

# TIR GER GESAIL GWM FAWR / LAND NEAR GESAIL GWM FAWR

## BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# TIR GER GESAIL GWM FAWR / LAND NEAR GESAIL GWM FAWR

## Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /W  
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45986

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2665

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1525

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:  
Alba Mineral Resources Plc.

Rhagfyr 2020 / December 2020

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Robert Evans & Carol Ryan Young



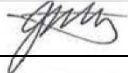
Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:  
Golygfa gyffredinol o ardal gloddio ffos 1 / General view of trench 1 excavation area (G2665\_036)

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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
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Approvals Table				
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Originated by	Document Author	Robert Evans		17/12/2020
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		17/12/2020
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		17/12/2020

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

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## CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Alba Mineral Resources Plc. i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod ffosio arwyneb i ymchwilio anghysondebau aur-yn-y-pridd ar dir ger Gesail-Gwm Fawr, Taicynhaeaf, Bontddu, Gwynedd. Cloddiwyd wyth ffos o wahanol hyd a chyfeiriadedd i lawr i lefel y creigwely lle roedd hyn yn bosibl, gyda'r lleoliadau ffos yn seiliedig ar ragweld mwynau daearegol posibl. Ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol yn y ffosydd a gloddiwyd, ond ystyriwyd hyn oherwydd graddfa gyfyngedig y gwaith, tra ystyriwyd bod y dirwedd ehangach yn cadw potensial archeolegol.*

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Alba Mineral Resources Plc. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during surface trenching to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies on land near Gesail-Gwm Fawr, Taicynhaeaf, Bontddu, Gwynedd. Eight trenches of varying lengths and orientations were excavated down to the level of the bedrock where this was possible, with the trench locations based on potential geological mineral prospection. No archaeological features were encountered within the excavated trenches, but this was considered due to the limited scale of the works, whilst the wider landscape was considered to retain archaeological potential.*



# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by *Alba Mineral Resources Plc.* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during surface trenching for soil and geological sampling and mapping for mineral exploratory purposes to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies on land near Gesail-Gwm Fawr, Taicynhaeaf, Bontddu, Gwynedd (NGR SH69052026; postcode LL40 2TU; Figure 01). The scheme is located within the Snowdonia National Park and the watching brief was undertaken as part of planning application number NP5/65/364, conditions 8 and 9. The surface trenching comprised eight trenches, with some modification to the original proposed layout (Figure 02). The watching brief was undertaken from late November to December 2020 and was preceded by a walkover visit to inform micro-siting of the trenches.

The watching brief was completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (see Appendix I) as well as the following guidelines:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (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 the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1327 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 45986.

GAT 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the Lower Afon Cwm-Mynach multi-period historic landscape (PRN 18336; SH6918420228), which is characterised as an area of mining remains, early farmhouses, irregular fields, and woodland. These are shown clearly on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 3). The landscape is centred on a small, remote valley leading off from the northern banks of the Afon Mawddach and including Afon Cwm-mynach, a wider area of woods and mainly 19th century enclosed fields (Thompson D, 2004). There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity, although several deserted rural settlement sites do point towards 16th century and later settlement (*ibid.*). The area also contains evidence for late 19th century gold mining in the areas away from the estuary. Gold was discovered in the area c.1860 by the owners of the copper mines above Bontddu and the owners of the Vigra and Clogau Copper Mining Company took out a licence to extract gold (*ibid.*). Significant mining ended during the First World War.

Archaeological assets in close proximity to the site include:

- Cesailgwm Mawr gold levels c.85m to southwest (PRN 20637; NGR SH69002000);
- Hendreforion gold mine c. 150m to the west (PRN 20632; NGR SH68802030);
- An early 17<sup>th</sup> century Farmhouse Cae-mab-seifion (PRN 64638; Grade II Listed 16161; NGR SH68762068); and
- A post-medieval enclosure southeast of Cae-mab-seifion (PRN 57526; NGR SH69092049).

The first and second edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area (Meirionethshire Sheet XXXIII.09), published in 1889 and 1901 respectively (cf. Figures 03 and 04), show the area as little different from present, characterised by irregular fields and woodland.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

GAT monitored the groundworks on a partial basis between November 2020 and December 2020.

The watching brief monitored the groundworks as set out in the written scheme of investigation (see Appendix I) to either an archaeological horizon, the foundation limit or the glacial horizon, whichever was encountered first. It was recommended that a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used, and the archaeologist was allowed to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed.

All attendances and any identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format (make: NIKON D3000; resolution: 3872 x 2592), with photographic scales and identification boards used where possible. 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 (archive numbering system G2665\_001 to G2614\_067; see Appendix II).

### **3.2 Groundworks**

The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the excavation of soil and geological sampling/mapping trenches for mineral exploratory purposes to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies. The trenches were opened by mechanical excavator and were of varied widths and depths, and were excavated to the bedrock; their locations are shown on Figure 2. The deposits down to the glacial horizon were excavated with a toothless bucket, and evidence for any archaeological activity was examined. Further excavation down to the bedrock was carried out by both toothless and toothed buckets. In a number of cases small extensions to the trenches were excavated in order to follow and examine geological activity, but the upper layers were examined to the glacial horizon, and excavated with a toothless bucket.

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Eight trenches of varying lengths and orientations were excavated in total, and the locations of these can be seen on Figure 2. The digital location data was provided by Liam Clegg of *Alba Mineral Resources Plc*. The trenches are numbered 1-5, 7 and 9-10. This system is due to the fact that the original trench numbering system of the proposed trenches has been retained. Whilst some of the original proposed trenches were not excavated, two additional ones (Trenches 9-10) were, in order to further understand geological anomalies. No archaeological deposits, with the exception of modern field drains, were noted in any of the trenches that were excavated.

### **4.2 Trench 1 (Plates 1-4)**

Initial Trench stripping of the 50m long trench revealed a mid orangey brown sandy silt with clay, with small-medium rounded and subangular stone inclusions, which is interpreted as a topsoil (Plate 2). This was noted to a depth of 0.25m and had a gravelly texture. It overlay a brighter mid orangey brown clay silt subsoil, which had similar inclusions, although with a greater preponderance of medium and a few large, particularly angular stones, than the topsoil had (Plate 3). This is believed to be a colluvial deposit of material that had been brought down from the higher ground to the north. A light brown clay with inclusions of fractured shale was seen at a depth of 0.85m. This is believed to be a glacial clay deposit of natural origin (Plate 4). Below this gneiss/shale bedrock was noted in patches at a depth of 1.4m.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020, Trench 1 was extended north-westwards at an angle for about 20m, in order to examine the bedrock deposits, where a quartz vein was encountered, but no changes to the upper deposits were noted. However Trench 9 was excavated 8.5m to the south-west of Trench 1 in order to further investigate this quartz vein.

### **4.3 Trench 2 (Plates 5-7)**

Trench 4, located north-east of Trench 1 on higher ground, north of a tree capped outcrop, revealed a topsoil depth of 0.3m, and consisted of mid-greyish brown silty sand and clay (Plate 5). This deposit contained much roots and bioturbation along with small rounded and subangular stones, probably due to its location close to the trees (Plate 6). This overlay a mid orangey brown subsoil, a silty clay with small – medium rounded and subangular stone inclusions, and the deposit varied from 0.2m to 0.4m thick. This overlay a light orange sandy clay, which was somewhat mottled, and between 0.6m and 3m deep and overlying very uneven shale bedrock. This is considered to be a glacial deposit (Plate 7).

### **4.4 Trench 3 (Plates 8-10)**

Trench 3 was located east of Trench 1, and was 50m in length. A mid grey and mottled orange patched topsoil, and 0.2m deep was noted. This contained much root matter and bioturbation. It overlay a yellowish brown sandy clay with much small-medium sized angular stone inclusions, with some larger examples (Plate 8). This is believed to be a glacial drift deposit, and extended to a depth of about 1.2m when water ingress was observed at the south-east end of the trench. Complex drift geology and bedrock including quartz was noted, but no archaeology was encountered (Plate 10).

### **4.5 Trench 4 (Plates 11-12)**

Trench 4, along with Trench 10, was located in an adjacent unenclosed field to the south-east of the other trenches, about 50m south of a ruined agricultural building (Figure 2). The topsoil consisted of a shallow, 0.15m deep, mid greyish brown silty clay, overlying 0.8m of mid orangey brown silty clay soil, which contained frequent small-medium angular stones and occasional rounded ones (Plates 11-12). This is believed to be a glacial deposit, and overlies bedrock and gravel. It was much waterlogged, and the water ingress meant that the trench could not be dug to its full length. No archaeological deposits were encountered, but a very modern uPVC pipe field drain was noted crossing the trench.

#### **4.6 Trench 5 (Plates 13-15)**

Trench 5 was located on the higher slopes to the north-east of Trench 4 to the south-east of the farm access track, in a large hollow surrounded by trees and close to agricultural buildings, and orientated north northeast – south-southwest. The topsoil consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay 0.35m deep, which overlay a mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil 0.85m deep (Plates 14-15). This is characterised as a boulder clay with small to large angular stones (up to 0.6m by 0.5m) which extended to a depth of 1.2m below the ground surface, where ground water and shale bedrock were encountered, the bedrock being noted in linear seams. All this material below the 0.35m depth is thought to be of glacial origin.

#### **4.7 Trench 7 (Plates 16-18)**

Excavation of the short (30m) trench below a tree covered rock outcrop was carried out on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2020. Below 0.3m of a mid greyish brown silty topsoil (Plate 16), a mid orangey brown silty clay was noted. This contained bands of darker brown clay silt material, which is believed to have been caused by water ingress, and although it contained some humic matter is thought to be entirely natural in origin. The deposit below 0.3m is thought to be glacial in origin (Plate 17). Bedrock was noted at a depth of 2.2m, with a deeper much waterlogged channel crossing the trench on a north-east south-west angle at the southeast end of the trench (Plate 18). Thus the bedrock was only observed in places

#### **4.8 Trench 9 (Plates 19-22)**

Trench 9, parallel to but much shorter than Trench 1 was excavated to examine whether a quartz vein noted in Trench 1 extended to the south. The topsoil and subsoil were of an identical character to those observed in Trench 1 (Plate 19). In the subsoil a patch of mineralized material 1m by 0.9m and 0.1m deep was noted (Plate 20), 1.1m from the SE end of the trench. This was thought to be a natural mineralized deposit rather than a cultural feature. The bedrock was noted at a shallower depth, as high as 0.6m in places (Plates 21-22).

#### **4.9 Trench 10 (Plates 23-24)**

A small intervention was placed over a ridge of quartz that ran south-north about 20m south-west of Trench 4 (Plate 23). The quartz protruded and was surrounded by topsoil, but the subsoil was noted at a depth of about 0.2m and was of the same character to that noted in Trench 4, a mid orangey brown silty clay (Plate 24). The closeness of this intervention to the rocky outcrop meant that the bedrock was noted at a shallow depth over the area.



## 5 CONCLUSION

Eight trenches of varying sizes and orientations were dug onto the bedrock at Gesail Gwm Fawr, Dolgellau for the purposes of mineral prospection. The horizon with the glacial or geological deposits was observed at a depth of between 0.15 and 0.35m over the trenching area, indicating that intrusive human activity has been limited in scope, although some agricultural soils were observed. No evidence for archaeological activity was encountered within the trenches examined during the archaeological watching brief.

However the site is located with the Lower Afon Cwm-Mynach which is characterised as an area of mining remains, early farmhouses, irregular fields, and woodland, evidence for which was clearly visible in the surrounding area, pointing towards 16th century and later settlement. This is visible on the surviving cartographic evidence for the area. The wider landscape has significant potential for the discovery of archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards, and physical evidence of post-medieval farming, landscape management activity and gold and copper mining evidence is visible nearby. The fact that no archaeological evidence was uncovered during the watching brief is more a reflection of the fact that the trenches were targeted for mineral prospection purposes rather than archaeological investigation and they represent a very small and non-targeted sample within the historic landscape.

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## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

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

Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1889) and (1901)

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

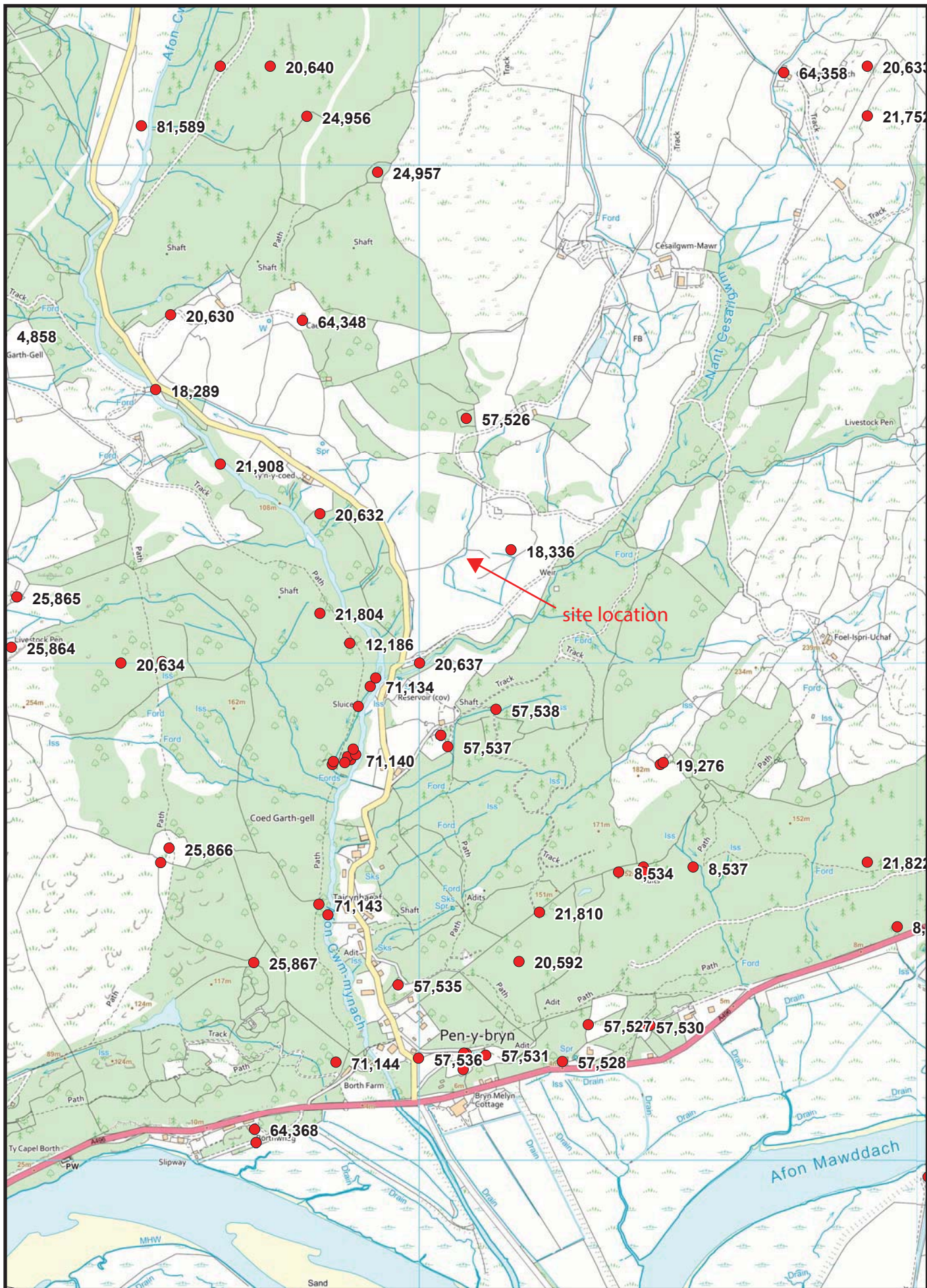


FIGURE 01: Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH62SW.  
Scale 1:10000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895



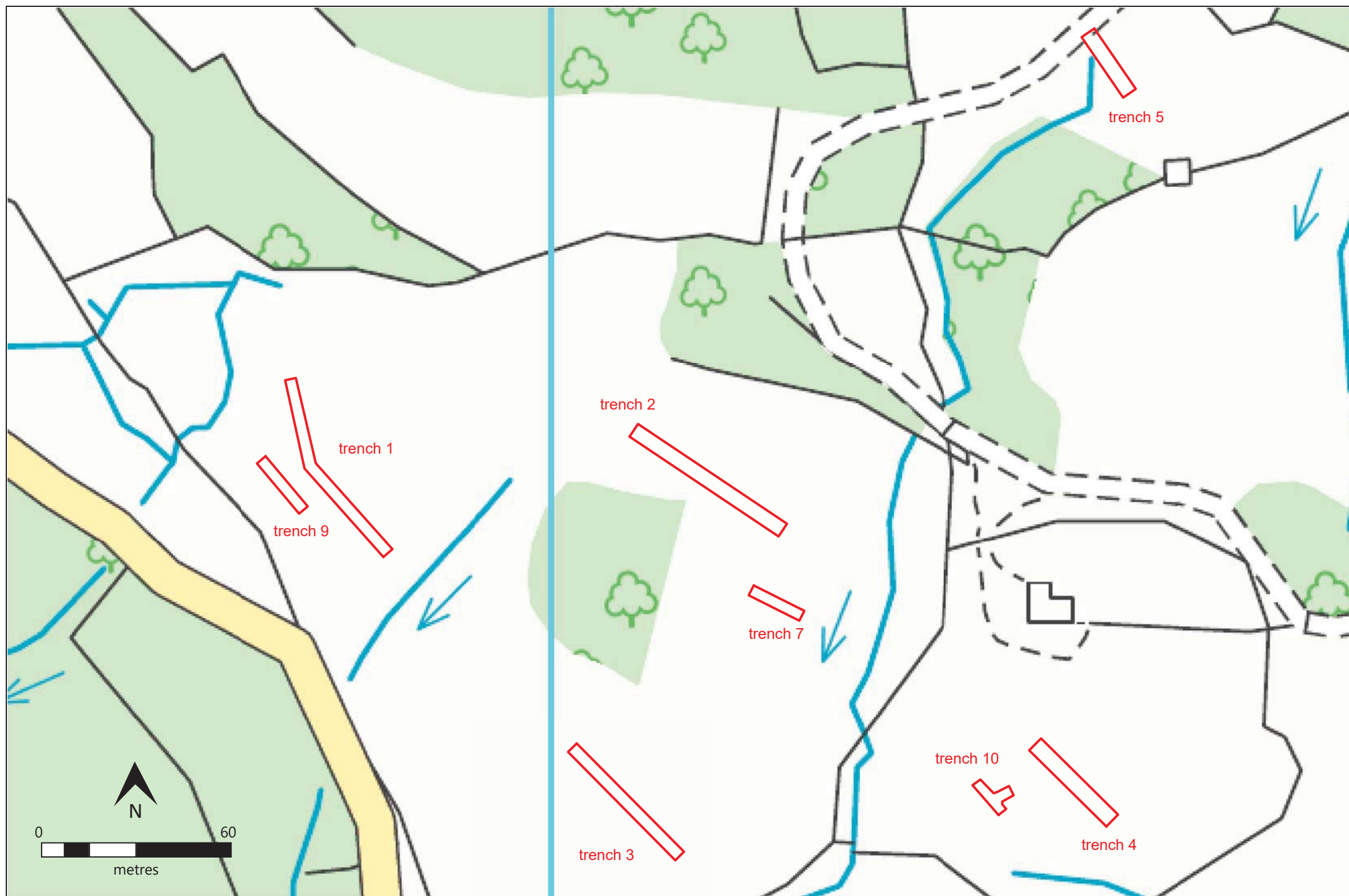


Figure 02: Plan of the Location of Excavated Mineral Prospection Trenches. Scale: 1 to 1500@A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895

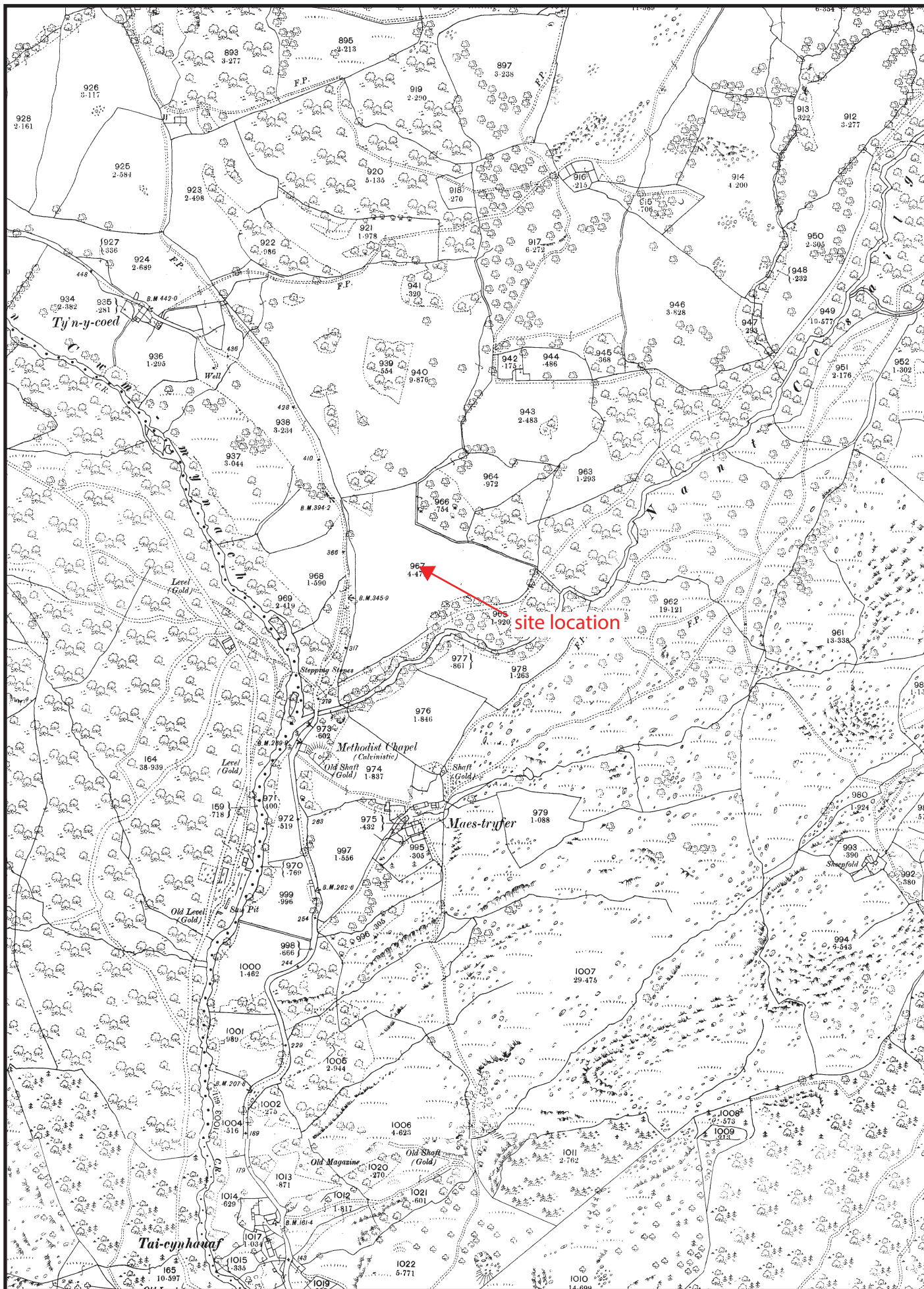


FIGURE 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1889)



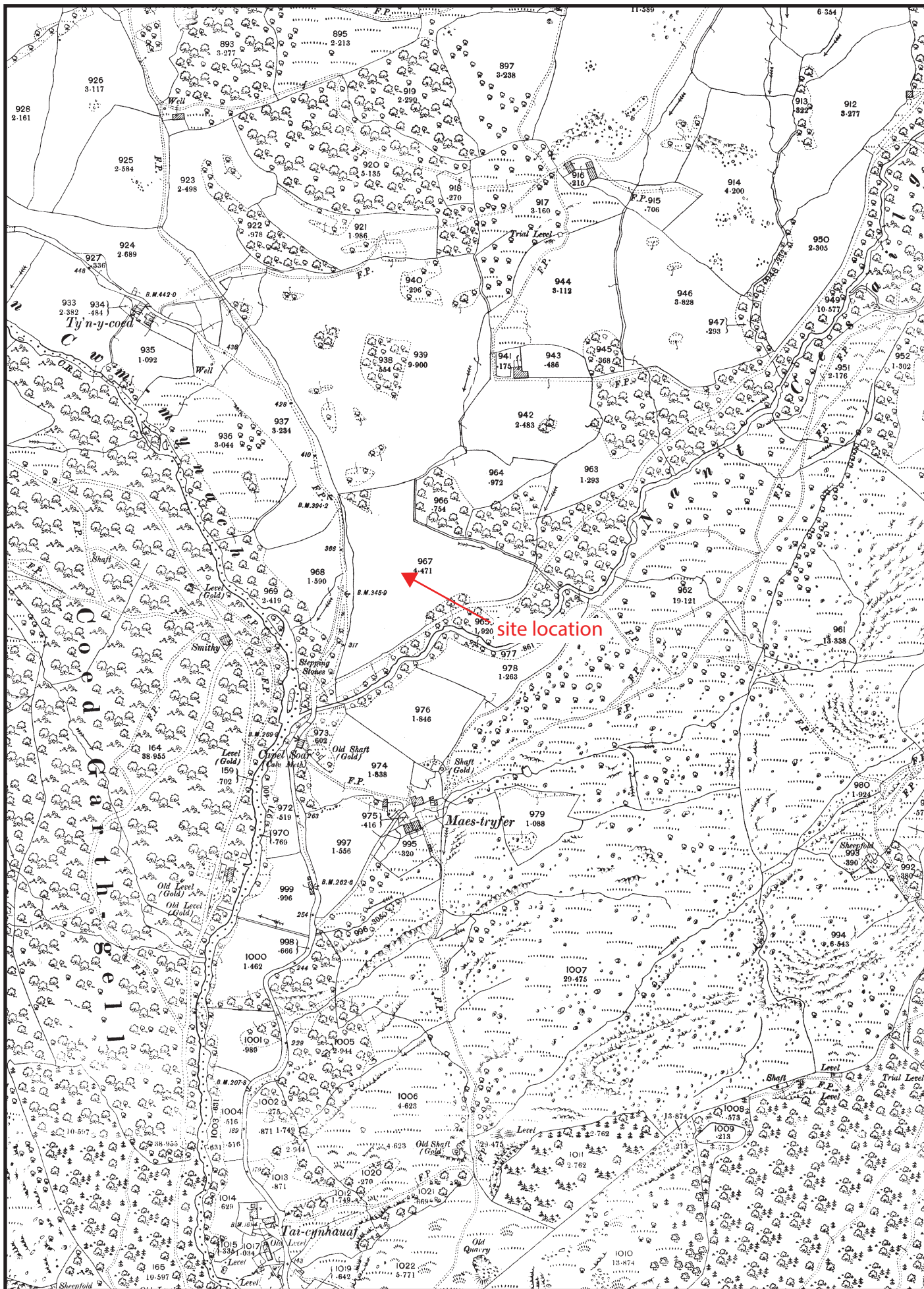


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1901)





**Plate 1: General view of trench location area; scale not used; view from N**  
(archive reference: G2665\_002).



**Plate 2: View of trench 1 after topsoil removal showing**  
**subsoil (102); scale 1x1m; view from SE**  
(archive reference: G2665\_005).





Plate 3: Section of trench 1 showing 101 102 and glacial natural 103; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2665\_007).



Plate 4: Angled view showing 101 - 103 and lower glacial layers to a depth of 3m; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2665\_010).





Plate 5: General view of trench 2 after turf stripping; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2665\_012).



Plate 6: General view of SW facing representative section through 401-403 in trench 2; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2665\_015).





**Plate 7: General view of trench 2 showing bedrock and late channel; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2665\_016).**



**Plate 8: View of representative section in trench 3 showing the shallow topsoil (301) over glacial till (302); scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2665\_043).**





Plate 9: General view of trench 3 during excavation showing depth through glacial till to water table; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2665\_044).



Plate 10: Trench 3 post-ex view from NW end showing shallow glacial subsoil (302); scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2665\_046).





Plate 11: General view of trench 4 pre-ex; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: G2665\_056).



Plate 12: Angled view showing full depth of geology in trench; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2665\_059).





Plate 13: General view of northern end of trench 5 dug to bedrock at 1.2m with water table visible; scale 1x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: G2665\_021).



Plate 14: West facing representative section through trench 5; scale 1x1m; view from WSW (archive reference: G2665\_022).





Plate 15: View of stone lined drainage ditch in west facing section (no scale due to safety concerns); scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2665\_026).



Plate 16: Trench 7 topsoil stripping; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2665\_047).





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Plate 19: Trench 9 - topsoil strip; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2665\_037).



Plate 20: Post-ex view of Natural burnt patch [904]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2665\_038).





Plate 21: SW facing section in trench 9, showing the shallow bedrock at SE end; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2665\_039).



Plate 22: Post-ex view of trench 9; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2665\_041).





Plate 23: General excavation of trench 10; scale not used; view from N  
(archive reference: G2665\_060).



Plate 24: View of shale and quartz bedrock in trench 10; scale 1x1m; view from S  
(archive reference: G2665\_063).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation**

LAND NEAR GESAIL-GWM FAWR, GWYNEDD  
(G2665)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

*Prepared for*

*Alba Mineral Resources Plc.*

***October 2020***



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

# LAND NEAR GESAIL-GWM FAWR, GWYNEDD (G2665)

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Alba Mineral Resources Plc.*, October 2020

Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. GATHER1327 / Event PRN. Event Primary  
Reference Number 45986

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by *Alba Mineral Resources Plc.* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during surface trenching for soil and geological sampling and mapping for mineral exploratory purposes to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies on land near Gesail-Gwm Fawr, Taicynhaeaf, Bontddu, Gwynedd (NGR SH69052026; postcode LL40 2TU; [Figure 01](#)). The scheme is located within the Snowdonia National Park and the watching brief is being undertaken as part of planning application number NP5/65/364, conditions 8 and 9. The surface trenching will comprise eight trenches ([Figure 02](#)). The watching brief will be undertaken from October 2020 and will be preceded by a walkover visit to inform micro-siting of the trenches.

The watching brief will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives**

The key aims and objectives of the watching brief are to:

- identify and record any archaeological activity identified during the trench investigations. Archaeological activity within the local area includes activity associated with previous gold mining and the objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the watching brief areas and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

## **1.2 Monitoring Arrangements**

The watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

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

### **1.3 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1327 and the Event PRN is 45986. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying the Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new identified and recorded assets.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction and Background

The site is located with the Lower Afon Cwm-Mynach multi-period historic landscape (PRN 18336; SH6918420228), which is characterised as an area of mining remains, early farmhouses, irregular fields, and woodland. The landscape is centred on a small, remote valley leading off from the northern banks of the Afon Mawddach and including Afon Cwm-mynach, a wider area of woods and c19th century enclosed fields (Thompson D, 2004). There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity, although several deserted rural settlement sites do point towards 16th century and later settlement (*ibid.*). The area also contains evidence for late 19th century gold mining in the areas away from the estuary. Gold was discovered in the area c.1860 by the owners of the copper mines above Bontddu and the owners of the Vigra and Clogau Copper Mining Company took out a licence to extract gold (*ibid.*). Significant mining ended during the First World War.

Archaeological assets in close proximity to the site include:

- Cesailgwm Mawr gold levels c.85m to southwest (PRN 20637; NGR SH69002000);
- Hendreforion gold mine c. 150m to the west (PRN 20632; NGR SH68802030);
- An early 17<sup>th</sup> century Farmhouse Cae-mab-seifion (PRN 64638; Grade II Listed 16161; NGR SH68762068); and
- A post-medieval enclosure southeast of Cae-mab-seifion (PRN 57526; NGR SH69092049).

The first and second edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area (Meirionethshire Sheet XXXIII.09), published in 1889 and 1901 respectively (cf. [Figures 03](#) and [04](#)), show the area as little different from present, characterised by irregular fields and woodland.



## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014).

The aim of the watching brief will be to monitor the excavation of soil and geological sampling/mapping trenches for mineral exploratory purposes to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies. The trenches will be opened by mechanical excavator and will be c.1m in width and of varying length and excavated to the bedrock. The trenches will be excavated in two lots of four, each set taking a single day to dig, with the lots expected to be 1 to 2 weeks apart. The trench excavation will be preceded by a walkover visit by the GAT archaeologist and the Alba Mineral Resources Plc geologist to inform micro-siting of the trenches. The GAT archaeologist will advise of any proximity archaeological assets and any access routes and/or locations to be avoided. A photographic and written record will be completed for the walkover as well as for the trench excavation.

### 3.2 Watching Brief Methodology

The following fieldwork methodology will apply:

- The watching brief will monitor the geological trenches as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. The mechanical excavator must be fitted with a toothless bucket;
- During the watching brief all attendances (including the walkover survey) and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix I](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) 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

**G2665\_001.** When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers;

- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit);
- 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 these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. Features such as burnt mounds, which comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the groundworks area) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;*
- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 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 watching brief, 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.*

### 3.3 Human Remains

Whilst it is not expected that human remains are to be encountered, if any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. 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 should 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](mailto: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 *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

### **3.4 Ecofacts**

Due to the existing ground conditions and the depth of the proposed works it is unlikely that suitable deposits will be encountered. If they are however, bulk samples will be taken by the GAT archaeologist for further assessment and analysis. If any waterlogged/organic deposits are encountered, the GAT archaeologist will monitor and record the depth and context of the deposit or deposits but will not recover samples. Based on potential, e.g., an extensive depth of waterlogged deposits, recourse may be made to a specialist (via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)) for advice on a palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis strategy.

For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.



### 3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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 Storiol Museum and Art Gallery, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), 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 Alba Mineral Resources Plc.) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel Museum and Art Gallery). 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 will be transferred to the Storiel Museum and Art Gallery will in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation and deposition of Archaeological Archives: An agreement between and Gwynedd Museums Service* (Gwynedd Council, 2009).

### 3.6 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;
3. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*; and
4. Measured drawings (permatrace): all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving.

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – drawing register

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).



## 4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client/contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.5](#);
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 5](#).

## **5 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 site 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 staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. GAT staff will abide by Trust Covid-19 guidelines and Covid-19 site requirements as defined by *Alba Mineral Resources Plc*.

## **6 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.



## **7 INSURANCE**

### **7.1 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 21/06/2021

### **7.2 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 21/06/2021

### **7.3 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 PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2021

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording*,
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
6. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
7. Gwynedd Museum Service, 2009, *Guidelines for The Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives: An agreement between Gwynedd Museums Service and Gwynedd Council*
8. Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
9. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
10. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1889)
11. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1901)
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
13. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*
14. Thompson D, 2004, *Historic Landscape Characterisation: Mawddach*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 492
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

**FIGURE 01:**

**Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH62SW. Scale 1:10000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895**



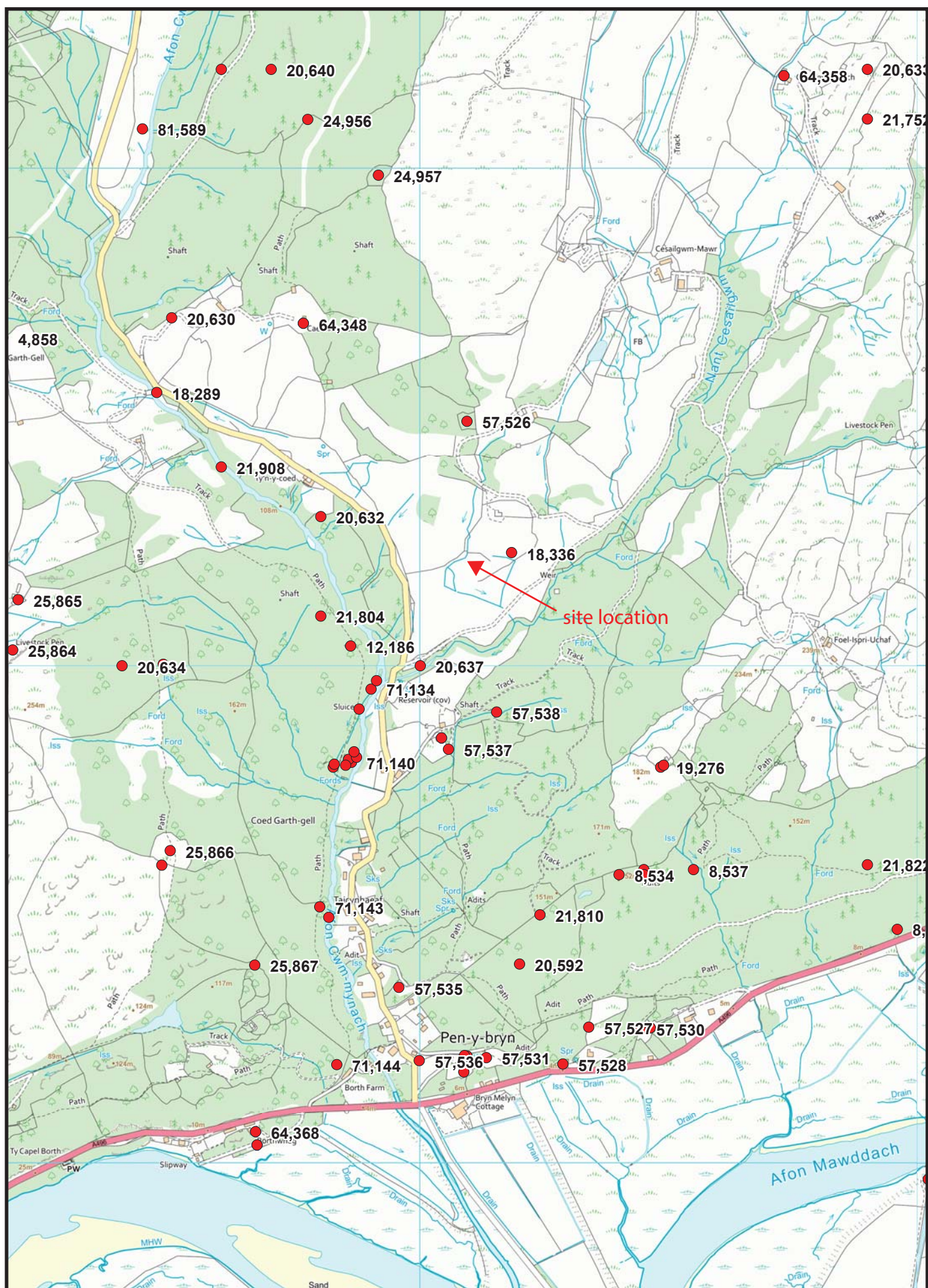


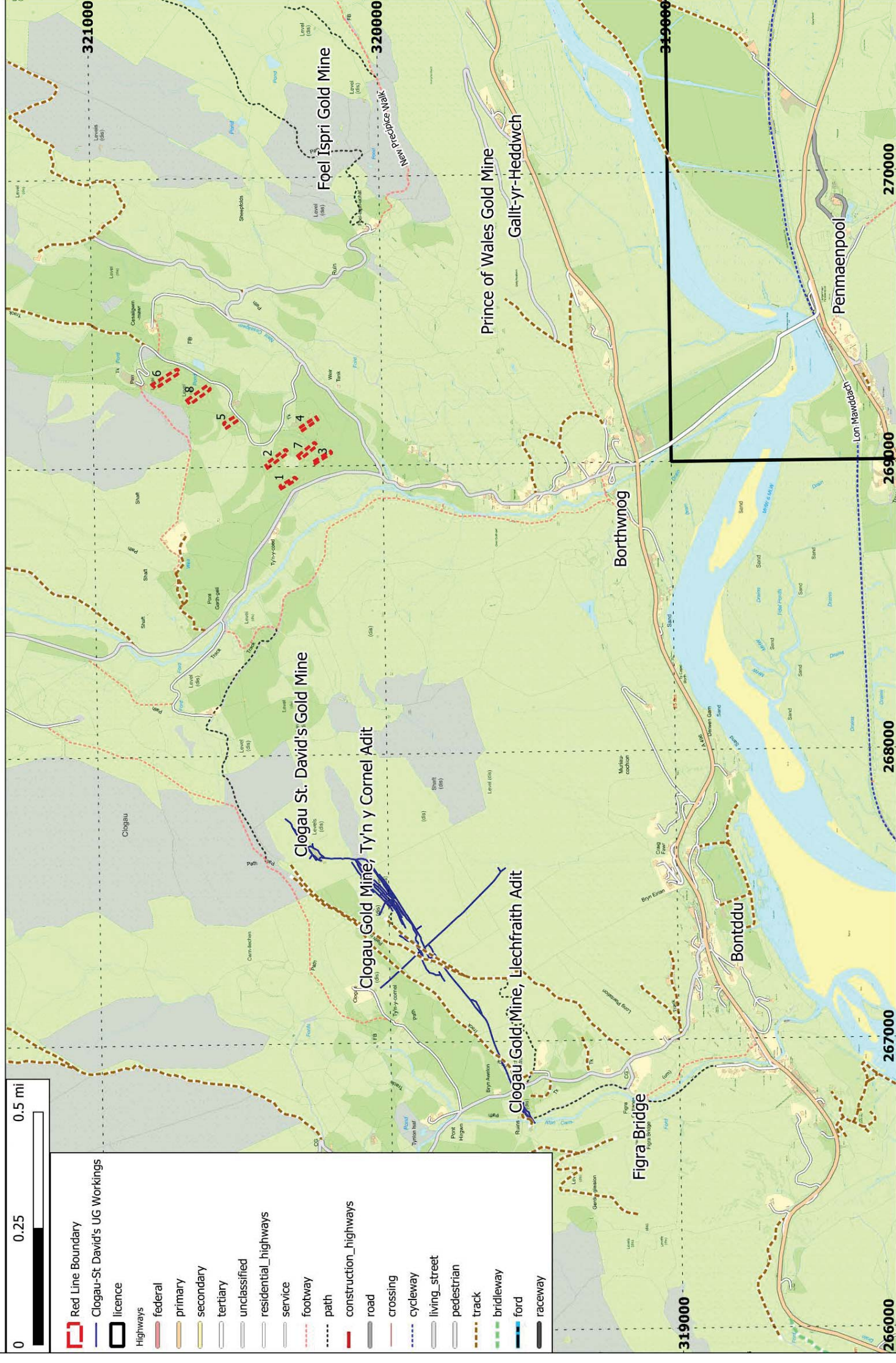
FIGURE 01: Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH62SW. Scale 1:10000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

**FIGURE 02:**

**Reproduction of client trench location plan**



## Gold Mines of Wales - Proposed Trench Location Map





**FIGURE 03:**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile  
Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1889)**

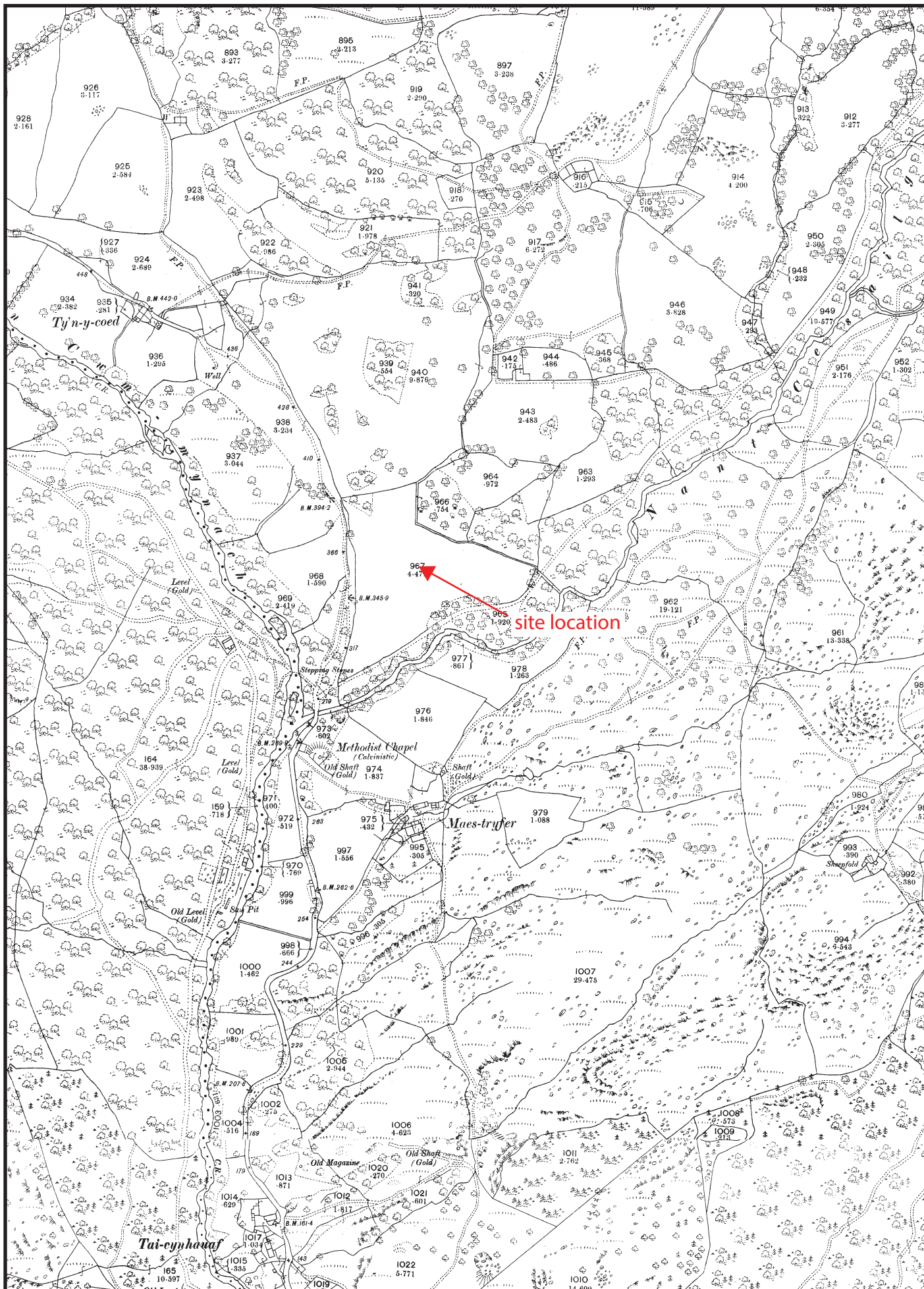


FIGURE 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1889)

**FIGURE 04:**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile  
Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1901)**



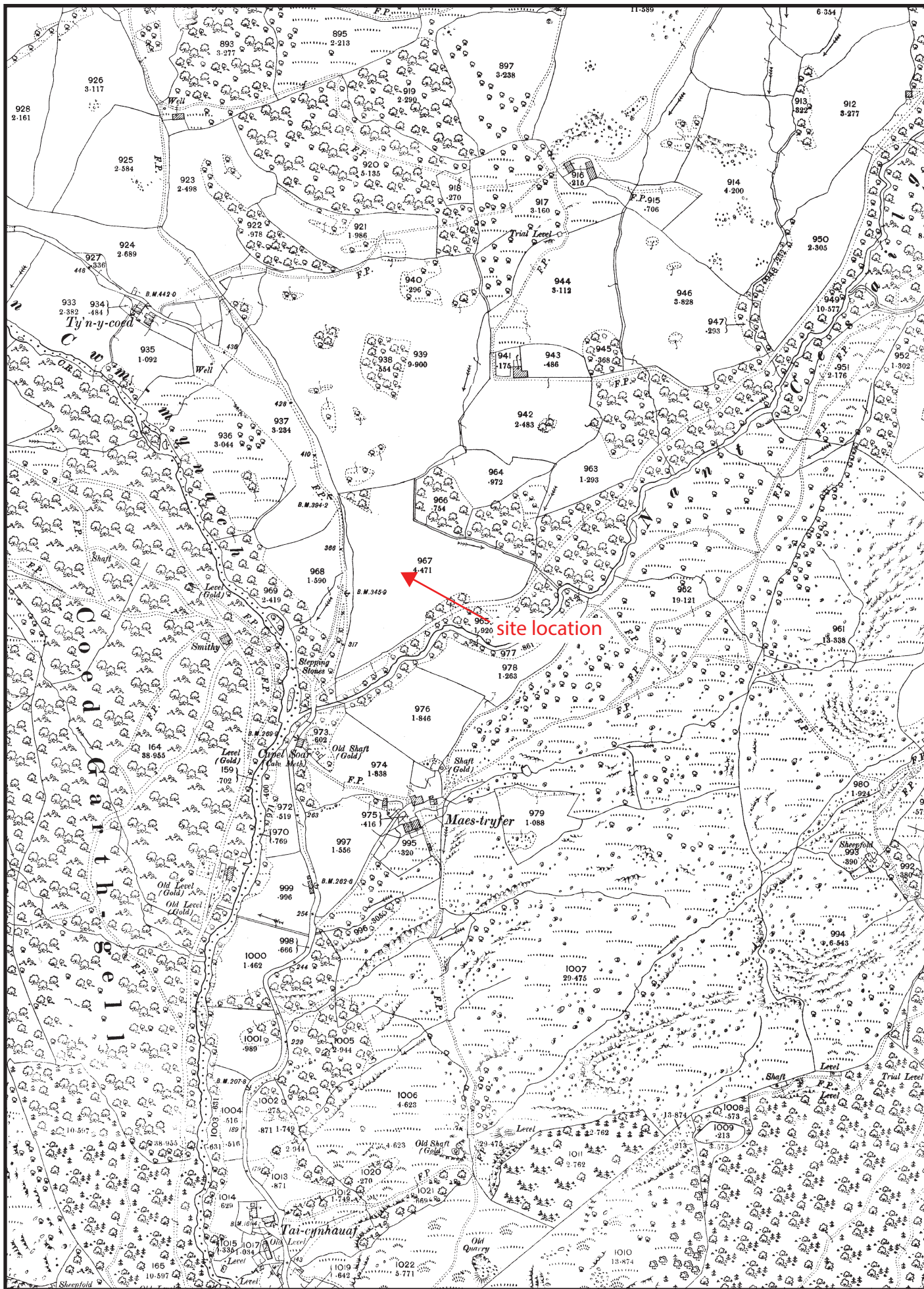


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Meirionethshire County Series Map Sheet XXXIII.09 (1901)

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief pro-forma**

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		Date
Project name	Project number	Compiler
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma**

## Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing. Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata**



PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2665_001	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench location area		S	-	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_002	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench location area		N	-	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2665_003	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of initial topsoil striping in Trench 1		S	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_004	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of SW facing section through topsoil (101) in trench 1 showing interface with (102)	101 102	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_005	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 1 after topsoil removal showing subsoil (102)		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2665_006	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 1 excavation - working shot		NNW	-	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_007	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Section of trench 1 showing 101 102 and glacial natural 103	101 102 103	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2665_008	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of natural in trench 1 at SE end		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_009	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of deep excavation in trench 1		SE	-	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2665_010	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Angled view showing 101 - 103 and lower glacial layers to a depth of 3m		E	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2665_011	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of bedrock below 103		SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_012	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 2 after turf stripping		NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2665_013	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 2		ESE	-	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_014	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 2 showing the glacial till below the shallow top/subsoil	401-403	SE	-	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_015	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of SW facing representative section through 401-403 in trench 2	401-403	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2665_016	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 2 showing bedrock and late channel		SW	-	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2665_017	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 2 post-excavation		SE	-	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_018	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Angled view of trench 2 post-ex showing water at 3.1m depth		E	-	Robert Evans	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2665_019	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 2 post-ex		NNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_020	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of initial stripping of trench 5		NNE	-	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_021	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of northern end of trench 5 dug to bedrock at 1.2m with water table visible		NNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2665_022	Gesail Gwm Fawr	West facing representative section through trench 5		WSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2665_023	Gesail Gwm Fawr	West facing representative section through trench 5		WSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_024	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench excavation		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_025	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of modern drainage pipe across trench		SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_026	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of stone lined drainage ditch in west facing section (no scale due to safety concerns)		SW	-	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15



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G2665_027	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Trench 5 excavation nearing completion, showing waterlogged conditions		NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_028	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of south end of trench 5 showing protruding bedrock at extreme S end		NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_029	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Post-ex view of trench 5		NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_030	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Post-ex view of trench 5		SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_031	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 1 NW extension		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_032	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Section through top and subsoil of trench 1 - NE facing		NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_033	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of shale bedrock (104) protrusion at N end of trench 1		S	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_034	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Section view of SW section of trench showing bedrock protrusion at N end		SSW	-	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_035	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View showing the extension to trench 1 angled to the north - post ex		N	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2665_036	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 1 excavation area		S	-	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Cover Shot
G2665_037	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Trench 9 - topsoil strip		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2665_038	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Post-ex view of Natural burnt patch [904]		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2665_039	Gesail Gwm Fawr	SW facing section in trench 9, showing the shallow bedrock at SE end	901 902 903	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2665_040	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Post-ex view of trench 9		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_041	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Post-ex view of trench 9		NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	02/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2665_042	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Trench 3 pre-ex		N	-	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_043	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of representative section in trench 3 showing the shallow topsoil (301) over glacial till (302)	301 302	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08

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G2665_044	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 3 during excavation showing depth through glacial till to water table	301 302	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2665_045	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Trench 3 post-es	301 302	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_046	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Trench 3 post-ex view from NW end showing shallow glacial subsoil (302)	302	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2665_047	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Trench 7 topsoil stripping	701	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2665_048	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Sw facing representative section through 701 702 703 in trench 7	701 702 703	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2665_049	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Angled view of full depth of glacial deposits in trench 7	701 702 703 704	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_050	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Angled view of full depth of glacial deposits in trench 7	701 702 703 704	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	03/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_051	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of the mountainous landscape from trench 7 looking south taken from SE end		NE	-	Robert Evans	07/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2665_052	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 7 post-ex	701-04	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	07/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_053	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 7 post-ex	701-04	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	07/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2665_054	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of SW facing section through trench 7	701 702	SW	-	Robert Evans	07/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_055	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 7 post-ex	701-704	SE	-	Robert Evans	07/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_056	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 4 pre-ex	401	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2665_057	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General angled view of water filling the deeper glacial deposits in trench 4	401-403	SW	-	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_058	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of protruding bedrock at the southern end of the trench	403	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_059	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Angled view showing full depth of geology in trench		SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2665_060	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General excavation of trench 10		N	-	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23



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G2665_061	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 10		S	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_062	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of trench 10 showing exposed quartz		S	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_063	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of shale and quartz bedrock in trench 10		S	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2665_064	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of shale and quartz bedrock in trench 10		N	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_065	Gesail Gwm Fawr	General view of trench 10 showing the exposed bedrock		NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_066	Gesail Gwm Fawr	View of NW facing section through topsoil in trench 10 showing shale and quartz bedrock	1001 1002	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2665_067	Gesail Gwm Fawr	Working shot showing trench 10 in its landscape setting		W	-	Robert Evans	09/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
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