

Bow Street, Ceredigion

Archaeological Evaluation: Trial Trenching



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Bow Street, Ceredigion

Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching

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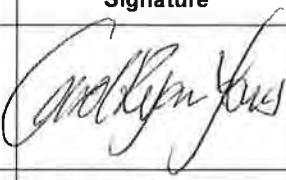


Front cover image: Trench 2 (G2589_045)

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (GAT) gan Trafnidiaeth Cymru i ymgymryd â gwerthusiad archeolegol ar dir i'r de orllewin o Werndeg, Bow Street, Ceredigion cyn cynigion ar gyfer orsaf reilffordd newydd. Cloddwyd tri ffos prawf o wahanol hyd a ddangosodd dystiolaeth ar gyfer ffosydd llinol a nodwedd is-hirsgwar o ddyddiad a swyddogaeth heb ei bennu. Adferwyd samplau pridd y caiff ei argymhell ei gyflwyno ar gyfer asesu a dadansoddi arbenigol er mwyn cynorthwyo i benderfynu ar ddyddiad a swyddogaeth y nodweddion hyn.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Transport for Wales to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south west of Werndeg, Bow Street, Ceredigion in advance of proposals for a new railway station. Three trial trenches of varying lengths were excavated which revealed evidence for linear ditches and a sub-rectangular feature of undetermined date and function. Soil samples were recovered that it is recommended are submitted for specialist assessment and analysis in order to assist in determining the date and function of these features.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Transport for Wales* to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of proposals for a new railway station and associated works on land to the south west of Werndeg, Bow Street, Ceredigion (NGR SN6212084270; Figure 01). The focus of the archaeological evaluation was a 0.8ha pasture field within the development area.

The archaeological evaluation was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
6. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are to:

- Establish the extent to which archaeological remains survive at the site
- Establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area
- Establish the depth of archaeological remains and the quality, value and level of preservation of any deposits

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No archaeological desk based assessment has been undertaken for the development area. No known archaeological sites are recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) within the development area.

The HER does record the location of a possible ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow (PRN55943) within a prehistoric D-shaped univallate enclosure (PRN52080), 50m to the east in the field on the opposite side of the A487. Another prehistoric ditched enclosure (PRN 11827) is recorded in fields 400m to the south east. The land further to the south east of the proposed development contains a number of prehistoric sites, including the Scheduled Monument Plas Gogerddan Round Barrow and Standing Stone (SM CD259; PRN 55942) located 850m distant.

A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted at the site in October 2018 (Davies 2018). No definite archaeological remains were identified however possible ditches and banks of potential archaeological origin were detected. It is also feasible that these anomalies are the traces of more recent field boundaries. One definite field boundary which appears on Ordnance Survey maps from 1904 to 1964 was identified. Given the proximity of known prehistoric sites, it is possible that some of the geophysical survey linear anomalies are prehistoric in origin.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological Trial Trenching

The evaluation entailed the excavation of three trenches using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a GAT archaeologist in order to investigate possible archaeological features identified during geophysical survey (Figure 01; Davies 2018). The details of each trench are listed below:

	Size	Orientation	Centreline endpoint	Centreline endpoint
Trench A	20x2m	E-W	E 262111.64 N 284325.17	E 262131.57 N 284325.14
Trench B	60x2m	NE-SW	E 262139.45 N 284312.18	E 262106.63 N 284261.95
Trench C	50x2m	NNE-SSW	E 262135.85 N 284289.69	E 262121.73 N 284241.74

- The three trenches were excavated as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were excavated by machinery supplied by client;
- All three trenches and any identified features were recorded using GAT pro-formas. The trenches, and identified features, were located using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system starts from **G2589_001**. A photographic ID board was used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- The archaeological features encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity.
- All sections were drawn at 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

- All plans were drawn at 1:20 scale on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

As ecofacts were recovered, this **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the evaluation, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

5 RESULTS

The trial trenching on the land to the south west of Werndeg, Bow Street was undertaken between the 8th of January and the 15th January 2019. All three trenches were machined down to the natural glacial horizon or the archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first. During the field work a numeric system was used to refer to the different trenches rather than the alphanumeric used in the WSI. Trench A from the WSI is trench 1, Trench B is trench 2 and Trench C is trench 3.

5.1 Trench 1 (A)

Trench 1 was located in the Northern portion of the field and was orientated W-E in order to explore a curvilinear anomaly (Figure 2). It measured 20m in length and was machined to a maximum depth of 1.05m. The topsoil in trench 1 consisted of a mid-dark orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions and average depth of 0.20m. This covered a layer of mid-orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions and an average depth of 0.69m. The glacial natural in this trench consisted of a brownish yellow silty clay with sparse small sub rounded stone inclusions (Plate 01). Two linear and one sub-rectangular cut features were identified within the trench.

The earliest feature in trench 1 was a straight linear ditch that was orientated N-S and assigned the context number [1004]. It had a maximum exposed length of 0.90m, breadth of 1.26m and depth of 0.92m. The cut was linear in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. This feature is cut through the subsoil which could be seen in the northern baulk of the trench. [1004] contains two fills, basal fill (1005) and upper fill (1012). (1005) consisted of a mottled orangey brown and grey silty clay with occasional sub rounded stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. The high proportion of red natural contained in this fill suggests it could be deliberate backfill in the ditch. (1012) was a greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. This fill was not drawn in section but was identified in the northern baulk of the trench. No artefacts were recovered from either of the fills. Linear [1004] was truncated by enclosure ditch [1006] (Figure 3, Plate 02).

Enclosure ditch [1006] was linear in plan and enters trench 1 running WNW-ESE then turns 90 degrees to exit the trench running SSW-ENE (Figure 4, Plate 03). The cut had a sharp break of slope at the top, 45 degree sloping slightly irregular sides and a gradual break of

slope to a concave base. This feature was cut through subsoil which could be seen in the southern baulk of the trench (Figure 5). It had a maximum exposed length of 7.70m, breadth of 1.98m and depth of 0.83m. This feature contained eight fills (1007), (1013), (1014), (1015), (1016), (1017), (1018) and (1019), (Plate 04). The fills will be described below in stratigraphic order from the earliest deposit to the latest.

(1019) was a light-mid grey slightly silty clay with very occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions. It is the primary fill of enclosure ditch [1006]. (1018) consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay with frequent brownish orange mottles, occasional fragments of burnt clay and occasional small charcoal fragments. This context appears to have eroded in from the east side of the enclosure ditch and could represent the remains of a bank. (1017) was a mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate small sub rounded and sub angular stone inclusions. It appears to be a natural silting deposit. (1007) was a mid-grey silty clay with yellow flecks, occasional charcoal fragments and moderate sub-rounded and sub angular stone inclusions. This fill was the result of natural silting. (1014) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay with orange/yellow mottles, abundant burnt clay inclusions and abundant charcoal fragments. This context appears to be a dumped deposit of burnt material from the eastern side of the ditch rather than burnt in situ and is one of the upper fills of [1006]. (1016) consisted of a yellowish grey silty clay with moderate small fragments of charcoal and occasional sub angular stone inclusions. It appears to be a layer of redeposited natural within the enclosure ditch and seems to have been washed in from the west, possibly representing the remains of bank. It has accumulated over burnt deposit (1014). (1015) was a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions and was an upper fill of [1006]. (1013) consisted of a light greyish brown silty clay with moderate sub rounded cobbles. It was only seen in the southern baulk section and is one of the upper fills of [1006]. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

[1008] represents the second intervention through enclosure ditch [1006] and was recorded at the machined level therefore it has narrower and shallower dimensions than [1006] with a breadth of 0.95m and a depth of 0.36m (Plate 05 & 06). [1008] contained two fills, an upper fill (1009) and a lower fill (1023) when viewed at machined ground level. (1023) consisted of a mid slightly brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flecks and fragments of charcoal. It represents the naturally accumulated basal fill of [1008]. (1009) was a light grey silty clay with occasional small flecks and fragments of charcoal. It was the upper fill of [1008] when viewed from machined ground level and represents a naturally occurring ditch fill. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

The final feature [1010] found within trench 1 was sub rectangular in plan with a length of 5.6m, an exposed breadth of 1.2m and a depth of 0.79m. It had irregular corners with a sharp break of slope at the top, irregular and occasionally undercutting sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular base (Plate 07). [1010] was cut through subsoil and contained four fills (1011), (1022), (1021) and (1020) the latter two of which were only seen in the southern baulk (Figure 6). The fills will be described below in stratigraphic order from the earliest deposit to the latest.

(1022) was a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions. It was the basal fill of [1010] and contained a lense of organic material. (1011) was a light slightly brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions and very occasional small flecks of charcoal. (1021) consisted of a light grey slightly silty clay with occasional brown streaks and a moderate amount of rounded cobble inclusions. This context was only seen in the southern baulk section. (1020) was a greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small sub rounded and sub angular stone inclusions and occasional small flecks of charcoal. It was the upper fill of [1010] viewed only in the southern baulk section. All of these fills appear to be naturally accumulating. It is possible that [1010] is a tree throw but it impossible to say without exposing the feature fully in plan.

The western extent of [1010] cuts the enclosure ditch [1006]/[1008] making it stratigraphically the latest feature in the trench. [1010] also cuts three deposits on its eastern side (1024), (1025) and (1026) (Figure 6). These deposits will be described below in stratigraphic order from the earliest to the latest.

(1026) consisted of a brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. It appears to be a buried soil and is only seen in the southern baulk section of the trench. (1025) was a dark grey silty clay organic rich lense. It appears to represent a stabilised ground surface upon which vegetation has formed before (1024) has been dumped and is only seen in the southern baulk section. (1024) was a mid-brownish grey silty clay with yellowish grey patches and occasional sub rounded stone inclusions. It appears to be a dumped deposit and could possibly be the remains of a bank though it could not be clearly defined within the confines of the trench. This context is only seen in the southern baulk section.

5.2 Trench 2 (B)

Trench 2 was located in the central area of the field and orientated NE-SW in order to explore the various linear anomalies crossing the field (Figure 2). It measured 60m in length and was machined to a maximum depth of 0.80m. All three of the larger anomalies were discovered and were given the context numbers [2004], [2009] and [2012]. In addition to this one of the smaller linear features was found and given the context number [2007].

The topsoil in trench 2 consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions with an average depth of 0.15m. This covered a layer of subsoil which was a greyish mid-brown sandy silt with rare small angular inclusions and an average depth of 0.20m. The glacial natural in this trench consisted of an orange/yellow sandy clay with some angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. (Plate 08).

Linear [2004] was located at the NE end of trench 2 and was orientated W-E. It had a maximum exposed length of 2.50m, breadth of 0.97m and a depth of 0.66m. The cut was linear in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, straight steeply sloped sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base (Plate 09). This feature was cut through the subsoil and natural which can be seen in the oblique baulk section (Plate 10). There were two fills within this feature the upper fill (2005) and the lower fill (2006). (2006) was an orangey mid brown sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions and was probably the result of silting not long after the ditch was initially excavated. (2005) was a mid-grey brown silty clay with a moderate amount of angular stone inclusions and was a naturally accumulating deposit. A sherd of Buckley ware was found within this fill which was examined and identified on site and then discarded.

To the SW of [2004], one of the smaller linear anomalies on the geophysics, was seen in the trench running E-W and given the context number [2007]. It had a maximum exposed length of 1.80m, breadth of 0.50m and depth of 0.26m. This cut was linear in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, moderately sloping irregular sides and a moderately sharp break of slope to a concave base (Plate 11). This feature contained only one naturally accumulating fill (2008) which consisted of a grey-orange silty clay with frequent small gravel inclusions. It is possible that this feature was cut through both the subsoil and the natural though this was only vaguely visible in the baulk section (Plate 12). No artefacts were retrieved from (2008).

In the centre of the trench another of the larger linear anomalies crossed the trench running N-S and was designated the context number [2009]. It had a maximum exposed length of 2.30m, breadth of 1.40m and depth of 0.25m. The cut was linear in plan with sharp breaks of

slope at the top, moderately sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base (Plate 13). [2009] contained two fills, the uppermost of which (2010) was a mid-grey silty clay with rare small angular stone inclusions. The lower fill (2011) consisted of a grey-orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small gravel inclusions. Both of the fills were the result of natural silting episodes. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

The final feature uncovered in trench 2 was the most SW of the larger anomalies on the geophysics. This feature [2012] was linear in plan and orientated W-E. It has a maximum exposed length of 2.20m, a breadth of 0.84m and a depth of 0.26m (Plate 14). This feature contained only one naturally accumulating fill (2013) which was a mid-brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions. No artefacts were found in this feature.

5.3 Trench 3 (C)

Trench 3 was located to the SE of trench 2 and orientated NNE-SSW in order to explore the various linear features crossing the field (Figure 2). It measured 50m in length and was machined to a maximum depth of 0.60m. Three linear features were uncovered during the strip and designated the context numbers [3004], [3006] and [3008].

The topsoil in trench 3 consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions with an average depth of 0.15m. This covered a layer of subsoil which was a greyish mid-brown silty sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions and an average depth of 0.13m. The glacial natural in this trench consisted of an orange sandy clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (Plate 15).

Linear feature [3004] is located at the NNE end of trench 3 and was orientated WNW to SSE. It had a maximum exposed length of 1.90m, breadth of 0.58m and depth of 0.20m. The cut was linear in plan with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base (Plate 16). This feature contained only one fill (3005) which was a mid-orangy brown silty clay with a small amount of gravel inclusions. No artefacts were found within this feature.

The remaining linear features in the trench [3006] and [3008] were observed to intersect in the central section of the trench. [3006] was orientated NNW-SSE, had a maximum exposed length of 1.80m, breadth of 0.40m and a depth of 0.06m. The cut had a shallow break of slope at the top, shallow concave sides and a shallow break of slope to a fairly flat base. (3007) was the sole fill of this feature and consisted of a mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent small gravel inclusions. Fill (3007) was cut by the other linear feature [3008] which

was orientated ESE-WNW, had a maximum exposed length of 1.90m, breadth of 0.80m and depth of 0.27m. The cut had a sharp break of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides and a moderate break of slope to a concave base (Figure 7). (3009) was the sole fill of this feature and consisted of a mid-grey brown silty clay with some small gravel inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from either feature but the relationship between the two linear features was established with the E-W orientated linear being a later feature than the NNE-SSE.

It is probable that [3008] in trench 3 and [2012] in trench 2 are the same W-E linear feature seen on the geophysical survey. Likewise it would appear that [3006] and [2009] both represent the N-S orientated linear from the survey.

6 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation trenches revealed that the geophysical survey results were broadly accurate with three of the larger linear features and one of the smaller identified within trenches 2 (B) and 3 (C). The larger linear features possibly represent post-medieval boundary ditches though they do not appear on the historic mapping so this is by no means definitive and the sherd of Buckley ware, being from an upper fill, cannot be considered diagnostic dating evidence. The fact many of the features are cut through subsoil points to them probably not being prehistoric but the processing and analysis of the ecofacts recovered from the features could possibly provide a clearer idea of the date and function of these linear features.

The intercutting features and deposits found within trench 1 (A) are also cut through subsoil which point to them possibly post-dating the prehistoric period. However, one of the features may represent a form of enclosure and due to the proximity of known prehistoric archaeological activities further understanding of this is recommended. Equally, these features were not seen on the geophysical survey and could not be fully understood within the confines of the evaluation trench. In the first instance, assessment and analysis of the ecofacts recovered from these features could possibly provide more evidence for their dating and function.

This report recommends that post-excavation assessment and analysis of the ecofacts is undertaken in conjunction with a scheme of targeted excavation of an enlarged area centred over the features within trench 1(A). Further understanding of the possible boundary ditches at the location of trenches 2 (B) and 3 (C) could also be gained by appropriate mitigation, e.g., an archaeological watching brief during construction.

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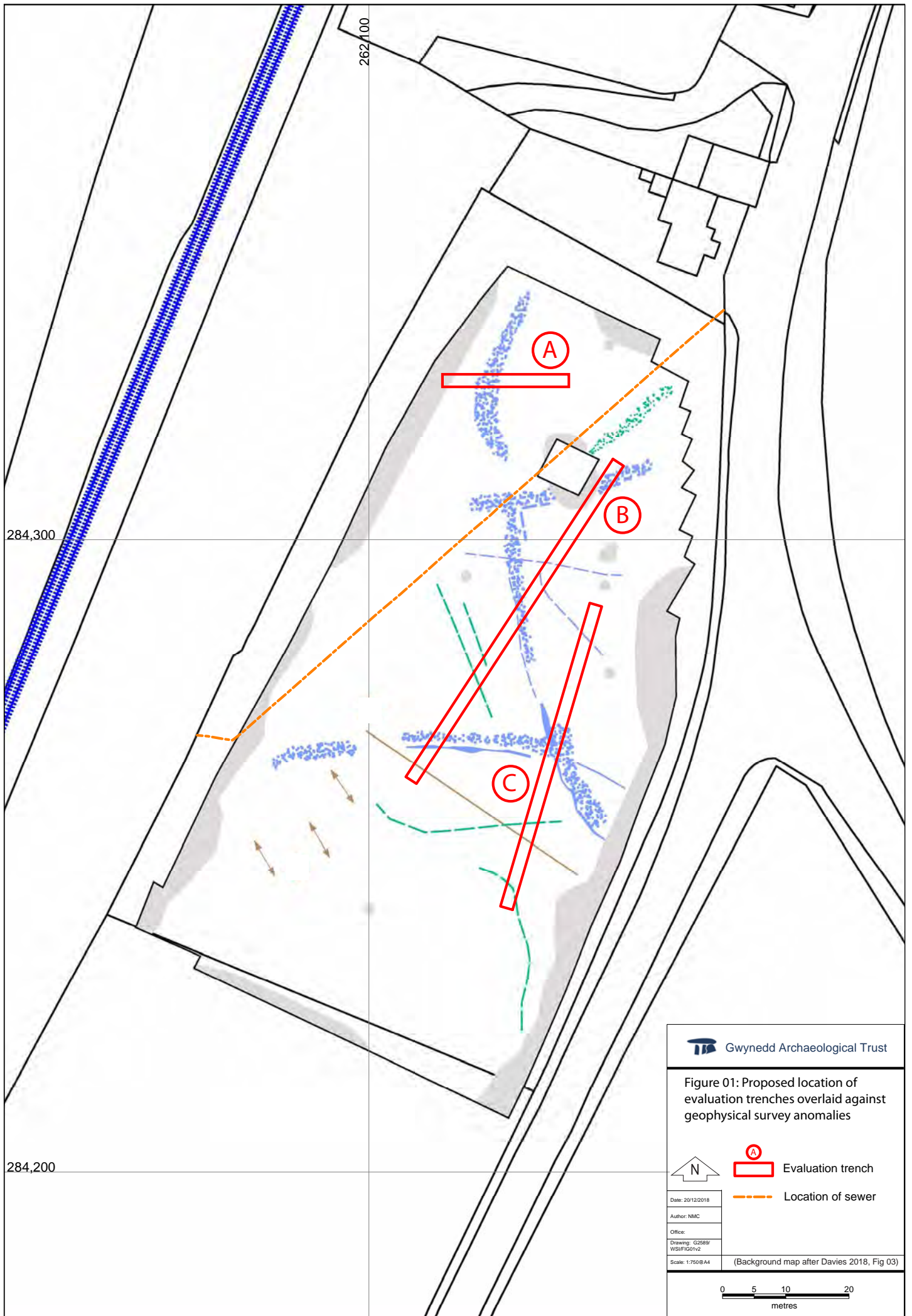
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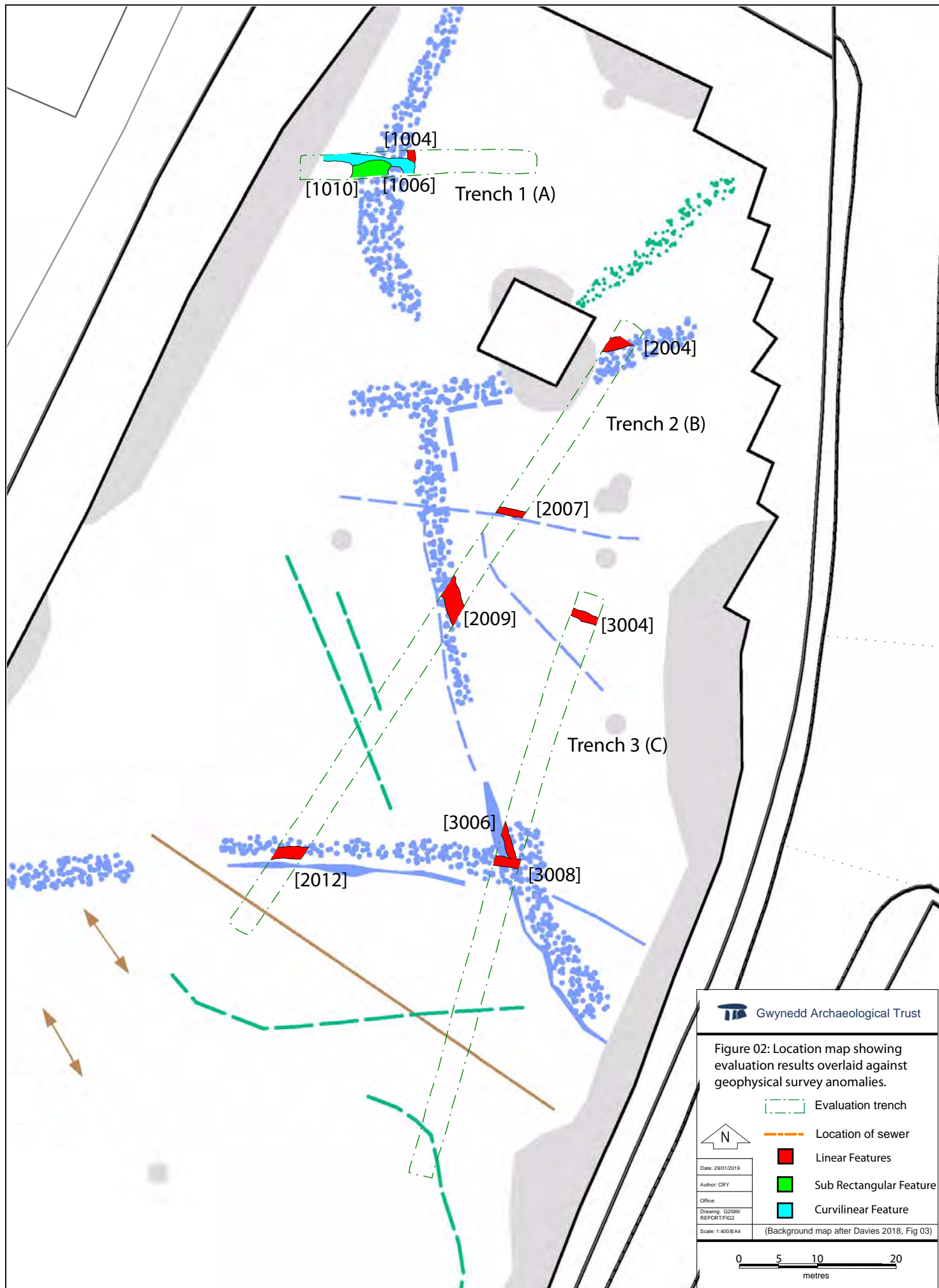
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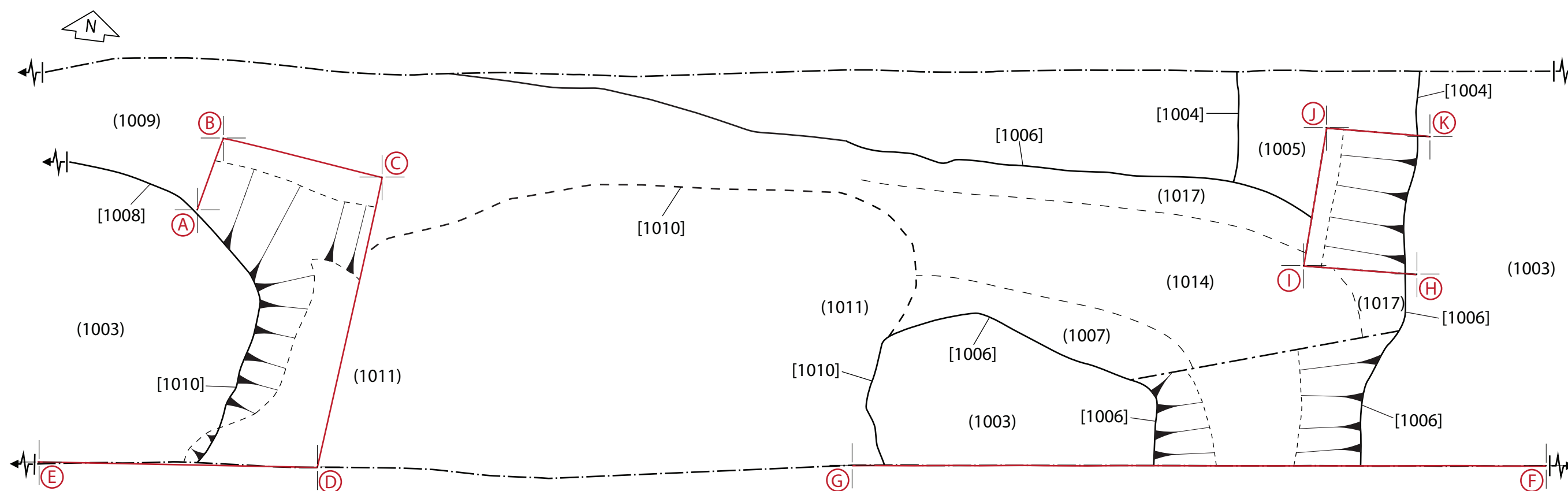
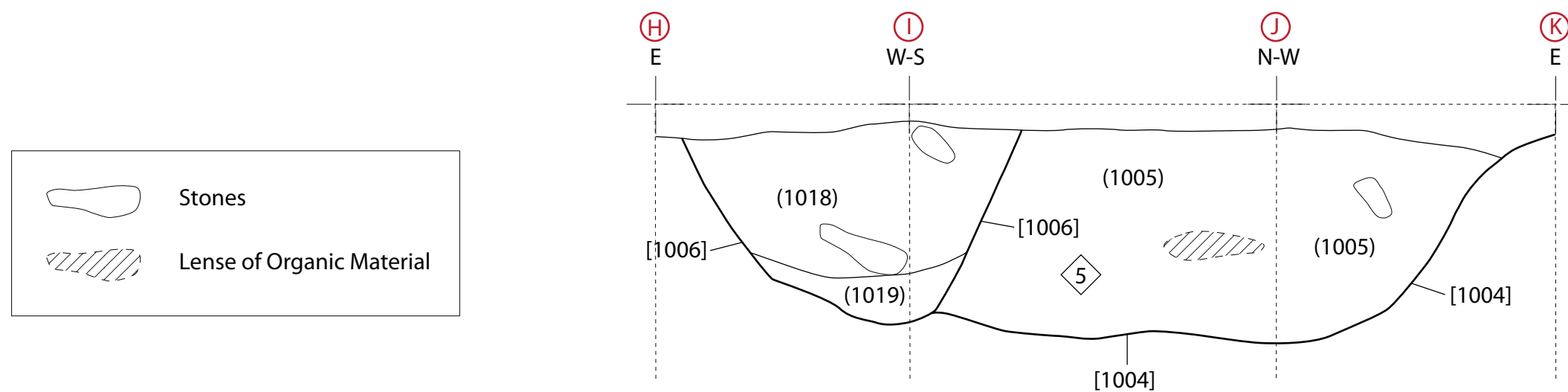
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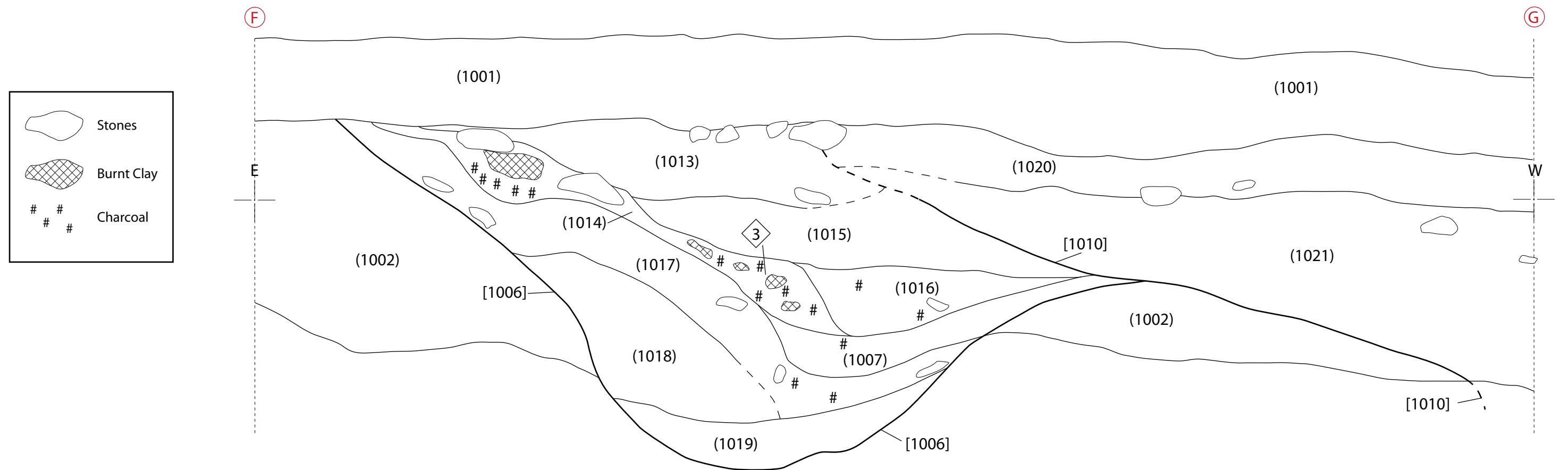


Figure 05: Section through enclosure ditch [1006] and sub rectangular feature [1010]; scale 1:10 @ A3. Located on Trench 1 plan (Figure 04).

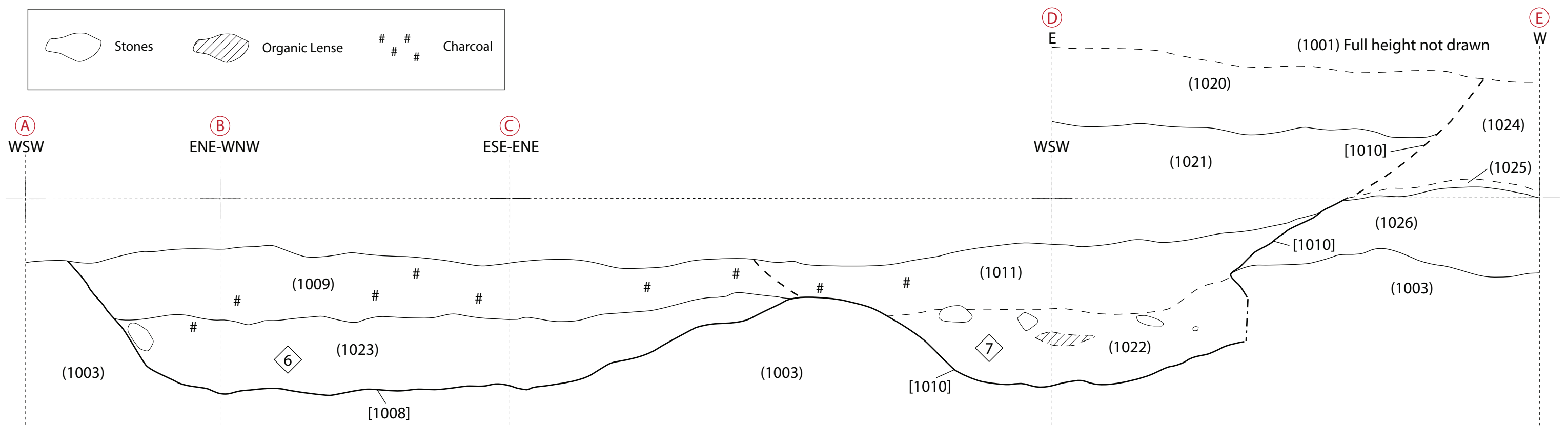


Figure 06: Wraparound section through enclosure ditch [1008]/[1006], sub rectangular feature [1010] and deposits (1024), (1025) and (1026); scale 1:10 @ A3. Located on Trench 1 plan (Figure 04).

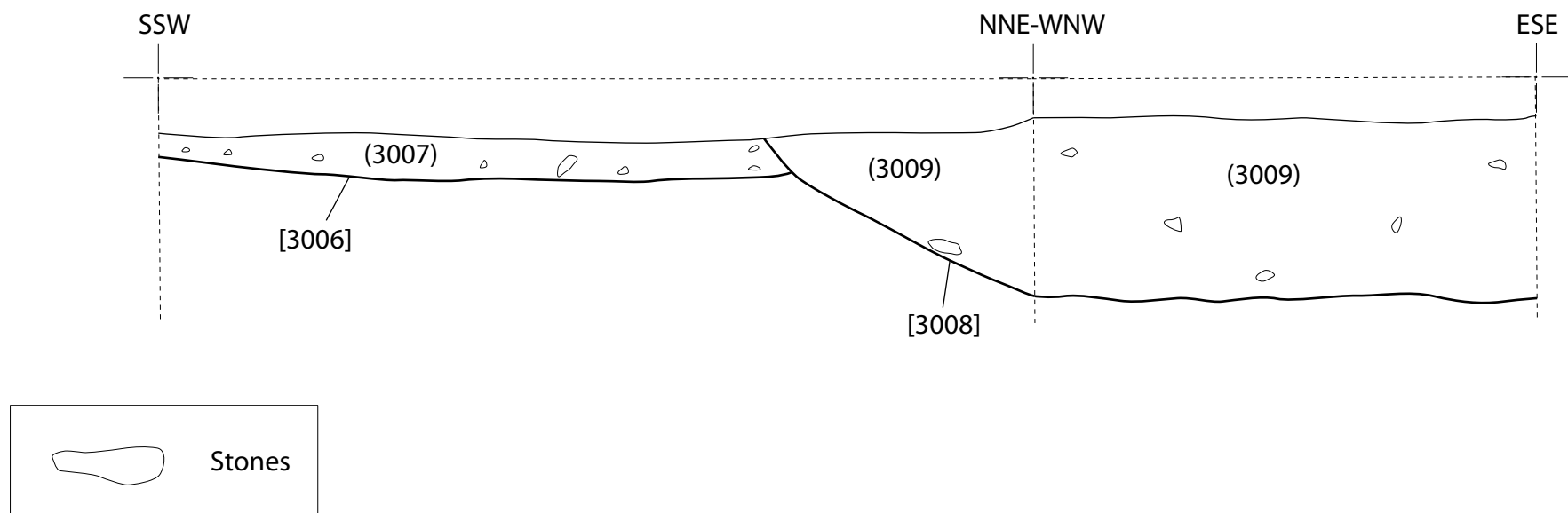


Figure 07: Section through ditch [3006] and ditch [3008]; Scale 1:10 @ A4.



Plate 01: Representative Section, Trench 1(A); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_018).



Plate 02: Linear [1004] truncated by enclosure ditch [1006]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_019).



Plate 03: Enclosure ditch [1006]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_021).



Plate 04: Baulk section showing enclosure ditch [1006]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_017).



Plate 05: Intervention [1008] through enclosure ditch; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_025).



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Plate 07: Intervention [1010] in sub rectangular feature; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_024).



Plate 08: Trench 2 (B); scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2589_029).



Plate 09: Linear feature [2004] in plan; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_031).



Plate 10: Linear feature [2004] in section (oblique); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_032).



Plate 11: Linear feature [2007] in plan; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_034).



Plate 12: Linear feature [2007] in section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_033).



Plate 13: Linear feature [2009] in section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_035).



Plate 14: Linear feature [2012] in plan; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_038).



Plate 15: Trench 3; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2589_048).



Plate 16: Linear feature [3004] in section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2589_047).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust approved project design

BOW STREET, CEREDIGION
(G2589)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
TRIAL TRENCHING

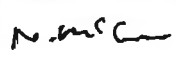


Prepared for

Transport For Wales

December 2018



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Neil McGuinness		20/12/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		20/12/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		20/12/18

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
V2.0	Changes to Trench B length and Trench C position	Figure 1, Sec 3.1	DAT Planning Archaeologist requested changes

BOW STREET, CEREDIGION (G2589)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: TRIAL TRENCHING

Prepared for *Transport for Wales*, December 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Transport for Wales* to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)) for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of proposals for a new railway station and associated works on land to the south west of Werndeg, Bow Street, Ceredigion (NGR SN6212084270; Figure 01). The focus of the archaeological evaluation is an 0.8ha pasture field within the development area.

This WSI has been produced in response to a request by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Planning Archaeologist for a staged two phase field evaluation of the greenfield part of the proposed development (Appendix I) consisting of:

- Phase 1: Geophysical survey
- Phase 2: Trial trenching

The geophysical survey was conducted on behalf of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Sumo Geophysics in October 2018 (Davies 2018). Following on from the results of this, the DAT Planning Archaeologist has requested that three evaluation trenches are dug to investigate linear magnetic anomalies that may be archaeological features (|Figure 1).

The archaeological evaluation outlined in this WSI will be monitored by the DAT Planning Archaeologist. This design and all future reporting will need to be approved by the DAT Planning Archaeologist.

The archaeological evaluation will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and

6. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are to:

- Establish the extent to which archaeological remains survive at the site
- Establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area
- Establish the depth of archaeological remains and the quality, value and level of preservation of any deposits

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No archaeological desk based assessment has been undertaken for the development area. No known archaeological sites are recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) within the development area.

The HER does record the location of a possible ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow (PRN55943) within a prehistoric D-shaped univallate enclosure (PRN52080), 50m to the east in the field on the opposite side of the A487. Another prehistoric ditched enclosure (PRN 11827) is recorded in fields 400m to the south east. The land further to the south east of the proposed development contains a number of prehistoric sites, including the Scheduled Monument Plas Gogerddan Round Barrow and Standing Stone (SM CD259; PRN 55942) located 850m distant.

A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted at the site in October 2018 (Davies 2018). No definite archaeological remains were identified however possible ditches and banks of potential archaeological origin were detected. It is also feasible that these anomalies are the traces of more recent field boundaries. One definite field boundary which appears on Ordnance Survey maps from 1904 to 1964 was identified.

Given the proximity of known prehistoric sites, it is possible that some of the geophysical survey linear anomalies are prehistoric in origin, and also that previously unknown buried prehistoric remains may be preserved at the site and encountered during the course of the trial trenching.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological Trial Trenching

The evaluation will entail the excavation of three trenches using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a GAT archaeologist in order to investigate possible archaeological features identified during geophysical survey (Figure 01; Davies 2018). The details of each trench are listed below:

	Size	Orientation	Centreline endpoint	Centreline endpoint
Trench A	20x2m	E-W	E 262111.64 N 284325.17	E 262131.57 N 284325.14
Trench B	60x2m	NE-SW	E 262139.45 N 284312.18	E 262106.63 N 284261.95
Trench C	50x2m	NNE-SSW	E 262135.85 N 284289.69	E 262121.73 N 284241.74

The works are currently scheduled to begin on Monday 7th January 2019 and run until Friday 11th January.

- The three trenches will be excavated as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. The trenches will be excavated by machinery supplied by client;
- All three trenches and any identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas. The trenches, and any identified features, will be located using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2589_001**. A photographic ID board will be used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified within the trench, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within trench) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains, additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;*
- Any required sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Any required plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the evaluation, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.2 Human Remains

If any human remains are identified during the course of the evaluations, the DAT Planning Archaeologist will be informed immediately. If the remains cannot be preserved in situ their recovery will take place under appropriate regulations, with due sensitivity and regard for health and safety issues as recommended in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017). In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist will be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.3 Ecofacts

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified, samples will be taken from sealed contexts, with not less than 40 litres for bulk samples. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the evaluation to advise GAT on a sampling strategy. For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.4 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Amgueddfa Ceredigion Museum, Coliseum, Terrace Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2AQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner (via Transport for Wales) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Amgueddfa Ceredigion Museum). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Amgueddfa Ceredigion Museum.

3.5 Monitoring Arrangements

The DAT Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. The contact details are:

Zoe Bevans Rice z.bevansrice@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk Tel: 01558 825983

3.6 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of fieldwork archiving will be completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.7 Reporting

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced within one month incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata
11. Appendix III – context register
12. Appendix IV – ecofact register
13. Appendix V – artefact register

Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis written scheme of investigation (in line with the MAP2 process).

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and sections. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the DAT Planning Archaeologist and to the client prior to production of the final report.

4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological evaluation outlined in this written scheme of investigation is expected to commence on the 7th January 2019. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (February 2019); a final report will be submitted to the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) Dyfed Archaeological Trust, within six months of submitting the draft report (July 2019).

On completion, the following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and the DAT Planning Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the Dyfed HER within six months of project completion (final report only). If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will also be submitted to the regional Dyfed HER. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required HER standards;
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW; final report only). This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;

5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements defined in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1), the Dyfed HER will be contacted at the onset and a HER Enquiry Form will be completed and submitted.

Prior to submission of data to the Dyfed HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance For The Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (version 1.1).

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by two GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for the archaeological evaluation on site, including all field management duties, e.g., DAT/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in Sec 3.5. The Project Archaeologists will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in Sec 4.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam.

8 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

9 INSURANCE

9.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

9.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

9.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

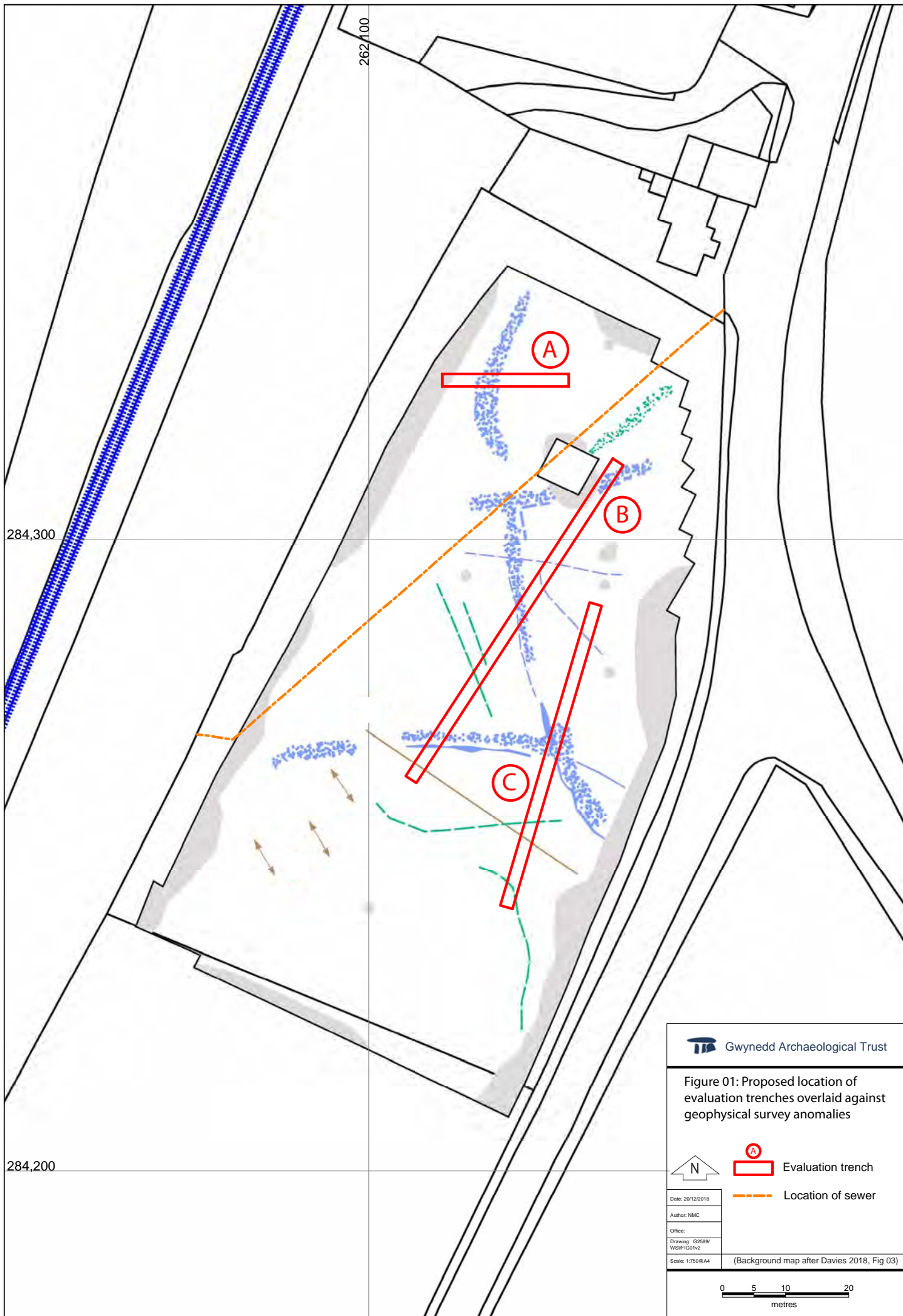
POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

- Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*
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- Davies, R, 2018, *Bow Street, Ceredigion: Geophysical Survey Report*, SUMO Report No. 13627
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
- English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
- Historic England, 2018, *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives Version 1*
- The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1)
- Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

FIGURES



APPENDIX I

Letter from DAT Planning Archaeologist outlining scope of required archaeological evaluation (04/06/18)



Planning Department
Ceredigion County Council
Penmorfa
Aberaeron
SA46 0PA

04th June 2018

FAO Jonathan Eirug

Dear Sir

RE: A180296 Bow Street Interchange, Aberystwyth, New Railway Station and Associated Works SN 6211/8429

Thank you for the additional information concerning the above application.

In our capacity as your historic environment advisors we have noted this application on the weekly planning list. On behalf of your Authority we have also checked this application against the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), a database that currently holds over 55,000 core records of archaeological and historic significance. The portion of these records relating to Ceredigion has been adopted by resolution of your Authority for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995.

This search has revealed that the site in question lies within immediate proximity to several sites of archaeological and historical interest including a number of cropmark features. These include a probable Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 52080) and Bronze Age barrow (PRN 55943). In addition the statutorily protected multi period site of Plas Goggerddan lies a short distance away to the south (PRN 55942; CD259), indicating a wider landscape rich in pre-historic activity.

In addition, due to the relative proximity of these proposals to the scheduled historic asset it is possible that this development may have an impact upon the setting of the statutorily protected monument. Subsequently we recommend that you consult with Cadw with regard to this issue, in line with Appendix 4I of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendments) Order 2016.

Consequently there is a strong possibility that archaeological material, may extend into the application area and that any remains surviving as buried archaeological features will clearly be adversely affected by the proposed development should consent be forthcoming.

Therefore, in order to protect archaeological features and potentially preserve them in situ within the overall design, we recommend that an archaeological field evaluation is required from the applicant. This further information should be supplied prior to the determination of the planning application; this is in order that the Members of your Authority are fully informed at that time. We envisage that this work will involve a staged approach, which will include a

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geophysical survey of the site on the first instance. This may lead to further work including a programme of the trial trenching which will then inform any subsequent mitigation.

Government policy as contained in Planning Policy WALES Edition 9, Chapter 6, section 6.5.5 makes it clear that **"The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a significantly damaging effect upon its setting. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development"**.

Section 4.8 of TAN 24 also states **"The need for a desk-based assessment, and field evaluation where appropriate, should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application. Failure to provide sufficient archaeological information of the appropriate standard may be a valid reason for the local planning authority to refuse planning permission"**.

We trust that this course of action is acceptable to you and can be relayed to the applicant. On request, and acting as your professional archaeological advisors, we can provide an appropriate brief for this necessary pre-determination work, which we can monitor. In the meantime, if you require further information or clarification please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Zoe Bevans-Rice
Development Management Archaeologist
Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Heritage Management

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Cyfarwyddwr/Director
K Murphy BA MCIFA

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2589_001		Shot of entrance to site east of railway bridge - pre ex (out of focus)		SSW	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_002		Shot of entrance to field - pre ex (oof)		SSW	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_003		Shot of entrance to site from western corner of field - pre ex (oof)		W	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_004		Shot of site from southern corner of field - pre ex (oof)		S	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_005		Shot down length of site from northern boundary - pre ex (oof)		NE	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_006		Shot from northern corner of field - pre ex (oof)		N	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_007		Shot of sewer main access in northern half of site - pre ex (oof)		WNW	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_008		Shot down length of site - pre ex (oof)		NE	-	M S Lynes	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_009	TR01	pre-ex shot along trench 1 (oof)	TR01	E	-	N M McGuinness	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_010	TR01	Trench 1 post machining (oof)	TR01	W	2x1m	N M McGuinness	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
								Trust	
G2589_011	TR01	Trench 1 post machining (oof)	TR01	E	2x1m	N M McGuinness	08/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_012	TR02	Trench 2 post machining (oof)	TR02	SW	2x1m	N M McGuinness	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_013	TR02	Trench 2 post machining (oof)	TR02	NE	2x1m	N M McGuinness	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_014	TR01	Rep Sec Trench 1 (sec 001) (oof)	1001, 1002, 1003	N	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_015	TR01	Relationship slot through [1004] and [1006]	1004, 1006	E	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_016	TR01	Enclosure ditch [1006] in north facing baulk	1006	N	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_017	TR01	Enclosure ditch [1006] in north facing baulk	1006	N	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2589_018	TR01	Rep sec Trench 1 (sec 001)	1001, 1002, 1003	N	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2589_019	TR01	Relationship slot through [1004] and [1006]	1004, 1006	E	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2589_020	TR01	Relationship slot through [1004] and [1006]	1004, 1006	E	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_021	TR01	Western end of Trench 1	1004, 1006, 1008, 1010	E	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2589_022	TR01	Subrectangular feature (tree throw?) [1010]	1010	N	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_023	TR01	West northwest facing section through [1008] and [1010]	1008, 1010	WNW	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_024	TR01	[1010] dug out against north facing baulk	1010	N	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2589_025	TR01	South-southwest facing section through [1008]	1008	SSW	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2589_026	TR01	East-southeast facing section through [1008]	1008	ESE	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2589_027	TR01	Western end of Trench 1	1004, 1006, 1008, 1010	W	1x1m	N M McGuinness	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_028	TR02	Trench 2 post machining	TR02	NE	2x1m	M S Lynes	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_029	TR02	Trench 2 post machining	TR02	SW	2x1m	M S Lynes	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
								Trust	
G2589_030	TR02	West facing section through [2004]	2004	W	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_031	TR02	Plan shot of ditch [2004]	2004	W	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2589_032	TR02	Shot of [2004] against baulk	2004	ESE	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2589_033	TR02	East facing section through linear [2007]	2007	E	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2589_034	TR02	Plan shot of small linear [2007]	2007	S	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2589_035	TR02	East-southeast facing section through linear [2009] (oblique section)	2009	ESE	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2589_036	TR02	Plan shot of linear [2009]	2009	WSW	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_037	TR02	West facing shot of linear [2012]	2012	W	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_038	TR02	Plan shot of linear [2012]	2012	W	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2589_039	TR02	Rep sec Trench 2 (sec 006)	2001, 2002, 2003	WNW	1x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_040	TR01	Trench 01 post-ex	TR01	W	2x1m	N M McGuinness	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_041	TR01	Trench 01 post-ex	TR01	E	2x1m	N M McGuinness	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_042	TR03	Trench 3 post machining	TR03	NNE	2x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_043	TR03	Trench 3 post machining	TR03	SSW	2x1m	M S Lynes	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_044	TR02	Trench 02 post-ex	TR02	NE	2x1m	M S Lynes	15/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_045	TR02	Trench 02 post-ex	TR02	SW	2x1m	M S Lynes	15/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_046	TR03	Dog leg section through [3006] and [3008]	3006, 3008	SW	1x1m	M S Lynes	15/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2589_047	TR03	WNW facing section through linear [3004]	3004	WNW	1x1m	M S Lynes	15/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2589_048	TR03	Trench 03 post-ex	TR03	SSW	2x1m	M S Lynes	15/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological	15

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
								Trust	
G2589_049	TR03	Trench 03 post-ex	TR03	NNE	2x1m	M S Lynes	15/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Register

Context No.	Site Sub Division	Type	Description	Initials	Date
1001	TR01	Layer	Topsoil	NMC	10/01/2019
1002	TR01	Layer	Subsoil	NMC	10/01/2019
1003	TR01	Layer	Brownish Yellow Silty Clay Natural	NMC	10/01/2019
1004	TR01	Cut	Cut of short N-S linear	NMC	10/01/2019
1005	TR01	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NMC	10/01/2019
1006	TR01	Cut	Cut of East End of enclosure ditch	NMC	10/01/2019
1007	TR01	Fill	Upper fill of [1006] at machined level	NMC	10/01/2019
1008	TR01	Cut	Cut of West end of enclosure ditch	NMC	10/01/2019
1009	TR01	Fill	Upper fill of [1008] at machined level	NMC	10/01/2019
1010	TR01	Cut	Cut of subrectangular feature	NMC	10/01/2019
1011	TR01	Fill	Upper fill of [1010] at machined level	NMC	10/01/2019
1012	TR01	Fill	Upper fill of [1004] as visible in N baulk	NMC	10/01/2019
1013	TR01	Fill	Upper Fill of Enclosure ditch [1006] as visible in baulk section	NMC	10/01/2019
1014	TR01	Fill	Burnt layer in [1006]	NMC	10/01/2019
1015	TR01	Fill	Grey silty clay in [1006]	NMC	10/01/2019
1016	TR01	Fill	Redeposited natural layer in [1006]	NMC	10/01/2019
1017	TR01	Fill	Grey silty clay below (1014) in [1006]	NMC	10/01/2019
1018	TR01	Fill	Lower fill in [1006] with high proportion of redeposited natural	NMC	10/01/2019
1019	TR01	Fill	Grey clay - primary fill of [1006]	NMC	10/01/2019
1020	TR01	Fill	Upper fill of [1010] as viewed in N facing baulk	NMC	10/01/2019
1021	TR01	Fill	Grey clay fill below (1020) in [1010] as seems in baulk	NMC	14/01/2019
1022	TR01	Fill	Basal fill of [1010]	NMC	14/01/2019
1023	TR01	Fill	Basal fill of [1008]	NMC	14/01/2019
1024	TR01	Layer	Disturbed ground SW baulk	NMC	14/01/2019
1025	TR01	Fill	Stabilisation Layer	NMC	14/01/2019
1026	TR01	Fill	Possible burried soil	NMC	14/01/2019
2001	TR02	Layer	Topsoil - Dark Brown Sandy Silt	MSL	11/01/2019
2002	TR02	Layer	Subsoil - Mid Brown Sandy Silty Clay	MSL	11/01/2019
2003	TR02	Layer	Natural - Orange Sandy Clay	MSL	11/01/2019
2004	TR02	Cut	Cut of ditch at end of Trench (NNE side)	MSL	14/01/2019
2005	TR02	Fill	Secondary fill of [2004] - mid grey sandy silt	MSL	14/01/2019
2006	TR02	Fill	Primary fill of [2004] - orange brown sandy clay	MSL	14/01/2019

2007	TR02	Cut	Cut of small linear running E-W	MSL	14/01/2019
2008	TR02	Fill	Primary fill of [2007] - Grey orange silty clay	MSL	14/01/2019
2009	TR02	Cut	Cut of fairly wide ditch with a flat base	MSL	14/01/2019
2010	TR02	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2009] mid-grey sandy clay	MSL	14/01/2019
2011	TR02	Fill	Primary fill of [2009] - mid grey sandy silt	MSL	14/01/2019
2012	TR02	Cut	Cut of fairly narrow linear towards SSW end of trench	MSL	14/01/2019
2013	TR02	Fill	Fill of [2012] - mid brown sandy silt	MSL	14/01/2019
3001	TR03	Layer	Topsoil - Mid Brown Sandy Silt	MSL	15/01/2019
3002	TR03	Layer	Subsoil - Mid Grey Brown Silty sandy clay	MSL	15/01/2019
3003	TR03	Layer	Natural - Orange Sandy Clay	MSL	15/01/2019
3004	TR03	Cut	Cut of linear of NE side of trench	MSL	15/01/2019
3005	TR03	Fill	Fill of linear [3004] - mid brown silty clay	MSL	15/01/2019
3006	TR03	Cut	Cut of linear - middle of trench running into linear [3008]	MSL	15/01/2019
3007	TR03	Fill	Fill of linear [3006] - grey brown sandy clay	MSL	15/01/2019
3008	TR03	Cut	Cut of linear (larger) situated in middle of trench	MSL	15/01/2019
3009	TR03	Fill	Fill of [3008]	MSL	15/01/2019

APPENDIX IV

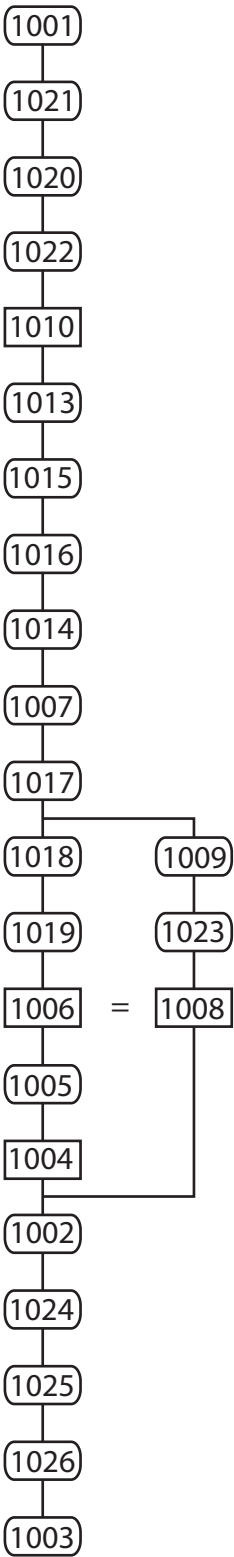
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Ecofact Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	Purpose of Sample	No. of tubs	% of deposit sampled	Drawing No.
1	2006	Fill	GSE	1	50	8
2	2010	Fill	GSE	1	10	10
3	1014	Fill	GSE	1		01:04
4	1019	Fill	GSE	1		01:04
5	1005	Fill	GSE	1		02:06
6	1023	Fill	GSE	1		01:03
7	1022	Fill	GSE	1		01:03
8	3005	Fill	GSE	1		

APPENDIX V

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Site Matrix

Trench 1 - Stratigraphic Matrix





Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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