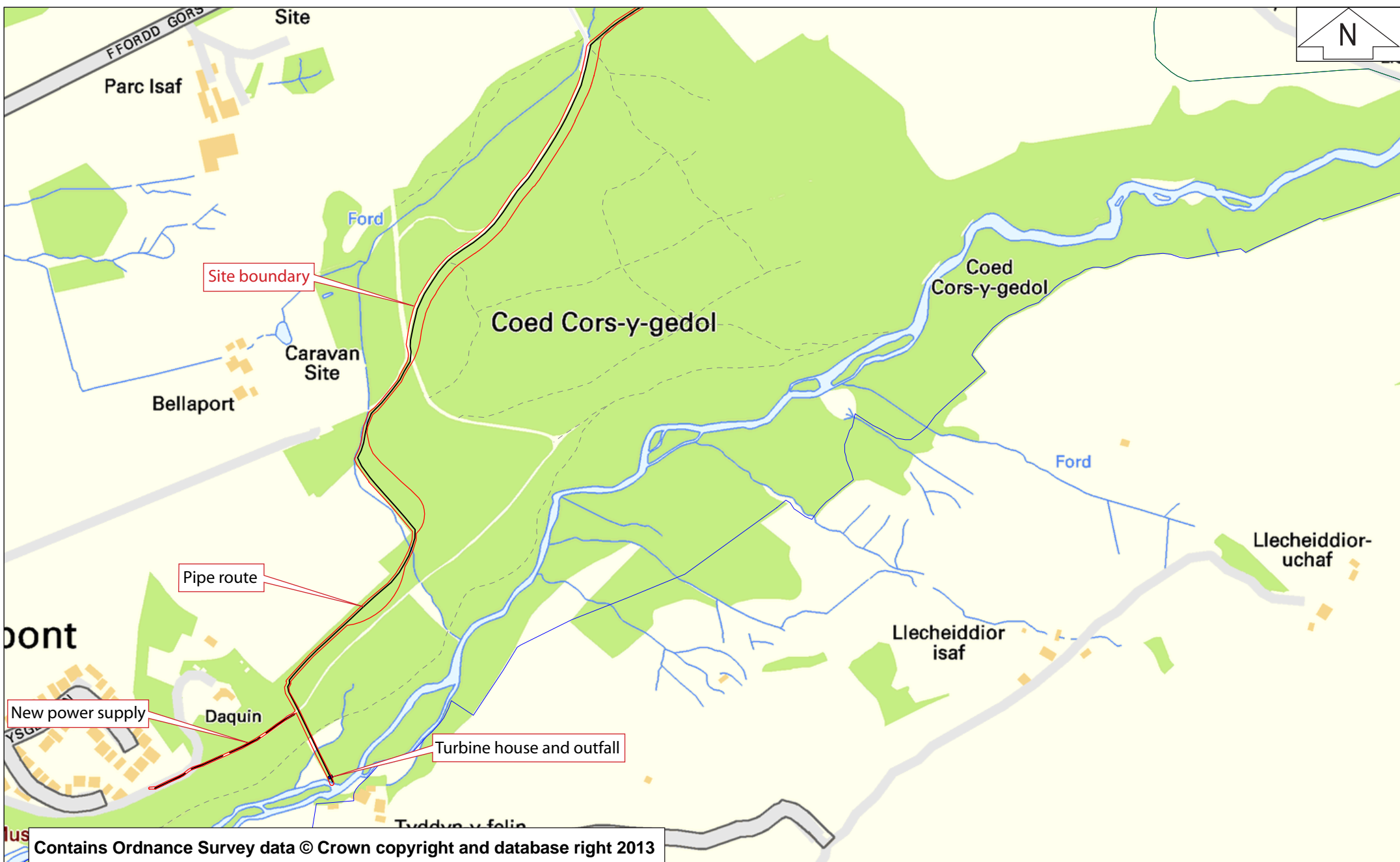
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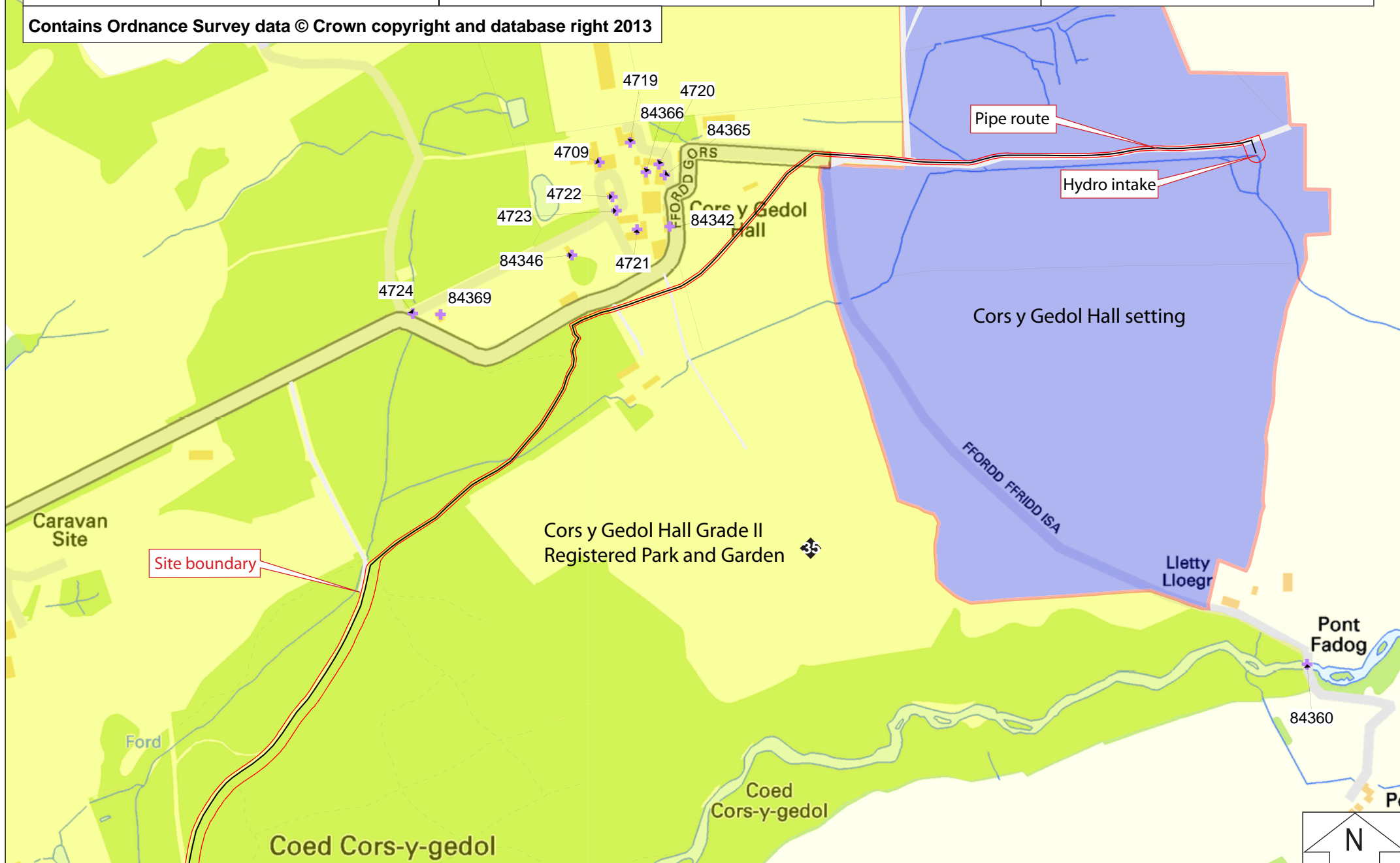
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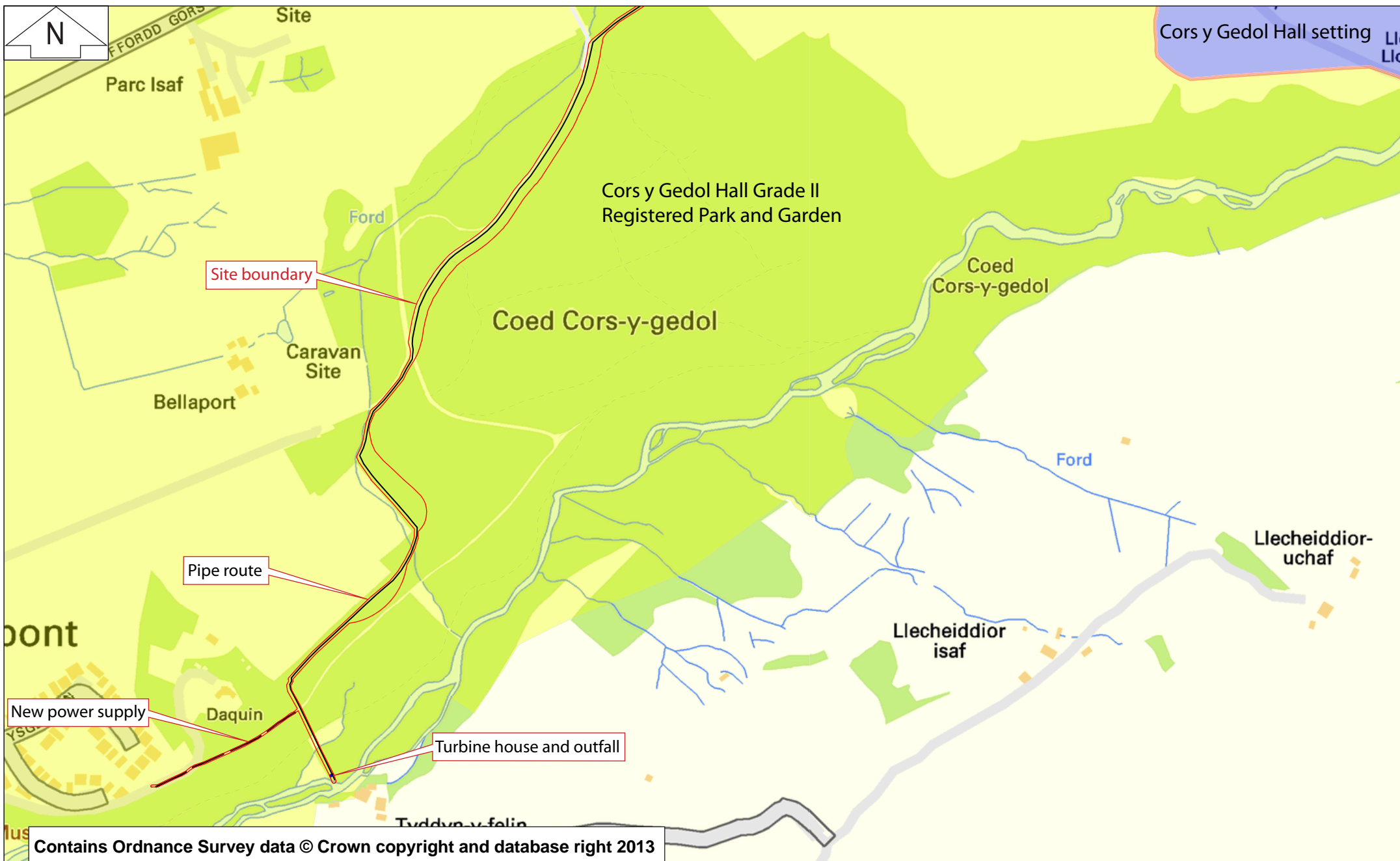






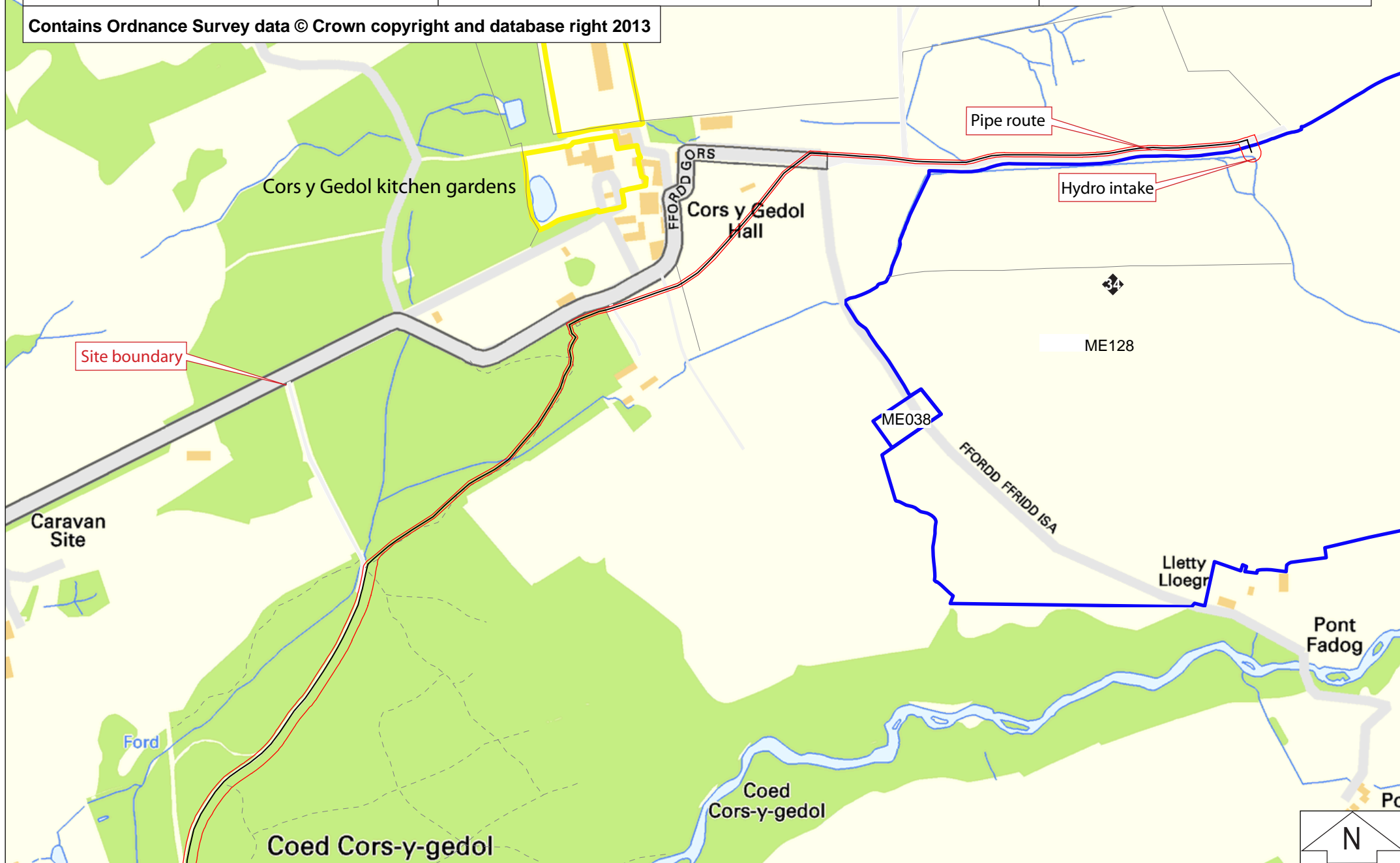
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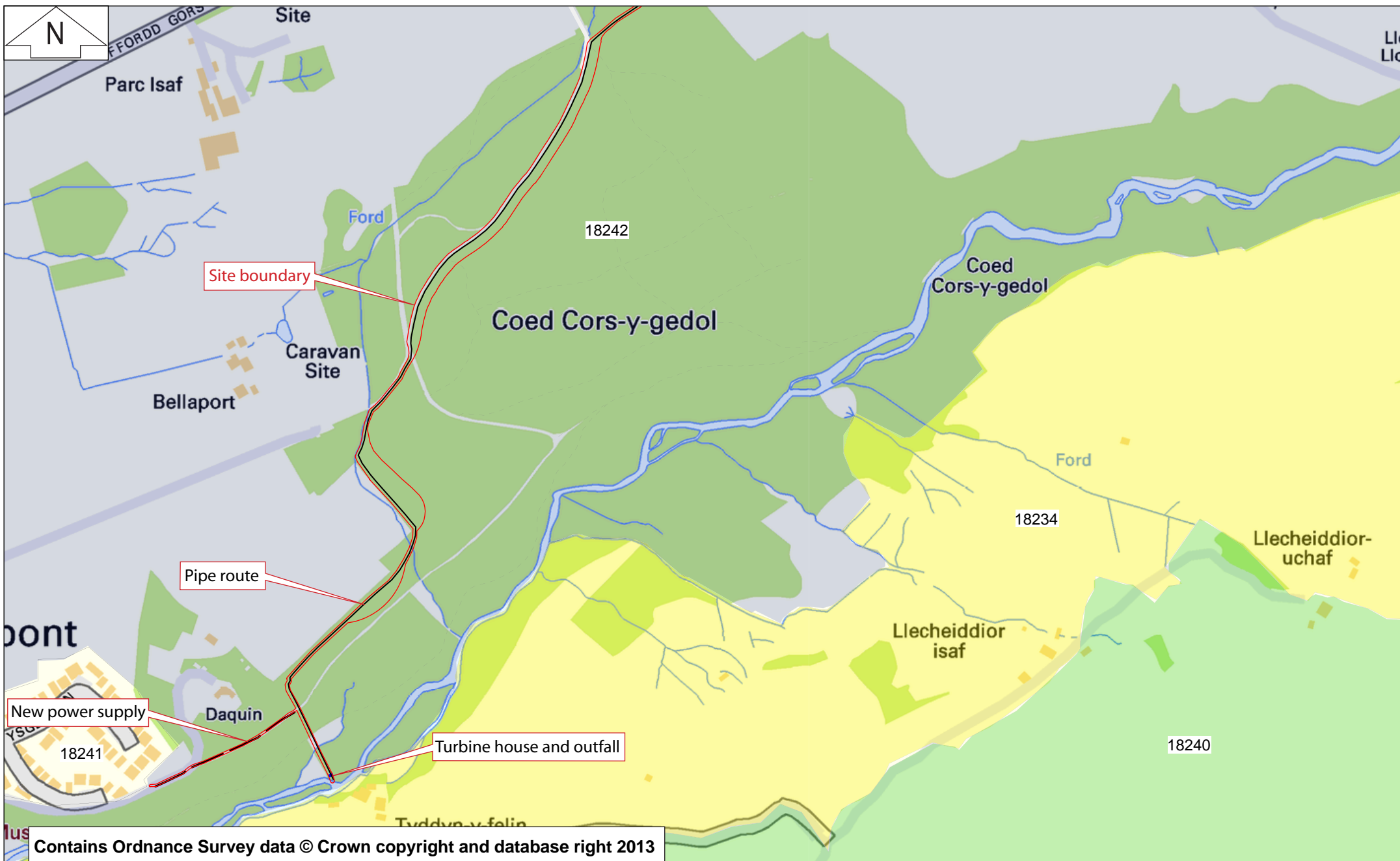


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## 5.0 THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections describe the known archaeological record within the general area of the proposed development. Sites are identified by their Primary Reference Number (PRN) which is the number by which they are identified in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), or by their Scheduled Ancient Monument reference, or Listed Building reference numbers if applicable. The intention of this section is to provide a historic and archaeological context to the site. This aids in establishing the relative importance of an archaeological feature within its landscape, as well as assessing the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site.

The beginning and end of certain periods is a contentious issue. In the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) the following dates are used. This is a standard convention across all of the Welsh HERs.

**Table 1. Historic periods**

Palaeolithic (prehistoric)	500,000 BC – 10,001 BC
Mesolithic (prehistoric)	10,000 BC – 4,001 BC
Neolithic (prehistoric)	4,000 BC – 2,351 BC
Bronze Age (prehistoric)	2,350 BC – 801 BC
Iron Age (prehistoric)	800 BC – 47 AD
Romano-British	48 AD – 409 AD
Post-Roman (Early Medieval)	410 AD – 1065 AD
Medieval	1066 AD – 1539 AD
Post-Medieval	1540 AD – 1900 AD
Modern	1901 AD – 2050 AD

### 5.1 Prehistoric and Roman Period

The site is located within the Arddwy Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 2), designated primarily for the range and quality of its extensive relict archaeological remains, mainly dating from the late prehistoric period and for its World Heritage Site (Harlech).

In the localised landscape the Neolithic chambered tomb of *Cors y Gedol burial chamber* Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: ME038) locally known as ‘Coetan Arthur’ lies approximately 232.0m southeast of the proposed pipeline route. An impressive site and one of the better preserved Merioneth megaliths. A cap stone rests on the Cairn and on a single orthostat at the front east end, and standing at right angle to its north end is another stone of equal height. Further north is a fallen stone probably not in its original position. The cairn, which was built almost entirely with small stones, has been extensively damaged by stone robbing for the construction of an old road which almost cuts across its east end.

A second Neolithic chambered tomb Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: ME003) is located approximately 740.0m west of the proposed pipeline route. This chambered long cairn is situated close to the school in the village of Dyffryn Arddwy. It is oriented east to west and is approximately 38.0m long and 17.0m wide at the west end and approximately 10.5m wide at the east end. Most of the stones have been removed leaving two megalithic chambers about 9.0m apart. It originally stood in a small oval mound which at some later date was enclosed in the present long cairn with its own chamber at the east end (HER). Evidence of Bronze Age activity is relatively sparse but can be seen within the localised landscape approximately 790.0m southeast of the proposed hydro-electric intake point. Two

burnt mounds (PRN: 5161) were identified at this point in 1989 lying north of a leat and to the western edge of a patch of marshland. Further sites of possible Bronze Age date include a series of stone cairns (PRN: 16281) located 21.0m east of the proposed pipeline route, as well as possible hut circles (PRN: 16275, 16278), relict stone walls (PRN: 16282), and terraces (PRN: 16297) identified in the archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1997 (GAT report 242).

The Iron Age and Romano-British periods are particularly well represented within this part of Northwest Wales. The initial 15.0m of the proposed pipeline passes through the prehistoric/Roman *Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System* Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128). In proximity to the pipeline the SAM consists of an enclosed hut group (PRN: 1114) lying just above 183.0m contour to the east of Gors y Gedol. It includes two hut circles both of about 7.5m in diameter with a roughly rectangular structure above them cut into the slope, measuring approximately 4.0m x 2.0m. The enclosing wall measures approximately 34.0m north to south and 24.0m east to west, and is very ruined but clearly visible in part to the south. An associated field system (PRN: 2917) extends southwards and eastwards from the hut group, and further round huts both in groups and singly can be seen (PRN: 852). A brief excavation was made in May 1956 and the finds include the charred remains of a small bowl made in oak, three small slate discs and seventeen fragments of pottery, some of which is thought to be 2nd century A.D (HER).

Approximately 420.0m west of the proposed pipeline lies the Roman *Fron-Galed* hut circle settlement Scheduled Ancient Monument (ME113) including four huts clustered around a central courtyard. Further to the west and approximately 740.0m from the pipeline route lies the Roman *Hut Circles and Field Systems, Dyffryn Ardudwy* Scheduled Ancient Monument (ME003). The site includes some of the finest cultivation terraces in Meirionnydd as well as the remains of two much ruined hut circles among the terraces. Some years ago in a field the topside of a fine decorated quern was found which is now in the garden of St. Elizabeth cottage, Dyffryn. Further unscheduled hut circles of probable Roman date are scattered across the upland area within the localised landscape.

## 5.2 Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The Early Medieval period is poorly represented within this part of northwest Wales and there is only one known suspected site within 1.0km of the proposed pipeline. Among the terraces of the large system at the back of the village of Dyffryn Ardudwy and approximately 770.0m west of the pipe route, is a large circular enclosure terraced out and cut into the slope. It is so overgrown with hazel bushes and brambles that it is impossible to make out its exact features. It has suffered considerable damage but is of the type of homestead tentatively dated to the post Roman period (PRN: 1133).

By the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries the kingdom of Gwynedd was divided into administrative *commotes*, administered through a network of local centres governed by a royal court or *Llys*. The cantref of Ardudwy was sub-divided into the commotes of *Uwch Artro* and *Is Artro*. The township of a commote associated with a *llys* was known as the *maerdref*, in which the Prince's agent would reside. The *maerdref* for Ardudwy, which was considered part of Gwynedd, was at Ystumgwern. The component parts of a *llys* included the royal hall and other buildings associated with the residence, as well as the royal demesne worked by bond tenants, and the settlements of these tenants which constituted small hamlets. The *llys* and royal lands became the property of the English King upon the conclusion of the conquest of Wales.

There are eleven known medieval sites located within 1.0km of the proposed pipeline route. Approximately 470.0m southeast of the proposed hydro-electric discharge point lies the



medieval deserted rural settlement of Tyddyn y Felin Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: ME202). This small rural settlement is comprised of the remains of three rectangular buildings set on earthen platforms built into the slope of the ground with well preserved wall facings and the remains of a drainage hood. The dwellings are visible today as low stone foundations with a rubble core sandwiched between inner and outer facing stonework. One dwelling was subdivided internally and may have been a long house. Further to the north of the deserted settlement and approximately 540.0m east of the discharge point a *robbed platform house* (PRN: 2939) and a *Stone Built Lynchet, Llecheiddior* (PRN: 2938) of probable medieval date have been found.

During archaeological evaluation work in advance of the development of a water treatment works at Eithinfynydd by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT report 831) in 2010, a relict field boundary (PRN: 33926) of suspected medieval date was found. In addition an associated rubble bank was located as well as a possible medieval long-hut (PRN: 33925).

The beginnings of the Cors y Gedol estate can be traced back to the return to Wales from Ireland of Osborn Fitzgerald, a descendant of one of the Norman conquerors of Ireland. Osborn Fitzgerald was a supporter of Llywelyn Fawr and married an heiress of Cors y Gedol who was a royal ward. The family later acquired the family name Vychan or Vaughan, and prospered greatly under Henry Tudor after backing the House of Lancaster in the War of the Roses (Lloyd, L.L. 1977).

The house was entirely rebuilt in 1576 with many additions to the outbuildings and gardens over the centuries. Richard Vaughan (1693-1734) is reported to have made improvements to the house and gardens, and his son William commissioned an extensive and detailed survey of the estate in 1764 (figure 6). This is the earliest known depiction of the house and gardens and shows the estate much as it exists today, with the layout of the gardens and outbuildings having been achieved. Furthermore, the estate map shows that the leat, which it is proposed feeds the hydro-electric scheme, was in existence at this point in time and was supplying water to the main house. Indeed, the leat continues northward of the proposed water extraction point where a second branch of the leat, and quite probably an earlier version, originally picked up a spring which fed to the main house. The 1764 estate map also shows that the forest to the south of the main house had been planted by this point in time, and that some of the forest tracks had been established. Moreover, the field boundaries are shown much as they exist today with the exception that Ffordd Gors had not yet been constructed.

The estate passed by succession through the female line to the Mostyn family in 1791 and is depicted on the Mostyn estate map of 1806 (figure 7). The map although detailed is not of the same standard as the 1764 estate map and does not depict the forest tracks to the south of the main house. The map does however depict, as with the 1764 map, the continuation of the leat northward of the proposed hydro-electric intake as well as the field boundaries.

The estate is again depicted in detail on the Llanddwywe tithe map of 1841 (figure 8) which shows the estate as almost identical to the two earlier maps, with the exception that the forest tracks had been fully established by this point, including the southern trackway which will carry the proposed hydro-electric pipeline.

**Table 2. Apportionment to the 1841 Tithe Map for the Parish of Llanddwywe**

Field Number	Field Name	Landowner	Occupier	A/R/P
191	Ffrydd Forgan	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	William Davies	5/3/36
542	Coed	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Bell Lloyd	71/0/12
564	Coed Bach	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Bell Lloyd	10/3/28
573	A part of Tai acrenwydd	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Bell Lloyd	3/3/20
574	A part of Tai acrenwydd	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Bell Lloyd	1/2/0
604	Part of cae'r lloi	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	David Griffith	6/2/32
605	Part of ffridd fawr	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Bell Lloyd	9/0/0
606	Ffridd Ganol	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	David Griffith	44/0/8

As can be seen from the Llanddwywe tithe apportionment of 1841 the proposed hydro-electric pipeline will pass through fields that were all part of the Cors y Gedol estate and as such belonged to The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet Mostyn. He was born Edward Lloyd on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1795 and assumed by royal licence the additional surname of Mostyn in 1831. In 1831 he was elected to the House of Commons for Flintshire, a seat he held from 1831 to 1837, from 1841 to 1842 and from 1847 to 1850. He also represented Lichfield from 1846 to 1847. In 1854 he succeeded his father in the barony and entered the House of Lords. In 1839 he served as High Sheriff of Merionethshire, in 1840 as High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire and between 1840 and 1884 as Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire. Lord Mostyn died in March 1884, aged 89, and was succeeded in his titles by his grandson Llewellyn, his eldest son the Hon. Thomas Edward Lloyd-Mostyn having predeceased him (Burke, J. 1833).

The parish tithe apportionment lists the names of the fields for which the pipeline will run through, which refer to descriptive topographical locations such as *Coed Bach* (little wood) or to agricultural use such as *Cae'r Lloi* (calf field).

The proposed pipeline location is again depicted on the Mostyn estate map of 1858 (figure 9), although this map is almost certainly a retrace of the earlier tithe map of 1841 and as such does not provide any additional detail or features of note. Cors y Gedol was eventually sold in 1858 to the Corbett family, whose generous lifestyle resulted in the house being doubled in size, with a ballroom, and it is largely landscaping of this period which survives in the garden. It was sold twice around the turn of the century, becoming a school and then a hostel, and was purchased by the present owners in 1951 (HER).

The Cors y Gedol estate is depicted in detail on the first and second edition county series 25'' Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 and 1901 respectively (figures 10a, 10b, 11a and 11b). Both the first and second edition maps depict the estate very similarly to how it exists today and by 1889 Ffordd Gors had been constructed to the south of the main house and lodge. The fields to the immediate north of the proposed hydro intake had been amalgamated by this point in time forming one large field as it exists today. The leat to the immediate north of the proposed intake is shown on the first edition map of 1889 but had apparently been filled in by the production of the second edition map of 1901. Furthermore, the first edition map depicts an



offshoot of the leat at the approximate location of the proposed hydro intake, which fed westward via a new arm of the leat to an overshot wheel at the 'power house' south of the main house.

### **5.3 Aerial Photographs**

As part of the archaeological desk-based assessment the RCAHMW was visited to examine available historic aerial photographs of the proposed development area. Aerial coverage from the Royal Air Force and dating to 1947 was examined, as was later Ordnance Survey coverage from 1958. Both sets of photographs showed the leat to the north of the proposed intake point, as well as the terraced ground within the large field north of ffordd Gors.



Figure 6: Map of Cors y Gedol Estate 1764.



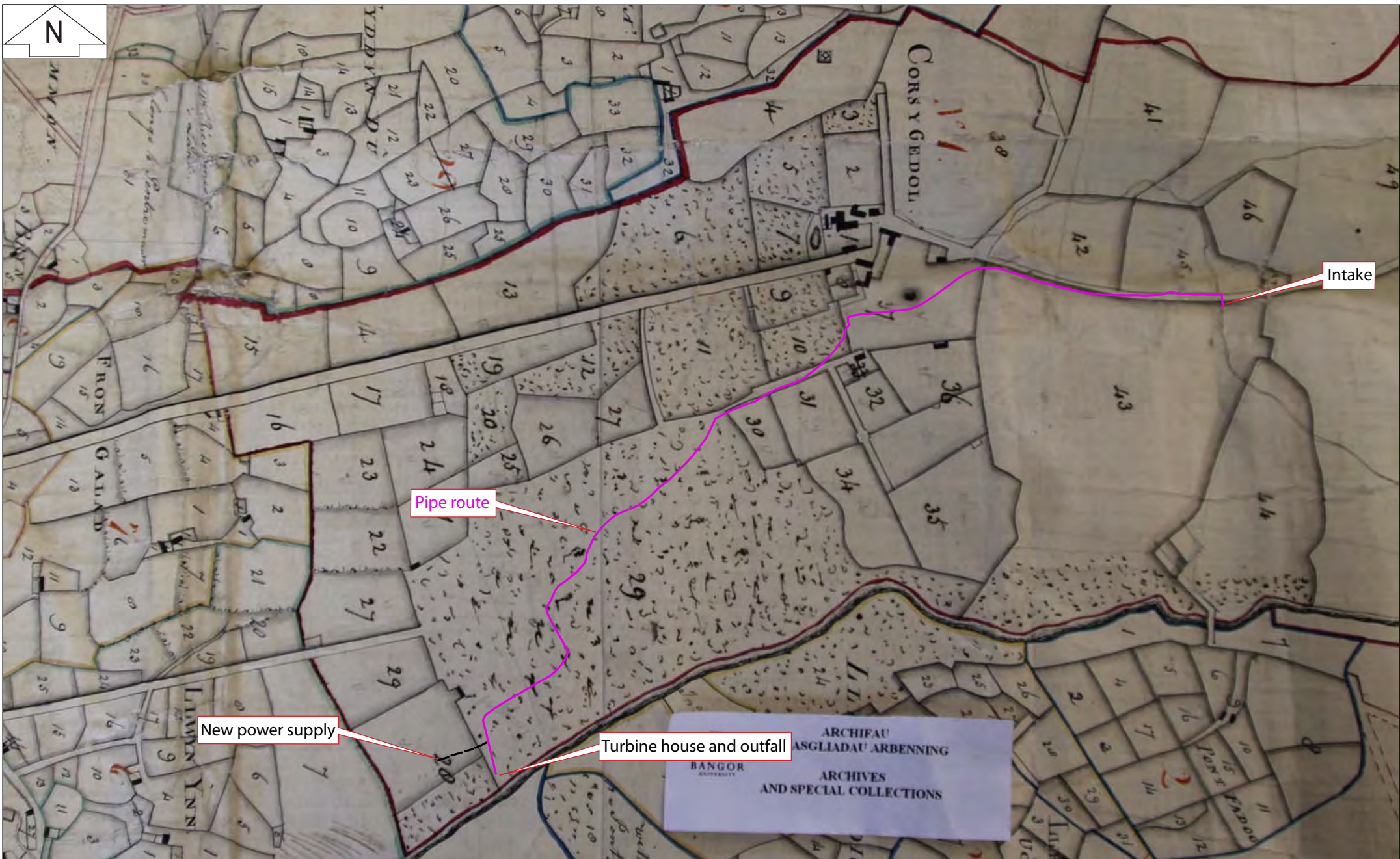


Figure 7: Map of Cors y Gedol Estate 1806.





Figure 8: Llanddwywe tithe map of 1841.





Figure 9: Map of Mostyn Cors y Gedol Estate 1858.



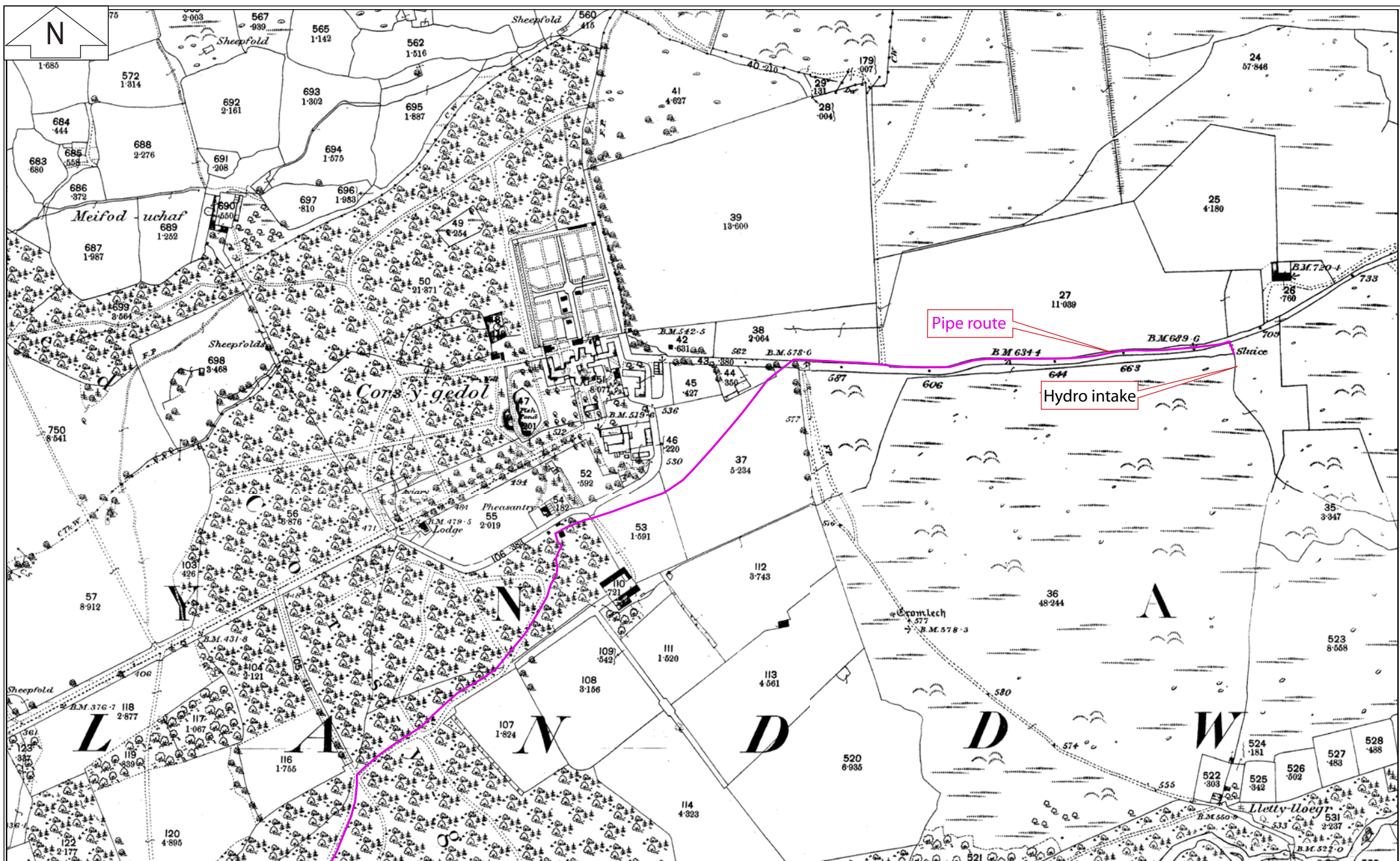


Figure 10a: First edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (north).  
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



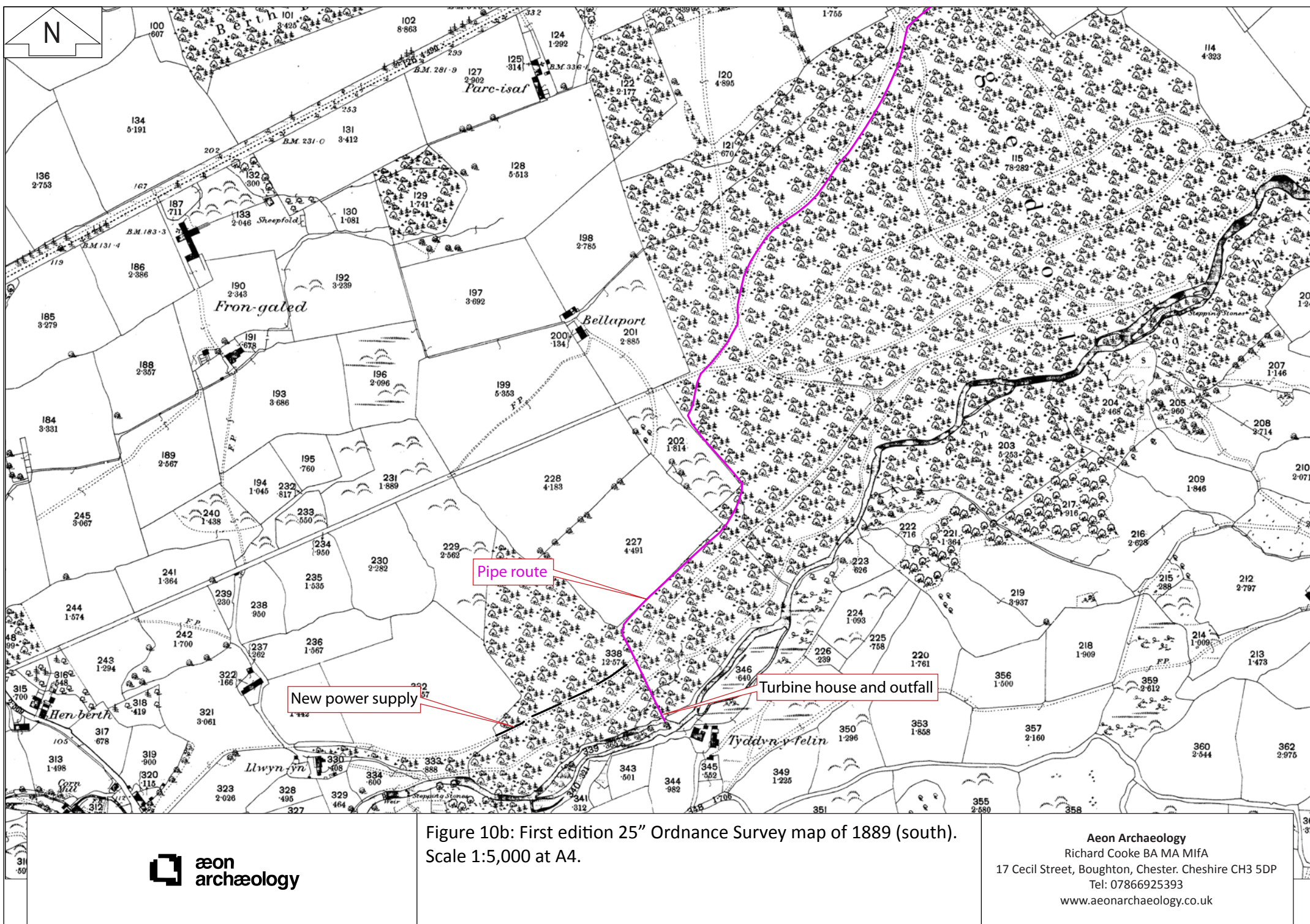


Figure 10b: First edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (south).  
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



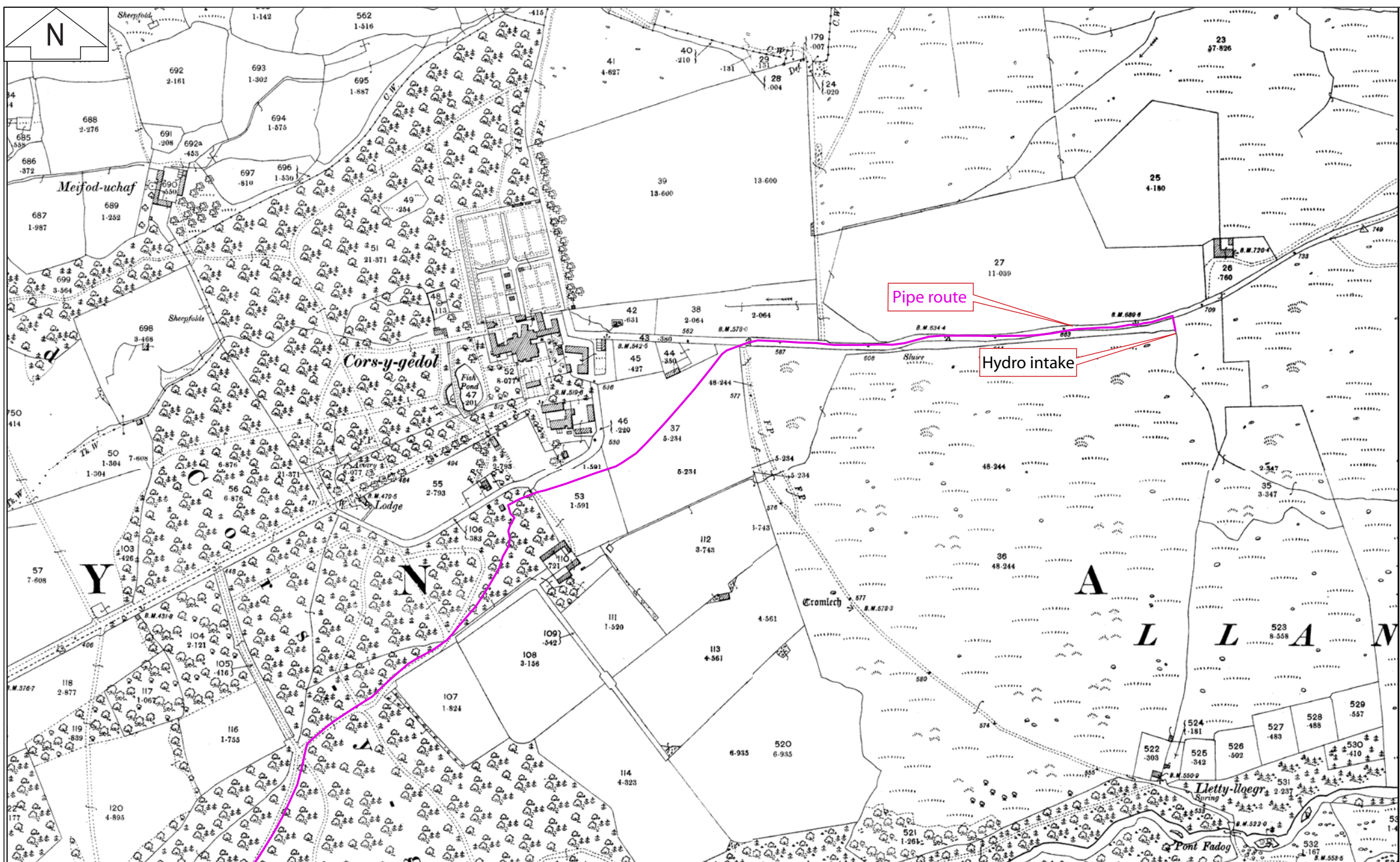


Figure 11a: Second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (north).  
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



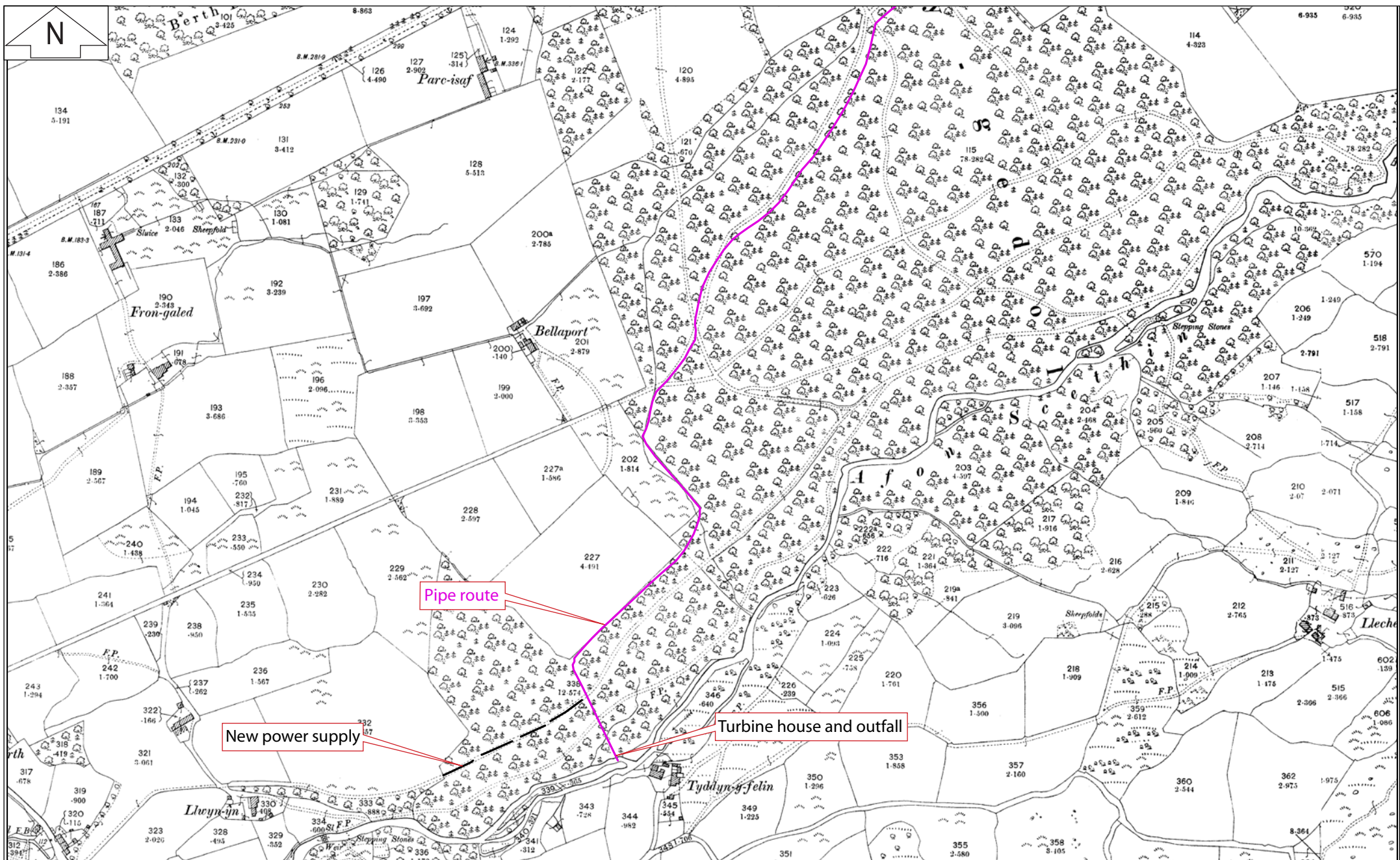


Figure 11b: Second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (south).  
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

### 6.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 6.2) are listed below. Definitions of assessment and mitigation techniques as used in the gazetteer are listed in appendix II.

#### 2 Definition of Categories of importance

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

Significance	Description
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Structures and buildings inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria. Listed Buildings. Undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/ County (Medium)	Conservation Areas Archaeological sites and remains which, while not of national importance, score well against most of the Secretary of State's criteria.
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites that score less well against the Secretary of State's criteria. Historic buildings on a 'local list'.
Negligible/None	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.

## 2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as follows:

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Direct Impacts</b>	<b>Indirect Impacts</b>
High Adverse	Complete removal of an archaeological site. Complete destruction of a designated building or structure.	Radical transformation of the setting of an archaeological monument. A fundamental change in the setting of a building.
Medium Adverse	Removal of a major part of an archaeological site and loss of research potential.  Extensive alteration (but not demolition) of a historic building or feature, resulting in an appreciable adverse change.	Partial transformation of the setting of an archaeological site (e.g. the introduction of significant noise or vibration levels to an archaeological monument leading to changes to amenity use, accessibility or appreciation of an archaeological site). Partial adverse transformation of the setting of a designated building.
Low Adverse	Removal of an archaeological site where a minor part of its total area is removed but the site retains a significant future research potential. Change to a historic building or feature resulting in a small change in the resource and its historical context and setting.	Minor change to the setting of an archaeological monument or historic building.
Negligible/ Neutral	No impact from changes in use, amenity or access. No change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.	No perceptible change in the setting of a building or feature.
Low Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place	Decrease in visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument. Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument.
Medium Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains, or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place, including through interpretation measures (heritage trails, etc). Removal of harmful alterations to better reveal the significance of a building or structure, with no loss of significant fabric.	Significant reduction or removal of visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument; and Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument Improvement of the cultural heritage amenity, access or use of a building, archaeological site or monument.
High Beneficial	Arrest of physical damage or decay to a building or structure;	Exceptional enhancement of a building or archaeological site, its cultural heritage amenity and access or use

### 3. The significance of effect

The significance of effect is derived from the importance of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it.

**Very large** – A serious impact on a site of international or national importance with little or no scope for mitigation. These effects represent key factors in the decision making process.

**Large** – Lesser impacts on sites of national importance and serious impacts on sites of regional importance, with some scope for mitigation. These factors should be seen as being very important considerations in the decision making process.

**Moderate** – Moderate or minor impacts on sites of regional importance and minor to major impacts on sites of local or minor importance. A range of mitigatory measures should be available.

**Slight** – Negligible impacts on sites of regional, local or minor importance and minor and moderate impacts on minor or damaged sites. A range of basic mitigatory measures should be available.

**Neutral** – No perceptible effect or change to sites of all categories.

The significance of effect will be determined using the table below, a basic matrix combining archaeological value and magnitude of impact.

**Determination of Significance of Effect**

<b>Archaeological Value</b>	<b>International</b>	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	<b>National</b>	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	<b>Regional</b>	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	<b>Local</b>	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate or Slight
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		<b>None/negligible</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
		<b>Magnitude of impact</b>			

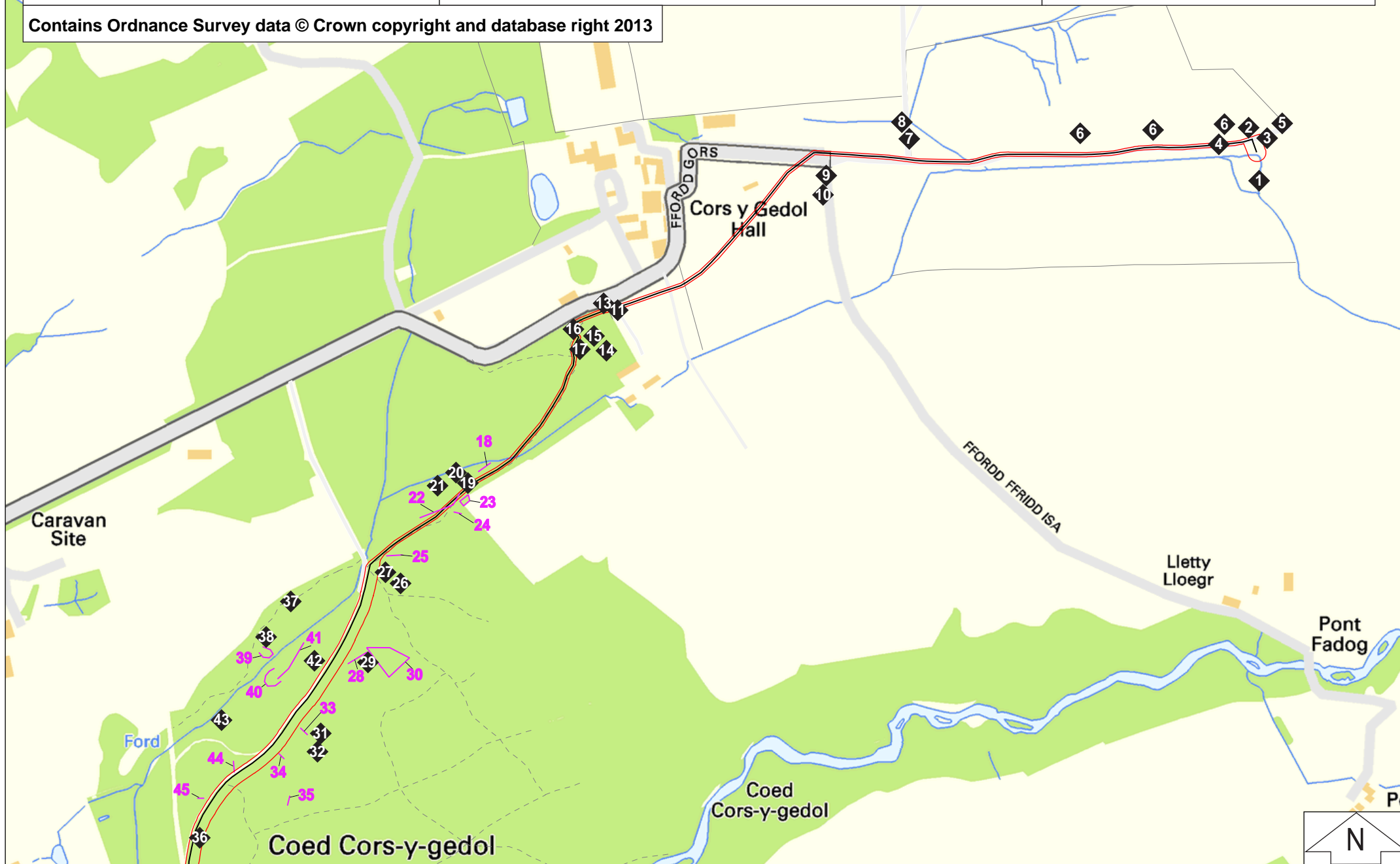
## **7.0 SITE GAZETTEER**

The field walkover and archival studies discovered fifty-two sites of archaeological and historic interest within, or in close proximity to the proposed development corridor, as listed below.

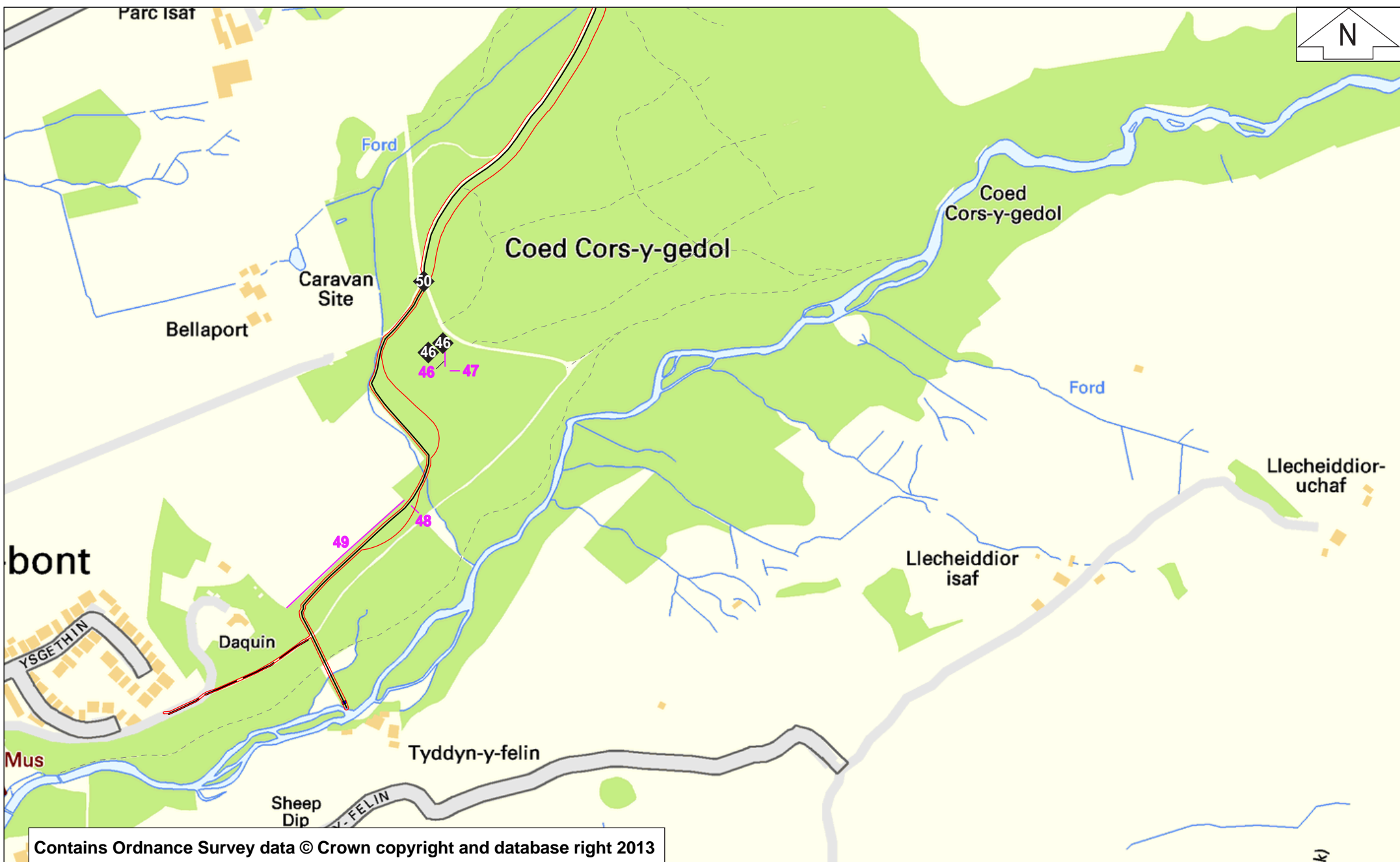
In accordance with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 each heritage asset has been assigned a level of importance ranked from International through to National, Regional/County, Local, and None. If it is not possible to assess the importance of the site from the visible remains, then it is ranked Unknown with the suspected importance level placed in brackets if possible. Identified sites were also assigned a level of impact ranked from High through to Medium, and Low. Levels of impact can be considered as both adverse or beneficial, and can be direct (physically impacting upon a site) or indirect (visually or indirectly physically impacting upon a site). The significance of effect is determined from the importance level of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Where it is expected that a site will be impacted upon by the proposed works then mitigation/assessment recommendations are provided. All archaeological/historical sites identified are depicted on figures 12a and 12b.



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<b>1. Leat</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38180	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 1
<b>NGR:</b> SH 61685 22647 – SH 60093 22864	<b>Period:</b> Post-Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A substantial leat measuring approximately 1.8km in length and connecting the Afon Ysgethin in the southeast with the main house and ornamental gardens in the northwest. The leat is depicted on the detailed estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and probably dates to the time of estate improvements implemented by Richard Vaughan from 1693 to 1734. The leat supplied the house and gardens with water, as well as later providing water for an overshot wheel at the ‘power house’ south of the main house.</p> <p>As part of the largely intact Welsh country estate the leat can be considered to be of regional/county importance. The proposed hydro intake will involve removal of the iron sluice gate, which is not original, and the channelling of water into a new pipe through the small section of original culvert. The proposed scheme will therefore have a low adverse direct physical impact. It is recommended that a basic record be taken of the leat prior to disturbance, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further recording is required.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Low adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	





**Plate 01:** Leat (feature 1), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>2. Former leat</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38181	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 2
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60675 23089 – SH 60089 23098	<b>Period:</b> Post-Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The leat (feature 1) originally continued north of Ffordd Gors but was diverted sometime around 1889 (figure 10a) to feed an overshot wheel. This part of the leat was redundant by the production of the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (figure 11a) but was almost certainly implemented by Richard Vaughan between 1693 and 1734 to provide water to the main house and ornamental gardens. The leat exists today as an extant earthwork which is now all but dry but has silted up surprisingly little in the past one hundred years. As part of a largely intact Welsh country estate the group value of the leat means that it is of regional/county importance.</p> <p>The proposed works require that approximately 13.0m of the new hydro pipeline will require to be trenched within the leat and therefore the scheme is expected to have a negligible adverse direct physical impact upon the feature. It is recommended that a basic record be taken of the leat prior to disturbance, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level. It is also recommended that a watching brief be maintained during trenching in this area to record any buried structural deposits of the leat, and that it should be reinstated upon conclusion of the works.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Negligible adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Watching brief during trenching and reinstatement upon completion of works.	



**Plate 02:** Former leat (feature 2), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

<b>3. Field boundary wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38182	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 3
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60711 23112 – SH 60251 23077	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b>  A 1.2m high double-skin dry-stone field wall, constructed from medium sized sub-rounded cobbles, runs from east to west and marks the southern boundary of Ffordd Gors. The boundary is first depicted on the Cors y Gedol estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and was most likely constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of the estate land improvements.</p> <p>The wall is considered to be of local importance and will require breaching by the proposed hydro-electric pipeline. However, as the physical impact will be limited to the width of the pipe trench the expected impact will be negligible adverse direct physical. Therefore, no further recommendations are made aside for reinstatement of the wall upon completion of the works.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Negligible adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral/slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Reinstatement upon completion of works.	





**Plate 03:** Field wall (feature 3), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

<b>4. Ffordd Gors</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38183	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 4
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60242 23081 – SH 60711 23112	<b>Period:</b> Post-Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The trackway of Ffordd Gors is first depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6) as connecting the eastern outbuildings of Cors y Gedol with the grazing land in the east. The actual date of the trackway is unknown but it exists today as a 2.0m wide metalled surface trackway.</p> <p>The new hydro-electric pipeline will be trenched within Ffordd Gors for approximately 270.0m once running north out of the SAM polygon. As such the proposed scheme is expected to have a low adverse direct physical impact upon the road and recommendations are made for a partial watching brief to be maintained during this work to ascertain whether there are any preserved remains beneath the road.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Low adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral/slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Partial watching brief and reinstatement upon completion of works.	



**Plate 04:** Ffordd Gors (feature 4), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

<b>5. Field boundary wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38184	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 5
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60248 23089 – SH 60708 23119	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b>  A 1.0m high double-skin dry-stone field wall, constructed from medium sized sub-angular cobbles, runs from east to west and marks the northern boundary of Ffordd Gors. The boundary is first depicted on the Cors y Gedol estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and was most likely constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of the estate land improvements.</p> <p>The wall will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	





**Plate 05:** Field wall (feature 5), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

<b>6. Terraced ground</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 18998	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 6
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60629 23119	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric/ Romano-British
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>At least three substantial and impressive earthwork terraces (lynchets) occupy a large majority of the field north of Ffordd Gors. The lynchets measure approximately 0.9m in height by 3.0m in width and are heavily overgrown in bracken making further assessment and identification difficult. It is likely that these earthworks represent agricultural paddocks or enclosures associated with the hut circle settlement Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: ME128) located to the immediate south of Ffordd Gors. Due to overgrowth it was impossible to ascertain whether any structural remains exist within the paddocks, although the possibility that these lynchets surround further hut circles should not be ruled out. Either way, the association with the hut circle settlement SAM makes these earthworks of national importance.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric scheme will not pass through the area identified as containing the terraces and as such no further recommendations are made aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 06:** Terraced ground (feature 6), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>7. Trackway</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38185	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 7
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60323 23082 – SH 60308 23376	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A rough trackway measuring approximately 2.0m in width runs from north to south connecting Ffordd Gors (feature 4) with the grazing land to the north of Cors y Gedol. The trackway was straightened sometime between the production of the Mostyn estate map in 1858 (figure 9) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1889 (figure 10). The stretch of trackway that will require breaching by the proposed pipeline is the 19<sup>th</sup> century improved section and as such is considered to be of local importance.</p> <p>The trackway will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	



**Plate 07:** Trackway (feature 7), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

<b>8. Field boundary wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38186	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 8
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60320 23087 – SH 60307 23376	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stock-proofed 1.3m high double-skin dry-stone field wall, constructed from medium sized sub-angular cobbles, runs from north to south and marks the western boundary of trackway (feature 7). The field wall was added at the same time that the trackway (feature 7) was straightened, sometime between the production of the Mostyn estate map in 1858 (figure 9) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1889 (figure 10).</p> <p>The wall will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	





**Plate 08:** Field wall (feature 8), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>9. Ffordd Fridd Isa</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38187	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 9
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60239 23070 – SH 60732 22578	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The tarmac road Ffordd Fridd Isa measures approximately 2.0m in width and runs from north to south connecting Ffordd Gors with Pont Fadog. The road is of regional/county significance as an historic droving route. It is first depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6) although it dates to at least the time of construction of Pont Fadog in 1762 if not earlier.</p> <p>The trackway will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	





**Plate 09:** Ffordd Fridd Isa (feature 9), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

<b>10. Field boundary wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38188	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 10
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60233 23071 – SH 60255 22938	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b>  A 1.3m high double-skin dry-stone field wall, constructed from medium sized sub-angular cobbles, runs from north to south and marks the western boundary of Ffordd Fridd Isa (feature 9). The boundary is first depicted on the Cors y Gedol estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and was most likely constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of the estate land improvements.</p> <p>The wall is considered to be of local importance and will require breaching by the proposed hydro-electric pipeline. However, as the physical impact will be limited to the width of the pipe trench the expected impact will be negligible adverse direct physical. Therefore, no further recommendations are made aside for reinstatement of the wall upon completion of the works.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Negligible adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral/slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Reinstatement upon completion of works.	



**Plate 10:** Field wall (feature 10), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

<b>11. Trackway</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38189	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 11
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60025 22931 – SH 60055 22885	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A loose stone trackway measuring approximately 2.0m in width runs from north to south connecting Ffordd Gors (feature 4) with the farm south of Cors y Gedol. The trackway was added sometime between the production of the Mostyn estate map in 1858 (figure 9) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1889 (figure 10a).</p> <p>The trackway will require breaching by the proposed hydro-electric pipeline as the pipe crosses west. However, as the physical impact will be limited to the width of the pipe trench the expected impact will be negligible adverse direct physical. Therefore, no further recommendations are made aside for reinstatement of the trackway upon completion of the works.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Negligible adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral/slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Reinstatement upon completion of works.	



**Plate 11:** Trackway (feature 11), from the north. Scale 1.0m.



<b>12. Field boundary wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38190	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 12
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60019 22931 – SH 60047 22878	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A 1.2m high double-skin dry-stone field wall, constructed from medium sized sub-rounded cobbles, runs from north to south and marks the eastern boundary of the woodland plantation. The boundary is first depicted on the Cors y Gedol estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and was most likely constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of the estate land improvements to mark the perimeter of the woodland plantation.</p> <p>The wall is considered to be of local importance and will require breaching by the proposed hydro-electric pipeline. However, as the physical impact will be limited to the width of the pipe trench the expected impact will be negligible adverse direct physical. Therefore, no further recommendations are made aside for reinstatement of the wall upon completion of the works.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Negligible adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral/slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Reinstatement upon completion of works.	



**Plate 12:** Field wall (feature 12), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>13. Rectangular structure</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16289	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 13
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60017 22929	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A ruinous rectangular structure constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-angular cobbles is located in the north-eastern corner of the woodland plantation at this point. It measures approximately 3.0m in length by 2.0m in width, with the eastern gable wall standing to approximately 2.0m in height. The structure appears to be first shown on the Llanddwywe tithe map of 1841 and was most likely a small outbuilding.</p> <p>The structure forms part of the Cors y Gedol estate and as such is considered to be of regional/county importance. The structure should be avoided by running the pipeline route to the south.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 13:** Rectangular structure (feature 13), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>14. Goose pen</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16294	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 14
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60017 22889	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A ruinous sub-oval structure constructed from dry-stone medium sized rounded cobbles is located within the woodland at this point. It measures approximately 2.0m by 1.5m orientated from north to south, and is most probably a ruined goose pen. The feature is not depicted on any of the maps of Cors y Gedol due to it being such a small feature, however it is of probable post-medieval date.</p> <p>The goose pen will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and should be avoided.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 14:** Goose pen (feature 14), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>15. Goose pen</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16293	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 15
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60010 22899	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A ruinous sub-oval structure constructed from dry-stone medium sized rounded cobbles is located within the woodland at this point. It measures approximately 3.0m by 2.0m orientated from north to south, and is most probably a ruined twin goose pen. The feature is not depicted on any of the maps of Cors y Gedol due to it being such a small feature, however it is of probable post-medieval date.</p> <p>The goose pen will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and should be avoided.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 15:** Goose pen (feature 15), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>16. Turbine house</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16290	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 16
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59990 22915	<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>An outbuilding constructed from large angular rubble blocks bonded by a sand mortar with a double pitched slate roof is located at this point within the woodland plantation. The turbine house was originally an outbuilding of the estate which is first depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (figure 10a). It has in recent years been converted to house the turbine generator for the current hydro-electric scheme.</p> <p>The turbine house will not be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and should be avoided.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 16:** Turbine house (feature 16), from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>17. Leat</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16291	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> n.a.
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59990 22879	<b>Period:</b> Modern
<b>Description</b> A modern leat associated with the outflow of the existing hydro-electric turbine house runs from north to south through the woodland. The leat is of negligible historical value and will require breaching by the proposed pipe trench. No mitigatory measures are proposed.	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Negligible	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Low adverse direct physical	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral/slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> None	



<b>18. Relict field wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59441	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 17
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59900 22774 – SH 59989 22765	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A relict field wall measuring 14.6m in length, 2.0m in width and 0.6m in height runs from northeast to southwest at this point. The wall is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles, ruinous and overgrown with moss. The wall appears to be depicted on the 1764 estate map (figure 6) as part of an east-west walled trackway of the formal gardens and as such should be considered of regional/county importance through its group value.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 10.0m to the south of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 17:** Relict field wall (feature 18), from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>19. Building, remains of, Coed Cors y Gedol</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16304	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 18
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59878 22753	<b>Period:</b> Unknown (post-medieval)
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The remains of a square or possibly rectangular building is located at this point. The ruinous structure stands 1.2m in height and is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles overgrown with moss. The building is not depicted on any of the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is probably a garden feature of the formal estate gardens and as such should be considered of regional/county importance through its group value.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 4.0m to the south of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 18:** Remains of building (feature 19), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>20. Goose pen or garden structure</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59442	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 19
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59866 22769	<b>Period:</b> Unknown (post-medieval)
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A ruinous circular structure measuring 2.0m internal diameter and constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss is located at this point. The walls of the structure measure 0.7m in thickness and 0.6m in height. The building is not depicted on any of the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is probably a goose pen or garden feature of the formal estate gardens and as such should be considered of regional/county importance through its group value.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 20.0m to the south of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 19:** Goose pen or garden structure (feature 20), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

<b>21. Cairn</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59443	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 20
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59848 22752	<b>Period:</b> Unknown (post-medieval)
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone clearance cairn measuring 1.5m in length, 1.0m in width and 0.8m in height is located at this point. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and orientated southeast to northwest. The cairn is not depicted on any of the estate or Ordnance Survey maps. The small dimensions and lack of any real structural element suggests that it is a clearance cairn, possibly created during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century garden improvements.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 30.0m to the south of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 20:** Cairn (feature 21), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>22. Relict wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16301	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 21
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59872 22738 – SH 59830 22719	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A relict stone wall measuring 48.0m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.6m in height runs from northeast to southwest at this point. The wall is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The wall is depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and appears to be the southern boundary of part of the formal gardens and as such should be considered of regional/county importance through its group value.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will currently be required to breach this feature, however it is proposed that the pipeline curves round its northeast end, thus avoiding any physical impact. As such no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 21:** Relict field wall (feature 22), from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



<b>23. Enclosure</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16303	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 22
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59873 22733	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone wall enclosure measuring 15.0m in length, 4.0m in width and 1.0m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The walls are constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The enclosure is depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and is most probably an agricultural enclosure.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 10.0m to the north of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 22:** Enclosure (feature 23), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>24. Relict field wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16283	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 23
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59864 22725 – SH 59871 22723	<b>Period:</b> Post-medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone wall measuring 7.5m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.7m in height runs from north to south at this point. The wall is constructed from dry-stone large and very large sub-rounded and sub-angular cobbles covered in moss. The wall is not depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6) per se however the edge of the woodland plantation is shown at this point suggesting that this wall formed the boundary to the forest. As such it should be considered of regional/county importance through its group value.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 10.0m to the north of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 23:** Relict field wall (feature 24), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

<b>25. Relict field wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 6632	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 24
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59796 22680 – 59812 22681	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone wall measuring 16.0m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.5m in height runs from east to west at this point. The wall is constructed from dry-stone large and very large sub-rounded and sub-angular cobbles covered in moss. The wall is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and it is of unknown date. The wall could represent a field boundary pre-dating the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century plantation or could indeed be prehistoric in origin.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 8.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 24:** Relict field wall (feature 25), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>26. Possible round house or cairn</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59444	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 25
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59810 22653	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A pile of stones measuring 4.5m in diameter and 0.6m in height may represent a prehistoric round house or cairn. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is likely to be prehistoric in origin. No clear structure is evident although much of the feature is obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 30.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 25:** Round house or cairn (feature 26), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>27. Cairn</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16281	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 26
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59795 22664	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A pile of stones measuring 4.0m in diameter and 0.5m in height may represent a prehistoric cairn. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is likely to be prehistoric in origin. No clear structure is evident although much of the feature is obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 15.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 26:** Round house or cairn (feature 27), from the west. Scale 1.0m.



<b>28. Holloway</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16309	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 27
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59795 22594 – SH 59757 22571	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A hollowed trackway measuring 22.0m in length, 2.5m in width and 0.7m in depth runs from southwest to northeast between the two trackways. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps. The holloway lies in close proximity to suspected round house (feature 29) and a prehistoric enclosure (feature 30), approximately 3.0m to the northeast. This feature is almost certainly a prehistoric trackway connecting the enclosure with the field systems and round houses to the southwest (features 37-42).</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 10.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 27:** Holloway (feature 28), from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>29. Possible round house</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59445	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 28
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59785 22567	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A pile of stones measuring 5.0m in diameter and 0.6m in height may represent a prehistoric round house. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is likely to be prehistoric in origin. No clear structure is evident although much of the feature is obscured by vegetation. It lies approximately 5.0m southwest of prehistoric enclosure (feature 30) and 6.0m south of the prehistoric hollowed trackway (feature 28) and is most likely contemporary with them.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 28.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 28:** Possible round house (feature 29), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>30. Enclosed hut circle/ long hut settlement</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 6633	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 29
<b>NGR:</b> SH 5979 2257	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Ovoid enclosure c.50.0m long overall defined by a large, well spread rubble bank c.3.0m wide and up to 0.7m high. There is an entrance gap at the west side and possibly another at the opposite side. At the south side within is an elongated amorphous stone structure c.14.0m overall, possibly a round hut with attached rectangular rooms or it may be a variety of long hut or even a hut circle modified into a long hut. The main compartment, at the west, is c.4.0m across internally with a wall c.1.0m wide and up to 0.6m high. There are no obvious facing stones but some larger slabs demarcate probably twin opposed entrances. There is a depression in the enclosure bank in line with this hut which may be a further room (HER).</p> <p>The enclosure is now heavily overgrown in vegetation and although the surrounding wall is visible the internal structures are not. The enclosure lies approximately 5.0m east of a suspected round house (feature 29) and appears to have been primarily accessed via a Holloway (feature 28) which runs from northwest to southeast and most likely connected the settlement with the field systems and round houses there (features 37-42).</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 28.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 29:** Prehistoric enclosure (feature 30), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

<b>31. Possible round house</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 6636	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 30
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59729 22501	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A pile of stones measuring 5.0m in diameter and 0.7m in height may represent a prehistoric round house at this point. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is likely to be prehistoric in origin. No clear structure is evident although much of the feature is obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 28.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 30:** Possible hut circle (feature 31), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>32. Cairn</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 6634	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 31
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59729 22501	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone cairn measuring 8.0m in diameter and 0.8m in height is located at this point. The feature is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but may be a clearance cairn associated with the post-medieval estate improvements.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 35.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 31:** Cairn (feature 32), from the south. Scale 1.0m.



<b>33. Stone bank</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16310	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 32
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59709 22506 – SH 59715 22499	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone bank measuring 9.5m in length, 1.0m in width and 0.5m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and most likely represents a relict prehistoric field system.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 10.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 32:** Rubble bank (feature 33), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>34. Possible field system</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16311	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 33
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59687 22480 – SH 59692 22475	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone bank measuring 7.2m in length, 1.0m in width and 0.2m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone medium sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and most likely represents a relict prehistoric field system.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 7.5m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 33:** Possible field system (feature 34), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.



<b>35. Possible field system</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16312	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 34
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59696 22428 – SH 59698 22437	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone bank measuring 9.3m in length, 1.0m in width and 0.2m in height runs from northwest to southeast at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone medium sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and most likely represents a relict prehistoric field system.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 50.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 34:** Possible field system (feature 35), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>36. Quarry</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16296	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 35
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59606 22395	<b>Period:</b> Post medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A post-medieval quarry scoop measuring approximately 4.0m in diameter and 2.0m in depth is located at this point in the woodland. A mound of upcast spoil is situated to the immediate north. The feature is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps but is almost certainly post-medieval in date.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 2.0m to the west of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Negligible	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 35:** Quarry (feature 36), from the west. Scale 1.0m.



<b>37. Round house</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16305	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 36
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59699 22634	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A substantial circular platform, 6.0m in diameter and surrounded by wide spread stone rubble banks, 0.6m high, 2.0m wide, so that the overall dimension of the site is 10.0m diameter. Probably the remains of a substantial round house. The platform is cut into ground sloping gently from east to west and is terraced out to a height of about 0.5m at the northwest, where there is a possible entrance. The bank/walling around the site is level with the ground surface to the southeast. A possible sunken annexe measuring 10.0m x 5.0m on an east-west axis adjoins the northwest of the site (HER).</p> <p>The round house is as described although the encroachment of vegetation has mostly hidden the sunken annexe from view. The round house forms part of a spread of other round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and including features 28-30 and 38-42 which are possibly contemporary in date.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 90.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 36:** Round House (feature 37), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>38. Round house</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16306	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 37
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59674 22596	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Probable remains of a substantial round house. The site is 10.0m in external diameter, of rubble bank walling surrounding a level interior of 4.0m diameter. The walls, which in their current form are up to 0.7m high, appear to have been much disturbed, possibly by tree growth, and it is difficult to gain an idea of the original form of the site. The diameter of the site taken from the peaks of the walls, which is 0.8m, may be more representative of its original form. Given the substantial size of the banks, it is possible that the site is not that of a dwelling, but is a prehistoric burial or ceremonial site of some kind, such as a ring cairn or even a local henge variant. However the presence of a possible entrance c.1.0m wide to the north-northwest and a large stone beside it could be interpreted as a displaced door jamb, therefore supporting the interpretation as that of a round house (HER).</p> <p>The round house forms part of a spread of other round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and including features 28-30 and 37-42 which are possibly contemporary in date.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 86.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 37:** Round House (feature 38), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.



<b>39. Enclosure</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16307	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 38
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59671 22588	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>An oval or possibly D-shaped enclosure located c.10.0m southwest of round house feature 38 (PRN: 16306). Overall dimensions are 10.0m north-south by 15.0m east-west. The rubble bank walls have been disturbed and are spread to a width of 2.0m to 3.0m and are less than 0.5m high (HER).</p> <p>The enclosure forms part of a spread of other prehistoric round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and including features 28-30 and 37-42 which are possibly contemporary in date. The western end of the enclosure, although overgrown in vegetation, appears to be open-ended and is therefore very similar in form to enclosure feature 40 located 13.0m to the southeast. This may indicate a semi-enclosed paddock or perhaps had some ceremonial role.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 61.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 38:** Enclosure (feature 39), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

<b>40. Enclosure</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59447	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 39
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59689 22553	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>An oval enclosure measuring 15.0m internal diameter with an open end to the northeast. The surrounding bank is constructed from dry-stone rubble of medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and measuring 2.5-3.0m in width and 0.7m in height.</p> <p>The enclosure forms part of a spread of other prehistoric round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and west including features 28-30 and 37-42 which are possibly contemporary in date. The open-end of the enclosure is very similar to enclosure feature 39 located 13.0m to the northwest and may have been a semi-enclosed paddock or perhaps had some ceremonial role.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 42.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 39:** Enclosure (feature 40), from the north. Scale 1.0m.



<b>41. Relict field wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16308	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 40
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59712 22592	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A relict field wall measuring 45.0m in length, 2.5m in width, and 0.5m in height runs from southwest to northeast. The wall is constructed from dry-stone medium and large sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The wall runs northeast from prehistoric circular enclosure feature 40 and most likely formed a field system related to round houses features 37 and 38, as well as enclosure feature 39 located to the west.</p> <p>The field wall forms part of a spread of other prehistoric round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and west including features 28-30 and 37-42 which are possibly contemporary in date.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 37.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 40:** Relict field wall (feature 41), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

<b>42. Possible round house</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59448	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 41
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59723 22575	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A roughly circular spread of stones measuring 4.0-5.0m internal diameter may represent a prehistoric round house at this location. The round house walls consist of loosely spread medium sized sub-rounded cobbles measuring 1.3m in thickness and 0.25m in height. The possible round house forms part of a spread of other prehistoric round houses, enclosures and field systems to the east and west including features 28-30 and 37-41 which are possibly contemporary in date.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 20.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 41:** Possible round house (feature 42), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



<b>43. Cairn</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 59446	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 42
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59629 22515	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A spread of stones measuring 7.0m in length, 4.0m in width by 0.6m in height and orientated northwest to southeast is located to the immediate east of the stream at this point. The cairn is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss and is heavily overgrown with brambles. The cairn is not depicted on the estate or Ordnance Survey maps and may be a stone clearance cairn associated with the pre 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century plantation. Alternatively the cairn could be a prehistoric burial cairn or collapsed round house, although no clear structural element was visible.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 78.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 42:** Cairn (feature 43), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

<b>44. Field banks</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 6637	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 43
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59642 22461 – SH 59641 22472	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A field bank measuring 11.0m in length, 0.7m in width by 0.3m in height runs from north to south at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The field bank appears to revett a flat terrace to the immediate east and is possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 6.0m to the southeast of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 43:** Field banks (feature 44), from the south. Scale 1.0m.



<b>45. Terraces and walls</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16299	
<b>Figure:</b> 12b	<b>Plate:</b> 44
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59611 22435 – SH 59604 22434	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A field bank measuring 6.0m in length, 2.0m in width by 0.35m in height runs from east to west at this point. The bank is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The field bank appears to revett a flat terrace to the immediate north and is possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 11.0m to the east of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 44:** Terraces and walls (feature 45), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

<b>46. Cairns and field bank</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16271	
<b>Figure:</b> 12b	<b>Plate:</b> 45
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59613 22291; SH 59603 22286; SH 59616 22282 – SH 59616 22267	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>At least two stone cairns are located at SH 59613 22291 and SH 59603 22286 respectively. Both cairns measure 3.5m in length, 1.5m in width by 0.35m in height and lie within a terraced plateau. To the immediate east of these a field bank measuring 14.5m in length, 1.5m in width by 0.25m in height runs from north to south. All of these features are constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The flat terrace continues to the south where it is revetted by a relict field wall (feature 47). The cairns and field bank are possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 44.0m to the northwest of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 45:** Cairns and field banks (feature 46), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



<b>47. Terraced ground and field wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16297	
<b>Figure:</b> 12b	<b>Plate:</b> 46
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59621 22263 – SH 59621 22262	<b>Period:</b> Unknown
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>An area of flat terraced ground is located at this point and revetted by a relict field wall at its southern boundary. The field wall measures 9.5m in length, 0.5m in width by 0.2m in height and is orientated from east to west. It is constructed from dry-stone medium sized sub-rounded cobbles covered in moss. The terrace and field wall are possibly part of a prehistoric field system although a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century pre-plantation date should not be ruled out.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 44.0m to the northwest of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Unknown	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 46:** Terraced ground (feature 47), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>48. Wall footings</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16265	
<b>Figure:</b> 12b	<b>Plate:</b> 47
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59589 22118 – SH 59581 22125	<b>Period:</b> Post medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The remains of a field wall measuring 10.0m in length, 1.2m in width by 1.0m in height and orientated northwest to southeast is located at this point. The wall is constructed from dry-stone large sub-angular stone cobbles and is first depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6). The wall is almost certainly post-medieval and forms part of the field system associated with the Cors y Gedol estate.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 7.0m to the northwest of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	





**Plate 47:** Wall footings (feature 48), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



<b>49. Dry stone wall</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 16263	
<b>Figure:</b> 12b	<b>Plate:</b> 48
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59561 22120	<b>Period:</b> Post medieval
<b>Description</b> <p>The remains of a field wall measuring 160.0m in length, 1.2m in width by 1.0m in height and orientated northeast to southwest is located at this point. The wall is constructed from dry-stone large sub-rounded stone cobbles and is first depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6). The wall is almost certainly post-medieval and forms part of the field system associated with the Cors y Gedol estate.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will not cross this feature but will run approximately 10.0m to the southeast of it. As such there will be no impact upon it and no further mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Local	
<b>Level of impact:</b> None	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Avoidance	



**Plate 48:** Dry stone wall (feature 49), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

<b>50. Trackway</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 38191	
<b>Figure:</b> 12a	<b>Plate:</b> 49
<b>NGR:</b> SH 59699 22854 – SH 59377 21933	<b>Period:</b> Post medieval
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A metalled trackway measuring approximately 2.0m wide runs from north to south connecting Ffordd Gors with the south-eastern edge of Tal y Bont. The trackway meanders through the planted woodland and forms part of the ornamental gardens established by Richard Vaughan between 1693 and 1734. The majority of the trackway is depicted on the estate map of 1764 (figure 6) and it can be considered as being of regional/county importance through its group value as part of the historic Cors y Gedol estate.</p> <p>The proposed hydro-electric pipeline will be trenched across the trackway at SH 59596 22343. It is possible that the trackway will have removed any earlier archaeological features however it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained initially to record the stratigraphy of the trackway and to assess the potential to encounter earlier buried remains.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> Regional/county	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Negligible	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Initial watching brief and reinstatement.	





**Plate 49:** Trackway (feature 50), from the north. Scale 1.0m.



<b>51. Cors-y-Gedol Settlements &amp; Field System Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128).</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 1114, 2917 and 852	
<b>NPRN:</b> 302753	
<b>Figure:</b> 4a	<b>Plate:</b> n.a.
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60379 23040	<b>Period:</b> Prehistoric
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The initial 15.0m of the proposed pipeline passes through the prehistoric/Roman <i>Cors-y-Gedol Settlements &amp; Field System</i> Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128). In proximity to the pipeline the SAM consists of an enclosed hut group (PRN: 1114) lying just above 183.0m contour to the east of Gors y Gedol. It includes two hut circles both of about 7.5m in diameter with a roughly rectangular structure above them cut into the slope, measuring approximately 4.0m x 2.0m. The enclosing wall measures approximately 34.0m north to south and 24.0m east to west, and is very ruined but clearly visible in part to the south. An associated field system (PRN: 2917) extends southwards and eastwards from the hut group, and further round huts both in groups and singly can be seen (PRN: 852). A brief excavation was made in May 1956 and the finds include the charred remains of a small bowl made in oak, three small slate discs and seventeen fragments of pottery, some of which is thought to be 2nd century A.D (HER).</p> <p>Despite the proposal of trenching the new hydro-electric pipeline through 15.0m of the SAM polygon, the pipe will be trenching within the former leat (feature 2) and will not disturb any remains associated with the hut circle settlement. Furthermore, due to the pipe being buried there is not expected to be any indirect visual impact upon the SAM polygon upon completion, although there will be a negligible adverse indirect non-physical (visual) impact during construction.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> negligible adverse indirect non-physical (visual) during construction	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Watching brief during trenching within the SAM polygon	

<b>52. Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27).</b>	
<b>PRN:</b> 18242	
<b>Figure:</b> 3a	<b>Plate:</b> n.a.
<b>NGR:</b> SH 60379 23040	<b>Period:</b> Multi-period
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The house was built in 1576 by Richard Vaughan and the gatehouse in 1630; the house was subsequently very much enlarged but the original block remains well preserved. There are several outbuildings of various dates, though others have been demolished, and a farmhouse close by, representing overall a self-contained small estate.</p> <p>Cors-y-Gedol passed to the Mostyns by marriage at the end of the 19th century and was eventually sold in 1858 to the Corbett family, whose generous lifestyle resulted in the house being doubled in size, with a ballroom, and it is largely landscaping of this period which survives in the garden. It was sold twice around the turn of the century, becoming a school and then a hostel, and was purchased by the present owners in 1951.</p> <p>The proposed pipeline will initially pass through approximately 375.0m of the setting of the grade II registered park and garden and will then continue through the registered park and garden for the rest of its length, approximately 1.9km. The current proposal is to bury the pipeline within a trench for the initial 740.0m until the pipeline enters the woodland where it will be overgrounded. Thus there will be no visual impact upon the setting of the Park and Garden until this point is reached, aside from a low adverse visual impact during construction.</p> <p>Upon entering the woodland the pipeline will run overground approximately 4.0m to the southeast of the existing trackway. For much of the length of the pipe route the vegetation is very dense and thus the pipe will be mostly hidden from view. The exception to this will be when the pipeline first enters the woodland where ground growing shrubs are not as advanced as along the rest of the scheme, and the pipe will be more visible. However, as the pipeline will be within the woodland it will not be visible from any of the principle estate buildings and will only be viewable once entering the woodland plantation. As such the overall visual impact is expected to be low adverse visual both during construction and completion.</p>	
<b>Category of importance:</b> National	
<b>Level of impact:</b> Low adverse indirect non-physical (visual) during construction and completion	
<b>Significance of effect:</b> Slight adverse	
<b>Recommendations for further assessment:</b> None	
<b>Recommendations for further mitigatory measures:</b> Watching brief during trenching within the registered park and garden	

Table 3: Summary of archaeological features						
Number	Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of effect	Further Assessment	Mitigation Recommendations
1	Leat	Regional/county	Low adverse direct physical	Slight adverse	None	None
2	Former leat	Regional/county	Negligible adverse direct physical	Slight adverse	None	Watching brief and reinstatement
3	Field boundary wall	Local	Negligible adverse direct physical	Neutral/ slight adverse	None	Reinstatement
4	Ffordd Gors	Local	Low adverse direct physical	Neutral/ slight adverse	None	Partial watching brief and reinstatement
5	Field boundary wall	Local	None	Neutral	None	None
6	Terraced ground	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
7	Trackway	Local	None	Neutral	None	None
8	Field boundary wall	Local	None	Neutral	None	None
9	Ffordd Fridd Isa	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	None
10	Field boundary wall	Local	Negligible adverse direct physical	Neutral/ slight adverse	None	Reinstatement
11	Trackway	Local	Negligible adverse direct physical	Neutral/ slight adverse	None	Reinstatement
12	Field boundary wall	Local	Negligible adverse direct physical	Neutral/ slight adverse	None	Reinstatement
13	Rectangular enclosure	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
14	Goose pen	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
15	Goose pen	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
16	Turbine house	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
17	Leat	Negligible	Low adverse direct physical	Neutral/ slight adverse	None	None
18	Relict field wall	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
19	Building, remains of	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
20	Goose pen or garden	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance

	structure					
21	Cairn	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
22	Relict wall	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
23	Enclosure	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
24	Relict field wall	Regional/county	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
25	Relict field wall	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
26	Possible round house or cairn	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
27	Cairn	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
28	Holloway	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
29	Possible round house	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
30	Enclosed hut circle/ long hut settlement	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
31	Possible round house	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
32	Cairn	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
33	Stone bank	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
34	Possible field system	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
35	Possible field system	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
36	Quarry	Negligible	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
37	Round house	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
38	Round house	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
39	Enclosure	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
40	Enclosure	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
41	Relict field wall	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
42	Possible round house	National	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
43	Cairn	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
44	Field banks	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
45	Terraces and walls	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
46	Cairns and field bank	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
47	Terraced ground and field wall	Unknown	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance



48	Wall footings	Local	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
49	Dry stone wall	Local	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
50	Trackway	Regional/ county	Negligible	Slight adverse	None	Initial watching brief and reinstatement
51	Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128)	National	Negligible adverse indirect non-physical (visual) during construction	Slight adverse	None	Watching brief during trenching within the SAM polygon
52	Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27)	National	Low adverse indirect non-physical (visual) during construction and completion	Slight adverse	None	Watching brief during trenching within the registered park and garden

## 8.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 8.1 Direct physical impact (*see table 3*)

#### *Construction phase*

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *negligible adverse direct physical* impact upon six sites (features 2, 3, 10-12, and 50) of archaeological significance. All of these sites are considered to be of *local* importance with the exception of features 2 and 50 which are considered to be of *regional/county* importance.

There will be a further *low adverse direct physical* impact upon three sites (features 1, 4 and 17). Feature 1 is a leat considered to be of *regional/county* importance, feature 4 is Ffordd Gors which is considered to be of *local* importance, and feature 17 is a leat considered to be of *negligible* importance.

#### *Completion phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any further direct physical impact upon any archaeological features upon completion.

### 8.2 Indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impact

#### *Construction phase*

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *negligible adverse indirect non-physical (visual)* impact upon the Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128) (feature 51), and a *low adverse indirect non-physical (visual)* impact upon the Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27) (feature 52) during construction. Both of these features are considered to be of national importance and as such the significance of effect is expected to be *slight adverse* in both cases.

#### *Completion phase*

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *low adverse indirect non-physical (visual)* impact upon the Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27) (feature 52) upon completion. This is due to the overgrounding of the pipe through the woodland plantation which formed part of the formal gardens of the park and garden. This feature is considered to be of national importance and as such the significance of effect is expected to be *slight adverse*.

### 8.3 Site Specific Recommendations

Recommendations have been made for an intensive watching brief to be maintained during works in proximity to the former leat (feature 2) as well as partially during the excavation of the pipe trench within Ffordd Gors (feature 4) and the woodland trackway (feature 50).

In addition recommendations have been made for the reinstatement of seven features (2-4, 10-12, and 50) upon the completion of works and the careful avoidance by consultation with an archaeologist of thirty-seven features (6, 13-49). Recommendations have also been made for a watching brief to be maintained intensively during the excavation of the pipe trench within the Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System Scheduled Ancient Monument polygon (SAM: ME128) (feature 51), and intermittently within the Cors-y-Gedol Grade II Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (GD27) (feature 52).

#### **8.4 General recommendations**

Due to the high frequency of prehistoric sites within the woodland plantation and the identification of a spread of round houses, enclosures, cairns and trackways (features 28-30, and 37-42) of probable contemporary date across an east to west band, it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained within the woodland, at least while the pipe route is formally pegged out, so that archaeological features of national importance are not intersected by the pipe route. The inter-relationship between these monuments has already been frustrated somewhat through the construction of the forest trackway (feature 50) and the encroachment of dense vegetation within the forest, as such care must be taken to not further frustrate these relationships by routing the pipe across or between elements that are intrinsically important through their group value as a well preserved prehistoric settlement.

Moreover, although the field search was comprehensive the overgrowth of vegetation has increased the margin of error for further archaeological sites to have been missed during the site visit. Through maintaining a watching brief during the marking out of the pipe route it can be ensured that no further sites will be impacted upon.

## 9.0 SOURCES

### *OS Maps*

1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1889.

2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1901.

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SH 52NE, SH 52SE, SH 52SW, SH 52NW, SH 62NE, SH 62SE, SH 62SW, and SH 62NW.

### *Aerial Photographs*

#### RAF

106G/UK/1468. Frame 6207, 4<sup>th</sup> May 1946.

CPE/UK/1939. Frames 4025-4027, 20<sup>th</sup> January 1947.

#### OS Aerial Photographs

58/2649. Frames 102 and 103, 5<sup>th</sup> December 1958.

### *Primary Sources*

Mostyn 8598. *Map of Cors y Gedol 1764.*

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### *Secondary sources*

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GAT report 997. *Eithinfynydd Water Treatment Works, Tal y Bont, Gwynedd, Geophysical Survey, 2009.*

Godwin, F. And Toulson, S. 1977. *The Drovers Roads of Wales*

Jones, E.D. 1977. *Journal of the Merioneth Historical and Record Society Vol. VIII*

Lloyd, L.L. 1978. *Cors y Gedol, Ardudwy's Principal Estate*

RCAHMW, 1995. *Cors y Gedol survey by Gifford Partners, no. 6863*

The Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2009) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*



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## **Appendix I: Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Sites within 1km**

## APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SITES WITHIN 1.0KM

### Undesignated monument points within 1km of the proposed pipeline route as listed on the Gwynedd HER

PRN	Name	Form	Type	Period
841	Homestead, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Document	Hut circle settlement	Roman
846	Possible Homestead, Pont Fadog	Other Structure	Hut circle settlement	Roman
848	Hut Circle, Lletty Lloegr	Other Structure	Hut circle	Roman
849	Homestead, Nr. Cors y Gedol	Document	Hut circle settlement	Roman
850	Homestead, Poss. Nr Pont Fadog	Document	Hut circle settlement	Roman
851	Homestead, Poss. Nr Pont Fadog	Document	Hut circle settlement	Roman
852	?Homestead, Between Cors-y-gedol and Cors Uchaf	Document	Hut circle settlement	Roman
866	Possible Settlement Site Nr Cors-y-gedol	Multiple	Enclosed settlement	Roman
1067	Burial Chamber, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Other Structure	Chambered tomb	Neolithic
1069	Possible Long Cairn/Field Clearance, N of Tal y Bont	Other Structure	Cairn	Prehistoric
1071	Defended Settlement, Eithinfynydd	Multiple	Defended settlement	Roman
1073	Hut Circles and Field System, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Multiple	Hut circle settlement	Roman
1074	Hut Group, Berth Ddu	Multiple	Hut circle settlement	Prehistoric
1075	Hut Group, Fron-Galed	Building – Ruined	Hut circle settlement	Roman
1076	Field System, Llecheiddior	Other Structure	Field system	Unknown
1078	Sub-Roman Homestead, Tyddyn y Felin	Building – Ruined	Hut circle settlement	Roman
1083	Cors y Gedol Burial Chamber	Other Structure	Chambered tomb	Neolithic
1114	Hut Group (Enclosed), E of Gors y Gedol	Multiple	Hut circle settlement	Roman
1133	Homestead/Hut Circle, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Other Structure	Hut circle	Early Medieval
1193	Enclosed Homestead, Tal y Bont	Multiple	Enclosed settlement	Unknown
2913	Gors y Gedol House	Building – Roofed	House	Post-Medieval
2914	Stone Circle (Remains of) Cairn Rim, Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Stone circle	Prehistoric
2917	Field System, E of Gors y Gedol	Earthwork	Field system	Roman
2925	Iron Age/Romano British Field System, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Earthwork	Field system	Roman
2928	Looped Plain Palstave – Findspot, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Find Only	Findspot	Prehistoric
2938	Stone Built Lynchet, Llecheiddior	Other Structure	Lynchet	Medieval

2939	Robbed Platform House, Eithinfynydd	Document	House platform	Medieval
3914	Bronze Horse-Tackle – Findspot, Nr. Carnedd Hengwm	Find Only	Findspot	Prehistoric
3917	Quernstone – Findspot, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Find Only	Findspot	Prehistoric
4959	Round Cairn, Site of, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Other Structure	Cairn	Prehistoric
4960	Circular Cropmark, Dyffryn Ardudwy	Cropmark	Feature	Unknown
4963	House – Tyddyn-du	Building – Roofed	House	Post-Medieval
5069	Settlement, Tyddyn y Felin	Earthwork	Deserted rural settlement	Medieval
5161	2 Burnt Mounds, Pont Fadog	Earthwork	Burnt mound	Bronze Age
5630	Hut Circle, Tyddyn y Felin	Building – Ruined	Hut circle	Prehistoric
5852	Possible Homestead, Hendre-fechan	Multiple	Enclosure	Unknown
5856	Enclosed Homestead, Hendre-fechan	Document	Enclosure	Prehistoric
5857	Rectangular Feature, Eithin-fynydd	Document	Feature	Unknown
5858	Possible Moated Farmstead, Bryn-y-bwyd	Document	Farmstead	Unknown
6630	Possible Hut Circle, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Building – Ruined	Hut circle	Unknown
6631	Area of Clearance Cairns, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Other Structure	Clearance cairn	Post-Medieval
6632	Field Bank, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Earthwork	Bank (earthwork)	Post-Medieval
6633	Enclosed Hut Circle/Long Hut Settlement, Cors-y-gedol	Building – Ruined	Hut circle	Prehistoric
6634	Cairn, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Other Structure	Cairn	Unknown
6635	Possible Hut Circle, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Building – Ruined	Hut circle	Prehistoric
6636	Possible Hut Circle, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Building – Ruined	Hut circle	Prehistoric
6637	Field Banks, Coed Cors-y-gedol	Earthwork	Field system	Unknown
6676	Ruined House and Enclosure, Eithin Fynydd	Building – Ruined	House	Post-Medieval
6677	Lynchets, Eithinfynydd	Document	Lynchet	Unknown
6678	Enclosure, Eithin Fynydd	Earthwork	Enclosure	Unknown
6679	Circular Enclosure, Eithin Fynydd	Other Structure	Enclosure	Unknown
6682	Possible Enclosure, Eithin Fynydd	Other Structure	Enclosure	Unknown
6683	Possible Hut Circle, Eithin Fynydd	Building – Ruined	Hut circle	Prehistoric
6684	Rectangular Building, Eithin Fynydd	Building – Ruined	Building	Post-Medieval
6955	Llanddwywe Parish Church		Church	Medieval
9827	Llanddwywe (landewey) Medieval Township	Document	Township	Medieval
11765	Pont Tal-y-bont Bridge		Bridge	Post-Medieval



11775	Tal-y-bont Mill	Document	Corn mill	Post-Medieval
11843	Corseygedol (SE of) – O/bldngs		Building	Post-Medieval
11860	Gorseygedol – Farm Buildings		Building	Post-Medieval
12331	Corsygedol		Building	Post-Medieval
12332	Corse y Gedol Gatehouse		Building	Post-Medieval
12333	Gorse Y Gedol Gatepiers		Building	Post-Medieval
12334	Gorse Y Gedol, Gate Piers		Building	Post-Medieval
12395	Home Farm		Building	Post-Medieval
12415	Mill House		Building	Post-Medieval
14581	Cairn Base, Waun Hir	Other Structure	Cairn	Prehistoric
15653	DRS, Near Pen y Dinas	Building – Ruined	Deserted rural settlement	Medieval
15654	DRS, Near Pen y Dinas	Building – Ruined	Deserted rural settlement	Medieval
15655	DRS, Tyddyn y Felin	Building – Ruined	Deserted rural settlement	Medieval
16263	Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16264	Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16265	Wall Footings, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Wall	Unknown
16266	Wall Footings, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16268	Stone Bank, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Bank (earthwork)	Prehistoric
16269	Iron Gate, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Gate	Post-Medieval
16270	Midden, Coed Cors y Gedol	Buried Feature	Midden	Post-Medieval
16271	Cairns and Field Banks, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Multiple	Cairn	Prehistoric
16272	Enclosure, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Enclosure	Prehistoric
16273	Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16274	Clearance Cairns, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Clearance cairn group	Prehistoric
16275	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Hut circle	Prehistoric
16277	Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16278	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Hut circle	Prehistoric
16279	Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16280	Clearance Cairns, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Clearance cairn group	Prehistoric
16281	Cairns, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Cairn	Prehistoric
16282	Cairns and Relict Walls, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Cairn	Prehistoric

16283	Dry Stone Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Unknown
16285	Paths and Trackways, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Path	Post-Medieval
16289	Rectangular Structure, Coed Cors y Gedol	Building – Ruined	Structure	Unknown
16290	Generator House, Coed Cors y Gedol	Building	Generator house	Modern
16291	Leat, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Leat	Modern
16292	Terrace, Coed Gors y Gedol	Landscape	Terraced ground	Unknown
16293	Goose Pen, Possible, Coed Gors y Gedol	Other Structure	Goose pen	Unknown
16294	Goose Pen, Possible, Coed Gors y Gedol	Other Structure	Goose pen	Unknown
16295	Circular Structure, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Structure	Post-Medieval
16296	Quarry, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Quarry	Post-Medieval
16297	Terrace, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Terraced ground	Prehistoric
16298	Walls, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Wall	Unknown
16299	Terraces and Walls, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Terraced ground	Unknown
16300	Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
16301	Relict Wall, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Unknown
16302	Walled Trackway, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Trackway	Post-Medieval
16303	Enclosure, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Enclosure	Post-Medieval
16304	Building, Remains of, Coed Cors y Gedol	Building – Ruined	Building	Unknown
16305	Round House, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Round house	Prehistoric
16306	Round House, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Round house	Prehistoric
16307	Enclosure, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Enclosure	Prehistoric
16308	Relict Field Walls and Banks, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Bank (earthwork)	Prehistoric
16309	Hollowway, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Hollowway	Unknown
16310	Stone Bank, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Bank (earthwork)	Prehistoric
16311	Field System, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Field system	Prehistoric
16312	Field System, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Earthwork	Field system	Prehistoric
16313	Clearance Cairns, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Clearance cairn group	Prehistoric
16314	Relict Wall, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Prehistoric
16315	Burial Cairn, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Burial cairn	Prehistoric
16316	Relict Walls, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Wall	Prehistoric
18241	Tal-y-bont Landscape		Landscape	Multi-Period

18242	Cors y Gedol – Landscape		Landscape	Multi-Period
24762	Hut Circle, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Hut circle	Unknown
24763	Hut Circle, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Hut circle	Unknown
24764	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed Cors y Gedol	Other Structure	Hut circle	Unknown
24768	Hut Circle Settlement, Fron Galed	Earthwork	Hut circle settlement	Prehistoric
33923	Cairns, Eithinfynydd	Document	Cairn	Prehistoric
33924	Cairn, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Cairn	Prehistoric
33925	Rectangular Feature, Eithinfynydd	Earthwork	Structure	Medieval
33926	Wall, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Bank (earthwork)	Medieval
33927	Wall, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Wall	Unknown
33928	Building, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Earthwork	Structure	Unknown
33929	Field Wall, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
33930	Field Wall, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Wall	Post-Medieval
33931	Field Wall, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Wall	Unknown
33932	Enclosure and Platform, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Earthwork	Enclosure	Medieval
33933	Field Barn, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Document	Field barn	Post-Medieval
33934	Enclosure, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Earthwork	Enclosure	Unknown
33935	Cairn, Possible, Eithinfynydd	Other Structure	Cairn	Bronze Age
33936	Trackway, Eithinfynydd	Document	Trackway	Post-Medieval
33937	Trackway, Eithinfynydd	Earthwork	Trackway	Post-Medieval

**Undesignated new monument points within 1km of the proposed pipeline route as listed on the Gwynedd HER**

<b>Prn</b>	<b>Nprn</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Period</b>
18977	89267	Cors uchaf	Building	Farmstead	Post medieval
18978	0	Cors uchaf buildings	Building	Farmstead	Post medieval
18995	89042	Waun hir		Farmstead	Post medieval
18996	89043	Cors uchaf		Clearance cairn	Medieval;post medieval
18997	89147	Cors-y-gedol		Hollow way	Post medieval
18998	89066	Cors-y-gedol n		Terraced ground	Prehistoric?;unknown?
18999	89386	Cors-y-gedol hall		Bowling green	Post medieval
19000	89067	Cors-y-gedol n		Clearance cairn	Medieval;post medieval
19001	89014	Buildings south-west of cors uchaf	Building	Field barn	Post-medieval
19002	89039	Cors uchaf		Mound	Prehistoric
19009	0	Corn barn at cors y gedol hall	Building	Corn barn	Post medieval
19010	0	Gatehouse at cors y gedol hall	Building	Gatehouse	Post medieval
19011	0	Store-house adjacent to corn barn at cors y gedol	Building	Store house	Modern
19012	0	Upper lodge at cors y gedol hall	Building	House	Modern
19013	0	Gatepiers adjacent to upper lodge of cors y gedol hall	Structure	Gate post	Post medieval
19014	0	Cowhouse at cors y gedol hall	Building	Cow house	Modern



**Undesignated monument points within 1km of the proposed pipeline route as listed on the NMR (RCAHMW)**

<b>Nprn</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Broad class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Form</b>
8467	Horeb welsh 86Methodist chapel, dyffryn ardudwy	8467	Horeb welsh 86ethodist86c 86ethodist chapel, dyffryn ardudwy	8467	Horeb welsh 86ethodist86c 86ethodist chapel, dyffryn ardudwy
15490	Eithin-fynydd	15490	Eithin-fynydd	15490	Eithin-fynydd
23659	Sarn faen, farm name	23659	Sarn faen, farm name	23659	Sarn faen, farm name
24182	Pont fadog	24182	Pont fadog	24182	Pont fadog
24209	Tal-y-bont bridge	24209	Tal-y-bont bridge	24209	Tal-y-bont bridge
24342	Llecheiddior isaf field system	24342	Llecheiddior isaf field system	24342	Llecheiddior isaf field system
24343	Llecheiddior isaf field system	24343	Llecheiddior isaf field system	24343	Llecheiddior isaf field system
24344	Lletty lloer field system	24344	Lletty lloer field system	24344	Lletty lloer field system
24345	Lletty lloer field system	24345	Lletty lloer field system	24345	Lletty lloer field system
24510	Dyffryn long cairn, mound near.	24510	Dyffryn long cairn, mound near.	24510	Dyffryn long cairn, mound near.
28298	Cors-y-gedol hall	28298	Cors-y-gedol hall	28298	Cors-y-gedol hall
28299	Corsygedol gatehouse	28299	Corsygedol gatehouse	28299	Corsygedol gatehouse
28300	Gorse-y-gedol, gatepiers	28300	Gorse-y-gedol, gatepiers	28300	Gorse-y-gedol, gatepiers
28301	Gorse-y-gedol, gate piers	28301	Gorse-y-gedol, gate piers	28301	Gorse-y-gedol, gate piers
28302	Cors-y-gedol, cottage south west 0f	28302	Cors-y-gedol, cottage south west 0f	28302	Cors-y-gedol, cottage south west 0f
28303	Cors-y-gedol, small house	28303	Cors-y-gedol, small house	28303	Cors-y-gedol, small house
28493	Hendre fechan	28493	Hendre fechan	28493	Hendre fechan
28510	Cors-y-gedol, home farm	28510	Cors-y-gedol, home farm	28510	Cors-y-gedol, home farm
28530	Llacheiddior isaf	28530	Llacheiddior isaf	28530	Llacheiddior isaf
28531	Llecheiddion uchaf	28531	Llecheiddion uchaf	28531	Llecheiddion uchaf
28577	Mill house	28577	Mill house	28577	Mill house
28625	Parc isaf	28625	Parc isaf	28625	Parc isaf

28784	Tyddyn du	28784	Tyddyn du	28784	Tyddyn du
28814	Ty isaf	28814	Ty isaf	28814	Ty isaf
40029	Tal-y-bont mill	40029	Tal-y-bont mill	40029	Tal-y-bont mill
40932	Pandy, tal-y-bont	40932	Pandy, tal-y-bont	40932	Pandy, tal-y-bont
41621	Outbuildings south-east of corseygedol	41621	Outbuildings south-east of corseygedol	41621	Outbuildings south-east of corseygedol
41673	Gorseygedol – farm buildings	41673	Gorseygedol – farm buildings	41673	Gorseygedol – farm buildings
43872	St dwywe's church, llanddwywe;llanddwywe-is-y-craig	43872	St dwywe's church, llanddwywe;llanddwywe-is-y-craig	43872	St dwywe's church, llanddwywe;llanddwywe-is-y-craig
58182	Cors-y-gedol, central	58182	Cors-y-gedol, central	58182	Cors-y-gedol, central
58183	Pont fadog north	58183	Pont fadog north	58183	Pont fadog north
58184	Cors-y-gedol west	58184	Cors-y-gedol west	58184	Cors-y-gedol west
89011	Pont fadog s	89011	Pont fadog s	89011	Pont fadog s
89039	Cors uchaf	89039	Cors uchaf	89039	Cors uchaf
89040	Cors uchaf field system	89040	Cors uchaf field system	89040	Cors uchaf field system
89041	Cors uchaf	89041	Cors uchaf	89041	Cors uchaf
89042	Waun hir	89042	Waun hir	89042	Waun hir
89043	Cors uchaf	89043	Cors uchaf	89043	Cors uchaf
89047	Cors-y-gedol e	89047	Cors-y-gedol e	89047	Cors-y-gedol e
89048	Cors-y-gedol e	89048	Cors-y-gedol e	89048	Cors-y-gedol e
89049	Cors-y-gedol e	89049	Cors-y-gedol e	89049	Cors-y-gedol e
89050	Cors-y-gedol e	89050	Cors-y-gedol e	89050	Cors-y-gedol e
89051	Cors-y-gedol e	89051	Cors-y-gedol e	89051	Cors-y-gedol e
89052	Cors-y-gedol e	89052	Cors-y-gedol e	89052	Cors-y-gedol e
89053	Cors-y-gedol e	89053	Cors-y-gedol e	89053	Cors-y-gedol e
89054	Cors-y-gedol e	89054	Cors-y-gedol e	89054	Cors-y-gedol e
89055	Cors-y-gedol e	89055	Cors-y-gedol e	89055	Cors-y-gedol e
89056	Cors uchaf s	89056	Cors uchaf s	89056	Cors uchaf s
89057	Cors uchaf s	89057	Cors uchaf s	89057	Cors uchaf s

89058	Cors-y-gedol se	89058	Cors-y-gedol se	89058	Cors-y-gedol se
89059	Cors-y-gedol e	89059	Cors-y-gedol e	89059	Cors-y-gedol e
89060	Cors-y-gedol e	89060	Cors-y-gedol e	89060	Cors-y-gedol e
89061	Cors-y-gedol (central)	89061	Cors-y-gedol (central)	89061	Cors-y-gedol (central)
89062	Pont fadog n	89062	Pont fadog n	89062	Pont fadog n
89063	Pont fadog n	89063	Pont fadog n	89063	Pont fadog n
89064	Cors-y-gedol w	89064	Cors-y-gedol w	89064	Cors-y-gedol w
89066	Cors-y-gedol n	89066	Cors-y-gedol n	89066	Cors-y-gedol n
89067	Cors-y-gedol n	89067	Cors-y-gedol n	89067	Cors-y-gedol n
89068	Cors-y-gedol	89068	Cors-y-gedol	89068	Cors-y-gedol
89069	Pont fadog s	89069	Pont fadog s	89069	Pont fadog s
89073	Llecheiddior e	89073	Llecheiddior e	89073	Llecheiddior e
89074	Llecheiddior uchaf	89074	Llecheiddior uchaf	89074	Llecheiddior uchaf
89075	Llecheiddior uchaf	89075	Llecheiddior uchaf	89075	Llecheiddior uchaf
89076	Llecheiddior uchaf	89076	Llecheiddior uchaf	89076	Llecheiddior uchaf
89077	Llecheiddior uchaf	89077	Llecheiddior uchaf	89077	Llecheiddior uchaf
89078	Llecheiddior uchaf	89078	Llecheiddior uchaf	89078	Llecheiddior uchaf
89079	Eithin fynydd	89079	Eithin fynydd	89079	Eithin fynydd
89080	Llecheiddior isaf	89080	Llecheiddior isaf	89080	Llecheiddior isaf
89081	Llecheiddior uchaf	89081	Llecheiddior uchaf	89081	Llecheiddior uchaf
89083	Eithin fynydd e	89083	Eithin fynydd e	89083	Eithin fynydd e
89147	Cors-y-gedol	89147	Cors-y-gedol	89147	Cors-y-gedol
89148	Cors-y-gedol	89148	Cors-y-gedol	89148	Cors-y-gedol
89149	Cors-y-gedol	89149	Cors-y-gedol	89149	Cors-y-gedol
89267	Cors uchaf	89267	Cors uchaf	89267	Cors uchaf
89385	Cors-y-gedol hall n	89385	Cors-y-gedol hall n	89385	Cors-y-gedol hall n
89386	Cors-y-gedol hall, bowling green, dyffryn ardudwy	89386	Cors-y-gedol hall, bowling green, dyffryn ardudwy	89386	Cors-y-gedol hall, bowling green, dyffryn ardudwy
89387	Cors-y-gedol hall e, leat system	89387	Cors-y-gedol hall e, leat system	89387	Cors-y-gedol hall e, leat system
89705	Hendre fechan	89705	Hendre fechan	89705	Hendre fechan

93724	Cors-y-gedol, burial chamber	93724	Cors-y-gedol, burial chamber	93724	Cors-y-gedol, burial chamber
93799	Enclosure – formerly b6	93799	Enclosure – formerly b6	93799	Enclosure – formerly b6
95422	Dyffryn burial chamber, dyffryn ardudwy	95422	Dyffryn burial chamber, dyffryn ardudwy	95422	Dyffryn burial chamber, dyffryn ardudwy
265197	Hengwn, garden, talybont	265197	Hengwn, garden, talybont	265197	Hengwn, garden, talybont
265202	Cors-y-gedol, park, grounds and gardens;cors y gedol, park, grounds and gardens	265202	Cors-y-gedol, park, grounds and gardens;cors y gedol, park, grounds and gardens	265202	Cors-y-gedol, park, grounds and gardens;cors y gedol, park, grounds and gardens
302692	Dyffryn ardudwy, hut circles and field system	302692	Dyffryn ardudwy, hut circles and field system	302692	Dyffryn ardudwy, hut circles and field system
302693	Dyffryn ardudwy, homestead and hut circle	302693	Dyffryn ardudwy, homestead and hut circle	302693	Dyffryn ardudwy, homestead and hut circle
302721	Tyddyn- y- felin, homestead	302721	Tyddyn- y- felin, homestead	302721	Tyddyn- y- felin, homestead
302722	Berth-ddu, homestead	302722	Berth-ddu, homestead	302722	Berth-ddu, homestead
302723	Fron-galed, homestead	302723	Fron-galed, homestead	302723	Fron-galed, homestead
302751	Pont –fadog, hut circle	302751	Pont –fadog, hut circle	302751	Pont –fadog, hut circle
302752	Waun hir, cairn circle	302752	Waun hir, cairn circle	302752	Waun hir, cairn circle
302753	Cors-y-gedol, settlement	302753	Cors-y-gedol, settlement	302753	Cors-y-gedol, settlement
401441	Features north of dyffryn ardudwy	401441	Features north of dyffryn ardudwy	401441	Features north of dyffryn ardudwy
401827	Cors-y-gedol, field system	401827	Cors-y-gedol, field system	401827	Cors-y-gedol, field system
403536	Fron-galed	403536	Fron-galed	403536	Fron-galed
404113	Eithin fynydd platform house settlement	404113	Eithin fynydd platform house settlement	404113	Eithin fynydd platform house settlement
406319	Frongaled	406319	Frongaled	406319	Frongaled
409526	Glanafon, talybont	409526	Glanafon, talybont	409526	Glanafon, talybont
411203	Llanddwywe farm, dyffryn	411203	Llanddwywe farm, dyffryn	411203	Llanddwywe farm, dyffryn
416721	Erw groes fawr;erw groes fach	416721	Erw groes fawr;erw groes fach	416721	Erw groes fawr;erw groes fach
417536	Tal-y-bont housing	417536	Tal-y-bont housing	417536	Tal-y-bont housing



**Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed pipeline route.**

<b>LB Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>
4709	Cors y Gedol Hall	II*
4718	Church of St. Dwywe	II*
4719	Farmhouse at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4720	Corn barn at Cors y Gedol Hall	II*
4721	Converted stables and cartshed range to S of Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4722	Gatehouse at Cors y Gedol Hall	II*
4723	Gatepiers and walling at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4724	Gatepiers adjacent to Upper Lodge of Cors y Gedol Hall	II
4725	Tal-y-bont bridge	II
4726	Mill House	II
4727	Tal-y-bont Mill	II
4744	Capel Horeb and chapel house including railings and gates	II
84342	Cowhouse at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84343	Entrance gates, piers and walling at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84346	Former Laundry at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84350	Llanddwywe Farm	II
84351	Lofted stables and cartshed range at Llanddwywe Farm	II
84355	Milepost	II
84358	Milestone at Tal-y-bont Bridge	II
84360	Pont Fadog	II
84365	Stables and cartshed adjoining cornbarn at Cors y Gedol Hall	II
84366	Store-house adjacent to cornbarn at Cors y Gedol	II
84367	Ty-Ucha-Bach and Ty-Ucha-Mawr	II
84369	Upper Lodge at Cors y Gedol Hall	II

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km of the proposed pipeline route**

<b>SAM no</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Broad Class</b>
ME003	Dyffryn Burial Chamber	Chambered long cairn	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
ME004	Berth Ddu Hut Circles	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	Domestic
ME038	Cors-y-Gedol Burial Chamber	Chambered long cairn	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
ME113	Fron-Galed Homestead	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	Domestic
ME128	Cors-y-Gedol Settlements & Field System	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	Domestic
ME202	Eithin-Fynydd Platform House Settlement	Deserted Rural Settlement	Medieval	Domestic

**Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Interest within 1km of the proposed pipeline route**

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Main Phase</b>
GD27	Cors y Gedol	II	Woodland, park, formal and informal garden areas, kitchen garden, former gardens and formal plantations with intersecting paths.	Eighteenth century or before; nineteenth century.

**Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) within 1km of the proposed development area**

<b>HLCA</b>	<b>PRN</b>	<b>HLCA Name</b>
12	15838	Bethesda and llanllechid
14	15840	Penrhyn quarry
32	15877	Ogwen valley
33	15858	Mynydd llandygai
36	15861	Unenclosed mountain (north carneddau)
37	15825	Enclosed fields above bethesda
38	15862	Fieldscape around llanllechid
40	15863	Sling



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## **Appendix II: Definitions of further assessment and mitigatory measures**



## **APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS OF FURTHER ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATORY MEASURES**

### **1. Definition of field evaluation techniques**

Field evaluation is sometimes necessary when the importance of an identified archaeological feature cannot be ascertained via an archaeological desk based assessment alone. There are several different techniques but the three most common are geophysical survey, trial trenching, and supervised metal detector survey:

#### *Geophysical survey*

This technique is a non-intrusive form of archaeological field evaluation. It utilises a magnetometer which detects differences within the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This iron often takes the form of magnetised iron oxides in the topsoil which have been re-deposited into lower archaeological features through cutting and backfill. A magnetometer can also detect iron artefacts within the soil and the presence of burnt stone material such as on hearths, kilns, and burnt mounds.

#### *Trial trenching*

Where a site is suspected to contain more subtle archaeological features such as pits, a geophysical survey may not be appropriate due to its lack of sensitivity in detecting these features. Indeed, trial trenching can also be utilised when anomalies have been identified during the geophysical survey and clarification is required in order to identify them. Trial trenches usually measure 20m by 2m although can vary in size if targeting geophysical anomalies. Trenches are excavated using a mechanical tracked excavator and supervised by an archaeologist. The topsoil and subsoil are removed onto buried features or if absent, on to the natural glacial substrata. Any archaeological remains found are usually evaluated and recorded prior to backfilling of the trench, so that further site specific mitigatory recommendations can be made.

#### *Supervised Metal Detector Survey*

Some types of underlying substrata and bedrock can mask the results of investigation techniques such as geophysical survey. In such instances an archaeologically supervised metal detector survey can be undertaken. This involves the supervision of metal detectorists by a suitably qualified archaeologist and the spatial mapping of artefacts as they are discovered. This technique can give a geographical spread of metal finds and thus be indicative of 'hotspot' areas which may require further investigation by trial trenching for example.

### **2. Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations**

None:

No further action is required.

Detailed recording:

A photographic and concise descriptive record is required, along with a digital survey.

Basic recording:

A photographic and basic descriptive record is required.

Watching brief:

Monitoring is required by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the proposed development. An archaeological watching brief is divided into four categories according to the IFA. 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

Avoidance:

These features should be avoided by the proposed development and any ancillary works including the establishment of compound and material lay-down areas. It may be necessary to surround the feature with a barrier and/or signage to avoid accidental damage.

Reinstatement:

These features should be reinstated to their original location and condition. Supervision by an archaeologist is required.

