

Plot 1, Plas Tan Dinas, Dinas Dinlle, Caernarfon

Archaeological Controlled Strip



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Archaeological Controlled Strip

Project No. G2396

Report No.1211

Prepared for: Mr Gwynfor Jones

October 2014

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SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) conducted an archaeological controlled strip for a single detached dwelling at Plas Tan Dinas, Dinas Dinlle, Caernarfon (centred on NGR **SH 4386356353**). The development consists of 3 plots: Plot 1 was the location of the controlled strip; Plot 2 has already been developed; Plot 3 has not been developed at this time. The work was conducted and completed on the 26th September 2014.*

The controlled strip for the footprint of the dwelling uncovered 5 features (linear ditch and 4 root boles) which were investigated recorded and proved to be modern. In addition, 2 breaches were made through the road side hedgerow and adjacent earthen embankment, under archaeological supervision. No other archaeological features were identified during the work.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Mr Gwynfor Jones* to carry out an archaeological controlled strip for a single detached dwelling and to monitor the creation of an entrance onto Plot 1, Plas Tan Dinas, Dinas Dinlle, Caernarfon (centred on NGR **SH 4386356353**).

Plot 1 covers an approximate area of 735m². The development consists of 3 plots: Plot 1 was the location of the controlled strip; Plot 2 has already been developed; Plot 3 has not been developed at this time. The archaeological controlled strip was conducted under condition 13 of the planning permission (planning reference C09A/0308/17/LL) and was completed on 26th September 2014.

The controlled strip involved monitoring the removal of topsoil and subsoil within the footprint of the proposed single, detached dwelling as defined on the client drawing (reproduced as Figure 02).

The scheme was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The mitigation brief was decided upon after discussions between GAT and GAPS in advance of the controlled strip.

GAT produced a project design outlining the proposed scheme and archaeological mitigation methodology in September 2014 (see Appendix I), which was submitted to GAPS for approval.

GAT adhered to the relevant IfA guidelines deemed appropriate for this project.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) revealed the proposed development is located within an area of high archaeological potential.

The development is within the grounds of Plas-tan-dinas (NPRN 410,781). This was formerly a large country house hotel situated close to the sea at Dinas Dinlle and is adjacent to a busy coastal road. The site is located at NGR4390456373, 40m to the east of the proposed development (Figure 01). On the first and second edition OS maps, the development area was a roughly 'D'-shaped parcel of land used for pasture, bounded to the south and east by the drive way that led to the house and by a path through mixed woodland to the north and north east (Figures 03 and 04). By the third edition OS map, the 'D'-shaped parcel of land remains but it has been altered (Figure 05). In this edition, field boundaries set at a 90°, have been established along the western and southern limits of the parcel of land. These smaller fields appear to include a mixture of bushes and deciduous trees, while the 'D'-shaped field appears to have remained as open pasture. The deciduous trees in the southern field may have formed part of a tree-lined drive way that led to the house.

The proposed development is to the immediate east of the Iron Age hillfort Dinas Dinlle (PRN 1570) which is also a scheduled ancient monument (SAM) CN048, located at NGR4370356360 (Figure 01). In the grounds of Dinas Dinlle, there is the potential location of a Bronze Age barrow or footing of a Roman pharos. This along with Roman coins of A.D. 253 to 296 date, an intaglio and a sherd of black burnished ware of the second or third centuries, indicate occupation in the Roman period. There is also medieval activity within the boundary of the hillfort, as indicated by the remains of Dinlle Medieval Township (PRN 7325). As well as more recent activity in the form of World War Two defences, such as Seagull Trench (PRN 25280) that has been built in the lower north-facing ramparts of the fort and a rectangular pillbox (NPRN 270423) to the immediate north.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

An archaeological controlled strip was conducted by GAT on the 26th September 2014. A JCB backhoe loader with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to strip the topsoil and then the subsoil onto the natural horizon, within the footprint of the single dwelling. GAT was also on hand as the developer breached the road side hedgerow and adjacent earthen embankment, to allow access to Plot 1 and the neighbouring property at Plot 2.

The archaeological controlled strip consisted of the following:

- Observation of the topsoil and subsoil strip for the footprint of the house plot and breaches in the hedgerow/earthen embankment.
- A written and photographic record of the ground works. The camera used was a Nikon D40 digital SLR, set to maximum resolution.
- Potential archaeological features were identified and recorded on context sheets and photographed with a Nikon D40 digital SLR, set to maximum resolution.
- Preparation of full archive report under project number **G2395**.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY

The ground work took place in a field that, according to the current landowner, had been used as the garden of the former large country house hotel of Plas-tan-dinas (NPRN 410,781). At present the site is largely enclosed by a wire and timber post fence, except along the road, where there is a grass covered earthen bank and intermittent hedgerow. The ground within the boundary of the development is flat and is covered by a mixture of grass and weeds (Plate 01). The underlying natural horizon consisted of a softly compacted light orangey yellow, relatively coarse grained sand. This was expected given the coastal location of the house plot.

5.0 RESULTS

The archaeological controlled strip uncovered 5 features that were concentrated in the southern half of the dwelling's footprint (Plate 02). The features were covered by a mid greyish brown with occasional orange mottling softly compacted slightly clayey, silty sand subsoil that had an average depth of 0.2m and, in turn, by a loose, coarse mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil with a typical depth of 0.16m. All of the features were investigated and recorded.

The linear cut, context [001] was positioned along the southern boundary of the footprint (Plate 03), with an exposed length of approximately 14.0m, breadth of 1.10m and depth of 0.38m. It was orientated east-west. Investigation of this feature revealed that it was most likely a modern drainage ditch, as the fill included modern pottery and brick fragments. It is highly likely that context [001] corresponds with the southern field boundary depicted on the third edition OS map and thus was established between the publication of the second edition OS map in 1900 and that of the third edition, which dates from 1917. This would give the ditch an early 20th century date.

To the immediate north of the drainage ditch, context [001], there was a cluster of small features, contexts [002] – [005] (Plate 04). These features were sub-rectangular or sub-circular in plan, with a maximum length of 0.34m, breadth of 0.28m and depth of 0.2m. Upon investigation it was found that all 4 features were root boles, most likely associated with this portion of the former Plas-tan-dinas estate being used as a garden.

In addition to the controlled strip, 2 breaches were created through the road side earthen embankment and hedgerow, to allow access to Plot 1 (Plate 05) and the neighbouring property at Plot 2 (Plate 06). This work was conducted using the JCB backhoe loader under archaeological supervision. The 2 breaches were approximately 4m wide, with the earthen embankment having an average depth of 0.30m. The embankment consisted of a loose, coarse mid greyish brown sandy silt and the ground level was reduced onto a loose, coarse light greyish brown silty sand mixed with frequent plant roots and infrequent, large sub-rounded cobbles. No archaeological deposits were uncovered in the process of breaching the embankment and hedge removal.

No other archaeological features were identified during the work.

6.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological controlled strip involved monitoring the removal of topsoil and subsoil within the footprint of the proposed single, detached dwelling and the creation of 2 entrances through the road side hedgerow and adjacent earthen embankment. It uncovered 5 features that were concentrated in the southern half of the dwelling's footprint. Investigation of these features revealed that they were all modern in date and can be attributed to the use of this part of the former Plas-tan-dinas estate as a garden. Context [001] can be more precisely dated to the early 20th century, as it was created after the second edition OS map and was present by the third edition OS map.

There was no evidence of recent of windblown sand on the site which could possibly mask archaeological features. The deepest feature, the field boundary ditch [001] was cut to a depth of 0.38m below the level of the controlled strip, with the edges and base showing the same material as the upper surface. This would suggest that the natural sand on the upper surface retains a considerable depth. In addition, the sand below the topsoil and subsoil was firm and the immediate area in which Plot 1, Plas Tan Dinas is located would have once been marshland. It is recommended that in future, one way to better determine the presence or absence of windblown sand would be to excavate a sondage in an area that would not affect the integrity of the foundation trenches of a house plot.

No other archaeological remains were uncovered during this assessment. It is therefore the recommendation of GAT that no further archaeological works are required at Plot 1, Plas Tan Dinas, Dinas Dinlle, Caernarfon.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust: Historic Environment Record

Planning permission reference C09A/0308/17/LL

Amended Plan – 04/11/09

Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)

FIGURE 01

Location of archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

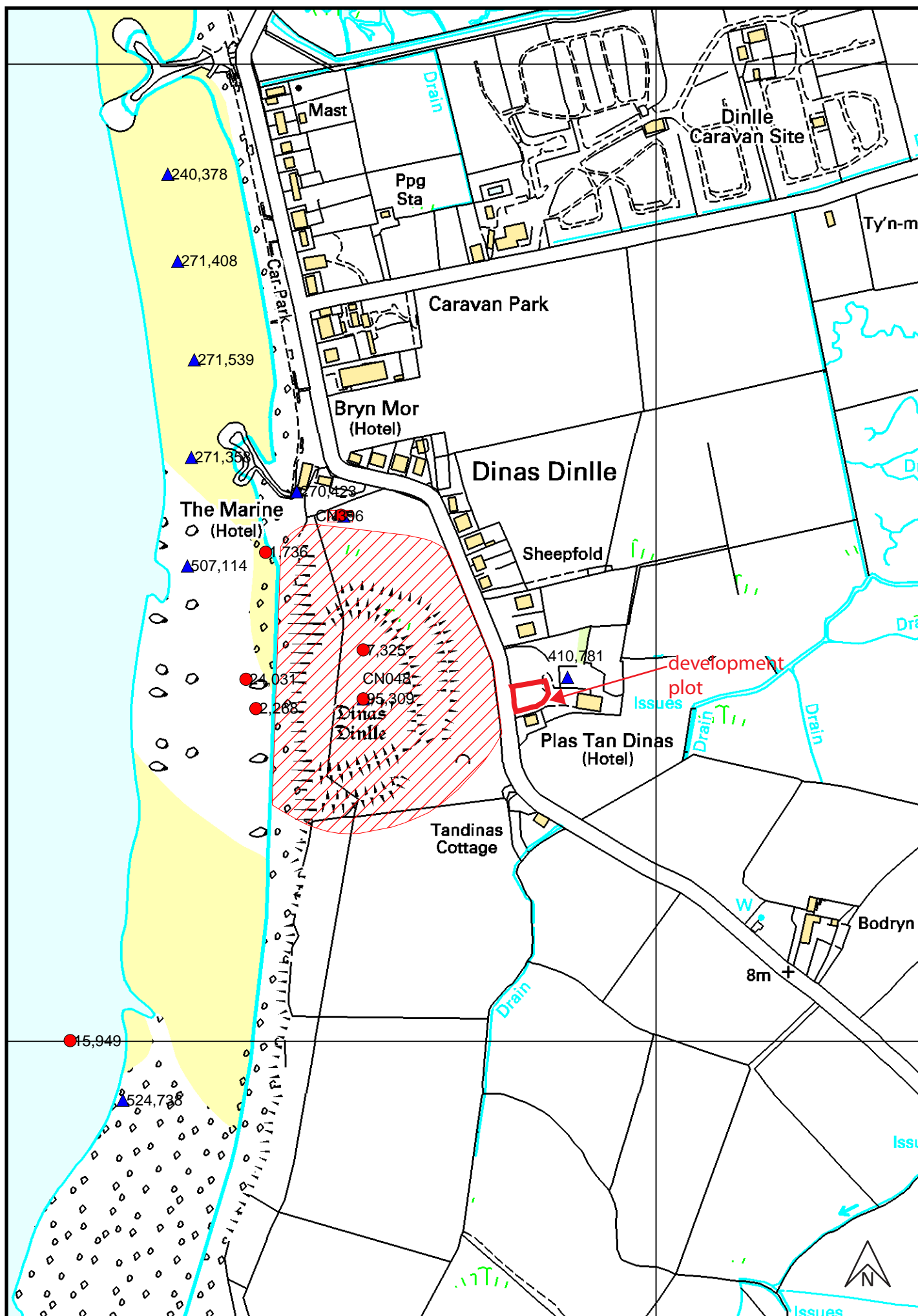


Figure 01: Location of archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895. Scale: 1:5000@A4

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of the client produced development plan, detailing Plots 1-3. Plot 1 is the focus of the archaeological controlled strip.

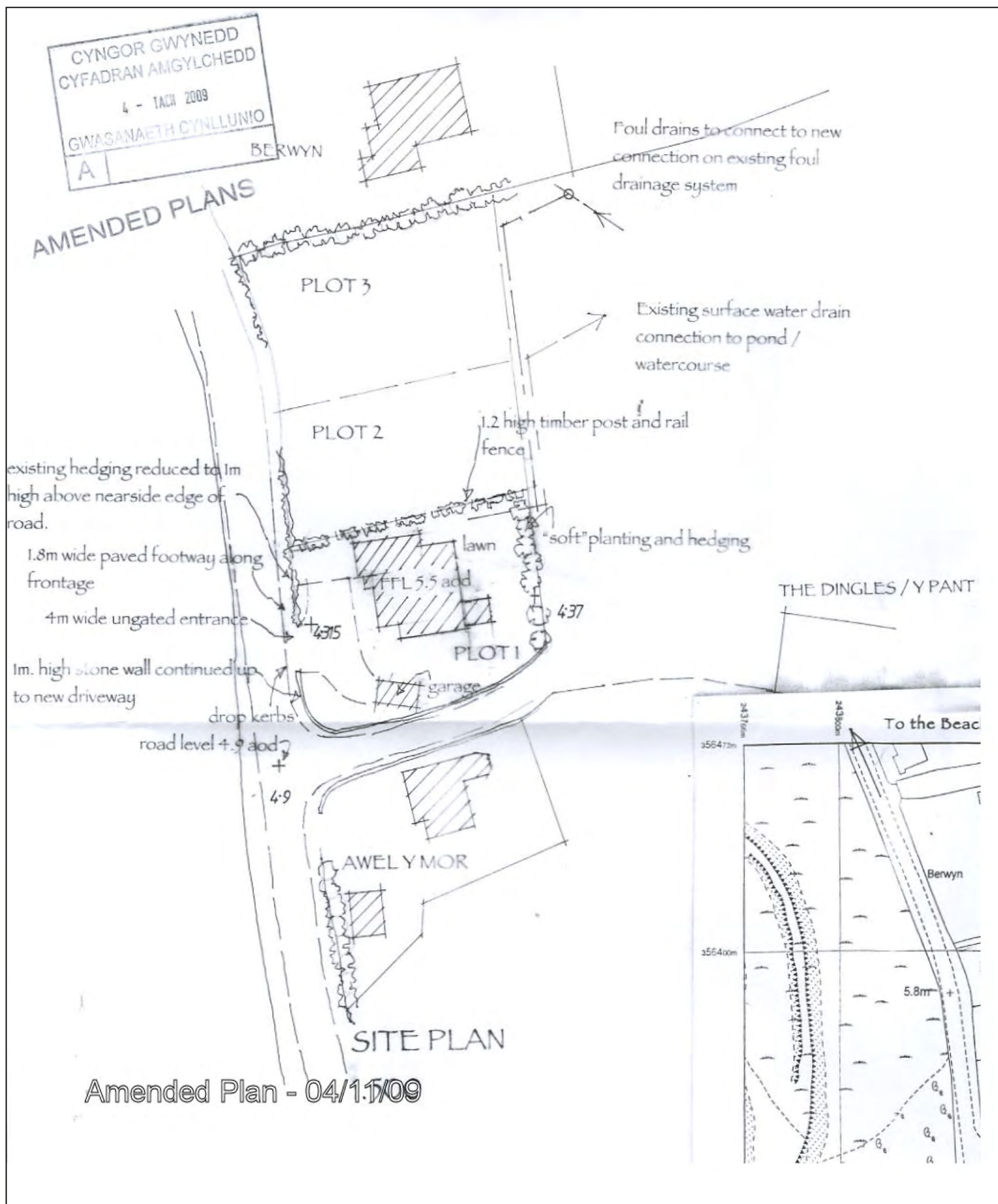


Figure 02: Reproduction of the client produced development plan, detailing Plots 1-3. Plot 1 is the focus of the archaeological controlled strip.

FIGURE 03

**Reproduction of First Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Map
(SHEETXX.2, published 1889).**

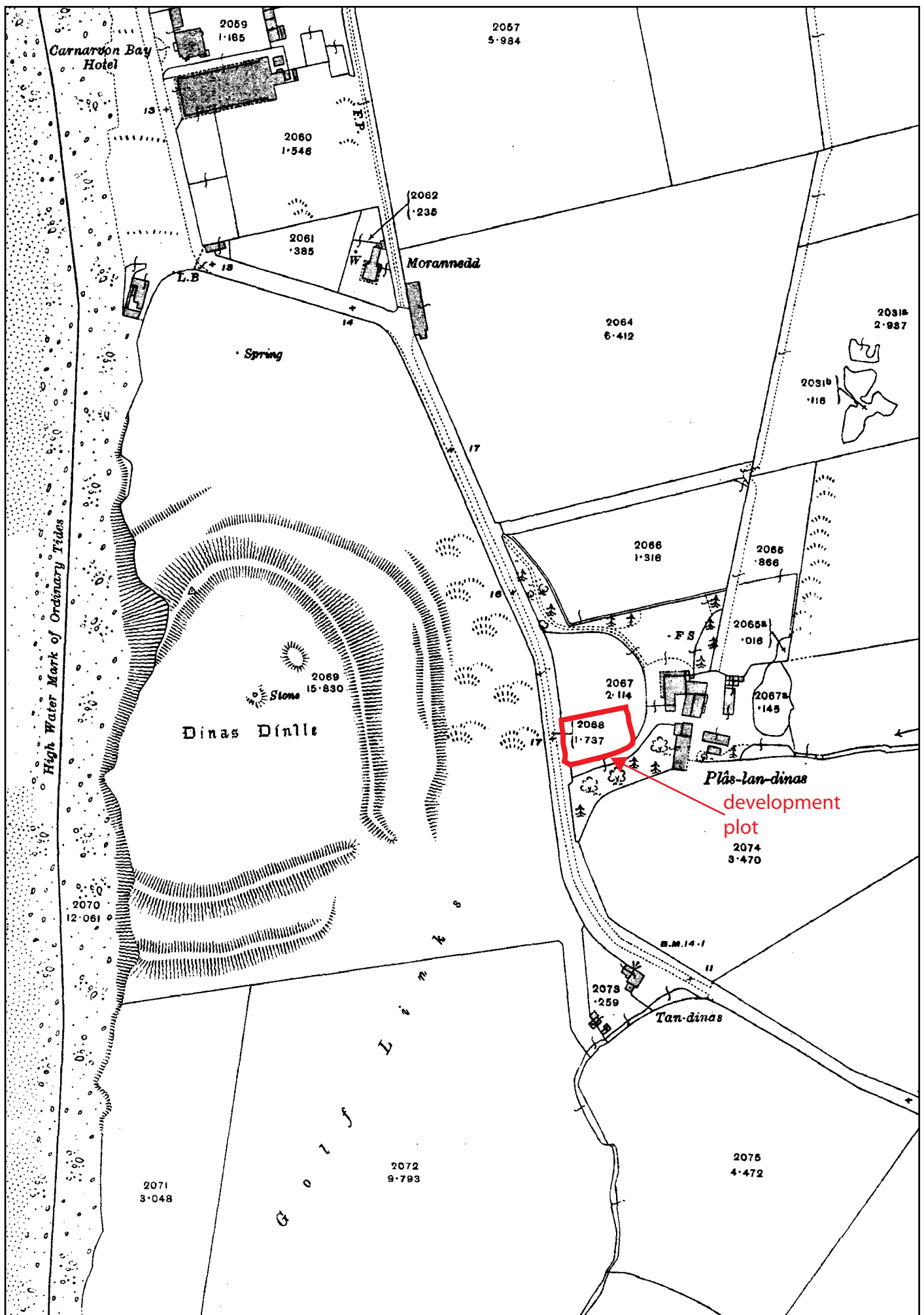


Figure 03: Reproduction of First Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Map (SHEETXX.2, published 1889).

FIGURE 04

**Reproduction of Second Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Map
(SHEETXX.2, published 1900).**

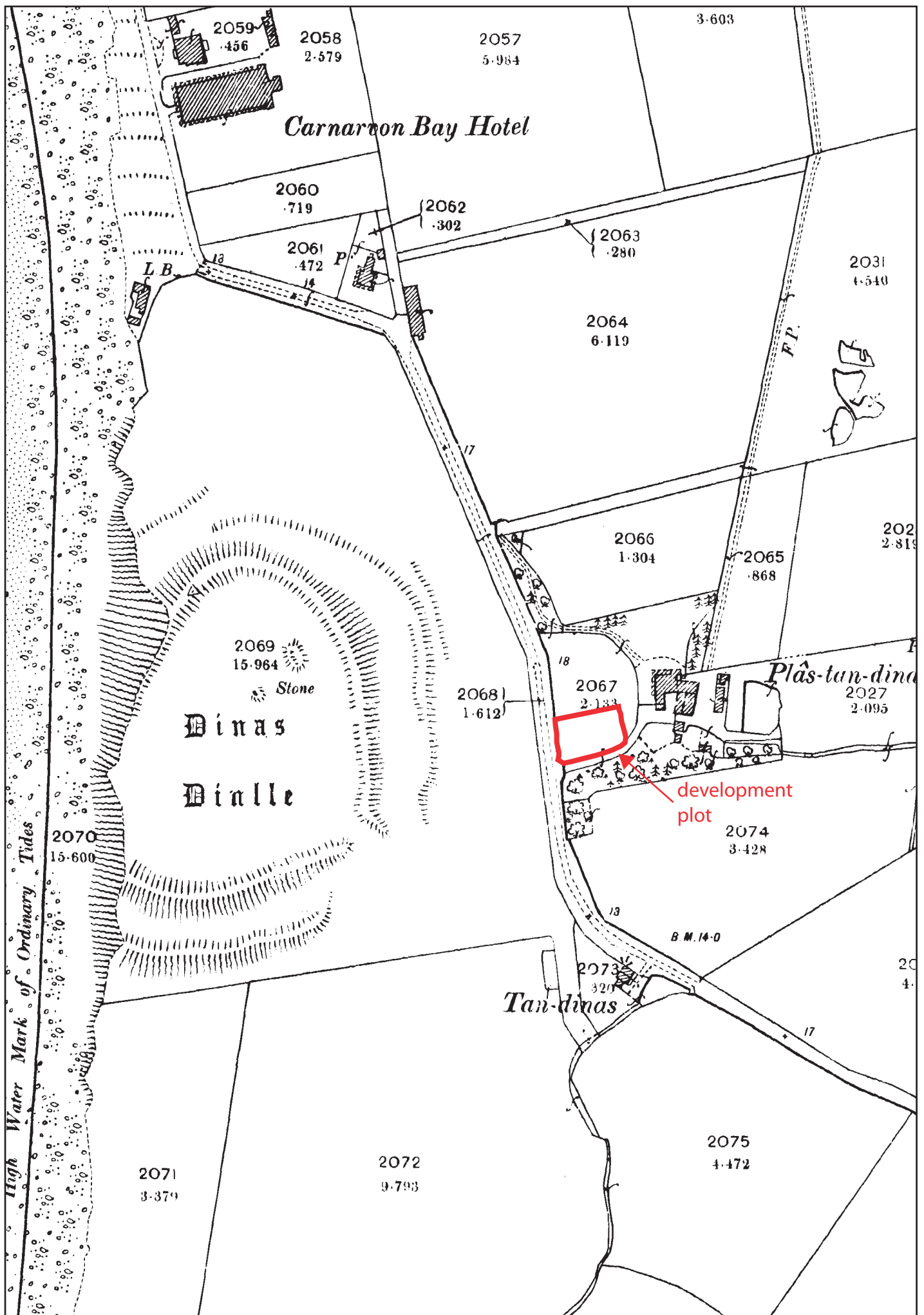


Figure 04: Reproduction of Second Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Map (SHEETXX.2, published 1900).

FIGURE 05

**Reproduction of Third Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Map
(SHEETXX.2, published 1917).**

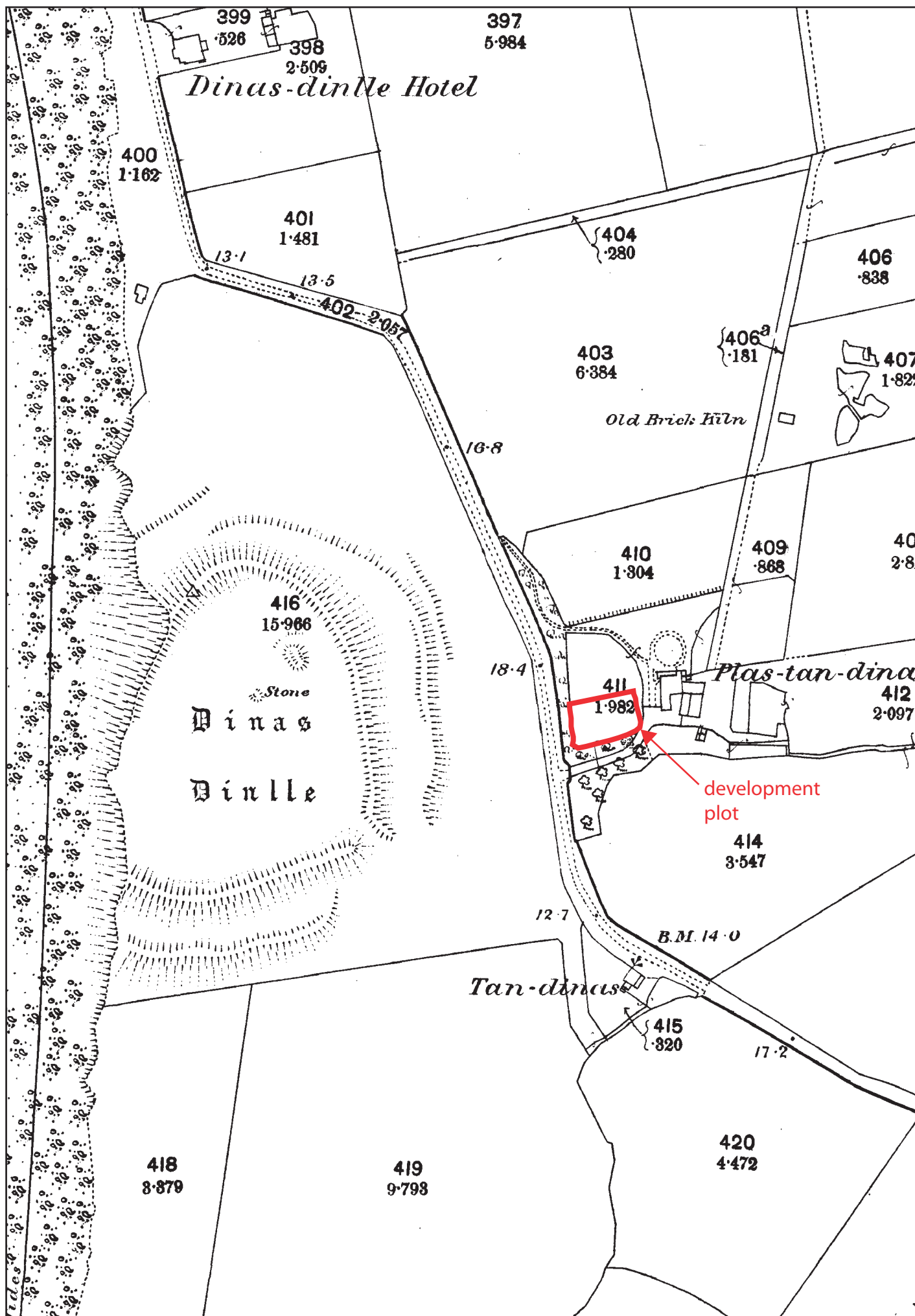


Figure 05: Reproduction of Third Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Map (SHEETXX.2, published 1917).



Plate 01: Pre-controlled strip view of Plot 1. View from the east southeast.



Plate 02: The footprint of Plot 1 stripped with features [001-005]. View from the north northeast. (Scale: 1m)



Plate 03: Feature [001], with features [002-005] in the background. View from the east. (Scale: 1m).

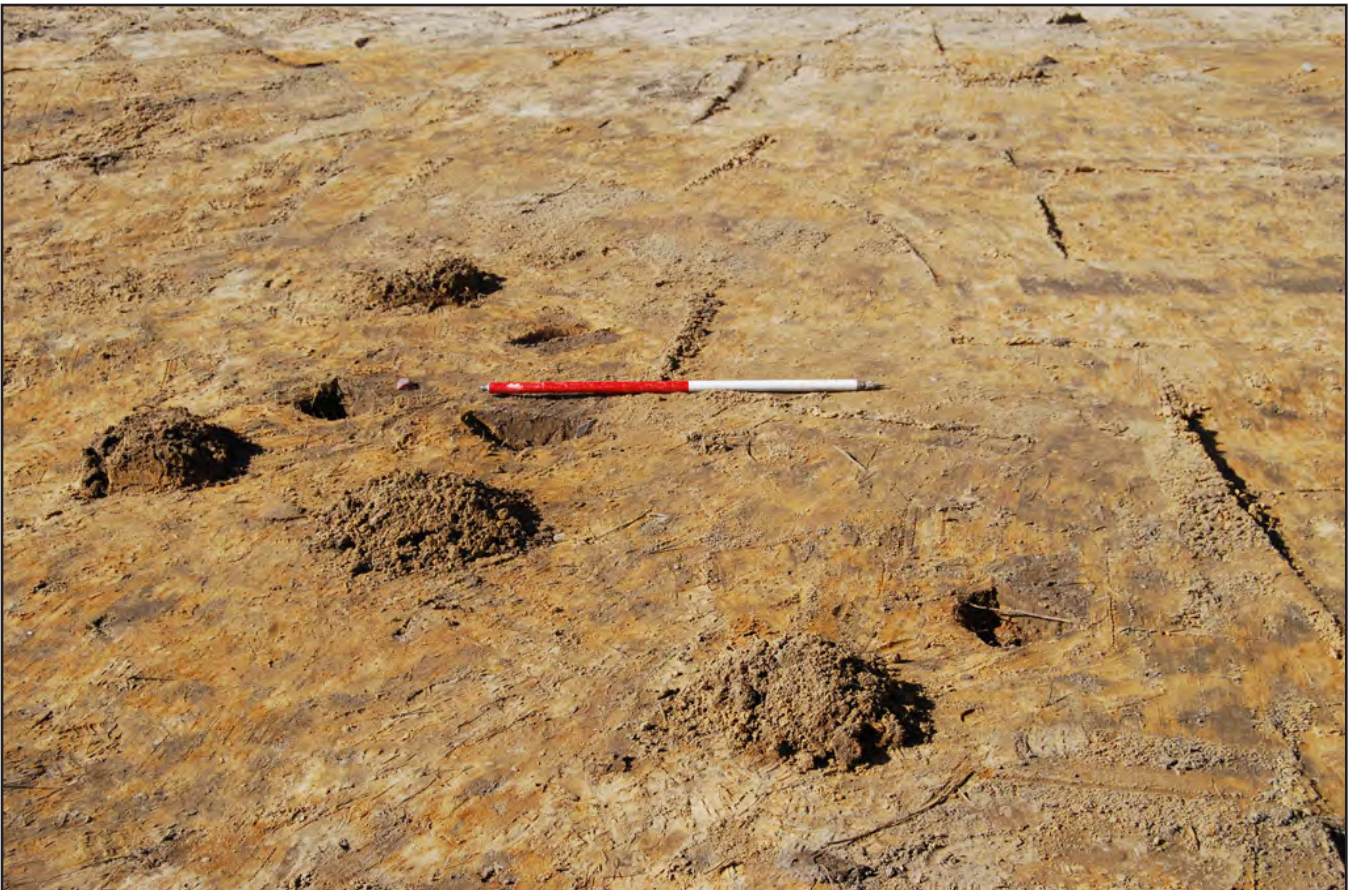


Plate 04: Post-excavation view of features [002-005]. View from the east. (Scale: 1m).



Plate 05: Breach through the embankment at Plot 1. View from the south. (Scale: 1m).



Plate 06: Breach through the embankment at Plot 2. View from the west. (Scale: 1m).

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project design
(September 2014)**

PLAS TAN DINAS, PLOT 1, DINAS DINLLE,
CAERNARFON

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONTROLLED STRIP (G2395)

Prepared for

Mr Gwynfor Jones

September 2014

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**PLAS TAN DINAS, PLOT 1, DINAS DINLLE, CAERNARFON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTROLLED STRIP**

Prepared for *Mr Gwynfor Jones*, September 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Mr Gwynfor Jones* to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological controlled strip ahead of the erection of single, detached dwelling at Plas Tan Dinas, Dinas Dinlle, Caernarfon (centred on NGR **SH 4386356353**). The proposed layout of the development is shown on the client drawing (reproduced as Figure 01) with the archaeological controlled strip being conducted under condition 13 of the planning permission (planning reference C09A/0308/17/LL). The controlled strip will cover the footprint of the dwelling.

The archaeological controlled strip is scheduled for 26/09/14 and will be completed on the same day.

The scheme will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and the content of this design must be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist prior to the start of the controlled strip.

Reference will be made to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

1.0 AIMS and OBJECTIVES

The proposed development site is located within the grounds of Plas-tan-dinas (NPRN 410,781) formerly a large country house hotel situated close to the sea at Dinas Dinlle and is adjacent to a busy coastal road. At present the site is largely enclosed by a wire and timber post fence, except along the road, where there is a grass covered earthen bank and intermittent hedgerow. The ground within the boundary of the development is flat and is covered by a thin covering of weeds and grass. The proposed development plot measures approximately 194m north-south x 349m east-west.

The proposed development is located within an area of high archaeological potential. The house plot is positioned along the western edge of the former Plas-tan-dinas country house hotel (NPRN 410,781) and is located to the immediate east of the Iron Age hillfort Dinas Dinlle (PRN 1570) which is also a scheduled ancient monument (SAM) CN048. In the grounds of Dinas Dinlle, there is the potential location of a Bronze Age barrow or footing of a Roman pharos. This along with Roman coins of A.D. 253 to 296 date, an intaglio and a sherd of black burnished ware of the second or third centuries, indicate occupation in the Roman period. There is also medieval activity within the boundary of the hillfort, as indicated by the remains of Dinlle Medieval Township (PRN 7325). As well as more recent activity in the form of World War Two defences, such as Seagull Trench (PRN 25280) that has been built in the lower north-facing ramparts of the fort and a rectangular pillbox (NPRN 270423) to the immediate north. Therefore there is a high potential of recovering archaeological remains and/or artefacts from prehistory up to the modern era. On this basis and under condition 13 of the planning permission, there is a need and requirement for an archaeological controlled strip in advance of the house development.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) identified a variety of sites within close proximity of the proposed development which date from prehistory up to the 20th century (Figure 02).

These include:

- NPRN 410,781 Plas-tan-dinas was a large country house hotel situated close to the sea at Dinas Dinlle. The house was 2-storeys, rendered with hipped roofs and a veranda extending around the house. It was demolished in the late 1990s. The site is located at NGR4390456373 and is located 40m to the east of the proposed development.
- PRN 1570 Dinas Dinlle hillfort is a roughly oval defended enclosure, set on the summit of a drumlin. It measures about 150m north-south by 110m and is defined by double ramparts with an intermediate ditch; there is an entrance in the south east. The enclosure has suffered considerable coastal erosion on the west side and from the beach below, the original ground surface beneath the Iron Age ramparts along with other details are clearly visible in the eroded cross-section. Within the eastern part of the interior are traces of circular or rectangular structures or enclosures, one being a possible sepulchral mound or alternatively a Roman pharos or lighthouse, similar to one to the north on Caer y Twr, Holyhead Mountain (NPRN 308080).

Casual finds, including Roman coins of A.D. 253 to 296, an intaglio and a sherd of black burnished ware of the second or third centuries, indicate occupation in the Roman period. The site is located at NGR4370156368 and is located 157m to the west of the proposed development.

Low light aerial reconnaissance over Dinas Dinlle hillfort on 10th December 2012 provided the opportunity to gather detailed new imagery of the interior of this interesting hillfort. Detail shown includes clarification of the prominent structured mound, postulated as a potential Bronze Age barrow or footing for a Roman pharos, as well as the polygonal enclosure or pen alongside it. This was suggested as a pen or golf tee in the Muckle Partnership's 2004 survey for the National Trust, but the new photographs show it to have a straight side on the north and to be built against the rampart rather than forming part of it, standing as a discrete polygonal enclosure, adding to the information shown on the original plan. The two linear breaks of slope identified on the survey in the central part of the fort have the appearance of regular terracing. The photographs also show up low banks and a potential platform against the southern inner rampart, not marked on the existing survey.

- A World War Two Seagull Trench (PRN 25280) has been built in the lower north-facing ramparts of the fort. The site is located at NGR4367756537 and is located 260m to the northwest of the proposed development.

- Also located within the boundary of Dinas Dinlle hillfort there are the remains of Dinlle Medieval Township (PRN 7325). The site is located at NGR4369956400 and is located 173m to the west of the proposed development.
- NPRN 270423 Rectangular pillbox faced with local stone is located to the immediate northwest of the Seagull Trench (PRN 25280). The site is located at NGR4363156560 and is located 310m to the north west of the proposed development.
- NPRN 271358 Archaeological remains associated with the loss of the vessel, IDA are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity.
The IDA was a wooden brig built by McLaughlin, Prince Edward Island, in 1873. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 199gt, 155nt; 105ft 4in length x 24ft 1in breadth x 12ft 9in depth; partially fastened with iron bolts. At time of loss, the vessel was owned by the Guy family of Port Issac and registered at Padstow. The IDA had initially been registered at Llanelli in 1874 and then at Swansea the following year. The brig was sold to the Guy family of Port Isaac in 1886. IDA's master remained Issac B Remec up until its loss. The brig was carrying a cargo of pipe clay from Teignmouth to Runcorn on 20 February 1907 when it was caught in a westerly force 10 gale and became embayed. The brig was eventually blown onshore and lost near Dinas. The site is located at NGR4352456596 and is located 420m to the north west of the proposed development.
- NPRN 507114 Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel (LUNA) are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity.
The LUNA was a wooden sloop built at Aberystwyth in 1805. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 26tons; 42.3ft length x 12.7ft breadth amidships x 6.13ft amidships in hold, sloop rigged with standing bowsprit, square sterned, carvel built. At time of loss, the vessel was owned by Evans Davies of Aberystwyth (also the master). The vessel's port of Aberystwyth registry was closed with the annotation that the sloop was wrecked near Parys (Dinas?) Dinlle in Caernarfon Bay on 4 December 1841. The site is located at NGR4351956484 and is located 370m to the north west of the proposed development.
- PRN 1736 the purported site of Fulling Mill that dates from the medieval period. The site is located at NGR4359956500 and is located 300m to the north west of the proposed development.
- PRN 2268 findspot of a stone axe, within Dinas Dinlle hillfort. The site is located at NGR4358856340 and is located 278m to the west of the proposed development.
- PRN 24031 findspot of a spindle whorl which is of Iron Age date and was found to the west of Dinas Dinlle hillfort. The site is located at NGR4358056370 and is located 281m to the west of the proposed development.
- PRN 15949 Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. The Sarah and Mary was a 51nt wooden schooner built in 1838 and registered at Caernarfon. At time of loss, the vessel was owned by G Edwards, Barmouth, who was also the master. The schooner was carrying a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Bangor on 9 February 1884 when it was caught in a north westerly force 9 gale. The schooner was blown onshore at Dinas. The site is located at NGR452656697 and is located 470m to the north west of the proposed development.

- NPRN 271408 Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. The Horatio was a wooden full-rigged ship owned by Case & Company, Liverpool. At time of loss, the vessel was returning from Trinidad to Liverpool fully laden with cargo under the command of master Hanny. The ship was wrecked at Dinas Dinlle on 5 February 1817. Some of the cargo was saved, but only two out of 26 people on board. The site is located at NGR4351056798 and is located 570m to the north west of the proposed development.
- NPRN 240378 Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. A gun from this Spanish vessel wrecked at Dinas Dinlle in the early 1800s was taken to Fort Belan, whilst another was recovered at low tide by Lord Newborough of Glynllifon. The site is located at NGR4349956887 and is located 640m to the north west of the proposed development.
- NPRN 524738 A small area of peat is occasionally exposed after significant beach lowering. The peat is reported to be about 0.25m deep and overlies grey clayey silt. The western sea-ward edge is eroded, but landward it runs back beneath the upper storm beach. A piece of horizontal round-wood about 10cm diameter (probably a root) was sampled and dated. The site is located at NGR4345655940 and is located 590m to the south west of the proposed development.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

A JCB backhoe loader with a toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil across the footprint of the dwelling (Figure 1) under archaeological supervision.

The controlled strip is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. This will involve close liaison between the archaeologist and the site agent.

All machinery must avoid stripped areas until inspected and recorded by GAT personnel.

- All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the glacial horizon or archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first, in successive, level spits. All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- Within significant archaeological levels a minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Occasional pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Complex clusters of pits will be sampled more selectively. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate.
- The completed controlled strip zone and any identified archaeological features will be located and planned digital survey completed using a *Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800* GPS receiver.
- A written record of all identified features will be completed via GAT pro-formas.
- All subsurface features will be recorded photographically using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution and completed in JPEG format.
- Any further mitigation required will be subject to an additional Further Archaeological Works Design (FAWD).
- Recourse to specialist input should be considered during fieldwork as well as during the post-excavation programme, to accommodate any palaeoenvironmental, artefactual or other deposits or areas of archaeological significance identified during the course of the mitigation.

3.2 Environmental Samples

If encountered, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

3.3 Human Remains

If encountered, 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 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.

3.4 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.

3.5 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the controlled strip 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 establishment of a threshold of significance over which a FAWD might be triggered. This will include any features of demonstrable or likely prehistoric to medieval date and, for post-medieval features, any complex or unusual remains, including industrial activity. 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 Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the controlled strip, 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 Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

3.6 Monitoring Arrangements

The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will need to be informed of all start dates for the various elements of the scheme listed and of the subsequent progress and findings and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs if features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

3.7 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting for the purposes of the mitigation will be sufficient to establish the character, scale, date range, artefactual and palaeo-environmental potential and overall significance of the remains and will be based on the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).

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 reports.

4.0 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

Following completion of the controlled strip as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Project Design
4. Methods and techniques
5. Description of the results of the controlled strip
6. Summary and conclusions
7. Bibliography of sources consulted.

Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within 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 project. The watching report for the first phase of the development will be produced within one month of completion of the fieldwork and is expected to be delivered by the end of November 2014.

All digital data will be written to CD-ROM and stored with the paper archive.

- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to the client
- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to GAPS
- one or two copies (as required) sent to the Historic Environment Record Archaeologist for the area (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT);
- copies of all key digital files on optical media should be provided to GAPS and the Regional HER, including report, photographs, scans of maps etc.
- a copy of the report and/or digital files on optical media should be provided to the National Monument Record (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) dependent upon their requirements.

5.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required. Full details of personnel involved, with *curricula vitae*, can be supplied upon request.

6.0 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** (2006). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

7.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance – Aviva Policy 24765101CHC/000405

- Employer's Liability: Limit of indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of indemnity £5m in any one occurrence

The current period expires on the 21/06/2015

Professional Indemnity Insurance – RSA Insurance Plc RKK865819/1208

- Limit of Indemnity £2,000,000 any one claim

The current period expires 22/07/2015

8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Planning permission reference C09A/0308/17/LL

Amended Plan – 04/11/09

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)

Figure 1

Reproduction of site layout for Plot 1 Plas Tan Dinas.

Figure 2

Location of archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2395_001.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Pre-ex location shot	ESE	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_002.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Pre-ex location shot	ESE	1x0.3m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_003.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Feature 1	E	1x0.3m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_004.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Feature 2 '	SE	1x0.3m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_005.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Feature 3	SW	1x0.3m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_006.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Feature 4	E	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_007.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Feature 5	SE	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_008.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Features 2-5 inc.	E	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_009.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	General post-ex shot	E	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_010.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	General post-ex shot	N	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_011.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	General post-ex shot	NNE	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_012.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	General post-ex shot	NNE	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395_013.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Hedge breakthrough near existing house	W	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395.014.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Hedge breakthrough near existing house	E	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395.015.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Hedge breakthrough at new plot.	WSW	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO
G2395.016.jpg	G2395, Plas Tan Dinas	Controlled Strip	Hedge breakthrough at new plot.	S	1x1m	26/09/2014	KO



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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