

# Quarry Realignment Project, Penhryn Quarry

Report on Detailed Recording and Targeted  
Trenching of a Possible Medieval Trackway  
(Feature 12)



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# Quarry Realignment Project, Penrhyn Quarry

## Report on Detailed Recording and Targeted Trenching of a Possible Medieval Trackway (Feature 12)

Project No. G2098

Report No. 1238

Prepared for: Welsh Slate Limited

April 2015

Written by: Dave McNicol

Illustration by: Dave McNicol

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## SUMMARY

*This report sets out the results of the detailed recording and targeted trenching of a possible medieval trackway (Feature 12) (PRN 12328) undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) in advance of a proposed quarry realignment project at Penrhyn Quarry (centred on SH 6114 6396). The work was carried out on behalf of Welsh Slate Limited in March 2015.*

*The trackway (Feature 12) (PRN 12328) was surveyed and photographed prior to the excavation of a trial trench towards its southern end. No evidence of any surface was uncovered, and it is likely that the trackway was created by the removal of stones along its length, and that the depth was due to the general use of the trackway. No finds were uncovered during the excavation, and therefore a date for the trackway is uncertain. However, given its location, in close proximity to the possible medieval Hafod (Feature 13) (PRN 12327) it is likely to be of a comparable date. Two further features (Feature 10 and 17) (PRNs 60381 and 60383) were fenced off so as to be avoided during the realignment works.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by *Welsh Slate Limited* and forms the report for the detailed recording and targeted trenching carried out prior to the proposed quarry realignment project at Penrhyn Quarry (centred on SH 6114 6396) (Figure 1).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) had previously undertaken a staged programme of archaeological assessment and evaluation at the location of the proposed realignment zone (see below). In response to these results detailed recording and targeted trenching was recommended by GAT on a probable medieval trackway (Feature 12 (SH 6098 6398; PRN 12328). Two further features, one relating to an outlying paddock (Feature 10 (SH 6098 6394; PRN 60381) and the other representing a possible hut circle (Feature 17 (SH 6098 6397; PRN 60383), were recommended to be fenced off under archaeological supervision, so as to be avoided during this phase of the quarry realignment programme.

A Project Design was prepared (Appendix I) which sets out the legislation framework and planning background in detail. The work was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* (2014b), and the *standard and guidance for excavation* (2014a) as specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)

## **2 SITE LOCATION**

Penrhyn Quarry lies at the southern end of the village of Bethesda, within the Dyffryn Ogwen Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest: 28 (CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS 1998). The site lies at the southwestern edge of the current quarry limits, within an area of rough pasture land.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

Penrhyn Quarry lies within the Dyffryn Ogwen Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest: 28 (CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS 1998) and forms one of the most important elements of this landscape. Penrhyn Quarry was formalised during the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Richard Pennant acquired a number of small local workings but slate is thought to have been extracted in this area as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Infrastructure including railways, quarrymen's cottages and a quay at Porth Penrhyn were constructed at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and start of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The quarry dominated both the slate industry and the surrounding landscape throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today the quarry continues to be run as a commercial venture and markets a variety of slate products.

As well as the extensive industrial archaeological remains that exist within the locality, mainly associated with the extraction of slate, the uplands around Bethesda and Nant Ffrancon contain extensive and very well-preserved relict remains of prehistoric and later land use.

An archaeological assessment of the proposed realignment zone was undertaken by GAT in November 2009 (Hopewell 2009). The assessment identified a number of sites, the majority relating to a late prehistoric settlement and a post-medieval multi-cellular sheepfold. In order to better identify the significance of the archaeological remains and identify appropriate mitigation an archaeological survey and a phase of field evaluation was undertaken (Cooke and Davidson 2010, and Davidson 2010) in July and September 2010 respectively.

The programme of field evaluation examined four sites identified during the desk based assessment and archaeological survey. These included a cleared terraced area (Feature 20), a suspected prehistoric structure (Feature 16), a possible burial cairn (Feature 15), and a possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild (Feature 14). The results of the evaluation proved the suspected prehistoric structure as being of natural origin. Furthermore, it showed that there was no evidence that the sheepfold utilised an earlier hut circle and nor that there were any associated buried remains present on the cleared terrace area. It did however show that a relatively complex level of archaeology was revealed at the possible burial cairn site (Feature

15), and archaeological excavation of the entire feature was recommended as appropriate mitigation prior to the extension works.

The excavation was completed in December 2012 (McNicol 2013a), and revealed a roughly rectangular stone structure, measuring approximately 7m by 5m, and aligned east-west. The date and function of this structure was uncertain. However, given its shape and size, it was most likely the remains of a post-medieval peat and/ or hay drying platform. The report recommended an archaeological watching brief as appropriate mitigation during the extension works.

Two watching briefs were completed in areas to the northeast and southeast of Feature 12 in 2013 (McNicol 2013b) and 2014 (Smith *forthcoming*) respectively. The watching briefs confirmed that the natural topography of the site was fairly close to the surface, lying on average only 0.2m below ground level and consisting of a light orange sandy clay. A large number of natural sub-angular stones and boulders were located throughout the site, with only a few small patches being relatively stone free. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during either of the watching briefs.

## **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

As specified in the Project Design (Appendix I) the objective of the archaeological evaluation was to:

- complete detailed recording of the possible medieval trackway;
- investigate the possible medieval trackway by targeted trenching to determine its age, form, and function if possible
- fence off Features 10 and 17 so that they are avoided by the current realignment works.

## **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*)).

### **5.1 DETAILED RECORDING**

- A written record of the trackway was completed via GAT pro-formas.
- A full photographic record of the trackway was completed with a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution (RAW).

- The trackway was digitally surveyed and planned using a *Trimble GPS*, with the results tied into the National Grid.

## **5.2 TARGETED TRENCHING**

A single trench was excavated to investigate the probable medieval trackway (Feature 12). The location and extent of the trench was decided upon in the field so as to target the best preserved area of the affected trackway section.

- The trench was opened, and the topsoil and underlying layers removed by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the natural geology.
- A written record of the trench content and all identified features was completed via GAT pro-formas.
- The trench was digitally surveyed using a *Trimble GPS*, with the results tied into the National Grid.

## **5.3 AVOIDANCE**

Permanent wooden and wire fencing was erected so as to avoid Features 10 and 17. The fencing was set out under archaeological supervision, and recorded photographically once completed.

# **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

The trackway measured on average 1.8m wide and ran for approximately 58m in a roughly north-south alignment (Plate 1) before turning to run for a further 45m on an ENE-WSW alignment (Plate 2) (Figure 2). Towards its southern end it had a depth of between 0.07m and 0.21m, and ran in a meandering pattern for 22m until it petered out towards the north. Within this area the trackway was only partially visible as an area devoid of any large stones, approximately 32m in length, before it ran alongside the edge of Feature 17 and became visible once again. At this point the trackway ran for a further 45m until it was truncated by a modern drainage ditch. The depth of the trackway within this section was between 0.06m and 0.2m. No evidence of the trackway continuing beyond this point was seen.

A single trench was excavated at the southern end of the trackway, at a point where it was most pronounced (Plate 3) (Figure 2). No evidence of any surface was encountered, and the sides of the trackway consisted of occasional stones placed onto the natural geology (Figure 3). It is most likely that the trackway was constructed by the removal of any stones from along the length of the trackway and placing these stones at the side.



Fencing was placed so as to avoid any disturbance to Features 10 (Plate 4) and 17. This was carried out under archaeological supervision.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No dating evidence was recovered from the excavation of the trackway (Feature 12) (PRN 12328), and therefore a definitive date cannot be given to this feature. However, given its close proximity to the possible medieval Hafod (Feature 13) (PRN 12327) (Figure 1), then it is likely that this is of a comparable date.

The trackway has been fully recorded, both by digital survey and photographically, and no further work is recommended on this feature. Features 10 (PRN 60381) and 17 (PRN 60383), the outlying paddock and possible hut circle respectively, were fenced off so as to be avoided during this phase of works, and no further work on them is required at this stage. If the quarry is to be extended in this area in the future, then more work will be required on these features and the surrounding area.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank *Welsh Slate Limited* for commissioning the work, and both Dafydd Williams and Mark Jones for their help on site. The work on site was carried out by Dave McNicol.

## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cooke, R & Davidson, A 2010 *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Archaeological Survey*, GAT unpub report #880

Davidson, J 2010 *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Archaeological Evaluation*, GAT unpub report #899

GAT in prep Archaeological Site Manual

Hopewell, D 2009 *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Archaeological Assessment*, GAT unpub report #837

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a *Standard and guidance for excavation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

McNicol, D 2013a *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Excavation of suspected Bronze Age Cairn (Feature 15)*, GAT unpub report #1105

McNicol, D 2013b *Proposed Quarry Realignment Project, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 1A - Interim Report*, GAT unpub report #1131

Smith, S forthcoming *Proposed Quarry Realignment Project, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda Archaeological Watching Brief Interim Report*

**APPENDIX I: PROJECT DESIGN**

**QUARRY REALIGNMENT PROJECT, PENRHYN  
QUARRY, BETHESDA**

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR  
DETAILED RECORDING AND TARGETED TRENCHING OF  
A POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL TRACKWAY (FEATURE 12)  
(G2098)**

**Prepared for**  
*Welsh Slate Limited*  
**December 2014**

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

## **QUARRY REALIGNMENT PROJECT, BETHESDA, GWYNEDD**

### **PROJECT DESIGN FOR DETAILED RECORDING AND TARGETED TRENCHING OF A POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL TRACKWAY (FEATURE 12) (G2098)**

Prepared for *Welsh Slate Limited*, December 2014

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Welsh Slate Limited* to provide a project design for completing a programme of archaeological work, including detailed recording and targeted trenching, in advance of a proposed quarry realignment project at Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda. The proposed realignment comprises a c.6.4 ha extension to the existing Penrhyn Quarry incorporating an area of upland to the south west of the current workings (centered on NGR **SH61146396**). These extension works will be completed as and when a volume of material is required. This project design is for the mitigation works on Features **10**, **12**, and **17** as indicated in Figure 1.

GAT has previously undertaken a staged programme of archaeological assessment and evaluation at the location of the proposed realignment zone (GAT reports **837**, **880**, and **899**). In response to these results, detailed recording and targeted trenching has been recommended by GAT on a probable medieval trackway (Feature **12** (NGR **SH6098698C**; PRN **12328**). Two further areas relating to an outlying paddock (Feature **10** (NGR **SH60986394**; PRN **60381**) and a possible hut circle (Feature **17** (NGR **SH60986397**; PRN **60383**) are to be fenced off under archaeological supervision so as to be avoided during this phase of the quarry realignment programme.

A mitigation brief has not been prepared for this work by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), but GAPS have agreed to the requirement for detailed recording and targeted trenching on Feature **12**, as well as the fencing off of Features **10** and **17**. This project design must be approved by GAPS prior to the commencement of works.

Reference will also be made to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (*Institute for Archaeologists*, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008).

The current project design has been written exclusively for the mitigation work on Features **10**, **12**, and **17**, and does not incorporate mitigation for the realignment scheme as a whole. If further mitigation is required in response to the current design or within the realignment scheme as a whole, this will be discussed in a future project design(s).

**The work is scheduled to take place within the first three months of 2015. The trenching is expected to be completed in two days, and will be undertaken by two project archaeologists. The fencing around Features 10 and 17 is expected to be completed in one day, and will be undertaken by one project archaeologist.**

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Penrhyn Quarry lies within the Dyffryn Ogwen Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest: **28** (CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS 1998) and forms one of the most important elements of this landscape. Penrhyn Quarry was formalised during the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Richard Pennant acquired a number of small local workings but slate is thought to have been extracted in this area as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Infrastructure including railways, quarrymen's cottages and a quay at Porth Penrhyn were constructed at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and start of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The quarry dominated both the slate industry and the surrounding landscape throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today the quarry continues to be run as a commercial venture and markets a variety of slate products.

As well as the extensive industrial archaeological remains that exist within the locality, mainly associated with the extraction of slate, the uplands around Bethesda and Nant Ffrancon contain extensive and very well-preserved relict remains of prehistoric and later land use.

An archaeological assessment of the proposed realignment zone was undertaken by GAT in November 2009 (GAT report **837**). The assessment identified a number of sites, the majority relating to a late prehistoric settlement and a post-medieval multi-cellular sheepfold. In order to better identify the significance of the archaeological remains and identify appropriate mitigation an archaeological survey and a phase of field evaluation was undertaken (GAT reports **880** and **899**) in July and September 2010 respectively.

The programme of field evaluation examined four sites identified during the desk based assessment and archaeological survey. These included a cleared terraced area (Feature **20**), a suspected prehistoric structure (Feature **16**), a possible burial cairn (Feature **15**), and a possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild (Feature **14**). The results of the evaluation proved the suspected prehistoric structure as being of natural origin. Furthermore, it showed that there was no evidence that the sheepfold utilised an earlier hut circle and nor that there were any associated buried remains present on the cleared terrace area. It did however show that a relatively complex level of archaeology was revealed at the possible burial cairn site (Feature **15**), and the evaluation indicated the presence of archaeological remains and archaeological excavation of the entire feature was recommended as appropriate mitigation prior to the extension works.

The excavation was completed in December 2012 (GAT report **1105**), and revealed a roughly rectangular stone structure, measuring approximately 7m by 5m, and aligned east-west. The date and function of this structure was uncertain. However, given its shape and size, it was most likely the remains of a post-medieval peat and/ or hay drying platform. The report recommended an archaeological watching brief as appropriate mitigation during the extension works.

Two watching briefs were completed in areas to the northeast and southeast of Feature **12** in 2013 (GAT report **1131**) and 2014 (GAT report *forthcoming*) respectively. The watching briefs confirmed that the natural topography of the site was fairly close to the surface, lying on average only 0.2m below ground level and consisting of a light orange sandy clay. A

large number of natural sub-angular stones and boulders were located throughout the site, with only a few small patches being relatively stone free. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during either of the watching briefs.

### 3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

**Before any work commences an agreed programme of timing, siting, duration and health & safety protection measures will be agreed with Welsh Slate Limited.**

#### 3.1 DETAILED RECORDING

Detailed recording of Feature **12** (PRN **1709** (NGR **SH60986398**)), a possible medieval trackway will be carried out (Figure 1). The trackway is approximately 1.5m wide and meanders around natural boulders and up the natural scarps. It has been cleared of stones which are piled on either side. The quarry realignment works will cut through the southeastern end of the trackway.

- A written record of the trackway will be completed via GAT pro-formas.
- A full photographic record of the trackway will be completed with a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution (RAW).
- The trackway will be digitally surveyed and planned using a *Leica Total Station* and/or a *Trimble GPS*, with the results tied into the National Grid.

#### 3.2 TARGETED TRENCHING

A single trench will be excavated to investigate the probable medieval trackway (Feature **12**, PRN **1709** (NGR **SH60986398**)). The exact location and extent of the trench will be decided upon in the field so as to target the best preserved area of the affected trackway section.

- The trench will be opened, and the topsoil and underlying layers will be removed with a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever is encountered first.
- Any archaeological remains encountered will be excavated and cleaned by hand so as to determine their extent, function and date.
- A written record of the trench content and all identified features will be completed via GAT pro-formas.
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution (RAW).
- The trench and any archaeological remains will be planned to scale and a digital survey completed using a *Leica Total Station* and/or a *Trimble GPS*, with the results tied into the National Grid.

**NB. This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the excavation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required. 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.**

#### 3.3 AVOIDANCE

Permanent wooden and wire fencing should be used to clearly define the areas to be avoided, as these will be located on the edge of the realignment area. The provision and erection of fencing is to be supplied by the contractor but the fencing is to be located under the supervision of an archaeologist.



- **Feature 10, PRN 60381 (NGR SH60986394):** Outlying Paddock - An area of clearance to the north-east although the stone appears to have been dumped among the natural boulders as opposed to have been made into wandering walls (Figure 1).
- **Feature 17, PRN 60383 (NGR SH60986397):** Hut circle - A small hut circle with rough stone built walls on natural glacial boulders. The walls are approximately 0.3m high and the internal diameter measures approximately 3.0m. Located at the northeastern corner of the upper terrace (Figure 1).

### 3.4 Monitoring Arrangements

GAPS will need to be informed of the start date for the mitigation programme and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow GAPS time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs if features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

#### ***4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES***

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10 litres and maximum of 30 litres) 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.

## 5.0 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

## *6.0 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT, & ARCHIVING*

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

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Specification and Project Design
- Methods and techniques
- Archaeological Background
- Description of the results
- Summary and conclusions
- 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. 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, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT);
- 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.

## **7.0 STAFF**

The project will be supervised by Stuart Reilly, Senior Archaeologist. The work will be carried out by fully trained Project Archaeologists who are experienced in conducting project work and working with contractors and earth moving machinery. (Full CV's are available upon request).

**The work is scheduled to take place within the first three months of 2015. The trenching is expected to be completed in two days, and will be undertaken by two project archaeologists. The fencing around Features 10 and 17 is expected to be completed in one day, and will be undertaken by one project archaeologist.**

## *8.0 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** (2007).

Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with the necessary personal safety equipment.

## 9.0 INSURANCE

### Public Liability

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

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24 7651 01 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE	21/06/2015

### Employers Liability

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

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24 765101 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE	21/06/2015

### Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £2,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance PLC
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	RKK865819/1208
EXPIRY DATE	22/07/2015

## 10.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Client drawings: *Welsh Slate Limited* Drawing No. **WPENG2012**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2009 *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Archaeological Assessment*, GAT unpub report #**837**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2010a *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Archaeological Survey*, GAT unpub report #**880**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2010b *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Archaeological Evaluation*, GAT unpub report #**899**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2012 *Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda: Excavation of suspected Bronze Age Cairn (Feature 15)*, GAT unpub report #**1105**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2013 *Proposed Quarry Realignment Project, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 1A - Interim Report*

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust forthcoming *Proposed Quarry Realignment Project, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda Archaeological Watching Brief Interim Report*

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



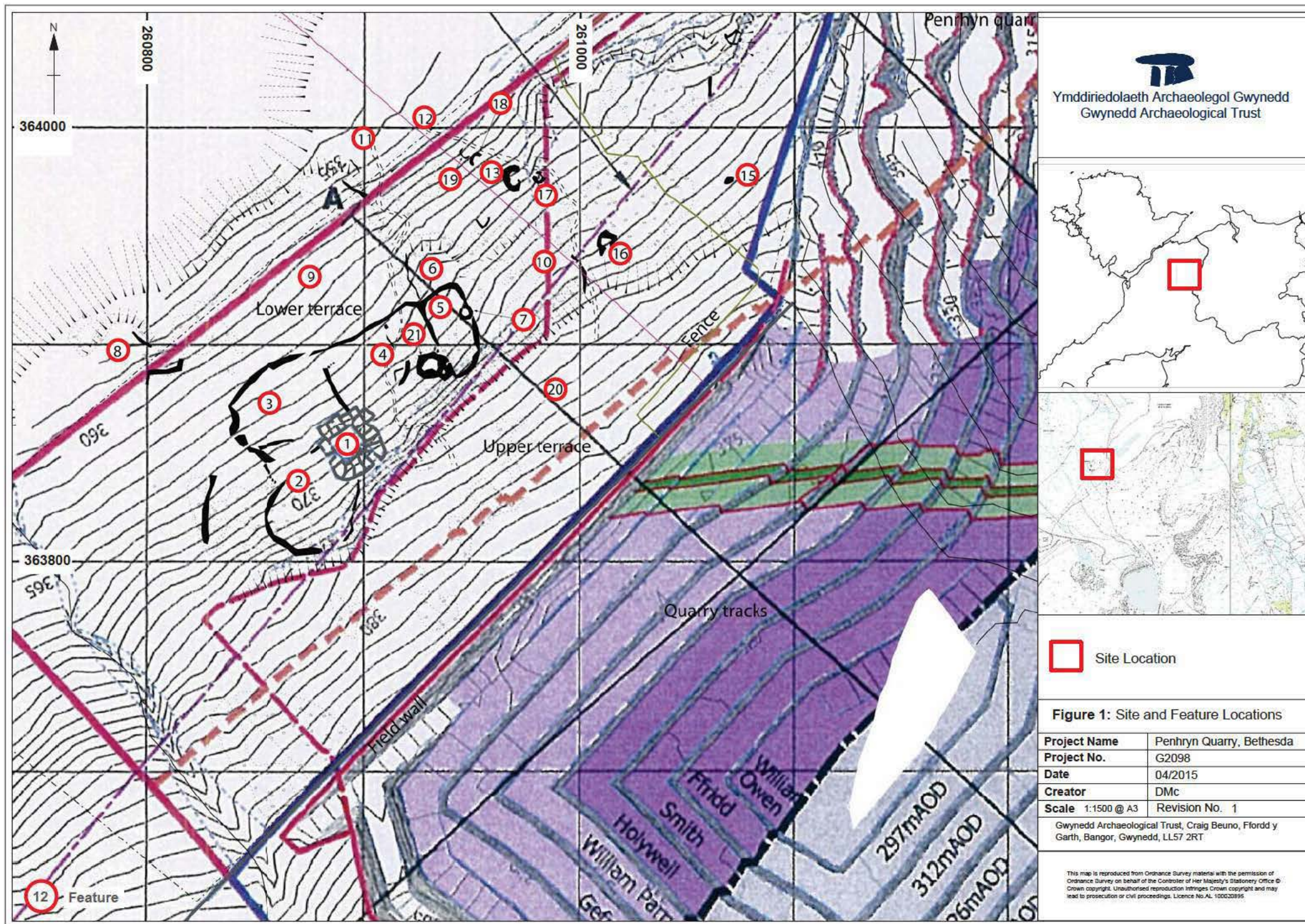
## APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Frame	Description	View from
01	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
02	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	S
03	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	S
04	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
05	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	NNW
06	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
07	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
08	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
09	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	E
10	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	E
11	Possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	E
12	Section through possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
13	Section through possible medieval trackway (Feature 12)	SSE
14	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
15	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
16	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
17	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
18	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
19	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
20	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
21	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
22	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-
23	Fenced off features 10 and 17	-

## APPENDIX IV: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing #	Sheet #	Description	Scale
1	1	SSE Facing Section Through Trackway (Feature 12)	1:10







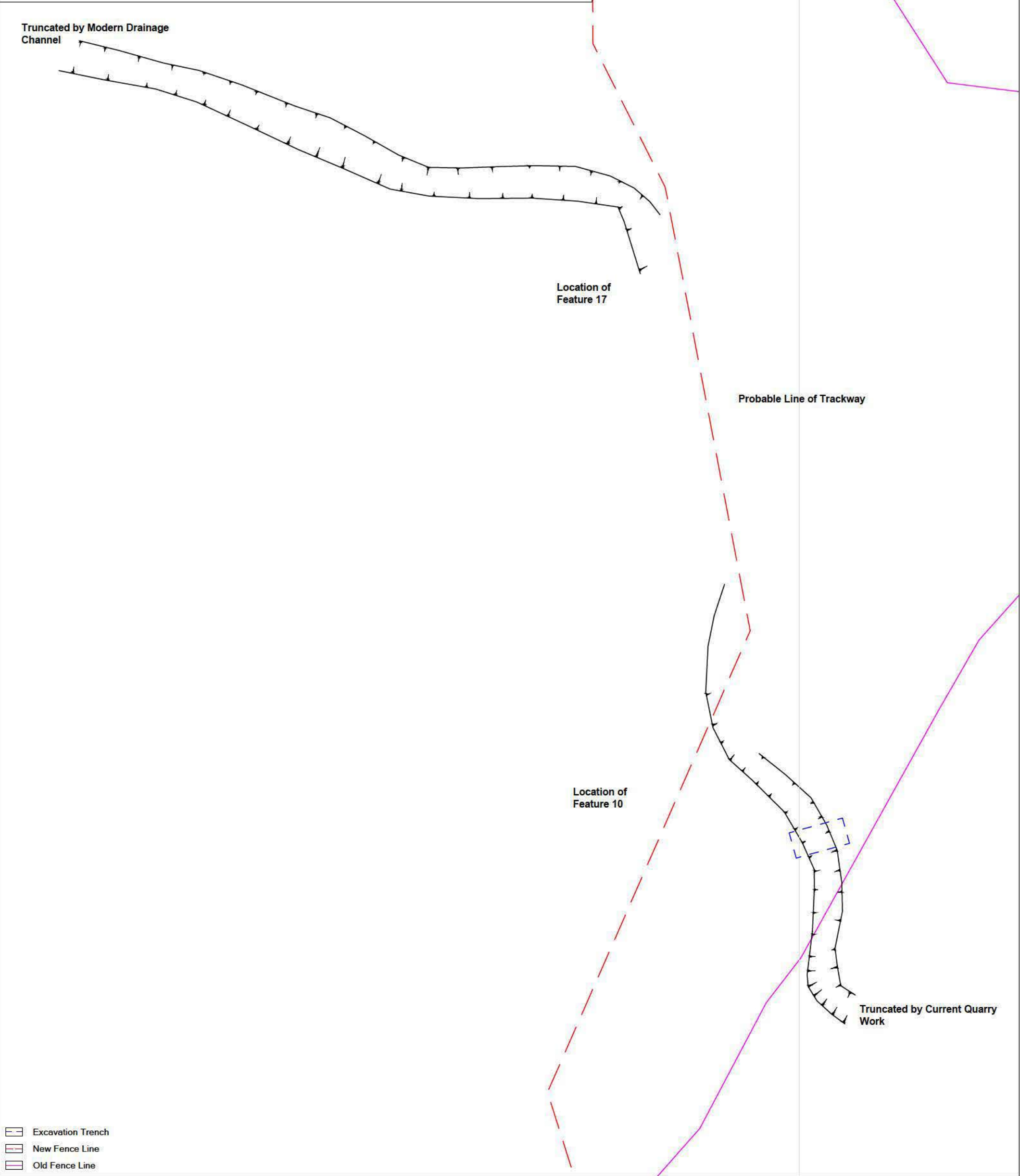
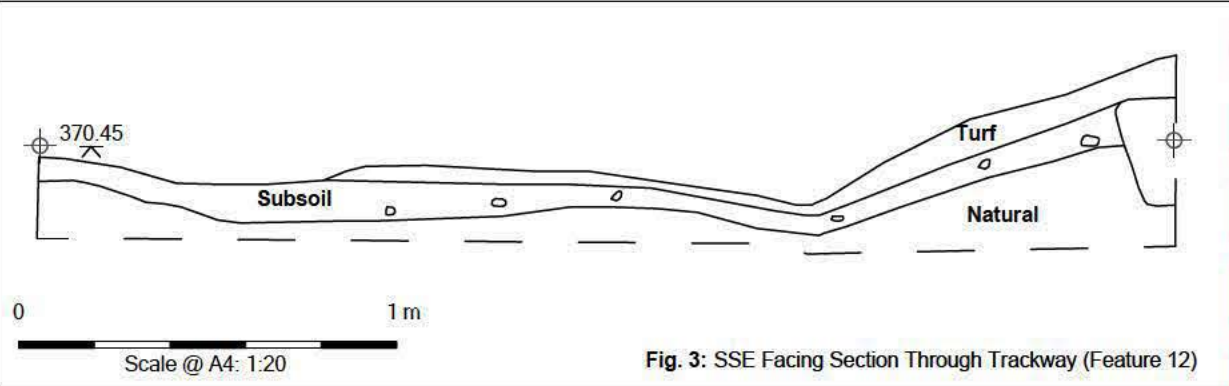


Fig. 2: Plan of Trackway (Feature 12) Including Fence Limits





Plate 01: Feature 12 - Possible Medieval Trackway. View From the South



Plate 02: Feature 12 - Possible Medieval Trackway. View From the East





Plate 03: SSE Facing Section Through Feature 12 - Possible Medieval Trackway



Plate 04: Fencing Around Feature 10. View From the Southwest



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