Pentraeth, Abersoch

Archaeological Watching Brief

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Pentraeth, Abersoch

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2386

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1284

Prepared for: Dobson Owen

November 2015

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

SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was been asked by Dobson Owen to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential construction at Pentraeth, Abersoch, Gwynedd. The Watching Brief was required since the construction site is located on a suspected medieval motte, Castell Abersoch.

A programme of ground reduction at the former Pentraeth House was carried out to a depth of up to 1.3m below the current ground surface. There is significant evidence for modern disturbance associated with construction works, probably caused by the early 20th century building that was formerly on the site, which cut into a bright orange silty clay in places. The ground investigation works carried out in June 2015 suggest that make-up deposits exist to a depth of 4.2m. If so, this would indicate that the silty clay forms part of the former mound.

A mixed make-up layer was noted to overlie the silty clay, which is observed at a depth of about 0.9m below the current ground surface, with patches of rubble observed cut into a silty clay deposit. This suggests that the make-up layer relates to modern building works, but must predate the construction of the early 20th century house which was constructed upon it. The archaeological evaluation which had been previously carried out on the site did not observe any natural deposits, and it is considered that the sand layers observed in the evaluation formed part of those identified as the make-up layer during the watching brief.

No pre-modern archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief which could relate to the earlier use of the site. Given the level of disturbance and make-up deposits on the site, it is thought unlikely that any deposits survive relating to any medieval activity associated with Castell Abersoch at the depths encountered on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Dobson Owen to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential construction at Pentraeth, Abersoch, Gwynedd (centred on NGR SH31352857; Figure 01).

The construction site is located on a suspected medieval motte (PRN 1239; Castell Abersoch Motte) and the construction programme included the demolition of an existing detached property and the construction of a new property on a different and larger footprint, as indicated on *Dobson Owen Penseiri* drawings SB1 01 and B1 01 (cf. Figure 02). The new property will comprise a two storey house with an attached garage (total area: 229m^2); access will be via the current driveway.

The construction ground works were carried out by Derwen Llyn Construction Limited. The watching brief was carried out on 23rd and 24th of November 2015 and involved the observation of the groundworks following demolition of the existing property. The groundwork involved substructure excavations in advance of piling on the site.

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with condition 12 of planning ref. CI5/0217/39/LL. Condition 12 states that: “No development (including any ground works or site clearance) shall take place until a specification programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved specification” (CI5/0217/39/LL: 01).

The work was carried out in accordance with a specification agreed by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). This is reproduced as Appendix I, and GAPS also monitored the scheme.

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the following guidelines:

- English Heritage, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives.*

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 and 2014).

The watching brief conformed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Castell Abersoch motte (PRN 1239) appears to have largely been destroyed by the A499 road construction to the east, the driveway to the north, and the construction of buildings and landscaping on top of, and to the west of the motte (Evans 1917). Only the scarp slope to the east and west survive to any extent. The top measures 110ft from southwest to northeast, and the ditch was 54ft wide, as measured in the 1960's, but these may not represent its original size (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, 1964). Several stone hammers are said to have been found during the construction of the nearby turnpike in the 19th century (Owen, 1903; Dutton & Gwyn, 1995).

A description, written shortly after the construction of the bungalow called Pentraeth on the site, includes a drawing of the site (Evans 1917, 304). It suggests that the rounded knoll on which the motte was situated was more dramatic and less landscaped prior this time, whose 'top [had been] levelled and the fosse behind filled in' (*ibid.*, 304), as a result of the construction of Pentraeth. The author had seen it in its former state, with the promontory itself cut off 'first by a short deep fosse, and then by a double fosse, which led down to the green path' (*ibid.*, 304, 306). The green path described follows more or less the same route as the current driveway to the site. He suggested that elaborate archaeological remains survived on the site prior to its development, which from their description may represent late prehistoric as well as medieval activity. Prehistoric activity on the site is also suggested by Owen in 1903 (Owen 1903, 252-253).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed an archaeological trial trenching at the location of the proposed build in 2014 as part of the planning application (McNicol, D. 2014. GAT Report **1199**). One trial trench, measuring 5m by 1.5m, was excavated to the north of the existing garage. The natural geology was not encountered within the trench. A number of successive layers of compact sand, sloping gradually down from the northeast to the southwest, were uncovered, which may represent the main construction material for the medieval motte. No dating evidence was recovered within any of these layers.

A geotechnical ground investigation programme was completed by *Datrys (Report Ref: 15110/E/01*; reproduced as Appendix II*)*. The initial fieldwork of dynamic probing was carried out on the 8th of June 2015 and consisted of 7 No Dynamic probes to 5m depth below existing ground surface level. Further investigations were completed on the 20th of July 2015 using 2 No Cable percussion boreholes to 12.5m below existing ground surface

level. The report concluded that a competent bearing stratum could not be found between 0 and 5m below ground level, with extremely poor ground down around 2.5m and again at 4m possibly indicating the depth of made ground. The borehole investigation revealed that the site is underlain by a mixture of gravelly sand and sandy clay to a depth of 12.65m. The report also stated that the motte was constructed from local drift deposits and “made ground” and this was reflected in the stratum encountered between the ground surface and 5m below ground level.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, 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” (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA, 2014, p1)).

The purpose of the watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)

- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)

- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)

- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

A **partial** watching brief was recommended by GAT for this scheme, to be completed during substructure excavations, which were carried out between 23rd and 24th November 2015. The groundworks were completed by *Derwen Llyn Construction Limited*, and the Watching Brief was carried out initially by Stuart Reilly and subsequently by Robert Evans of GAT. As a result of an assessment of the ground conditions, the excavation of trench foundations was abandoned in favour of ground reduction over the entire house plot and garage area, which was agreed with GAPS.

The **watching brief** consisted of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological substructure excavations.

- A written and photographic record of the substructure excavations.

- Preparation of full archive and report.

3.2 Watching Brief

- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format and were converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving. Images were taken prior to the ground reduction, although after the house demolition and shots were also taken during the reduction works.
- A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, was produced using Microsoft Access (archive images G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_001 to G2440_Pentraeth, Abersoch_039; see Appendix II for a reproduction of the metadata).
- A day record sheet and photographic record sheet was completed using GAT pro-formas;
- Any archaeological features/deposits were to be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. No features requiring this treatment were identified during the watching brief.

4 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

For the purposes of this section, context numbers within square brackets, e.g. [005], represent cut features, such as pits, ditches etc., and context numbers within round brackets, e.g. (001), represent deposits and fills.

As a result of an assessment of the ground conditions, the excavation of trench foundations was abandoned in favour of ground reduction over the entire house plot and garage area (Figures 02, 03), which resulted in a 229m^2 area being reduced. The reduction was carried out to a depth of up to 1.3m below the current ground surface (Plates 01-04, 12-15). A proposal to remove the gate pier in order to widen access up the driveway to the site was subsequently abandoned (Plate 10).

Along the northern and western side of the site, below modern make up deposits up to 0.3m thick (100), predominantly orange sand was noted, with a northwest-southeast band of gravel mixed with moderate and large sized rounded boulders (101). This appeared to be a lens of gravel beach like character within (101), and was up to 0.6m deep (Plate 02, 04, 06, 08, 12). The deposit appeared also to be a make-up layer. This in turn overlay a coarse mid brown clayey silt and sand (102), which was observed up to a depth of 0.2m (Plates 05, 08-09). Occasional fragments of animal bone were noted at the interface between these two layers, which were probably within deposit (101). Some large boulders (up to 0.45m by 0.4m) were noted within deposit (102). Modern disturbance, in the form of patches of building rubble (104) were noted in the western area of the reduced ground area, including a patch 8m by 3m, which cut into 102 from the make-up layer 101 above (Plate 11). It contained stone brick and cement rubble along with rounded and subangular stones. To other backfill patches (103) and (105) were noted, which were up to 3m by 2m in size, contained rounded and subangular stones within a dark greyish brown clay silt matrix. These patches can be associated with backfill associated with groundworks at the time of the construction of the former house on the site, and their extent is not known because the extent of the ground reduction was reached at a site depth of between 1.1m and 1.3m.

In the northern garage extension area, below a tarmacadam layer 0.05m thick, a mid orangey brown sandy silt former garden soil (106), 0.35m thick, was observed, overlying the orange silty sand layer (101). This suggests that the area to the north, previously

under tarmacadam, had formerly been part of the garden of the recently demolished house (Plate 08). The make-up layer (101) is much more mixed in this part of the site, is a darker orange with much more silt in the matrix and is about 0.45m thick, and has much more organic root disturbance (Plates 08-09). The mid orangey brown silty clay and sand (102) which it overlies is a fairly consistent deposit over the entire site.

In the north-western corner of the reduced area a large tree stump was present, which meant that there was a heavy disturbance of the deposits over an area of about 4m^2 (Plate 07).

5 CONCLUSION

The groundworks at Pentraeth were completed over an area 229m^2 to a maximum depth of 1.3m below the current ground surface. This covered the footprint of the new property to be built on the site. The stratigraphy in the work area comprised up to 0.3m of modern surfacing and sub surface make-up layers (100), above about 0.6m of a mixed make-up deposit (101). This overlay a mid orangey brown silty clay (102), whose extent was not observed as the required depth of the ground reduction was reached at 1.3m.The ground conditions were noted to be very soft, with both the make-up layer (101) being very loose and the silty clay (102) being somewhat waterlogged deposits in the prevailing weather conditions. A number of patches of disturbed ground (103-105) were noted cut into layer (102).

The patches of disturbance (103-105) are likely to be associated with the works associated with the house construction and service installation, particularly drainage works, and were created during latter part of the sequence of building activity on the site. The relatively level and consistent nature of the silty clay (102), sealed by (101), suggests that it may have been somewhat truncated. This is probably associated with construction works at the site. It is suggested that this is the truncation described by Evans in his 1917 description of the site in its earlier form, prior to the construction of Pentraeth, where he describes the site being levelled and reduced (Evans 1917, 303-305).

In conclusion, it appears that the make-up layer, which seals the silty clay, relates to modern building works, but must predate the construction of the early 20th century house which was constructed upon it. It has not been possible to identify the nature of the the silty clay deposit, as it was only seen to a limited extent during the watching brief. However the ground investigation works carried out in June 2015 suggest that make-up deposits exist to a depth of 4.2m, indicating that this may be a man-made layer (*Datrys* 2015, 7).

The archaeological evaluation that has previously been carried out on the site did not observe any natural deposits, and it is considered that the sand layers observed formed part of those identified as the make-up layer during the watching brief (McNicol 2014). No pre-modern archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief which could relate to the earlier use of the site. Given the level of disturbance and make-up

deposits on the site, it is thought unlikely that evidence of any medieval activity associated with Castell Abersoch survives, to the depths reached during the ground reduction.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 and 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Material*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009 and 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Dobson Owen Penseiri drawings SB1 01 and B1 01

Datrys Factual Report, Ref.: 15110/E/01: Pentraeth, Abersoch. August 2015.

Dutton, L. A., & Gwyn, D. 1995 *Coastal Erosion Survey – Aberdaron to Aberdyfi*

English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects

English Heritage 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Evans, J.G 1917 'Castellmarch' in *Archaeologia Cambrensis,* Sixth Series Vol. XVII, Part 3, 303-309.

McNicol, D. 2014. *Pentraeth, Abersoch Archaeological Trial Trenching Report*. GAT Report 1199

Owen, E. 1903 'Ancient British Camps in Lleyn, Co. Carnarvon, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Sixth Series, Vol. III, Part 3, 251-262

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales, 1964 *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caenarfonshire Volume III: West*

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

Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT)

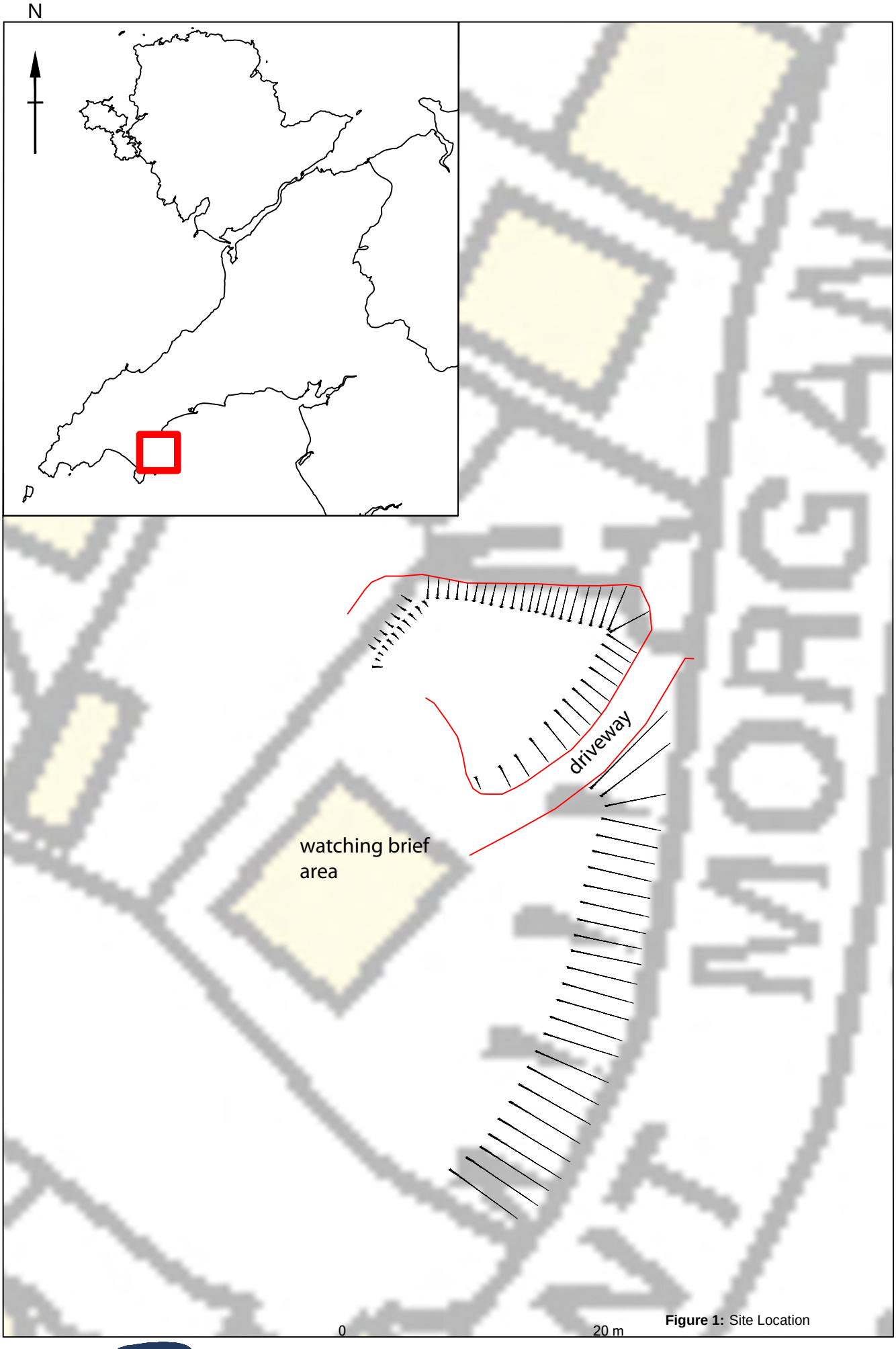

Figure 1: Site Location

Scale @ A4: 1:400

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

outline of existing buildings indicated thus

Dynamic Probe

Borehole locations

DP1

DP2

DP3

DP4

DP5

DP6

DP7

BH1

BH2

Area of Watching Brief

STN DMS/2
231381.483mE
328591.240mN
15.813mH

STN DMS/4
231361.712mE
328572.017mN
19.294mH

STN DMS/3
231377.291mE
328533.438mN
10.823mH

Wooden fence
Height 1.0m

Post & wire fence
Height 0.8m

Clawdd
Height 0.9m

Block wall
Height 0.65m

Stone wall
Height 2.0m

Stone wall
Height 1.6m

Tarmac

Grass

Stone R/W

Conc

Conifer

Eaves 22.71

Eaves 22.63

FFL 19.54

Ridge 26.99

PENSEIRI ARCHITECTS

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CLIENT : WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU • NOTES

TEITL PROSIECT • PROJECT TITLE

PENTRAETH , ABERSOCH

2014-20

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Gwiriwydgan Checked by	GD

TEITL • TITLE

SAFLE BWRIAD - SITE PROPOSED

RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

SB1 01

1 OF 1

Plate 01: Photograph of site looking North after site demolition and prior to ground reduction. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 02: South facing section, edge at rear of house. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 03: Pre-ex shot of site. Note outline of new property footprint. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 04: South facing section of foundation excavation. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 05: General view of building footprint on reduction of levels. View from Northeast. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 06: View of South facing section in reduced area (temporary section). 1x1m Scale.

Plate 07: Photograph of disturbance caused by tree bole at North end of site. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 08: West facing section of garage extension during excavation. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 09: General shot of garage extension area. View from North.

Plate 10: View from South of access driveway and roadside gate pier (possibly to be removed). 1x1m Scale.

Plate 11: General shot from the North, after ground reduction.

Plate 12: Oblique view of Eastern portion of ground reduction, showing South facing section. 1x1m Scale.

Plate 13: General view of Eastern portion of site, after ground reduction.

Plate 14: General view from Northeast of site, after ground reduction.

Plate 15: General view of site from East, on completion of site ground works

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Project Design

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (T0349)

Prepared for

Dobson Owen

November 2015

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

PROJECT SEPCIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (T0349)

Prepared for Dobson Owen, November 2015

Contents

Approvals Table				
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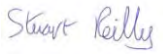
Originated by	Document Author	John Roberts		06/11/2015
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Stuart Reilly		06/11/2015
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		06/11/2015

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

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Dobson Owen to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential construction at, Pentraeth, Abersoch, Gwynedd (centred on NGR SH31352857; Figure 1).

The construction site is located on a suspected medieval motte (PRN 1239; Castell Abersoch Motte) and the construction programme will include the demolition of an existing detached property and the construction of a new property on a different and larger footprint, as indicated on *Dobson Owen Penseiri* drawings SB1 01 and B1 01 (reproduced as Figures 2 and 3 respectively). The new property will comprise a two storey house with an attached garage (total area: 229m^2); access will be via the current driveway.

The construction works will be completed by Derwen LLyn Construction Limited. The works programme is from 09/11/15 to 07/10/16 and will begin with the demolition of the existing property. The groundwork will include substructure excavations and piling.

The watching brief is being undertaken in accordance with condition 12 of planning ref. CI5/0217/39/LL. Condition 12 states that: “No development (including any ground works or site clearance) shall take place until a specification programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved specification” (CI5/0217/39/LL: 01).

The watching brief will be limited to monitoring the substructure excavations, which are scheduled from w/c 16/11/15, with an expected duration of 5 days.

A brief has not been prepared for this work by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), but the scheme will be monitored by GAPS and a copy of this specificaiton must be approved by GAPS prior to the start of the watching brief.

The watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*. The format of this design corresponds to the requirements of section 2.3 of

MoRPHE (English Heritage 2015) and to MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Castell Abersoch motte has largely been destroyed by the road construction to the east, the driveway to the north, and the construction of buildings and landscaping on top of, and to the west of the motte. Only the scarp slope to the east and west survive to any extent.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed an archaeological trial trenching at the location of the proposed build in 2014 as part of the planning applcation (McNicol, D. 2014. GAT Report 1199; reproduced as Appendix I). One trial trench, measuring 5m by 1.5m, was excavated to the north of the existing garage. The natural geology was not encountered within the trench. A number of successive layers of compact sand, sloping gradually down from the northeast to the southwest, were uncovered, which may represent the main construction material for the medieval motte. No dating evidence was recovered within any of these layers.

A geotechnical ground investigation programme was completed by *Datrys (Report Ref: 15110/E/01*; reproduced as Appendix II*)*. The initial fieldwork of dynamic probing was carried out on the 8th of June 2015 and consisted of 7 No Dynamic probes to 5m depth below existing ground surface level. Further investigations were completed on the 20th of July 2015 using 2 No Cable percussion boreholes to 12.5m below existing ground surface level. The report concluded that a competent bearing stratum could not be found between 0 and 5m below ground level, with extremely poor ground down around 2.5m and again at 4m possibly indicating the depth of made ground. The borehole investigation revealed that the site is underlain by a mixture of gravelly sand and sandy clay to a depth of 12.65m. The report also stated that the motte was constructed from local drift deposits and “made ground” and this was reflected in the stratum encountered between 0 and 5m below ground level.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, 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” (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA, 2014, p1)).

The purpose of the watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)

- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)

- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)

- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

A **partial** watching brief recommended by GAT for this scheme, to be completed during substructure excavations, which are scheduled from w/c 16/11/15, with an expected duration of 5 days. The groundworks will be completed by *Derwen LLyn Construction Limited.*

It is a requirement of the watching brief that no toothed buckets are used by operating plant .

The **watching brief** will consist of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological substructure excavations.

- A written and photographic record of the substructure excavations.

- Preparation of full archive and report.

3.2 Watching Brief

- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving. Images will be taken of the embankment prior to breaching and record shots will be taken during the breaching works. Images will also be taken of the breached embankment profile/sections;
- A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, will be produced using Microsoft Access.
- A day record sheet and photographic record sheet will be completed using GAT pro-formas;
- If required , any identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas;
- If required, any drawn sections/plans will be completed at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale.
- If encountered, archaeological features/deposits will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise the features/ deposits: this strategy will be based on feature type and may include an initial 50% sample of sub-circular features and 10% sample of linear features. Any subsequent excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**.
- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).

3.3 Environmental Samples

Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be taken from sealed contexts, with bulk samples from ditches and pit fills proposed as not less than 10 litres from each context. 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 nominated in a post-excavation project design.

3.4 Human Remains

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it 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. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

3.5 Small Finds

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum 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. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). 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 and ARCUS at Sheffield.

Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

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 National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales 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.

3.6 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the archaeological excavation may necessitate the production of a new project design and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the identification of activity that cannot be addressed within the provisions of the current design, e.g., burials, structures. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

The FAWD will be instigated through a GAT produced document that will include:

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact and ecofact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate sampling strategies and specialist analysis
- timings, staffing and resourcing.
- Additional costs

The FAWD document will need to be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist.

This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological excavation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the GAPS Archaeologist.

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project start date 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 FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

3.8 Data processing and report compilation

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

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Aims and purpose
- Specification
- Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
- Watching Brief Results
- Summary and conclusions
- List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) 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. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS;

- Two copies of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion

- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client.

4.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must 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. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

5 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and atteneded by a Project Archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be responsible for field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and will also archive all written, drawn and digital data. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist 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.

7 INSURANCE

Public 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/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

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 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

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

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2016

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Dobson Owen Penseiri drawings SB1 01 and B1 01

Datrys Factual Report, Ref.: 15110/E/01: Pentraeth, Abersoch. August 2015.

English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects

English Heritage 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

McNicol, D. 2014. *Pentraeth, Abersoch Archaeological Trial Trenching Report*. GAT Report 1199

Planning reference: CI5/0217/39/LL

Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT)

9 FIGURE 1

9.1 Location Map

10 FIGURE 2

10.1 Reproduction of *Dobson Owen Penseiri* drawings SB1 01

11 FIGURE 3

11.1 Reproduction of *Dobson Owen Penseiri* drawings B1 01

12 APPENDIX I

12.1 Reproduction of McNicol, D. 2014. GAT Report 1199

13 APPENDIX II

13.1 Reproduction of *Datrys* Factual Report, Ref.: 15110/E/01: Pentraeth, Abersoch. August 2015

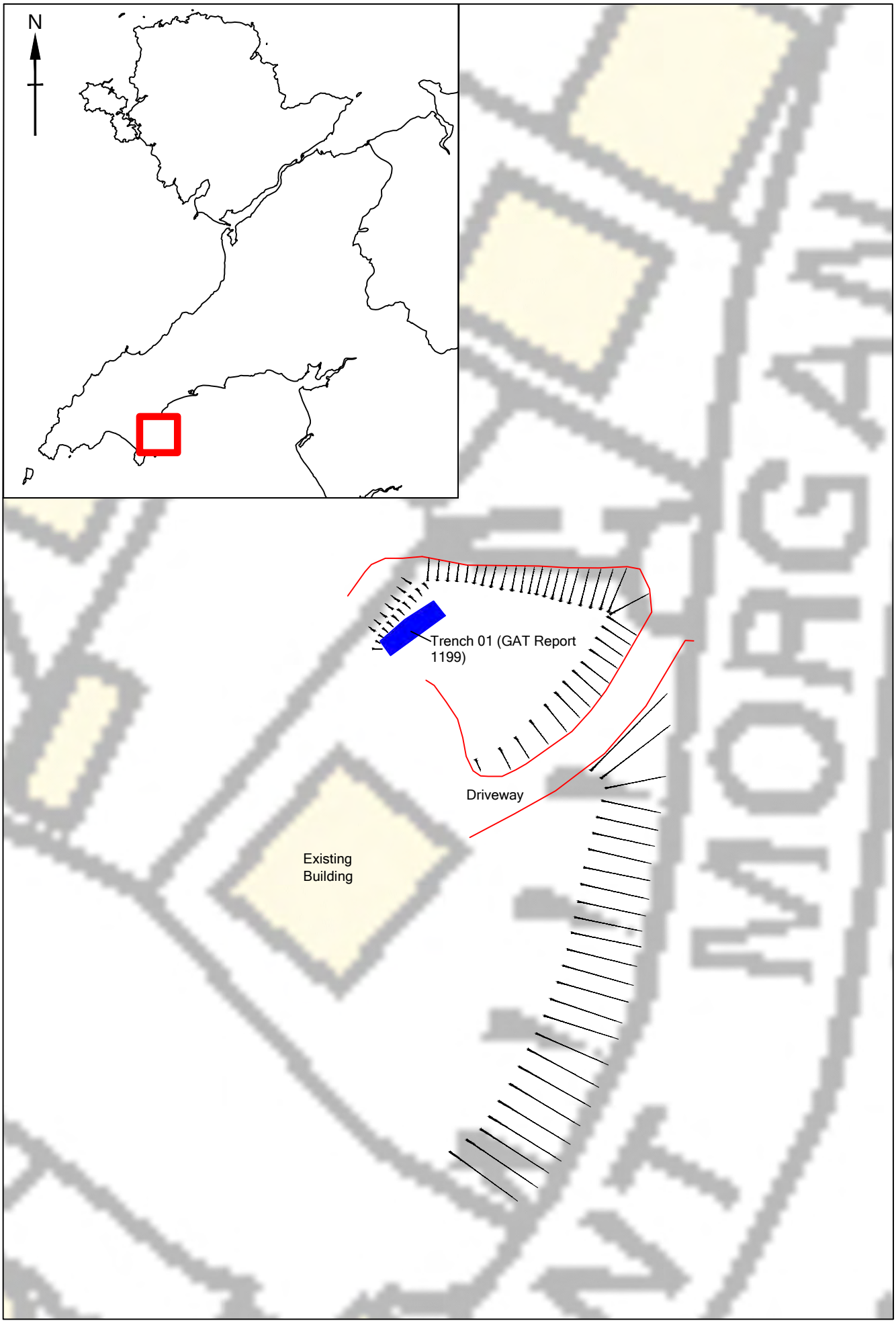


Figure 1: Site and Trench Location

10 FIGURE 2

10.1 Reproduction of *Dobson Owen Penseiri* drawings SB1 01

outline of existing buildings indicated thus

Dynamic Probe

Borehole locations

DP1

DP2

DP3

DP4

DP5

DP6

DP7

BH1

BH2

STN DMS/2
231381.483mE
328591.240mN
15.813mH

STN DMS/4
231361.712mE
328572.017mN
19.294mH

STN DMS/3
231377.291mE
328533.438mN
10.823mH

Wooden fence
Height 1.0m

Post & wire fence
Height 0.8m

Stone wall
Height 2.0m

Tarmac

Grass

Stone R/W

Conifer

Clawdd
Height 0.9m

Eaves 22.64

Eaves 22.71

FFL 19.54

Conc

Stone wall
Height 1.6m

PENSEIRI ARCHITECTS

dobson:owen

PENSEIRI • ARCHITECTS

3 Thomas Buildings, Pwllheli LL53 5HH

T : (0) 1758 614181 • F : (0) 1758 614388

e : post@dobsonowen.com

CLIENT • WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU • NOTES

TEITL PROSIECT • PROJECT TITLE

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

2014-20

1:200

02.2015

DOSBARTHWYD ER | ISSUED FOR: PLANNING

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad
Adolygiad Revision	00
ID prosiect Project ID	2014-20
Maint papur Paper size	A2
Darluniwyd gan Drawn by	EA
Gwiriwyd gan Checked by	GD

TEITL • TITLE

SAFLE BWRIAD - SITE PROPOSED

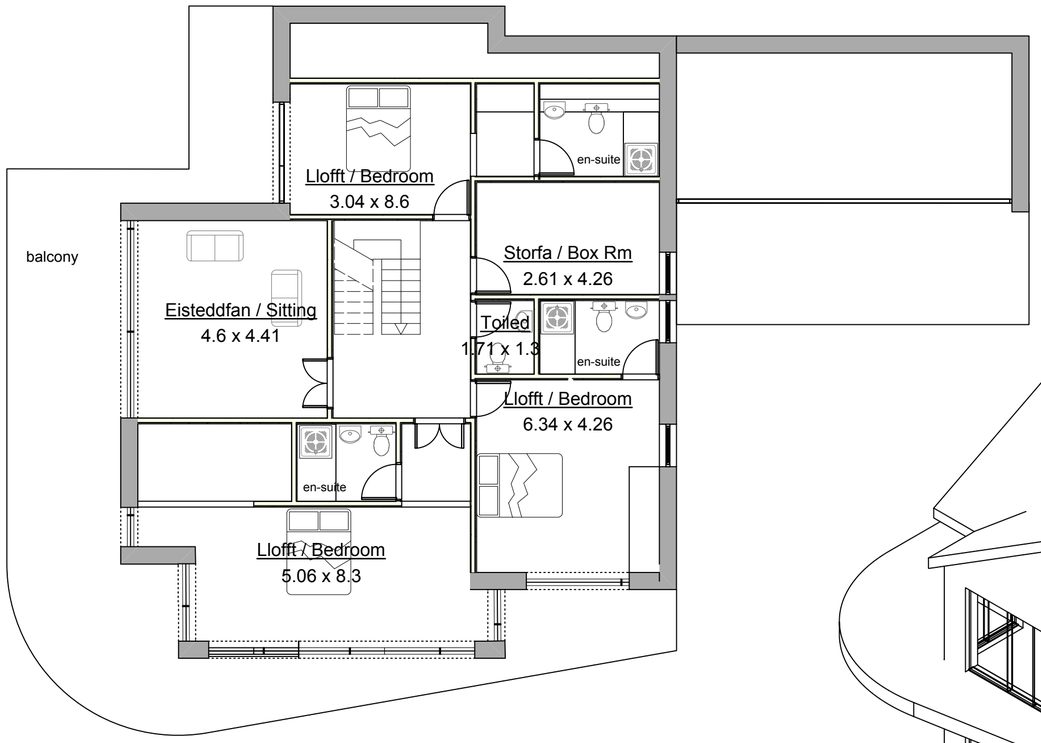
RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

SB1 01

1 OF 1

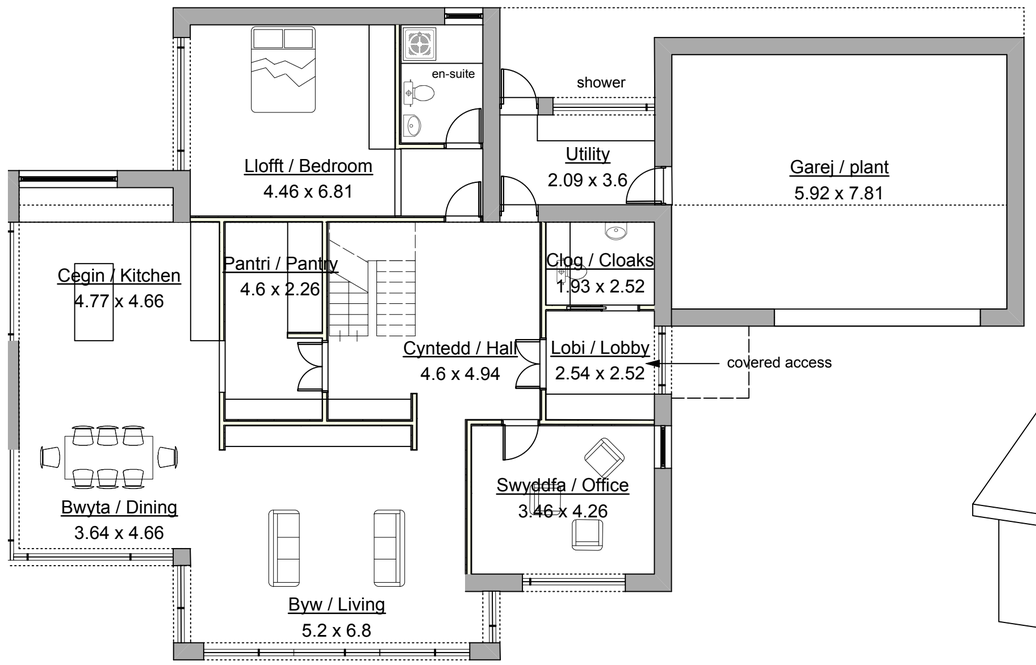
11 FIGURE 3

11.1 Reproduction of *Dobson Owen Penseiri* drawings B1 01

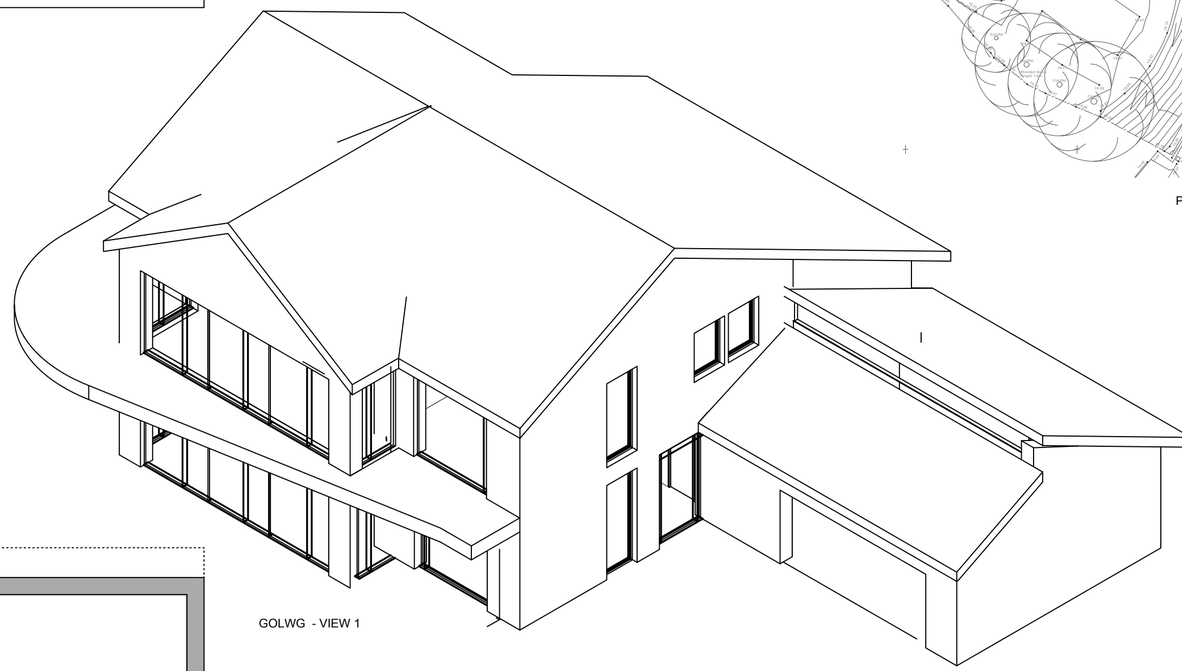


FIRST FLOOR (1:100)

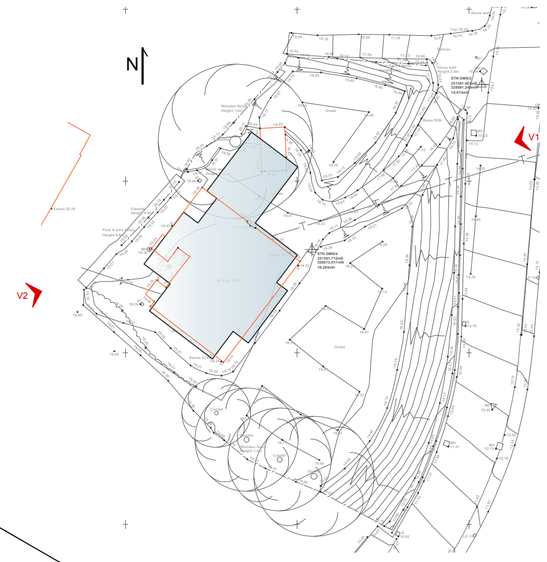
GROUND FLOOR (1:100)



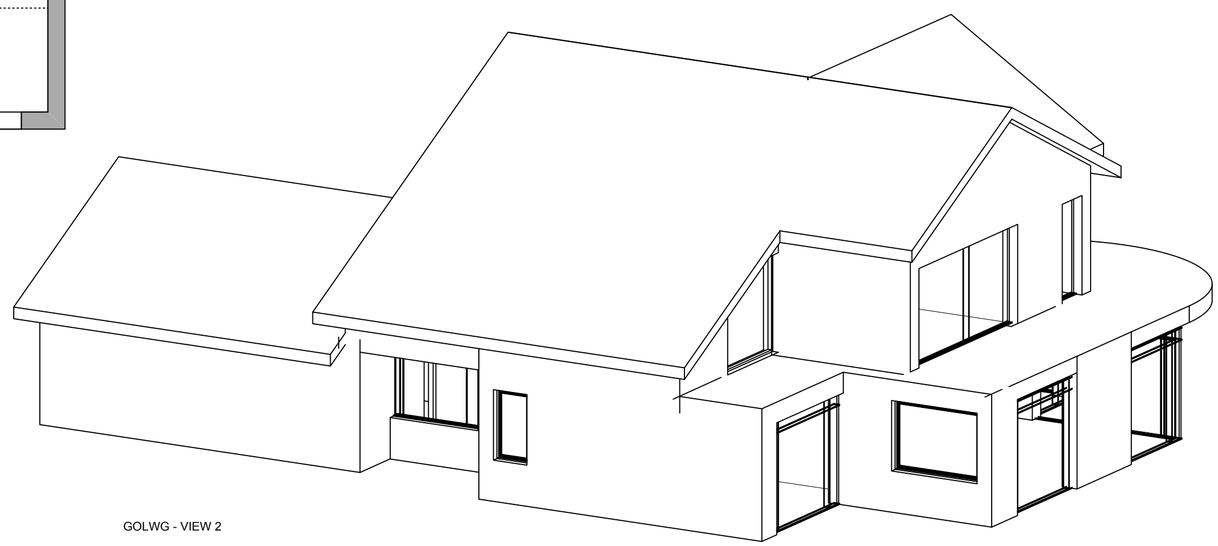
PLOT SURFACE	1752,35 M2
GROUND FLOOR	198,00 M2
GARAGE	31,00 M2
FIRST FLOOR	168,30 M2
TOTAL	397,30 M2



GOLWG - VIEW 1



PROPOSED SITE (1:500)



GOLWG - VIEW 2

PENSEIRI · ARCHITECTS
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e : post@dobsonowen.com

CLIENT : WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU • NOTES

Design form is traditional and more conventional than prior schemes with a projecting gable facing the bay and a hipped roof facing down towards the village

TEITL PROSIECT • PROJECT TITLE

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

2014-20

1:100 / 1:500

02.2015

DOSBARTHWYD ER | ISSUED FOR: PLANNING

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad

Adolygiad Revision	00
ID prosiect Project ID	2014-20
Maint papur Paper size	A2
Darluniwyd gan Drawn by	EA
Gwirwyd gan Checked by	GD

TEITL • TITLE

GOSODIAD - LAYOUTS

RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

B1 01

1 OF 1

12 APPENDIX I

12.1 Reproduction of McNicol, D. 2014. GAT Report 1199

Pentraeth, Abersoch

Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Pentraeth, Abersoch

Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

Project No. G2386

Report No. 1199

Prepared for: Teresa Batist

August 2014

Written by: Dave McNicol

Illustration by: Dave McNicol

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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LIST OF PLATES:

SUMMARY

This report sets out the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) to establish the sites significance prior to any planning decisions being made regarding development of the site. The site is located on a suspected medieval motte (PRN 1239; Castell Abersoch Motte) at Pentraeth, Abersoch (centred on SH 3135 2857). The work was carried out on behalf of Teresa Batist in July 2014.

One trial trench, measuring 5m by 1.5m, was excavated to the north of the existing garage. The natural geology was not encountered within the trench. A number of successive layers of compact sand, sloping gradually down from the northeast to the southwest, were uncovered, which may represent the main construction material for the medieval motte. No dating evidence was recovered within any of these layers.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by *Teresa Batist* and forms the report for the archaeological trial trenching carried out as part of the planning process of a proposed extension to a house currently situated on top of a suspected medieval motte (PRN 1239; Castell Abersoch Motte), at Pentraeth, Abersoch (centred on SH 3135 2857) (Figure 1).

A Project Design was prepared (Appendix I) which sets out the legislation framework and planning background in detail. This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001), as well as the *standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

2 SITE LOCATION

The site is located within a 0.15ha trapezoidal shaped plot located to the west of Lon Pont Morgan (SH 3135 2857). The residence comprises an L-shaped, two storey property and is located on the site of a suspected medieval motte (PRN 1239; Castell Abersoch Motte).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Castell Abersoch motte has largely been destroyed by the road construction to the east, the driveway to the north, and the construction of buildings and landscaping on top of, and to the west of the motte. Only the scarp slope to the east and west

survive to any extent. The top measures 110ft from southwest to northeast, and the ditch was 54ft wide, as measured in the 1960's, but these may not represent its original size (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, 1964).

Several stone hammers are said to have been found during the construction of the nearby turnpike in the 19th century (Dutton & Gwyn, 1995).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

As specified in the Project Design (Appendix I) the objective of the archaeological evaluation was 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;
- assess the level of risk any surviving remains may pose to development

5 METHODOLOGY

All works were carried out in accordance with the Project Design for the works (Appendix I) and the GAT standard operating procedures as set out in the GAT fieldwork Manual (*in prep)*).

- The trench measured approximately 5m by 1.5m and was located to the north of the existing garage, within the proposed footprint of the development.
- The trench was excavated by a 1.5 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, and under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- The topsoil and subsoils were kept separate so that they could be re-instated at the end.
- The trench was cleaned by hand, and a written record of the excavations was completed via GAT pro-formas.
- The trench location and levels were surveyed in with the use of a Trimble TSC2 controlled GPS receiver (Trimble R6 Unit) with the results tied into the National Grid.

- A running photographic record was maintained, using a digital SLR camera set to FINE resolution in JPEG format.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was located towards the northern edge of the property, directly to the north of the existing garage (Figure 1). It measured approximately 5m in length by 1.5m wide, and was aligned northeast by southwest (Plate 1). A 0.15m thick layer of topsoil, comprising of a dark greyish brown silty sand (**100**), was visible sealing a layer of light greyish brown soft sand (**101**), between 0.4m and 0.6m thick and located at approximately 18.97 AOD. A dog burial was located at the southeastern end of the trench within this layer, which relates to the previous owners occupation (*pers. comm.* Teresa Batist 30/07/14). This sealed an on average 0.2m thick layer of compact sand and gravel (**102**) at on average 18.81m AOD, which in turn sealed a light brownish grey soft sand layer (**103**) at 18.58m AOD. A number of small sea shells were visible within this layer. The northwestern end of the trench was excavated deeper, and a layer of compact greyish brown sand (**104**) was located underneath layer (**103**) at 18.48m AOD. Further excavation within this trench was stopped due to the depth and possibility of collapse of sections.

7 DISCUSSION

The results of the trial trenching revealed a number of successive sand deposits sloping down gradually from the southwest to the northeast (Plate 2). The upper compact sand and gravel layer (**102**) may represent a levelling/ foundation layer that was placed on top of the lower sand deposits prior to the construction of the current property located on the site. Post-medieval white ware pottery was uncovered (not retained) from above the layer above (**101**), along with the remains a dog which had been buried by the previous owners. The lower sand deposits may represent the main construction material of the medieval motte, however no dating evidence was uncovered from these layers.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The successive sand layers uncovered within the evaluation trench may represent the main construction material of the medieval motte. Although mottes are usually construction from earth, the location of this motte close to the shore would mean an

abundance of sand for its construction. No evidence for any structures on top of the motte were uncovered during the excavation, although it is possible that remains survive outwith the trenched area. However, the presence of the probable levelling/ foundation layer (**102**) may have removed any evidence of any such structures. The presence of the levelling/ foundation layer, along with the deep layers of sand (>1.2m) and the relatively shallow foundation depths proposed (0.6m) it is unlikely that any possible archaeological remains will be disturbed by the proposed development.

The final decision as to the requirement for further work on the site rests with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Teresa Batist for commissioning the work and for her help on site. The work on site was carried out by Dave McNicol.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dutton, L. A., & Gwyn, D. 1995 *Coastal Erosion Survey – Aberdaron to Aberdyfi*

GAT in prep Archaeological Site Manual

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), supplement 2001, *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, 1964 *Caenarfonshire*

APPENDIX I: PROJECT DESIGN

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:

Trial Trenching (G2386)

Prepared for

Teresa Batist

July 2014

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (G2386)

Prepared for Teresa Batist, July 2014

1.0 SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Teresa Batist to provide a project design for completing an archaeological evaluation within the footprint of a proposed residential extension, located in Abersoch, Gwynedd.

The residential site is located within a 0.15ha trapezoidal shaped plot located to the west of the Lon Pont Morgan (**NGR SH31352857**; Figure 01). The residence comprises an L-shaped two storey property; the proposed extension works include a rear extension that will "square off" the L-shape and a detached double garage extension (replacing the existing single garage).

The property is located on the site of a suspected Medieval motte (Primary Reference Number (PRN): 1239; Castell Abersoch Motte). The motte has been truncated by modern development, with only the scarp slope on the east and south remaining. The residence is positioned on the on the top of the motte.

Due to the presence of the suspected motte, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) has requested that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken to establish the site's significance prior to any planning decisions are made regarding development (GAPS email correspondence to Teresa Batist, 08/5/14). In response to this, GAT has proposed opening a 5.0m long and 1.5m wide trench at the location of the garage extension footprint; GAT has agreed with GAPS that an evaluation trench is not practical at this time within the rear extension zone due to presence of domestic services (*pers. comm.* Jenny Emmett 11/07/14). The proposed methodology is included in para. 3.0.

This design has been produced in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (1994, rev. 2001 & 2008). *GAPS will need to approve the content of this design prior to undertaking any site work, in accordance with these guidelines.*

2.0 METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The evaluation trench will aim to address the following:

- 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
- Assess the level of risk any surviving remains may pose to development

The evaluation trench will be centred on SH31352858, located to the immediate north of the existing garage, within a lawned area beneath a tree canopy.

The trench will measure 5.0m in length and 1.5m in width. Evaluation depth will be determined by the limit of development depth, the archaeological horizon (if encountered) or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. The trench will be excavated by a tracked 360˚ excavator (3-tonne), fitted with a toothless bucket.

Before trial trenching commences an agreed programme of surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures will be agreed with Teresa Batist and GAT.

Please note that the trench will be located beneath a tree canopy; GAT will not seek to disturb substantial tree roots and will advise all parties should the quantity of tree roots affect the scope of works. If roots are encountered, it is proposed that the trench is relocated and/or extended to the east in order to meet the objectives of the evaluation. The extension and/or relocation would measure an additional 5m in length.

If encountered, all identified features/contexts (including deposits and surfaces) will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features/contexts. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise any features/contexts: this strategy will be based on feature type and include an initial 50% sample of sub-circular features and 10% sample of linear features, as well as targeted investigation of encountered deposits and surfaces. Any identified archaeological features will be left in situ and covered over and an appropriate further works strategy will be proposed by GAT as a next stage and defined in a project design to be approved by GAPS.

Where appropriate, samples for specialist analyses will be taken.

All attendances and identified features/contexts will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to JPEG FINE format. The extent of any

identified archaeological activity including artefacts will be located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: *Trimble GNSS/R6/5800*).

- A photographic record will be maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in JPEG FINE format.

- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey.

- All sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale

- All plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale

- Artefacts recovered to be related to their contexts, by three-dimensional recording when closely dateable/typologically distinct items are found.

2.1.1 Environmental Samples (Ecofacts)

The identification and recovery of environmental samples will be subject to the identification of relevant archaeological deposits, including sealed charcoal-rich deposits and waterlogged deposits. Samples may also be taken for the identification of small animal bones and small artefacts. The recovery of samples will be discussed in advance with GAPS as part of the monitoring process.

2.1.2 Human Remains

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and GAPS, the client and landowner informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a 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. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

2.1.3 Collection and disposal strategy for artefacts

The collection and disposal strategy for all recovered artefacts will be discussed in advance with GAPS as part of the monitoring process. All recovered artefacts are the property of the landowner (Teresa Batist); however, it is GAT policy to recommend that all artefacts are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. GAT requests that access to recovered artefacts is granted to GAT by the landowner for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary, as part of the post-excavation programme of works. All finds would be treated according to advice

provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). GAT staff will undertake initial identification on site, but additional advice will be sought from relevant specialists nominated by GAT and approved by GAPS as part of the monitoring process.

According to the *Treasure Act* 1996, the following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

According to the *Treasure Act* 1996, the following are identified as Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
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The National Museums and Galleries of Wales 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.

2.2 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the start date 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 any additional phases of work if features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

2.3 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results. Location drawings and a sample of relevant photographs will be used to illustrate the report.

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (which is currently scheduled in July 2014). All digital data will be written to optical media and stored with the paper archive.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS;
- A digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion
- A digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client

The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from archaeological work will rest with the originating body (GAT).

3.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

3.1 STAFF

The project will be supervised by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist at GAT (Contracts Section). The work will be carried out by 1No Project Archaeologist.

3.2 TIMETABLE

The current GAT programme is:

- Fieldwork: w/e 18/07/14; duration – 1 site day

4.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (1999).

The GAT Project Archaeologist wills be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and landowner prior to the start of fieldwork.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

APPENDIX II: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Area	Type	Description
100	Trench 1	Topsoil	Greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick
101	Trench 1	Layer	Light sandy grey soft sand, 0.6m thick max.
102	Trench 1	Layer	Brownish grey compact sand and gravel, 0.2m thick
103	Trench 1	Layer	Light sandy grey soft sand, 0.1m thick
104	Trench 1	Layer	Compact greyish brown sand

APPENDIX III: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Frame	Description	View from
1	Trench location – pre-ex	NE
2	Trench location – pre-ex	E
3	Trench location – pre-ex	SE
4	General view of motte/ drive entrance	SE
5	General view of motte/ drive entrance	E
6	Trench 01 post-ex	SW
7	Trench 01 section	NW
8	Trench 01 oblique section	N
9	Trench 01 deeper excavation at NE end	NW
10	Trench 01 deeper excavation at NE end, section	NW

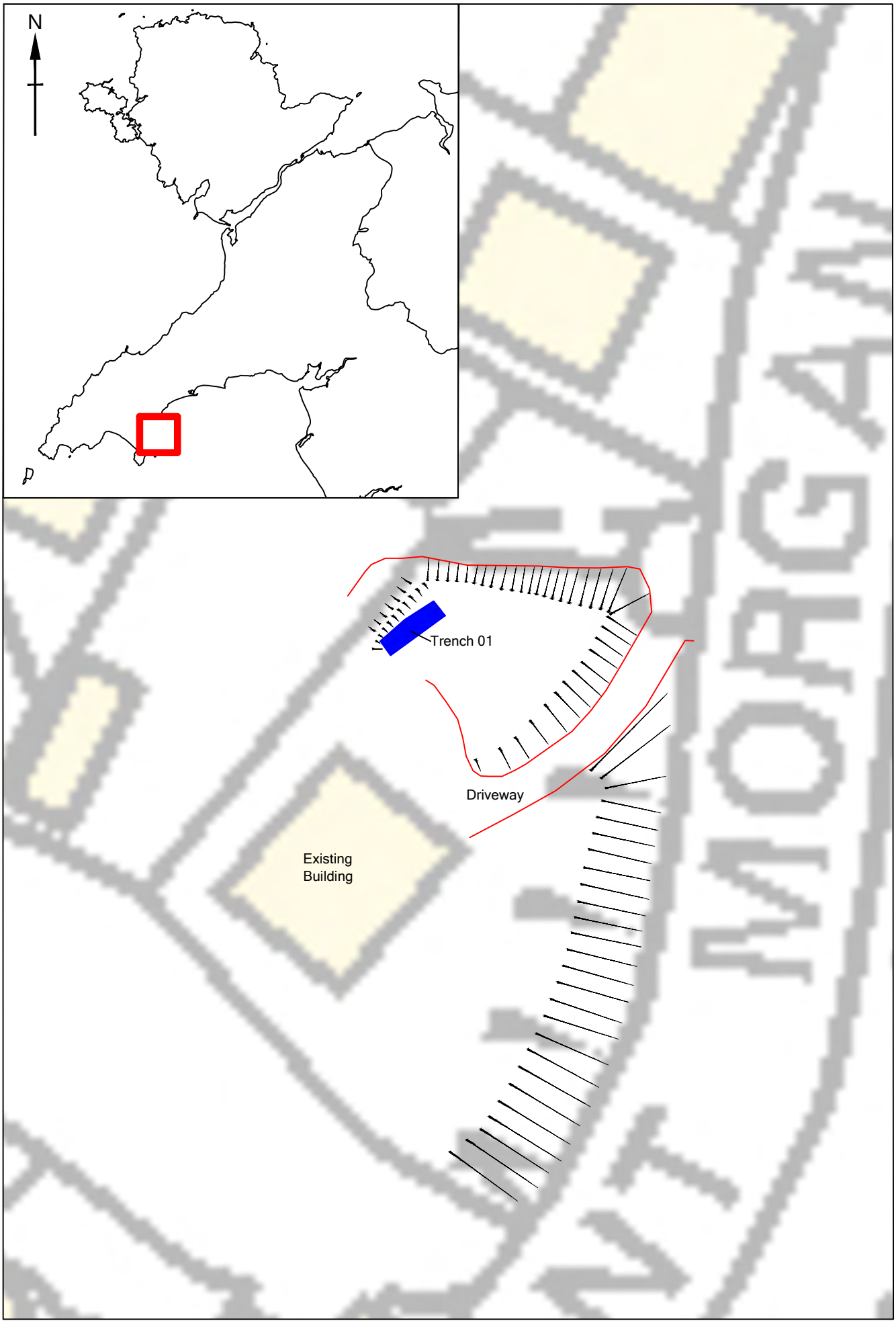


Figure 1: Site and Trench Location

Plate 01: Trench 1 Post-Excavation. View from the southwest.

Plate 02: South Facing Section of Trench 1.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email:gat@heneb.co.uk

13 APPENDIX II

13.1 Reproduction of *Datrys* Factual Report, Ref.: 15110/E/01: Pentraeth, Abersoch. August 2015

DATRYS

Pentraeth
Abersoch

FACTUAL REPORT
August 2015

Pentreath
Abersoch

FACTUAL REPORT

Client:	**MRS T BATIST** 20 Becketts Close, Heptonstall, Hebden Bridge, W. Yorkshire HX7 7LJ
Report Status:	**FINAL**
Written By:	**Dr Niel Williams BSc (Hons) PhD**
Reviewed By:	Josh Smart BEng (Hons) CEng MIStructE
Approved By:	Josh Smart BEng (Hons) CEng MIStructE
Date:	27 August 2015

Contents Page

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Client

Datrys were instructed by Mrs T Batist to carry out a Ground Investigation in connection with the proposed development of a new dwelling at Pentraeth, Abersoch; National Grid Reference SH 31352 28570 **(Figure 1)**.

Figure 1. Location of Pentraeth (red box) in Abersoch relative to local towns and villages (OS map)

This report is produced in response to that instruction and is based on results from ground investigation carried out by Strata Renewables and Celtest.

The objective of the investigation was to obtain information on the ground conditions and soil properties for use in the design of new foundations at the site.

The ground investigation was carried out in accordance with the relevant standards below for ground investigations.

- British standards Institute (1999) BS 5930:1999, Code of practise for site investigations. Incorporating Amendment No.2:2010 as partially replaced by
- BS EN 1997-2:2007: Eurocode 7. Geotechnical design. Ground investigation and testing

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

Pentraeth is situated within the seaside town of Abersoch, North Wales. The site is located adjacent to the A499.

2.2 Proposal

The proposal relates to the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a new two storey dwelling in its place.

3. SITE GEOLOGY

3.1 The published British Geological Survey (BGS) map shows the site is underlain by:

- Superficial Geology: - blown sands and marine beach deposits.
- Bedrock Geology: -is the Bach Formation which is a mudstone and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 467 to 479 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

4. FIELDWORK

4.1 The initial fieldwork of dynamic probing was carried out on the 8th of June 2015 and consisted of 7 No Dynamic probes to 5m depth below existing ground surface level (**Appendix A**). Due to the poor ground conditions encountered it was necessary to conduct further investigation in order to determine a suitable bearing stratum. On the 20th of July 2015 Strata Renewables carried out 2 No Cable percussion boreholes to 12.5m below existing ground surface level (**Appendix B**).

5. SUMMARY OF GROUND CONDITIONS

5.1 The cable percussion boreholes revealed the following sequence of strata:

MADE GROUND: - mixture of sandy gravel and gravelly clay to a depth of 4.2m below existing ground level.

SANDY GRAVEL:- Brown fine to coarse sandy gravel, gravel is angular to sub angular.

WEATHERD
BEDROCK: - Angular grey gravel, gravel is mudstone

Groundwater was not encountered in any of the Boreholes.

6. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The desk study revealed that the site had been utilised as a Motte which is a historical fortification. The site was then utilised for residential purposes in the 1950's and therefore extremely unlikely to have been contaminated. However the Motte fortification was constructed from local drift deposits and contains significant depths of made ground. The existing dwelling to be demolished was observed to have many structural defects due to inadequate foundations and poor ground conditions

The results of the dynamic probe investigation indicated that a competent bearing stratum could not be found between 0-5 m below ground level. The dynamic probe tests indicated extremely poor ground down around 2.5m and again at 4m possibly indicating the depth of made ground. Due to poor ground conditions found by the dynamic probe results it was necessary to obtain further information of the ground conditions at greater depth by way of cable percussion boreholes. The borehole investigation revealed that the site is underlain by a mixture of gravelly sand and sandy clay to a depth of 12.65m .**Appendix C** contains a cross section demonstrating the likely depth of the foundation in relation to the proposed plans.

Based on the findings of the ground investigation. We recommend the following:

- Foundations are to be piled down to the level of weathered bedrock with minimum 1000mm socket.
- Class DC-1 sulphate resistant concrete to be used.
- Ground floor slab to be designed and detailed as suspended construction e.g beam and block

APPENDIX A

celtest
INDEPENDENT MATERIALS TESTING I DIAMOND DRILLING & SAWING

Dynamic Probe Test Results

Pentraeth,
Abersoch

FACTUAL REPORT

Prepared for:

Datrys
3-5 Church Street
Caernarfon
LL55 1SW

Report Reference: FTR 15279

ISSUE REF: 1

Issue Date: 12th June 2015

Prepared by:

celtest limited
Trefelin
Llandegai
BANGOR
Gwynedd,
LL57 4LH
☎ - 01248 355 269

FTR 15279

Contents

FTR 15279

1.0 Introduction

Following your instructions six (6) dynamic probe tests were carried out using a 90° cone in accordance with BS 1377: Part 9: clause 3.2: 1990 to determine the Dynamic Probe resistance of the underlying material.

The SPT 'N' Values have been calculated using formulas published by Card & Roche.

NOTE: The SPT 'N' values should be used as guidelines only.

Site Address: Pentraeth, Abersoch

Date of Test: 08/06/2015

Weather Conditions: Dry

Tested By: Mr Iestyn Pritchard & Mr Gareth Owen

This report was prepared by: _____
Miss Sianni Morgan

This report is issued on behalf of Celtest Limited by: _____

( ) ***Mr. Hefin Hughes – Site Support Manager***
(✓) ***Mr. Irfon Ll. Owen – Site Testing Manager***

Date of issue: 12th June 2015

FTR 15279

2.0 Location Plan

- **Not provided**

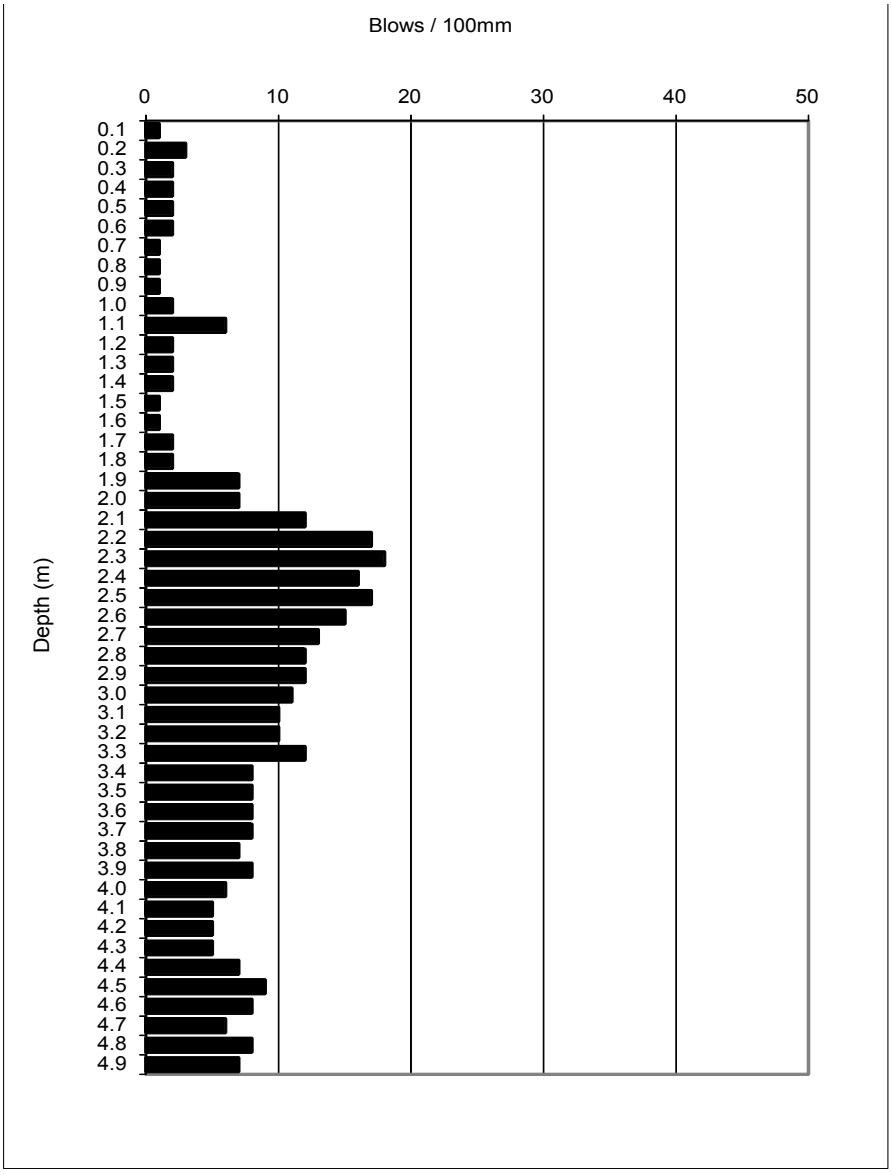
FTR 15279

3.0 Test Results

3.1 – Location 1 – DP1

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 1**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm Ø**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm Ø**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	
0.2	3	4.0
0.3	2	
0.4	2	
0.5	2	4.0
0.6	2	
0.7	1	
0.8	1	2.0
0.9	1	
1.0	2	
1.1	6	6.7
1.2	2	
1.3	2	
1.4	2	3.3
1.5	1	
1.6	1	
1.7	2	3.3
1.8	2	
1.9	7	
2.0	7	17.3
2.1	12	
2.2	17	
2.3	18	34.0
2.4	16	
2.5	17	
2.6	15	30.0
2.7	13	
2.8	12	
2.9	12	23.3
3.0	11	
3.1	10	
3.2	10	21.3
3.3	12	
3.4	8	
3.5	8	16.0
3.6	8	
3.7	8	
3.8	7	15.3
3.9	8	
4.0	6	
4.1	5	10.7
4.2	5	
4.3	5	
4.4	7	14.0
4.5	9	
4.6	8	
4.7	6	14.7
4.8	8	
4.9	7	
		4.7

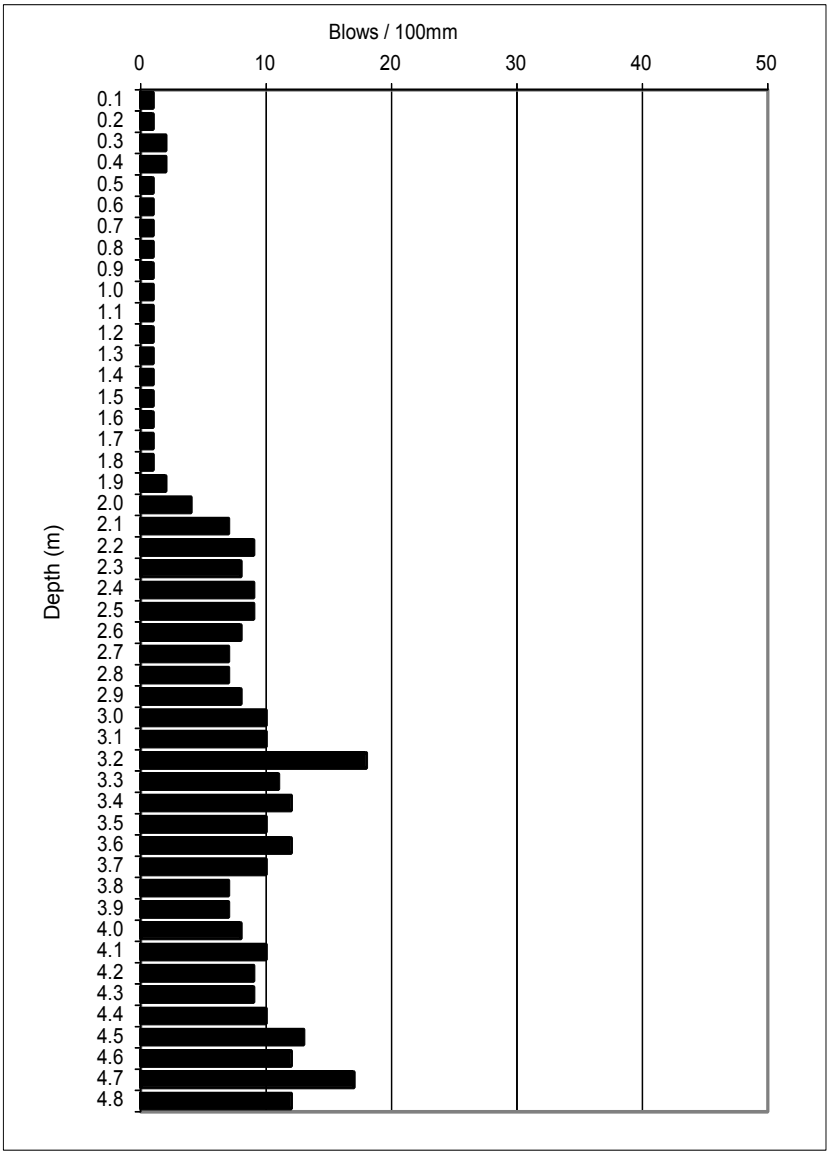


FTR 15279

3.2 – Location 2 – DP2

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 2**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm ∅**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm ∅**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	
0.2	1	2.7
0.3	2	
0.4	2	
0.5	1	2.7
0.6	1	
0.7	1	
0.8	1	2.0
0.9	1	
1.0	1	
1.1	1	2.0
1.2	1	
1.3	1	
1.4	1	2.0
1.5	1	
1.6	1	
1.7	1	2.0
1.8	1	
1.9	2	
2.0	4	8.7
2.1	7	
2.2	9	
2.3	8	17.3
2.4	9	
2.5	9	
2.6	8	16.0
2.7	7	
2.8	7	
2.9	8	16.7
3.0	10	
3.1	10	
3.2	18	26.0
3.3	11	
3.4	12	
3.5	10	22.7
3.6	12	
3.7	10	
3.8	7	16.0
3.9	7	
4.0	8	
4.1	10	18.0
4.2	9	
4.3	9	
4.4	10	21.3
4.5	13	
4.6	12	
4.7	17	27.3
4.8	12	

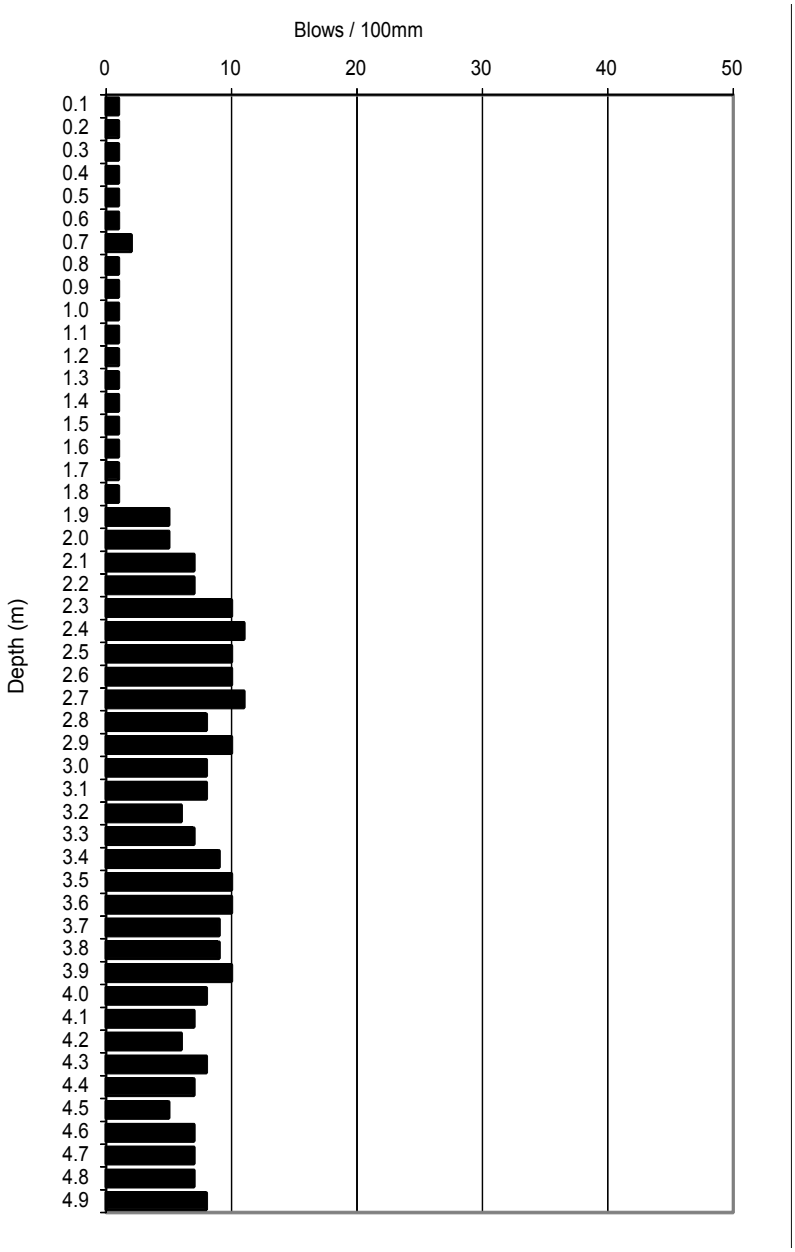


FTR 15279

3.3 – Location 3 – TP3

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 3**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm ∅**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm ∅**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	2.0
0.2	1	
0.3	1	
0.4	1	2.0
0.5	1	
0.6	1	
0.7	2	2.7
0.8	1	
0.9	1	
1.0	1	2.0
1.1	1	
1.2	1	
1.3	1	2.0
1.4	1	
1.5	1	
1.6	1	2.0
1.7	1	
1.8	1	
1.9	5	11.3
2.0	5	
2.1	7	
2.2	7	18.7
2.3	10	
2.4	11	
2.5	10	20.7
2.6	10	
2.7	11	
2.8	8	17.3
2.9	10	
3.0	8	
3.1	8	14.0
3.2	6	
3.3	7	
3.4	9	19.3
3.5	10	
3.6	10	
3.7	9	18.7
3.8	9	
3.9	10	
4.0	8	14.0
4.1	7	
4.2	6	
4.3	8	13.3
4.4	7	
4.5	5	
4.6	7	14.0
4.7	7	
4.8	7	
4.9	8	

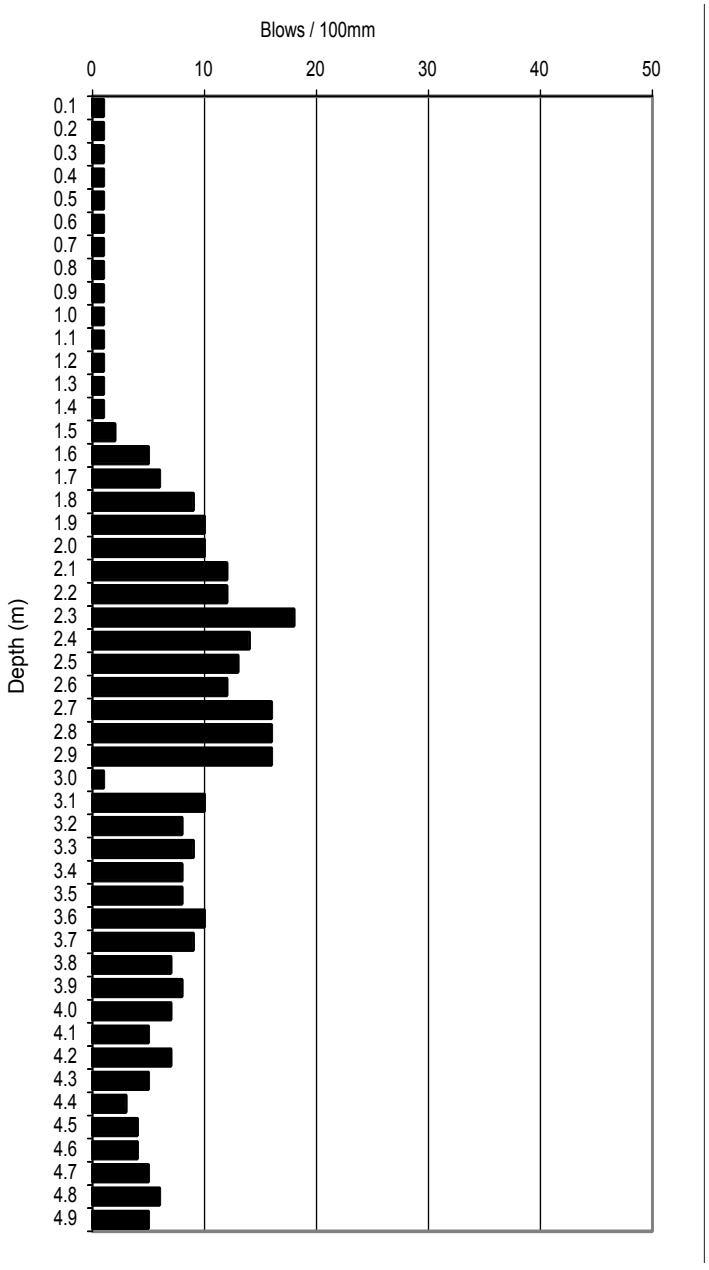


FTR 15279

3.4 – Location 4 – TP4

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 4**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm ∅**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm ∅**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	2.0
0.2	1	
0.3	1	
0.4	1	2.0
0.5	1	
0.6	1	
0.7	1	2.0
0.8	1	
0.9	1	
1.0	1	2.0
1.1	1	
1.2	1	
1.3	1	2.7
1.4	1	
1.5	2	
1.6	5	13.3
1.7	6	
1.8	9	
1.9	10	21.3
2.0	10	
2.1	12	
2.2	12	29.3
2.3	18	
2.4	14	
2.5	13	27.3
2.6	12	
2.7	16	
2.8	16	22.0
2.9	16	
3.0	1	
3.1	10	18.0
3.2	8	
3.3	9	
3.4	8	17.3
3.5	8	
3.6	10	
3.7	9	16.0
3.8	7	
3.9	8	
4.0	7	12.7
4.1	5	
4.2	7	
4.3	5	8.0
4.4	3	
4.5	4	
4.6	4	10.0
4.7	5	
4.8	6	
4.9	5	

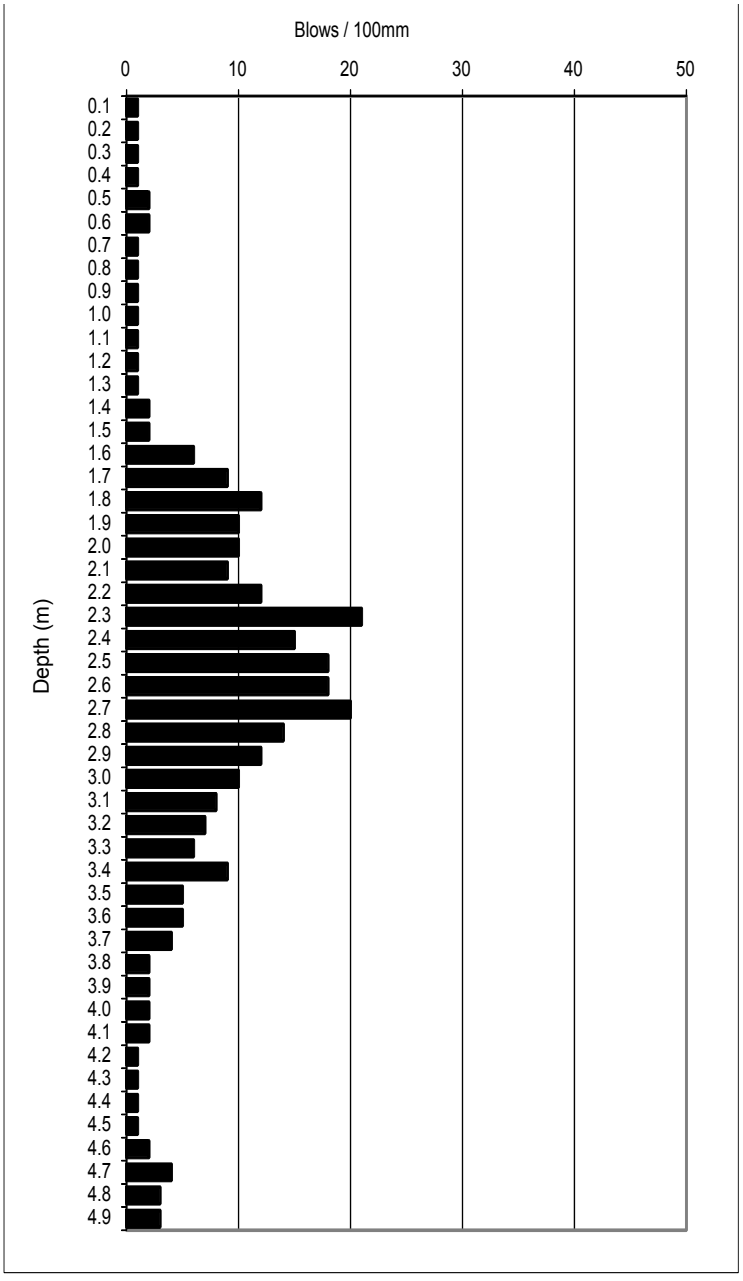


FTR 15279

3.5 – Location 5 – TP5

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 5**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm ∅**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm ∅**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	2.0
0.2	1	
0.3	1	
0.4	1	3.3
0.5	2	
0.6	2	
0.7	1	2.0
0.8	1	
0.9	1	
1.0	1	2.0
1.1	1	
1.2	1	
1.3	1	3.3
1.4	2	
1.5	2	
1.6	6	18.0
1.7	9	
1.8	12	
1.9	10	19.3
2.0	10	
2.1	9	
2.2	12	32.0
2.3	21	
2.4	15	
2.5	18	37.3
2.6	18	
2.7	20	
2.8	14	24.0
2.9	12	
3.0	10	
3.1	8	14.0
3.2	7	
3.3	6	
3.4	9	12.7
3.5	5	
3.6	5	
3.7	4	5.3
3.8	2	
3.9	2	
4.0	2	3.3
4.1	2	
4.2	1	
4.3	1	2.0
4.4	1	
4.5	1	
4.6	2	6.0
4.7	4	
4.8	3	
4.9	3	2.0

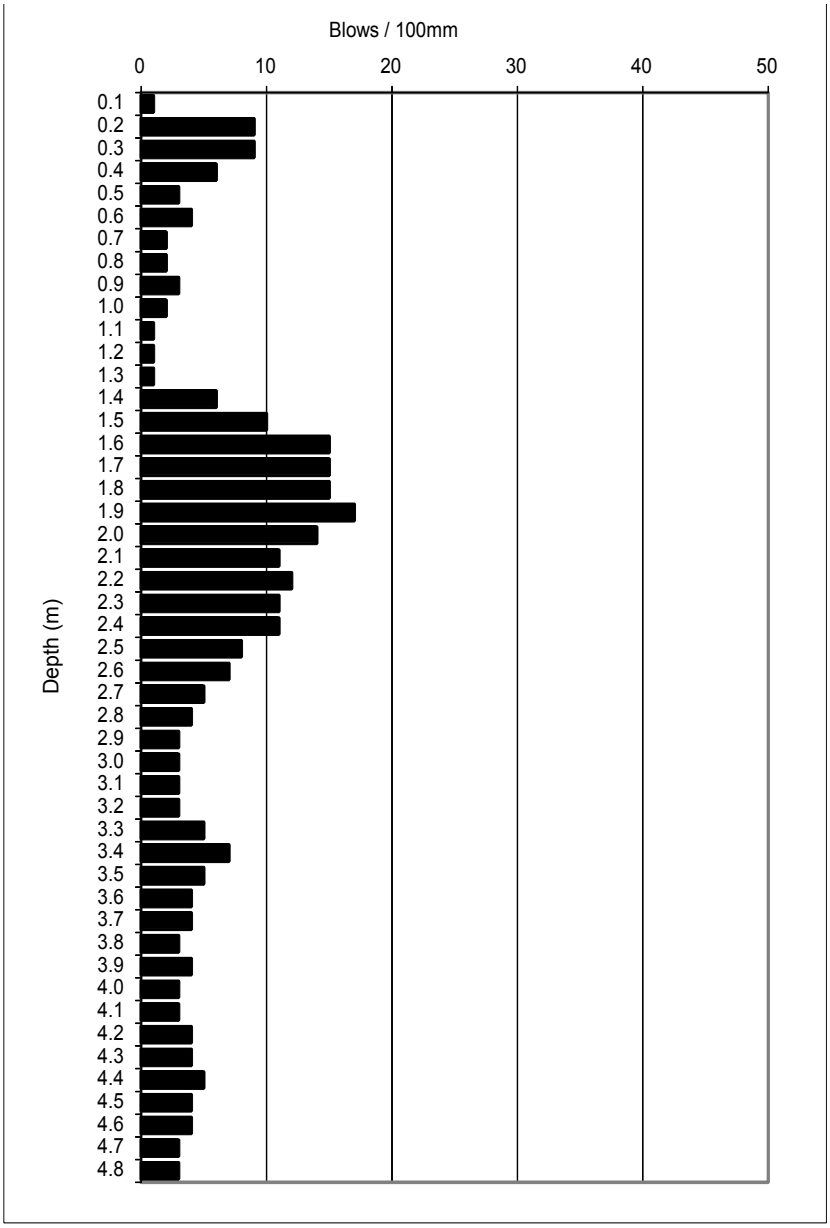


FTR 15279

3.6 – Location 6 – DP6

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 6**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm ∅**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm ∅**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	12.7
0.2	9	
0.3	9	
0.4	6	8.7
0.5	3	
0.6	4	
0.7	2	4.7
0.8	2	
0.9	3	
1.0	2	2.7
1.1	1	
1.2	1	
1.3	1	11.3
1.4	6	
1.5	10	
1.6	15	30.0
1.7	15	
1.8	15	
1.9	17	28.0
2.0	14	
2.1	11	
2.2	12	22.7
2.3	11	
2.4	11	
2.5	8	13.3
2.6	7	
2.7	5	
2.8	4	6.7
2.9	3	
3.0	3	
3.1	3	7.3
3.2	3	
3.3	5	
3.4	7	10.7
3.5	5	
3.6	4	
3.7	4	7.3
3.8	3	
3.9	4	
4.0	3	6.7
4.1	3	
4.2	4	
4.3	4	8.7
4.4	5	
4.5	4	
4.6	4	6.7
4.7	3	
4.8	3	



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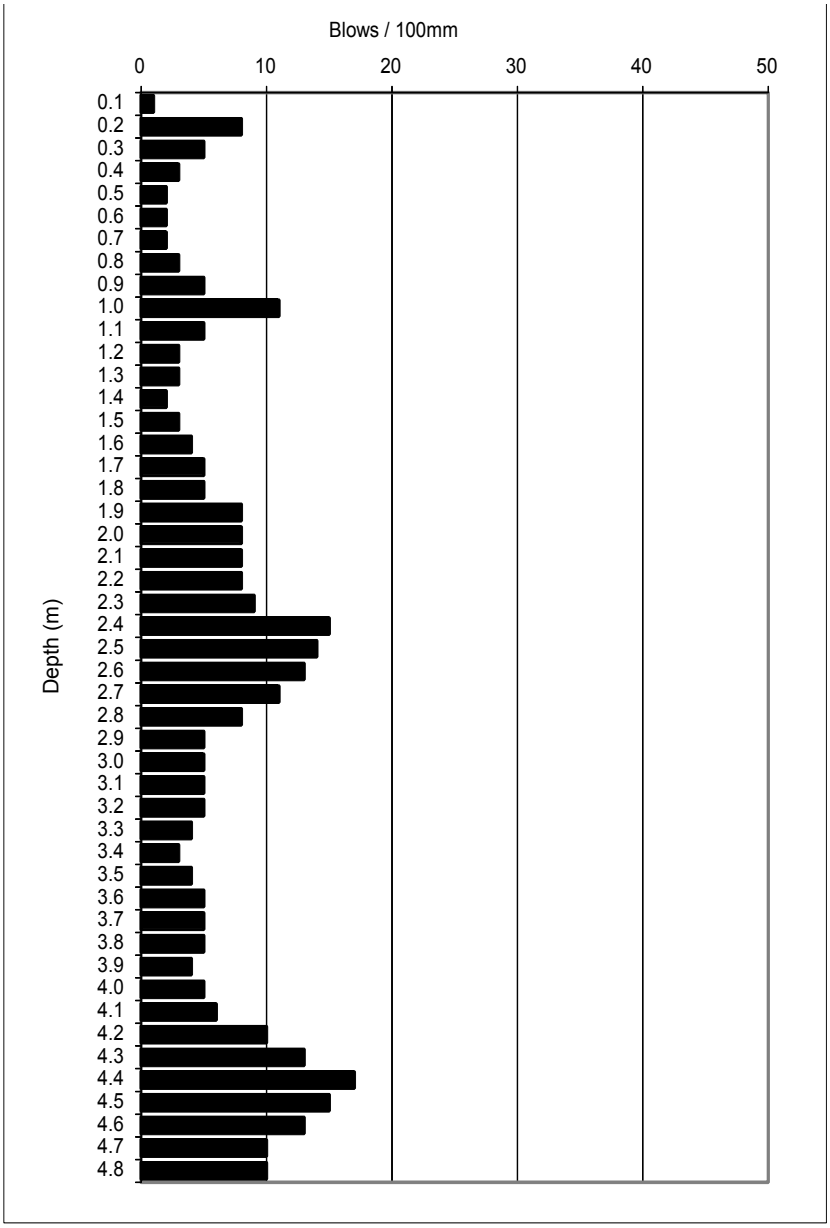
3.7 – Location 7 – DP7

LOCATION ON SITE : **Test 7**	
HAMMER TYPE/MASS: **Heavy/50Kg**	STANDARD DROP: **500mm**
CONE TYPE/DIAMETER: **90°/43mm ∅**	ROD TYPE/MASS : **6Kg/32mm ∅**
DAMPER USED : **NO**	CONE LEFT BEHIND : **NO**
HOLES BACKFILLED : **NO**	

Depth (m)	Blows/ 100mm	SPT 'N' Values
0.1	1	9.3
0.2	8	
0.3	5	
0.4	3	4.7
0.5	2	
0.6	2	
0.7	2	6.7
0.8	3	
0.9	5	
1.0	11	12.7
1.1	5	
1.2	3	
1.3	3	5.3
1.4	2	
1.5	3	
1.6	4	9.3
1.7	5	
1.8	5	
1.9	8	16.0
2.0	8	
2.1	8	
2.2	8	21.3
2.3	9	
2.4	15	
2.5	14	25.3
2.6	13	
2.7	11	
2.8	8	12.0
2.9	5	
3.0	5	
3.1	5	9.3
3.2	5	
3.3	4	
3.4	3	8.0
3.5	4	
3.6	5	
3.7	5	9.3
3.8	5	
3.9	4	
4.0	5	14.0
4.1	6	
4.2	10	
4.3	13	30.0
4.4	17	
4.5	15	
4.6	13	22.0
4.7	10	
4.8	10	



APPENDIX B

SRL

CABLE PERCUSSION BORING DAILY REPORT

BOREHOLE No: 1

PROJECT	PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH	RIG No	9
JOB No	241	WEATHER	FINE
CLIENT		DRILLER	J. Price.
CLIENTS PROJECT No		DAY AND DATE	20-7-15
		BOREHOLE DIA. DEPTH	150 MM
		CASING DIA DEPTH	" "

SHEET SERIAL No.

mm/metre

mm/metre

Time	Depth of Hole (m)	Depth of Casing (m)	Depth of Water (m)	Samples: Depth from	Samples: Depth to	Sample Type/No	Label No.	U 100 Blows	Recovered length	SPT Blows/75mm: 75	75	75	75	75	75	N	Depth of Strata	Description of Strata: Soil Description	Boring by Chisel Hrs/m	Tool
2.45	1.20	1.20	NIL	1.20	1.65	S1	1		0.14	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	GL	At Commencement of Work		S
2.55	1.20	1.20	"	1.20	1.65	B1	2		Bulk	(WATER ADDED)								GRASS OVER TOP SOIL.		
3.10	2.20	2.20	WET	2.20	2.65	S2	3		0.16	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	0.10			
3.20	2.20	2.20	"	2.20	2.65	B2	4		Bulk									SAND + GRAVEL WITH SMALL AMOUNTS		
3.40	3.20	3.20	DRY	3.20	3.65	S3	5		0.24	10	12	10	10	10	12	42		OF CLAY.		
3.50	3.20	3.20	"	3.20	3.65	B3	6		Bulk	(WATER ADDED)							2M			
4.30	4.20	4.20	"	4.20	4.65	S4	7		0.25	5	7	7	10	11	9	37		WET SAND + GRAVEL. (LOOSE)		
4.40	4.20	4.20	"	4.20	4.65	B4	8		Bulk								3M			
5.50	5.20	5.20	"	5.20	5.65	S5	9		0.24	2	2	3	4	4	3	14		VERY COMPACT DRY SAND + GRAVEL.		
6PM	5.20	5.20	"	5.20	5.65	B5	10		Bulk											
6.15	6.20	6.20	"	6.20	6.65	S6	11		0.31	2	2	2	3	4	3	12	5.50			
6.25	6.20	6.20	"	6.20	6.65	B6	12		Bulk									FINE BROWN SAND.		
6.40	7.20	7.20	"	7.20	7.65	S7			NIL	6	6	6	6	5	4	21	5.80			
6.50	7.20	7.20	"	7.20	7.65	B7	13		Bulk									SAND + GRAVEL.		
7.20	8.20	8.20	"	8.20	8.65	S8	14		0.37	4	5	6	8	7	8	29				
7.35	8.20	8.20	"	8.20	8.65	B8	15		Bulk								9.20			
8PM	9.20	9.20	"	9.20	9.65	S9	16		0.36	1	1	2	2	2	3	9		VERY FINE SAND + GRAVEL.		
																		BH COMPLETE 10M.		

Quantities D B W U SPT

Remarks: Standing Time, Dayworks, Breakdowns, Addition of Water, Field Tests, Grouting Backfilling

Inspection Pit Size- * Complete an appropriate sheet for inspection pit, piezometer, field test. ARRIVE IN YARD 08.00 WAIT FOR PAPERWORK ARRIVE ON SITE @ 1.45 UNLOAD RIG AND SET UP ½HR. 2.15 DIG PIT ½HR . . 8PM PULL UP BACK FILL MOVE + SET UP.

Signed ..... Driller ..... Clients Representative

Site Hours From	To	Total Hours	
Boring/sampling Depth from	To	Hours	Delays
Moving between boreholes	Hours		
Inspection Pit* YES/NO/BY OTHERS	½HR	Hours SIZE	0.50 x 0.50 x 1.20
Cat Survey YES/NO/BY OTHERS		Hours	
Standpipe/Piezometer* YES/NO/BY OTHERS		Hours	

SYMBOLS : S-SHELL A-AUGER Ch-CHISEL CC-CUTTER U-U100 SAMPLE P-PISTON SAMPLE B-BULK SAMPLE D-SMALL DISTURBED SAMPLE W-WATER SAMPLE

* REDRILL BH 1 START TESTING AT 10.20M *

SRL

CABLE PERCUSSION BORING DAILY REPORT

PROJECT PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH.	RIG No FORCE 9.		BOREHOLE No: 1A
JOB No 241	WEATHER FINE	DAY AND DATE 21-7-15	SHEET SERIAL No.
CLIENT	DRILLER J. Price.	BOREHOLE DIA. DEPTH 150MM	mm/metre
CLIENTS PROJECT No		CASING DIA DEPTH " "	mm/metre

Time	Depth of Hole (m)	Depth of Casing (m)	Depth of Water (m)	Samples: Depth from	Samples: Depth to	Sample Type/No	Label No.	U 100 Blows	Recovered length	SPT Blows/75mm						N	Depth of Strata	Description of Strata: Soil Description	Boring by Chisel Hrs/m	Tool
8.40	10.20	10.20	DRY	10.20	10.65	S10	41		0.32	3	5	5	5	5	8	23	10M	At Commencement of Work		S
9PM	10.20	10.20	"	10.20	10.65	B10	42		Bulk	(WATER ADDED)								VERY FINE SAND + GRAVEL.		
																		BH INCOMPLETE 10.65M		

Quantities D B W U SPT

Remarks: Standing Time, Dayworks, Breakdowns, Addition of Water, Field Tests, Grouting Backfilling

Inspection Pit Size. * Complete an appropriate sheet for inspection pit, piezometer, field test.

8PM REDRILL FROM GL TO 10M 40 MIN.

Signed ..... Driller ..... Clients Representative

Site Hours From	To	Total Hours	
Boring/sampling Depth from	To	Hours	Delays
Moving between boreholes 1 HR	Hours		
Inspection Pit* YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours SIZE		
Cat Survey YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours		
Standpipe/Piezometer* YES/NO/BY OTHERS		Hours	

SYMBOLS : S-SHELL A-AUGER Ch-CHISEL CC-CUTTER U-U100 SAMPLE P-PISTON SAMPLE B-BULK SAMPLE D-SMALL DISTURBED SAMPLE W-WATER SAMPLE

SRL

CABLE PERCUSSION BORING DAILY REPORT

BOREHOLE No: 1A.

PROJECT	PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH	RIG No	9
JOB No	241	WEATHER	RAIN
CLIENT		DRILLER	J. Price.
CLIENTS PROJECT No		DAY AND DATE	22-7-15
		BOREHOLE DIA. DEPTH	150 MM mm/metre
		CASING DIA DEPTH	" " mm/metre
		SHEET SERIAL No.	

Time	Depth of Hole (m)	Depth of Casing (m)	Depth of Water (m)	Samples: Depth from	Samples: Depth to	Sample Type/No	Label No.	U 100 Blows	Recovered length	SPT Blows/75mm: 75	75	75	75	75	75	N	Depth of Strata	Description of Strata: Soil Description	Boring by Chisel Hrs/m	Tool
7.30	11.20	11.20	DRY	11.20	11.65	S11	43		0.26	4	6	6	7	7	7	27	10.65	At Commencement of Work		S
7.45	11.20	11.20	"	11.20	11.65	B11	44		Bulk	(WATER ADDED)								VERY FINE SAND & GRAVEL.		
8.15	12.20	12.20	"	12.20	12.65	S12	45		0.16	6	6	8	7	8	14	37	11.20			
8.30	12.20	12.20	"	12.20	12.65	B12	46		Bulk									SAND & GRAVEL		
																	11.80			
																		POSSIBLE WEATHERED ROCK.	1½HRS	
																	12M			
																		WEATHERED ROCK.		
																		BH COMPLETE 12.65M.		

Quantities D B W U SPT

Remarks: Standing Time, Dayworks, Breakdowns, Addition of Water, Field Tests, Grouting Backfilling

Inspection Pit Size. * Complete an appropriate sheet for inspection pit, piezometer, field test. 10.30 Pull up back Fill load Rig 1½hrs 12.00 Tow back yard.

Signed ..... Driller ..... Clients Representative

Site Hours From	To	Total Hours	
Boring/sampling Depth from	To	Hours	Delays
Moving between boreholes	Hours		
Inspection Pit* YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours SIZE		
Cat Survey YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours		
Standpipe/Piezometer* YES/NO/BY OTHERS		Hours	

SYMBOLS : S-SHELL A-AUGER Ch-CHISEL CC-CUTTER U-U100 SAMPLE P-PISTON SAMPLE B-BULK SAMPLE D-SMALL DISTURBED SAMPLE W-WATER SAMPLE

SRL

CABLE PERCUSSION BORING DAILY REPORT

PROJECT	PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH.	RIG No	9
JOB No	241	WEATHER	FINE
CLIENT		DRILLER	J. Price.
CLIENTS PROJECT No			

BOREHOLE No: 2.

DAY AND DATE 21-7-85

SHEET SERIAL No.

BOREHOLE DIA. DEPTH 150MM mm/metre

CASING DIA DEPTH " " mm/metre

Time	Depth of Hole (m)	Depth of Casing (m)	Depth of Water (m)	Samples: Depth from	Samples: Depth to	Sample Type/No	Label No.	U 100 Blows	Recovered length	SPT Blows/75mm: 75	75	75	75	75	75	N	Depth of Strata	Description of Strata: Soil Description	Boring by Chisel Hrs/m	Tool
5.45	12.20	12.20	DRY	12.20	12.65	B12	40		BULK								11.50	At Commencement of Work		
																		POSSIBLE WEATHERED ROCK.	1HR.	
																		BH COMPLETE 12.65 UNABLE TO GO ANY DEEPER.		

Quantities D B W U SPT

Remarks: Standing Time, Dayworks. Breakdowns, Addition of Water, Field Tests, Grouting Backfilling

Inspection Pit Size. * Complete an appropriate sheet for inspection pit, piezometer, field test.

7 PM Pull up BACK FILL MOVE BACK ON TO BH 1 1HR.

Signed ..... Driller ..... Clients Representative

Site Hours From	To	Total Hours	
Boring/sampling Depth from	To	Hours	Delays
Moving between boreholes	Hours		
Inspection Pit* YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours SIZE		
Cat Survey YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours		
Standpipe/Piezometer* YES/NO/BY OTHERS		Hours	

SYMBOLS : S-SHELL A-AUGER Ch-CHISEL CC-CUTTER U-U100 SAMPLE P-PISTON SAMPLE B-BULK SAMPLE D-SMALL DISTURBED SAMPLE W-WATER SAMPLE

SRL

CABLE PERCUSSION BORING DAILY REPORT

PROJECT PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH	RIG No 9		BOREHOLE No: 2
JOB No 241	WEATHER FINE	DAY AND DATE 21-7-15	SHEET SERIAL No.
CLIENT	DRILLER J. Price.	BOREHOLE DIA. DEPTH 150 MM	mm/metre
CLIENTS PROJECT No		CASING DIA DEPTH 4 4	mm/metre

Time	Depth of Hole (m)	Depth of Casing (m)	Depth of Water (m)	Samples: Depth from	Depth to	Sample Type/No	Label No.	U 100 Blows	Recovered length	SPT Blows/75mm: 75	75	75	75	75	75	N	Depth of Strata	Description of Strata: Soil Description	Boring by Chisel Hrs/m	Tool
09.15	1.20	1.20	NIL	1.20	1.65	S1	17		0.20	1	1	2	4	3	3	12	GL	At Commencement of Work		S
09.30	1.20	1.20	"	1.20	1.65	B1	18		Bulk									GRASS OVER TOPSOIL.		
10.00	2.20	2.20	"	2.20	2.65	S2	19		0.23	18	3	4	6	9	3/0	50	0.10			
10.15	2.20	2.20	"	2.20	2.65	B2	20		Bulk									LOOSE SAND + GRAVEL.		
10.35	3.20	3.20	"	3.20	3.65	S3	21		0.30	6	7	11	6	7	7	31	1.20			
10.50	3.20	3.20	"	3.20	3.65	B3	22		Bulk									SAND + GRAVEL WITH CLAY.		
11.10	4.20	4.20	"	4.20	4.65	S4	23		0.19	1	2	4	2	3	2	11				
11.20	4.20	4.20	"	4.20	4.65	B4	24		Bulk								4.50			
11.50	5.20	5.20	"	5.20	5.65	S5	25		0.15	5	6	5	6	6	6	23		FINE BROWN SAND.		
12.00	5.20	5.20	"	5.20	5.65	B5	26		Bulk	(WATER ADDED)							5M			
12.20	6.20	6.20	"	6.20	6.65	S6	27		0.20	3	4	7	7	6	6	26		SAND + GRAVEL.		
12.40	6.20	6.20	"	6.20	6.65	B6	28		Bulk								9M			
1.20	7.20	7.20	"	7.20	7.65	S7	29		0.33	6	8	8	9	11	14	42		FINE BROWN SAND WITH VERY FINE		
1.40	7.20	7.20	"	7.20	7.65	B7	30		Bulk									GRAVEL.		
2.20	8.20	8.20	"	8.20	8.65	S8	31		0.29	3	3	8	11	14	12	45	10.90			
2.40	8.20	8.20	"	8.20	8.65	B8	32		Bulk									SAND + GRAVEL.		
3PM	9.20	9.20	"	9.20	9.65	S9	33		0.22	1	2	4	3	3	4	14				
3.20	9.20	9.20	DAMP	9.20	9.65	B9	34		Bulk								11.60			
4PM	10.20	10.20	"	10.20	10.65	S10	35		0.29	2	2	3	2	3	3	11		POSSIBLE WEATHERED ROCK.		
4.15	10.20	10.20	"	10.20	10.65	B10	36		Bulk											
4.40	11.20	11.20	"	11.20	11.65	S11	37		0.18	6	8	8	7	10	16	41				
4.55	11.20	11.20	"	11.20	11.65	B11	38		Bulk											
5.30	12.20	12.20	DRY	12.20	12.65	S12	39		0.24	8	8	9	9	8	9	35				

Quantities D B W U SPT

Remarks: Standing Time, Dayworks, Breakdowns, Addition of Water, Field Tests, Grouting Backfilling

Inspection Pit Size. * Complete an appropriate sheet for inspection pit, piezometer, field test. ARRIVE ON SITE 07.20

DIG PIT 40 MIN. 08.00 BACK DGS FOR BREAKFAST.

Signed ..... Driller ..... Clients Representative

Site Hours From	To	Total Hours	
Boring/sampling Depth from	To	Hours	Delays
Moving between boreholes	Hours		
Inspection Pit* YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours SIZE		
Cat Survey YES/NO/BY OTHERS	Hours		
Standpipe/Piezometer* YES/NO/BY OTHERS		Hours	

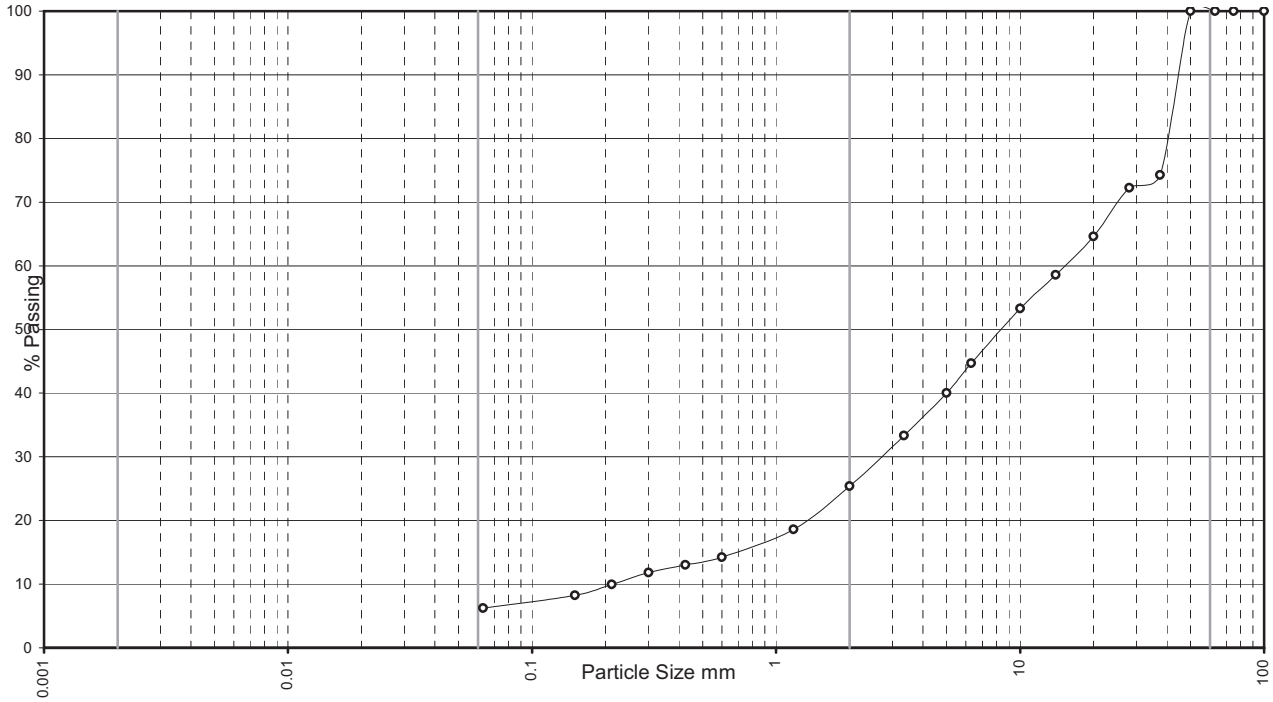
SYMBOLS : S-SHELL A-AUGER Ch-CHISEL CC-CUTTER U-U100 SAMPLE P-PISTON SAMPLE B-BULK SAMPLE D-SMALL DISTURBED SAMPLE W-WATER SAMPLE

Job No SRL241

Site: Pentraeth Abersoch

Borehole No BH01 **Sample** B 1 **Depth** 1.20 m

Particle Size Distribution BS1377 :1990 Part 2
Test 9.2 Wet Sieving, 9.4 Sedimentation - Pipette Method



CLAY	SILT			SAND			GRAVEL			COBBLES
	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	
	0.002	0.006	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.6	2.0	6.0	20	60

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

MADEGROUND (light brown fine-coarse sandy fine-coarse angular sub-angular GRAVEL)

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
125	100
100	100
75	100
63	100
50	100
38	74
28	72
20	65
14	59
10	53
6.30	45
5	40

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
3.35	33
2	25
1.18	19
0.6	14
0.425	13
0.3	12
0.212	10
0.15	8
0.063	6

Cobbles	
Gravel	75
Sand	19
Silt/Clay	6

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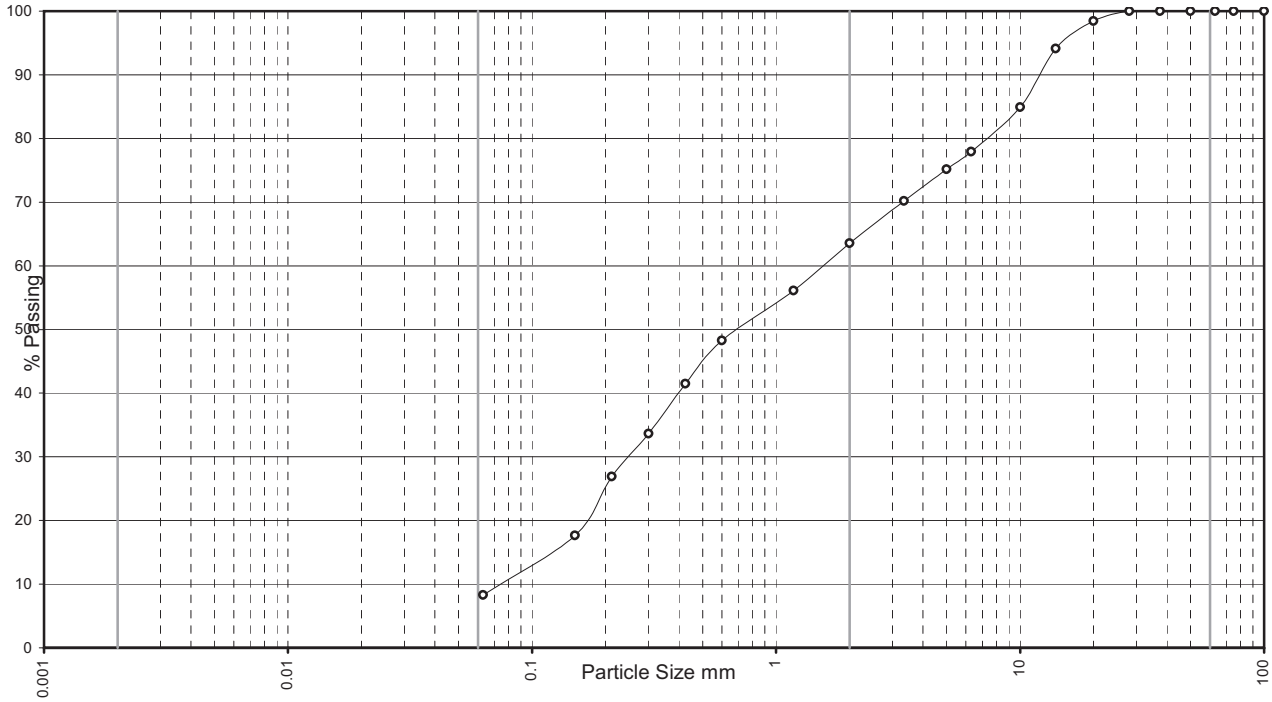
STRATA RENEWABLES LTD

Job No SRL241

Site: Pentraeth Abersoch

Borehole No BH01 **Sample** B 6 **Depth** 6.20 m

Particle Size Distribution BS1377 :1990 Part 2
Test 9.2 Wet Sieving, 9.4 Sedimentation - Pipette Method



CLAY	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	COBBLES
		SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		
	0.002	0.006	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.6	2.0	6.0	20	60

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Brown fine-coarse SAND and GRAVEL gravel is angular sub-angular

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
125	100
100	100
75	100
63	100
50	100
38	100
28	100
20	98
14	94
10	85
6.30	78
5	75

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
3.35	70
2	64
1.18	56
0.6	48
0.425	42
0.3	34
0.212	27
0.15	18
0.063	8

Cobbles	
Gravel	36
Sand	55
Silt/Clay	8

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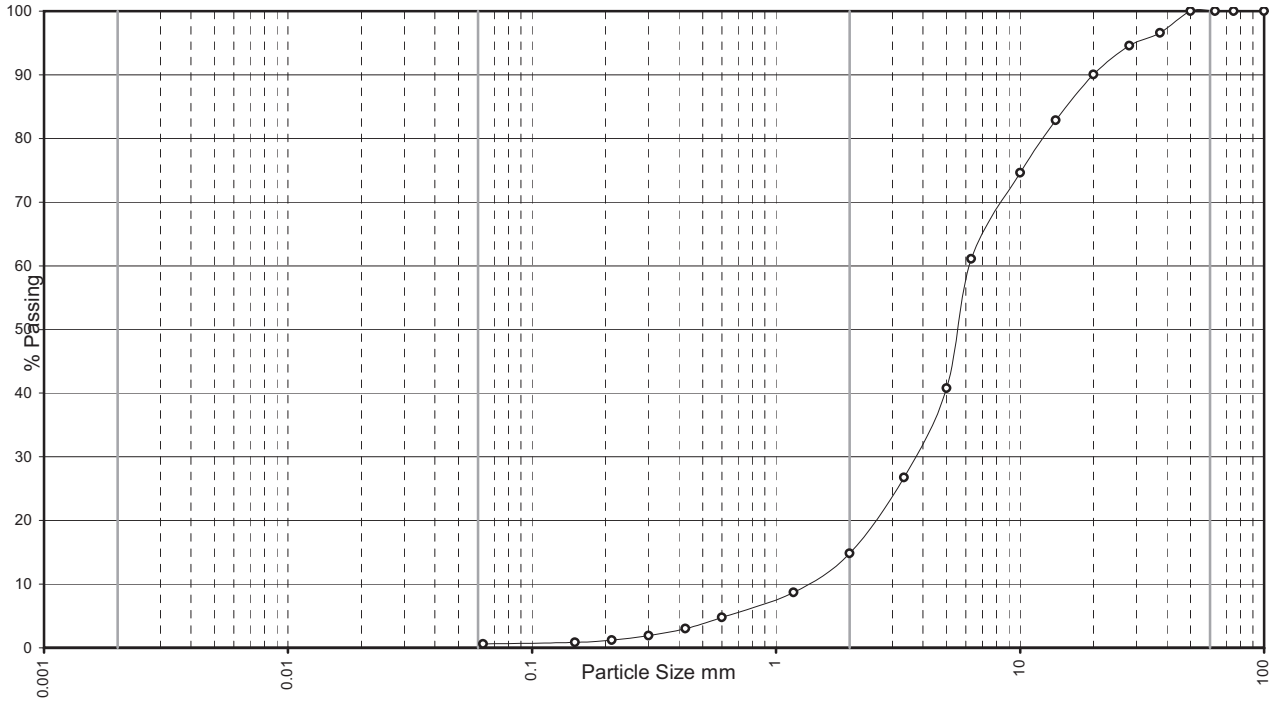
Job No SRL241

Site: Pentraeth Abersoch

Borehole No BH01 **Sample** B 11 **Depth** 11.20 m

Particle Size Distribution BS1377 :1990 Part 2
Test 9.2 Wet Sieving, 9.4 Sedimentation - Pipette Method



CLAY	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	COBBLES
		SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		
	0.002	0.006	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.6	2.0	6.0	20	60

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Brown slightly coarse sandy fine-coarse angular sub-angular sub-rounded GRAVEL

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
125	100
100	100
75	100
63	100
50	100
38	97
28	95
20	90
14	83
10	75
6.30	61
5	41

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
3.35	27
2	15
1.18	9
0.6	5
0.425	3
0.3	2
0.212	1
0.15	1
0.063	1

Cobbles	
Gravel	85
Sand	14
Silt/Clay	1

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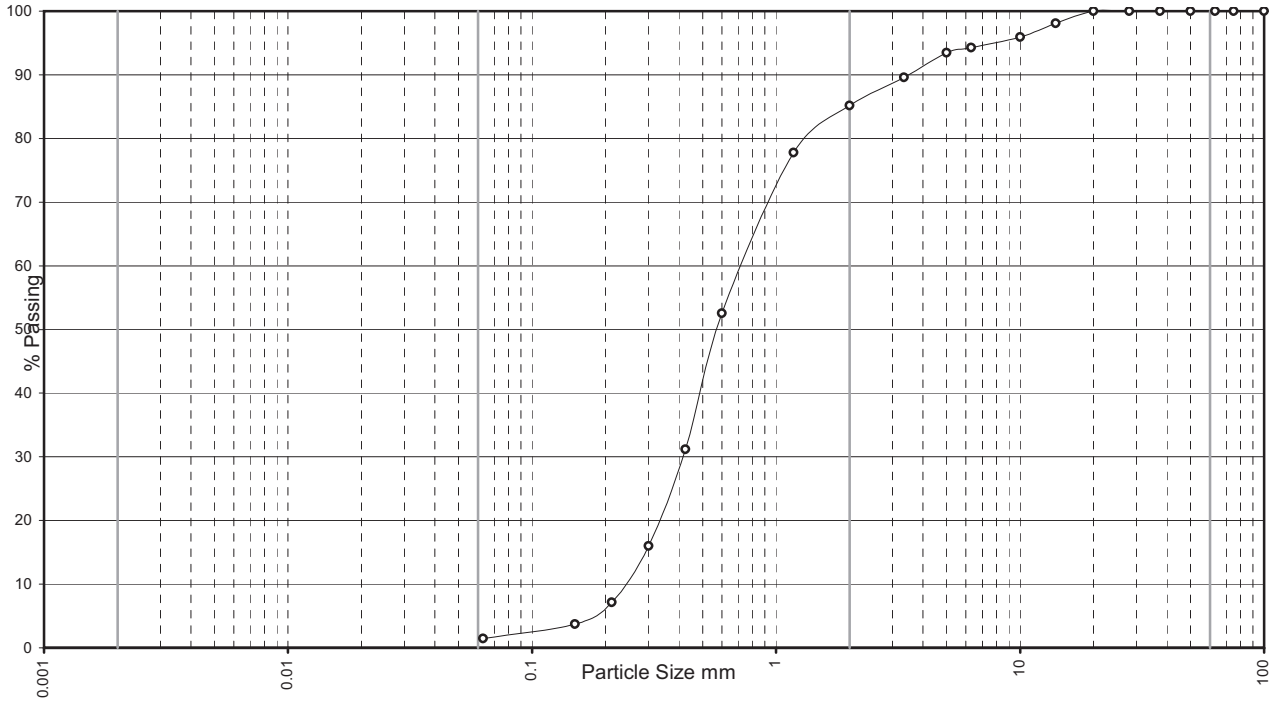
Job No SRL241

Site: Pentraeth Abersoch

Borehole No BH01A **Sample** B 12 **Depth** 12.20 m

Particle Size Distribution BS1377 :1990 Part 2
Test 9.2 Wet Sieving, 9.4 Sedimentation - Pipette Method



CLAY	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	COBBLES
		SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		
	0.002	0.006	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.6	2.0	6.0	20	60

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Brown slightly fine-coarse gravelly fine-coarse SAND gravel is sub-angular

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
125	100
100	100
75	100
63	100
50	100
38	100
28	100
20	100
14	98
10	96
6.30	94
5	93

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
3.35	90
2	85
1.18	78
0.6	53
0.425	31
0.3	16
0.212	7
0.15	4
0.063	1

Cobbles	
Gravel	15
Sand	84
Silt/Clay	1

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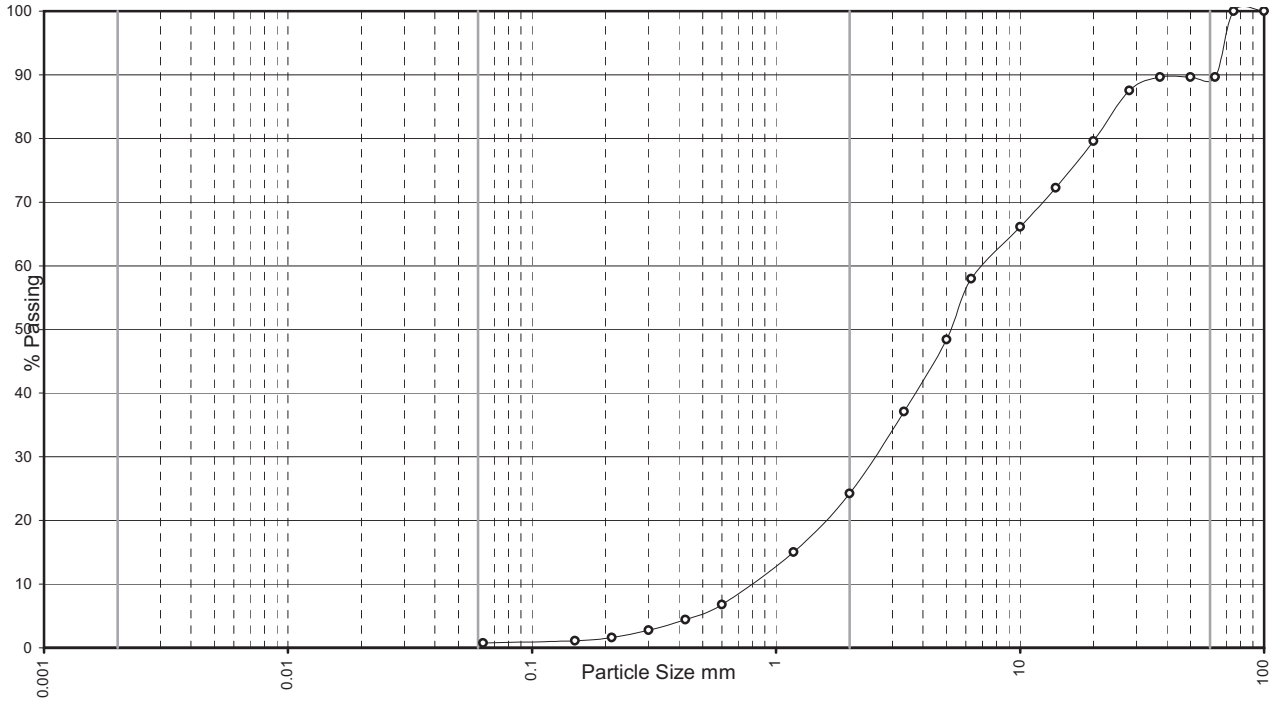
Job No SRL241

Site: Pentraeth Abersoch

Borehole No BH02 **Sample** B 7 **Depth** 7.20 m

Particle Size Distribution BS1377 :1990 Part 2
Test 9.2 Wet Sieving, 9.4 Sedimentation - Pipette Method



CLAY	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	COBBLES
		SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		
	0.002	0.006	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.6	2.0	6.0	20	60

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Brown coarse sandy fine-coarse angular sub-angular sub-rounded GRAVEL includes cobbles

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
125	100
100	100
75	100
63	90
50	90
38	90
28	88
20	80
14	72
10	66
6.30	58
5	48

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
3.35	37
2	24
1.18	15
0.6	7
0.425	4
0.3	3
0.212	2
0.15	1
0.063	1

Cobbles	10
Gravel	65
Sand	24
Silt/Clay	1

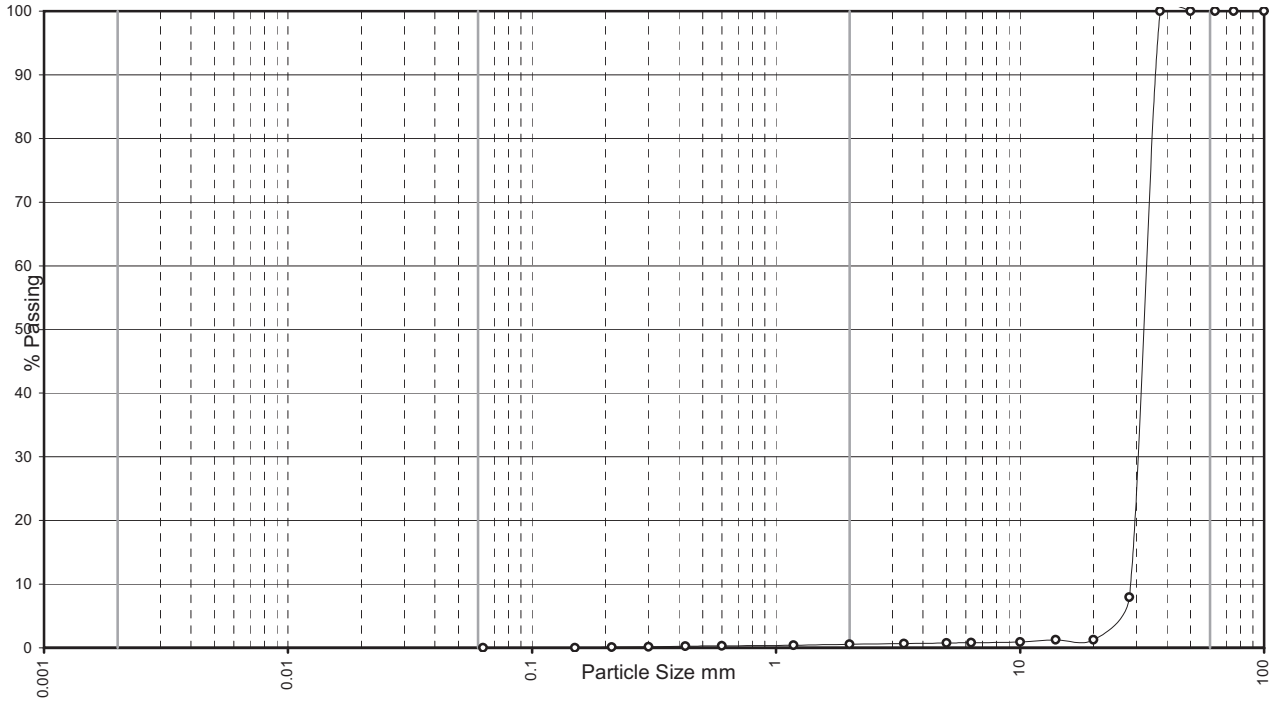
SRL
STRATA RENEWABLES LTD

Job No SRL241

Site: Pentraeth Abersoch

Borehole No BH02 **Sample** B 12 **Depth** 12.20 m

Particle Size Distribution BS1377 :1990 Part 2
Test 9.2 Wet Sieving, 9.4 Sedimentation - Pipette Method



CLAY	SILT			SAND			GRAVEL			COBBLES
	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	
	0.002	0.006	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.6	2.0	6.0	20	60

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Grey coarse angular GRAVEL

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
125	100
100	100
75	100
63	100
50	100
38	100
28	8
20	1
14	1
10	1
6.30	1
5	1

Sieve Size mm	% Passing
3.35	1
2	1
1.18	0
0.6	0
0.425	0
0.3	0
0.212	0
0.15	0
0.063	0

Cobbles	
Gravel	99
Sand	1
Silt/Clay	

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Client: Datrys

Job No.: SRL241

Site Name: Pentraeth Abersoch

Laboratory Test Result Summary

					Chemical					Additional			
Location Number	Sample Type No.	Sample Depth Top m	Sample Depth Bottom m	Description	pH	SO_4 % Total	SO_4 mg/l 2:1 Extract	SO_4 mg/l in Water	Cl_2 %	Grading	Oedometer	Hand Pene. kgf/cm^2	Others
BH01	B 1	1.20	1.65	MADEGROUND (light brown fine-coarse sandy fine-coarse angular sub-angular GRAVEL)	6.4	0.412	41.15			✓			
BH01	B 6	6.20	6.65	Brown fine-coarse SAND and GRAVEL gravel is angular sub-angular						✓			
BHO1A	B 11	11.20	12.65	Brown slightly coarse sandy fine-coarse angular sub-angular sub-rounded GRAVEL	7.2	0.165	16.46			✓			
BH01A	B 12	12.20	12.65	Brown slightly fine-coarse gravelly fine-coarse SAND gravel is sub-angular						✓			
BH02	B 1	1.20	1.65	MADEGROUND (brown fine-coarse sandy gravelly CLAY gravel is angular sub-angular)	6.7	0.247	24.69						
BH02	B 7	7.20	7.65	Brown coarse sandy fine-coarse angular sub-angular sub-rounded GRAVEL includes cobbles						✓			
BH02	B 12	12.20	12.65	Grey coarse angular GRAVEL	6.7	0.329	32.92			✓			

APPENDIX C

outline of existing buildings indicated thus

Dynamic Probe

Borehole locations

DP1

DP2

DP3

DP4

DP5

DP6

DP7

BH1

BH2

STN DMS/2
231381.483mE
328591.240mN
15.813mH

STN DMS/4
231361.712mE
328572.017mN
19.294mH

STN DMS/3
231377.291mE
328533.438mN
10.823mH

Wooden fence
Height 1.0m

Post & wire fence
Height 0.8m

Stone wall
Height 2.0m

Tarmac

Grass

Stone R/W

Conifer

Clawdd
Height 0.9m

Eaves 22.64

Eaves 22.71

FFL 19.54

Conc

Stone wall
Height 1.6m

PENSEIRI ARCHITECTS

dobson:owen

PENSEIRI • ARCHITECTS

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CLIENT • WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU • NOTES

TEITL PROSIECT • PROJECT TITLE

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

2014-20

1:200

02.2015

DOSBARTHWYD ER | ISSUED FOR: PLANNING

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad
Adolygiad Revision	00
ID prosiect Project ID	2014-20
Maint papur Paper size	A2
Darluniwyd gan Drawn by	EA
Gwiriwyd gan Checked by	GD

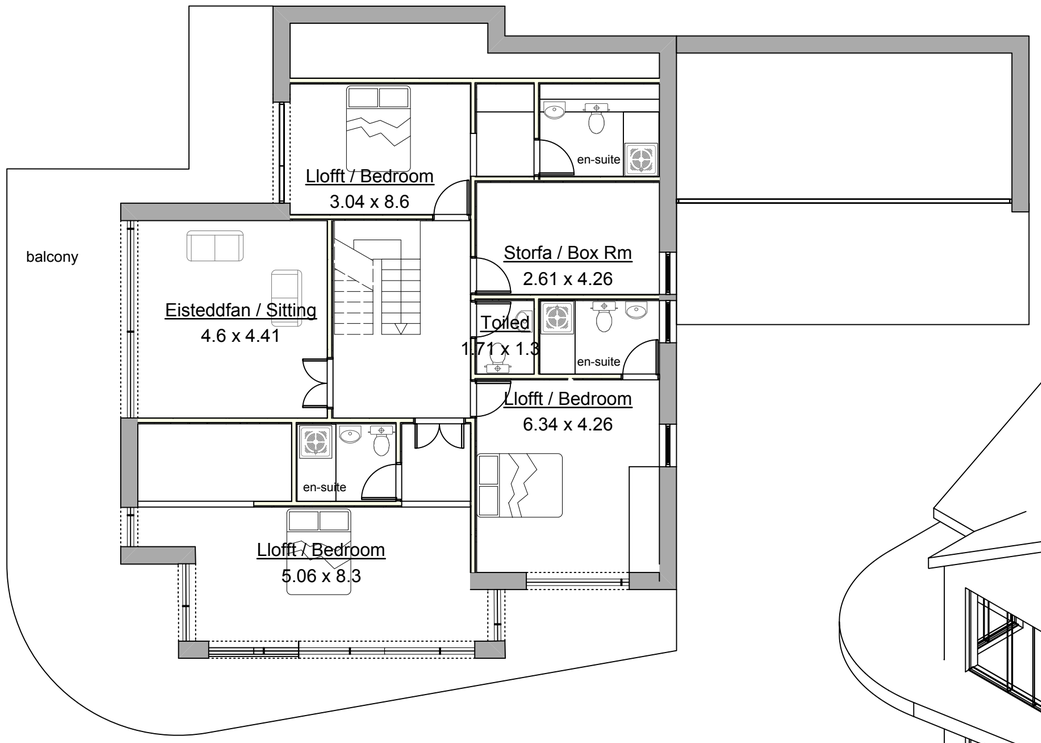
TEITL • TITLE

SAFLE BWRIAD - SITE PROPOSED

RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

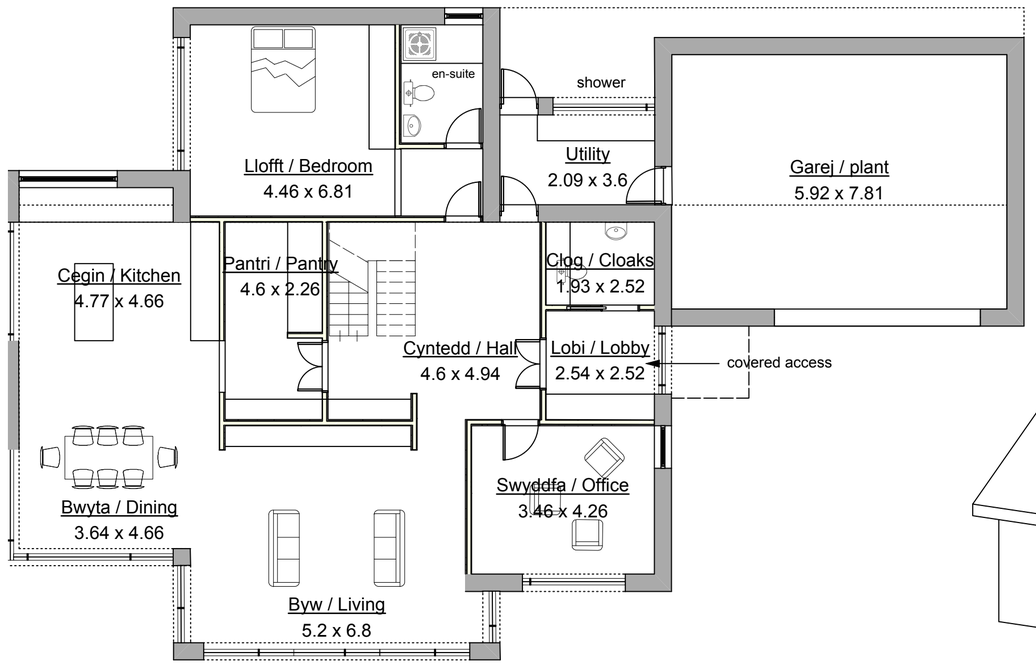
SB1 01

1 OF 1

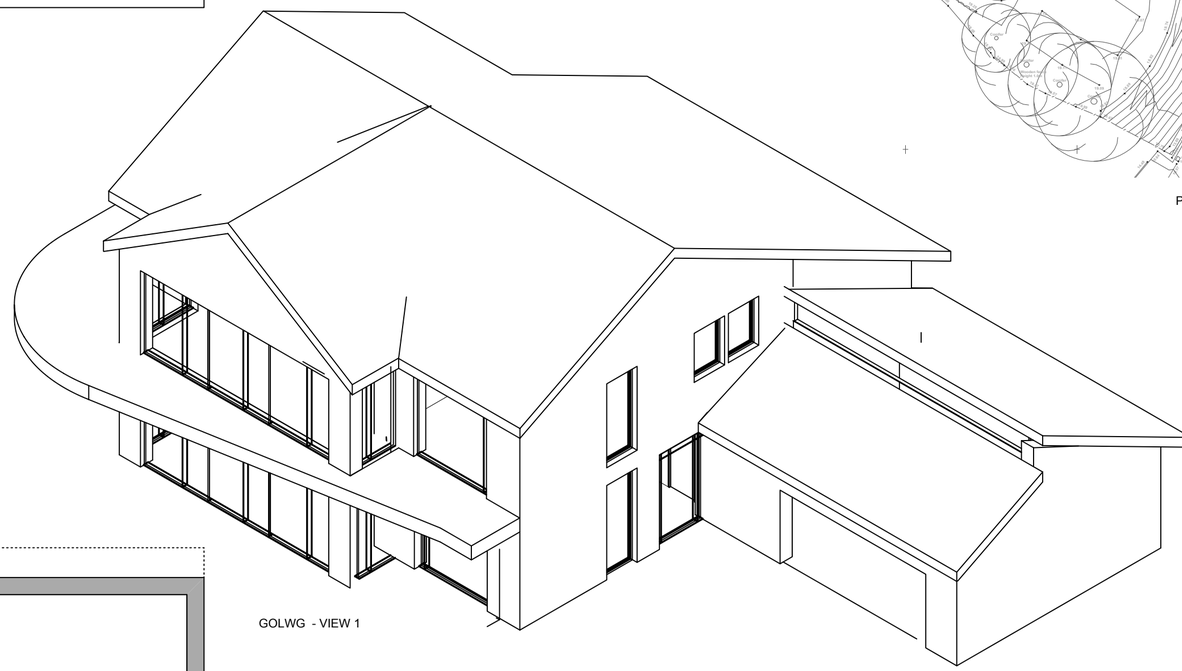


FIRST FLOOR (1:100)

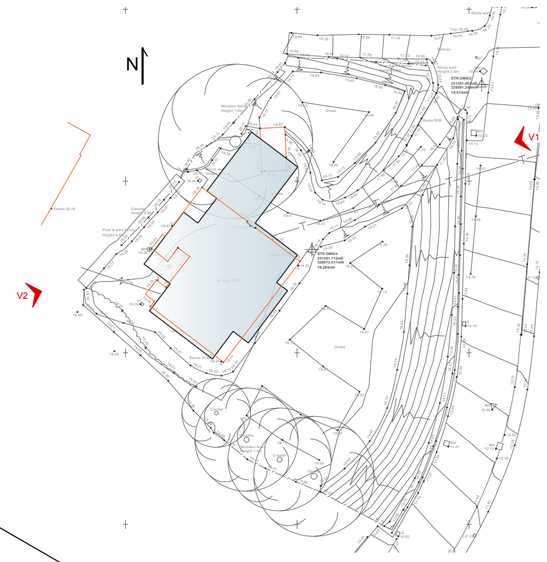
GROUND FLOOR (1:100)



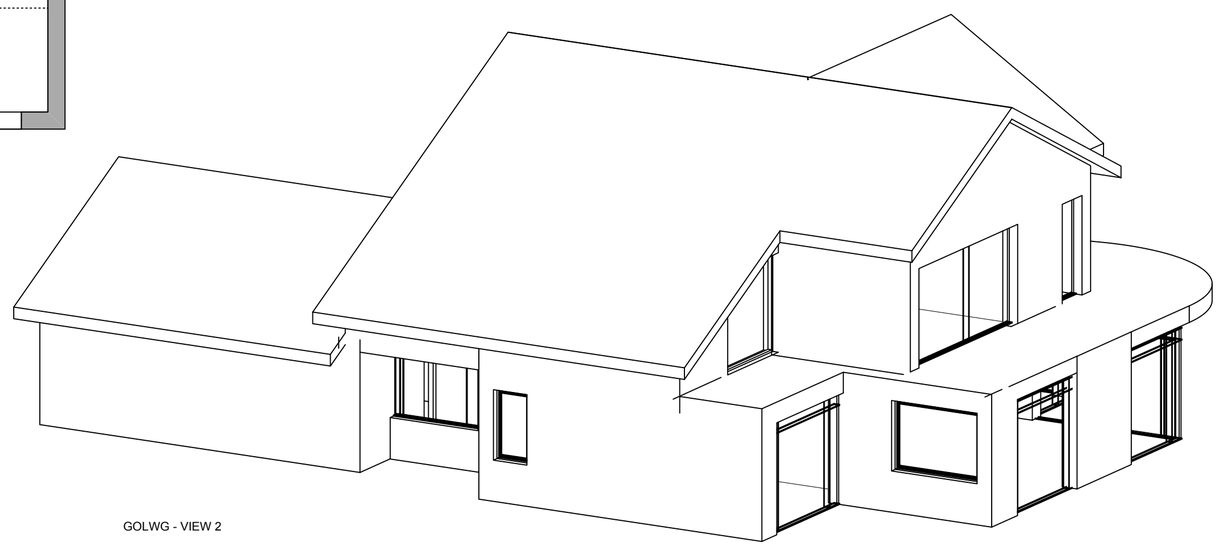
PLOT SURFACE	1752,35 M2
GROUND FLOOR	198,00 M2
GARAGE	31,00 M2
FIRST FLOOR	168,30 M2
TOTAL	397,30 M2



GOLWG - VIEW 1



PROPOSED SITE (1:500)



GOLWG - VIEW 2

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CLIENT : WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU • NOTES

Design form is traditional and more conventional than prior schemes with a projecting gable facing the bay and a hipped roof facing down towards the village

TEITL PROSIECT • PROJECT TITLE

PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH

2014-20

1:100 / 1:500

02.2015

DOSBARTHWYD ER | ISSUED FOR: PLANNING

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad

Adolygiad Revision	00
ID prosiect Project ID	2014-20
Maint papur Paper size	A2
Darluniwyd gan Drawn by	EA
Gwirwyd gan Checked by	GD

TEITL • TITLE

GOSODIAD - LAYOUTS

RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

B1 01

1 OF 1

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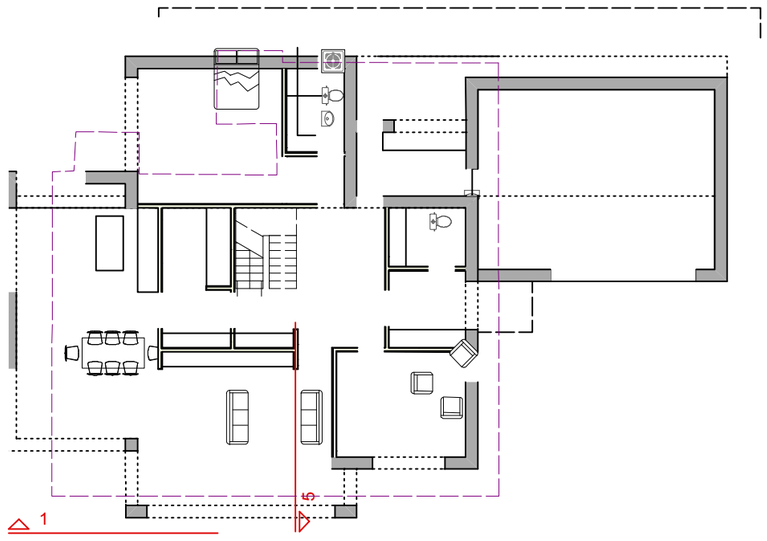
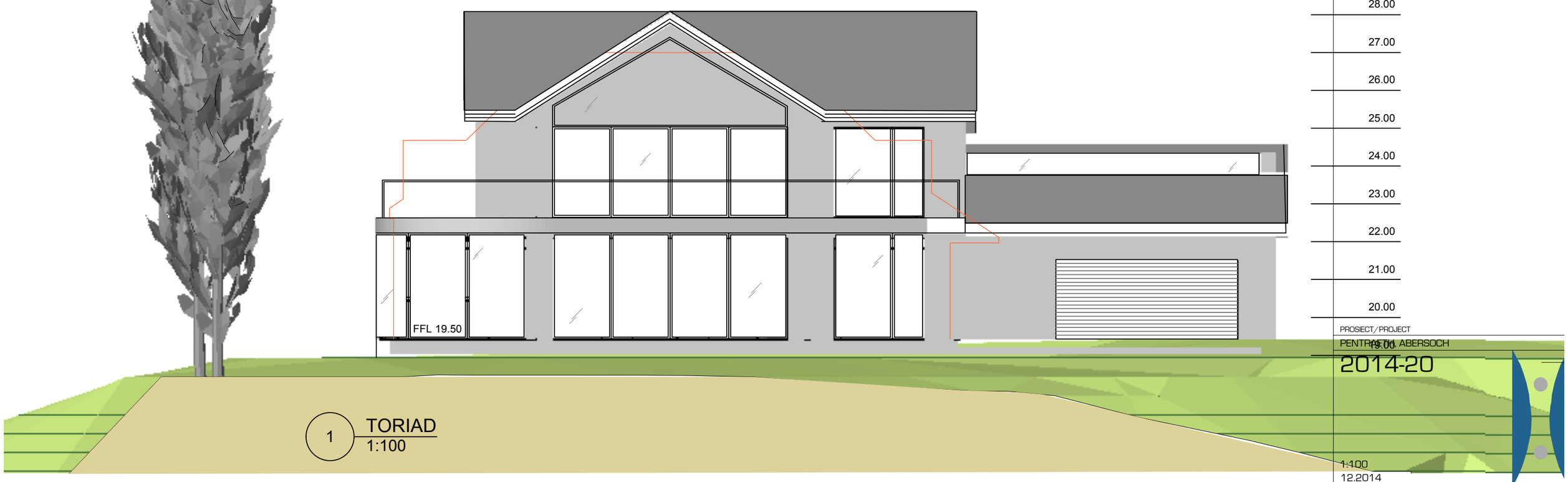
CLIENT: WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU : NOTES





1 TORIAD
1:100

PROSIECT/PROJECT
PENTRAETH ABERSOCH
2014-20

1:100
12.2014

DOSBARTHWYD • ISSUED FOR : CYNLLUNIO

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad
Dyddiad	Disgrifiad

Adolygiad Revision	00
ID prosiect Project ID	2014-20
Maint papur Paper Size	A2
Darluniwyd gan Drawn by	GD
Gwirwyd gan Checked by	-

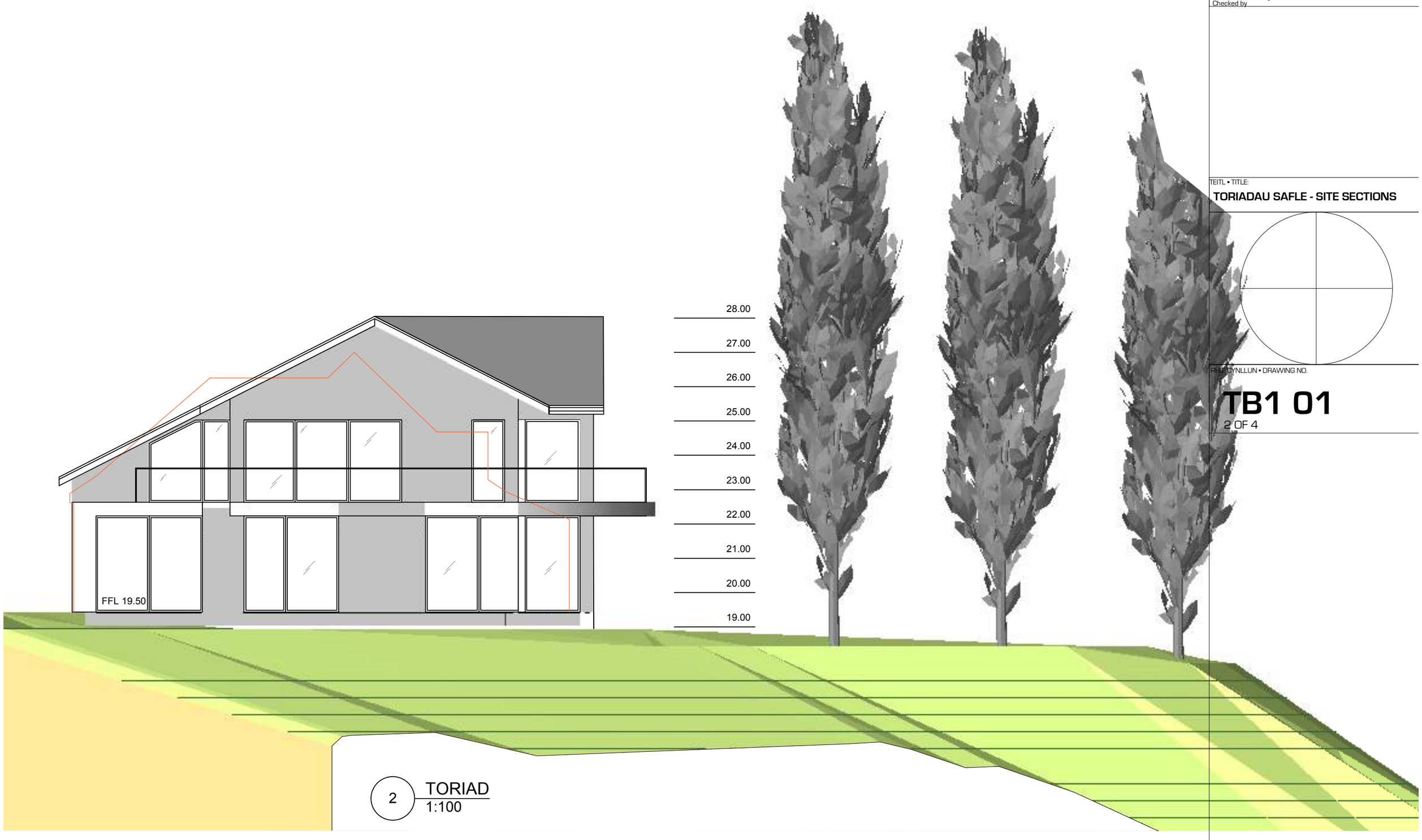
TEITL • TITLE:

TORIADAU SAFLE - SITE SECTIONS

RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

TB1 01

2 OF 4



2 TORIAD
1:100

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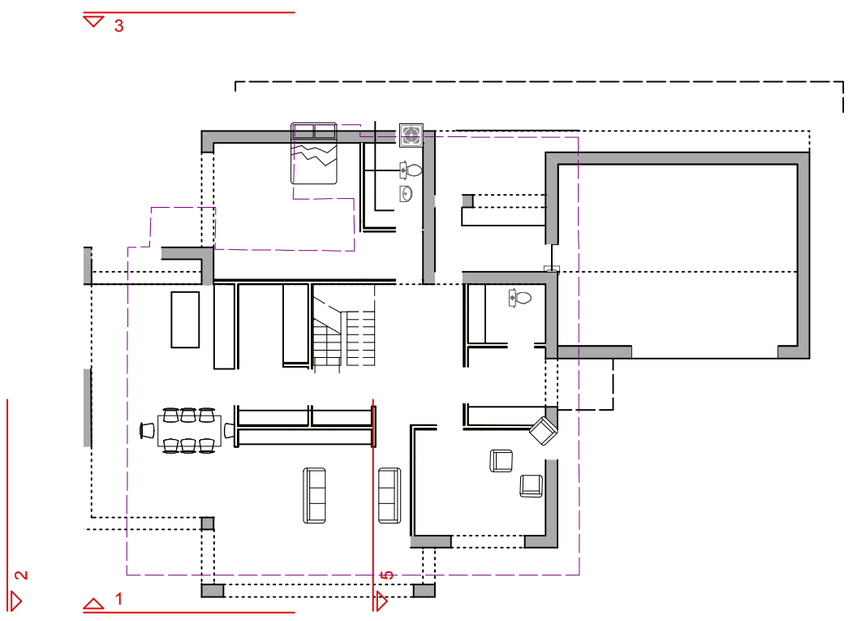
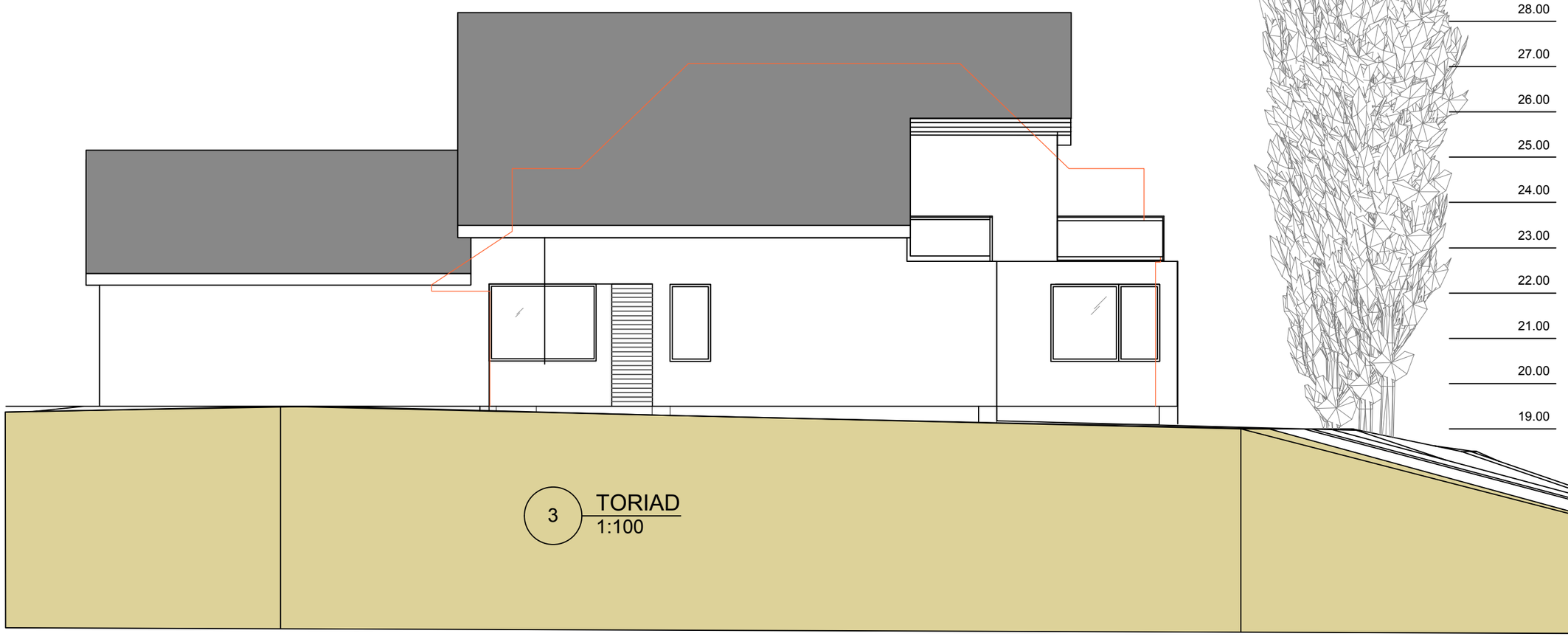
e : post@dobsonowen.com

CLIENT: WIM + TERESA BATIST

NODIADAU : NOTES





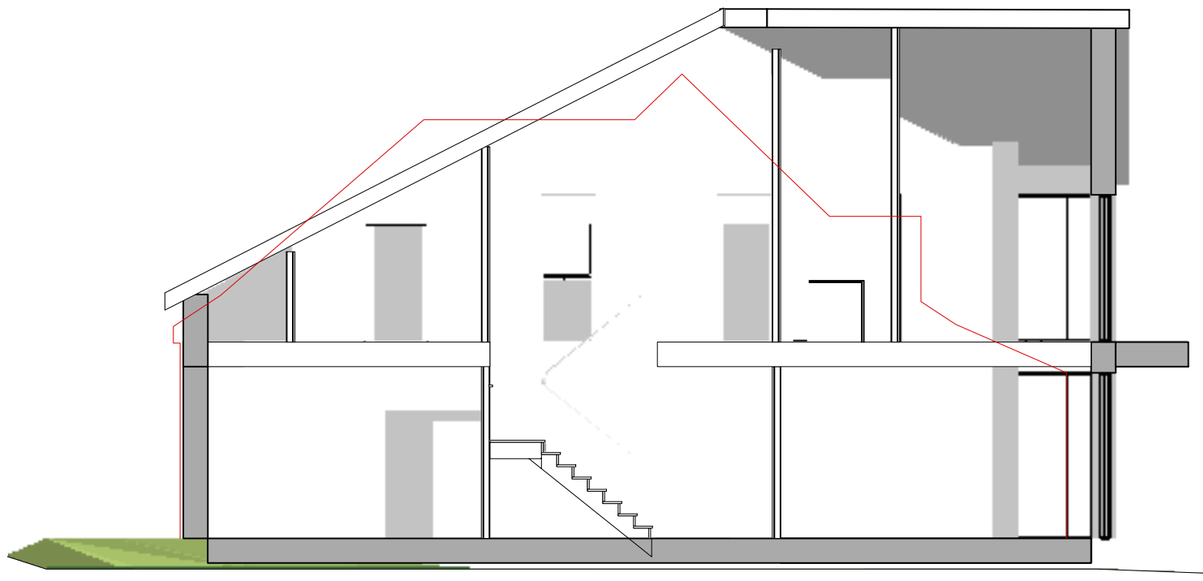
3 TORIAD
1:100

PROSIECT/PROJECT
PENTRAETH, ABERSOCH
2014-20

1:100
12.2014

DOSBARTHWYD • ISSUED FOR : CYNLLUNIO

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad



5 TORIAD
1:100

Dyddiad	Disgrifiad

Adolygiad Revision	00
ID prosiect Project ID	2014-20
Maint papur Paper Size	A2
Darluniwyd gan Drawn by	GD
Gwirwyd gan Checked by	-

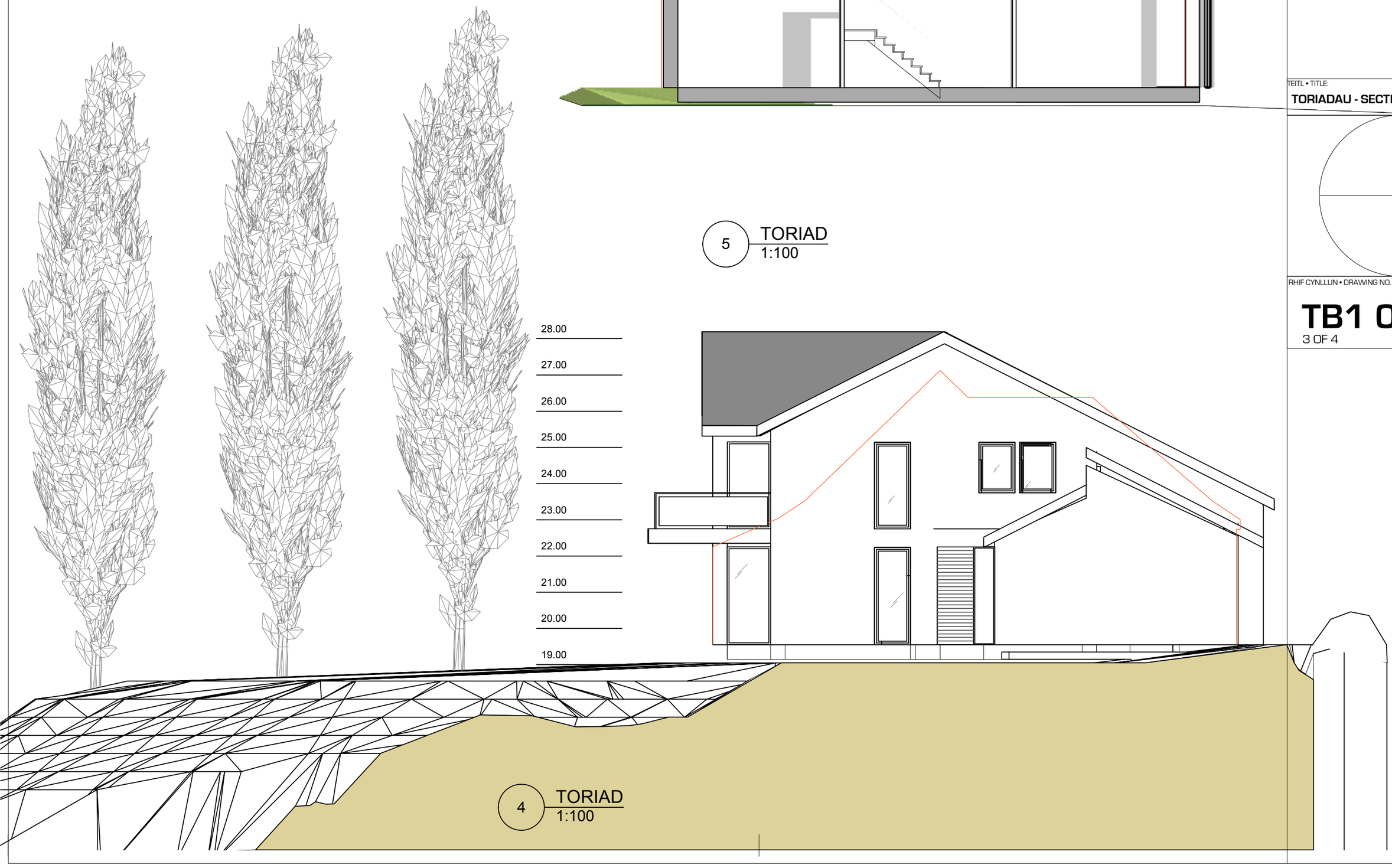
TEITL • TITLE:

TORIADAU - SECTIONS

RHIF CYNLLUN • DRAWING NO.

TB1 02

3 OF 4



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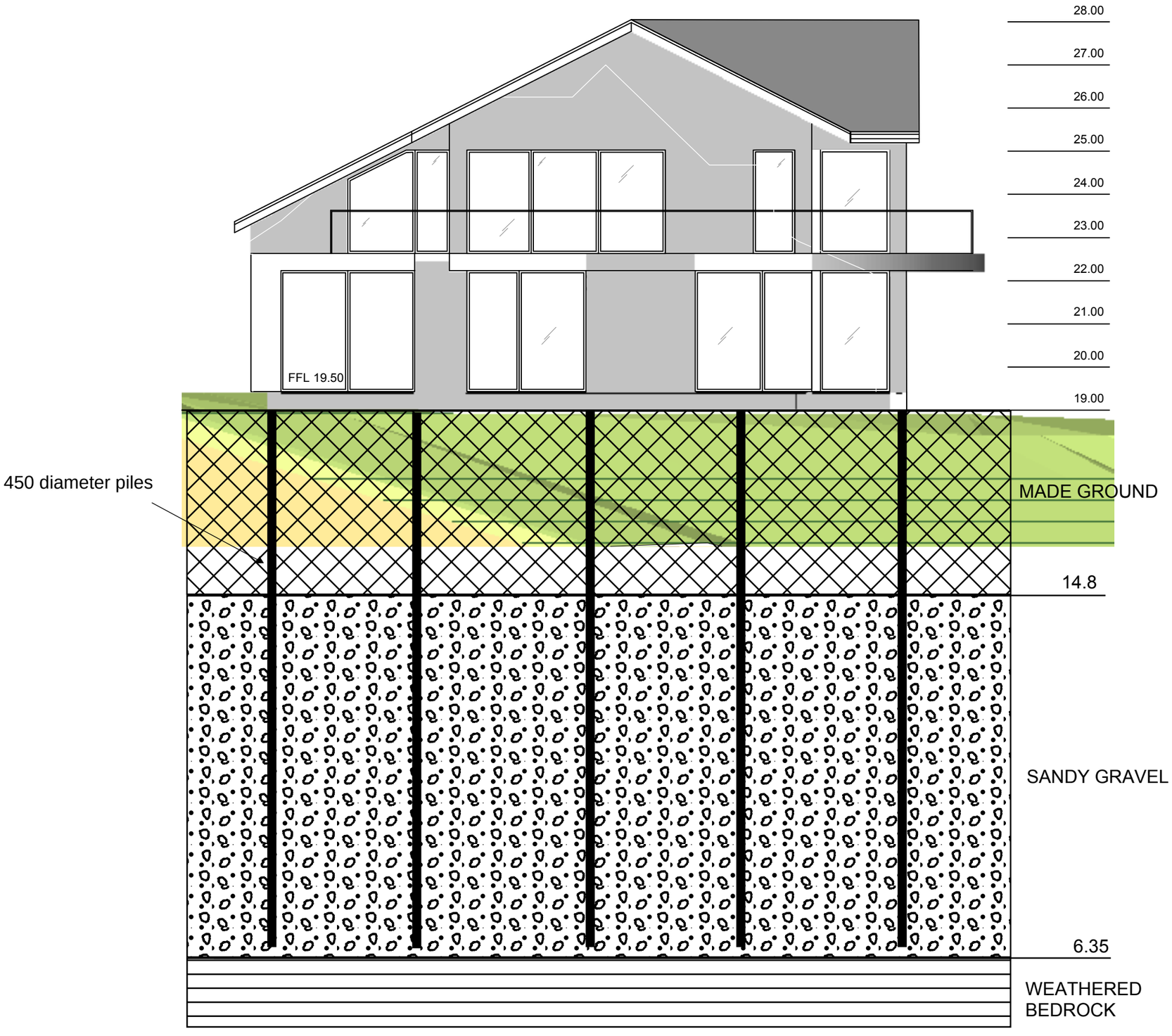
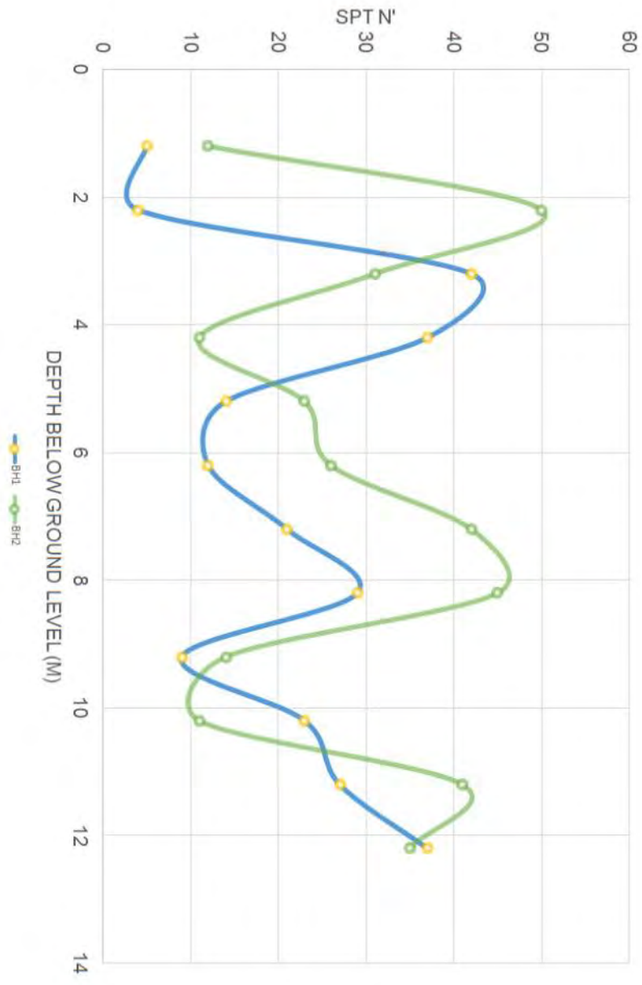

28.00
27.00
26.00
25.00
24.00
23.00
22.00
21.00
20.00
19.00
FFL 19.50
450 diameter piles
MADE GROUND
14.8
SANDY GRAVEL
6.35
WEATHERED
BEDROCK


SPT N'
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
DEPTH BELOW GROUND LEVEL (M)
BH1
BH2

DATRYS
CAERNARFON - LL55 1SW
www.datrys.net

APPENDIX II

Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_001	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Pre-ex shot of site looking north	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_002	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	south facing section, edge at rear of house	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_003	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Pre-ex shot of site	E	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_004	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Pre-ex shot of site	W	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_005	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Commencement of ground reduction	N	-	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_006	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Ground reduction with 360 degree excavator	NE	-	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_007	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	South facing section of ground reduction	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_008	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Gravel concentration at eastern end of site	NW	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_009	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	South facing section of ground reduction	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_010	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	West facing section of ground reduction	W	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project name	Project phase	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_011	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General shot of building rubble at a depth of 1.1m, and distrubed patches	W	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_012	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of reduced area	NE	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_013	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Working shot showing ground reduction	S	-	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_014	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	View of south facing section in reduced area (temporary section)	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_015	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Removal of tree at NNW corner of garage plot area	ENE	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_016	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Removal of tree at NNW corner of garage plot area	NE	-	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_017	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Disturbance caused by tree bole at north end of the site	N	1 X 1m	Photograph	23/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_018	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General working shot	N	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_019	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	West facing section of garage	W	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological

File reference	Project name	Project phase	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				extension						Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_020	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General shot of garage extension area	N	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_021	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of east facing section of garage area, showing area where tree bole removed	E	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_022	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	View of south facing area of garage extension	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_023	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	View of access driveway and roadside gate pier (possibly to be removed)	NE	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_024	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General shot from the north post ground reduction [gravel pile in shot]	N	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_025	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General shot from the north post ground reduction [gravel pile in shot]	WNW	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_026	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Detail showing sand make-up layer with	SW	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project name	Project phase	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				modern siturbance						
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_027	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Detail showing sand make-up layer with modern siturbance	SW	Trowel	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_028	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Oblique shot of east facing edge of ground reduction	NE	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_029	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of reduced area	S	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_030	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of reduction of eastern section	W	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_031	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of eastern area ground reduction	N	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_032	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	Oblique view of south facing section of eastern portion of ground strip	SE	1 X 1m	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_033	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of reduction works showing eastern portion	N	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_034	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	View from top of entrance track	SSW	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological

File reference	Project name	Project phase	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				showing erosion of bank by plant						Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_035	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General View post site reduction	SW	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_036	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General View post site reduction	NE	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_037	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of site on completion of site ground works	N	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_038	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of site on completion of site ground works	S	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2386_Pentraeth, Abersoch_039	G2386 Pentraeth, Abersoch	Watching Brief	1239	General view of site on completion of site ground works	E	-	Photograph	24/11/2015	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email:gat@heneb.co.uk