

**Strip, map, excavate (SME):**

**Land off Lon Dinas, Criccieth, Gwynedd**

January 2023



Report No. 2152

By

Jessica Woolley



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## Summary

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2022, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out a Strip, Map and Excavate (SME) on land by Derwen, Criccieth, North Wales LL52 0EH, centred on SH 49657 37776. The work was to be undertaken prior to the construction of the proposed four single storey dwellings (an area of 0.2122 hectares). Its associated planning application is C21/1238/35/LL.

A total of two features were identified during the SME; a field drain and a possible soakaway. Both of which were likely modern, archaeologically insignificant features that did not contain any datable archaeological evidence.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2020).

## Crynodeb Anhechnegol

Rhwng y 1<sup>af</sup> a'r 9<sup>fed</sup> o Dachwedd 2022, cynhaliodd Archaeology Wales Cyf ymarfer Clirio, Mapio a Chloddio ar dir ger Derwen, Criccieth, Gogledd Cymru LL52 0EH, y mae ei ganolbwynt wedi'i leoli yn SH 49657 37776. Roedd y gwaith i'w gynnal cyn y gwaith o adeiladu'r pedwar annedd un llawr arfaethedig (ardal o 0.2122 hectar). Ei gais cynllunio cysylltiedig yw C21/1238/35/LL.

Nodwyd cyfanswm o ddwy nodwedd yn ystod yr ymarfer; draen cae a ffos gerrig bosib. Mae'n debygol bod y ddwy yn nodweddion modern a dibwys yn archeolegol nad oeddent yn cynnwys unrhyw dystiolaeth archeolegol y gellid ei dyddio.

Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Gwerthusiad Maes Archeolegol (Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2020) a'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Casglu Arteffactau ac Amgylcheddol, Cadwraeth Dogfennau ac Ymchwil (Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2020).

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1.1. *Between November and December 2022, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth AW) was commissioned by Rhys Evans Cyf to carry out an archaeological Strip, Map and Record (SME) on land by Derwen, Criccieth, North Wales LL52 0EH, centred on SH 49657 37776 (Figure 1). The work was to be undertaken prior to the construction of the proposed four single storey dwellings within a development area of 0.2122 hectares (Figure 2). The associated planning application is C21/1238/35/LL.*
- 1.1.2. *The purpose of the SME was to provide Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (henceforth-GAPS) with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the conditions for which were set out in a letter from GAPS on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2022. Due to the site's proximity to Criccieth Castle, the work was to ensure that all historic and archaeological assets are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.*
- 1.1.3. *The field evaluation was carried out by Steven Cole, Juan Moreno and Anne Templeton. The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA – AW Project Manager).*
- 1.1.4. *All work conformed to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (ClfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2020).*

## **2. Site description and archaeological background**

### **2.1. Location, Topography, and geology**

- 2.1.1. *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the town of Criccieth, North Wales, some 250m WNW of Criccieth castle (ref. CN173; LB: 4396; NPRN: 95281; PRN: 1328) (Figure 1). The PDA is L-shaped and measures 0.211 hectares (Figure 2). Access is gained via Queens Road off Marine Terrace to the south.*
- 2.1.2. *The underlying bedrock is defined by the Nant Ffracton subgroup, including siltstone bedrock formed during the Ordovician period. The superficial deposits of the site are defined by glacial deposits of Till Diamicton, including sand and gravel, formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2022).*

## **3. Archaeological and Historic Background (Figure 3)**

- 3.1.1. *Prior to this excavation, no previously known archaeological sites had been identified directly within the development site. A HER search*

(GATHER1691) was undertaken in order to identify any known archaeological evidence within a 1km radius of the proposed development. A total of 85 archaeological sites were identified in the 1km buffer area surrounding the site, the closest being a post medieval slate quarry (PRN 20200) which sits about 50m away to the northeast. It is found in all map editions predating the 1910s.

- 3.1.2. The town of Criccieth itself is a medieval town (PRN3190) and around 0.2 miles away to the southeast of the development site sits the scheduled monument of Criccieth Castle (PRN 1328, PRN 1317, CN173). This is the only scheduled monument within the 1km buffer area. It is an early 13<sup>th</sup> century castle founded by Llwelyn Fawr which possibly also includes earthworks and ditches from the Iron Age that may indicate an Iron Age hillfort prior to the castle. In 1930, a Bronze age urn was found within this possible Iron Age earthwork (PRN 2285). Whilst in 2003, a medieval iron arrowhead was also found near the northwest tower of the castle's inner gatehouse (PRN 16949).
- 3.1.3. Within the wider surrounding area, there are two possible prehistoric monuments and one prehistoric findspot located 0.3m to the northwest. During an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Engineering Archaeological Services (PRN 46257), a total of 22 trenches were opened. PRN 96740 was located within Trench 12 and was identified as a prehistoric cist. It is described as a rough disc of pebbles and cobbles with four large stone blocks in the centre. Towards the east was another concentration of stone which may have been a second prehistoric cist (PRN 96741), however, it was not fully identified. During this same evaluation a large boulder with half of a circular bowl carved out of its bulk was discovered (PRN 96742). It is likely part of a prehistoric mortar.
- 3.1.4. There are also a number of listed buildings present, mostly dating to the post medieval period with a few medieval. Medieval sites include St Catherine's Church (PRN 6925) which is located around 0.4m to the northeast of the site and was built in five stages dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Alongside this is Ty Mawr, 2 Castle Street (PRN5675), a two-storey dwelling once known as Castle Inn, dating to around the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Post medieval buildings include numbers 23, 25 and 27 of Castle Street (PRNs 68758, 68757, 68756) which are part of a group of town houses near Criccieth Castle that date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, all of which are located around 0.2 miles to the east from the development site. Other post medieval sites include Chapels such as Capel Berea (PRN36229), Capel Mawr Methodist Chapel (PRN 68747) and Capel y Traeth (PRN68750).
- 3.1.5. Criccieth mostly remained agricultural land until the medieval period where it became a township and grew, with a few agricultural sites still

remaining. There is little prehistoric evidence present whilst other HER results show signs of industrial and domestic development including railways and town houses.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

##### **4.1.1. The aim of the SME was to:**

- Establish the extent of any archaeological remains within the area of proposed development.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of archaeological remains present.
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits, sampling where necessary.

##### **4.1.2. The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to preserve by record, detailed information on all archaeological deposits within the designated area, prior to their likely destruction as a consequence of the development.**

#### **5. Methodology**

##### **5.1.1. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2020).**

##### **5.1.2. As per the WSI (Appendix III) the SME was undertaken in three phases. Overburden and modern deposits were removed, and where no archaeology was present the strip continued to the depth of the natural deposits. This was undertaken using a 360° machine excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. All revealed archaeological deposits and features were then planned, after which a programme of limited exploratory excavation was undertaken in order to characterise the features that were encountered.**

##### **5.1.3. Any archaeological remains encountered were cleaned, excavated where appropriate, and recorded through the use of proforma recording sheets, technical drawing, photography, and GPS.**

#### **6. Results (Figure 4-5)**

##### **6.1. Introduction**

##### **6.1.1. The SME area encompassed all the PDA area. The area PDA was L-shaped and measured 0.211 hectares (Figure 2).**

##### **6.1.2. The natural horizon (1004) was encountered at a depth of between c.0.2m and 0.65m across the site. It comprised of a light greyish yellow clay which**

*included occasional large subangular ironstones.*

- 6.1.3. *Overlaying this was the subsoil (1005) which was c.0.2m deep and consisted of mid brownish grey, clay silt with no inclusions.*
- 6.1.4. *Above this was the topsoil (1006) which was highly similar to the subsoil and also contained no inclusions.*
- 6.1.5. *Across the site only two modern linear features were cut into the natural. The first consisting of a field drain [1000] and the second was a rectangular soakaway [1002] (Figure 3). Neither of the features contained dateable material.*
- 6.1.6. *Overall, the PDA appeared to be highly impacted by the presence of services and manholes which were particularly concentrated toward the west.*

## **6.2. Features**

- 6.2.1. *The field drain [1000] measured 20m long, 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep (Plate 1). The sides were steep angled while the base had an irregular shape. The orientation of the ditch was south-east to north-west appeared to be aligned with two drain/manhole covers located to the north-east (Plate 2). Field drain [1000] was filled by (1001) which consisted of a firm dark brown silty clay that contained rare small stones and occasional medium size sub-angular stones. It was a modern field drain likely related to the two identified manholes.*
- 6.2.2. *A rectilinear feature [1002] was located immediately to the north-west of the field drain [1000] (Plate 3). It was only partially visible due to a large baulk left to support a newly erected fence. The visible side of the feature had rounded corners and was slightly concave with the exposed portion of the base being slightly concave (Plate 4). It measured around 4m long, 1m wide and 0.65m deep. It was filled by (1003) which comprised of a dark brownish grey silty clay. It contained occasional large angular, sub-angular and rounded boulders interspersed with medium size sub-angular stones. The dark brownish grey silty clay was a result of well sorted filtering of soil through the stones. It is likely this feature may be a soak away based on the size and shape.*

## **7. The Finds**

- 7.1.1. *No artefacts of archaeological value were recovered during the SME.*

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1.1. *Between the 1st and 9th of November 2022, AW undertook an SME at the*



land by Derwen, Criccieth, Gwynedd, North Wales. This was done in association with the proposed development of the four single storey dwelling as the work needed to be preceded by an SME following the request of GAPS.

- 8.1.2. A total of two features were identified during the SME at the land by Derwen, Criccieth. Both were modern, archaeologically insignificant features that did not contain any datable archaeological evidence.

## 9. **Bibliography**

British Geological Survey. 2022. British Geological Survey Maps. Accessed at [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2020. Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

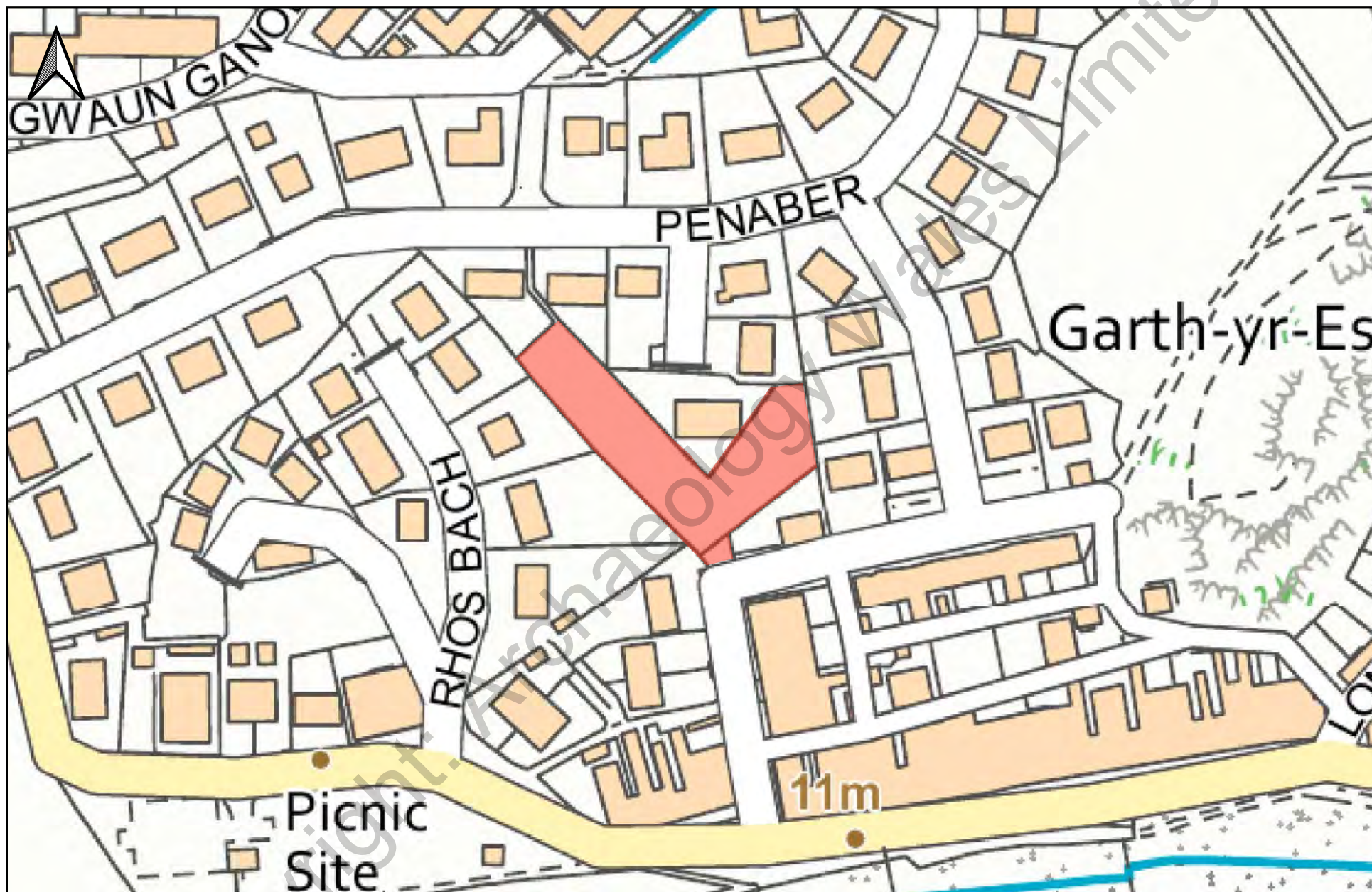


Figure 2. SME area (in red)

0 25 50 m



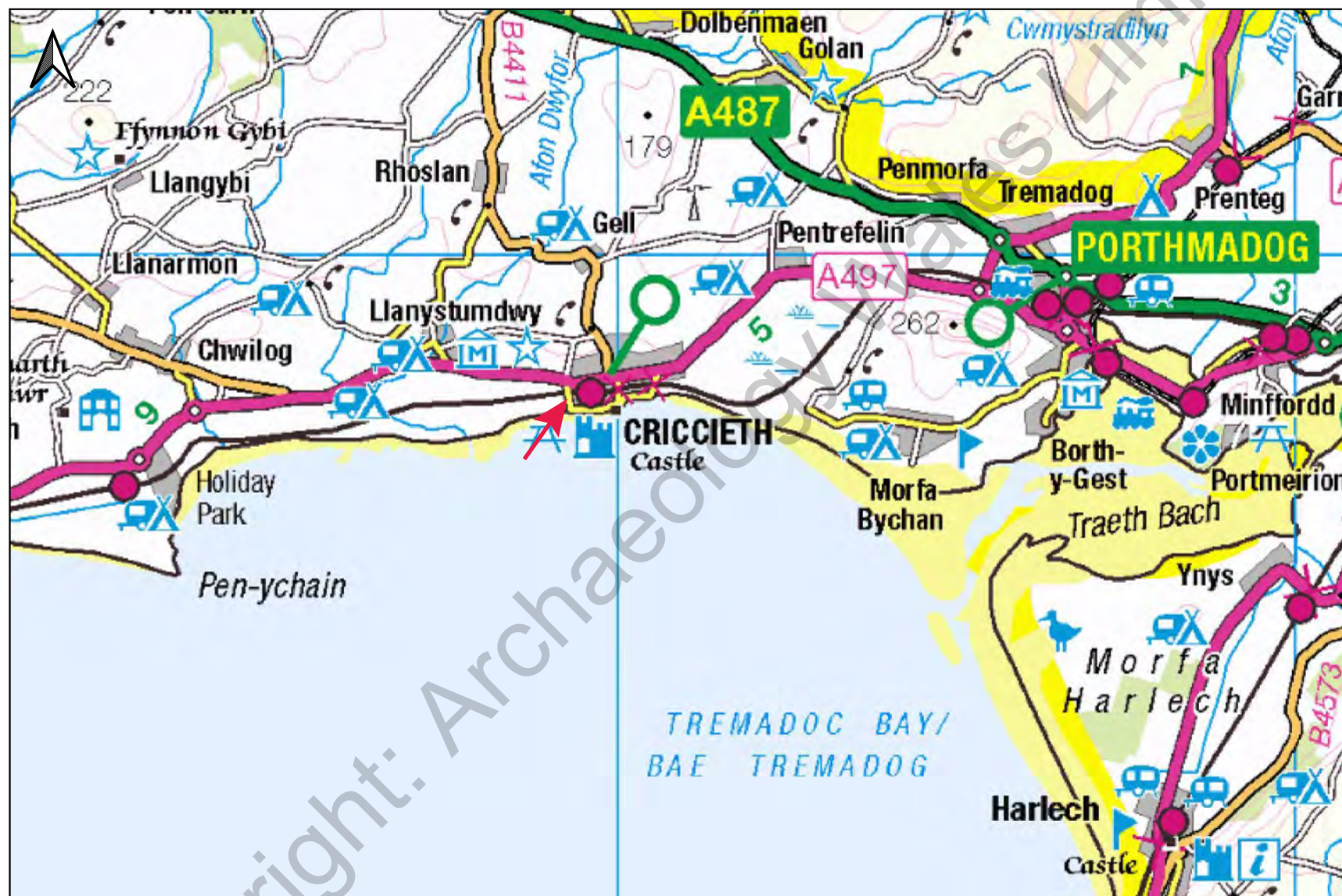


Figure 1. Site location.



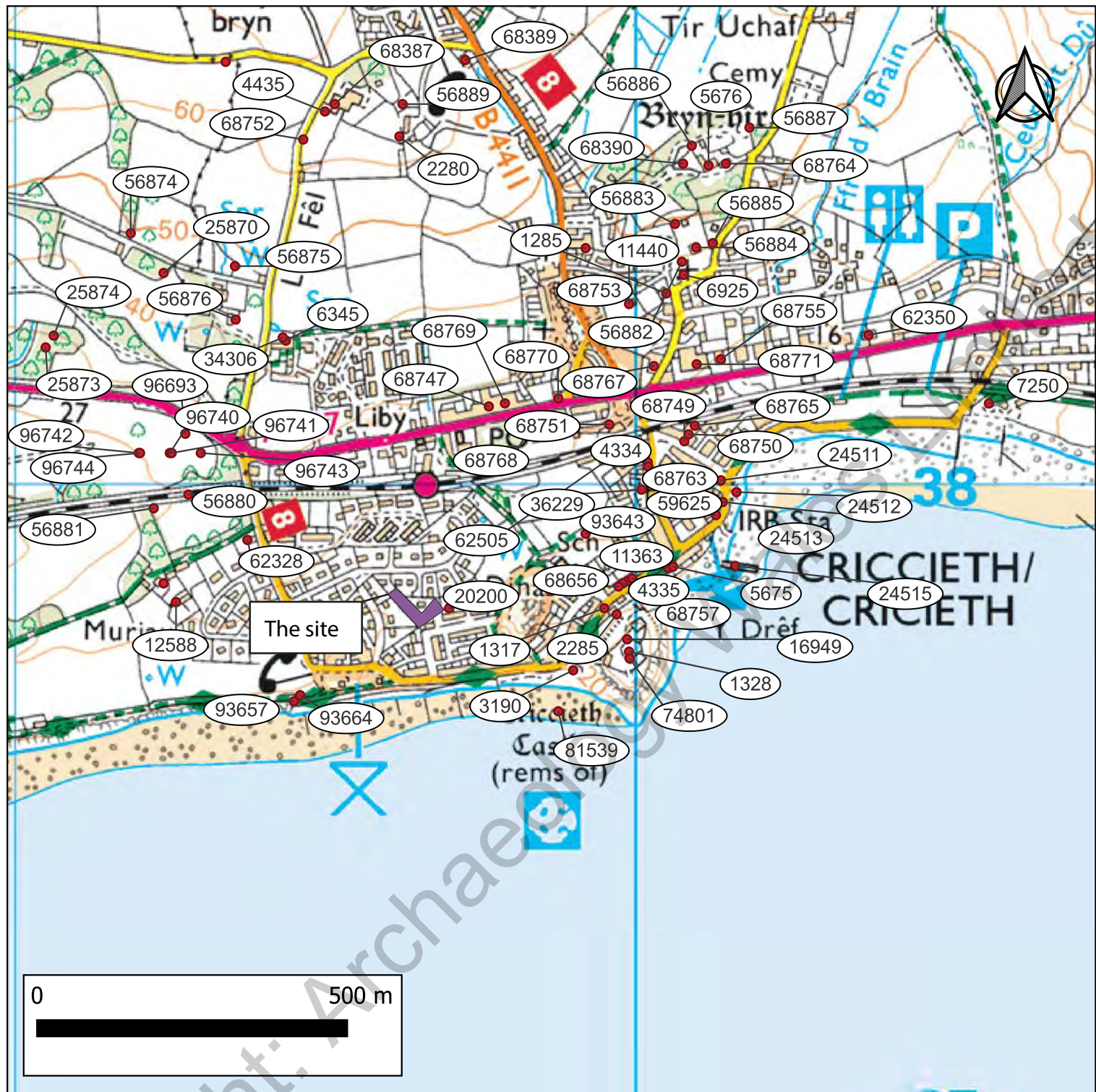


Figure 3. PRNs within 1km search area.

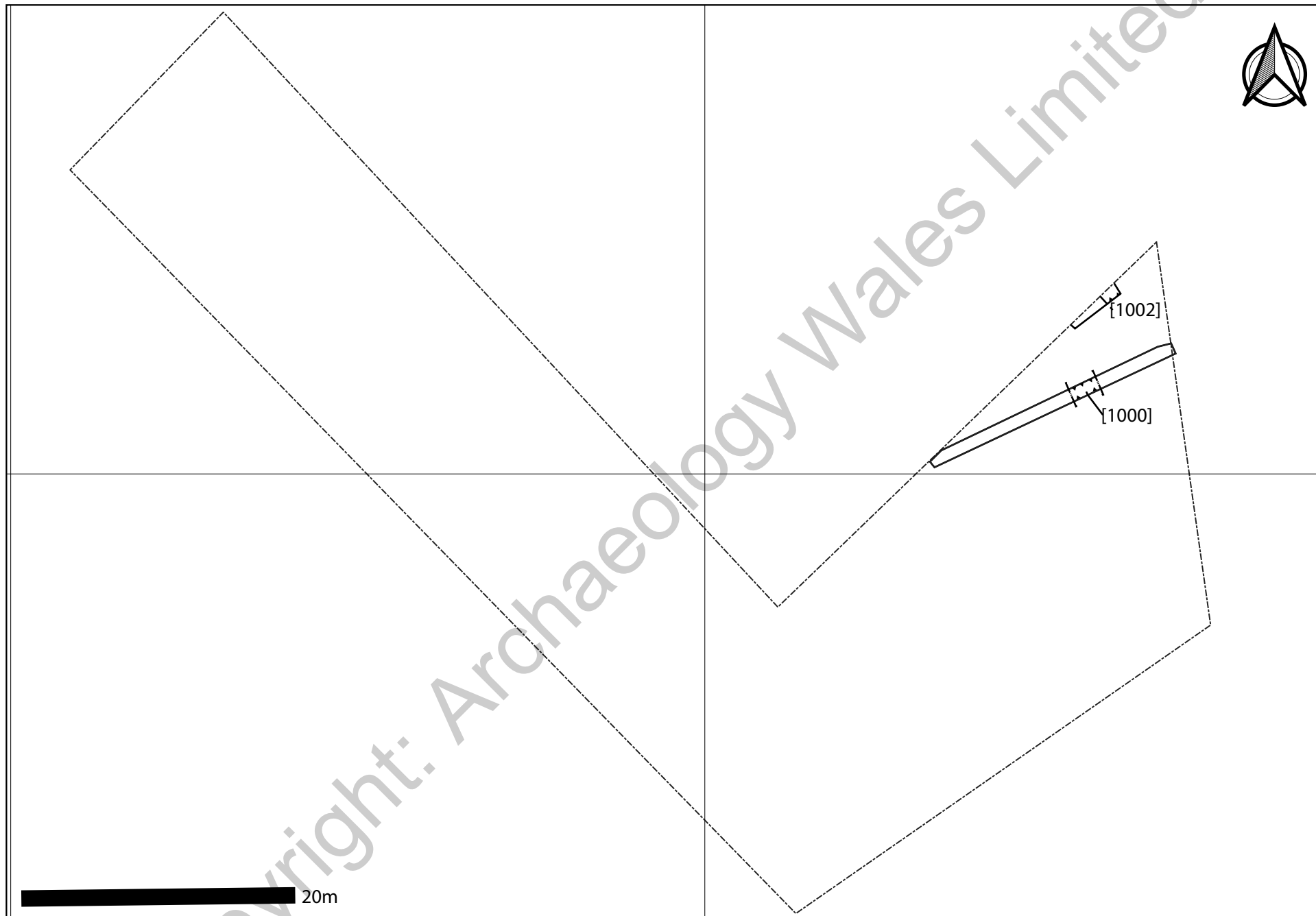
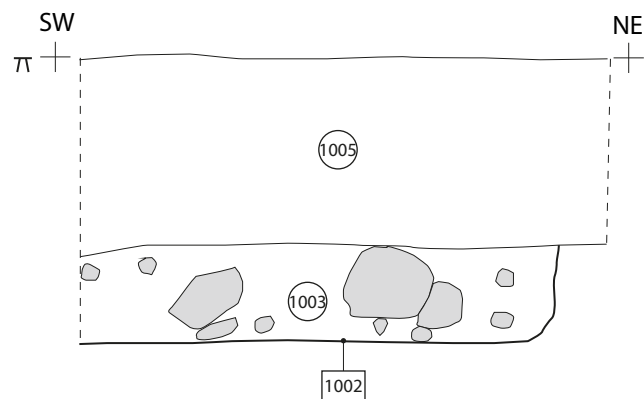


Figure 4. Site plan

Section of Soakaway [1002]



Profile of Soakaway [1002]



Section of Ditch [1000]

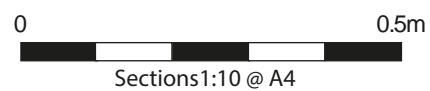
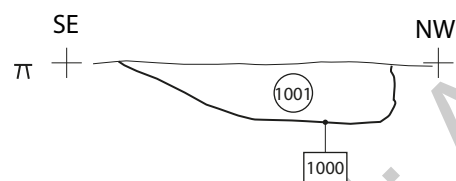


Figure 5 - Features, sections



## *Plates*



*Plate 1: Field drain [1000] looking south-west*



*Plate 2: Manhole covers in foreground, looking south-west*





*Plate 3: Rectilinear soakaway [1002] alongside baulk, looking south-west*



*Plate 4: Rectilinear soakaway cut [1002] and fill (1003), looking south-west*



### Appendix I: Context Inventory

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Relationship
[1000]	Cut	Cut of field drain. Two manhole covers located at NE end of site. Field drain aligns with covers.	1m Long 0.4m Wide 0.12m Deep	Above (1004) Filled by (1001)
(1001)	Deposit	Firm, dark brown, silty clay fill of drain cut containing sub angular stone up to medium in size.	1m Long 0.4m Wide 0.12m Thick	Fill of [1000]
[1002]	Cut	Cut of rectilinear soakaway.	4m Long 1m Wide 0.65m Deep	Filled by (1003) Cuts (1004)
(1003)	Deposit	Moderately firm, Dark greyish brown, silty clay soak away fill containing large stones and well sorted clay and silt below stones.	4m Long 1m Wide 0.12m Thick	Below (1005) Fill of [1002]
(1004)	Deposit	Natural geology- light greyish yellow clay, included some large subangular ironstone.	Across site	Cut by [1000] + [1002]
(1005)	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey, clay silt. No inclusions.	Across site	Above (1001) + (1003)
(1006)	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey, clay silt. No inclusions.	Across site	Above (1005)

## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & EXCAVATE (SME)**

**Land by Derwen, Criccieth, Gwynedd, North Wales**

**Prepared for:**

Rhys Evans Cyf

**Planning Application Number:** C21/1238/35/LL

**Project No:** 3221

**July 2022**

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## **Summary**

*This Written Scheme of Investigation details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Rhys Evans Cyf.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a Strip, Map, and Excavate (SME) to be undertaken prior to the construction of the proposed four single storey dwellings at Land by Derwen, Criccieth, Gwynedd, North Wales LL52 0EH (Planning Application C21/1238/35/LL), centred on SH 49657 37776.*

*The SME will cover an area of 0.2122 hectares, equivalent to the proposed development extent.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).*

## **1. Introduction and planning background**

1.1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodology for a programme of Strip, Map, Excavate (SME), carried out by Archaeology Wales (henceforth - AW), to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of our single storey dwellings at Land by Derwen, Criccieth, Gwynedd, North Wales LL52 0EH (Figures 1-2) (Planning Application C21/1238/35/LL), centred on SH 49657 37776.

1.1.2. This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager - Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Rhys Evans Cyf.

1.1.3. In a letter dating to the 11th of January 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) highlights that due to the proximity of the development to Criccieth Castle (CN173; LB: 4396; NPRN: 95281; PRN: 1328), the proposed development needs to be preceded by an SME targeting all areas subjected to groundworks. The same letter provides with the exact wording of the condition which states:

*a) No development (including topsoil strip or other groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work*

*has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details. b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. Reasons: 1) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2018 and TAN24: The Historic Environment. 2) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).*

- 1.1.4. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Gwynedd Planning Authority. As such, it has been recommended that a Strip, Map & Excavate (SME) to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource of the area selected for groundworks.
- 1.1.5. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (edition 11 - February 2021), and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.1.6. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Site Description

2.1.1. The proposed development area (PDA) is located some 250m WNW of Criccieth castle (ref. CN173; LB: 4396; NPRN: 95281; PRN: 1328). The PDA is L-shaped and measures 0.211 hectares. Access is gained via Queens Road off Marine Terrace to the south.

2.1.2. The underlying bedrock is defined by the Nant Ffracton subgroup, including silstone bedrock formed during the Ordovician period. The superficial deposits of the site are defined by glacial deposits of Till Diamicton, including sand and gravel, formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2022).

## 3. Historical and Archaeological background

3.1.1. The PDA is located some 250m WNW of Criccieth Castle (ref. CN173; LB: 4396; NPRN: 95281; PRN: 1328), and within the medieval core of the town. Contrasting to other areas, GAPS highlights that the PDA has remained agricultural land until recently and can therefore contain deposits and structures dating the medieval chronologies.

3.1.2. A slate quarry (PRN 20200) is located to the east cutting into Garth Yr Esgob in all map editions predating the 1910s.

## 4. Objectives

4.1.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the SME will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2020).

### Stripping & Mapping (Stage 1)

4.1.2. The objective of the SME is to reveal, identify, record the remains of any archaeological deposits, features or structures in the development area. Overburden and modern deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Following overburden removal, limited exploratory excavation

will be carried out on any revealed archaeological remains to detail the nature of the features encountered. Where there is no archaeology present the strip will be deep enough to reveal the natural deposits.

#### Recording and Excavation (Stage 2)

4.1.3. The objective of the proposed excavation is to preserve, by record, detailed information on all archaeological deposits within the designated area, prior to their likely damage as a consequence of the development. All archaeological deposits, horizons and artefacts encountered will be recorded and removed stratigraphically by the excavation team.

4.1.4. The objectives of this work include producing relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site, establishing the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site, and produce information on the economy and local environment to compare and contrast with results of other archaeological work in the area. Detailed objectives will be adjusted, adapted, and refined as the strip, map and sample work is undertaken and the archaeological resources becomes better understood.

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **Fieldwork**

5.1.1. The SME will be undertaken prior to ground works associated with the proposed development. The SME will commence in during the first week

of September 2022. AW will update GAPS with the exact date when confirmed.

### **Report delivery**

5.1.2. The report will be submitted to the client and to GAPS within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## **6. Fieldwork**

### **Strip, Map & Excavate**

6.1.1. The SME will be used to reveal, identify, record and excavate the remains of any archaeological deposits, features or structures in the development area (Figure 2).

6.1.2. The project manager in charge of the work will satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, ecological constraints, Tree Preservation Orders and Rights of Way.

6.1.3. Stripping will be carried out by a 360° machine excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working backwards from one front. The designated area will be stripped of modern overburden, comprising topsoil, under close archaeological supervision, to the top of the archaeological horizon or the natural deposits, whichever is encountered soonest. If archaeological remains are found to be present cutting through soil layers that conceal lower archaeological horizons, then the upper levels will be mapped and investigated prior to their removal to the lower levels. Machines will not be allowed to track over the stripped areas until the fieldwork has been completed in these areas and it has been signed off by GAPS. The supervising archaeologist will monitor the movement of any plant on the site and suspend operations that are potentially damaging to



underlying archaeological deposits. Spoil heaps will be stored at least 1m from the edge of excavation areas.

6.1.4. If machine stripping does not provide the required clarity to accurately identify archaeological features and deposits, the resulting surface will be hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels, as appropriate, to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All such features will be recorded, and if required, sample excavated. Sample excavation may be undertaken to establish whether features are indeed archaeological in nature or not.

6.1.5. All archaeological features and deposits will be mapped and recorded as per the methods laid out in this WSI. Features and deposits will be recorded in close sequence to the stripping. Exposed surfaces will be regularly monitored to identify any further features that become apparent through weathering. Sufficient levels will also be taken across the site to support future topographic modelling.

6.1.6. Any subsequent archaeological excavation will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2020). The excavation strategy will be agreed with GAPS and the client following the completion of the machine stripping. The excavation strategy will continue to be reviewed, developed, and agreed through further consultation with GAPS as further details come to light through the excavation.

6.1.7. All overburden will have been removed and archaeological features revealed, cleaned, and initially recorded during the preceding strip, map, and record phase of the works.

6.1.8. All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

6.1.9. Full excavation will be carried out on individual features relating to structural remains and other areas of significant activity (domestic, industrial, religious, hearths, etc). Pits, postholes, and stake-holes will be

half-sectioned, unless the nature or complexity of the features requires quadranting or excavation in plan. The sample rates of linear features such as ditches and gullies will be at a minimum of 25%. Complete sampling of any burials and associated features, i.e., pits under/in the mounds. Pit features and short linear features elsewhere will be at 50% unless they contain burials, or a high proportion of artefacts.

6.1.10. Isolated discrete features such as pits and postholes (less than 2m<sup>2</sup>) not belonging to structures or other features discussed above will be half-sectioned.

6.1.11. Artefacts, environmental sampling, and human remains are discussed below.

### **Recording**

6.1.12. Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

6.1.13. Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

6.1.14. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

6.1.15. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

### **Finds**

6.1.16. The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,

conservation and research of archaeological materials (2020) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

6.1.17. All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

6.1.18. Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

6.1.19. Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

### **Environmental sampling strategy**

6.1.20. Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (2011).

### **Human remains**

6.1.21. In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established, and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left in situ and protected during backfilling. Where preservation in situ is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of

Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13 (1993).

6.1.22. A meeting with GAPS, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement would not be of sufficient scope.

### Specialist advisers

6.1.23. In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Lithics	Dr Julie Birchenall (Freelance)
Animal bone	Dr Hannah Russ (Freelance) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) Poppy Hodgkinson (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Phil Mills (Freelance) Sandra Garside Neville (Freelance)
Clay pipe	Charley James Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) Dr Kevin Leahy (PAS/University of Leicester) Quita Mould (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) Dr David Mullin (Freelance)
IA/Roman pottery	Dr Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales)

Artefact type	Specialist
	Dr Peter Webster (Freelance)
Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Professor Nigel Nayling (University of Wales - Lampeter) Mike Bamforth (Freelance)
Marine Molluscs	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) Kath Hunter Dowse (Freelance)

## Specialist reports

6.1.24. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

7.1.1. GAPS will be contacted with as much notice prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

7.1.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

7.1.3. Representatives of GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the SME. No area will be backfilled until GAPS has had the opportunity to inspect it and signs off the area. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## 8. Post-fieldwork programme

### Archive assessment

- 8.1.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) upon completion of the project.
- 8.1.2. The site archive - including all artefacts, soil samples, paper, and digital records - will be subjected to selection in order to establish those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan (ClfA 2020). It will be developed taking into consideration the aims and objectives of the project and will be informed through a detailed consideration of the Research Agenda of the Archaeology of Wales and other relevant research frameworks. The way the records will be prepared for long time storage will be guided by the requirements established by the repositories. A detailed justification for the disposal of both records and materials will be written and included within the Data Management Plan<sup>2</sup>.
- 8.1.3. The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, 2014). It will also conform to the guidelines set out in The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The legal landowner's consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to the

Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

## **Analysis**

8.1.4. Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary - bilingual
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the SME, all artefacts, structures and features found,
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER<sup>1</sup> as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

## **Report to client**

8.1.5. Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate,

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<sup>1</sup> GATHER1691

including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted upon completion to GAPS for comment and approval. Following approval, a copy will be sent to the client, and for formal submission to the LPA.

### **Additional reports**

8.1.6. After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record (GAT), the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw. The report and all relevant information will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record following the guidelines and procedures laid out in the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (WAT 2018).

### **Summary reports for deposition**

8.1.7. Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### **Notification of important remains**

8.1.8. Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### **Archive deposition**

8.1.9. The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution. If artefacts are recovered, and dependent on the size of the final archive, the preferred receiving institution would be a suitable local institution. If the archive is not acceptable the archive will be deposited with Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales, Cardiff. If no artefacts are recovered then the archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

8.1.10. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the



final archive will be deposited no later than 12 months after completion of the work.

8.1.11. Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8.1.12. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GAPS.

### **Finds deposition**

8.1.13. The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

## **9. Staff**

9.1. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and the client.

## **10. Health and Safety**

### **Risk assessment**

10.1.1. Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

### **Other guidelines**

10.1.2. AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological

Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

## **11. Community Engagement and Outreach**

- 11.1.1. Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.
- 11.1.2. The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.
- 11.1.3. Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

## **12. Insurance**

- 12.1.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## **13. Quality Control**

### **Professional standards**

- 13.1.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in

Field Archaeology and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### **Project tracking**

- 13.1.2. The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

### **Arbitration**

- 13.1.3. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

## **14. References**

British Geological Survey (2022)

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

ClfA Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation (2020)

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfASGWatchingbrief.pdf>

ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2020)

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26G Finds\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26G Finds_2.pdf)

ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020)

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26G Archives\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26G Archives_4.pdf)

Historic England Environmental Archaeology (2011)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/archaeological-science/environmental-archaeology/>

Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (2015)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/#:~:text=The%20Management%20of%20Research%20Projects,in%20the%20historic%2Denvironment%20sector.>

McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A. (1993). Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.

Planning Policy Wales (2021)

[https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11\\_0.pdf](https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11_0.pdf)

Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (2017)

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan24-historic-environment.pdf>

Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

<http://www.ggat.org.uk/her/downloads/Guidance%20for%20the%20Submission%20of%20Data%20to%20Welsh%20HERs.pdf>

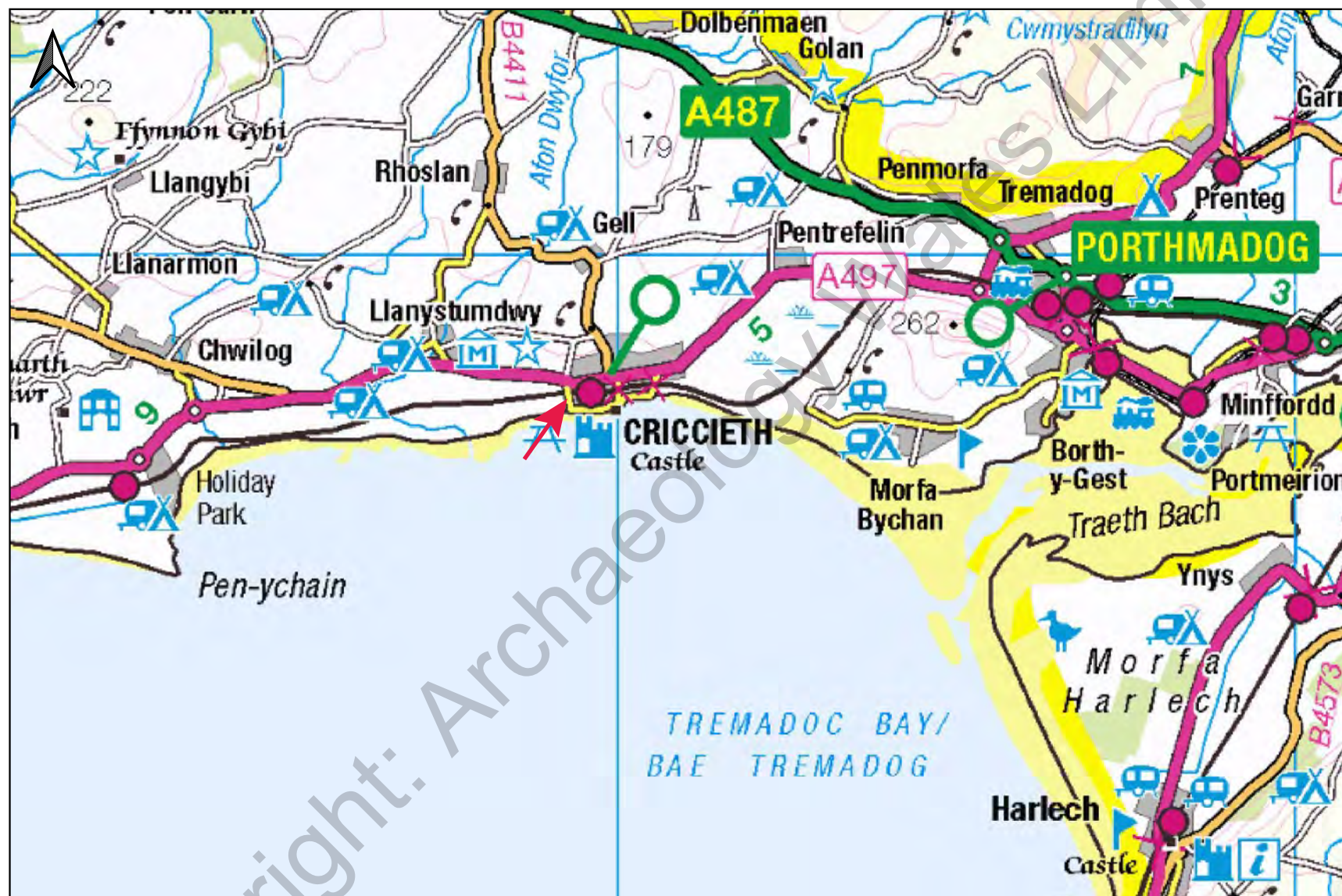
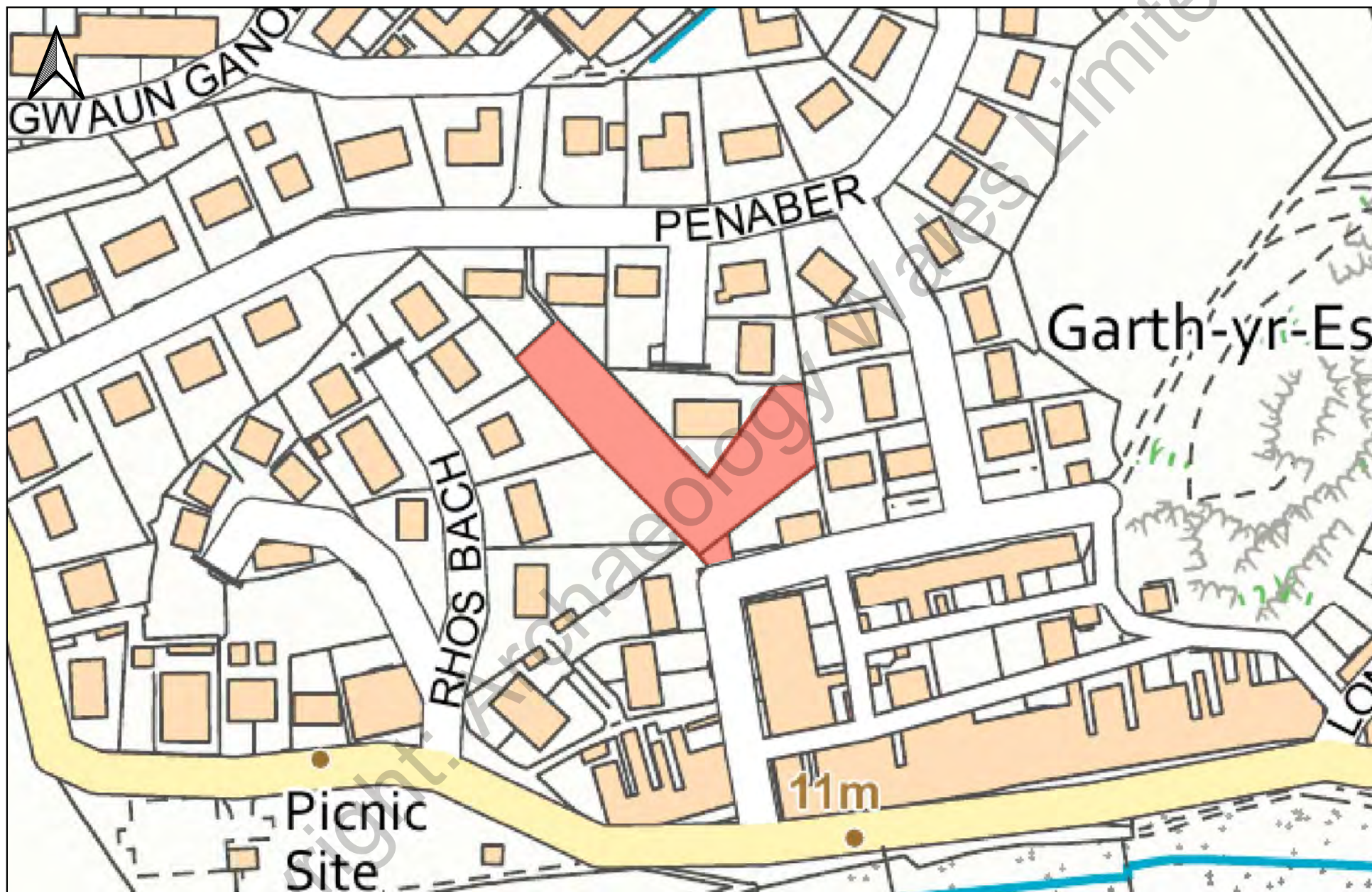


Figure 1. Site location.





0 25 50 m

Figure 2. SME area (in red)





North western boundary is to be defined by the existing boundary hedgerow which is to be protected during construction and thereafter retained.

North eastern and north western site boundaries with Casila and Ger-y-Dinas up to the north eastern corner of Plot 4 are to be defined with a 1.8m high timber screen fence erected inside the site adjacent to the existing masonry wall in accordance with the detail indicated on Dwg No. 10545:16.

Eastern and northern site boundaries with Swn-y-Deryn, Trevenna and Gwynfa are to be defined by the erection of a 1.8m high timber screen fence erected inside the site in accordance with the detail indicated on Dwg No. 10545:16.

South western site boundary is to be defined by the retained ornamental hedgerows as referred to in the "Greenspaces Tree & Landscape Consultancy Services" Arboricultural Report provided. Where gaps in the hedgerow are present, these are to be stopped up with 1.8m high timber screen fence to detail indicated on Dwg No. 10545:16.

South eastern site boundary to Derwen is to comprise existing fence and hedgerow. Hedgerow is to be trimmed and clipped at a height of 1800mm.

Form 2m x 1m pedestrian refuge adjacent to car spaces and provide and fix 1m wide gate in boundary to allow pedestrian access to Derwen.

Provide and fix 6No. proprietary, fixed stainless steel bollards to the positions shown generally at 2m ctr's to prevent vehicles parking within the visibility splay. Vehicular access is to be retained to the access gate to Derwen.

**NOTE.**  
Timber screen fences between all rear private gardens and to the external site boundaries as described above are to comprise 1.8m high timber screen fences erected in-situ. Fences are to comprise vertical profiled "feather boarding" fixed to 75mm x 50mm horizontal timber rails which are to be supported on 100mm x 100mm timber vertical posts set @ 2.7m max centres. Detail to fences provided on Dwg No. 10545:16.

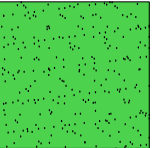
**SOFT LANDSCAPING KEY.**



Indicates nursery cultivated standard stock specimen trees, species as indicated.



Indicates good quality turf laid to private garden areas.



Indicates biodiverse Meadow Turf or Flowering Lawn Mixture.

**SOFT LANDSCAPING.**

Areas immediately around the dwellings and forming private amenity spaces are to be grassed with good quality turf with specimen tree planting as indicated.

Areas to the front curtilages of Plots 1, 2 and 3 are to be planted with Meadow Turf or Flowering Lawn Mixture as specified in the Habitat Mitigation Strategy prepared by Eco-Scope which is supplied as part of the application for planning permission.

Tree planting is to be carried out as indicated. Trees to comprise selected standard stock, nursery cultivated specimens planted as indicated at an initial height of approximately 2000mm with a 50mm - 75mm girth. Tree species to be a selection of -  
Silver Birch (betula pendula) - SB  
Mountain Ash (sorbus aucuparia) - MA  
Crab Apple (malus sylvestris) - CA  
Holly (ilex aquifolium) - H  
Trees are to be adequately staked to provide protection after planting. Landscaping proposals are to be completed during the first planting season following completion of the development.

Extent of shared, private access roadway throughout the site is to be surfaced with non-friable tarmacadam and laid to falls and drained in accordance with details supplied by YGC.

1No integrated Bat Box and 1No. integrated Bird Box is to be positioned to the rear elevation of each dwelling as specified by Eco-Scope. Bat boxes are to comprise "Segovia Woodstone Bat Box" and bird boxes are to comprise "Woodstone built-in Swift" nest boxes supplied by Wildcare Ltd.

**NOTE.**

For full details of the foul and SUDs surface water drainage proposals, refer to General Arrangement Dwg No. 7959\_DR\_01 Revision A prepared by Cyngor Gwynedd YGC.

REVISION B. 04/2022. Plot 3 edged blue for the purposes of the Agreement under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990.

REVISION A. 02/2022. 2No. car spaces to serve Derwen re-orientated by 90°. Pedestrian gate to Derwen added and bollards specified to prevent vehicles obscuring the visibility sightline. Boundary treatments indicated.

**Project.**

**PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT** on land off LON DINAS, CRICCIETH, GWYNEDD, LL52 0EH.

**Client.**

RHYS EVANS CYF.

**Title.**

**PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT PLAN.**

**Drawing No.**

10545.03B.dsj

**Date.**

Sept 2021.

**Scale.**

1:200@A1.

**D.S. Jones & Co.**

Architectural & Planning Consultants.  
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