New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey

Archaeological Assessment Phase 2: Trial Trenching

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey

Archaeological Assessment Phase 2: Trial Trenching

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***front cover image: Trench 08 after machining, viewed from the south-southeast (scale 2x1m; archive image: G2467_042).**

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SUMMARY

This report sets out the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as Phase 2 of a two phase programme of investigation focused on the proposed site of the New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey. The work was carried out on behalf of Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn during July 2016.

Twenty 30x2m trial trenches in two fields were excavated with a 13 tonne mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision down to the natural drift geological levels. Fourteen of these trenches targeted 11 features identified during the Phase 1 desk-based assessment and geophysical survey as requiring archaeological assessment. A further 6 trenches were placed in areas where no potential archaeological features had previously been identified in the Phase 1 assessment.

The trial trenches established the existence of archaeological remains relating to 6 of the 11 features identified in the Phase 1 assessment targeted for trenching. Two of these features, Feature 2, a possibly medieval house plot and associated small garden plot shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782, and Feature 19, a possibly prehistoric circular feature and associated curvilinear ditch, suggest areas with high potential to inform an understanding of the historical development of the area.

Seventeen previously unknown archaeological features were also identified, and consequently, 2 further areas have been assessed as having moderate potential to inform an understanding of the historical development of the area. These are the area around the eastern end of Trench 13 in Field 2 which contains 2 burnt stone filled opposed ditch termini that may be related to industrial activity, and an area at the north eastern end of Trench 18 in Field 2 which contains the remains of a field bank / enclosure or possible wall and a charcoal rich possible ditch terminus.

The processing of environmental samples taken from 14 excavated features is recommended as they have the potential to inform a better understanding of the features' date and function.

The full extent and location of the proposed works at the site are not yet finalised. Further mitigation is recommended for the areas with either moderate or high archaeological potential if they are to be affected by the proposed works in order to establish a better understanding of the full nature, extent and level of survival of the archaeological remains as well as to potentially identify currently unknown related archaeological features in their vicinities.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn and forms the report for a programme of trial trenching as Phase 2 of a two phase field evaluation at the proposed site for the New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey (NGR SH4247566010). The site is currently a greenfield site, consisting of two fields set aside for pasture (Figure 1).

The initial Phase 1 works consisted of a geophysical survey and desk-based assessment which was undertaken in May 2016 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT 2016). The results of the Phase 1 investigations were used to locate twenty 30x2m trenches for the Phase 2 archaeological work (Figure 2).

In accordance with the further assessment recommendations set out in the Phase 1 desk-based assessment, the following 11 features that would be significantly impacted by the development were targeted with a total of fourteen 30x2m trenches (Figure 2):

- **Feature 2** a house plot and associated small garden plot shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782 (GAT HER PRN 61868; Figure 3);
- **Features 8-9** a well-defined linear anomaly interpreted as a former field boundary (part of GAT HER PRN 61869);
- **Feature 10** a well-defined linear anomaly aligned with an extant field boundary (part of GAT HER PRN 61869);
- **Feature 11** an uneven linear band of magnetic noise leading to an existing gateway;
- **Features 13-14** two narrow, roughly parallel, linear anomalies possibly land drains;
- **Feature 16** a very direct and well-defined linear anomaly corresponding to a linear hollow in the field. Possibly a trench containing a non-ferrous pipe or drain or alternatively a former eroded pathway;
- **Features 17-18** (part of GAT HER PRN 61869) a well-defined linear anomaly, possibly a ditch or drain; and
- **Feature 19** an area of magnetic noise in which a narrow circular feature is faintly discernible, possibly a ring ditch or circular gully (GAT HER PRN 61870).

It was not possible to target the following 2 features due to their proximity to overhead power lines:

- **Feature 15** a slightly irregular linear anomaly that corresponds to a former field boundary shown on early Ordnance Survey maps; and
- **Feature 20** a small discrete circular anomaly.

After discussion with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), a decision was made to relocate the trench over **Feature 12**, a former quarry, as only limited information regarding the quarry could be gained from targeting it. Instead the trench (Trench 09) was re-located to the southern corner of Field 1 to maximise the chances of locating **Feature 2**, the house and garden plot (Figure 2).

Six trenches were also placed in blank areas identified during the geophysical survey, that is both areas that clearly contained no geophysical anomalies and also areas with high levels of background magnetic noise which distorted the results.

As set out in the Project Design (Appendix I), the aims of the Phase 2 trial trenching programme were 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

To this end, a total of 20 trenches were excavated within the two fields between 18/07/2016 and 27/07/2016.

The works were planned, managed and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
- Historic England, 2015. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer, and deposition of archaeological archives
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015. Guidelines for digital archives

2 BACKROUND

A desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and geophysical survey was carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in May 2016 (Phase 1) (GAT 2016). A brief summary of the results of the first phase of investigation is included below.

The desk-based assessment identified that the site lies to the north of the historic core of the medieval town of Newborough, but within an area that was likely to have formed part of the town fields, with evidence of medieval strip fields having been identified in close proximity to the site. The site was identified as having been the property of Lord Boston's Lligwy estate from at least the latter part of the 18th century. A Lligwy estate map of 1782 shows a house and associated paddock in the south west of the assessment area, which is not shown on any later mapping (Feature 2; Figure 3). The Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th and early 20th centuries shows the current area boundary, along with additional hedgerows that have been grubbed out in recent times. There appears to be a palimpsest of former field boundaries which were formerly present on the site.

The desk-based assessment identified how the field system around the town of Newborough, including those within the area of the development is probably largely medieval in origin (Johnstone 1997). Some of the strips of the open fields are preserved in the modern boundaries and even where the fields are fairly large and rectangular their alignment probably reflects the orientation of the open field strips. The walkover survey further underlined this by identifying gentle undulations in the fields that are suggestive of former field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow agriculture.

The geophysical survey noted interference in two parts from strongly magnetic bedrock, indicating significant interference from the sub-surface geology, which was not visible on the surface. Linear anomalies were also identified, some of which probably represent field boundaries shown on the historic mapping and aerial photographs (Features 8; 9; 10; 15) (Figure 2; Figure 3; Figure 4). Further linear anomalies probably represent ditches (Features 17 and 18), field drains (Features 13 and 14), and a trackway (Feature 11). A probable former small quarry was noted in the northwest corner of the site (Feature 12).

Two areas of the site suggested potential archaeological evidence of particular interest:

- The location of a building represented on the 1782 Lligwy estate map in the southwest corner of field 1 (Feature 2; Figure 2; Figure 3).

- An area of possible prehistoric activity indicated by the geophysical survey (Feature 19; Figure2).

3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site is currently a greenfield site, consisting of two fields set aside for pasture and covering an area of approximately 28,571 m^2. It is located on the northeastern edge of the town of Newborough, on Anglesey (NGR SH4247566010). The fields are bounded by further pasture land to the north, east, and west; by a farm to the northwest; housing to the southeast; and a road to the south (Figure 1).

The results of the trial trenching programme showed that the average (mean) minimum depth below ground level at which natural glacial drift geology was encountered across the 20 trenches was 0.72m. Solid geology was not encountered in any of the trenches. The drift geology tended to consist of stoney, sandy clays (till).The underlying solid geology is comprised of Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear bedrock (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

4 METHODOLOGY

All works were carried out in accordance with the Project Design for the works (for full details see Appendix I).

- The trenches' centrelines were located with a Trimble R6 GPS receiver (centimetre accuracy) and subsequently CAT scanned by a qualified and competent operative prior to their excavation.

- The trenches were excavated by a 13 tonne tracked mechanical excavator supplied by CMP plant Hire Ltd fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

- When encountered, potential archaeological features / contexts were manually cleaned and examined to determine the extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features / contexts.

- A written record of the excavations was completed via GAT pro-formas.

- The excavated trench locations and all archaeological features were surveyed with the use of a Trimble R6 GPS receiver (centimetre accuracy) with the results recorded in Ordnance Survey of Great Britain National Grid co-ordinates.

- One hundred and seventy five digital photographs were taken in RAW format using a digital SLR camera set to **maximum resolution** (Archive file refs G2467_032 - G2467_206). A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot was produced using Microsoft Access (Appendix III).

- The trenches were carefully backfilled, first with the excavated subsoil, then topsoil and then re-turfed with the mechanical excavator.

- The paper archive resulting from the fieldwork is stored at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; the digital archive resulting from the fieldwork will be deposited with the RCAHMW in accordance with their guidelines.

5 RESULTS

A total of 20 trenches were excavated during the Phase 2 trial trenching exercise. 13 of the trenches contained archaeological features, 7 were empty (Table 1; Figure 5; Figure 6). Evidence for 6 of the 11 features identified for targeting in the Phase 1 desk-based survey (Features 2, 8, 9, 10, 18 and 19) was encountered. No evidence was found for 5 Phase 1 desk-based survey features (Features 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17).

Seventeen previously unknown archaeological features not identified in the desk based assessment were encountered in 10 of the trenches (Trenches 01, 04, 07, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20).

Table 1 Trench numbers and targeted features from the desk based assessment.

Trench No.	Field	Target	Archaeology encountered	Target identified
01	1	Building and enclosure (Feature 2) shown on 18th century mapping	**YES**	**YES**
02	1	Blank area	NO	-
03	1	NW-SE aligned geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 9	**YES**	**YES**
04	1	NE-SW aligned geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 10	**YES**	**YES**
05	1	SW end of geophysical survey linear anomalies Features 10 and 11	NO	NO
06	1	NE-SW aligned geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 11	NO	NO
07	1	NW-SE aligned geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 8	**YES**	**YES**
08	1	WSW-ENE aligned geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 18	NO	NO
09	1	Building and enclosure (Feature 2) shown on 18th century mapping	**YES**	**YES**
10	1	N-S aligned linear geophysical survey anomalies Features 13 and 14	NO	NO
11	2	Blank area	NO	-
12	2	Blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise	NO	-
13	2	Blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise	**YES**	-
14	2	SW end of geophysical survey linear anomalies Features 16 and 17 and E end of Feature 18	**YES**	**YES (18)**

Trench No.	Field	Target	Archaeology encountered	Target identified
15	2	NE-SW aligned geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 16	**YES**	NO
16	2	WSW-ENE aligned linear geophysical survey anomaly Feature 17	**YES**	NO
17	2	Blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise	**YES**	NO
18	2	Blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise	**YES**	-
19	2	Curvilinear geophysical survey anomaly Feature 19	**YES**	**YES**
20	2	Blank area	**YES**	-

Descriptions for each trench are listed below. Unless stated otherwise all cut features revealed in the bases of the trenches were cut into the underlying natural drift geology.

Summarised descriptions of all archaeological contexts identified are included in Appendix II.

5.1 Trench 01

Trench 01 was placed in the southwest corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42470 65907) in order to investigate the possible location of the building and enclosure shown on 18th century mapping Feature 2, and the straight linear geophysical survey anomaly Feature 9 (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-northeast by south-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.80m (Plate 01).

The topsoil **(0101)** was 0.35m deep and consisted of a dark orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt (Plate 02). A 1916 George V penny was recovered from the excavated topsoil during machining **(Find No 1)**. The subsoil **(0102)** below consisted of a mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. The natural glacial horizon **(0103)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.80m and consisted of a light orangey brown sandy clay.

The trench contained **five** archaeological features (Figure 5). At the southern end of the trench, in the area of the possible location of the building and enclosure Feature 2, a straight linear stone and earth bank **(0104)** ran across the trench from east to west (Plate 03). It was 0.55m high along its central axis, 2.00m wide and constructed of irregularly shaped schist cobbles measuring up to 50cmx40cmx20cm. Larger cobbles formed the central core of the bank, with smaller examples edging it. No facing stones or bonding was evident, instead the stones sat within a dark orangey brown silty sand matrix. No finds were associated with bank (0104) and it is of unknown date.

The remains of a straight linear drystone wall **(0109)** ran north-northwest by south-southeast across the trench just to the south of bank (0104) (Plate 04), also in the area of the possible location of the building and enclosure Feature 2. The wall was 0.80m wide and constructed from unbonded sub-angular blocks of stone up to 35cm long. Unfortunately the machine had truncated the remains of the wall within the trench though the survival of its construction cut **[0105]** and edging stones from its lower course meant that its outline in plan was clearly visible. Two courses (and its full surviving height of 0.29m) could however clearly be seen in the baulk sections of the trench (Plate 05). No finds were associated with wall (0109) and it is of unknown date.

A straight linear ditch **[0108]** was revealed running northwest – southeast, in the location of geophysical survey anomaly Feature 9 (Plate 06). It was cut into natural glacial deposits (0103), 1.95m wide and 0.30m deep with slightly irregular sides that broke gradually to a narrow, concave base. The ditch appeared to be cut against the sloping schist bedrock along its southern edge, though it is also possible that it was lined with closely fitted flat slabs of schist. It was filled with **(0110)**, a dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions and

occasional flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from fill (0110) and the ditch is of unknown date.

To the north of (0108), the cuts of two straight linear field drains intersecting at right angles to form an ‘L’ shape were identified and recorded together as **[0107]** (Plate 07). They were each up to 0.6m wide and filled with an arrangement of angular stones up to 30cm long in a mid orangey brown sandy silt clay matrix **(0111)**. The pair of land drains were not excavated, no finds were associated with them and they are of **unknown date**.

5.2 Trench 02

Trench 02 was placed in the eastern corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42489 65928) in order to investigate a blank area identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 1.00m (Plate 08).

The topsoil **(0201)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a mid orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt (Plate 09). The subsoil **(0202)** below this consisted of a mid orangey brown silty clay. The natural glacial horizon **(0203)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.60mm and consisted of a reddish brown clay with gravel and occasional small pebbles and sub-angular cobbles.

No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

5.3 Trench 03

Trench 03 was placed in the southeast corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42455 65926) in order to investigate the northwest-southeast aligned straight linear anomaly Feature 9 (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northeast-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.80m (Plate 10).

The topsoil **(0301)** was 0.15m deep and consisted of a mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones. The subsoil **(0302)** below this consisted of a mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. The natural glacial horizon **(0303)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.52m and consisted of a mid reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent sub-angular stones and cobbles.

The trench contained **one** archaeological feature (Figure 5). A northwest-southeast aligned straight linear ditch **[0304]** was cut through natural (0303) and ran perpendicular across the trench near its centre, in the location of linear geophysical survey anomaly Feature 9 (Plate 11; Plate 12). It was 0.70m wide and 0.35m wide in the machined surface at the base of the trench, however it had been truncated by the machine and would originally have been wider and deeper. It had reasonably steep, irregular sides which tapered and broke imperceptibly to a concave base. The ditch was filled with **(0305)**, a slightly reddish medium brown sandy silty clay with occasional small sub-angular small stones and small rounded cobbles. Like [0108] in trench 1, the base of the cut may have been deliberately stone lined. No finds were identified within fill (0304) and the ditch is of **unknown date**.

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5.4 Trench 04

Trench 04 was placed in the southeast corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42478 65954) in order to investigate the northeast-southwest aligned linear anomaly Feature 10 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-north east by south-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.80m (Plate 13).

The topsoil **(0401)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a mid orangey greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt (Plate 14). The subsoil **(0402)** below this consisted of a mid orangey brown silty sandy clay. The natural glacial horizon **(0403)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.80m and consisted of a mid reddish brown sandy clay with gravel and occasional sub-angular cobbles.

The trench contained **three** straight linear cut features (Figure 5). The cut of shallow ditch **[0404]** ran from northeast-southwest across the northern end of the trench, in the location of geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 10 (Plate 15; Plate 16). It was 0.30m wide, very shallow at just 0.05m deep and had smooth sides that broke gradually to a flattish, slightly convex base. It was filled with **(0405**), a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and subangular stones and occasional small flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from fill (0405) and the ditch is of **unknown date**.

Just to the south of [0404], a shallow straight linear ditch cut **[0406]** ran across the trench from east to west (Plate 17). The ditch was 0.40m wide with smooth convcave sides which broke to a flattish slightly concave basoutheast 0.13m deep (Plate 18). It was filled with **(0407)** a loosoutheast mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized subangular stones. No finds were recovered from fill (0407) and the ditch is of **unknown date**.

The terminus of a linear ditch cut was encountered at the north end of the trench between ditches [0404] and [0406]. Ditch **[0408]** ran from southeast to northwest acreoss the trench, terminating approximately 0.5m from the western baulk (Plate 19). It was 0.72m wide, with concave sides that broke imperceptibly to an irregular basoutheast 0.28m deep. It was filled with **(0409)**, a firm mid orangey greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles fill. No finds were recovered from fill (0409) and the ditch terminus is of **unknown date**.

5.5 Trench 05

Trench 05 was placed on the west side of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42478 65954) parallel with the field boundary. It was located here in order to investigate the southwest ends of linear anomalies Features 10 and 11 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.95m (Plate 20).

The topsoil **(0501)** was 0.25m deep and consisted of a soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones 1-3cm long (Plate 21). The subsoil **(0502)** below this consisted of a firmer mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long. The natural glacial horizon **(0503)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.90m and consisted of slightly reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles up to 25cm long.

A potential archaeological feature was identified at the southeast end of the trench (Figure 5). Upon investigation, feature **[0504]** was assessed to be a 0.2m deep, irregularly shaped animal burrow (Plate 22).

No trace of geopysical survey anomalies Features 10 or 11 were identified within the trench. **No archaeological features or finds** were identified within Trench 05**.**

5.6 Trench 06

Trench 06 was placed in the centre of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42445 65966) in order to investigate the northeast - southwest aligned linear anomaly Feature 11 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.95m (Plate 23).

The topsoil **(0601)** was 0.25m deep and consisted of a soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones 1-3cm long (Plate 24). The subsoil **(0602)** below this consisted of a slightly firmer mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long. The natural glacial horizon **(0603)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.95m and consisted of a reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles up to 25cm long.

No trace of geopysical survey anomaly Feature 11 was identified at the southeastern end of the trench. **No archaeological features or finds** were identified within Trench 06.

5.7 Trench 07

Trench 07 was placed in the northwest corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42410 65975) in order to investigate the northwest-southeast aligned linear straight linear anomaly Feature 8 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northeast-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 1.10m (Plate 25).

The topsoil **(0701)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft mid orangey brown slightly silty sand (Plate 26). A 0.30m deep mid orangey brown sand lense **(0702)** was identified below the topsoil in various places along the length of the trench. The subsoil **(0703)** below this consisted of a mid orangey brown silty clayey sand. The natural glacial horizon **(0704)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.80m and consisted of a light orangey brown sandy clay.

The trench contained **four** archaeological features (Figure 5). At the southwest end of the trench, the cut of a straight linear ditch **[0707]** was identified in the location of geophysical survey linear anomaly Feature 8 (Plate 27). The ditch was 1.00m wide with smooth concave sides which broke gradually to an irregular, slightly concave base 0.25m deep (Plate28). It was filled with **(0710)**, a loose, mid orangey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones and occasional small flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from fill (0710) and the ditch is of **unknown date**.

Around 3m to the northeast of [0707] a pair of narrow straight cut linear features, **[0705]** and **[0706],** ran from east to west across the trench, approximately parallel with each other and around 1.3m apart (Plate 29). Ditch **[0705]** was the southernmost of the two. It was 0.30m wide with smooth concave sides which broke gradually to an irregular, slightly concave base 0.10m deep (Plate 30). It was filled with **(0708)** a loose mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones. Ditch **[0706]** to the north was slightly wider at 0.53m wide with smooth concave sides which broke gradually to an irregular, slightly concave base 0.12m deep (Plate 31). It was filled with **(0709)** a loose mid orangey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered from fills (0708) or (0709) and both ditches are of **unknown date**.

Approximately halfway along the trench, a 0.60m square flat angular and fractured schist slab **(0711)** was set horizontally onto the natural ground surface (0704) (Plate 32). It is possible that it represents a post-pad stone still in situ, however it is difficult to say for certain and may just be an isolated naturally occurring stone of **unknown date**.

5.8 Trench 08

Trench 08 was placed in the eastern central part of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42459 65993) in order to investigate the west-southwesst by east-northeast aligned linear anomaly Feature 18 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-northwest by south-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 1.05m (Plate 33).

The topsoil **(0801)** was 0.25m deep and consisted of a soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones 1-3cm long (Plate 34). The subsoil **(0802)** below this was slightly firmer and consisted of a mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long. The natural glacial horizon **(0803)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.95m and consisted of a reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular and sub rounded stones and cobbles up to 25cm long.

No trace of geopysical survey anomaly Feature 18 was identified at the northern end of the trench. N**o archaeological features or finds** were identified within Trench 08.

5.9 Trench 09

Trench 09 was placed in the south corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42451 65899) and ran parallel with the exisiting field boundary. It was located here in order to investigate the possible location of the building and enclosure shown on 18th century mapping Feature 2 (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.80m (Plate 35).

The topsoil **(0901)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones 1-3cm long. The subsoil **(0902)** below this consisted of a firmer mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long. The natural glacial horizon **(0903)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.63m and consisted of a reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular stones and cobbles up to 25cm long.

One archaeological feature was identified in Trench 09 at its south eastern end in the general location of the building and enclosure shown on 18th century mapping Feature 2 (Figure 3; Figure 5). The remains of wall **(0905)** were approximately 'L' shaped, running across the trench from southwest to northeast with what appears to be a north-south orientated return which runs northwards for 2.1m from its north east end (Plate 36; Plate 37). It was approximately 1m wide, and its depth was not established. At its highest surviving points, it lies around 0.25m below the level of the current ground surface. The wall appears to be uncoursed, but it is also heavily disturbed and damaged. It is constructed from subangular blocks of schist, up to 60cm long, 50cm wide and 20cm deep. Many of the stones had traces of mortar adhering to them. No evidence for in situ facing stones was encountred and the surviving parts of the wall may represent the remains of foundations. The traces of a construction cut **[0904]** for the wall, cut into the natural grounf surface (0903) and backfilled with a dark orangey brown clayey sandy silt **(0907)**, were visible in plan on its northwestern and western sides. The wall and its cut were cleaned but not excavated. No finds were associated with the wall and it is of **unknown date**.

A deposit of clean, light grey angular gravel and medium sized stone chippings **(0906)** was encountered covering approximately 6.0m of the southeast end of the trench. It was 0.08m deep and lay just beneath the turf line, directly over wall (0905). It appeared to extend to the gateway to the field, 1.75m to the south east of the end of Trench 09. It appears to be a stabilising/levelling deposit dumped into the gateway to Field `1 to improve access in a high traffic area. It is conceivably the high traffic in this area which may have has caused the damage to the wall (0905).

5.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was placed in the northern corner of Field 1 (centred on NGR SH 42427 66030) in order to investigate the pair of parallel north-south aligned linear anomalies Features 13 and 14 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated east-west and measured 27x2m, 3m shorter than planned because the machines movement was restricted by the field boundary hedgerows in this corner of the field. It was dug to a maximum depth of 0.88m (Plate 38).

The topsoil **(1001)** was 0.25m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional small sherds of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 39). The subsoil **(1002)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and very occasional larger sub-rounded cobbles up to 60cm long. The natural glacial horizon **(1003)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.75m and consisted of a reddish brown sandy silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles up to 20cm long and occasional larger sub-rounded cobbles (up to 60cm long).

Geophysical survey anomalies Features 13 and 14 were not identiifed with in the trench. There did appear to be a slight concentration of larger cobbles in the subsoil (1002) and natural (1003) towards the trench's eastern end however they could not be resolved into a coherent wall or bank structure and so were assessed to be naturally occuring. With the exception of the pottery sherds from the topsoil, **no archaeological features or finds** were identified within Trench 10.

5.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was placed in the western corner of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42477 66072) in order to investigate a blank area area identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated east-west, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.70m (Plate 40).

The topsoil **(1101)** was 0.15m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional small sherds of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 41). The subsoil **(1102)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long. The natural glacial horizon **(1103)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.65m and consisted of a firm, yellow and greyish brown mottled silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles 3-10cm long.

With the exception of the pottery sherds from the topsoil, **no archaeological features or finds** were identified within Trench 11.

5.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was placed in the northern corner of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42508 66088) in order to investigate a blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-northeast by south-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.85m (Plate 42).

The topsoil **(1201)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional small sherds of Post-medieval pottery and small flecks of charcoal. The subsoil **(1202)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occassional sherds of Post-medieval pottery. The natural glacial horizon **(1203)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.65m and consisted of a firm, yellow and greenish brown mottled silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles 3-10cm long.

With the exception of the pottery sherds from the top and subsoil, **no archaeological features or finds** were identified within Trench 12.

5.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was placed in the northern corner of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42525 66112) in order to investigate a blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated west-northwest by east-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.75m (Plate 43).

The topsoil **(1301)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and fragments/flecks of charcoal (Plate 44). The subsoil **(1302)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occassional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery. The natural glacial horizon **(1303)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.56m and consisted of a firm mid brown and orangey brown mottled silty sandy clay with very occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles up to 15cm long.

Three archaeological fieautres were identified within the trench (Figure 6). The cuts of two opposing stone filled pits or ditch termini, **[1308]** and **[1309]**, were identified in the opposing baulks at the east-southeast end of the trench (Plate 45). Pit / terminus **[1308]** was located against the northern baulk of the trench and continued under it. It was sub-rounded in plan, at least 0.48m long and 0.73m wide, with gently sloping sides that broke gradually to an irregular base 0.11m deep (Plate 46). The pit was filled with **(1304)** angular, heat shattered stones up to 7cm long in a charcoal rich, firm dark grey sandy silt matrix. No finds were associated with the pit / terminus and it is of **unknown date**.

Pit / terminus **[1309]** was located opposite [1308] against the southern baulk of the trench and also continued under it (Plate 45). It was sub-rounded in plan, at least 0.50m long and 0.78m wide, with steep irregular sides that broke gradually to an irregular base 0.18m deep (Plate 47). The pit was filled with **(1305)** angular, heat shattered stones and occasional flecks of charcoal in a firm dark mid greyish brown silty sand matrix. Fill (1305) contained considerably less charcoal than (1304) and the stones in it were larger, on average they were between 9 to 10cm long but occasional examples were up to 20cm long. No finds were associated with the pit / terminus and it is of **unknown date**.

Towards its western end, a shallow narrow straight linear gully ran across the trench from south-southwest to north-northeast (Plate 48). Gully **[1307]** was 0.11m wide and 0.04m deep, with steepish sides that broke gradually to an irregular concave base (Plate 49). It was filled with **(1306)**, a soft mid greyish brown sandy clay with occassional flecks of manganese and occassional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 7cm long. No finds were associated with the gully and it is of **unknown date**.

5.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 ran parallel with the field boundary on the west side of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42476 66009). It was located here in order to investigate the southwest ends of linear anomalies Features 16 and 17 and the eastern end of intermittent linear anomaly Feature 18 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 1.05m (Plate 50).

The topsoil **(1401)** was 0.25m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 51). The subsoil **(1402)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occassional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery. The natural glacial horizon **(1403)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.90m and consisted of a firm orangey brown silty sandy clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles 3 - 15cm long.

One archaeological feature was identified in Trench 14 (Figure 6). No traces of geophysical survey anomalies Features 16 and 17 were identified within the trench. A possible archaeological feature **[1404]**, an irregularly shaped cut emerging from the western baulk in the central part of the trench was examined and assessed to be a tree throw (Plate 52). It was longer than 2.05m, 1.65m wide and 0.16m deep and filled with **(1405)** a mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional to moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-5cm long. The location of [1404] does coincide with the easternmost stub of the intermittent straight linear geophysical survey anomaly Feature 18. No finds were associated with the tree throw and it is of **unknown date**.

5.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was placed in the centre of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42504 66032) in order to investigate the northeast-southwest aligned linear anomaly Feature 16 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.90m (Plate 53).

The topsoil **(1501)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 54). The subsoil **(1502)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occasional small fragments of Post-medieval pottery. The natural glacial horizon **(1503)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.70m and consisted of a firm, mottled orangey brown and brownish yellow silty sandy clay with very occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles up to 15cm long.

One archaeological feature was identified in Trench 15 (Figure 6). No trace of geophysical survey anomaly Feature 16 was identified within the trench. A shallow straight linear ditch **[1505]** ran across the trench from southwest to northeast at its northwest end, approximately 5m to the northwest of the location of geophysical survey anomaly number 16 (Plate 55). It was 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep, with generally smoothish sides, steeper on its southern edge, that broke gradually to a flattish base (Plate 56). It was filled with **(1504)**, a subsoil-like firm-loose mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 3cm long. No finds were associated with the ditch and it is of **unknown date**.

5.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was placed in the western side of the centre of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42499 66003) in order to investigate the west-southwest by east-northeast aligned linear anomaly Feature 17 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-northwest by south-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.85m (Plate 57).

The topsoil **(1601)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 58). The subsoil **(1602)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown slightly silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occassional small fragments of Post-medieval pottery. The natural glacial horizon **(1603)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.78m and consisted of a firm orangey brown silty sandy clay with occasional angular stones and cobbles up to 25cm long.

One archaeological feature was identified in Trench 16 (Figure 6). No trace of geophysical survey anomaly Feature 17 was identified within the trench. A shallow straight linear gully **[1605]** ran along the northern half of the trench from north-northwest to south-southeast, perpendicular to the alignment of geophysical survey anomaly number 17 (Plate 59). It was 0.36m wide and 0.15m deep, with smoothish sides that broke imperceptibly to a concave base (Plate 60; Plate 61). It was filled with **(1604)**, a firm light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 15cm long. It is interpreted as a drainage feature. No finds were associated with the gully and it is of **unknown date**.

5.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was placed in the centre of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42529 66030) in order to investigate a blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.85m (Plate 62).

The topsoil **(1701)** was 0.15m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 63). The subsoil **(1702)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long.

The natural glacial horizon **(1703)** was encountered at a minimum depth of *m and consisted of a firm mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles 5-15cm long.

One archaeological feature was identified in Trench 17 (Figure 6). The cut of a shallow, charcoal rich pit **[1705]** was identified at the northwestern end of the trench (Plate 64). It was sub-circular in plan, 0.56m long and 0.50m wide with smoothish sides that broke gradually to a concave base 0.10m deep (Plate 65). It was filled with **(1704)**, a firm light brownish grey silty sand with dark grey, charcoal rich, lenses. The fill contained occasional small sub-angular stones up to 1-3cm long but there were no obviously heat affected examples. The natural ground surface (1703) that the pit was cut into showed no evidence that it had been heated, and the pit therefore appears to represent a dumped deposit of charcoal and soil from a fire that had been lit elsewhere. No finds were associated with the pit and it is of **unknown date**.

5.18 Trench 18

Trench 18 was placed in the northeastern corner of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42544 66068) in order to investigate a blank area resulting from high levels of magnetic background noise identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated northeast-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.75m (Plate 66).

The topsoil **(1801)** was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long with occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and small fragments of charcoal (Plate 67). The subsoil **(1802)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and small fragments of charcoal. The natural glacial horizon **(1803)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.59m and consisted of a firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles up to 20cm long.

Two archaeological features were identified in Trench 18 (Figure 6). The remains of a possible earth and stone bank or wall **(1804)**, comprised of angular blocks of schist up to 25cm long in a mid brown sandy silt matrix, was encountered at the central north eastern end of the trench (Plate 68). It had been constructed on top of the natural ground surface (1803) and was up to 0.20m high. It was straight linear in shape and orientated northwest – southeast with a maximimum width of 1.14m. The bank / wall did not quite extend across the width of the trench into the southeatern baulk, it did appear to continue into the northwestern baulk. Similar sized stones visible in the ploughsoil in the northwestern baulk just to the northeast of the bank may be the result of plough damage to the bank / wall. No finds were associated with the feature and it is of **unknown date**.

At the south east end of the trench, the cut of a shallow pit or ditch terminus **[1806]** emerged from the northwestern baulk (Plate 69). It was cut into the natural ground surface (1803). It visible portion was 0.75m long, 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep. It was linear in plan with rounded corners and gently sloping sides which broke impercebtibly to a flattish base (Plate 70). The feature was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt with darker grey charcoal rich lenses and occasional small stones 1-5cm long **(1805)**. The lack of evidence for heating of the natural ground surface suggests that the fill appears to represent a dumped deposit of charcoal and soil from a fire that had been lit elsewhere. No finds were associated with the pit and it is of **unknown date**.

5.19 Trench 19

Trench 19 was placed in the centre of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42526 65995) in order to investigate the curvilinear anomalies Feature 19 identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-northwest by south-southeast, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.87m (Plate 71).

The topsoil **(1901)** was 0.15m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long with very occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and small fragments of charcoal (Plate 72). The subsoil **(1902)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-5cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery small fragments of charcoal. The natural glacial horizon **(1903)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.55m and consisted of a firm mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles (5-15cm long) and occasional large sub-angular cobbles up to 35cm long.

Two archaeological features were identified in Trench 19 (Figure 6). The longer, circular curvilinear anomaly feature identified during the geophysical survey as part of Feature 19 was not identified with in the trench. One of the archaeological features identified is in the same location as part of the southernmost, shorter curvilinear part of Feature 19 identified during the geophysical survey. The cut of a deep straight linear ditch **[1905]** crossed the trench from northeast to southwest in its southern half (Plate 73; Figure 7). The ditch was 1.17m wide and 0.51m deep with a blunted 'V' shaped profile (Plate 74). It was filled with **(1904)** a soft, light greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small flecks of charcoal and small stones up to 5 cm long and occasional large sub-angular cobbles up to 35cm long. A small chip of flint **(Find No 2)** was recovered from near the base of the deposit at the bottom of the ditch. Though its date remains unknown, the profile and depth of the ditch, the flint chip and the complete lack of post-medieval pottery from within it suggest an early, **possibly prehstoric** date.

To the north of [1905], approximately 3.5m to the north of the location of the longer curvilinear geophysical anomaly that is also part of Feature 19, another, shallower straight linear ditch cut across the trench from northeast to southwest (Plate 75). Ditch **[1907]** was 0.65m wide with straightish, smooth sides that broke grsdually to a flattish, smooth base 0.15m deep (Plate 76). It was filled with **(1906)**, a firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3 cm long. No finds were recovered from the fill but the location and orientation of the ditch is consistent with that of a now removed straight linear field boundary shown on both the 1782 Lligwy Estate Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey

Map (Figure 3; Figure 4). Field boundary ditch **[1907]** is probably **Post-medieval** in date.

5.20 Trench 20

Trench 20 was placed in the western corner of Field 2 (centred on NGR SH 42464 66050) in order to investigate a blank area identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The trench was orientated north-northeast by south-southwest, measured 30x2m and was dug to a maximum depth of 1.05m (Plate 77).

The topsoil **(2001)** was 0.30m deep and consisted of a soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3cm long and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery (Plate 78). The subsoil **(2002)** below this consisted of a firmer mid brown silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery. The natural glacial horizon **(2003)** was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.90m and consisted of a firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles (3-10cm long).

Two archaeological features were identified in Trench 20 (Figure 6). The terminus of an apparently curvilinear ditch **[2005]** emerged from the western baulk in the central part of the trench (Plate 79). It was 2m long within the trench, 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep (Plate 80; Plate 81). The ditch was filled with **(2004)**, a firm mid light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-3cm long. No finds were associated with the ditch terminus and it is of **unknown date**.

One other potential feature, initially recorded as cut **[2007]** ran east-west across the trench at its northern end (Plate 82). Upon investigation it was assessed to be a modern / Post-medieval field drain and no further recording was carried out.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Desk-based assessment features

The desk-based assessment features targeted during trial trenching are discussed below. In each case, the feature has been assessed as having either low, moderate or high archaeological potential based upon:

- The quality, value and level of preservation of the archaeological remains; and
- Their potential to be accurately dated in order to facilitate an understanding of the historical development of the area.

Feature 2 house plot and associated small garden plot shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782

Though substantial remains of a building were not encountered, the structural remains in the southwest corner of Field 1 potentially relate to the house shown on historic maps in this area. Both wall **(0905)** in Trench 09 and wall **(0109)** in Trench 1 are potentially part of a larger structure in this area. Likewise, the earth and stone bank **(0104)** in Trench 1 could well be part of the curvilinear enclosure surrounding the house on the same map.

Wall **(0905)**, near to the gateway to Field 1, already appears to be considerably disturbed; it is likely that the proposed works will further disturb archaeological remains in this area due to the high volume of construction related traffic anticipated through the gateway. The buildings and enclosure on the Lligwy Estate map certainly predate the late 18th century and may be Post-medieval or Medieval in origin. The area of Feature 2 is identified as an area of **high** archaeological potential.

Features 8-9 a well-defined linear anomaly interpreted as a former field boundary

The remains of Feature 8 were encountered in Trench 7 as a wide 0.25m deep ditch **[0707**] cut into the natural drift geology. The remains of Feature 9 were identified both in Trench 01 as the 0.3m deep ditch **[0108]** and Trench 03 as the 0.35m deep ditch **[0304]**. The characteristics of all three of these ditch sections are consistent with that of silted up former field boundary ditches. Both Features 8 and 9 are most likely earlier than the late 18th century and may be relict medieval field boundaries. Unfortunately no finds from the excavated portions means that on our current level of understanding, the ditches remain undated. Environmental samples were taken from the fills of [0707], [0108] and [0305] and artefacts and or datable material may yet be

recovered. Features 8 and 9 are currently designated as having **low** archaeological potential

Feature 10 a well-defined linear anomaly aligned with an extant field boundary

The remains of Feature 10 were encountered in Trench 4 as a shallow narrow ditch **[0404]** cut into the natural drift geology. It was just 0.05m deep, and despite not being visible in the trench baulk sections as such, the ditch was probably cut from a much higher level through the subsoil. The encountered remains are consistent with that of a former field boundary ditch which accompanied the low bank in the field observed during the Phase 1 investigations. A boundary in this location is not shown on any of the historic mapping of this area so it would appear that the ditch at least predates the late 18th century and may be medieval or earlier. The lack of finds from the feature means that it remains undated. An environmental sample taken from the fill of [0404] may provide artefacts or other datable material. Feature 10 is designated as having **low** archaeological potential

Feature 11 a linear band of magnetic noise interpreted as a possible trackway.

No evidence for feature 11 was encountered within Trench 6. The exact nature of the anomaly and whether it results from anthropogenic or geological activity remains unknown. Feature 11 is designated as having **low** archaeological potential.

Features 13-14 two narrow, roughly parallel, linear anomalies, possibly land drains

No evidence was encountered for Features 13 or 14 in Trench 10 and their nature remains uncertain. It is possible that they are ditches cut higher into the excavated subsoil though nothing was visible in the trench baulk sections. Features 13 and 14 are designated as having **low** archaeological potential.

Feature 16 a very direct and well-defined linear anomaly corresponding to a linear hollow in the field.

No evidence for feature 16 was encountered in Trench 14 or Trench 15 and the nature of the identified anomaly remains uncertain. It is possible it is a ditch cut higher into the excavated subsoil though nothing was visible in the trench baulk sections. Feature 16 is designated as having **low** archaeological potential.

Features 17-18 a well-defined linear anomaly, possibly a ditch or drain

No evidence for Feature 17 was identified in Trench 16 or Trench 14. No evidence for Feature 18 was identified in Trench 8 however it is possible that the tree throw **[1404]** in Trench 14 does form the extreme eastern end of the feature. It is highly possible that any former field boundary may have incorporated trees along its length and that may explain the sporadic, intermittent nature of Feature 18. No finds were associated with **[1404]** and the date of Feature 18 remains uncertain, though its absence from the Lligwy Estate map suggests it predates the late 18th century and may be medieval or earlier. Features 17 and 18 are both designated as having **low** archaeological potential.

Feature 19 an area of magnetic noise in which a narrow circular feature is faintly discernible, possibly a ring ditch or circular gully.

No evidence for the circular gully was encountered in Trench 19, however a section of the seemingly associated curvilinear feature to the south was identified and recorded as ditch cut **[1905].** Despite the lack of diagnostic and datable finds from the ditch cut, its form, the recovery of a small flint chip and the complete absence of post-medieval pottery (despite the noticeable quantities visible in the top and subsoil in this area) suggest it is early, possibly prehistoric. An environmental sample taken from the fill of [1905] may provide artefacts or other datable material. Feature 19 is assessed as having **high** archaeological potential.

6.2 Previously unknown archaeological features

Seventeen previously unknown archaeological features were identified. They are discussed below. In many cases their full extent in plan is unestablished, likewise their relationship to other still unknown archaeological features that may survive in the vicinity. Though it is difficult to assess their individual potential, it is however possible to identify areas of higher archaeological potential within the two fields based upon the current level of understanding.

Two previously unknown archaeological features, **[0107]** in Trench 1 and **[2007]** in Trench 20, are best interpreted as Post-medieval/modern land drains and of little archaeological value.

Two shallow, narrow, linear gullies were also identified; **[1307]** in Trench 13 and **[1605]** in Trench 16. They are both of unknown date, however both most likely performed some kind of drainage function and are also of little archaeological value.

Five previously unknown straight linear ditches were encountered, 1 in Trench 4 **[0406]**, 2 in Trench 7 **[0705]** and **[0706]**, 1 in Trench 15 **[1505]** and 1 in Trench 19 **[1907].** All are probably the shallow remains of former field boundary ditches and none contained any finds. Ditch **[1907]** is most likely a now removed straight linear field boundary shown on both the 1782 Lligwy Estate map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and probably Post-medieval in date. Environmental samples were taken from the fills of **[0406]**, **[0705]**, **[0706]** and artefacts and or datable material may yet be recovered. At the current level of understanding, the date of these three ditches, like **[1505]** and **[1907]** is unknown.

In Trench 18, the remains of the field bank or wall **[1804]** also either represents part of the largely ploughed out remains of an earlier field boundary or enclosure or possibly the heavily damaged remains of a drystone wall of unknown date.

Five potential ditch termini were encountered across the site. The potential terminal ends of ditches were **[0408]** in Trench 4, **[1308]** and **[1309]** in Trench 13, **[1806]** in Trench 18 and **[2005]** in Trench 20. Without an understanding of the full extent of these features it is impossible to identify their full form and function; it's possible for example that any of these features may be elongated shallow pits. None of the termini contained any finds and all are of unknown date. Environmental samples were taken from the fills of **[0408]**, **[1308]**, **[1309]** and **[1806]** and artefacts and or datable material may yet be recovered. The two opposed termini in Trench 13, **[1308]** and **[1309]**, are worthy of note as their fills were comprised predominately of burnt stone, possibly the residue of industrial activity in the vicinity.

The remaining two previously unknown archaeological features identified are the remains of the shallow, charcoal rich pit in Trench 17 **[1705]** and the schist slab **(0707)** in Trench 07. As yet unprocessed environmental samples taken from the fill of **[1705]** do have the potential to provide a date for the feature, but at this stage it

remains undated. The slab **(0707)** may be a flat stone laid on the natural ground surface in order to support a post, no other similar stones were identified within the confines of the trench however and the slab may be an isolated natural phenomena.

In light of these results, it is possible to suggest two areas of **moderate** archaeological potential based upon the discovery of previously unknown archaeological remains:

- The area around the eastern end of Trench 13 in Field 2 which contains the burnt stone filled opposed ditch termini **[1308]** and **[1309];** and

- The area at the north eastern end of Trench 18 in Field 2 which contains the remains of the field bank **(1804)** and the charcoal rich possible ditch terminus **[1806]**.

7 CONCLUSION

The trial trenches established the existence of archaeological remains relating to 6 of the 11 features identified in the Phase 1 desk-based study as requiring assessment: Features 2, 8, 9, 10, 18 and 19. The majority of the desk-based assessment features identified appear to be former field boundary ditches of unknown date with **low** archaeological potential due to their quality and value. The quality and value of the remains of two of these features, Feature 2, the possibly medieval house plot and associated small garden plot shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782, and Feature 19, the possibly prehistoric circular feature and associated curvilinear ditch suggest areas with **high** potential to inform an understanding of the historical development of the area.

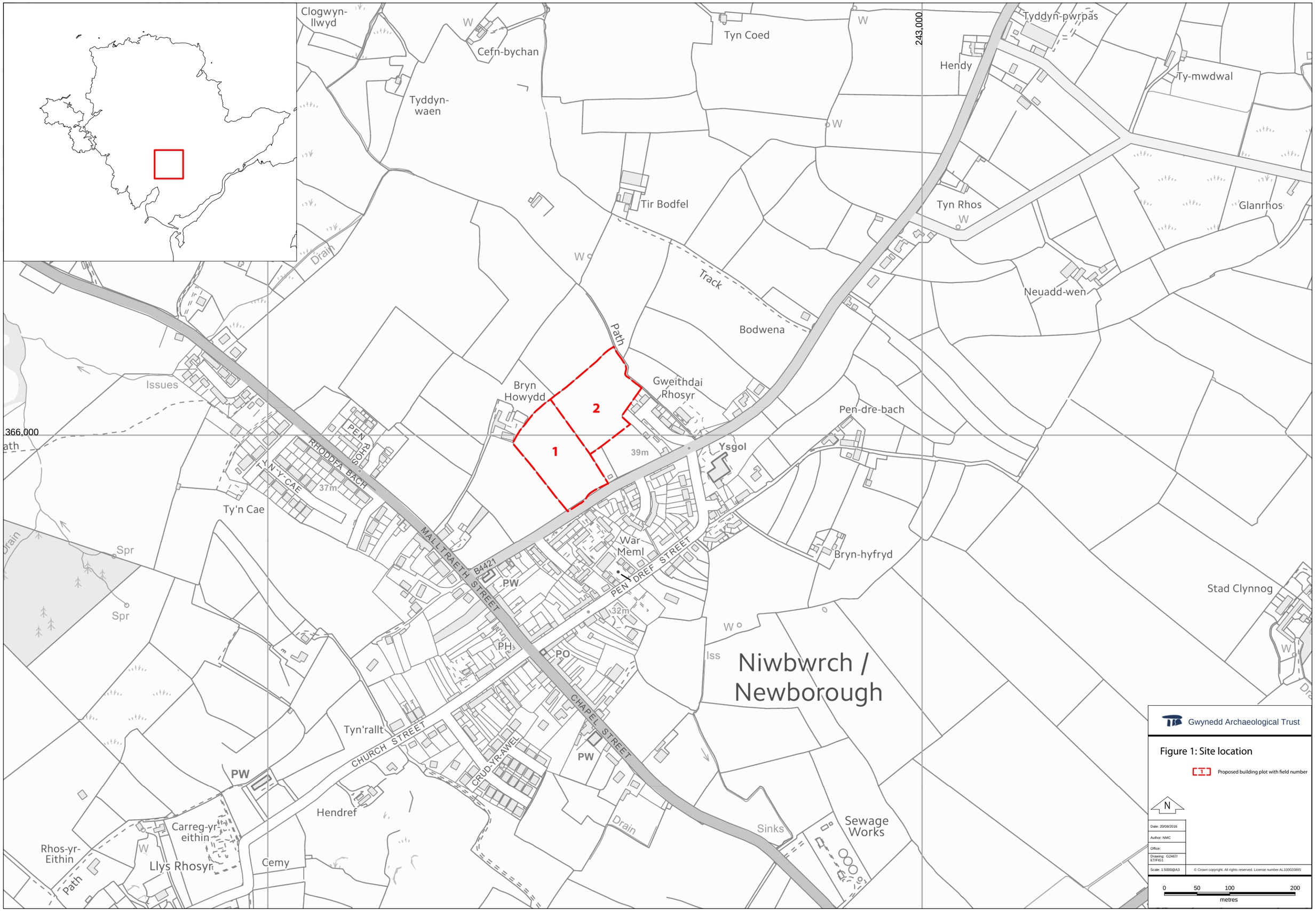
The programme of trial trenching also demonstrated the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be encountered during the course of the works at the site. Seventeen previously unknown archaeological features were identified, and consequently, two further areas have been identified as having **moderate** potential to inform an understanding of the historical development of the area. These are the area around the eastern end of Trench 13 in Field 2 which contains the burnt stone filled opposed ditch termini that may be related to industrial activity, and the area at the north eastern end of Trench 18 in Field 2 which contains the remains of the field bank or wall and the charcoal rich possible ditch terminus.

All of the features excavated are of unknown date, however environmental samples taken during the course of the excavation and yet to be processed have the potential to reveal more information regarding their date and function.

The full extent and location of the proposed works at the site are not yet finalised. Further mitigation is recommended for the areas with either moderate or high archaeological potential if they are to be affected by the proposed works in order to establish a better understanding of the full nature, extent and level of survival of archaeological remains as well as the potential presence of currently unknown related archaeological features in their vicinities.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank *Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn* for commissioning the work, and CMP Plant Hire Ltd for supplying the machine and driver. The work on site was carried out by the author Neil McGuinness with the assistance of GAT Project Archaeologists Robert Evans and Annemarie Oattes.



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

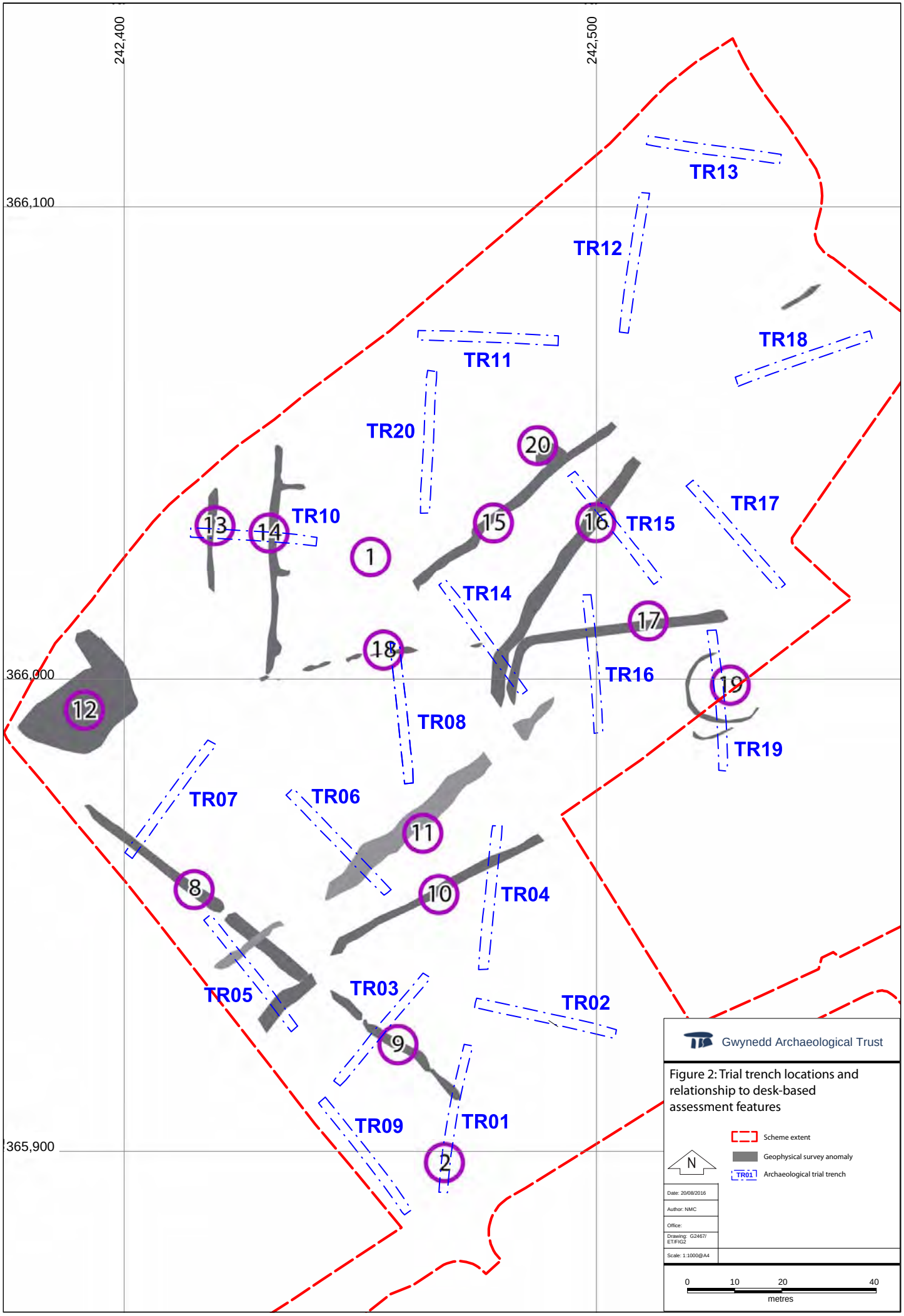
Figure 1: Site location

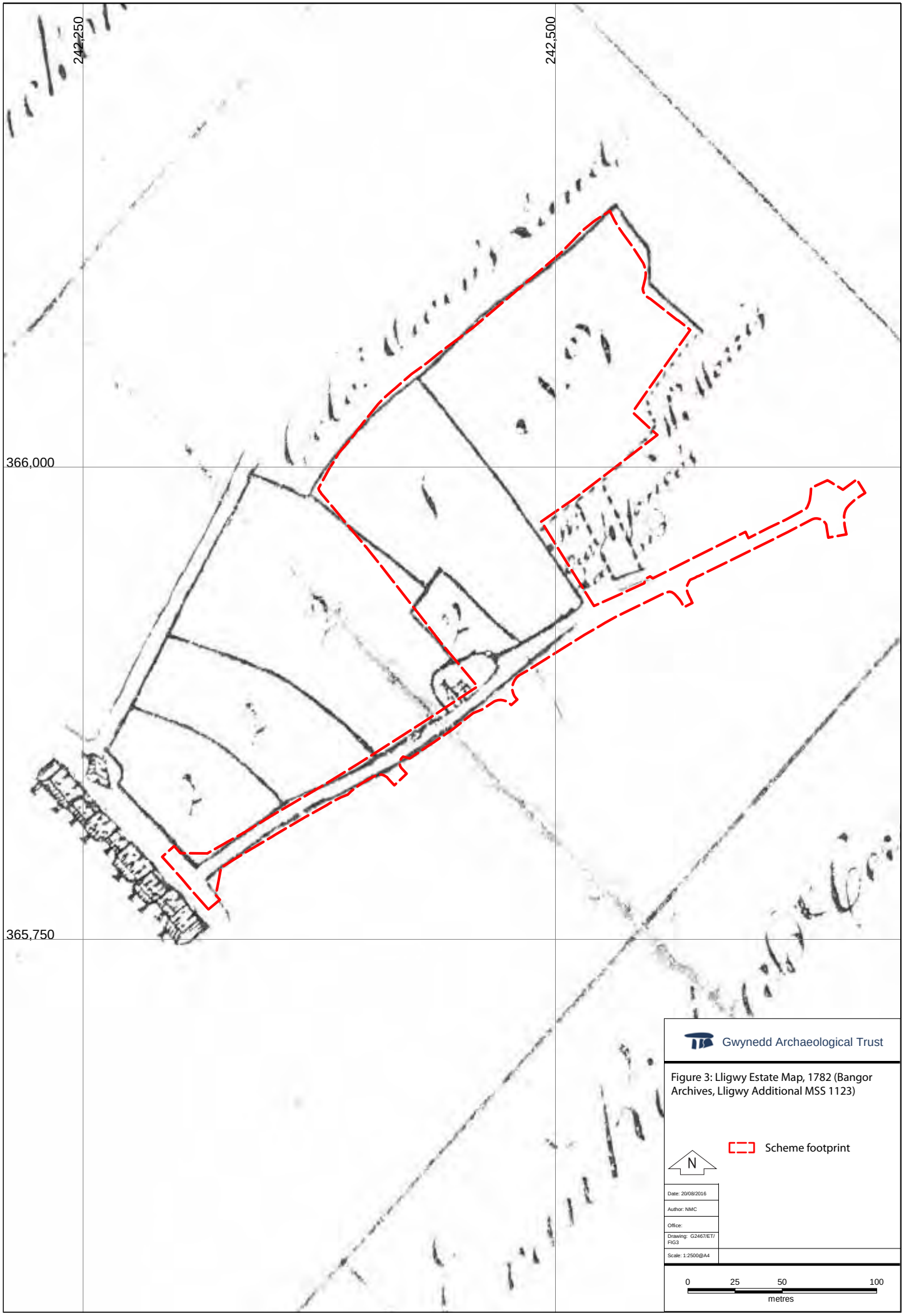
[1] Proposed building plot with field number

N

Date: 20/08/2016	
Author: NMC	
Office:	
Drawing: G2467/ ET/FIG1	
Scale: 1:5000@A3	

0 50 100 200
metres


242,400
242,500
366,100
366,000
365,900
TR13
TR12
TR18
TR11
TR20
TR10
TR17
TR15
TR14
TR16
TR08
TR19
TR07
TR06
TR04
TR05
TR03
TR02
TR09
TR01
1
2
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 2: Trial trench locations and relationship to desk-based assessment features
Scheme extent
Geophysical survey anomaly
TR01
Archaeological trial trench
N
Date: 20/08/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2467/ ET/FIG2
Scale: 1:1000@A4
0
10
20
40
metres


242,250
242,500
366,000
365,750
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 3: Lligwy Estate Map, 1782 (Bangor Archives, Lligwy Additional MSS 1123)
Scheme footprint
N
Date: 20/08/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2467/ET/FIG3
Scale: 1:2500@A4
0
25
50
100
metres

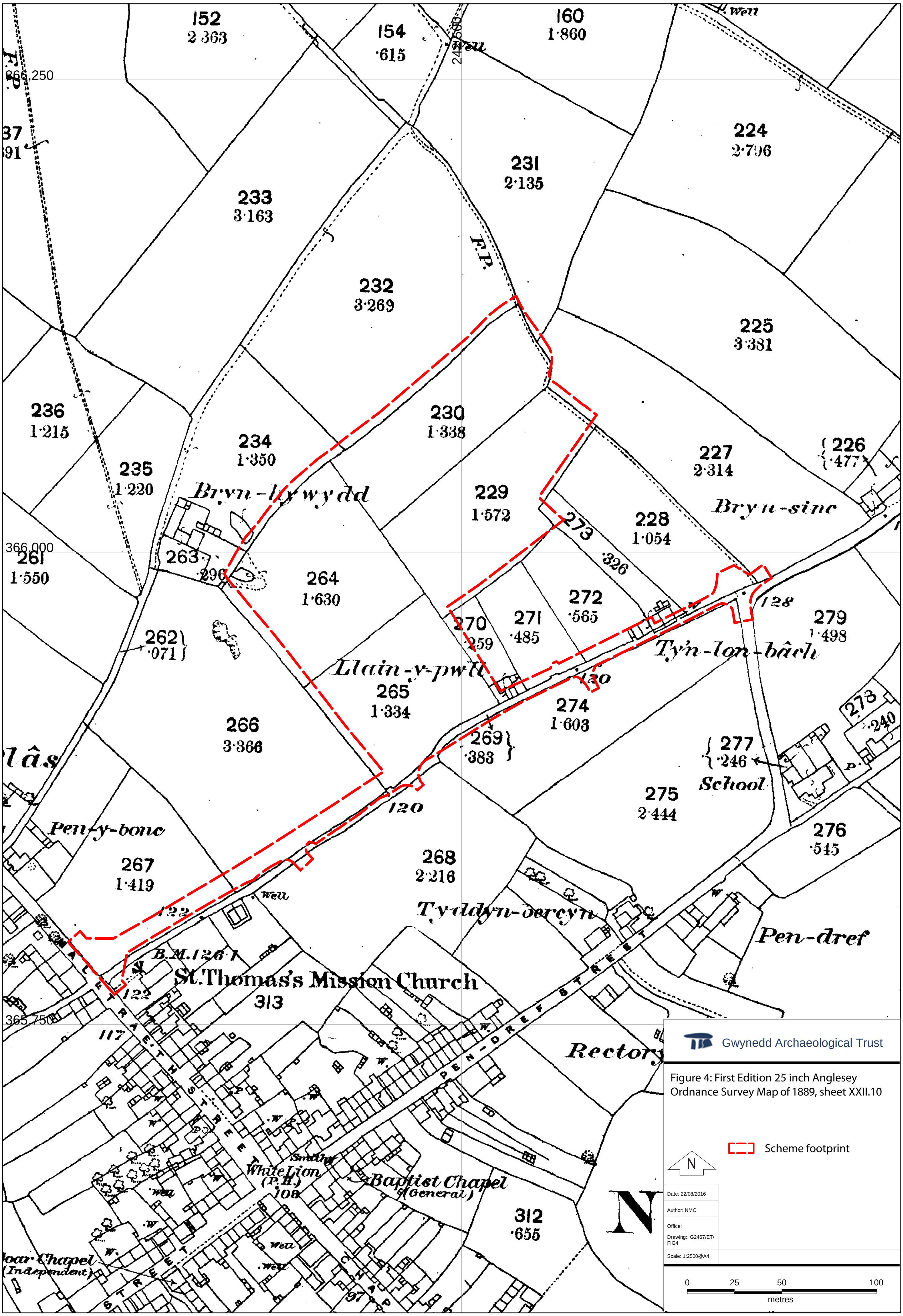
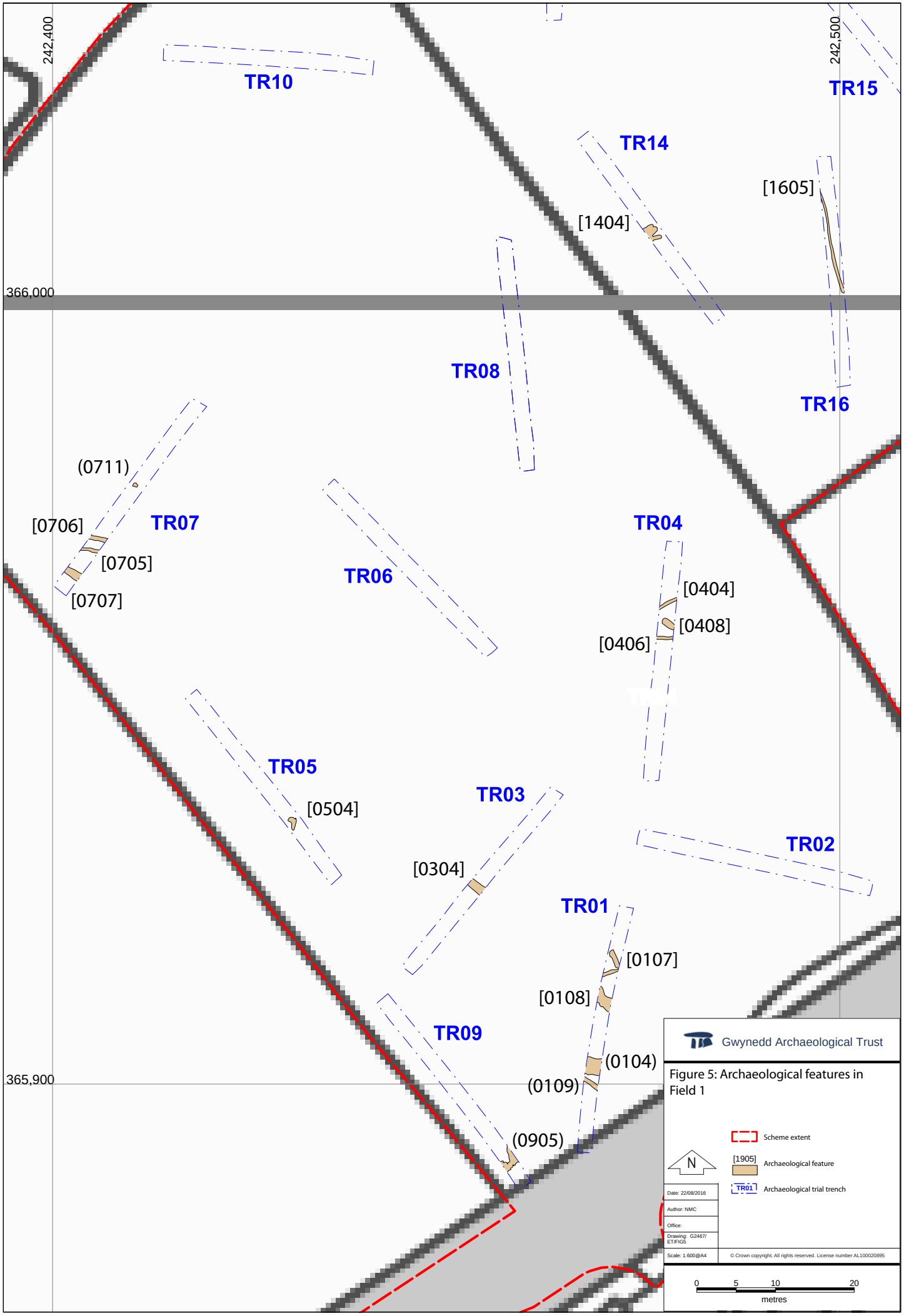
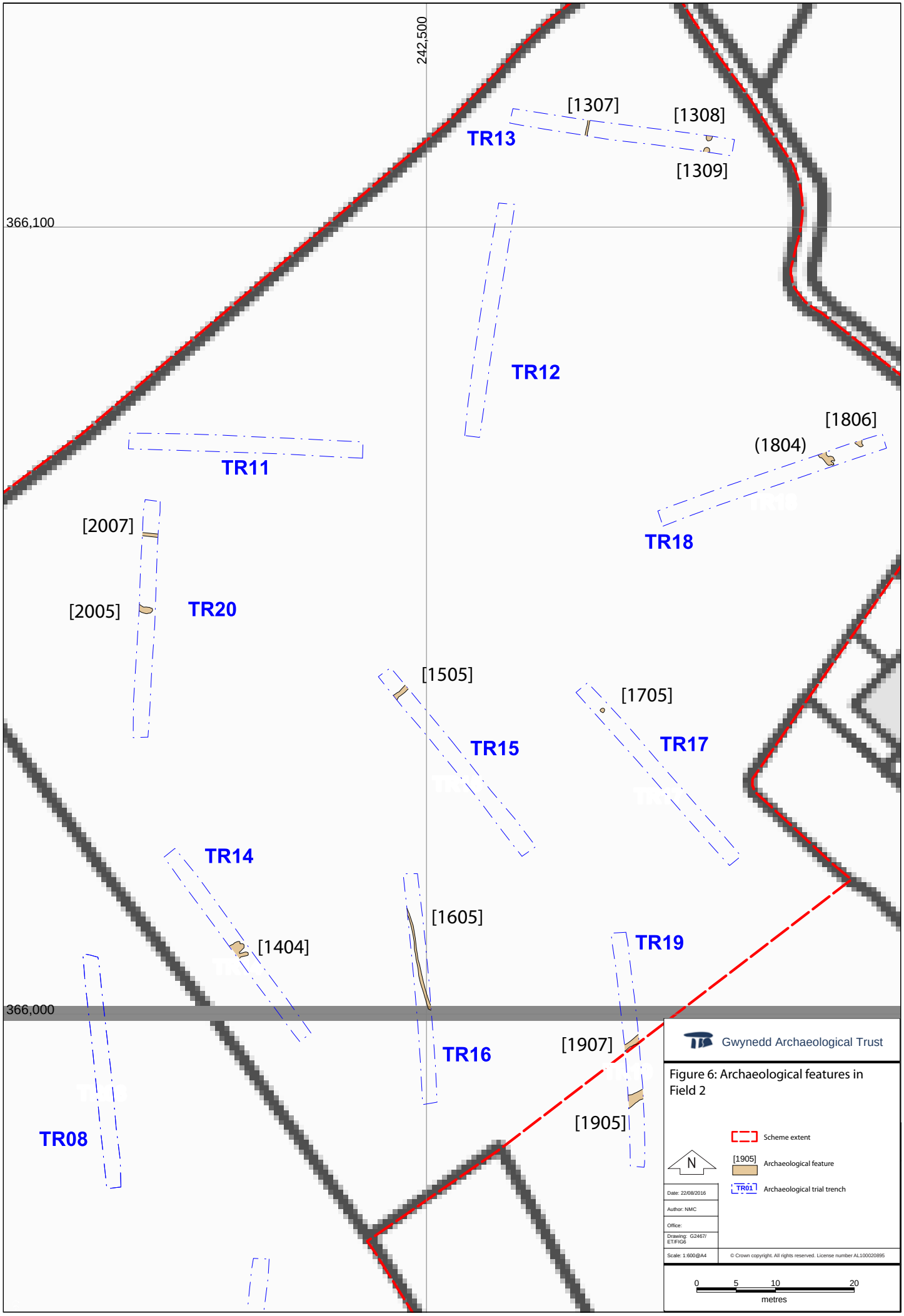
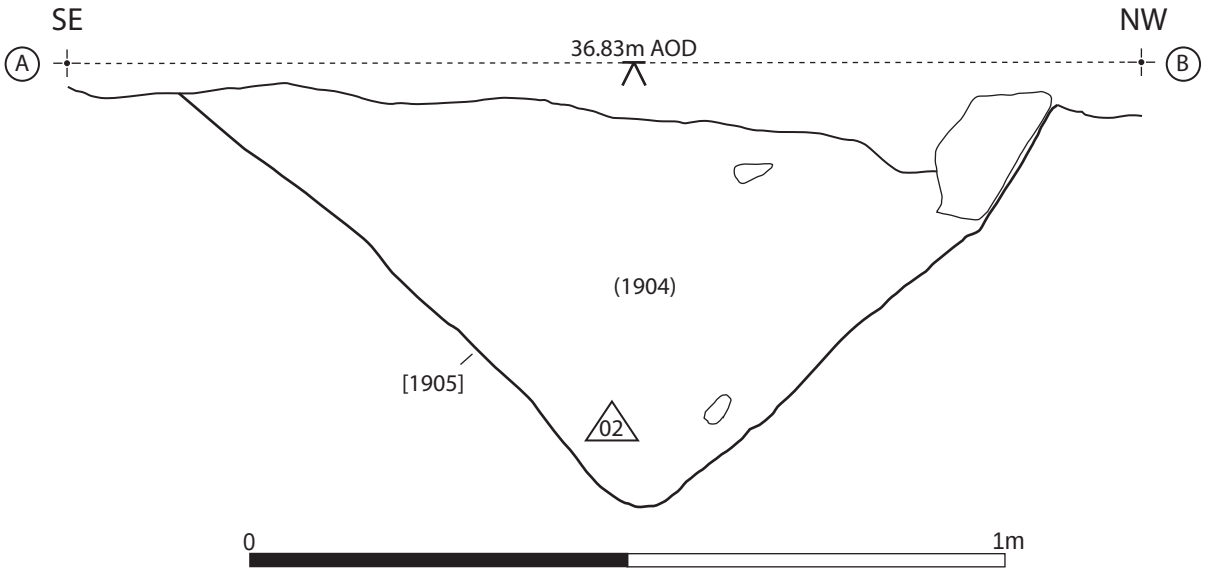


Figure 4: First Edition 25 inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheet XXII.10


242,400
242,500
366,000
365,900
TR10
TR15
TR14
[1605]
[1404]
TR08
TR16
(0711)
[0706]
TR07
[0705]
[0707]
TR06
TR04
[0404]
[0408]
[0406]
TR05
[0504]
TR03
[0304]
TR02
TR01
[0107]
[0108]
TR09
(0104)
(0109)
(0905)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 5: Archaeological features in Field 1
Scheme extent
[1905] Archaeological feature
TR01 Archaeological trial trench
N
Date: 22/08/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2467/ ET/FIG5
Scale: 1:600@A4
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895
0 5 10 20
metres


242,500
366,100
366,000
[1307]
[1308]
[1309]
TR13
TR12
TR11
[1806]
(1804)
TR18
[2007]
[2005]
TR20
[1505]
TR15
[1705]
TR17
TR14
[1404]
[1605]
TR16
TR19
[1907]
[1905]
TR08
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 6: Archaeological features in Field 2
Scheme extent
[1905] Archaeological feature
TR01 Archaeological trial trench
N
Date: 22/08/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2467/ ET/FIG6
Scale: 1:600@A4
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895
0 5 10 20
metres

NE facing section through linear ditch [1905]
Scale 1:10@A4



Post ex plan of linear ditch [1905]
Scale 1:20@A4

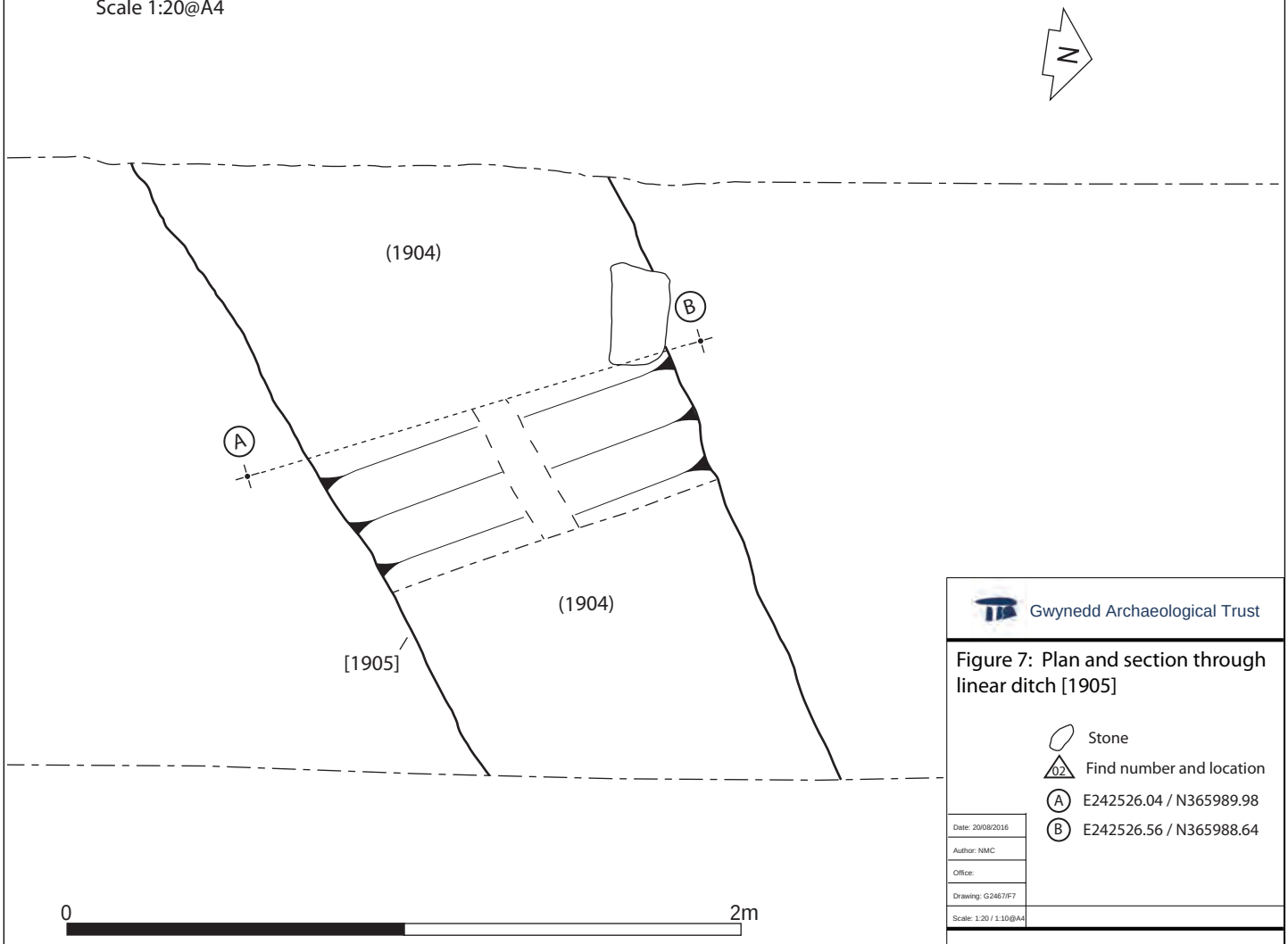


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Figure 7: Plan and section through linear ditch [1905]

Stone
02 Find number and location
A E242526.04 / N365989.98
B E242526.56 / N365988.64

Date: 20/08/2016	
Author: NMC	
Office:	
Drawing: G2467/F7	
Scale: 1:20 / 1:10@A4	

Plate 01: TR01 post-machining, viewed from the south-southwest (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_112).

Plate 02: East facing section TR01, viewed from the east (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_115).

Plate 03: Field bank (0104) plan view, viewed from the west (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_123).

Plate 04: Plan view of wall (0109) pre-excavation, viewed from the west (scale: 1x1m; 1x0.2m; archive image: G2467_116).

Plate 05: West facing section showing wall (0109), viewed from the west (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_117).

Plate 06: East facing section through linear [0108], viewed from the east (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_135).

Plate 07: Plan view of drain [0107], viewed from the south (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_137).

Plate 08: TR02 post-machining, viewed from the east-southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_032).

Plate 09: South facing section of TR02, viewed from the south (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_034).

Plate 10: TR03 post-machining, viewed from the south (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_056).

Plate 11: Pre-excavation photograph of ditch [0304], viewed from the southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_083).

Plate 12: Southeast facing section through [0304] (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_093).

Plate 13: TR04 post-machining, viewed from the north (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_035).

Plate 14: East facing section TR04 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_037).

Plate 15: Plan view of linear [0404], viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; 1x0.2m; archive image: G2467_040).

Plate 16: Southeast facing section through linear [0404] (scale: 1x0.2m; archive image: G2467_039).

Plate 17: Pre-ex photograph of linear [0406], viewed from the east (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_041).

Plate 18: East facing section through [0406] (scale: 1x0.2m; archive image: G2467_054).

Plate 19: Pre-excavation photograph of [0408], viewed from the east-southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_053).

Plate 20: TR05 post-machining, viewed from the southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_048).

Plate 21: Southwest facing section of TR05 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_050).

Plate 22: North-northeast facing section through [0504] (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_105).

Plate 23: TR06 post-machining, viewed from the northwest (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_046).

Plate 24: Southwest facing section of TR06 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_047).

Plate 25: TR07 viewed from the northeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_142).

Plate 26: South-southeast facing section of TR07 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_143).

Plate 27: Plan view of linear [0707], viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_151).

Plate 28: Linear [0707] in plan post-ex, viewed from the northwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_158).

Plate 29: Linears [0705] and [0706] pre-excavation, viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_144).

Plate 30: Southeast facing section through linear [0705] (scale: 1x0.2m; archive image: G2467_149).

Plate 31: Southeast facing section through linear [0706] (scale: 1X0.2m; archive image: G2467_150).

Plate 32: View of stone (0711) over (0704), viewed from the northeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_159).

Plate 33: TR08 viewed from the south-southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_042).

Plate 34: East-northeast facing section of TR02 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_044).

Plate 35: TR09 viewed from the southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_161).

Plate 36: Wall (0905), viewed from the northwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_162).

Plate 37: Wall (0905), viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_165).

Plate 38: TR10 viewed from the west (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_090).

Plate 39: South facing section of TR10 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_091).

Plate 40: TR11 viewed from the west (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_074).

Plate 41: North facing section of TR11(scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_072).

Plate 42: TR12 viewed from the north-northeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_076).

Plate 43: TR13 viewed from the east-southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_078).

Plate 44: East-northeast facing section of TR13, viewed from the east-northeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_079).

Plate 45: Pre-ex of pits / ditch termini [1308] and [1309], viewed from the west-northwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_080).

Plate 46: South-southwest facing section through [1308] and (1304) (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_084).

Plate 47: North-northeast facing section through [1309] and (1305) post-ex (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_088).

Plate 48: Gully [1307] post-excavation, viewed from the east-southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_081).

Plate 49: South-southwest facing section through Gully [1307] (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_082).

Plate 50: TR14 viewed from the southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_058).

Plate 51: Northeast facing section of TR14 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_062).

Plate 52: Tree throw [1404], viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_121).

Plate 53: TR15 viewed from the southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_068).

Plate 54: Northeast facing section of TR15 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_066).

Plate 55: Linear [1505] pre-excavation, viewed from the northwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_097).

Plate 56: Southwest facing section through linear [1505] (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_101).

Plate 57: TR16 viewed from the south-southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_060).

Plate 58: West facing section of TR16 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_104).

Plate 59: Linear [1605] pre-excavation, viewed from the northwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_098).

Plate 60: Excavated portion of linear [1605], viewed from the northwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_102).

Plate 61: Northwest facing section through linear [1605] (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_103).

Plate 62: TR17 viewed from the northwest (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_065).

Plate 63: Southwest facing section of TR17 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_063).

Plate 64: Pit [1705] pre-excavation, viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_096).

Plate 65: Southeast facing half section through pit [1705] (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_099).

Plate 66: TR18 viewed from the northeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_085).

Plate 67: Southeast facing section of TR18 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_087).

Plate 68: Field bank (1804), viewed from the southwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_153).

Plate 69: Terminus [1806] pre -excavation, viewed from the southwest (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_155).

Plate 70: South-southeast facing section through terminus [1806] (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_156).

Plate 71: TR19 viewed from the south-southeast (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_126).

Plate 72: East-northeast facing section of TR19 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_128).

Plate 73: Linear [1905] pre-excavation, viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_124).

Plate 74: Northeast facing section through linear [1905] (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_131).

Plate 75: Linear [1907] pre-excavation, viewed from the southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_125).

Plate 76: Southwest facing section through linear [1907] (scale: 1X0.5m; archive image: G2467_133).

Plate 77: TR20 viewed from the south-southwest (scale: 2x1m; archive image: G2467_070).

Plate 78: West-northwest facing section of TR20 (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_069).

Plate 79: Ditch terminus [2005] pre-excavation, viewed from the south-southeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_139).

Plate 80: East-northeast facing section through ditch terminus [2005] (scale: 1x0.5m; archive image: G2467_146).

Plate 81: Ditch terminus [2005] post-excavation, viewed from the east-northeast (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_147).

Plate 82: Linear [2007] pre-excavation, viewed from the south (scale: 1x1m; archive image: G2467_140).

APPENDIX I: PROJECT DESIGN

NEW YSGOL BRO ABERFFRAW PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEWBOROUGH, ANGLESEY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Prepared for

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

May 2016

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	**Printed Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Originated by	Document Author	DALE MCMICOL		10/5/16
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS		10/05/16
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		10/05/16

Revision History			
Rev No.	**Summary of Changes**	**Ref Section**	**Purpose of Issue**
01	Relocation of TR09 to target Feature 2 instead of Feature 12. Revision to location of TRs11-13 and 20 in N part of the scheme. Text edits to demonstrate awareness of health and safety implications of trenching in sand deposits. Removal of reference to 'watching brief' in text.	Sec 4.1 Sec 4.1.1 Figure 02 Figure 03 Sec 9.0	Consultation with GAPS

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

Name Signature Date

NEW YSGOL BRO ABERFFRAW PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEWBOROUGH, ANGLESEY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Prepared for *Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn,* May 2016

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn* to undertake a programme of trial trenching as phase two of a two phase field evaluation at the proposed site for the New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey (NGR 242475 366010). The site is currently a greenfield site, consisting of two fields set aside for pasture (Figure 1).

This project design is produced in response to a Tender Invitation letter issued by *Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn*. The requirements were for a two phase field evaluation consisting of:

- Phase 1: A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey
- Phase 2: Trial trenching

A geophysical survey and desk-based assessment was undertaken in May 2016 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT 2016) and the results of these have been used to locate the trenches for this phase of archaeological work (Figures 2 and 3). A total of 20 trenches will be excavated within the two fields. The upstanding field boundary (Feature 1) will also be recorded during this phase, and a decision as to whether further recording is needed on it will be made by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) Archaeologist.

All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2);
- Historic England, 2015. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site is currently a greenfield site, consisting of two fields set aside for pasture and covering an area of approximately 28,571 m2. It is located on the northeastern edge of the town of Newborough, on Anglesey (NGR 242475 366010). The fields are bounded by further pasture land to the north, east, and west; by a farm to the northwest; housing to the southeast; and a road to the south (Figure 1).

The underlying geology comprises of Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear bedrock, overlain by Devensian Till (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and geophysical survey was carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in May 2016 (GAT 2016), and the reader is referred to that document. A brief summary is included below.

The desk-based assessment identified that the site lay to the north of the historic core of the medieval town of Newborough, but within an area that was likely to have formed part of the town fields, with evidence of medieval strip fields having been identified in close proximity to the site. The site was identified as having been the property of Lord Boston's Lligwy estate from at least the latter part of the 18th century. A Lligwy estate map of 1782 shows a house and associated paddock in the south west of the assessment area, which is not shown on any later mapping (Figure 2). The Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th and early 20th centuries shows the current area boundary, along with additional hedgerows that have been grubbed out in recent times. There appears to be a palimpsest of former field boundaries which were formerly present on the site.

The desk-based assessment identified how the field system around the town of Newborough, including those within the area of the development is probably largely medieval in origin (Johnstone 1997). Some of the strips of the open fields are preserved in the modern boundaries and even where the fields are fairly large and rectangular their alignment probably reflects the orientation of the open field strips. The walkover survey further underlined this by identifying gentle undulations in the fields that are suggestive of former field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow agriculture.

The geophysical survey (Figure 3) noted interference in two parts from strongly magnetic bedrock, indicating significant interference from the sub-surface geology, which was not visible on the surface. Linear anomalies were also identified, some of which probably represent field boundaries shown on the historic mapping and aerial photographs. Further linear anomalies probably represent field drains, and a former trackway was identified. A probable former small quarry was noted in the northwest corner of the site.

4.0 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching 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

All trench locations are based on information received from the geophysical survey and desk-based assessment results and will target specific anomalies as well as blank areas. See Figures 2 and 3 for the location of individual trenches. A total of 20 trenches are proposed, measuring 30m by 2m.

After consultation with GAPS, it has been decided not to target anomaly 12, the location of disturbed ground shown as a quarry/pool on historic mapping.

The presence of the overhead power cable adjacent to anomalies 15 and 20 means that these anomalies cannot be investigated by the trial trenching.

Trench 19 is located partly outside the limits of the site so as to fully target the circular anomaly (Feature 19).

- Trench 01: Located at NGR SH42474 65921 – SH42468 65892. To target location of house plot and small garden shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782 (Feature 2) (Figure 2).
- Trench 02: Located at NGR SH42464 65937 - SH42445 65914. To target blank area (Figure 3).
- Trench 03: Located at NGR SH42504 65924 - SH42474 65931. To target archaeological anomaly 9 – interpreted as a linear field boundary (Figure 3).
- Trench 04: Located at NGR SH42478 65968 - SH42476 65938. To target archaeological anomaly 10 – interpreted as a linear field boundary (Figure 3).
- Trench 05: Located at NGR SH42417 65949 - SH42436 65925. To target archaeological anomalies 10 and 11 – interpreted as a linear field boundary and trackway respectively (Figure 3).
- Trench 06: Located at NGR SH42436 65977 - SH42457 65955. To target archaeological anomaly 11 – interpreted as a trackway (Figure 3).
- Trench 07: Located at NGR SH42458 66008 - SH42461 65978. To target archaeological anomaly 8 – interpreted as a linear field boundary (Figure 3).
- Trench 08: Located at NGR SH42417 66005 - SH42391 65990. To target archaeological anomaly 18 – interpreted as a linear ditch or drain (Figure 3).
- Trench 09: Located at NGR SH42461 65888 - SH42443 65912. A second trench that targets the location of a house plot and small garden shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782 (Feature 2) (Figure 2).
- Trench 10: Located at NGR SH42478 66069 - SH42454 66051. To target archaeological anomalies 13 and 14 – interpreted as possible land drains (Figure 3).
- Trench 11: Located at NGR SH42492 66072 - SH42462 66073. To target blank area (Figure 3).

- Trench 12: Located at NGR SH42511 66103 - SH42506 66073. To target blank area (Figure 3).
- Trench 13: Located at NGR SH42541 66109 - SH42511 66114. To target blank area (Figure 3).
- Trench 14: Located at NGR SH42467 66020 - SH42485 65996. To target archaeological anomalies 16 and 17 – interpreted as a pipe or drain or eroded pathway and a possible ditch or drain respectively (Figure 3).
- Trench 15: Located at NGR SH42524 66010 - SH42527 65980. To target archaeological anomaly 16 – interpreted as a pipe or drain or eroded pathway (Figure 3).
- Trench 16: Located at NGR SH42442 66029 - SH42412 66031. To target archaeological anomaly 17 – interpreted as a possible ditch or drain (Figure 3).
- Trench 17: Located at NGR SH42540 66018 - SH42520 66041. To target blank area (Figure 3).
- Trench 18: Located at NGR SH42530 66062 - SH42558 66072. To target blank area (Figure 3).
- Trench 19: Located at NGR SH42498 66017 - SH42501 65987. To target archaeological anomaly 19 – a narrow circular feature (Figure 3).
- Trench 20: Located at NGR SH42464 66035 - SH42465 66065. To target blank area (Figure 3).

4.1.1 Specific Methodology

The evaluation trenching will be completed by 2 GAT personnel and will be monitored by the GAT project manager. The project manager will be responsible for reviewing the fieldwork report originated by the fieldwork team. All plant, security, and welfare will be provided by GAT, using a nominated sub-contractor.

The work is currently scheduled for late July 2016, with a minimum estimate of six days on site to excavate and record the trenches.

- The location of any services will be confirmed using information sourced from the relevant utility companies.

- The trenches will be located using a using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy), and CAT scanned by a suitably qualified operative prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services.

- The trenches will be opened using a 8 tonne excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and excavated down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. The trench will be excavated in controlled layers. Topsoil, subsoil and subsequent layers/ deposits will be stored in separate bunds.

- If substantial sub-surface sand deposits are encountered during trenching operations, and access to the base of the trench is necessary to investigate any identified archaeological features and/or finds, the trench will be widened by 1.0m and stepped at each 0.5m increment in depth as required in order to maintain safe working conditions.

- Trench content, including the depths of all overburdens, will be recorded on GAT pro-formas and with digital SLR cameras set to maximum resolution in RAW format (to be converted to TIFF format for subsequent archiving).

- The field boundary (Feature 1) will be recorded on GAT pro-formas and with digital SLR cameras set to maximum resolution in RAW format (to be converted to TIFF format for subsequent archiving).

- A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot will be produced using Microsoft Access.

- 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 every sub-circular feature and a 10% sample of each linear feature, as well as targeted investigation of encountered deposits and surfaces.

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

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

- 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).

- The trenches will be reinstated to as best as possible standard, with due regard to the seasonal weather and ground conditions.

If significant archaeological activity is identified within any trench (e.g. extensive and/ or complex features/ artefacts/ deposits), cf. para. 5.0., further evaluation may be required to understand the provenance of recorded features. This may include extending existing trenches and/ or trenching surrounding areas

4.2 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.

5.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The identification of significant archaeological features during the trial trenching 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., the identification of substantial remains of house foundations in Trench 1 and/or 9. 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 GAPS.

6.0 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.

7.0 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 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.

8.0 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, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff, ARCUS at Sheffield and BAE at Birmingham.

8.1 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.

9.0 REPORT AND DISSEMINATION

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

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Project Design
- Methods and Techniques
- Trial Trenching Results
- Summary and Conclusions
- Bibliography of sources consulted

The report will be submitted to GAPS by late August 2016.

Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report at an appropriate scale.

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared in accordance with Historic England's MoRPHE 2015 document. 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 the GAPS

- one or more copies (as required) sent to the regional Historic Environment Record Archaeologist for the area (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT);

- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1 (2015). Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

- Artefacts recovered from the site during the trial trenching, with the landowners permission, will initially be transferred to GAT and then subsequently to Oriel Ynys Mon. If artefacts are transferred to Oriel Ynys Mon, this must be in accordance with the Oriel Ynys Mon – Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive (2012)

- Dependent on the results of the trial trenching, a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

9.1 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.

10.0 STAFF AND TIMETABLE

10.1 Staff

The project will be supervised by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist at GAT: Contracts. 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).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's Equal Opportunity Policy aims to treat everyone equally and to ensure that no job applicant, employee, worker or clients are discriminated against on the grounds of a protected characteristic as defined by the Equality Act 2010.

10.2 Timetable

The fieldwork is scheduled to take place in late July 2016, with the report to be submitted to GAPS in late August 2016.

11.0 HEALTH & 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.

12.0 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 24765101CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

Employers Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £2,000,000 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

13.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and guidance for field evaluation.

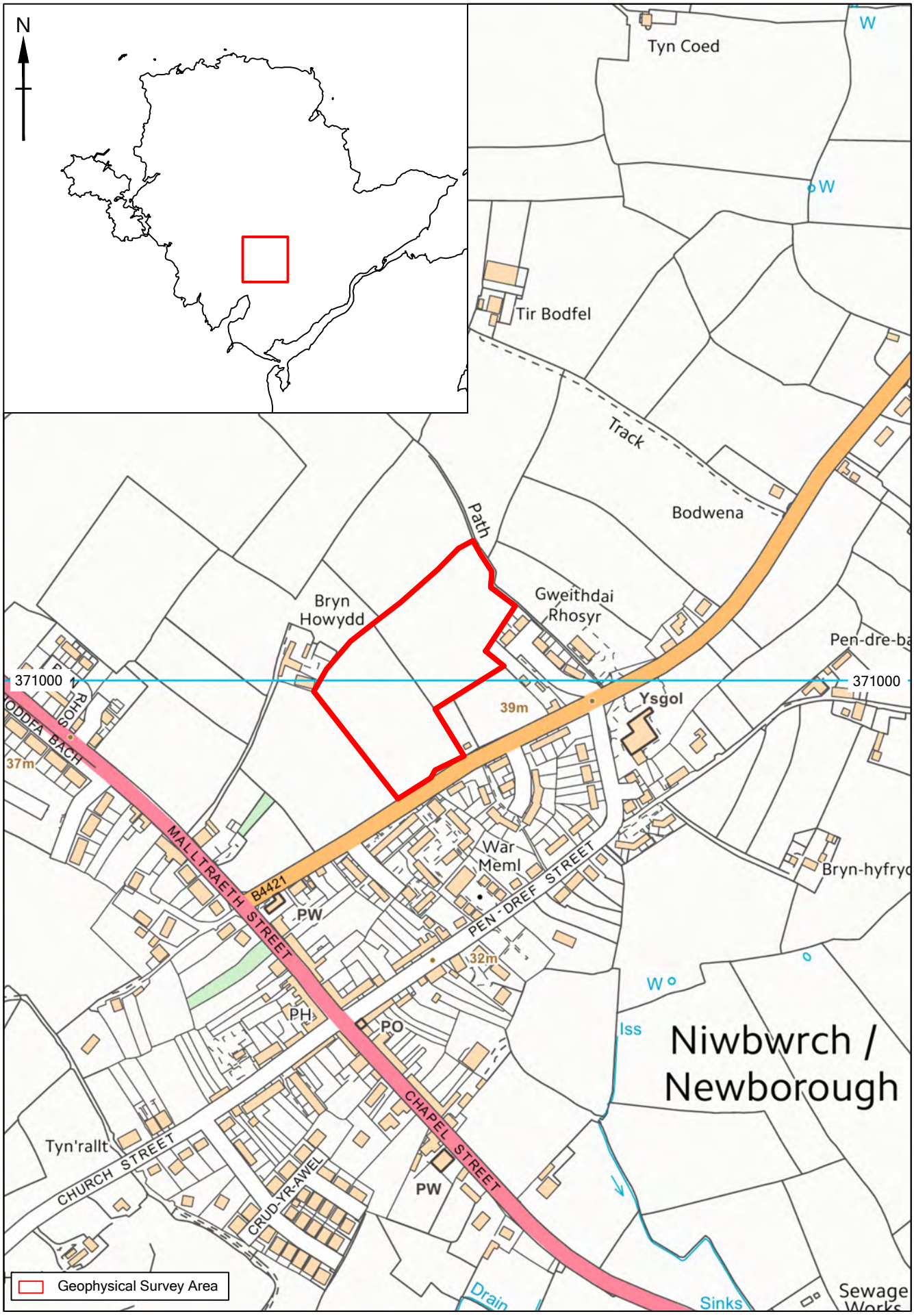
English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).

GAT 2016 *New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey: Archeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey: Phase 1 Field Evaluation*. Unpublsihed GAT report # 1318.

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

Johnstone, N. 1997 'An Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of Thirteenth-Century Gwynedd' in Edwards, N. (ed.) *Landscape and Settlement in Medieval Wales* (Oxbow Monograph 81).

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

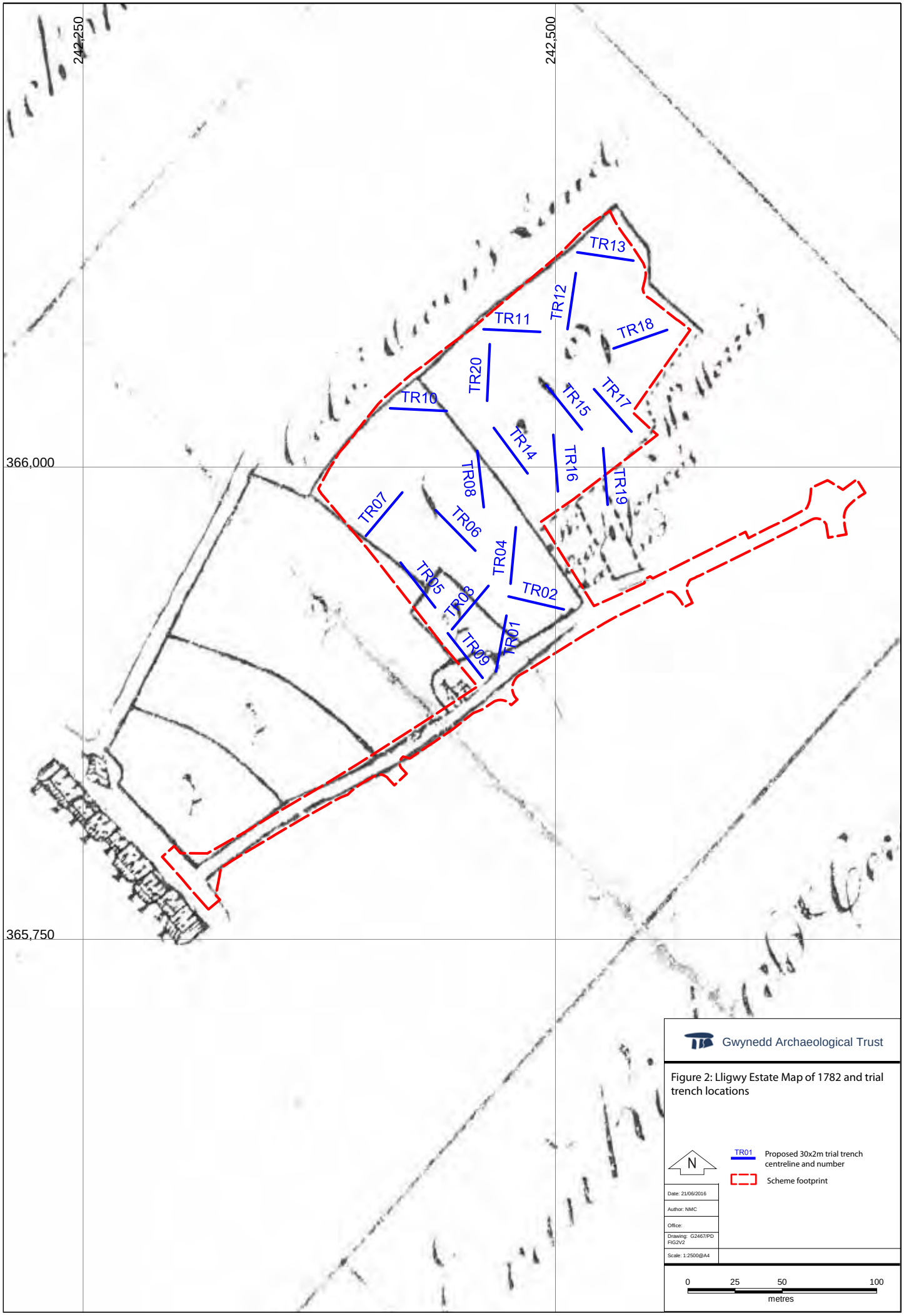


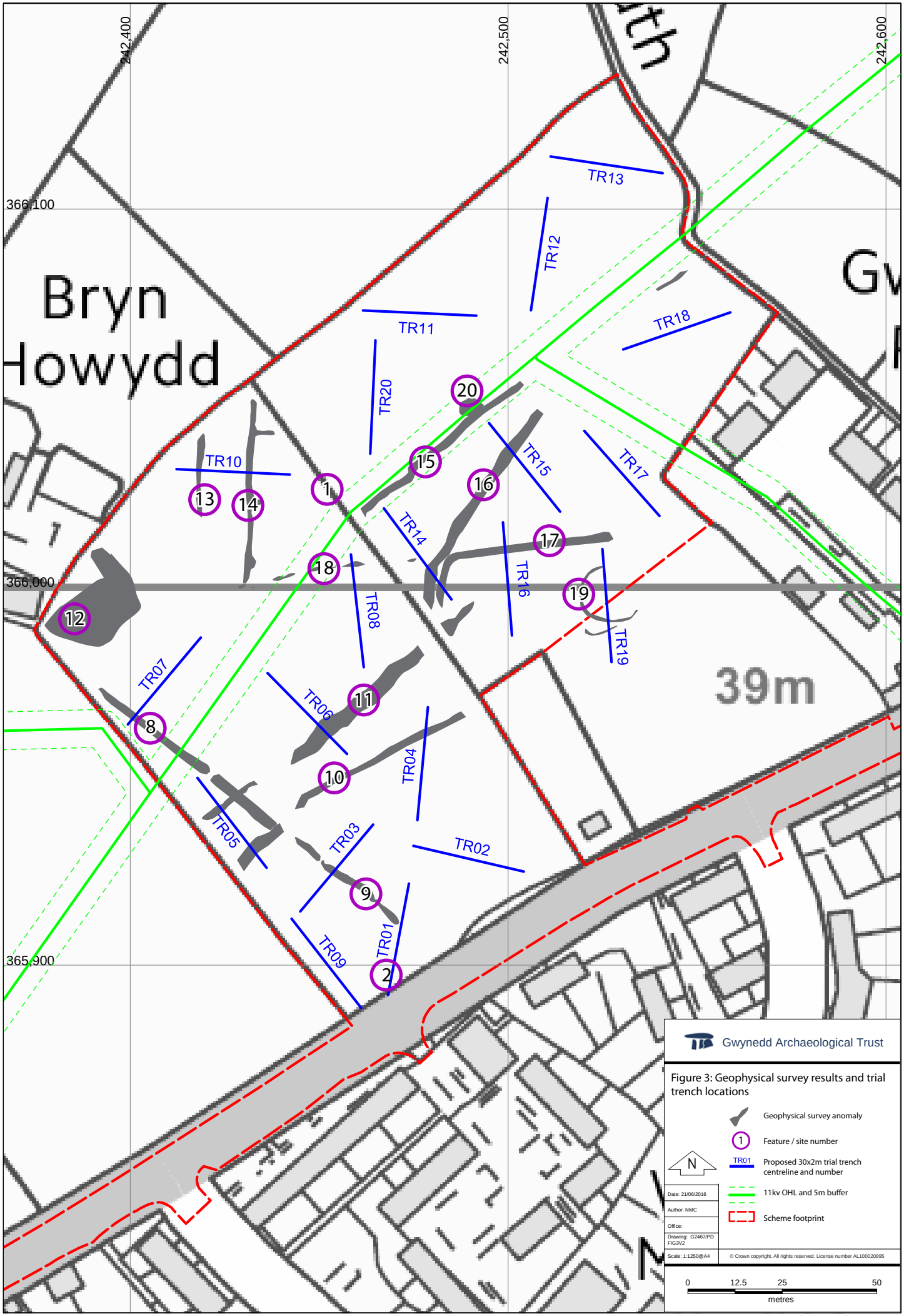
0 200 m

Scale @ A4: 1:5000

Fig. 1: Site Location

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust


242,250
242,500
366,000
365,750
TR13
TR12
TR11
TR18
TR20
TR10
TR15
TR17
TR14
TR16
TR19
TR08
TR07
TR06
TR04
TR05
TR03
TR02
TR09
TR01
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 2: Lligwy Estate Map of 1782 and trial trench locations
N
TR01
Proposed 30x2m trial trench centreline and number
Scheme footprint
Date: 21/06/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2467/PD FIG2V2
Scale: 1:2500@A4
0
25
50
100
metres


242,400
242,500
242,600
366,100
366,000
365,900
Bryn
Howydd
39m
TR01
TR02
TR03
TR04
TR05
TR06
TR07
TR08
TR09
TR10
TR11
TR12
TR13
TR14
TR15
TR16
TR17
TR18
TR19
TR20
1
2
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
N
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 3: Geophysical survey results and trial trench locations
Geophysical survey anomaly
Feature / site number
Proposed 30x2m trial trench centreline and number
11kv OHL and 5m buffer
Scheme footprint
Date: 21/06/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2467/PD FIG3V2
Scale: 1:1250@A4
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895
0
12.5
25
50
metres

APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR01	0101	-	Topsoil: A dark orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt		
	0102	0.35m	Subsoil: A mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones		
	0103	0.80m	Natural: Light orangey brown sandy clay		
	0104	0.15m	E-W aligned stone and earth bank	2	Field bank
	0105	0.50m	NE-SW aligned construction cut for wall	2	
	0106	-	VOID - no feature		
	0107	0.65m	Cut of stone filled drains		Field drain
	0108	0.80m	NE-SW aligned cut of straight linear ditch	9	Ditch
	0109	0.80m	Drystone wall within [0105]	2	Wall
	0110	0.80m	Fill of ditch [0108]	9	
	0111	0.80m	Stoney fill of drains [0107]		
TR02	0201	-	Topsoil: A mid orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt		
	0202	0.20m	Subsoil: A mid orangey brown silty clay		
	0203	0.60m	Natural: Reddish brown clay with gravel, small pebble and occasional sub-angular cobbles		
TR03	0301	-	Topsoil: A mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones		
	0302	0.15m	Subsoil: A mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones		
	0303	0.52m	Natural: A mid reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent sub-angular stones and cobbles		
	0304		NE-SW aligned cut of a straight linear ditch	9	Ditch
	0305		Slightly reddish medium brown sandy silty clay fill of [0304]	9	
TR04	0401	-	Topsoil: mid orangey greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt.		
	0402	0.2m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sandy clay		

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR04	0403	0.8m	Natural: A mid reddish brown sandy clay with gravel and occasional sub-angular cobbles	-	
	0404		Cut of NE-SW aligned linear straight feature	10	Ditch
	0405		Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of [0404]	10	
	0406		Cut of E-W aligned linear straight feature	-	Ditch
	0407		Loose mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt fill of [0406]	-	
	0408		Cut of possible terminus of a NW-SE aligned ditch	-	Ditch terminus
	0409		Firm mid orangey greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles fill of [0408]	-	
TR05	0501	-	Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones (1-3cm long)	-	
	0502	0.25m	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (0501)	-	
	0503	0.90m	Natural: Slightly reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular and sub rounded stones and cobbles (up to 25cm long)	-	
	0504	0.97m	Irregularly shaped cut of an animal burrow	-	Animal burrow
	0505	0.97m	Mid reddish brown slightly clayey silty sand fill of [0504]	-	
TR06	0601	-	Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones (1-3cm long)	-	
	0602	0.25m	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (0601).Contained occasional small sherds of Post-medieval pottery.	-	
	0603	0.95m	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular and sub rounded stones and cobbles (up to 25cm long)	-	
				-	
TR07	0701	-	Topsoil: soft mid orangey brown slightly silty sand		
	0702	0.20m	Mid orangey brown sand that occurs above the sub / ploughsoil in places	-	
	0703	0.50m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty clayey sand	-	
	0704	0.80m	Natural: Light orangey brown sandy clay	-	

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR07	0705	0.80m	Cut of an E-W aligned shallow straight linear feature. Runs parallel with and 1.2m to the S of [0706]	-	Ditch/gully
	0706	0.80m	Cut of an E-W aligned shallow straight linear feature. Runs parallel with and 1.2m to the N of [0706]	-	Ditch/gully
	0707	0.80m	Cut of a NW-SE aligned straight linear ditch at SW end of trench	8	DItch
	0708	0.80m	Loose, mid orangey brown sandy silt fill of [0705]	-	
	0709	0.80m	Loose, mid orangey brown silty sandy clay fill of [0706]	-	
	0710	0.80m	Loose, mid orangey brown silty sandy clay fill of [0707]	8	
	0711	0.80m	0.6m square schist slab set horizontally onto natural, possible post pad but difficult to say	-	Stone slab
TR08	0801	-	Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones (1-3cm long)	-	
	0802	0.25m	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (0801)	-	
	0803	0.95m	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular and sub rounded stones and cobbles (up to 25cm long)	-	
TR09	0901	-	Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones (1-3cm long)	-	
	0902	0.20m	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (0901)	-	
	0903	0.63m	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent angular stones and cobbles (up to 25cm long)	-	
	0904	0.35m	Broadly N-S aligned construction cut visible on W side of wall (0905)	2	
	0905	0.25m	Remains of a NNW-SSSE/SW-NE aligned 'L' shaped mortared stone wall at SE end of trench	2	Wall
	0906	0.08m	Light grey angular gravel and medium sized stone chipping deposit at SE end of trench. Appears to be a levelling deposit in the gateway to Field `1 which extends up to and just over the remains of wall [0905]	-	
	0907	0.35m	Dark orangey grey sandy silt backfill deposit within cut [0904]	2	

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR10	1001	-	Topsoil: soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occasional fragments s of Post-medieval pottery	-	
	1002	0.25m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (1001)	-	
	1003	0.75m	Natural: Reddish brown sandy silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles (up to 20cm long). Occasional larger sub-rounded cobbles (up to 60cm long)	-	
TR11	1101	-	Topsoil: soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occasional small fragments s of Post-medieval pottery	-	
	1102	0.15m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (1001)	-	
	1103	0.65m	Natural: Firm, yellow and greyish brown mottled silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles (3-10cm long)	-	
TR12	1201	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and fragments/flecks of charcoal	-	
	1202	0.20m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery , firmer than (1201)	-	
	1203	0.65m	Natural: Firm yellow and greenish brown mottled silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles (3-10cm long)	-	
TR13	1301	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occasional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and fragments/flecks of charcoal	-	

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR13	1302	0.20m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery , firmer than (1301)	-	
	1303	0.56m	Natural: Firm mid brown and orangey brown mottled silty sandy clay with very occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles (up to 15cm long)	-	
	1304	0.74m	Burnt stone and charcoal rich fill of pit/terminus [1308]	-	
	1305	0.75m	Burnt stone fill of pit /terminus [1309]	-	
	1306	0.58m	Fill of [1307]: Soft mid greyish brown sandy clay with occassional flecks of manganese and occassional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (up to 7cm long)	-	
	1307	0.58m	Cut of a NNE-SSW aligned shallow linear gully, 4cm deep.	-	Gully
	1308	0.74m	Cut of pit / terminus containing burnt stone and charcoal (1304). At E end of trench in N baulk, opposite [1309]	-	Pit / terminus
	1309	0.75m	Cut of pit / terminus containing burnt stone and charcoal (1305). At E end of trench in S baulk, opposite [1308]	-	Pit / terminus
TR14	1401	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery	-	
	1402	0.25m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occassional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery , firmer than (1401)	-	
	1403	0.90m	Natural: Firm orangey brown silty sandy clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles (3 - 15cm long)	-	
	1404		Irregularly shaped cut of a tree throw 0.16m deep	18	Tree throw
	1405		Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay fill of tree throw [1404]	18	
TR15	1501	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery	-	

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR15	1502	0.20m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional small fragments of Post-medieval pottery , firmer than (1501)	-	
	1503	0.70m	Natural: Firm, mottled orangey brown and brownish yellow silty sandy clay with very occassional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles (up to 15cm long)	-	
	1504		Moderately firm mid brown silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-3cm long) and very occassional small fragments of charcoal. Fill of linear [1505]		
	1505		NE-SW aligned cut of a shallow (0.09m) deep straight linear ditch	-	Ditch
TR16	1601	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery	-	
	1602	0.20m	Subsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional small fragments of Post-medieval pottery , firmer than (1601)		
	1603	0.78m	Natural: Firm, orangey brown silty sandy clay with occassional angular stones and cobbles (up to 25cm long)	-	
	1604		NNW-SSE aligned cut of a narrow, shallow (0.15m) deep straight linear gully	-	Gully
	1605		Firm light brownish grey sandy clay with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (up to 15cm long). Fill of linear [1604]	-	
TR17	1701	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery	-	
	1702	0.15m	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long), firmer than (1701)	-	
	1703	0.55m	Natural: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occassional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles (5-15cm long)	-	
	1704		Light brownish grey silty sand with occassional unburnt sub-angular stones (1-3cm) with charcoal rich lenses. Fill of pit [1705]	-	

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR17	1705		Cut of a shallow sub-circular, 0.50m long and 0.56m wide pit with charcoal rich fill (1704)	-	Pit
TR18	1801	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) with occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and small fragments of charcoal	-	
	1802	0.20m	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery small fragments of charcoal, firmer than (1801)	-	
	1803	0.59m	Natural: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occassional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles (up to 20cm long)	-	
	1804		Angular blocks of schist, up to 25cm long in a mid brown sandy silt matrix. May be the remains of an earth and stone bank	-	Field bank
	1805		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with darker grey charcoal rich lenses, occasional small stones (1-5cm long). Fill of terminus / pit [1806]	-	
	1806		Cut of a shallow of a shallow pit or ditch terminus in N baulk of Trench 18 at its NE end. Filled with (1805)	-	Pit / terminus
TR19	1901	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) with occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery and small fragments of charcoal	-	
	1902	0.15m	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery small fragments of charcoal, firmer than (1901)	-	
	1903	0.55m	Natural: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occassional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles (5-15cm long)	-	
	1904		Soft, light greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small flecks of charcoal and small stones (up to 5 cm long) and occ large sub-angular cobbles (up to 35cm long). A small chip <02> of flint recovered from near the base of deposit. Fill of linear [1905]	19	
	1905		Cut of a 0.51m deep straight linear ditch, orientated NE-SW and 1.17m wide with a blunted 'V' shaped profile. Possibly prehistoric	19	

Trench	Context Number	Depth Below Surface	Description	DBA Feature number	Feature type
TR19	1906		Firm-soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3 cm long) . Fill of linear [1907]	-	
	1907		Cut of a shallow 0.15m deep straight linear ditch, orientated NE-SW and 0.65m wide with a flattish and smooth base. A Field boundary is shown in this position on the 1782 Lligwy Estate Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map	-	Ditch
TR20	2001	-	Topsoil: Soft, loose mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1-3cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery	-	
	2002	0.30m	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand with occassional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-5cm long) and occassional fragments of Post-medieval pottery, firmer than (2001)	-	
	2003	0.90m	Natural: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay with occassional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and cobbles (3-10cm long)	-	
	2004		Firm mid light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (1-3cm long). Fill of possible ditch terminus [2005]	-	
	2005		Apparently terminal end of a 0.19m deep curvilinear ditch cut with a concave base	-	Ditch terminus
	2006		Fill of [2007]	-	
	2007		Cut of land drain	-	Field drain

APPENDIX III: REPRODUCTION OF GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD METADATA

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_032	Field 1	TR02	TR02 post-machining		ESE	2x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	8
G2467_033	Field 1	TR02	TR02 post-machining		WNW	2x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_034	Field 1	TR02	S facing baulk section TR02	0201, 0202, 0203	S	1x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	9
G2467_035	Field 1	TR04	TR04 post-machining		N	2x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	13
G2467_036	Field 1	TR04	TR04 post-machining		S	2x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_037	Field 1	TR04	E Facing baulk section TR04	0401, 0402, 0403	E	1x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	14
G2467_038	Field 1	TR04	Pre-ex of linear [0404]	0404, 0405	SE	1x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_039	Field 1	TR04	SE facing section through linear [0404]	0404, 0405	SE	1x0.2 m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	16
G2467_040	Field 1	TR04	Plan view of linear [0404]	0404, 0405	SE	1x1m; 1x0.2 m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	15
G2467_041	Field 1	TR04	Pre-ex of linear [0406]	0406	E	1x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	17
G2467_042	Field 1	TR08	TR08 post-machining		SSE	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	Cover; 33
G2467_043	Field 1	TR08	TR08 post-machining		NNW	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_044	Field 1	TR08	ENE facing baulk section TR02	0801, 0802, 0803	ENE	1x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	34
G2467_045	Field 1	TR06	TR06 post-machining		SE	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_046	Field 1	TR06	TR06 post-machining		NW	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	23
G2467_047	Field 1	TR06	SW facing baulk section TR06	0601, 0602, 0603	SW	1x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	24
G2467_048	Field 1	TR05	TR05 post-machining		SE	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	20
G2467_049	Field 1	TR05	TR05 post-machining		NW	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_050	Field 1	TR05	SW facing baulk section TR05	0501, 0502, 0503	SW	1x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	21
G2467_051	Field 1	TR04	W facing section through [0406]	0406, 0407	W	1x0.2 m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_052	Field 1	TR04	Plan view of [0406]	0406, 0407	S	1x1m; 1x0.2 m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_053	Field 1	TR04	Pre-ex of [0408]	0408, 0409	ESE	1x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	19
G2467_054	Field 1	TR04	E facing section through [0406]	0406, 0407	E	1x0.2 m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	18

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_055	Field 1	TR04	Plan view of [0406]	0406, 0407	S	1x1m	19/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_056	Field 1	TR03	TR03 post-machining		SW	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	10
G2467_057	Field 1	TR03	TR03 post-machining		NE	2x1m	19/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_058	Field 2	TR14	TR14 post-machining		SE	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	50
G2467_059	Field 2	TR14	TR14 post-machining		NW	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_060	Field 2	TR16	TR16 post-machining		SSE	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	57
G2467_061	Field 2	TR16	TR16 post-machining		NNW	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_062	Field 2	TR14	NE facing baulk section TR14	1401, 1402, 1403	NE	1x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	51
G2467_063	Field 2	TR17	SW facing baulk section TR17	1701, 1702, 1703	SW	1x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	63
G2467_064	Field 2	TR17	TR17 post-machining		SE	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_065	Field 2	TR17	TR17 post-machining		NW	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	62
G2467_066	Field 2	TR15	NE facing baulk section TR15	1501, 1502, 1503	NE	1x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	54
G2467_067	Field 2	TR15	TR15 post-machining		NW	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_068	Field 2	TR15	TR15 post-machining		SE	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	53

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_069	Field 2	TR20	WNW facing baulk section TR20	2001, 2002, 2003	WNW	1x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	78
G2467_070	Field 2	TR20	TR20 post-machining		SSW	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	77
G2467_071	Field 2	TR20	TR20 post-machining		NNE	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_072	Field 2	TR11	N facing baulk section TR11	1101, 1102, 1103	N	1x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	41
G2467_073	Field 2	TR11	TR11 post-machining		E	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_074	Field 2	TR11	TR11 post-machining		W	2x1m	20/07/2016	NMC	GAT	40
G2467_075	Field 2	TR12	TR12 post-machining		SSW	2x1m	20/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_076	Field 2	TR12	TR12 post-machining		NNE	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	42
G2467_077	Field 2	TR13	TR13 post-machining		WNW	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_078	Field 2	TR13	TR13 post-machining		ESE	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	43
G2467_079	Field 2	TR13	ENE facing baulk section TR13	1301, 1302, 1303	ENE	1x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	44
G2467_080	Field 2	TR13	Pre-ex of burnt stone filled pits/ termini [1308] and [1309]	1304, 1305, 1308, 1309	WNW	1x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	45

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_081	Field 2	TR13	Gully [1307] post-ex	1306, 1307	ESE	1x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	48
G2467_082	Field 2	TR13	SSW facing section through Gully [1307]	1306, 1307	SSW	1x0.5 m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	49
G2467_083	Field 1	TR03	Pre-ex of ditch [0304]	0304, 0305	SE	2x1m	21/07/2016	AMO	GAT	11
G2467_084	Field 2	TR13	SSW facing section through [1308] and (1304) post-ex	1304, 1308	SSW	1x0.5 m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	46
G2467_085	Field 2	TR18	TR18 post-machining		NE	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	66
G2467_086	Field 2	TR18	TR18 post-machining		SW	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_087	Field 2	TR18	SE facing baulk section TR18	1801, 1802, 1803	SE	1x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	67
G2467_088	Field 2	TR13	NNE facing section through [1309] and (1305) post-ex	1305, 1309	NNE	1x0.5 m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	47
G2467_089	Field 2	TR10	TR10 post-machining		E	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_090	Field 2	TR10	TR10 post-machining		W	2x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	38
G2467_091	Field 2	TR10	S facing baulk section TR10		S	1x1m	21/07/2016	NMC	GAT	39
G2467_092	Field 1	TR03	SE facing section through [0304]	0304, 0305	SE	2x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_093	Field 1	TR03	SE facing section through [0304] close-up	0304, 0305	SE	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	12

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_094	Field 1	TR01	Wall [0104] pre-ex	0104	S	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_095	Field 1	TR01	Wall [0104] pre-ex	0104	N	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_096	Field 2	TR17	Pit [1705] pre-ex	1704, 1705	SE	1x0.5 m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	64
G2467_097	Field 2	TR15	Linear [1505] pre-ex	1504, 1505	NW	1x1m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	55
G2467_098	Field 2	TR16	Linear [1605] pre-ex	1604, 1605	NW	1x1m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	59
G2467_099	Field 2	TR17	SE facing half section through pit [1705]	1704, 1705	SE	1x0.5 m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	65
G2467_100	Field 2	TR15	Slot through linear [1505]	1504, 1505	NW	1x1m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_101	Field 2	TR15	SW facing section through linear [1505]	1504, 1505	SW	1x0.5 m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	56
G2467_102	Field 2	TR16	Excavated portion of linear [1605]	1604, 1605	NW	1x1m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	60
G2467_103	Field 2	TR16	NW facing section through linear [1605]	1604, 1605	NW	1x0.5 m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	61
G2467_104	Field 2	TR16	W facing baulk section TR16	1601, 1602, 1603	W	1x1m	22/07/2016	NMC	GAT	58
G2467_105	Field 1	TR05	NNE facing section through [0504]	0504, 0505	NNE	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	22

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_106	Field 1	TR05	SE facing section through [0506]	0506, 0507	SE	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_107	Field 1	TR01	Bank [0104] after cleaning	0104	S	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_108	Field 1	TR01	Bank [0104] after cleaning	0104	N	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_109	Field 1	TR01	W facing baulk section showing wall [0105]	0105	W	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_110	Field 1	TR01	Pre-ex of possible feature (0106) N of wall [0105]	0106	W	1x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_111	Field 1	TR01	Linear [0108] pre-ex	0108	N	2x1m	22/07/2016	AMO	GAT	-
G2467_112	Field 1	TR01	TR01 post-machining		SSW	2x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	01
G2467_113	Field 1	TR01	TR01 post-machining		SSW	2x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_114	Field 1	TR01	TR01 post-machining		NNE	2x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_115	Field 1	TR01	E facing baulk section TR01	0101, 0102, 0103	E	1x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	02
G2467_116	Field 1	TR01	Plan view of wall [0109] pre-ex	0102, 0103, 0105, 0109	W	1x1m; 1x0.2 m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	04

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_117	Field 1	TR01	W facing baulk section showing wall [0109]	0101, 0102, 0103, 0105, 0109	W	2x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	05
G2467_118	Field 1	TR01	W facing baulk section showing wall [0109]	0101, 0102, 0103, 0105, 0109	W	1x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_119	Field 2	TR14	Tree throw [1404]	1404	NE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_120	Field 2	TR14	Tree throw [1404]	1404	E	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_121	Field 2	TR14	Tree throw [1404]	1404	SE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	52
G2467_122	Field 2	TR09	NE facing baulk section TR09	0901, 0902, 0903	NE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_123	Field 1	TR01	Field bank (0104) plan view	0104	W	1x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	03
G2467_124	Field 2	TR19	Linear [1905] pre-ex	1904, 1905	SE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	74
G2467_125	Field 2	TR19	Linear [1907] pre-ex	1906, 1907	SE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	75
G2467_126	Field 2	TR19	TR19 post-machining		SSE	2x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	71
G2467_127	Field 2	TR19	TR19 post-machining		NNW	2x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_128	Field 2	TR19	ENE facing baulk section TR19	1901, 1902, 1903	ENE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	72
G2467_129	Field 1	TR01	Linear [0108] pre-ex	0103, 0108, 0110	N	2x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_130	Field 1	TR01	Linear [0108] pre-ex	0103, 0108, 0110	E	1x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_131	Field 2	TR19	NE facing section through linear [1905]	1904, 1905	NE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	74
G2467_132	Field 2	TR19	NE facing section through linear [1905]	1904, 1905	NE	1x1m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_133	Field 2	TR19	SW facing section through linear [1907]	1906, 1907	SW	1X0.5 m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	76
G2467_134	Field2	TR19	SW facing section through linear [1907]	1906, 1907	SW	1X0.5 m	25/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_135	Field 1	TR01	E facing section through linear [0108]	0108, 0110	E	1x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	06
G2467_136	Field 1	TR01	E facing section through linear [0108]	0108, 0110	N	1x1m	25/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_137	Field 1	TR01	Plan view of drain [0107]	0107	S	2x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	07
G2467_138	Field 1	TR01	Plan view of drain [0107]	0107	W	2x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	-

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_139	Field 2	TR20	Possible terminus [2005] pre-ex	2004, 2005	SSE	1x1m	26/07/2016	NMC	GAT	79
G2467_140	Field 2	TR20	Linear [2007] pre-ex	2006, 2007	S	1x1m	26/07/2016	NMC	GAT	82
G2467_141	Field 1	TR07	TR07 post-machining		SW	2x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_142	Field 1	TR07	TR07 post-machining		NE	2x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	25
G2467_143	Field 1	TR07	SSE facing baulk section TR07	0701, 0702, 0703	SSE	1x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	26
G2467_144	Field 1	TR07	Linears [0705] and [0706] pre-ex	0705, 0706, 0708, 0709	SE	1x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	29
G2467_145	Field 1	TR07	Linears [0705] and [0706] pre-ex	0705, 0706, 0708, 0709	WSW	1x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_146	Field 2	TR20	ENE facing section through ditch terminus [2005]	2004, 2005	ENE	1X0.5 m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	80
G2467_147	Field 2	TR20	Ditch terminus [2005] post-ex	2004, 2005	ENE	1x1m	26/07/2016	NMC	GAT	81
G2467_148	Field 2	TR20	Ditch terminus [2005] post-ex	2004, 2005	SSE	1x1m	26/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_149	Field 1	TR07	SE facing section through linear [0705]	0705, 0708	SE	1X0.2 m	26/07/2016	NMC	GAT	30
G2467_150	Field 1	TR07	SE facing section through linear [0706]	0706, 0709	SE	1X0.2 m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	31
G2467_151	Field 1	TR07	Plan view of linear [0707] - truncated feature	0707, 0710	SE	1x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	27
G2467_152	Field 1	TR07	Plan view of Linears [0705] and [0706] post-ex	0705, 0706, 0708, 0709	SE	1x1m	26/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_153	Field 2	TR18	Stone dump / drain / possible wall (1804)	1804	SW	1x1m	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	68
G2467_154	Field 2	TR18	Stone dump / drain / possible wall (1804)	1804	E	1x1m	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_155	Field 2	TR18	Terminus [1806] pre -ex	1805,1806	SW	1x1m	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	69
G2467_156	Field 2	TR18	SSE facing section through terminus [1806]	1805,1806	SSE	1X0.5 m	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	70
G2467_157	Field 1	TR07	NW facing section through linear [0707]	0707, 0710	NW	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_158	Field 1	TR07	Linear [0707] in plan post-ex	0707, 0710	NW	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	28

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_159	Field 1	TR07	View of stone (711) within (704)	0711	NE	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	32
G2467_160	Field 1	TR09	TR09 post-machining		NW	2x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_161	Field 1	TR09	TR09 post-machining		SE	2x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	35
G2467_162	Field 1	TR09	Wall [0905]	0903, 0904, 0905	NW	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	36
G2467_163	Field 1	TR09	Wall [0905]	0903, 0904, 0905	WNW	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_164	Field 1	TR09	Wall [0905]	0903, 0904, 0905	NE	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_165	Field 1	TR09	Wall [0905]	0904, 0905	SE	1x1m	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	37
G2467_166	Field 1	TR09	General shot of TR09 showing wall [0905]	0903, 0904, 0905, 0906	SE	-	27/07/2016	RE	GAT	-
G2467_167	Field 1	TR01	TR01 post-reinstatement		SW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_168	Field 1	TR01	TR01 post-reinstatement		NE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_169	Field 1	TR02	TR02 post-reinstatement		NNW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_170	Field 1	TR02	TR02 post-reinstatement		SSE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_171	Field 1	TR04	TR04 post-reinstatement		SSW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_172	Field 1	TR04	TR04 post-reinstatement		NNE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_173	Field 1	TR03	TR03 post-reinstatement		NE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_174	Field 1	TR03	TR03 post-reinstatement		SW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_175	Field 1	TR05	TR05 post-reinstatement		SE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_176	Field 1	TR05	TR05 post-reinstatement		NW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_177	Field 1	TR06	TR06 post-reinstatement		SE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_178	Field 1	TR06	TR06 post-reinstatement		NW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_179	Field 1	TR07	TR07 post-reinstatement		NE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_180	Field 1	TR07	TR07 post-reinstatement		SW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_181	Field 1	TR08	TR08 post-reinstatement		NNW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_182	Field 1	TR08	TR08 post-reinstatement		SSE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_183	Field 1	TR10	TR10 post-reinstatement		E	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_184	Field 1	TR10	TR10 post-reinstatement		W	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_185	Field 2	TR11	TR11 post-reinstatement		W	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_186	Field 2	TR11	TR11 post-reinstatement		E	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_187	Field 2	TR12	TR12 post-reinstatement		SSW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_188	Field 2	TR12	TR12 post-reinstatement		NNE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_189	Field 2	TR13	TR13 post-reinstatement		WNW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-

File reference	Field	Trench	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Report Plate No.
G2467_190	Field 2	TR13	TR13 post-reinstatement		ESE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_191	Field 2	TR18	TR18 post-reinstatement		ENE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_192	Field 2	TR18	TR18 post-reinstatement		WSW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_193	Field 2	TR14	TR14 post-reinstatement		NW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_194	Field 2	TR14	TR14 post-reinstatement		SE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_195	Field 2	TR15	TR15 post-reinstatement		NW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_196	Field 2	TR15	TR15 post-reinstatement		SE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_197	Field 2	TR16	TR16 post-reinstatement		NNW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_198	Field 2	TR16	TR16 post-reinstatement		SSE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_199	Field 2	TR17	TR17 post-reinstatement		SE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_200	Field 2	TR17	TR17 post-reinstatement		NW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_201	Field 2	TR19	TR19 post-reinstatement		NNW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_202	Field 2	TR19	TR19 post-reinstatement		SSE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_203	Field 2	TR20	TR20 post-reinstatement		S	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_204	Field 2	TR20	TR20 post-reinstatement		N	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_205	Field 1	TR09	TR09 post-reinstatement		NW	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-
G2467_206	Field 1	TR09	TR09 post-reinstatement		SE	-	27/07/2016	NMC	GAT	-

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