

Results of Archaeological Works at

Criccieth Castle: Visitor Centre

NGR SH 249991 337719



Project Number CR138-2017



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by M. Jones & C. Rees

On Behalf of Cadw

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Results of Archaeological Works at Criccieth Castle: Visitor Centre

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1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 C.R Archaeology were instructed by Cadw to conduct archaeological works at Criccieth Castle (figure 1). Criccieth Castle is positioned on a rocky headland overlooking the sea on the north-western coast of Wales. Criccieth is a native Welsh castle and was built by Llywelyn Fawr as a royal residence for the princes of Gwynedd. It was taken by Edward I in 1283 during his second war with Prince Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, and was repaired and remodelled during his rule. Further work was carried out under Edward II. The castle was slighted by Owain Glyndwr in 1403, and was never reoccupied. In 1858, its ruins were sold to W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., but only minor repairs were carried out before the castle was placed in the care of the State in 1933.

1.0.2 Although interpretations of the sequence of construction at Criccieth, and the extent of Welsh and English work have varied, it is now accepted that the castle's form is substantially Welsh, with the inner ward probably built by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in c1230, and the outer ward by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, c1260-70. Under Edward I, the inner gatehouse was raised in height, the SE and SW towers refaced and rebuilt, the N tower remodelled and the outer gatehouse reconstructed. Under Edward II, further rebuilding was undertaken, although the only work of this period that can be identified with certainty is the further raising of the gatehouse.

1.0.3 The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN173), a Grade I Listed Building (ID 4396) and has been assigned the NPRN 25281 by the RCAHMW and the PRN 1328 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. A specification for archaeological works was agreed with Cadw prior to the commencement of works and is included as Appendix A.

1.0.4 The current visitor centre at Criccieth Castle is undergoing refurbishment and modernisation and as part of these works there were limited ground works required to the E of the visitor centre – within the scheduled area. These works involved the lifting an existing surface and replacing it with a new decking area, and the installation of a DDA compliant lift connecting the two levels of the visitor centre. An archaeological watching brief was conducted on the external works and, following the removal of overlying modern deposits, the lift shaft was hand excavated by C.R Archaeology staff until the desired development depth was reached. C.R Archaeology also monitored the excavation of service routes which were required for the works being undertaken. The works are detailed in Appendix B.

1.0.5 Archaeological works were undertaken in advance of construction and involved the full excavation and recording of all historic deposits which were impacted upon by the proposed works. This was in the form of an archaeological watching brief when modern surfaces are removed, and the hand excavation of all deposits below this level. Hand excavation continued until the desired development depth was reached.

1.0.6 The works undertaken at Criccieth Castle demonstrated that in the areas investigated there was a high level of ground disturbance, and a single Post Medieval/Modern archaeological deposit was encountered. Artefactual material was exclusively of Post Medieval/Modern date.

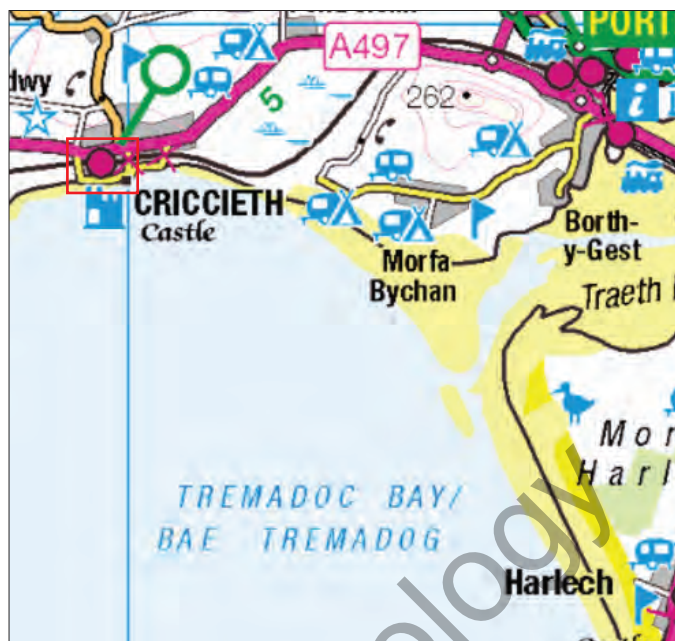
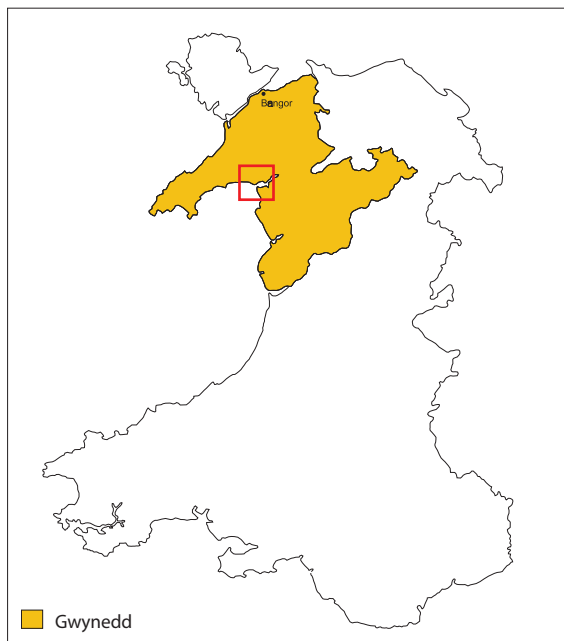


Figure 1. Site Location Map

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
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2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

2.0.1 The primary aim of this programme of works was to conduct the archaeological works necessary to allow for the proposed programme of works to be undertaken. Archaeological site works were conducted in two stages with the first aim being to monitor groundworks which were undertaken to remove modern material/surfaces within the proposed development areas. Following the removal of modern levels, hand excavation was undertaken down to the required development depth.

2.0.2 The aims of this work were:

- i) to identify and to make an appropriate record of any archaeological remains revealed by excavations
- ii) to ensure the long-term survival of the information contained in such remains through archaeological recording prior to their physical destruction
- iii) to prepare a report and deposition of a project archive

2.0.3 This project aimed to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief and an Archaeological Excavation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

2.0.4 The objectives of this work were:

- i) to excavate and record all deposits which were situated within the proposed development area
- ii) to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance
- iii) to create an archive record of the excavation
- iv) to establish and make available any further information discovered about the archaeological resource existing on the site

2.0.5 The research objective of this work was to:

- i) contribute to our understanding of the development of the castle and the castle defences

2.0.6 No significant archaeological remains were encountered during the works and no contribution to the understanding of the development of Criccieth Castle was made.

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

3.0.1 The proposed works were conducted in three stages and each is detailed separately below.

3.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Desk Based Research

3.1.1 Sufficient background research was undertaken to allow the site to be understood within its archaeological context. The depth of research was in proportion to the archaeological remains uncovered and, due to the negative excavation result, limited time was expended on this task. As was previously agreed the inclusion of the Listed Building Description and SAM record were deemed sufficient for the archaeological background of the site report. This material forms the historical background for the archaeological report.

3.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief

3.2.1 The removal of all modern surfaces from the area was undertaken by OBR Construction prior to the commencement of hand excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. A member of C.R Archaeology staff was present during this work and all intrusive groundworks took place under archaeological supervision. In addition to the main areas detailed above this included all service trenches.

3.2.2 The fieldwork element was managed and conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. Additional experienced site staff (Chris Lane) were brought in as necessary and Matthew was onsite at all times during the works.

3.3 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Hand Excavation

3.3.1 Following the removal of modern surfaces by OBR Construction, hand excavation commenced and was continued until the desired maximum depth for works in each area had been reached. Prior to the commencement of hand excavation, the area was hand cleaned in order to define any context boundaries which may be present.

3.3.2 No significant archaeological deposits were uncovered during the works.

3.3.3 Fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones & Chris Lane. The works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents for Archaeological Excavation (2014).

3.3.1 Recording

3.3.1.1 The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

3.3.1.2 Plans, sections and elevations were produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections were prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

3.3.1.3 Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. No archaeological features were identified.

3.3.1.4 A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. General photographs were taken due to the negative results of the works. Photographs were taken of all trench sections.

3.3.1.5 In addition to those stipulated above the following photographs were also taken:

- i) the site prior to the commencement of fieldwork
- ii) the site during work showing specific stages of fieldwork
- iii) working photographs illustrating the excavations under way

3.3.1.6 All photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

3.3.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

3.3.2.1 Due to the negative results of the works no additional mitigation or contingency measures were necessary.

3.3.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

3.3.3.1 All recovered artefactual material was retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim was to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

3.3.3.2 All artefactual material was bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. The assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs

identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material was produced by Matthew Jones and no further conservation or artefactual specialists were needed.

3.3.3.3 Following analysis it is intended that all archaeological material recovered will be returned to Cadw for consultation as to the preferred museum/visitor centre for deposition. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

3.3.3.4 The works were carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).

3.3.4 Archive Compilation

3.3.4.1 All records created during the fieldwork have been checked for consistency and accuracy and form part of the *Primary Site Archive (PI)* (EH 2006). The archive contains all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

3.3.4.2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

3.3.4.3 As detailed above it will be discussed with Cadw as to the appropriate repository of any artefactual material and this institution will be notified in advance of the proposed deposition of material resulting from this excavation. Artefacts will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for deposition.

3.3.4.4 The paper/digital archive created by this archaeological project will be deposited with the RCAHMW in accordance with their terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.4.0 Timetable for Proposed Works

3.4.0.1 Works at Criccieth Castle commenced on Monday 25th January 2017. Works took place over a few months with C.R Archaeology attending site as necessary. Cadw were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

3.4.1 Staffing

3.4.1.1 The project was managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA, BA, MA, PgDip HEC) and Matthew Jones (BA Archaeology and Welsh History, M.A Archaeological Practice). In addition to Matthew and Catherine, Chris Lane (BA) was also be involved in on site excavations at Criccieth Castle.

3.4.1.2 All projects are carried out in accordance with ClfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.4.2 Monitoring

3.4.2.1 The project was subject to monitoring by Cadw. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork.

3.4.3 Health and Safety

3.4.3.1 A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

3.4.3.2 All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work.

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)
- Gloves
- Plastic hard cased kneeling pads
- Alcohol dry “handwash”
- Ear Defenders

3.4.3.3 C.R Archaeology were not the Principle Contractor onsite and staff complied with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by OBR Construction.

3.4.4 The Report

3.4.4.1 The report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the entire programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

3.4.4.2 This report includes:

- a title/cover page detailing site address, Scheduled Monument number, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address, report date and planning reference number
- full contents listing
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the excavations
- a description of the archaeological background
- a description of the topography and geology of the excavation area
- a description of the methodologies used during the excavation
- a description of the findings of the excavation

3.4.4.3 The report details the results of the background research, the archaeological watching brief and the hand excavation of the trenches.

3.4.4.4 Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the final report.

3.4.4.1 Copyright

3.4.4.1.1 C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

4.1.1 Criccieth Castle is situated on the summit of a rocky crag overlooking the sea on the north-western coast of Wales.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The bedrock is recorded as “*Llanvirn Rocks (undifferentiated) – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 464 to 467 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel*”. The superficial geology is recorded as “*Till – Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

5.0.1 This section is brief and is intended merely to provide a basic outline of the site history. Due to the negative result of the works at the castle it was not considered necessary to conduct any further research into the historic background of the site.

5.0.2 The following section is taken from the RCAHMW Coflein website:

“*Criccieth castle was first built as a centre for Eifionydd commote by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, probably in the 1230s, and Llywelyn ab Gruffudd is thought to have enlarged it in the later thirteenth century. It was captured by the forces of Edward I in 1283 and a large sum of money was spent on building work before the castle was besieged during the troubles of 1294-5. Further works were carried out in the earlier part of the fourteenth century. The castle was taken and destroyed in 1403-4 and was never rebuilt. The castle occupies the summit of an isolated crag washed by the sea on the south. The borough, chartered in 1284, probably occupied the dingle separating the castle crag from the rock of Dinas to the north-west (see NPRN 33014).*

5.0.3 *There is some controversy about the sequence of building and the following summarises the most recent interpretation. The original castle is a polygonal walled court about 35m north-south by 30m. At the north end is a great twin towered, three storey gatehouse, on which is a large rectangular tower on the south-east side. By the end of the century there was a great hall in the court. Llywelyn ab Gruffudd added walled courts on the north and south-west, each with a large rectangular tower. The entrance was in the south-west court, reached by a track winding around the castle rock. A long narrow passage connected the outer courts. This plan of separate courts each with their own great tower is reminiscent of the contemporary Ewloe Castle (NPRN 94447). The late thirteenth-earlier fourteenth century work is thought to have involved raising or rebuilding the towers. This can be seen in the fabric of the great gatehouse. Lower down the castle rock there is a rock cut ditch on the north and north-east, and an outer rampart skirts its base. These works are undated”* (www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/95281/details/criccieth-castle).

5.0.4 The Cadw Listed Building entry records:

“*Criccieth Castle was founded as a royal residence by the princes of Gwynedd. It was taken by Edward I in 1283 during his second war with Prince Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, and repaired and remodelled. Further work was carried out under Edward II. The castle was slighted by Owain Glyndwr in 1403, and was never reoccupied. In 1858, its ruins were sold to W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., but only minor repairs were carried out before the castle was placed in the care of the State in 1933. Although interpretations of the sequence of construction at Criccieth, and the extent of Welsh and English work have varied, it is now accepted that the castle’s form is substantially Welsh, with the*

inner ward probably built by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in c1230 (the first reference to a castle in Criccieth is in 1239), and the outer ward by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, c1260-70. Under Edward I, the inner gatehouse was raised in height, the SE and SW towers refaced and rebuilt, the N tower remodelled and the outer gatehouse reconstructed. Under Edward II, further rebuilding was undertaken, although the only work of this period that can be identified with certainty is the further raising of the gatehouse.

5.0.5 The inner ward represents the earliest phase of construction. It consists of a gatehouse to the N and a SE tower, and is enclosed by a curtain wall. The curtain walls survive to considerable height retaining well-preserved stretches of the original wall-walk. Internal buildings which have not survived were probably built against the inner face of the W and SW lengths of wall. The paired D-shaped towers of the inner gatehouse (incorporating a latrine tower to the W) survive to a height of 3 storeys, and were defended by arrow slits at ground floor level and a portcullis in the passage. The battlements were rebuilt under Edward I, and again under Edward II. The arched entrance with high set relieving arch is a modern rebuild (but predates 1933). The original SE tower was completely encased under Edward I. Only the lower walls survive, with a small section standing to first floor height. The outer defences form the second phase of construction and comprise an irregularly shaped ward, with a curtain wall enclosing an area to the N and S of the inner ward, and forming a narrow passage (originally roofed over) along the W of the inner defences. Towers were built to the N and SW, and a gatehouse to the SE, on the seaward side of the site. Under Edward I, this gatehouse was extended with a barbican. The SW and N towers were also enlarged, the latter to take a siege engine. Although the line of the curtain wall remains, nowhere does it survive to its original height, and only the lower storey of the N tower, and fragmentary remains of the SW tower and outer gatehouse remain” (www.cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=4396).

5.0.6 The Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument description is as follows:

“The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. Criccieth is a native castle of Llywelyn Fawr, later altered by Edward I. The information panels on the site attribute the inner ward to Llywelyn Fawr (Ll. ab Iorwerth) and the outer to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, and Edward is credited with substantially reconstructing and heightening both the SE tower, in the wall of the inner ward, and the SW tower, and with converting the N tower to take a siege engine. The inner gatehouse was heightened under Edward II. The castle fell and was burnt down in 1404 during the Glyndwr rising. The main surviving remains of this tower are the N wall and parts of the E wall; the two outer walls seem to have pretty well fallen over the edge. Much of the outer face appears to have fallen away from the curtain wall on the S running from this tower across to the outer gatehouse. The latter is of simple design, with a passage running through the remains of a square tower. Masonry foundations in the turf of this area may suggest the presence of buildings. A postern to the S of the SE tower gives access from the outer into the inner ward, where there are various features, perhaps suggesting a kitchen; foundations indicate a structure against the inner side of the curtain here on the S. There is another information panel on the inside of the inner gatehouse, with the map now the other way up to suit the viewer's orientation. This suggests that the battlements were rebuilt by Edward I and heightened by Edward II. A cistern fed by a natural spring is covered by an iron grille at the inner end of the passage; stairs behind led to the upper floors. The W of the two gate towers was probably that known as the Cistern tower. A fair amount survives of the SE or Leyburn tower; there is a platform in the near left-hand corner as one enters from the courtyard, while living rock visible on the floor suggests that the actual flooring was at a higher level. The corners have fallen away, but otherwise masonry survives to a height of 3.0 m or thereabouts. The N or Engine tower has a shallow, stepped ramp up its SE side, presumably to provide access for the siege engine, although it is not entirely clear from the remains on the ground how this was achieved. This ramp is a clear addition to the original tower, with a very obvious straight joint following the original outer face. There are signs of a blocked postern through the outer curtain wall just by this ramp. The curtain in general survives much better at this N end than around the S. There are points of access through the

curtain to a turfed area with seats, telescopes etc. from which the superb views which the site, on its isolated rock, commands can be appreciated. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive” (<http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=294>).

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works (Figure 2)

6.0.1 The following section has been subdivided by excavation area

6.1 Lift Shaft Excavation (Plates 1-8)

6.1.1 The area of the lift shaft was spread over two floors with concrete steps allowing access between levels. The excavated area for the lift shaft measured 3.10m by 2.10m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m.

6.1.2 Context (101) was a concrete floor which was 0.11m in thickness. It covered the floor area and due, to the modern nature of the context, is taken to include the steps and the rubble internal step construction material. Context (101) was bedded on context (102). Context (102) was a small pebble and gravel mix bedding layer. It was 0.15m in thickness and was encountered at both levels. This modern floor surface was built upon mid-brown sandy clay (103). Context (103) was a mid-brown sandy clay and contained frequent garden snail and winkle shell inclusions. The deposit was 0.30m in thickness. Two artefacts were recovered from this context: a slate pen and an unrecognisable (post medieval) coin. Below this was context (104). Context (104) was a light brown clay with rare small to medium angular stones. The deposit was 0.40m in thickness. This context was interpreted as a disturbed interface above the natural. This sat on context (105). Context (105) was the underlying natural. It was a compact grey clay with occasional small to large rounded stones with some gravel banding.

6.2 Excavation of Disabled Ramp Area (Plates 9 & 10)

6.2.1 The original intention for this area was to remove the current ramp and replace it with a wooden ramp held by posts. The demolition of the existing ramp began with the removal of the upper stone flags (context (201) which was followed by the pecking of the concrete base (context (202)). The ramp was found to have been constructed of solid concrete and due to the difficulties encountered removing the concrete it was decided to remove the ramp only to the level required to allow the construction of the wooden structure. The remaining concrete of the ramp was boxed.

6.2.2 No archaeological remains were encountered during the works as the base of the concrete was not reached.

6.3 Sign Pit and Cable Culvert (Plate 11-13)

6.3.1 A small trench was excavated just outside the existing path route to allow for the placement of new signage. The signage trench measured 1.30m by 0.70m and was 0.90m in depth. The cable route associated with the new signage was 3.20m in length and was excavated through existing stone setts of which a row was removed. The depth of disturbance did not go below the existing modern deposits. Five contexts were identified within this trench.

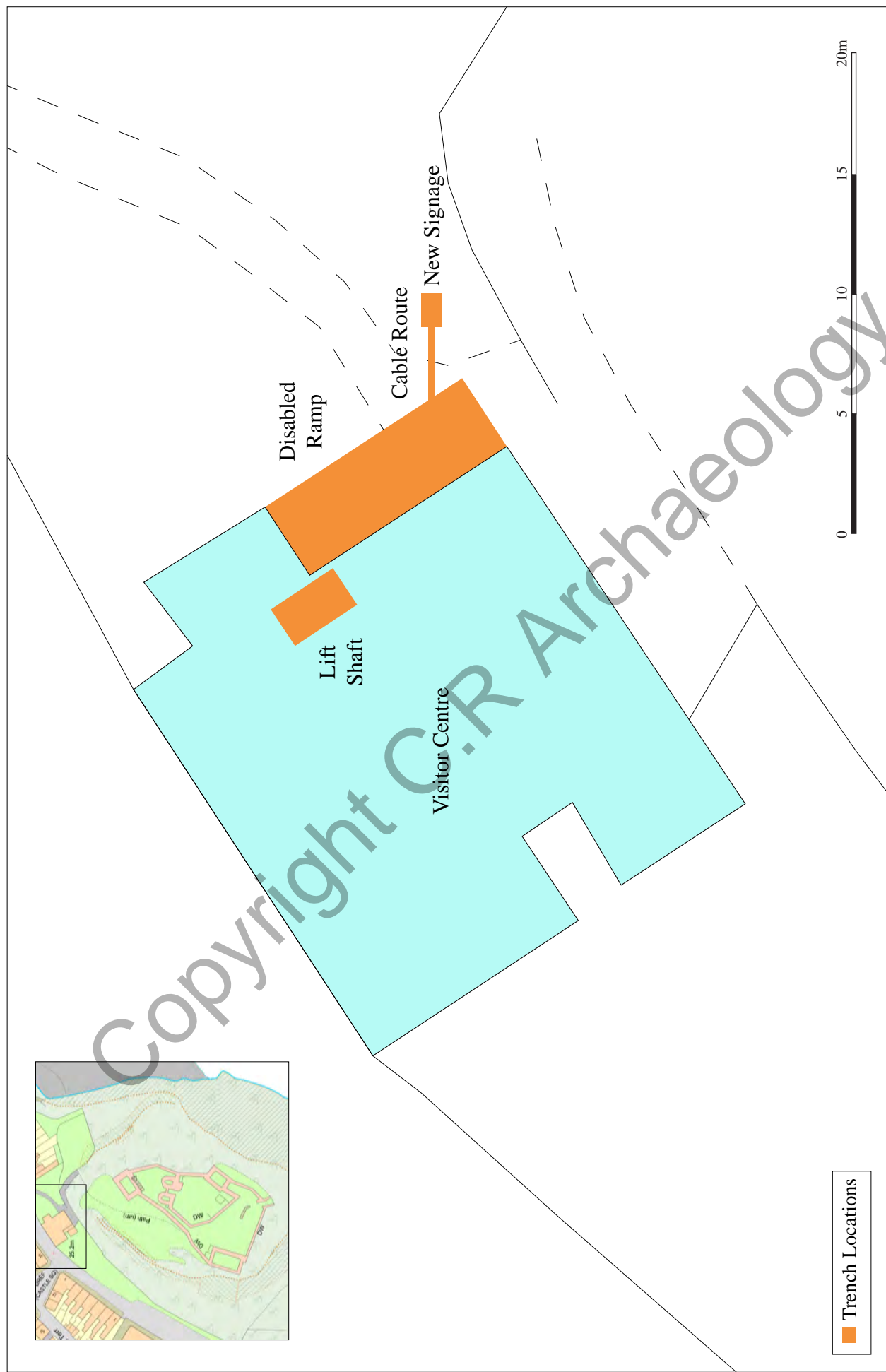


Figure 2. Trench Location Plan (Uses Ordnance Survey Data. Crown Copyright and Database Right 2012 Ordnance Survey 100021874 (Supplied by Cadw))

Lift Shaft (Trench 1)

Plate 1. Trench 1 Following Removal of Modern Concrete. Shot Taken Facing North-East

Plate 2. Trench 1 Following Removal of Modern Concrete. Shot Taken Facing South-East

Plate 3. Trench 1 Showing Underlying Natural (105) Following the Removal Of Contexts (101) - (104). Shot Taken Facing North-East

Plate 4. Trench 1 Showing Underlying Natural (105) Following the Removal Of Contexts (101) - (104). Shot Taken Facing South-East



**Post Excavation
Photographs of Lift
Shaft (Trench 1)**

Plate 5. North-West
Facing Section

Plate 6. Shot Taken
Facing East

Plate 7. North-East
Facing Section

Plate 8. Shot Taken
Facing South





Plate 9. Concrete Area Under Existing Ramp



Plate 10. Concrete Area Under Existing Disabled Ramp



Plate 11. Signage Cable Trench



Plate 12. Signage Cable Trench



Plate 13. Signage Trench

6.3.2 Context (301) was a turf/topsoil layer which was 0.25 in depth. This overlay context (302) which was a layer of concrete slab with a base layer of sand. It had a total depth of 0.15m. This overlay context (303) which was a mixed mid-brown loose clay-silt with frequent sub-angular stone which had a depth of 0.26m. Context (304) was a thin lens of crushed cockle shells 0.04m in depth which divided contexts (303) and (305). Context (305) was a mixed mid-brown loose clay-silt with frequent sub-angular stone. This layer continued below excavation depth. No dating evidence was recovered from contexts (303), (304) or (305) and they appear to be similar to the garden soil deposits encountered in the lift shaft.

7.0 Discussion/Conclusion

7.0.1 The excavation areas had been heavily disturbed through the extensive rebuilding and landscaping of the visitor centre building since it was erected in the late 1880's. The only archaeological contexts encountered were layers of garden soil or dumping associated with the house construction. These layers were located outside the footprint of the original building. Discussions with local inhabitants suggested that the building was in use as a garage at some point in the 20th century and vehicles were repaired in the area currently used as the entrance. This could explain why there was so much concrete encountered in this area. The concrete may also have resulted from later developments associated with the conversion of the building into a visitor centre.

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Appendix A.
Specification for Archaeological Works

Copyright C.R Archaeology

Specification for Archaeological Works at
Criccieth Castle: Visitor Centre

NGR SH 249991 337719

Project Number CR138-2017



C.R Archaeology
Compiled by C. Rees
On Behalf of Cadw

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Specification for Archaeological Works at Criccieth Castle: Visitor Centre

Planning Application Number:	N/A
National Grid Reference:	SH 249991 337719
Client:	Cadw
Report Authors:	C. Rees
Report Number:	CR138-2017
Date:	15-01-2017

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Appendix A. Proposed Development Plans

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Cadw to conduct archaeological works at Criccieth Castle (figure 1). Criccieth Castle is positioned on a rocky headland overlooking the sea on the north-western coast of Wales – an eminently defensible. Criccieth is a native Welsh castle and was built by Llywelyn Fawr as a royal residence for the princes of Gwynedd. It was taken by Edward I in 1283 during his second war with Prince Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, and was repaired and remodelled during his rule. Further work was carried out under Edward II. The castle was slighted by Owain Glyndwr in 1403, and was never reoccupied. In 1858, its ruins were sold to W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., but only minor repairs were carried out before the castle was placed in the care of the State in 1933. Although interpretations of the sequence of construction at Criccieth, and the extent of Welsh and English work have varied, it is now accepted that the castle's form is substantially Welsh, with the inner ward probably built by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in c1230, and the outer ward by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, c1260-70. Under Edward I, the inner gatehouse was raised in height, the SE and SW towers refaced and rebuilt, the N tower remodelled and the outer gatehouse reconstructed. Under Edward II, further rebuilding was undertaken, although the only work of this period that can be identified with certainty is the further raising of the gatehouse.

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN173), a Grade I Listed Building (ID 4396) and has been assigned the NPRN 25281 by the RCAHMW and the PRN 1328 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

The current visitor centre at Criccieth Castle is due to be refurbished and modernised. As part of these works there will be some limited ground works required to the E of the visitor centre – within the scheduled area. These works will involve lifting an existing surface and replacing with a new decking area. An archaeological watching brief will be required during the course of these external works and should any archaeological deposits be encountered these will be recorded and the excavation will be continued by hand until the required development depth is reached.

A DDA compliant lift is to be installed connecting the two levels of the visitor centre and C.R Archaeology will undertake the excavation of the lift pit foundation in any areas of previously undisturbed ground. It is proposed that once the overlying modern deposits have been removed the lift shaft will be hand excavated by C.R Archaeology staff until the desired development depth has been reached. C.R Archaeology will also monitor/excavate any service cables which are required for the works being undertaken. The proposed works are detailed in Appendix A.

Archaeological works are to be undertaken in advance of any construction and will involve the full excavation and recording of all historic deposits which will be impacted upon by the proposed works. This will be in the form of an archaeological watching brief when modern surfaces are removed, and the hand excavation of all deposits below this level. Hand excavation is to continue until the desired development depths have been reached.

This document has been produced with reference to Cadw documents “Criccieth Castle: Archaeological Brief: Visitor Centre (produced December 2016 and an updated version produced January 2017).

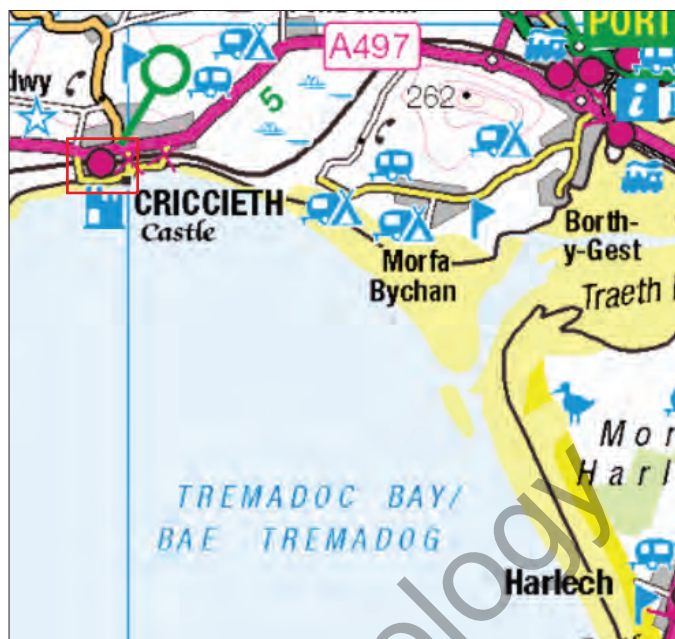
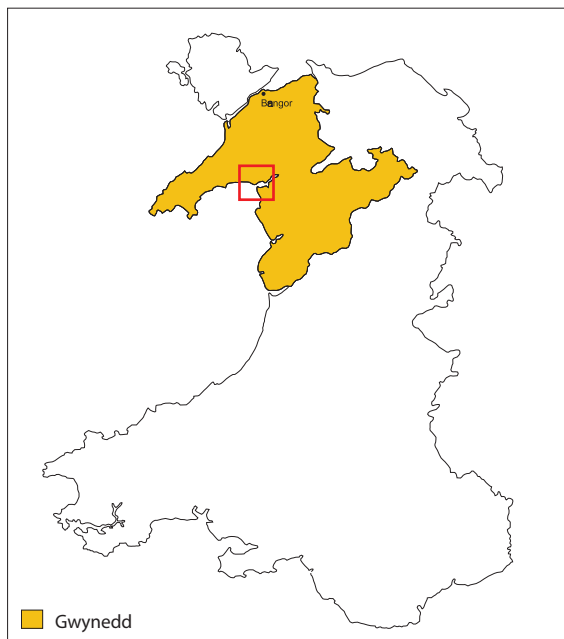


Figure 1. Site Location Map

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
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2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The primary aim of this programme of works is to conduct the archaeological works necessary to allow for the proposed programme of works to be undertaken. Archaeological site works will be conducted in two stages with the first aim being to monitor groundworks which are to be undertaken to remove modern material/surfaces within the proposed development area. Following the removal of modern levels hand excavation will be undertaken down to the required development depth.

The aims of this work are:

- i) to identify and to make an appropriate record of archaeological remains revealed by excavations
- ii) to ensure the long-term survival of the information contained in such remains through archaeological recording prior to their physical destruction
- iii) to prepare a report and deposition of a project archive

Should significant archaeological remains be identified then the following additional set of aims has been stipulated:

- i) assess the nature, date, density, extent, function and state of preservation of the archaeological remains
- ii) assess their potential for answering questions about the development of the castle
- iii) where remains are of sufficient importance work in liaison with Cadw to formulate a strategy designed to determine the best method for mitigation

This project aims to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief and an Archaeological Excavation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

The objectives of this work are:

- i) to excavate and record all deposits which are situated within the proposed development area
- ii) to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance
- iii) to create an archive record of the excavation
- iv) to establish and make available any further information discovered about the archaeological resource existing on the site

The research objective of this work is to:

- i) contribute to our understanding of the development of the castle and the castle defences

3.0 Historical Background

This section is through necessity brief and is intended merely to provide a basic outline of the site history. The compilation of a more detailed history will form an integral part of the final report should any significant archaeological material be uncovered.

The following section is taken from the RCAHMW Coflein website:

“Criccieth castle was first built as a centre for Eifionydd commote by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, probably in the 1230s, and Llywelyn ab Gruffudd is thought to have enlarged it in the later thirteenth century. It was captured by the forces of Edward I in 1283 and a large sum of money was spent on building work before the castle was besieged during the troubles of 1294-5. Further works were carried out in the earlier part of the fourteenth century. The castle was taken and destroyed in 1403-4 and was never rebuilt. The castle occupies the summit of an isolated crag washed by the sea on the south. The borough, chartered in 1284, probably occupied the dingle separating the castle crag from the rock of Dinas to the north-west (see NPRN 33014).

There is some controversy about the sequence of building and the following summarises the most recent interpretation. The original castle is a polygonal walled court about 35m north-south by 30m. At the north end is a great twin towered, three storey gatehouse, on which is a large rectangular tower on the south-east side. By the end of the century there was a great hall in the court. Llywelyn ab Gruffudd added walled courts on the north and south-west, each with a large rectangular tower. The entrance was in the south-west court, reached by a track winding around the castle rock. A long narrow passage connected the outer courts. This plan of separate courts each with their own great tower is reminiscent of the contemporary Ewloe Castle (NPRN 94447). The late thirteenth-earlier fourteenth century work is thought to have involved raising or rebuilding the towers. This can be seen in the fabric of the great gatehouse. Lower down the castle rock there is a rock cut ditch on the north and north-east, and an outer rampart skirts its base. These works are undated” (www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/95281/details/criccieth-castle).

The Cadw Listed Building entry records:

“Criccieth Castle was founded as a royal residence by the princes of Gwynedd. It was taken by Edward I in 1283 during his second war with Prince Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, and repaired and remodelled. Further work was carried out under Edward II. The castle was slighted by Owain Glyndwr in 1403, and was never reoccupied. In 1858, its ruins were sold to W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., but only minor repairs were carried out before the castle was placed in the care of the State in 1933. Although interpretations of the sequence of construction at Criccieth, and the extent of Welsh and English work have varied, it is now accepted that the castle’s form is substantially Welsh, with the inner ward probably built by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in c1230 (the first reference to a castle in Criccieth is in 1239), and the outer ward by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, c1260-70. Under Edward I, the inner gatehouse was raised in height, the SE and SW towers refaced and rebuilt, the N tower remodelled and the outer gatehouse reconstructed. Under Edward II, further rebuilding was undertaken, although the only work of this period that can be identified with certainty is the further raising of the gatehouse.

The inner ward represents the earliest phase of construction. It consists of a gatehouse to the N and a SE tower, and is enclosed by a curtain wall. The curtain walls survive to considerable height retaining well-preserved stretches of the original wall-walk. Internal buildings which have not survived were probably built against the inner face of the W and SW lengths of wall. The paired D-shaped towers of the inner gatehouse (incorporating a latrine tower to the W) survive to a height of 3 storeys, and were defended by arrow slits at ground floor level and a portcullis in the passage. The battlements were rebuilt under Edward I, and again under Edward II. The arched entrance with high set relieving arch is a modern rebuild (but predates 1933). The original SE tower was completely encased under Edward I. Only the lower walls survive, with a small section standing to first floor height. The outer defences form the second phase of construction and comprise an irregularly shaped ward, with a curtain wall enclosing an area to the N and S of the inner ward, and forming a narrow passage (originally roofed over) along the W of the inner defences. Towers were built to the N and SW, and a gatehouse to the SE, on the seaward side of the site. Under Edward I, this gatehouse was extended with a barbican. The SW and N towers were also enlarged, the latter to take a siege engine. Although the line of the curtain wall remains, nowhere does it survive to its original height, and only the lower storey of the N tower, and fragmentary remains of the SW tower and outer gatehouse remain” (www.cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding /FullReport?lang=en&id=4396).

The Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument description is as follows:

“The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. Criccieth is a native castle of Llywelyn Fawr, later altered by Edward I. The information panels on the site attribute the inner ward to Llywelyn Fawr (Ll. ab Iorwerth) and the outer to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, and Edward is credited with substantially reconstructing and heightening both the SE tower, in the wall of the inner ward, and the SW tower, and with converting the N tower to take a siege engine. The inner

gatehouse was heightened under Edward II. The castle fell and was burnt down in 1404 during the Glyndwr rising. The main surviving remains of this tower are the N wall and parts of the E wall; the two outer walls seem to have pretty well fallen over the edge. Much of the outer face appears to have fallen away from the curtain wall on the S running from this tower across to the outer gatehouse. The latter is of simple design, with a passage running through the remains of a square tower. Masonry foundations in the turf of this area may suggest the presence of buildings. A postern to the S of the SE tower gives access from the outer into the inner ward, where there are various features, perhaps suggesting a kitchen; foundations indicate a structure against the inner side of the curtain here on the S. There is another information panel on the inside of the inner gatehouse, with the map now the other way up to suit the viewer's orientation. This suggests that the battlements were rebuilt by Edward I and heightened by Edward II. A cistern fed by a natural spring is covered by an iron grille at the inner end of the passage; stairs behind led to the upper floors. The W of the two gate towers was probably that known as the Cistern tower. A fair amount survives of the SE or Leyburn tower; there is a platform in the near left-hand corner as one enters from the courtyard, while living rock visible on the floor suggests that the actual flooring was at a higher level. The corners have fallen away, but otherwise masonry survives to a height of 3.0 m or thereabouts. The N or Engine tower has a shallow, stepped ramp up its SE side, presumably to provide access for the siege engine, although it is not entirely clear from the remains on the ground how this was achieved. This ramp is a clear addition to the original tower, with a very obvious straight joint following the original outer face. There are signs of a blocked postern through the outer curtain wall just by this ramp. The curtain in general survives much better at this N end than around the S. There are points of access through the curtain to a turfed area with seats, telescopes etc. from which the superb views which the site, on its isolated rock, commands can be appreciated. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and defence. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive" (<http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=294>).

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

Criccieth Castle is situated on the summit of a rocky crag overlooking the sea on the north-western coast of Wales.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as "Llanvirn Rocks (undifferentiated) – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 464 to 467 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel". The superficial geology is recorded as "Till – Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters" (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

The proposed works will be conducted in three stages and each is detailed separately below.

5.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Desk Based Research

Sufficient background research will be undertaken to allow the site to be understood within its archaeological context. In the event of a significant archaeological discovery being made a history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from Bangor University Library and Archives Caernarfon Archives, RCAHMW and the Gwynedd HER. Specialist journals, museum collections, publications and personal archives will be examined as appropriate. Web resources will also be utilised.

The depth of research will be in proportion to the archaeological remains uncovered and in the event of a negative excavation result limited time will be expended on this task and the Listed Building Description and SAM record will be deemed as sufficient for the archaeological background of the site report. In the event of a significant find then more intensive and targeted research will be undertaken.

This material will form the historical background for the archaeological report.

5.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief

The removal of all modern surfaces from the area is to be undertaken by OBR Construction prior to the commencement of hand excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. A member of C.R Archaeology staff will be present during this work and *all intrusive groundworks* are to take place under archaeological supervision. In addition to the main areas detailed above this is to include all service trenches.

OBR Construction will also be responsible for the removing/making safe of any services encountered and should it be safe to do so C.R Archaeology will also monitor this work.

This fieldwork element is to be managed and conducted by Matthew Jones or Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. Both staff members are qualified, experienced archaeologists and cv's can be provided on request. Additional experienced site staff will be brought in a necessary but either Matthew or Catherine will be onsite at all times during the works.

5.3 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Hand Excavation

Following the removal of modern surfaces/services by OBR Construction hand excavation will commence and will continue until the desired maximum depth for works in each area is reached. Prior to the commencement of hand excavation the area is to be hand cleaned in order to define any context boundaries which may be present. Records will be made at this level prior to the commencement of further archaeological works.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the excavation will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. This will in general involve the half sectioning of discrete features such as pits and postholes and the excavation of a minimum of 20% of linear features to characterise their profiles. Should features yield significant results or if it is necessary to remove them in order to reach the desired excavation depth then they may be excavated in their entirety.

If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 100% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be

taken. In the event of a significant discovery Cadw will be informed and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

Fieldwork is to be conducted by Matthew Jones & Chris Lane. Should additional staff be required or if Matthew is unable to attend site Catherine Rees will be available to assist as necessary. The works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents for Archaeological Excavation (2014).

5.3.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will be established on the site and plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information. Where possible this will be relative to OS data. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate and any archaeological features identified will be pre and post excavation planned at an appropriate scale.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological deposits in plan and section, insitu artefacts and any features which may be identified within the trenches. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale and north arrow. Photographs will be taken of all trench sections.

In addition to those stipulated above the following photographs will also taken:

- i) the site prior to the commencement of fieldwork
- ii) the site during work showing specific stages of fieldwork
- iii) working photographs illustrating the excavations under way
- iv) the layout of archaeological features within each trench
- v) individual features and where appropriate their sections
- vi) groups of features where their relationship is important.

All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

5.3.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation C.R Archaeology will immediately inform both OBR Construction and Cadw. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, Cadw and OBR Construction with regards to the most suitable course of action. It is agreed that if extensive archaeological remains are identified it may be necessary to pause groundworks until a strategy has been designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment.

In the event that human remains are encountered site work in that area will cease with immediate effect. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to Cadw and to HM Coroner.

The palaeo-environmental character of the site is as yet unknown and it is therefore deemed that until the excavation is under way the potential of the site is unknown and an appropriate response difficult to gauge. It is also as yet unknown whether there will be organic matter preserved within the lower deposit layers. It is therefore proposed that a sampling strategy be developed onsite in consultation with Cadw. Should waterlogged deposits be encountered, further consultation with an appropriate specialist will determine the recovery methodology and appropriate conservation advice should fragile artefactual material be uncovered.

As a provisional strategy it is proposed that samples be taken from any securely dated deposits containing:

- charred plant remains
- large quantities of molluscs
- large quantities of bone
- hearths and other burnt features
- other domestic features eg house gullies.

5.3.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds.

Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

Specialist conservation will be undertaken by an approved conservator on advice provided by a suitable specialist. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis it is intended that all archaeological material recovered will be returned to Cadw for consultation as to the preferred museum/visitor centre for deposition. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

The works will be carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).

5.3.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE criteria.

As detailed above it will be discussed with Cadw as to the appropriate repository of any artefactual material and this institution will be notified in advance of the proposed deposition of material resulting from this excavation. Artefacts will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for deposition.

The paper/digital archive created by this archaeological project will be deposited with the RCAHMS in accordance with their terms and conditions for archive deposition.

5.4.0 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that works at Criccieth Castle will commence on Monday 23rd January 2017. Works are to take place over the next few months with C.R Archaeology attending site as necessary. Cadw will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

5.4.1 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA, BA, MA, PgDip HEC) and Matthew Jones (BA Archaeology and Welsh History, M.A Archaeological Practice). In addition to Matthew and Catherine, Chris Lane (BA) will also be involved in on site excavations at Criccieth Castle. CVs for all staff employed on the project have been provided as requested.

All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

5.4.2 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Cadw. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works.

5.4.3 Health and Safety

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle.

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)
- Gloves
- Plastic hard cased kneeling pads
- Alcohol dry “handwash”
- Ear Defenders

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology.

C.R Archaeology are not the Principle Contractor onsite and staff will comply with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by OBR Construction.

5.4.4 The Report

The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the entire programme of archaeological works. It will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The reports will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The report will include:

- a title/cover page detailing site address, Scheduled Monument number, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address, report date and planning reference number
- full contents listing
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the excavations
- a description of the archaeological background
- a description of the topography and geology of the excavation area
- a description of the methodologies used during the excavation
- a description of the findings of the excavation
- plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed
- sections of the excavated archaeological features
- specialist reports on the artefactual/ecofactual remains from the site
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features
- a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms

The report will detail the results of the background research, the archaeological watching brief and the hand excavation of the trenches.

Should archaeological remains be encountered which require specialist analysis Cadw and the client will be consulted to discuss whether an interim report will be produced or whether publication would more appropriately be delayed until the results of all works have been obtained. Specialist reports may be summarised within the main report text but as a minimum will be included in full as appendices.

Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the final report.

As a minimum in the event of a positive result a summary of the work will be published in the Archaeology in Wales Journal. Papers will be submitted to relevant additional publications dependant on the results of the field work.

5.4.4.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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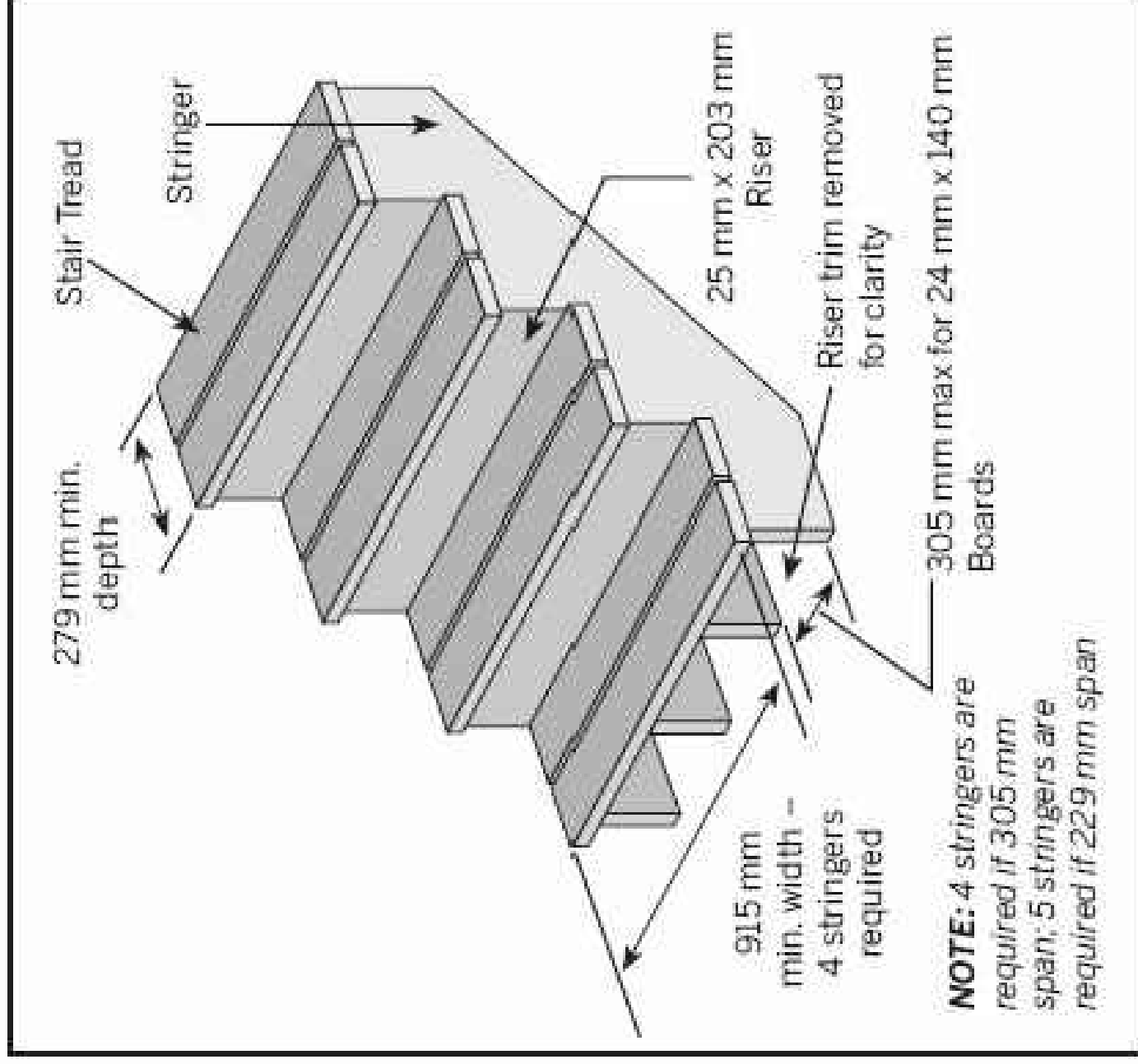
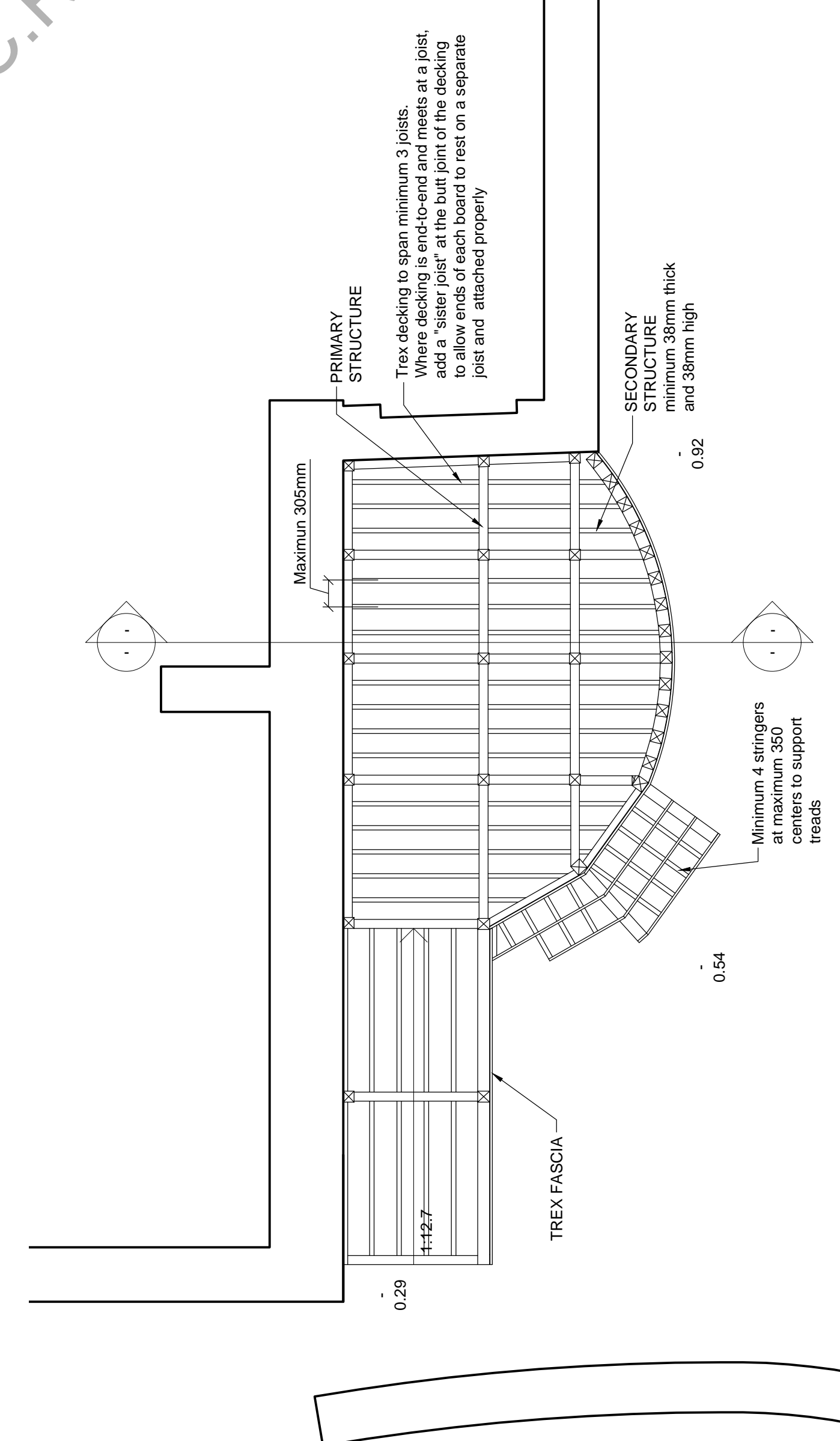
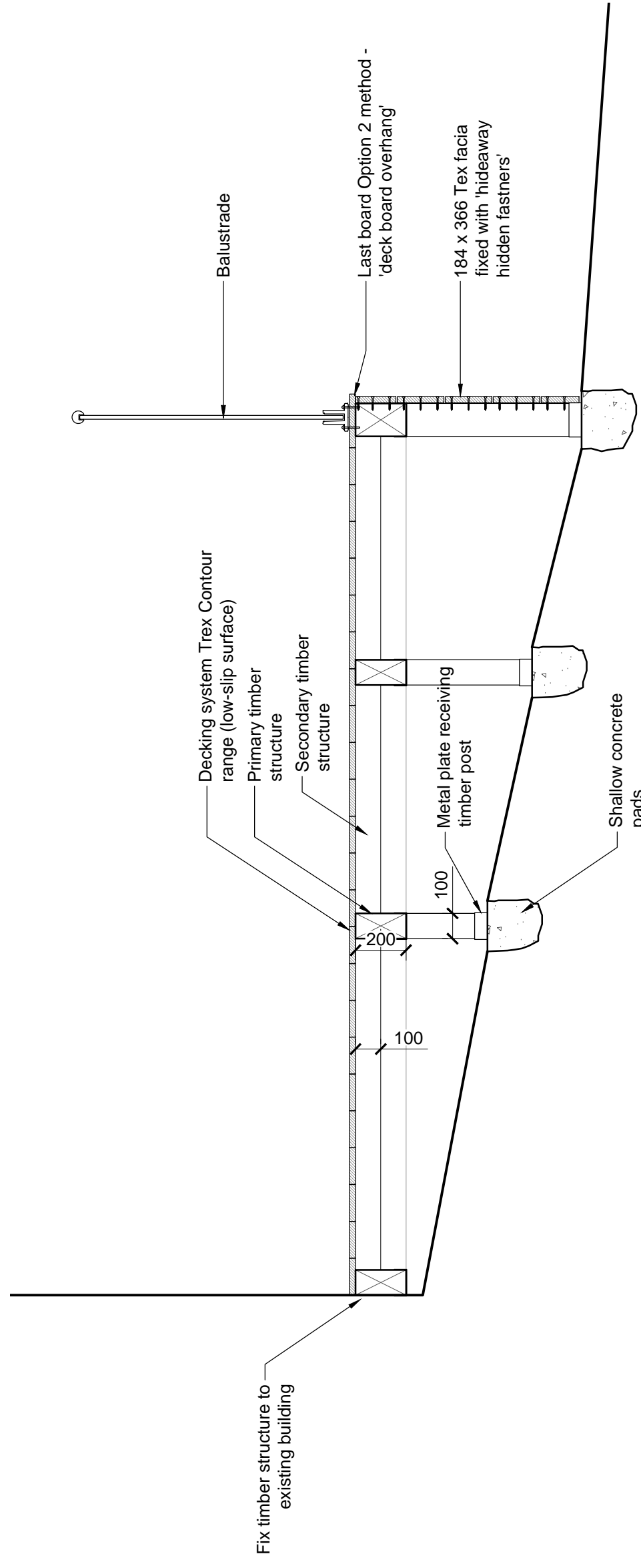
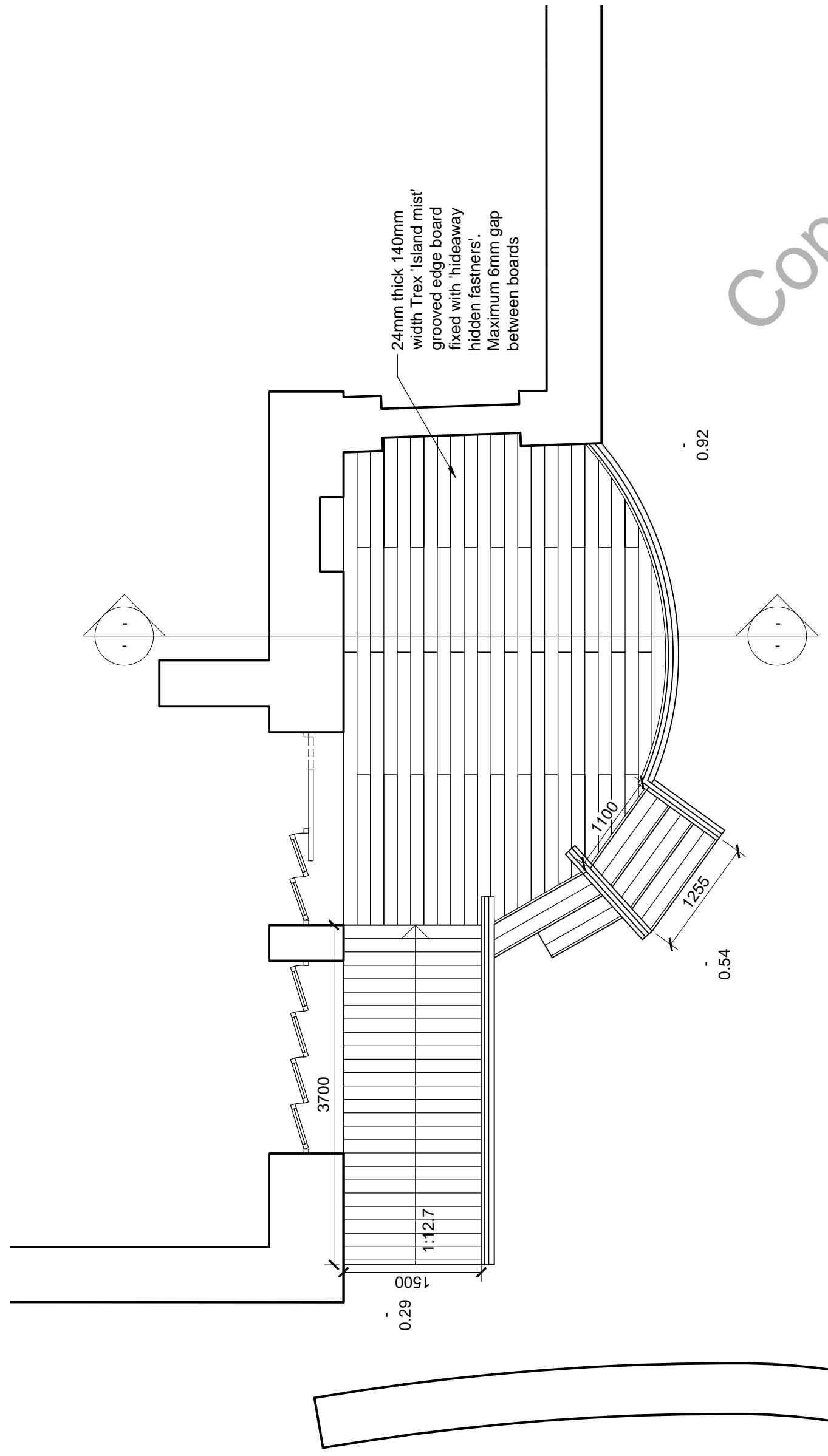
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Appendix B.
Proposed Development Plans

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1. Any drawing (format, drawing) is to be read in conjunction with and at the scale of the accompanying pdf.
2. For status 'C' (Construction) drawings:
All dimensions are to be checked on site by the contractor.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, all dimensions are in millimeters.
4. All information on this drawing is to be read in conjunction with the relevant Donald Hissall Associates specification and trade contractors drawings and information by specialists.
5. This drawing may contain survey information by others and is to be used solely for the purposes for which it was issued.

These are uncontested documents issued for Information purposes only. If you have any queries or comments, please contact the relevant project manager. The project manager will be responsible for any errors arising from changes made to an uncontrolled dwg file.

Drawing Status	
F Feasibility	
S Sketch Design	
P Planning	
B Building Control	
D Developed Design	
M Measurement	
T Tender	
C Construction	
R Record	

[illegible]

<p>Donald Insall Associates Chartered Architects and Historic Building Consultants</p>	<p>Criccieth Castle</p>	Project	No	
		<p>CADWCC.01</p> <p>Scale (A1)</p> <p>1:VAR</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>T</p>	<p>Revision</p> <p>0</p>
<p>External Decking as Proposed</p>		<p>Y Bewkes, Pogl Lane Conwy LL32 8PZ (+44) 01492 592378 conwy@insall-architects.co.uk</p>		

