



aeon archaeology

Proposed New School Site, A497 / Stryd Fawr, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0RY

August 2019 V 1.0



Archaeological Assessment

Project Code: A0213.2

Report no. 0211

Event PRN: 45469





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August 2019 V 1.0

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Gyngor Gwynedd i gynnal asesiad archeolegol er mwyn cyd-fynd â chais cynllunio ar gyfer adeiladu datblygiad ysgol newydd ar dir i'r de o'r A497, Stryd Fawr, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0RY.

Nododd yr asesiad archeolegol 15 o safleoedd archeolegol o fewn, neu'n agos at ffin y Safle, y bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio ar 13 ohonynt. Gwnaed argymhellion safle-benodol ar gyfer osgoi / cadw rhag goroesi ffin ardal wledig / Plwyf Cricieth - Llanystymdwy (nodwedd 10; GAT PRN: 81363) neu os nad yw hyn yn bosibl yna ar gyfer briff gwyllo yn ystod ei symud er mwyn sicrhau bod unrhyw rai islaw mae gweddillion wyneb yn cael eu cadw trwy gofnod archeolegol.

Gwnaed argymhellion pellach y dylid cynnal briff gwyllo yn ystod gwaith daear i'r hen ffordd ddynesu at Muriau (nodwedd 11; GAT PRN: 81364); y palaeo-sianel (nodwedd 12; GAT PRN: 81365); a ffiniau blaenorol y caeau (nodwedd 13; GAT PRN: 81366).

Mae'n debyg y byddai'r Safle wedi bod yn eithaf corsio o hynafiaeth, gyda thystiolaeth o palaeo-sianel ym mhen dwyreiniol y Safle a fyddai wedi darparu tir hela delfrydol yn y cyfnod cynhanesyddol. Efallai na fydd y Safle'n ymddangos yn fuddiol i bobl fyw ynddo ar yr olwg gyntaf, ond efallai ei fod wedi'i leoli ar ymyl tir sychach i'r gogledd gyda thir gwlypach i'r de. Awgrymwyd bod safleoedd o'r fath yn ffafriol ar gyfer twmpathau llosg cynhanesyddol yn ogystal â weithiau carneddau claddu ac ardaloedd meddiannaeth. O ganlyniad, a chan fod ardal y Safle yn eithaf mawr, ystyrir bod y potensial i weddillion cynhanesyddol oroesi ar y Safle ar y lefel ganolig, gyda goroesiad palaeo-amgylcheddol yn parhau i fod yn gredadwy.

Mae absenoldeb unrhyw safleoedd Rhufeinig hysbys o fewn 1.0km i'r Safle yn awgrymu bod y potensial i weddillion cadwedig o'r oes hon gael eu lleoli o fewn ffin y Safle yn isel.

Hefyd mae absenoldeb safleoedd canoloesol cynnar hysbys o fewn 1.0km i ffin y Safle a'r prinder y mae'r safleoedd hyn yn cael ei ddatgelu yn ystod y cloddio yn awgrymu bod y potensial i safleoedd o'r fath fod yn isel yn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig.

Wrth werthuso tystiolaeth, ystyrir bod y potensial ar gyfer gweddillion archeolegol sydd wedi goroesi ar lefel sylfaen gladdedig y cyfnod canoloesol yn uchel ond bod y rhain yn debygol o fod ar ffurf gwrthgloddiau sy'n gysylltiedig â ffermio crib a rhych neu systemau caeau canoloesol eraill.

Ystyrir bod y potensial i ddod o hyd i weddillion cadwedig o'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol yn ystod y gwaith yn uchel. Mae'r rhain yn debygol o fod ar ffurf hen ffiniau caeau, er bod potensial uchel hefyd i weddillion cadwedig o'r hen ffordd fynedfa i Muriau ynghyd â'r gyfle o gerrig terfyn sy'n gysylltiedig â ffin yr ardal wledig / ffin y plwyf. Mae tystiolaeth y map hefyd yn awgrymu y gallai ffynnon fod yn bresennol yng ngorllewin y Safle ac yn gysylltiedig â ffos y nant a chwlffert nodwedd 4 (GAT PRN: 81357).

Fel rhan o'r asesiad, tynnwyd ffotograffau ar 35mm i efelychu golygfannau gwirioneddol o Heneb Rhestredig Castell Cricieth gan edrych i'r gogledd-orllewin tuag at y Safle datblygu arfaethedig (plât 18). Dangosodd y rhain, waeth beth yw'r ffaith bod y Safle wedi'i leoli ar dir uchel, ar hyn o bryd nid yw'n weladwy o'r SAM oherwydd gorchudd coed o amgylch perimedr y Safle. Argymhellir cadw'r coed hyn er mwyn sgrinio'r datblygiad wrth edrych i'r gogledd o Gastell Cricieth.

Ynghyd â'r argymhellion penodol hyn, argymhellir hefyd y dylid cynnal cyfnod o arolwg geoffiseg o'r ardal gyfan, er mwyn asesu ymhellach y potensial ar gyfer gweddillion

claddedig a phenderfynu a oes angen cyfnod o werthuso archeolegol a /neu mae angen lliniaru archeolegol.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Gwynedd Council to carry out an archaeological assessment in order to accompany a planning application for the construction of a new school development on land to the south of the A497, Stryd Fawr / High Street, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0RY.

The archaeological assessment identified 15 archaeological sites within, or in close proximity to the Site boundary, of which 13 will be impacted upon by the proposed development. Site specific recommendations have been made for the avoidance / preservation in-situ of the *rural district / Cricieth – Llanystymdwy Parish boundary* (feature 10; GAT PRN: 81363) or if this is not possible then for a watching brief during its removal to ensure that any sub-surface remains are preserved via record.

Further recommendations have been made for a watching brief to be maintained during groundworks in proximity to the *former driveway to Muriau* (feature 11; GAT PRN: 81364); the *palaeo-channel* (feature 12; GAT PRN: 81365); and the *former field boundaries* (feature 13; GAT PRN: 81366).

The Site itself would likely have been relatively marshy in antiquity, with evidence of a palaeo-channel at the eastern end of the Site which would have provided ideal hunting grounds in the prehistoric period. The Site, although perhaps not immediately conducive to habitation, may have lain on the peripheral margin of drier ground to the north and wetter ground to the south, with such sites having been favoured for prehistoric burnt mounds as well as sometimes burial cairns and areas of occupation. As such, and as the Site area is relatively large, it is considered that the potential for prehistoric remains to persist at the Site is considered to be medium with the potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental remains considered a possibility.

The absence of any known Roman sites within 1.0km of the Site suggests that the potential for preserved remains of this era to be located within the Site boundary is low.

The absence of known early medieval sites within 1.0km of the Site boundary and the rarity by which these sites are found during excavation suggests that the potential for such sites to be present within the proposed development area is low.

On the balance of evidence the potential for preserved archaeological remains at buried foundation level of the medieval period is considered to be high but that these are likely to take the form of earthworks associated with ridge and furrow farming or possibly medieval field systems.

The potential for preserved remains of the post-medieval period to be encountered during the works is considered to be high. These are likely to take the form of former field boundaries, although there is also a high potential for preserved remains of the former driveway to Muriau as well as a possibility of boundary stones associated with the rural district boundary / parish boundary. The map evidence would also suggest that a well may be present at the west of the Site and linked with the stream ditch and culvert feature 4 (GAT PRN: 81357).

As part of the assessment, photographs were taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoints from Cricieth Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument looking north-westward toward the proposed development Site (plate 18). These showed that despite the location of the Site on high ground it is currently not visible from the SAM due to tree coverage around the Site perimeter. It is recommended that these trees are retained in order to screen the development when viewing north from Cricieth Castle.

In addition to site specific recommendations it is also recommended that a phase of geophysics survey is undertaken of the Site in its entirety in order to further assess the potential for buried remains and to determine whether a phase of development-led archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation is necessary.

2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Gwynedd Council, hereafter the Client, to carry out an archaeological assessment in order to accompany a planning application for the construction of a new school development on land to the south of the A497, Stryd Fawr / High Street, Cricieth, Gwynedd LL52 0RY, hereafter the Site (figures 1 and 2) (centred on NGR SH 49139 38055).

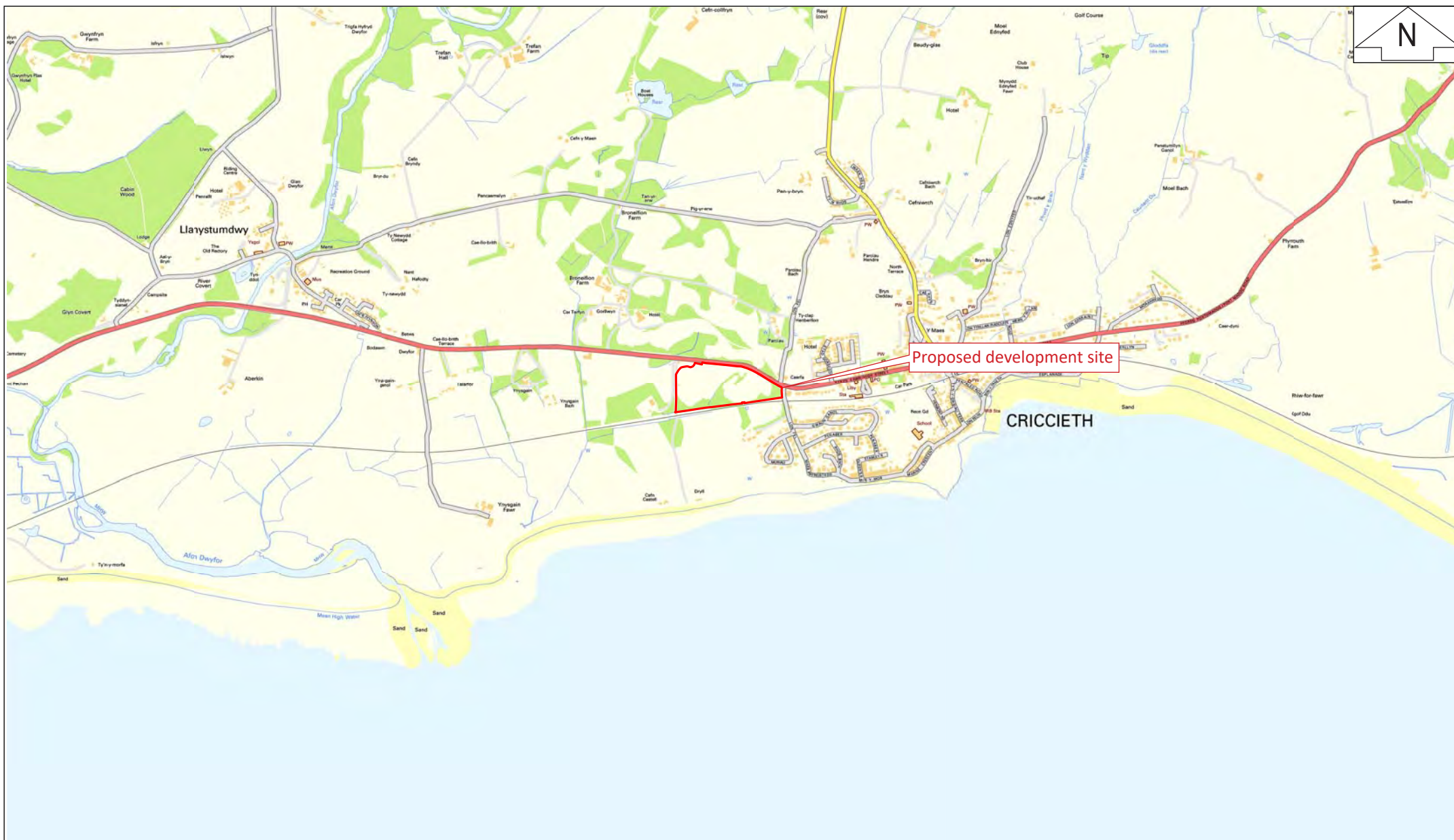
The archaeological assessment has been carried out as part of a pre-application feasibility study into the potential archaeological constraints of the Site. As a consequence the assessment report was written without access to a proposed masterplan detailing the number, size, scale or materials of the proposed development and as such the potential physical impact of the proposed development has been assessed based on the expected disturbance of the Site by development. Where the visual impact of the development upon the historic environment has been assessed a camera set to 35mm focal length has been utilised to simulate actual viewpoints, however without access to a finalised masterplan and photographic montage the visual assessment should be considered to have limitations.

The event Primary Reference Number (PRN) assigned by the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) for this archaeological assessment is **45469**.

This archaeological assessment is for the proposed development area, which includes a polygonal shaped Site comprising two separate field plots measuring a total of c5.6 hectares.

As part of the archaeological assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the Site 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 University of Wales Bangor Archives and Record Office, and the Caernarfon Archives and Record Office. Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Cadw. In addition a 1.0km search area centred on the Site was utilised for a search of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales' (RCAHMW) National Monuments Record (NMR) and historic aerial photographs were obtained from the Aerial Photographs Officer at the Welsh Government, Cardiff.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



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Figure 01: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red).
Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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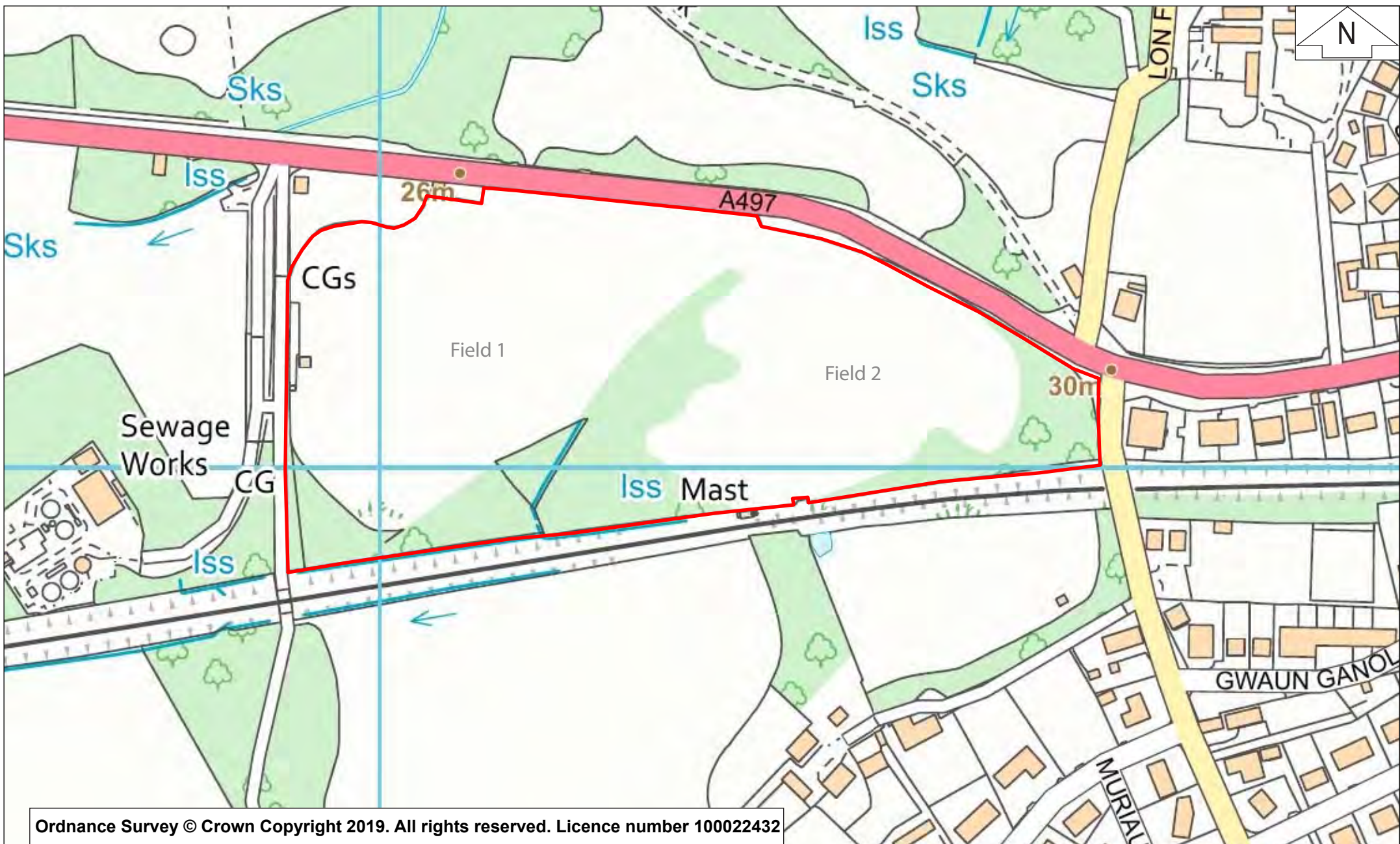


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Figure 02: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red).
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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Figure 03: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red).
Scale 1:2,500 at A4.

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Plate 01: View across the proposed development site (field 1), from the north.



Plate 02: View across the proposed development site (field 1), from the south.



Plate 03: View across the proposed development site (field 2), from the south.



Plate 04: View across the proposed development site (field 2), from the northwest.

3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Archival research

The archaeological desk-top study 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 were obtained from Cadw. 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, the University of Wales Bangor Archives and Record Office, and the Caernarfon Archives and Record Office.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was also reviewed.
- Historic aerial photographs were obtained from the Aerial Photographs Officer at the Welsh Government, Cardiff.

3.2 Assessment report

All features identified from the archival research and site visit were assessed and allocated to categories of international, national, regional/county, local and none/unknown importance as listed in section 8.0. 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.

3.3 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 (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT), the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) Development Control Archaeologist, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW). Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs from the assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0213.2** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.

4.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage*¹ and the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*², commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act*³ 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the *Town and Country Planning 1995*.

Planning Policy Wales (edition 10, 2018) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

¹ UNESCO, 1972, *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

² Council of Europe, 1992, *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*

³ Great Britain. *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act*. Elizabeth II.(1990), London: The Stationery Office

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

5.0 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Topographic Description

The Site is of an approximate rectangle in shape, roughly orientated east-west and includes two field plots enclosed by mature hedgerows and stone walls. The two fields, although traditionally separate plots, are divided by a strip of trees running northeast-southwest rather than any reinforced boundary and livestock freely graze between both plots. The Site measures c.5.6 hectares in area and is located on land to the south of the A497, Stryd Fawr / High Street, Cricieth.

To the east the Site is bounded by Lon Fel which runs from south to north, connecting the coast road with north Cricieth. To the south of the Site lies the Cambrian Coast Railway line, running east-west and servicing Pwllheli to Shrewsbury. To the west the Site is bounded by an unnamed road which connects the property of Dryll in the south with the A497 in the north.

The Site is given over to grassland and is occasionally grazed primarily by sheep. The land slopes from c.31m OD in the northeast to c.15m OD in the southwest. At the eastern end of the Site an area of low-lying land suggests the presence of a palaeo-channel running from north to south. This feature is depicted on the tithe map of 1839.

The site lies partially within the parish of Cricieth and partially within the parish of Llanystymdwy, on the Llyn peninsula, in the Eifionydd area of Gwynedd in Wales and within the former historic county of Carnarvonshire. The town lies 5 miles west of Porthmadog, 9 miles east of Pwllheli and 17 miles south of Caernarfon.

The bedrock geology is of the Nant Ffrancon Subgroup, a siltstone sedimentary bedrock that formed approximately 449 to 478 million years ago in the Ordovician Period within an environment previously dominated by shallow seas. The superficial deposits are of Devensian – Diamicton till that formed approximately 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period within an environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

5.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

5.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (figure 4)

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 93 non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary.

The Site lies within 100.0m of the following non-designated monuments:

- (i) Approximately 8.7m north of the post-medieval *Railway Cutting, N of Muriau* (GAT PRN: 56,880);
- (ii) Approximately 22.8m north of the post-medieval *Pond, N of Muriau* (GAT PRN: 56,881);

(iii) Approximately 78.1m south of the unknown period *Well, South East of, Bron Eifion* (GAT PRN: 25,873);

(iv) Approximately 95.3m north of the post-medieval *Drill Hall, Criccieth* (GAT PRN 62,328);

(v) Approximately 99.1m south of the unknown period *Building, Criccieth* (GAT PRN: 25,874).

5.2.2 National Monuments Record (figure 5)

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 51 non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary.

The Site lies within 100.0m of the following NMR non-designated monument points:

(i) Approximately 41.7m south of the unknown period *boundary stone west of Criccieth* (NPRN: 420,301).

5.2.3 Listed Buildings (figure 6)

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 33 Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary. The site lies within 250.0m of the following Listed Buildings:

(i) Approximately 209.0m southwest of the grade II Listed Building of *Former Haybarn at Parciau Mawr* (LB ref: 15,372).

5.2.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (figure 7)

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 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the Site boundary or within 500.0m.

5.2.5 Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest

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.

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 site does not lie within a registered historic landscape.

5.2.6 Historic Parks and Gardens

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 are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest Registered Historic Park and Garden to the Site is that of the grade II* Wern park and garden (GD19) located approximately 4.9km to the east.

5.2.7 The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales

Wales lacks the traditional large-scale battlefields that are characteristic of those on the registers and inventories of other UK home nations. If Wales were to adopt the same definition of a battlefield site used by these other countries, it is unlikely that many Welsh sites could be included on the Inventory. Consequently, the inventory adopted the following much broader and wide-ranging definition:

An area or location, terrestrial or marine, where a conflict occurred, involving military forces. All aspects of Wales's past should be considered for the identification of historic battlefield sites, which may include traditional battles, sieges, invasions, skirmishes, ambushes, massacres and sites of civil unrest.

This wider definition is compatible with the text of Section 35 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which uses a similarly wide-ranging definition of a conflict site: 'a battlefield or a site on which some other conflict involving military forces took place'.

There are no historic battlefields within 1.0km of the proposed scheme.

5.2.8 World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites are places that the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has inscribed on a list of international sites because of their outstanding universal value, the importance of which is so great as to transcend national boundaries. Countries with world heritage sites are required to afford the highest level of protection to these places, which means not only looking after the sites themselves but also their setting. This inevitably results in some constraints upon development within or adjacent to world heritage sites.

There are no World Heritage Sites within 1.0km of the proposed scheme.

5.2.9 Events

The Site has not been included within any specific past archaeological assessment or mitigation. The wider area however has been subject to several past archaeological events and there are 31 recorded GAT event PRNs within 1.0km of the Site. The most notable of these was the archaeological mitigation of a gas pipeline replacement project from Pwllheli to Blaenau Ffestiniog in 2012 by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) for RSK Environmental (GAT event PRN: 44869 and 44879). This project passed from west to east in a corridor located c900.0m to the north of the Site.

The wider Site environs were also included within the Cadw funded *Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North-west Wales 2005-6* (GAT event PRN: 40618; GAT report 634).

These reports have been utilised to contribute to the historical narrative of the assessment area and are referenced where applicable.

5.2.10 Lidar

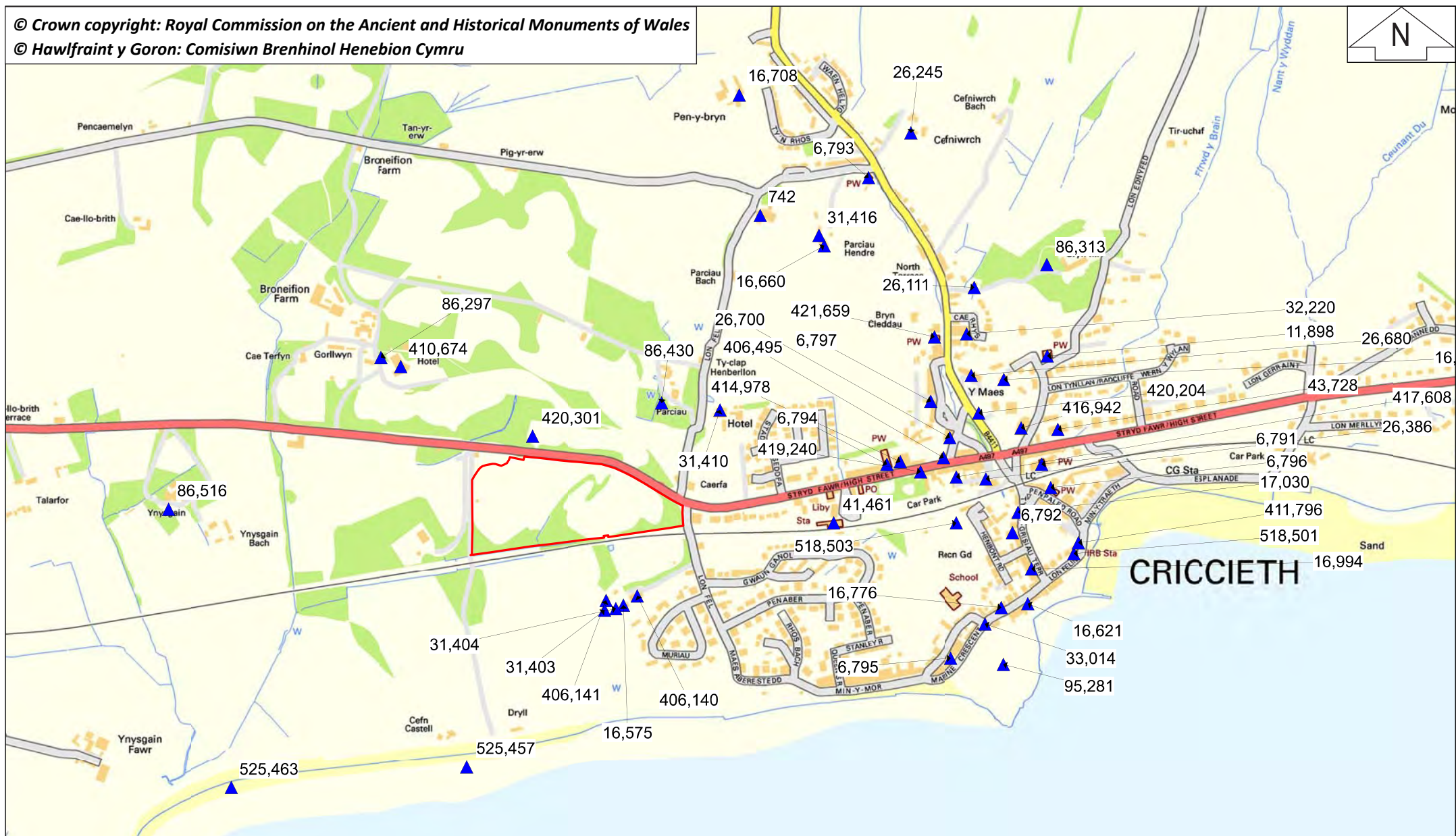
Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 100,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed surface and terrain models to be generated at different spatial resolutions.

The Lidar coverage of the proposed scheme was examined for features additional to those found during the archaeological assessment within the proposed development Site. The 1m DTM / DSM and 2m DTM / DSM provided detailed coverage for the Site and revealed one further feature (feature 15 – ridge and furrow farming – see section 8.0).

5.2.11 Historic Aerial Photographs (figures 08, 09 and 10)

Aerial photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in 1941, 1945 and 1946 were obtained from the Aerial Photographs Officer at the Welsh Government and examined for features additional to those found during the desk-top study and site visit, however no further features were identified.

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Figure 05: Location of non-designated monument points from the National Monument Record (blue triangles). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

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Figure 06: Location of Listed Buildings (black crosses). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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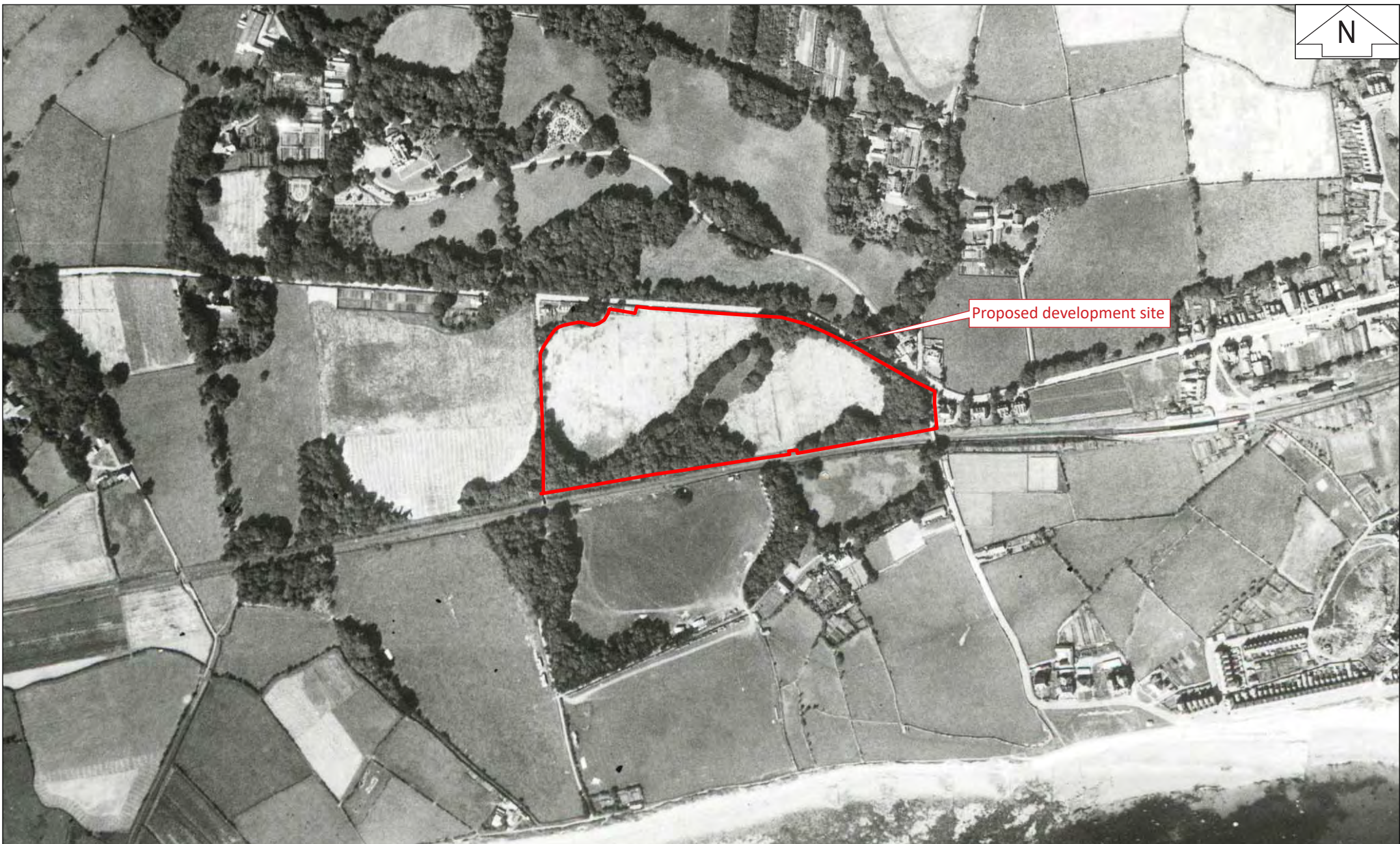


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Figure 07: Location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (shaded red).
Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

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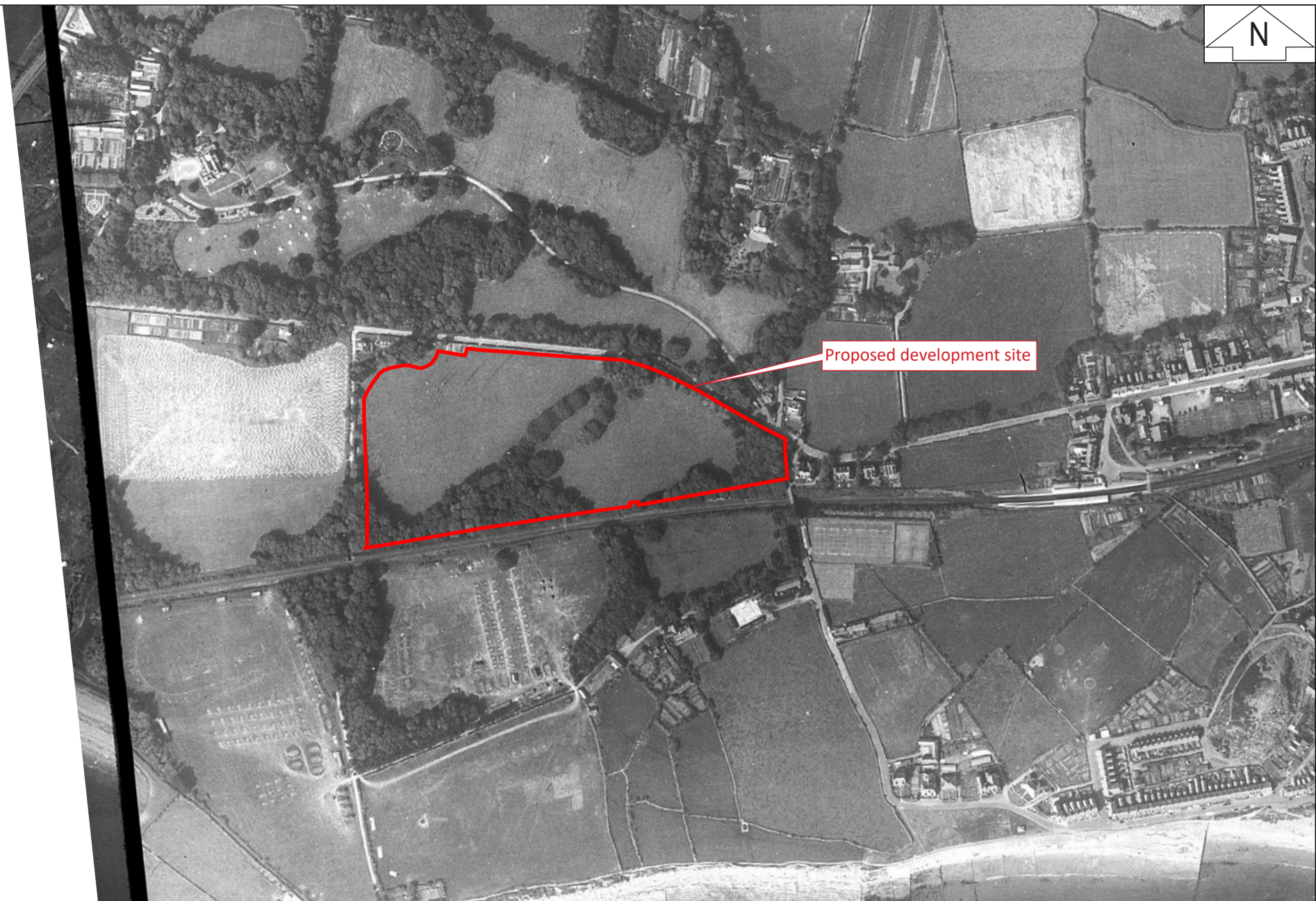


Proposed development site

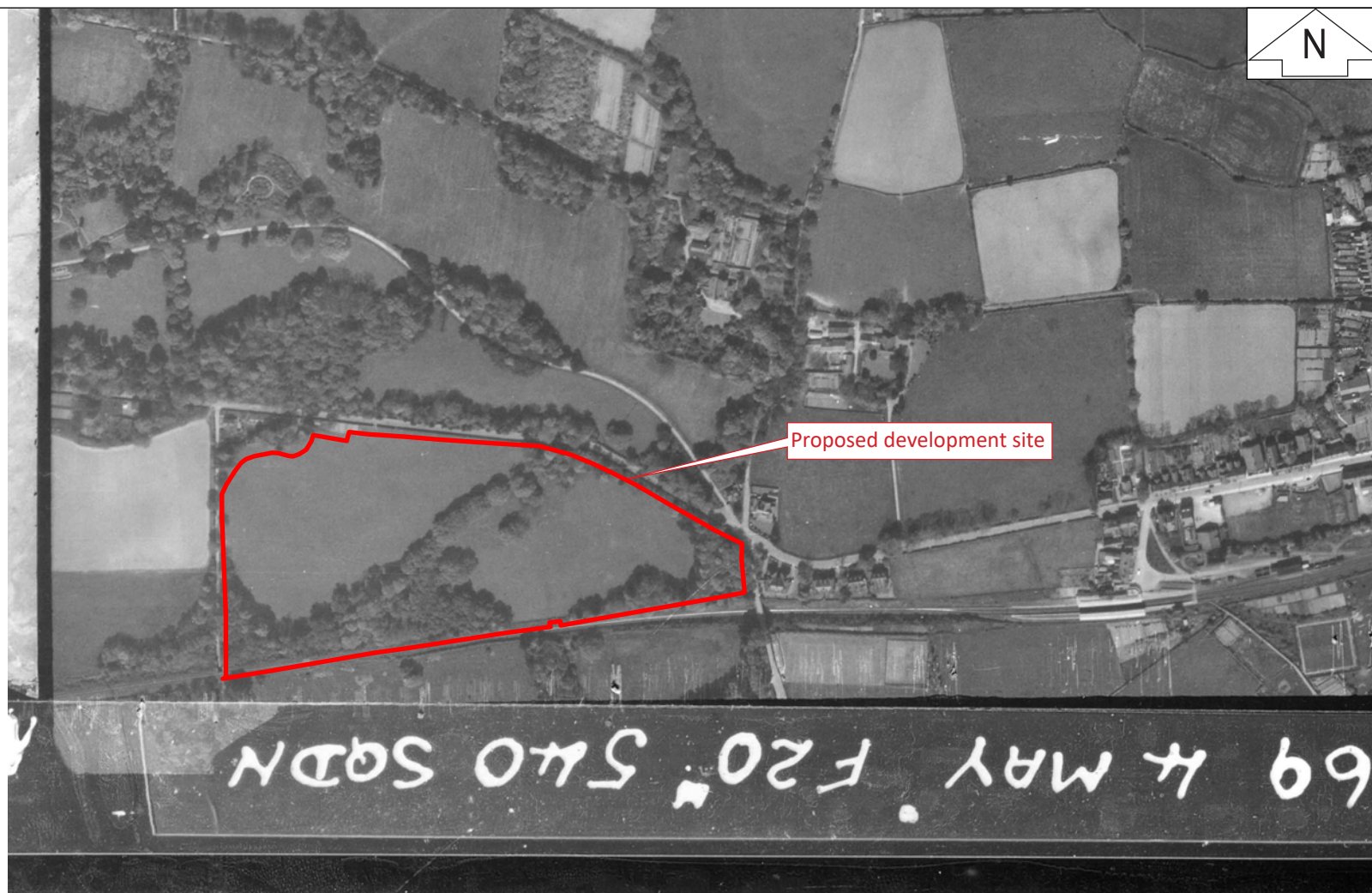


Figure 08: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 on the aerial photograph of 1941.

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Proposed development site



6.0 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, Listed Building reference and/or their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) 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

6.1 Prehistoric and Roman Period

The Site is located within an area with an identified rich and diverse archaeological resource. The Prehistoric period is not particularly well represented within the immediate vicinity of the Site, with only one known prehistoric site recorded on the Gwynedd HER within 1.0km. This site is a suspected Bronze Age urn (GAT PRN: 2285) located c644.0m to the southeast of the Site boundary and which was found in the outer ditch of the castle prior to 1930, although its present whereabouts is unknown and no post-excavation analysis has been undertaken.

In the wider environment the prehistoric period is fairly well represented, with the earliest known remains being that of a Neolithic burnt mound (GAT PRN: 34090) located c1.25km to the northeast, and found during archaeological mitigation of a gas pipeline replacement project from Pwllheli to Blaenau Ffestiniog in 2012 by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) for RSK Environmental (GAT event PRN: 44869 and 44879). The remains represented a small burnt mound with possibly two sequential troughs. This site was investigated by a slot through the middle of the mound and troughs but was not fully excavated. No artefacts were recovered except tiny fragments of vitreous slag, possibly fuel ash slag (GAT report 1136). Prehistoric burnt mounds are mounds of heat-shattered stone, often crescentic in shape and are almost always found on the banks of streams. Burnt mounds are believed to be the by-product of heating large amounts of water. The mounds of fire-cracked stone often surround a central trough or pit which may have been lined with clay, wood or stone. It is believed that this pit would have been filled with water and hot stones thrown in; the stones would shatter as a result of the sudden change in temperature. The shattered stone was later scooped out and dumped in the area around the pit or trough. The exact function of these sites are unknown, but they may have been for bathing or cooking.

During the same project a possible prehistoric fire pit or oven (GAT PRN: 34091) was located c1.49km to the northeast of the Site boundary, on the eastern bank of Nant y Wyddan. This feature produced no artefacts and was undated during the project. As such an interpretation as a medieval corn drier was also suggested (GAT report 1136).

Approximately 1.52km to the north of the Site boundary a possible prehistoric hillfort (GAT PRN: 11097; Mynydd Ednyfed) was identified by GAT in 2000. Upon further inspection during the Cadw funded *Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North-west Wales 2005-6* (GAT event PRN: 40618; GAT report 634) the feature was interpreted as most likely being of natural origin.

Lying further to the southeast and c1.7km from the Site boundary is the prehistoric Scheduled Ancient Monument of Caer-Dynni Burial Chamber (CN081). The site on the Morannedd Estate lies between the shoreline and Porthmadog Road, the small rectangular chamber which measures 1.5m long and 0.6m wide is formed by five upright stones, of which only two are complete and are characterised with cup-marks. The large capstone now rests on these southern uprights with its northern edge resting on the ground. The chamber is surrounded by a stony mound, which is accentuated by natural outcrops of rock with the remains of a kerb 2m further south (Cadw SAM description).

On the balance of evidence, there are known prehistoric sites within the wider environs of the Site boundary but only one suspected site within 1.0km. The Site itself would likely have been relatively marshy in antiquity, with evidence of a palaeo-channel at the eastern end of the Site which would have provided ideal hunting grounds in the prehistoric period. The Site, although perhaps not immediately conducive to habitation, may have lain on the peripheral margin of drier ground to the north and wetter ground to the south, with such sites having been favoured for prehistoric burnt mounds as well as sometimes burial cairns and areas of occupation. As such, and as the Site area is relatively large, it is considered that the potential for prehistoric remains to persist at the Site is considered to be medium with the potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental remains considered a possibility.

The Roman period is poorly represented within the localised environment and there are no known sites within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest known site of Roman activity is the 3rd-4th century site of an enclosed homestead, *Ynys -ddu* (GAT PRN: 2364) and possibly associated lynchets (GAT PRN: 36570) located c2.5km to the northeast.

The absence of any known Roman sites within 1.0km of the Site suggests that the potential for preserved remains of this era to be located within the Site boundary is low.

6.2 Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The early-medieval period is poorly represented within this part of Northwest Wales and there are no known features of this date within 1.0km of the Site boundary. These sites must have existed and it is probable that many were built upon or indeed now form the foundations of later medieval buildings.

The nearest known site of early-medieval origin is that of the long huts at Ystumllyn (GAT PRN: 4059) located c3.0km to the east. Since the walls lie within an area called on the Tithe Award map *Ynys Capel*, on what was formerly an island, it suggests some form of an early ecclesiastical settlement consisting of a simple chapel and a domestic building. (RCAHMW, 1960).

The absence of known early medieval sites within 1.0km of the Site boundary and the rarity by which these sites are found during excavation suggests that the potential for such sites to be present within the proposed development area is low.

The impact of the Edwardian Conquest was, and is, most strongly marked at Criccieth and Harlech. A settlement of sorts may have surrounded the Welsh castle at Criccieth (Soulsby 117-8) but Harlech appears to have been a new creation of the English (Soulsby 138-9). Both became Borough towns, part of what was essentially a unified system of defence, in which the military significance of a castle was paralleled by the economic and social function of the settlements, which enjoyed a near-monopoly of trade in their own regions, and encouraged a money economy. The Conquest is reflected in the Welsh name of Hell's Mouth, Perth Neigwl, when Sir Nigel de Lorraine landed there to claim the lands of Nefyn and Pwllheli he had been granted by King Edward I (Lewis 1912).

The borough received its charter in 1284 and there were twenty three burgages in 1308, rising to twenty-seven by the middle of the 14th century. A burgage was a building plot with certain rights and duties attached. The plots at Criccieth were the same size as those at Caernarvon, roughly 6.0-7.0m wide and 20m deep. The constable of the castle acted as mayor and the burgesses joined with the castle garrison at times of crisis, as happened in the troubles of 1294-5.

The borough was destroyed with the castle in 1403-4 and failed to recover. Even the location of the borough is now uncertain. Perhaps the most likely location is the area between the castle and the rock of Dinas, including Castle Square and the street now called Lon Bach, where there is room for all the recorded burgage plots. Marine Terrace follows the line of an outer rampart where it skirts the castle rock and the Town Hall would also have been built on its line. The harbour would presumably have been at Aber-marchnad at the eastern end of Castle Street.

The nearest medieval feature to the Site boundary is that of botewin medieval township, Criccieth (GAT PRN: 7,343; NPRN: 525457) located c.355.0m to the south. The first edition 1889 Ordnance Survey map suggest a landing place by the convergence of a track on the foreshore serving the farmstead of Cefn-y-Castell and Dryll. To the east two wells are shown, one just above the foreshore and the other on the footpath to Muriau-bach. This vicinity has been suggested for the former medieval township of Botewin. Modern aerial photography shows an 'avenue' cleared of stones on the foreshore to allow vessels to beach safely (Maritime Officer, RCAHMS, 2013).

To the northwest of the Site and c.652.0m away lies the suspected medieval period Ffynnon Saint, holy well (GAT PRN: 1285). This well had a reputation for its curative powers for eye infections; however it was filled in c.1962 when the garage which now occupies the site was extended.

Further to the south an iron arrowhead (GAT PRN: 16949) was found in 2003 at Criccieth castle on the surface by the big latrine chute in the angle of the curtain wall and the northwest tower of the inner gatehouse.

The modern town is clustered around the common of Y Maes in the Marchnad valley. Here stands the medieval parish church of St Catherine's (NPRN 11898), some 500m north of the castle. The church has two equal sized aisles and was built in five stages between the 13th and 19th centuries. There is a possibility of the existence of a church on the site prior to the 13th century.

Analysis of the lidar coverage of the Site has revealed linear striations within field 1, mostly orientated east-west but seemingly bisected by less frequent north-south striations. The identity of these features is unclear however it is probable that they are the earthworks associated with medieval ridge and furrow farming (GAT PRN: 81367; feature 15) or possibly medieval field systems.

On the balance of evidence the potential for preserved archaeological remains at buried foundation level of the medieval period is considered to be high but that these are likely to take the form of earthworks associated with ridge and furrow farming or possibly medieval field systems.

The proposed development Site is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 (figure 11). This map is of poor detail however the rural district boundary dividing the parishes of Cricieth and Llanystymdwy (GAT PRN: 81363; feature 10) is depicted as crossing the centre of the Site. Moreover, an apparent track or driveway (GAT PRN: 81364; feature 11) is shown at the eastern end of the Site, connecting the estate of Muriau (GAT PRN: 11330; feature 14) in the south with Stryd Fawr in the north. The map shows this driveway as passing through a square shaped enclosure which is likely to be an area of open ground on the approach to Muriau.

The Site is depicted in relative detail on the *1839 tithe map of the Parish of Llanystymdwy in the County of Carnarvon* (figure 12) and on the *1839 tithe map of the parish of Crickieth in the County of Carnarvon* (figure 13). The former depicts the western half of the Site, which is shown as being sub-divided into six separate field plots. The map also depicts the parish boundary as well as Stryd Fawr to the immediate north. The latter map shows the eastern half of the Site, which is shown as being sub-divided into five separate field plots. The parish boundary is also shown, as well as a north-south aligned trackway connecting the Muriau estate in the south with Stryd Fawr in the north. At the eastern end of the Site a meandering stream is depicted crossing the Site. The Cambrian Coast Railway line had not been constructed by this point in time and the area to the immediate south of the Site is shown as being occupied by further enclosed field plots and the Muriau estate.

The accompanying tithe apportionment provides the following information:

Plot	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name (Cymraeg)	Field Name (English)
1940	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Cae Morfa	Marsh field
1940a	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Gors wyllt	Wild fen / marsh
1942 (same as 473)	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Werglodd y flaen	End meadow (lowland)
1945	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Cae Ffynnon	Well field
1946	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Cae Parkiam	? field
1957?	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Cae bach	Small field
473 (same as 1942)	Huddart	Anne Watkins	Werglodd y flaen	End meadow (lowland)
474	Maurice Jones Esq.	Maurice Jones Esq.	Cae'r maes	Open field
476	Sir Joseph Huddart	Anne Watkins	Cae Isa tan y Berllan	Low field (below the orchard)
477	Sir Joseph Huddart	Anne Watkins	Weirglodd bach	Small meadow
479	Sir Joseph Huddart	Anne Watkins	Cae terfyn	Border field (end)

As can be seen from the tithe apportionment the land was solely owned by Sir Joseph Huddart whose seat was at Plas Bryn kir near Garndolbenmaen. He was a high sheriff of Caernarfonshire and was knighted for building a 6-story Gothic tower in 1821 to welcome the Prince of Wales to the area. Plas Bryn kir had previously been purchased in 1809 by his father, Captain Joseph Huddart, an important and influential English Captain, hydrographer, chartmaker, inventor (including the steam-driven machinery for binding rope from which he made his fortune) and entrepreneur, and passed to him on his father's death in 1816 (Bryn kir Hall, Dolbenmaen project). The purchase of land by the Huddart family appears to have begun around 1809, along with the construction of Plas Bryn kir. It is probable that prior to this, the field plots within the Site were owned by the Watkin family of Muriau, which lies c.146.0m to the south.

The estate house at Muriau (NPRN: 406140) is a seventeenth-eighteenth century type, two-storey house associated with a group of outbuildings with an older, possibly sixteenth century, house to the southwest (NPRN: 16575). The principle access to the estate was via a driveway that ran from Stryd Fawr and across the eastern part of the Site. Upon the construction of the Cambrian Coast Railway line between 1855 and 1869 the main driveway to Muriau became severed by the cutting, with a new driveway being established to connect the estate with Lon Fel in the east.

The majority of the field names on the tithe apportionment relate to the topographical or land use of the individual plots, with several plots referring to marshland suggesting the area was waterlogged. Of interest is plot 1945 *Cae fynnon* (well field) and plot 474 *Cae'r maes* (open field). The former may suggest that a well was present within the field plot, which today is located at the western end of the Site and close to stream ditch and culvert feature 4 (GAT PRN: 81357). It would therefore seem likely that the existing stream and culvert originally connected with this well.

The latter refers to an open area of grazing which coincides with the location of the driveway to Muriau and the square plot shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 (figure 11). This would support the theory that an area of open ground existed on the approach to Muriau, through which the driveway passed and which probably contributed to the setting and sense of arrival when visiting the estate house.

By the production of the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (figure 14) several field boundaries had been removed creating larger field plots, of which the Site wholly occupied four plots and partially occupied two. The Cambrian Coast Railway line had been constructed and is shown running along the southern edge of the Site, thus severing the historic driveway between Muriau and Stryd Fawr, which is now shown as a minor trackway running north-south with a bridge over the railway line. The rural district boundary / parish boundary between Cricieth and Llanystymdwy is depicted as a dotted line running from southwest to northeast across the Site and forming the north-western edge of a thin strip field.

The second and third edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1900 and 1916 respectively (figures 15 and 16) again show the Site in detail. By 1900 the Site occupied just two field plots, as seen today, with areas of woodland along its southern and western limits. A residence labelled 'lodge' had been constructed to the immediate northwest of the Site boundary, along with the unnamed road connecting the A497 with Dryll in the south. The driveway between Muriau and Stryd Fawr is shown on both maps but is labelled as a footpath and appears to have become a minor track. The rural district boundary / parish boundary between Cricieth and Llanystymdwy is depicted as a dotted line running from southwest to northeast across the Site and marked by a belt of trees which still informally divides the two field plots today. To the north of the Site the boundary continues and is occasionally marked

by stones. The Site inspection revealed the presence of such a boundary marker stone within the Site boundary (GAT PRN: 81363; feature 10) but which had fallen.

The potential for preserved remains of the post-medieval period to be encountered during the works is considered to be high. These are likely to take the form of former field boundaries, although there is also a high potential for preserved remains of the former driveway to Muriau as well as a possibility of boundary stones associated with the rural district boundary / parish boundary. The map evidence would also suggest that a well may be present at the west of the Site and linked with the stream ditch and culvert feature 4 (GAT PRN: 81357).

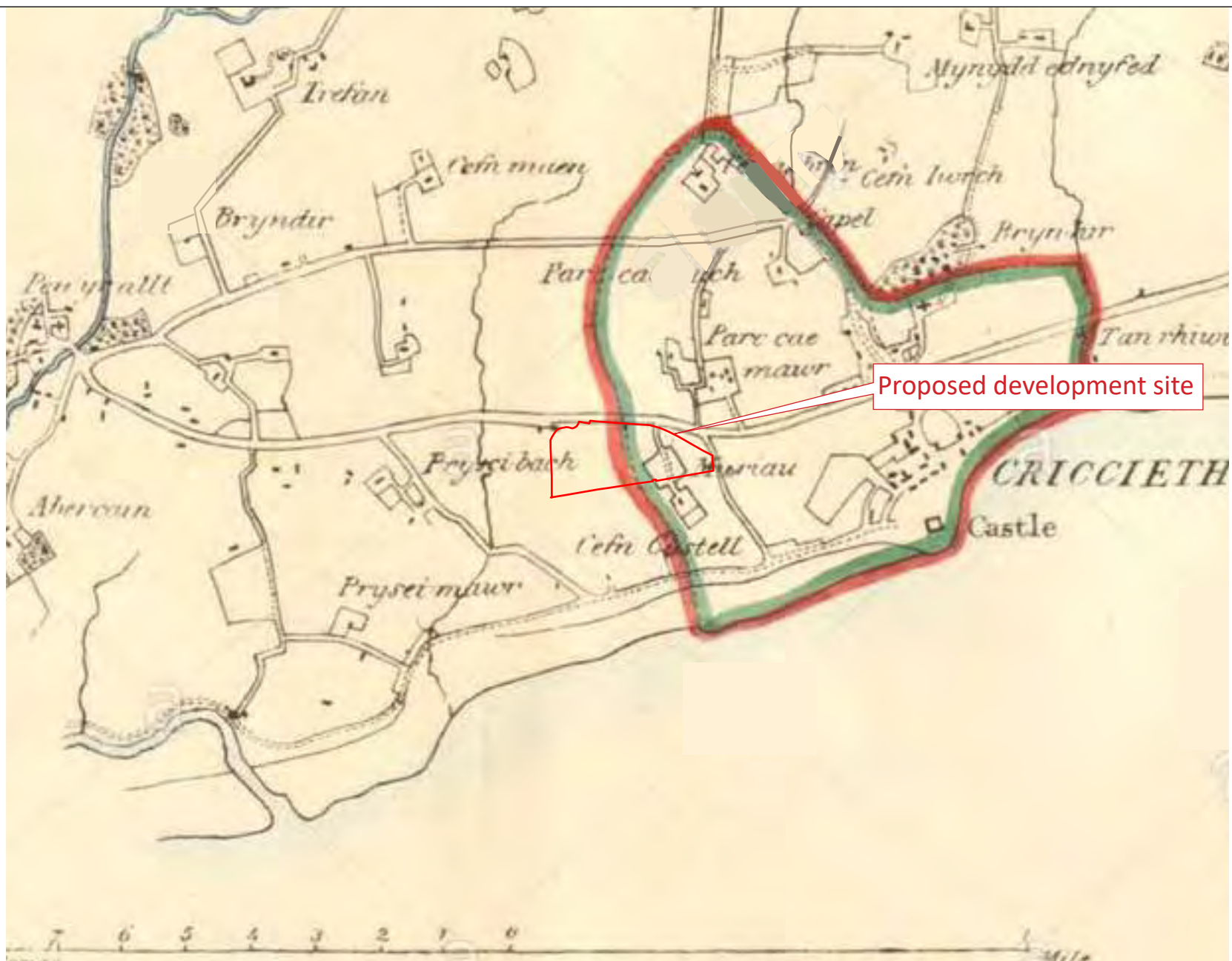


Figure 11: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map.

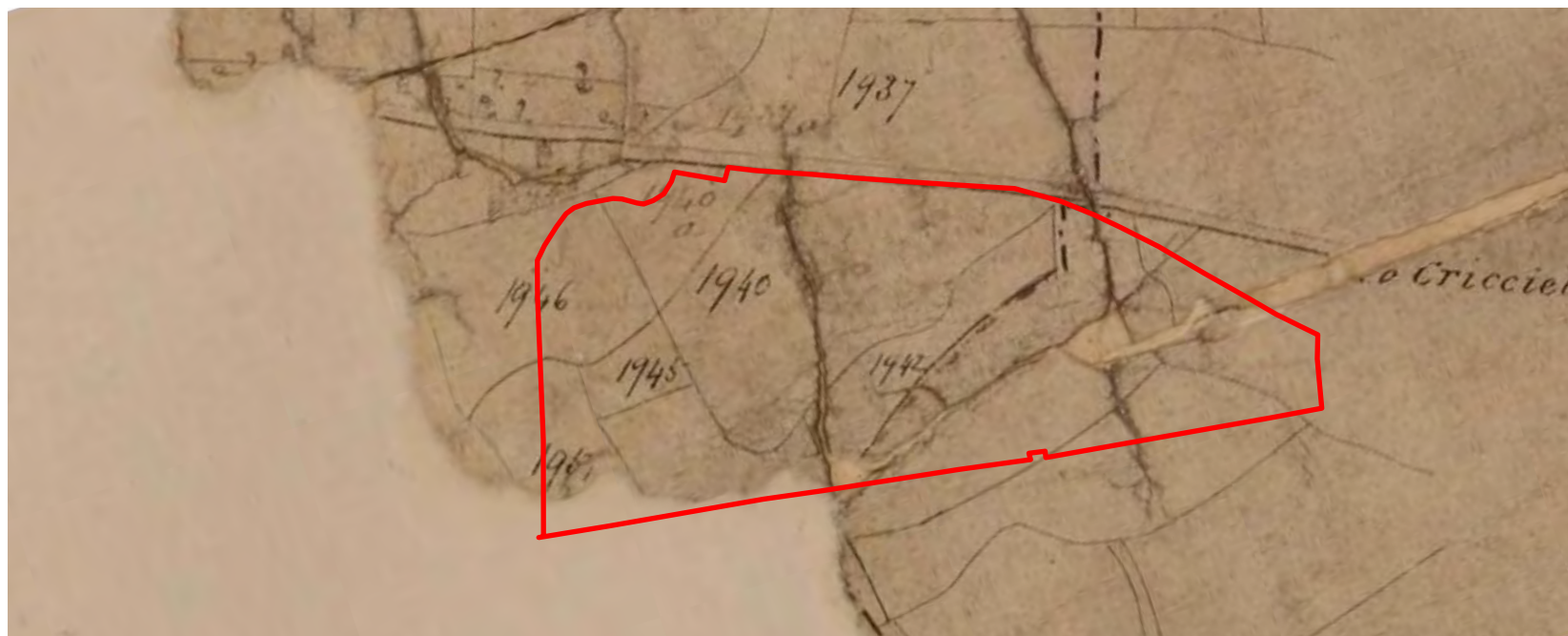


Figure 12: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red) on the 1839 tithe map of the parish of Llanystymdwy in the County of Carnarvon.



Figure 13: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red) on the 1839 tithe map of the parish of Crickieth in the County of Carnarvon

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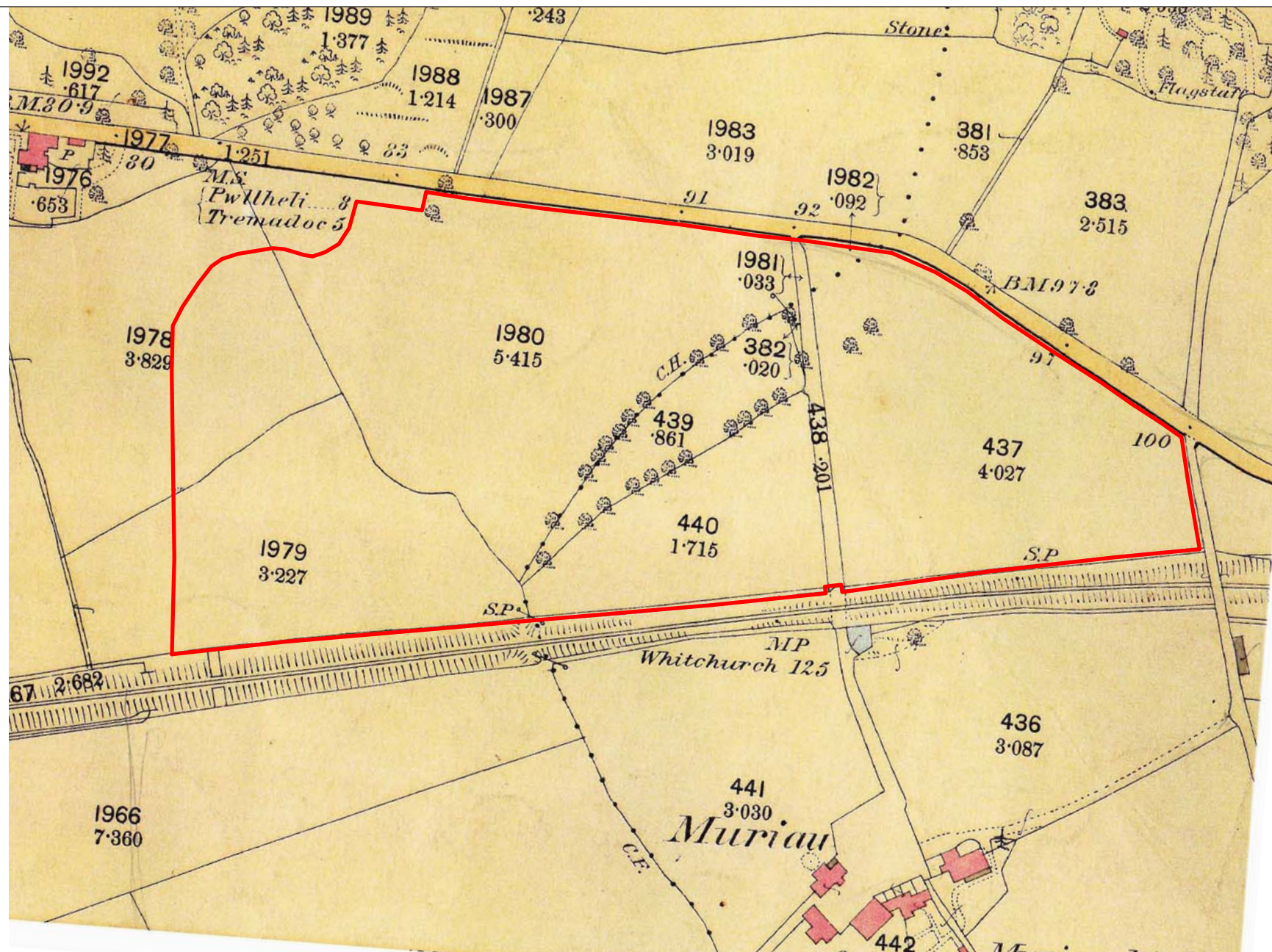


Figure 14: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red) on the first edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

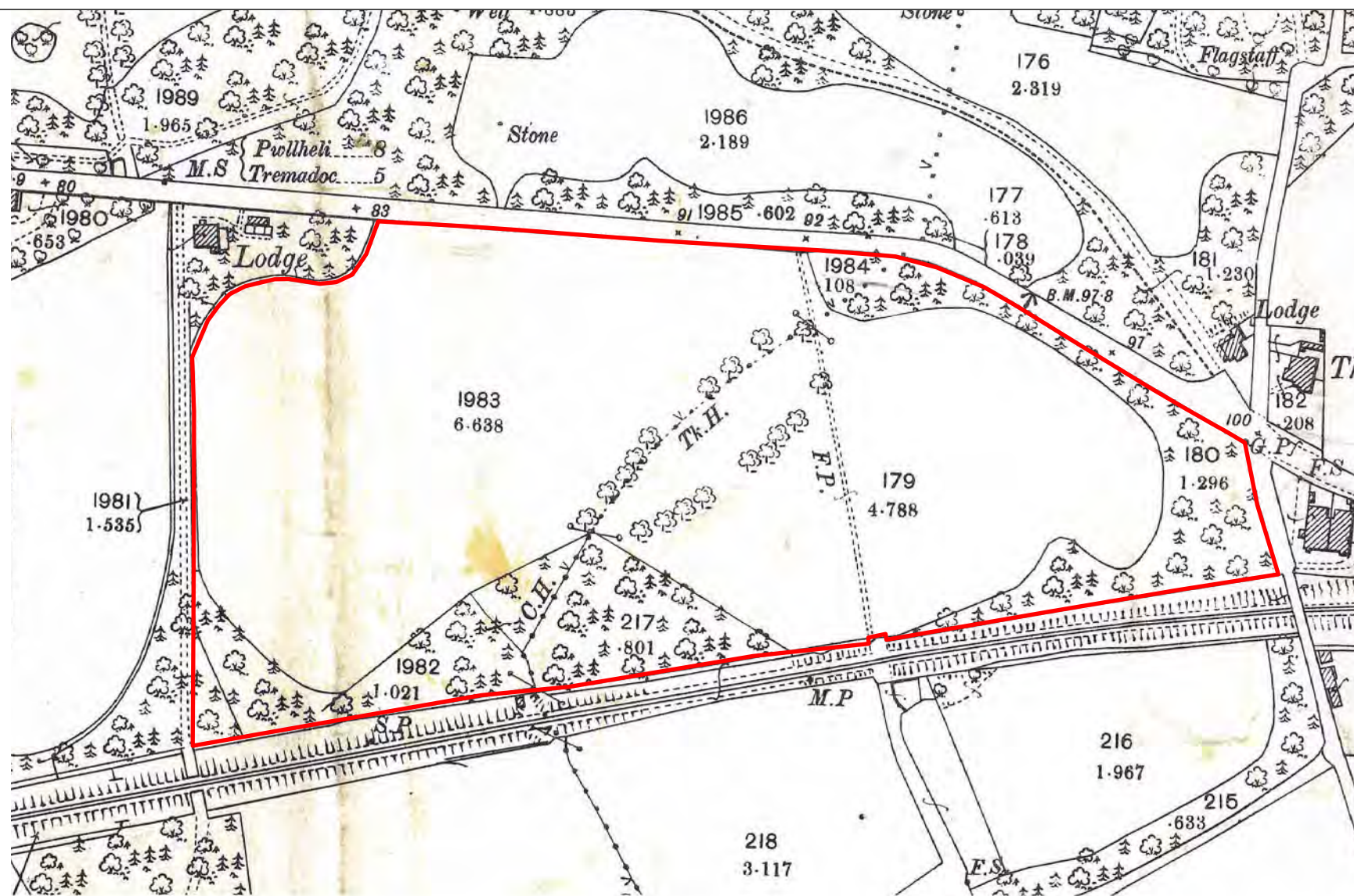


Figure 15: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red) on the second edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1900.

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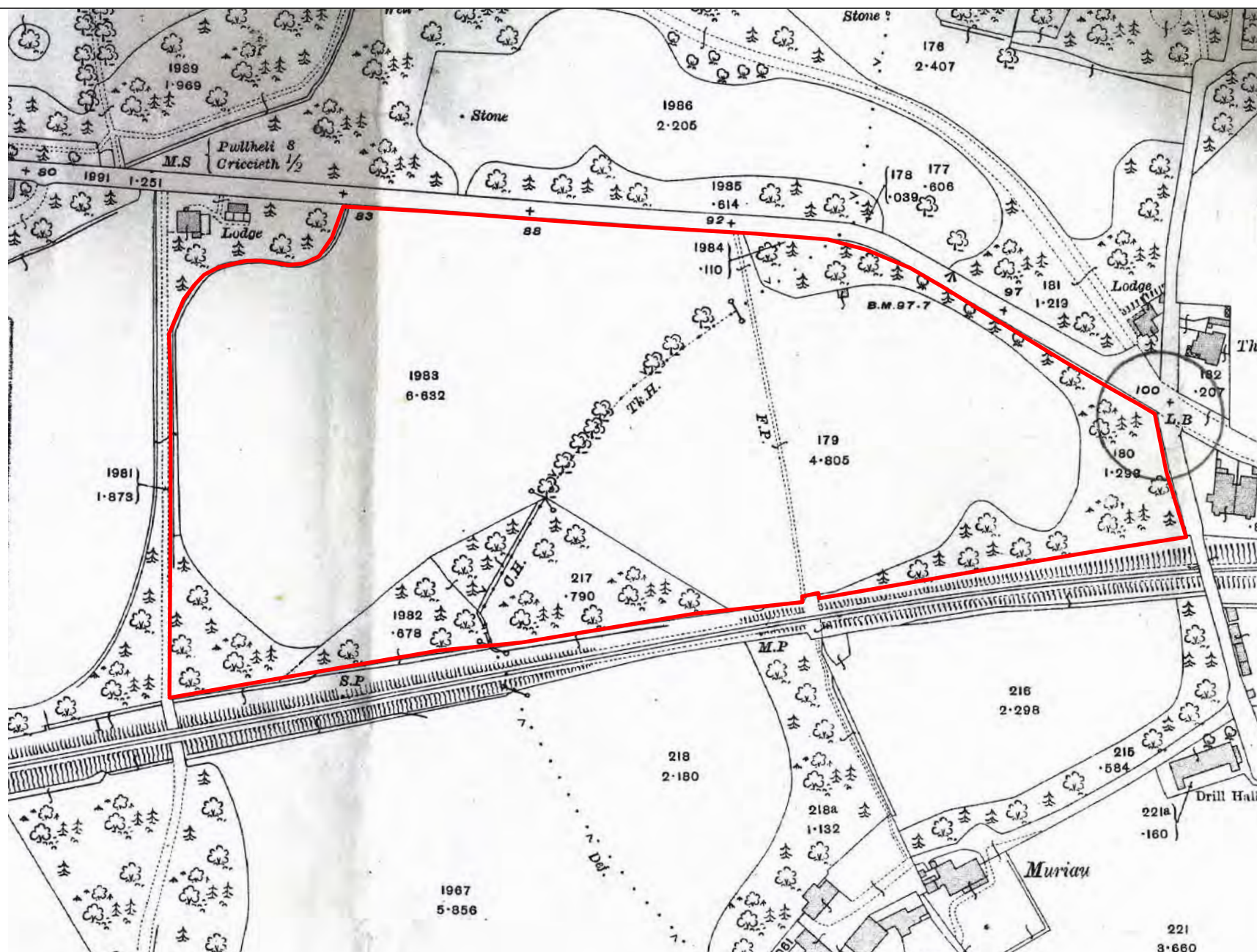


Figure 16: Location of proposed development site adjacent to the A497 (outlined red) on the third edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1916.

7.0 DESK-TOP STUDY OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

7.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 9.0) are listed below.

1. 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.
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

2. Definition of Impact

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

Magnitude	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
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

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

8.0 SITE GAZETTEER

The assessment identified 15 archaeological receptors within, or in close proximity to, the Site boundary.

In accordance with Planning Policy Wales TAN24, and the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2015 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. 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 (indirectly physically or non-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/desk-top study recommendations are provided. The location of sites is shown on figures 17 and 18 with the location and orientation of photographic plates shown on figure 19.

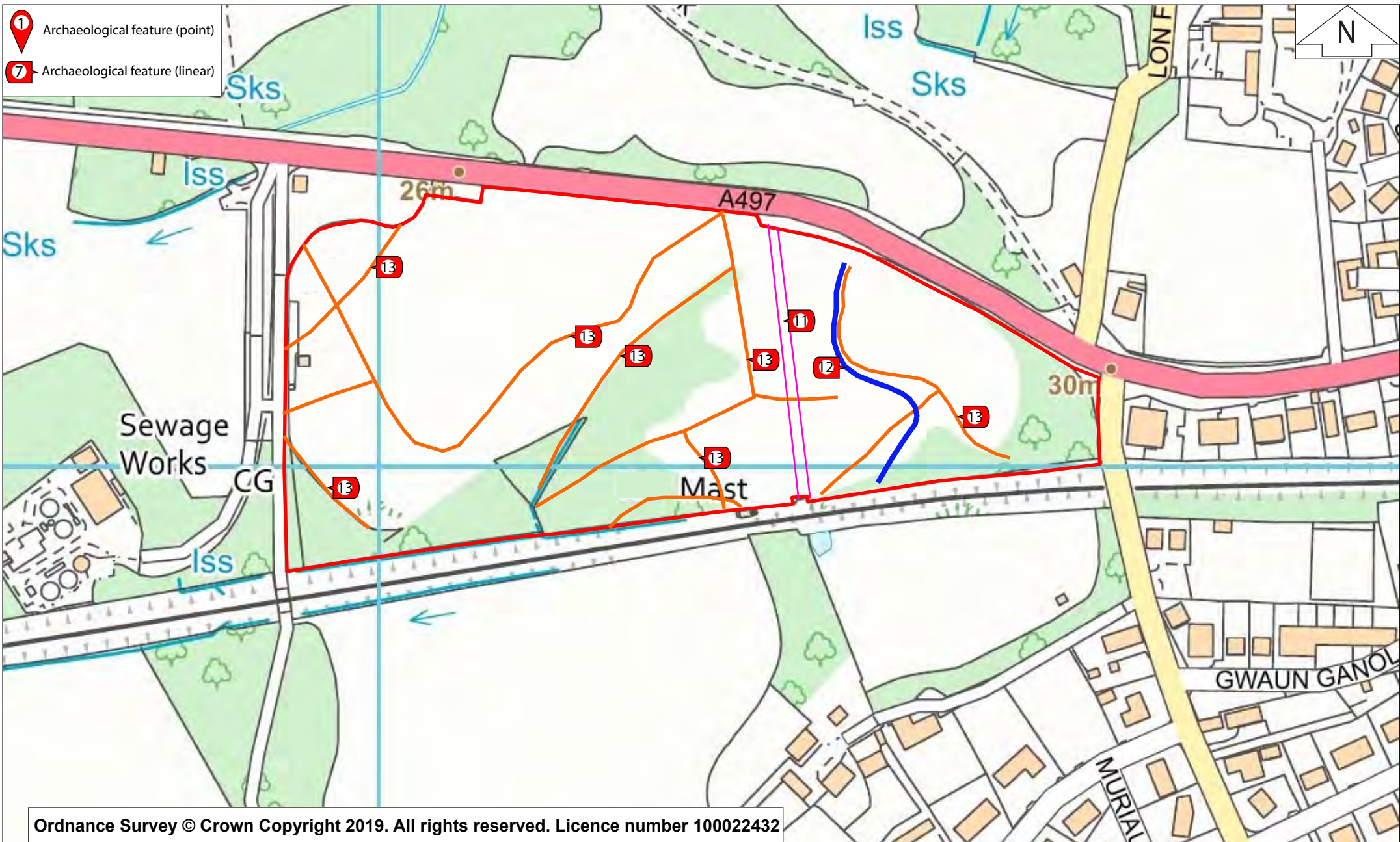


Figure 18: Location of archaeological features at the proposed development Site as identified from historic maps (numbers refer to report gazetteer entries) (orange lines denote former field boundaries; pink lines denote former trackways; blue lines denote former streams). Scale 1:2,500 at A4.



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1. Field boundary wall	PRN: 81354
Figure: 17	Plate: 5
NGR: SH 49098 38141	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae wal linellol garreg sych yn rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ar draws pen gogleddol y cae, gan wahanu'r llain gae oddi wrth Stryd Fawr. Mae'r wal yn mesur c1.0m o uchder ac wedi'i hadeiladu o coblau is-grwn o faint canolig, gyda gwrych aeddfed ar ei ochr ogleddol.</i></p> <p>A dry-stone linear wall runs from east to west across the northern end of the field, separating the field plot from Stryd Fawr. The wall measures c1.0m in height and is constructed from medium sized sub-rounded cobbles, with a mature hedgerow on its northern side.</p> <p>The boundary is first shown on the 1838 tithe map for the parish of Llanystymdwy, although may be of earlier origin. The wall is probably part of the field enclosures established by the Muriau estate and is therefore likely of 18th century date. As the majority of field enclosures within the localised area are of hedgerow field boundaries, a boundary of stone is a rarity and demonstrates the display of wealth shown by the estate houses. As such it can be seen as having a group value with the Muriau estate as a whole suite of features.</p> <p>For the most part it is expected that this feature will be retained as part of the development, and will only be impacted upon where access and egress into the Site is required. As such it is expected that there will be a low adverse direct physical impact upon the feature during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the boundary prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 05: Field boundary wall (GAT PRN: 81354; feature 1) , from the south. Scale 1.0m.

2. Corrugated metal Quonset hut outbuilding	PRN: 81355
Figure: 17	Plate: 6
NGR: SH 48962 38053	Period: Modern
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae cwt Quonset (rhagffurfiedig) llaw o fetel rhychog ym mhen gorllewinol y cae ac yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel adeilad allanol amaethyddol. Mae'n mesur 6.0m o hyd wrth 5.0m o led, wedi'i ogwyddo i'r gogledd i'r de.</i></p> <p>A pre-fabricated Quonset hut of corrugated metal is located at the western end of the field and utilised as an agricultural outbuilding. It measures 6.0m in length by 5.0m in width, orientated north-south.</p> <p>The Quonset hut is not shown on any of the available historic maps but does appear to be shown on the 1941 aerial photograph (figure 8). These buildings were common during the Second World War era due to their pre-fabricated design making them ideal temporary buildings, although many still stand today.</p> <p>It is probable that this feature will require removal as part of the proposed development resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the hut prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 06: Corrugated iron barn (GAT PRN: 81355; feature 2) , from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

3. Earthen mound	PRN: 81356
Figure: 17	Plate: 7
NGR: SH 48962 38018	Period: Modern
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae twmpath pridd sy'n mesur 6.0m o hyd wrth 4.0m o led a 2.0m o uchder ar ochr orllewinol y cae wrth ymyl ffin y cae.</i></p> <p>An earthen mound measuring 6.0m in length by 4.0m in width by 2.0m in height is located at the western side of the field next to the field boundary.</p> <p>This mound does not appear to have any structural element and also has very little stone content, suggesting that it is neither a burial mound nor field clearance cairn. It is most likely of modern origin, possibly associated with the construction of the nearby Quonset hut (feature 2) or possibly the unnamed road to the west.</p> <p>It is probable that this feature will require removal as part of the proposed development resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the mound prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 07: Earthen mound (GAT PRN: 81356; feature 3) , from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

4. Stream ditch and culvert	PRN: 81357
Figure: 17	Plate: 8
NGR: SH 48988 37967	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae ffos ddraenio a nant sy'n mesur 1.5m o led wrth 1.0m o ddyfnder yn rhedeg o ffin ddeheuol y cae i'r gogledd am c22.0m cyn mynd i mewn i gylfat tanddaearol.</i></p> <p>A drainage ditch and stream measuring 1.5m in width by 1.0m in depth runs from the southern boundary of the field northward for c22.0m before entering an underground culvert.</p> <p>The drainage ditch is clearly of anthropogenic origin but is not shown on any of the historic maps and does not appear to follow the line of any of the known relict field boundaries. It is most likely part of the post-medieval land improvement works undertaken by the Muriau estate in an effort to drain the land for agricultural use. Furthermore, the former field plot to the immediate north is labelled as Cae Fynnon (well field) on the 1839 parish tithe map and it is likely that this stream ditch and culvert formed part of the outfall of this well.</p> <p>It is probable that this feature will require removal as part of the proposed development resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the stream ditch and culvert prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 08: Stream ditch and culvert (GAT PRN: 81357; feature 4), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

5. GWR boundary markers	PRN: 81358
Figure: 17	Plate: 9
NGR: SH 49031 37960	Period: Modern
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Trefnir tair postyn marcio haearn bwrw sydd wedi'u hargraffu â "Great Western Railway" o fewn c100.0m i'w gilydd ar hyd ffin ddeheuol y cae.</i></p> <p>Three cast-iron marker posts stamped with <i>Great Western Railway</i> are situated at intervals of c100.0m along the southern boundary of the field.</p> <p>These posts measure 0.6m in height by 0.25m in diameter and mark the ownership easement of the Cambrian Coast Railway cutting to the immediate south.</p> <p>It is unlikely that these features will be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 09: GWR marker post (GAT PRN: 81358; feature 5), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

6. Relict field boundary	PRN: 81359
Figure: 17	Plate: 10 and 11
NGR: SH 49074 37983	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae ffin cae creiriol yn rhedeg o'r de-ddwyrain i'r gogledd-orllewin, ac i'r de-orllewin i'r gogledd-ddwyrain gan ffurfio cynllun siâp T, mae hwn ym mhen deheuol y cae.</i></p> <p>A relict field boundary runs from southeast to northwest, and southwest to northeast forming a T-shape in plane, and located at the southern end of the field.</p> <p>The boundary measures 1.0m in width by 1.0m in height and is constructed from large and medium sized sub-rounded cobbles within a bank of earth. The boundary appears to correspond with the enclosed field plots depicted on the 1839 parish tithe map and are most likely post-medieval in date.</p> <p>It is probable that this feature will require removal as part of the proposed development resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the relict boundary prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 10: Relict field boundary (GAT PRN: 81359; feature 6) , from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 11: Relict field boundary (GAT PRN: 81359; feature 6) , from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

7. Standing stone	PRN: 81360
Figure: 17	Plate: 12
NGR: SH 49209 37991	Period: Post-medieval / modern
Description <i>Mae carreg sefyll (maenhir) sy'n mesur 1.0m o uchder wrth 0.5m o hyd a lled ym mhen deheuol y cae.</i> A standing stone measuring 1.0m in height by 0.5m in length and width is located at the southern end of the field. The stone is not depicted on any available historic maps and does not lie on any known boundary. On closer inspection the eastern face of the stone exhibited apparent drill marks suggesting that it had been quarried in recent times. It therefore appears that the stone is not of any great age and was likely erected as a scratching stone for livestock. It is probable that this feature will require removal as part of the proposed development resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the relict boundary prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 12: Standing stone (GAT PRN: 81360; feature 7) , from the east. Scale 1.0m.

8. Field boundary wall	PRN: 81362
Figure: 17	Plate: 13
NGR: SH 49278 38095	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae wal linellol yn rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ar draws pen gogleddol y cae, gan wahanu'r llain gae oddi wrth Stryd Fawr. Mae'r wal yn mesur uchder c3.5m ac wedi'i hadeiladu o coblau is-grwn o faint canolig wedi'u bondio â morter calch.</i></p> <p>A linear wall runs from east to west across the northern end of the field, separating the field plot from Stryd Fawr. The wall measures c3.5m in height and is constructed from medium sized sub-rounded cobbles bonded by lime mortar.</p> <p>The boundary is first shown on the 1838 tithe map for the parish of Llanystymdwy, although may be of earlier origin. The wall is probably part of the field enclosures established by the Muriau estate and is therefore likely of 18th century date. As the majority of field enclosures within the localised area are of hedgerow field boundaries, a boundary of stone is a rarity and demonstrates the display of wealth shown by the estate houses. As such it can be seen as having a group value with the Muriau estate as a whole suite of features.</p> <p>For the most part it is expected that this feature will be retained as part of the development, and will only be impacted upon where access and egress into the Site is required. As such it is expected that there will be a low adverse direct physical impact upon the feature during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the boundary prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 13: Field boundary wall (GAT PRN: 81361; feature 8) , from the south. Scale 1.0m.

9. Stream, ditch and culvert	PRN: 81362
Figure: 17	Plate: 14
NGR: SH 49124 38054	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae ffos ddraenio a nant sy'n mesur 1.5m o led wrth 1.0m o ddyfnder yn rhedeg o ffin ddeheuol y cae i'r gogledd-ddwyrain am c51.0m cyn mynd i mewn i gylfat tanddaearol.</i></p> <p>A drainage ditch and stream measuring 1.5m in width by 1.0m in depth runs from the southern boundary of the field north-eastward for c51.0m before entering an underground culvert.</p> <p>The drainage ditch is clearly of anthropogenic origin but is not shown on any of the historic maps. It is most likely part of the post-medieval land improvement works undertaken by the Muriau estate in an effort to drain the land for agricultural use and follows the western edge of the Parish boundary between Cricieth and Llanystymdwy.</p> <p>It is probable that this feature will require removal as part of the proposed development resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect. It is therefore recommended that a basic record be completed of the stream ditch and culvert prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Basic record - complete	



Plate 14: Stream ditch and culvert (GAT PRN: 81362; feature 9) , from the south. Scale 1.0m.

10. Rural district boundary / Cricieth-Llanystymdwy Parish boundary	PRN: 81363
Figure: 17	Plate: 15 and 16
NGR: SH 49186 38100	Period: Medieval? Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Trefi, yn aml yw hynafiad y plwyf diweddarach, nhw oedd sylfaen trefniadaeth gymdeithasol ac eglwysig yng nghefn gwlad a gallant ddyddio o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar. Maent yn aml yn cael eu marcio gan lannau, ffosydd, cerrig a gwrychoedd amrywiol a gallant fod yn gysylltiedig ag olion archeolegol is-wyneb.</i></p> <p>Townships, often the precursor to the modern parish, were the building blocks of social and ecclesiastical organisation in the countryside and can date from the early medieval period. They are often marked by banks, ditches, stones and species rich hedgerows and may be associated with sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> <p>The Cricieth – Llanystymdwy rural district / parish boundary exists today as a strip of land measuring 178.0m in length by 38.0m in width marked by mature deciduous trees and by a stream ditch (feature 9) to the west. The boundary is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831, as well as on the tithe maps of 1839 and later Ordnance Survey maps of 1889, 1900 and 1916 respectively. Where the boundary continues to the north of Stryd Fawr it is occasionally marked by boundary stones which are labelled on the 1889, 1900 and 1916 Ordnance Survey maps. Although there are no stones labelled on these maps within the Site boundary, a tppled boundary stone was found during the Site inspection as part of this assessment report lying at the northern end of the Site. This stone measured c3.0m in length by 1.0m in width and appears to have fallen to the west.</p> <p>The township boundary is quite possibly medieval in date and was most likely established around the same time as the settlement of Cricieth. It is considered to be of regional importance and should be retained as part of the proposed development if at all possible. If it is not possible to retain this boundary in some form then it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained during its removal to ensure that any sub-surface remains are recorded and preserved via record.</p>	
Category of importance: Regional	
Level of impact: Unknown (High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate adverse)	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance / preservation in-situ <u>or</u> if to be impacted upon then a watching brief during removal groundworks.	



Plate 15: Rural district boundary marker (GAT PRN: 81363; feature 10) , from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 16: Rural district boundary (GAT PRN: 81363; feature 10) and view towards Muriau estate (GAT PRN: 11330; feature 14) from field 1 (taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoint), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

11. Former driveway to Muriau	PRN: 81364
Figure: 18	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 49200 38048	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Dangosir mynediad llinellol ar y map ar fap Arolwg Ordnans 1831, map degwm 1839, a mapiau Arolwg Ordnans cyntaf, ail a thrydydd argraffiad 25 "1889, 1900 a 1901 yn y drefn honno. Dangosir y dreif yn rhedeg o'r gogledd i'r de ar draws y cae ac yn cysylltu Stryd Fawr ag ystâd Muriau.</i></p> <p>A linear driveway is depicted on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map, the 1839 tithe map, and the first, second and third edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1889, 1900 and 1901 respectively. The driveway is shown running from north to south across the field and connecting Stryd Fawr with the Muriau estate.</p> <p>The driveway appears to have been the principle approach to the estate house and may well date to the earliest house at Muriau, possibly in the 16th century. Upon the construction of the Cambrian Coast Railway between 1855 and 1869 the main driveway to Muriau became severed by the cutting, with a new driveway being established to connect the estate with Lon Fel in the east. By the second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1900 the driveway had become little more than a footpath across the field, and upon the Site inspection no physical trace of the driveway was visible at ground level.</p> <p>The driveway once formed an important feature, providing the main access to the Muriau estate. If any preserved sub-surface deposits persist they are likely to be of local / regional importance due to their association and group value with a suite of post-medieval features belonging to the Muriau estate, many of which have been destroyed or their relationship with the estate house frustrated. The proposed development will likely require the removal of any preserved sub-surface deposits associated with this feature resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief be maintained during groundworks in this area so that any preserved sub-surface deposits can be recorded.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (Local / Regional)	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate adverse)	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Watching brief during groundworks enabling preservation via record.	

12. Palaeo-channel	PRN: 81365
Figure: 18	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 49275 38057	Period: Unknown
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae pant troellog ym mhen dwyreiniol y cae yn rhedeg o'r gogledd i'r de ac mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn sianel paleo. Dangosir y nodwedd hon fel dyfrffordd ar fap degwm plwyf Cricieth ym 1839 ac ymddengys iddo gael ei fwydo gan fân nant i'r gogledd o Stryd Fawr. Ni ddangosir y nant ar fapiau diweddarach yr Arolwg Ordnans 25" o 1889, 1900 a 1901 ac yn gredadwy cafodd ei llenwi â silt ar welliannau tir yng nghanol y 19eg ganrif.</i></p> <p>A meandering depression at the eastern end of the field runs from north to south and appears to be a paleo-channel. This feature is shown as a waterway on the Cricieth parish tithe map of 1839 and appears to have been fed by a minor stream north of Stryd Fawr. The stream is not shown on the later Ordnance Survey 25" maps of 1889, 1900 and 1901 and likely became silted-up upon land improvements in the mid 19th century.</p> <p>The palaeo-channel is of unknown date but may well have existed in antiquity, providing an ideal location for prehistoric hunting grounds, temporary camps, and burnt mounds. Moreover, it has increased potential for the preservation of palaeo-environmental remains.</p> <p>The proposed development will likely require the removal of any preserved sub-surface deposits associated with this feature resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief be maintained during groundworks in this area so that any preserved sub-surface deposits can be recorded.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Watching brief during groundworks enabling preservation via record.	

13. Former field boundaries	PRN: 81366
Figure: 18	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 49139 38055	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Dangosir nifer o ffiniau caeau ôl-ganoloesol sy'n bodoli ar fap Arolwg Ordnans 1831, map degwm 1839, a map Arolwg Ordnans argraffiad cyntaf 25 "1889. Nid oes gan yr un o'r ffiniau hyn unrhyw olion amlwg i'w gweld ond gallai gweddillion is-wyneb cadwedig barhau.</i></p> <p>Several extant post-medieval field boundaries are shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map, the 1839 tithe map, and the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1889. None of these boundaries have any visible upstanding remains but preserved sub-surface remains could persist.</p> <p>The proposed development will likely require the removal of any preserved sub-surface deposits associated with these former field boundaries resulting in a high adverse direct physical impact during the construction phase. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief be maintained during groundworks in this area so that any preserved sub-surface deposits can be recorded.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Watching brief during groundworks enabling preservation via record.	

14. The Muriau Estate	PRN: 11330
Figure: 17	Plate: 16 and 17
NGR: SH 49240 37840	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae'r tŷ ystad ym Muriau yn dŷ deulawr o'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg o'r ddeunawfed ganrif sy'n gysylltiedig â grŵp o adeiladau allanol gyda thŷ hŷn, o'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg o bosibl, i'r de-orllewin (NPRN: 16575).</i></p> <p>The estate house at Muriau is a seventeenth-eighteenth century type, two-storey house associated with a group of outbuildings with an older, possibly sixteenth century, house to the southwest (NPRN: 16575).</p> <p>The principle access to the estate was via a driveway that ran from Stryd Fawr and across the eastern part of the Site. Upon the construction of the Cambrian Coast Railway line between 1855 and 1869 the main driveway to Muriau became severed by the cutting, with a new driveway being established to connect the estate with Lon Fel in the east.</p> <p>By the production of the 1839 tithe map the field plots which comprised the Site had already become part of the Huddart estate at Plas Brynkir, although this likely occurred around 1809 upon the construction of the Hall.</p> <p>Although the Site forms part of what would have historically been estate land at Muriau, the historic association between the Site and the estate was frustrated upon its sale to Plas Brynkir and then almost entirely removed via the cutting of the Cambrian Coast Railway. This resulted in a new driveway approach being established to the east of Muriau, and the Site ceasing to form part of the estate in any real sense. As such it is not expected that development of the Site will result in any further frustration between the Site and the Muriau estate, although it is expected that there will be a low adverse indirect physical impact through the alteration of historic landuse from enclosed grazing to built development. Photographs taken at 35mm focal length looking across the Site towards Muriau would suggest that there is no inter-visibility between the Site and the estate and as such there is not expected to be any adverse indirect non-physical (visual) impact.</p>	
Category of importance: Regional	
Level of impact: Low adverse indirect physical (construction and completion phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 17: View towards Muriau estate (GAT PRN: 11330; feature 14) from field 2 (taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoint), from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

15. Ridge and furrow farming	PRN: 81367
Figure: 18	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 49139 38055	Period: Medieval
<p>Description</p> <p><i>Mae data Lidar yn dangos tannau llinol sy'n rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ac yn cael eu croesi gan dannau tebyg ar gyfnodau pellach sy'n rhedeg yn fras o'r gogledd i'r de yn y cae. Mae'r nodweddion hyn yn debygol o gynrychioli ffermio crib a rhych canoloesol.</i></p> <p>The Lidar coverage shows linear striations running east-west and crossed by similar striations at further intervals running roughly north-south within the field. These features likely represent medieval ridge and furrow farming.</p> <p>The ridge and furrow farming is considered to be of local importance and will be removed in its entirety by the proposed development resulting in a moderate or slight adverse significance of effect during the construction phase. The ridge and furrow farming is not visible on the ground and as such cannot be recorded in advance of development, however past attempts at recording ridge and furrow farming during watching brief has provided limited results due to the ephemeral form of the feature when viewed in section. Moreover, such records provide little contribution to the historical record as the type, form, origin and function of medieval ridge and furrow farming is well understood. As such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Slight or moderate adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	

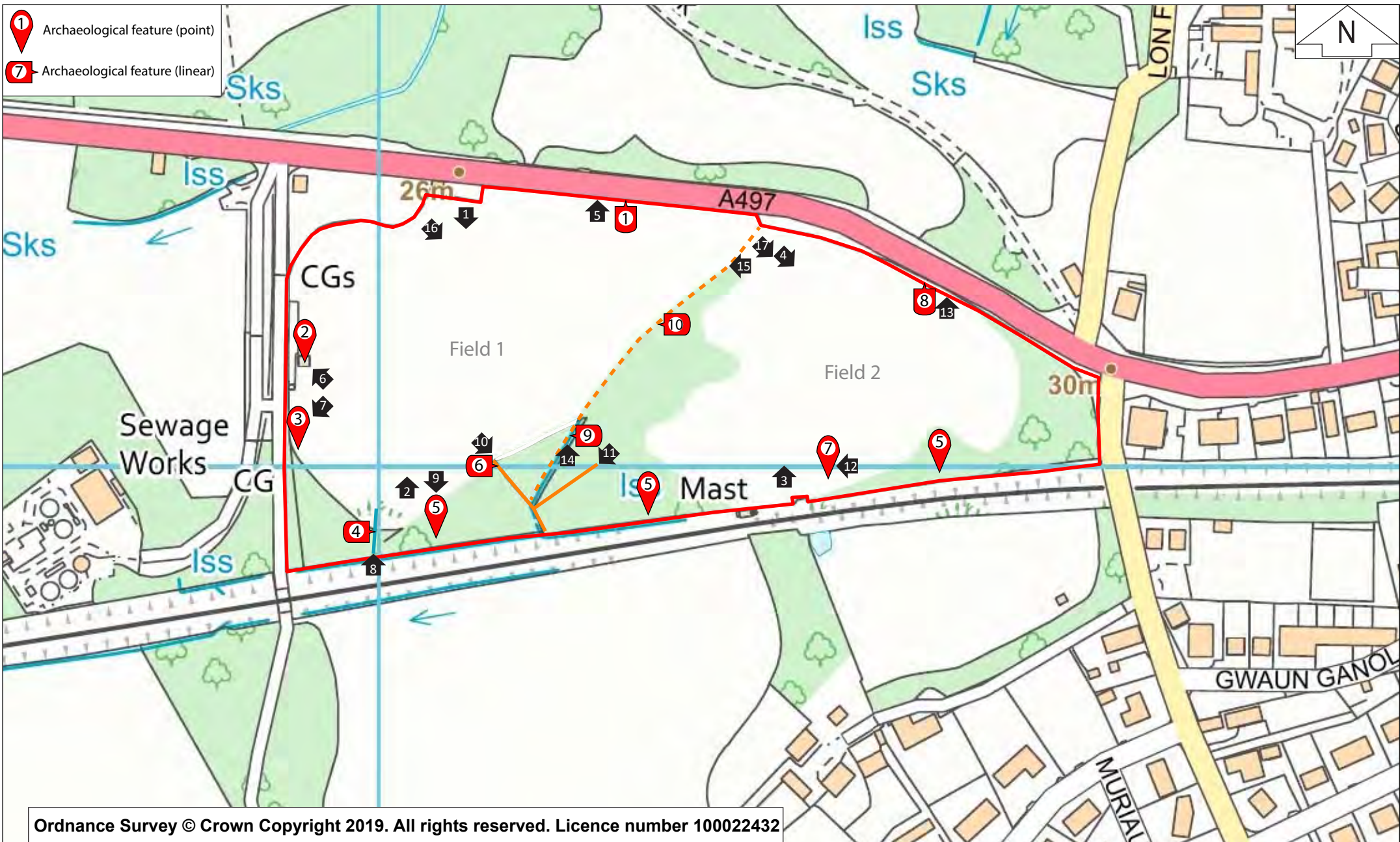


Figure 19: Location and orientation of photographic plates (numbered arrows refer to plate numbers). Scale 1:2,500 at A4.

Table 2: Summary of archaeological features. GREEN = <u>no</u> action required; RED = Action required						
No	Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of effect	Further Desk-top study	Mitigation Recommendations
PHYSICAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS						
1	Field boundary wall	Local	Low adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
2	Corrugated metal Quonset hut	Negligible	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
3	Earthen mound	Negligible	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
4	Stream ditch and culvert	Negligible	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
5	GWR boundary markers	Negligible local /	None	Neutral	None	None.
6	Relict field boundary	Negligible local /	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
7	Standing stone	Negligible	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
8	Field boundary wall	Local	Low adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
9	Stream ditch and culvert	Negligible	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight adverse	None	Basic record – complete.
10	Rural district / Cricieth – Llanystymdwy Parish boundary	Regional	Unknown (High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Unknown (moderate adverse)	None	Avoidance / preservation in-situ or watching brief during removal groundworks.
11	Former driveway to Muriau	Unknown (local / regional)	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Unknown (moderate adverse)	None	Watching brief during groundworks.
12	Palaeo-channel	Unknown	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Unknown	None	Watching brief during groundworks.
13	Former field boundaries	Unknown	High adverse direct physical	Unknown	None	Watching brief during

			(construction phase)			groundworks.
14	The Muriau Estate	Regional	Low adverse indirect physical (construction and completion phases)	Slight adverse	None	None
15	Ridge and furrow farming	Local	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Slight or moderate adverse	None	None

9.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Direct physical impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *low adverse direct physical impact* upon two features of archaeological importance during the construction phase. These are both field boundary walls (feature 1; GAT PRN: 81354) (feature 8; GAT PRN: 81361) considered to be of local importance, resulting in a *slight adverse significance of effect*.

The proposed development is also expected to have a *high adverse direct physical impact* upon ten features of archaeological importance during the construction phase. These are a corrugated metal Quonset hut (feature 2; GAT PRN: 81355); an earthen mound (feature 3; GAT PRN: 81356); a stream ditch and culvert (feature 4; GAT PRN: 81357); a relict field boundary (feature 6; GAT PRN: 81359); a standing stone (feature 7; GAT PRN: 81360); a stream ditch and culvert (feature 9; GAT PRN: 81362); the former driveway to Muriau (feature 11; GAT PRN: 81364); a palaeo-channel (feature 12; GAT PRN: 81356); former field boundaries (feature 13; GAT PRN: 81366); and ridge and furrow farming (feature 15; GAT PRN: 81367). Features 2-4, 6, 7, 9 and 15 are considered to be of negligible to local importance resulting in a *slight adverse significance of effect*. Feature 11 *Former driveway to Muriau* is of unknown but suspected local/regional importance resulting in an unknown but suspected *moderate adverse significance of effect*. Features 12 and 13 are of unknown importance resulting in an unknown significance of effect.

The proposed development is also expected to have an unknown but suspected *high adverse direct physical impact* upon the rural district / Cricieth – Llanystymdwy Parish boundary (feature 10; GAT PRN: 81363) during the construction phase. This boundary is considered to be of regional importance resulting in an unknown but suspected *moderate adverse significance of effect*.

Completion phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

9.2 Indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *low adverse indirect physical impact* upon the Muriau Estate (feature 14; GAT PRN: 11330) during the construction phase, resulting in a *slight adverse significance of effect*.

Completion phase

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *low adverse indirect physical impact* upon the Muriau Estate (feature 14; GAT PRN: 11330) during the completion phase, resulting in a *slight adverse significance of effect*.

9.3 Site Specific Recommendations

Site specific recommendations have been made for the avoidance / preservation in-situ of the *rural district / Cricieth – Llanystymdwy Parish boundary* (feature 10; GAT PRN: 81363) or if

this is not possible then for a watching brief during its removal to ensure that any sub-surface remains are preserved via record.

Further recommendations have been made for a watching brief to be maintained during groundworks in proximity to the *former driveway to Muriau* (feature 11; GAT PRN: 81364); the *palaeo-channel* (feature 12; GAT PRN: 81365); and the *former field boundaries* (feature 13; GAT PRN: 81366).

In addition it has been recommended that a basic record be undertaken of *field boundary wall* (feature 1; GAT PRN: 81354); *corrugated metal Quonset hut* (feature 2; GAT PRN: 81355); *earthen mound* (feature 3; GAT PRN: 81356); *stream ditch and culvert* (feature 4; 81357); *relict field boundary* (feature 6; GAT PRN: 81359); *standing stone* (feature 7; GAT PRN: 81360); *field boundary wall* (feature 8; GAT PRN: 81361); and *stream ditch and culvert* (feature 9; GAT PRN: 81362) prior to impact, however the record presented in this report should be seen as being commensurate with a basic record level and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed for these features.

9.4 General Recommendations and Conclusion

On the balance of evidence the following risk potential levels are proposed for the Site:

- Prehistoric remains: medium potential
- Roman remains: low potential
- Early medieval remains: low potential
- Medieval remains: high potential
- Post-medieval remains: high potential

The Site itself would likely have been relatively marshy in antiquity, with evidence of a palaeo-channel at the eastern end of the Site which would have provided ideal hunting grounds in the prehistoric period. The Site, although perhaps not immediately conducive to habitation, may have lain on the peripheral margin of drier ground to the north and wetter ground to the south, with such sites having been favoured for prehistoric burnt mounds as well as sometimes burial cairns and areas of occupation. As such, and as the Site area is relatively large, it is considered that the potential for prehistoric remains to persist at the Site is considered to be medium with the potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental remains considered a possibility.

The absence of any known Roman sites within 1.0km of the Site suggests that the potential for preserved remains of this era to be located within the Site boundary is low.

The absence of known early medieval sites within 1.0km of the Site boundary and the rarity by which these sites are found during excavation suggests that the potential for such sites to be present within the proposed development area is low.

On the balance of evidence the potential for preserved archaeological remains at buried foundation level of the medieval period is considered to be high but that these are likely to take the form of earthworks associated with ridge and furrow farming or possibly medieval field systems.



Plate 18: Approximate location of proposed development site (dashed yellow line) as seen from Cricieth Castle SAM (CN 015) (taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoint), from the southeast.

The potential for preserved remains of the post-medieval period to be encountered during the works is considered to be high. These are likely to take the form of former field boundaries, although there is also a high potential for preserved remains of the former driveway to Muriau as well as a possibility of boundary stones associated with the rural district boundary / parish boundary. The map evidence would also suggest that a well may be present at the west of the Site and linked with the stream ditch and culvert feature 4 (GAT PRN: 81357).

As part of the assessment, photographs were taken at 35mm to simulate actual viewpoints from Cricieth Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument looking north-westward toward the proposed development Site (plate 18). These showed that despite the location of the Site on high ground it is currently not visible from the SAM due to tree coverage around the Site perimeter. It is recommended that these trees are retained in order to screen the development when viewing north from Cricieth Castle.

In addition to site specific recommendations it is also recommended that a phase of geophysics survey is undertaken of the Site in its entirety in order to further assess the potential for buried remains and to determine whether a phase of development-led archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation is necessary.

This assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach development at Cefniwrch, Caernarfon Road, Cricieth. The information provided meets the expectations of TAN24 and the Historic Environment Act (2015) in that the applicant has described the significance of known archaeological assets that may be affected by proposed development. It is considered that the level of detail provided is proportionate to the assets' importance and provides sufficient information to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of archaeological remains.

10.0 SOURCES

Maps

1831 Ordnance Survey map of Cricieth.

1839 Map of the Parish of Cricieth.

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

Non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the proposed development Site as listed on the Gwynedd HER (figure 4)

Prn	Name	Type	Broadclass	Period
1285	Ffynnon Saint, Holy Well, Site of, Criccieth			
1317	Criccieth Castle (Additional Area), Criccieth			
1328	Criccieth Castle, Criccieth			
2280	Cruck Building, Parciau-uchaf			
2281	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth			
2282	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth			
2283	Borough Boundary Stone, NE of Criccieth			
2285	Urn, Findspot, Criccieth			
3190	Criccieth Township, Criccieth			
3407	St. Catherine's Church, Criccieth			
4334	No.5 Wellington Terrace, Criccieth			
4335	Porth yr Aur, Criccieth			
4435	Garden of Bryn Awelon, Criccieth	Garden	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Post medieval
5675	Ty Mawr, No. 2 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Medieval
6345	Hay Barn, Parciau Mawr, Criccieth	Barn	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
6925	Criccieth Parish Church, Criccieth	Church	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval;post medieval
7343	Boteewin Medieval Township, Criccieth	Township	Domestic	Medieval
11330	Muriau, Criccieth	Building	Domestic	Post medieval
11363	Old Castle Inn, 12 Castle Street, Criccieth			
11440	Rectory, E of Holywell Terrace	Building	Domestic	Post medieval
12588	Muriau, Outbuilding	Building	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
16948	Broneifion, Garden	Garden	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Post medieval
16949	Arrowhead, Findspot, Criccieth Castle			

20200	Slate Quarry, Marine Terrace	Slate quarry	Industrial	Post medieval
24511	Site of Limekiln, Criccieth	Lime kiln	Industrial	Post medieval
24512	Abermarchnad, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
24513	Hen Felin, Criccieth	House;corn mill	Domestic;Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
24515	Breakwater and Jetty, Criccieth	Breakwater	Maritime	Post medieval
25870	Boundary Stone, Near, Bron Eifion Farm	Boundary stone	Monument <By Form>	Unknown
25871	Pump, South of, Tan-yr-erw	Pump	Water Supply and Drainage	Post medieval
25872	Well, South of, Tan-yr-erw	Well	Water Supply and Drainage	Post medieval
25873	Well, South East of, Bron Eifion	Well	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown
25874	Building, Criccieth	Folly	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Unknown
34089	Stone-filled drain, Possible, NW of Criccieth	Drain	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
34306	Sluice and Pond, Criccieth	Pond	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown
36229	Capel Berea, Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
37873	Hedge-bank, E of Llanystumdwy	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
37874	Hedge-bank, E of Llanystumdwy	Hedge bank	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
56850	Circular Enclosure, SE of Cefn-y-maen	Circular enclosure	Unassigned	Post medieval
56874	Building, NW Of Cymerau	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56875	Building, N Of Cymerau	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56876	Building, E side of Parciau	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56877	Circular Enclosure, S of Bron Eifion	Circular enclosure	Unassigned	Post medieval
56878	Building, NW of Cae Terfyn	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56879	Railway Embankment, S of Sewage Works	Railway embankment	Transport	Post medieval
56880	Railway Cutting, N of Muriau	Railway cutting	Transport	Post medieval
56881	Pond, N of Muriau	Pond	Water Supply and Drainage	Post medieval
56882	Building, N of Church of St. Catherine	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56883	Building, NE of Bryn Henllan	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56884	Bryn Hennlan, N of Church of St. Catherine	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56885	Dulais, E of Bryn Henllan	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56888	Cefniwrch, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval

56889	Ivy Cottage, E of Breyn Awelon Nursing Home	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56890	House, N of Bron Eifion Hotel	House	Domestic	Post medieval
56891	Square Greenhouse, W of Bron Eifion Hotel	Glasshouse	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
56892	Rectangular Greenhouse, W of Bron Eifion Hotel	Glasshouse	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
56893	Structure on S end of E wing of Building, NW of Bron Eifion Hotel	Building	Unassigned	Post medieval
56894	Structure, NE of Broneifion Farm	Structure	Unassigned	Post medieval
59625	Lifeboat Station and Slipway, Criccieth			
62328	Drill Hall, Criccieth			
62505	Criccieth, Conservation Area	Landscape	Unassigned	Multiperiod
64873	Bron-Eifion Hotel	Hotel	Commercial	Post medieval
64877	Talafor	House	Domestic	Post medieval
64910	Farm Buildings at Bron-Eifion Farm	Farm building	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
68385	Ynys Gain, Garden, Llanystumdwy	Garden	Domestic	Post medieval
68387	Bryn Awelon, Llannor	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68389	Pen-Y-Maes Welsh Baptist Chapel (Capel Uchaf), Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68390	Bryn-Hir, Garden, Criccieth	Garden	Domestic	Post medieval
68656	27 Castle Street, Criccieth	Town house	Domestic	Post medieval
68747	Capel Mawr Methodist Chapel, Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68749	Gates, Wall and Railings at Capel Seion, Criccieth	Wall;railings;gate	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68750	Capel y Traeth, Criccieth	Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
68751	Cafe Cwrt, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68752	Walls, Gatepiers and Gates, Memorial Garden, Bryn Awelon, Criccieth	Wall;gate	Domestic	Post medieval
68753	Hafod y Bryn, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68755	Nant y Felin, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Unknown
68757	25 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68758	23 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68759	4 Castle Street, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval
68763	No.6 Wellington Terrace, Criccieth			
68765	Penpaled, Criccieth	House	Domestic	Post medieval

68767	Memorial Hall, Criccieth	Building	Commemorative	Post medieval
68768	Brynhir Arms, including Archway to yard, Criccieth	Public house	Commercial	Post medieval
68769	George IV, Criccieth	Hotel	Commercial	Post medieval
68770	National Westminster Bank, Criccieth	Bank (financial)	Commercial	Post medieval
68771	Church of St Deiniol, Criccieth	Church	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post medieval
71180	Clawdd Boundary 1, Criccieth	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
71182	Clawdd Boundary 6, Criccieth	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
71184	Clawdd Boundary 7, Criccieth	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
71188	Clawdd Boundary 3, Criccieth	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
71190	Clawdd Boundary 5, Criccieth	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
71192	Clawdd Boundary 4, Criccieth	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post medieval
74801	Visitor Centre, Criccieth Castle	Information centre;garage	Civil;Transport	Modern;post medieval

NMR Monument Points within 1.0km of the proposed development Site (figure 5)

NPRN	Name	Broadclass	Type	Period
742	Bryn awelon	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	20th Century, Modern
6791	Jerwsalem welsh independent chapel (jerusalem), criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6792	Berea welsh baptist church, tan-y-grisiau terrace, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	19th Century, Post Mediev
6793	Pen-y-maes welsh baptist chapel;capel uchaf, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6794	Capel mawr welsh calvinistic methodist chapel, high street, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6795	English marine calvinistic methodist chapel, marine crescent, dinas, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	Post Medieval
6796	Capel y traeth calvinistic methodist chapel;capel seion, penpaled road, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	19th Century, Post Mediev
6797	Salem wesleyan methodist chapel, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHAPEL	19th Century, Post Mediev
11898	St catherine's church, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH	Post Medieval, Medieval
16575	Muriau poethion, old house	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
16621	Old castle inn;ty mawr;2 castle street, criccieth	DOMESTIC	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval
16660	Parciau uchaf	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
16708	Pen-y-bryn	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
16776	Porth-yr-aur, castle street	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
16789	Criccieth, rectory (st catherine's)	DOMESTIC	RECTORY	Post Medieval
16994	Tyn-y-grisiau terrace	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
17030	Wellington terrace	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
26111	Bryn hir lodge	DOMESTIC	LODGE	Post Medieval
26245	Cefn-iwrch	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval

26386	Cwrt-y-maes	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
26680	Holywell terrace	DOMESTIC	DWELLING	Post Medieval
26700	Lion hotel; white lion; ty'n-y-maes	COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC	HOTEL, HOUSE	18th Century, Post Mediev
31403	Ty cerrig, former outbuilding at muriau	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval
31404	Yr hen feudy, former byre at muriau	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	COW SHED	Post Medieval
31410	Parciau mawr, hay barn	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	BARN	Post Medieval
31416	Parciau uchaf, cowhouse	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	COW SHED	Post Medieval
32220	Ffynnon saint, site of	WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	WELL	Medieval
33014	Criccieth, medieval and later borough	CIVIL	TOWN	General
41461	Criccieth railway station, cambrian coast line	TRANSPORT	RAILWAY STATION	Post Medieval
43728	St deiniol's church, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH	19th Century
86297	Bron eifion, garden, criccieth	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	GARDEN	Post Medieval
86313	Bryn-hir, garden, criccieth	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	GARDEN	Post Medieval
86430	Parciau, garden, caernarfon	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval
86516	Ynys gain, garden, llanystumdwy	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval
95281	Criccieth castle	DEFENCE	CASTLE	Medieval
406140	Muriau	DOMESTIC	HOUSE	Post Medieval
406141	Stable cottage, former outbuilding of muriau	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	STABLE	Post Medieval
406495	National westminster bank, criccieth	COMMERCIAL	BANK (FINANCIAL)	20th Century, Modern

410674	Bron eifion hotel, criccieth	DOMESTIC	HOTEL, HOUSE	19th Century, Post Mediev
411796	The old mill, criccieth	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	CORN MILL	Post Medieval
414978	George iv hotel, stryd fawr, 23-25, criccieth	COMMERCIAL	HOTEL	Post Medieval
416942	Memorial hall (cinema), criccieth	RECREATIONAL	CINEMA	20th Century
417608	Two cottages, y maes, criccieth	DOMESTIC	COTTAGE	Post Medieval
419240	Brynhir arms, high street,	COMMERCIAL	PUBLIC HOUSE	19th Century, Post Mediev
420204	Old pound, y maes, criccieth	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	POUND	18th Century
420301	Boundary stone west of criccieth	CIVIL	BOUNDARY STONE	Unknown
421659	Eglwys yr ysbryd glan; church of the holy spirit catholic church, criccieth	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	CHURCH	20th Century
518501	Lifeboat station, cricceth	MARITIME	LIFEBOAT STATION	Post Medieval
518503	Limekiln, cricceith	INDUSTRIAL	LIME KILN	Post Medieval
525457	Landing place, cefn-y-castell (botewin medieval township?)	MARITIME	LANDING POINT	Post Medieval
525463	Landing place, ynys-gain-fawr	MARITIME	LANDING POINT	Post Medieval

Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed development Site (figure 6)

Number	Name	Grade
4395	Church of st catherine	II*
4396	Criccieth castle	I
4397	Bryn hir	II
4398	Rectory	II
4402	No 5, wellington terrace, (s side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
4610	Church of saint deiniol	II
15349	Ty mawr	II
15350	No 4, ffordd castell (castle street) (se side) (previously listed as no 2, castle street, old castle,,,,,gwynedd,	II
15351	Trefan	II
15352	Cemlyn	II
15353	No 25, ffordd castell (castle street) (nw side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
15354	No 27, ffordd castell (castle street) (nw side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
15359	Hafod y bryn	II
15360	Bryn henllan	II
15362	Walls, gatepiers and gates enclosing the memorial garden at bryn awelon	II
15363	Cafe cwrt	II
15364	Capel y traeth	II
15365	Gates, wall and railings at capel seion	II
15366	Penpaled	II
15367	Memorial hall	II
15368	Nant y felin	II
15369	National westminster bank	II
15370	George iv hotel	II
15371	Capel mawr	II
15372	Former haybarn at parciau mawr	II

15373	Bryn hir arms including archway to yard	II
15374	Capel berea	II
15375	No 6, wellington terrace (w side),,,,,gwynedd,	II
15379	Stable block at bryn hir	II
15380	Ynysgain fawr	II
21608	Talarfor	II
21610	Bron-eifion hotel	II
21614	Farm buildings at bron-eifion farm	II

