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Solar Farm Tyddyn Gwyn Llangybi

Archaeological Watching Brief

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Solar Farm Tyddyn Gwyn Llangybi Gwynedd

Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G2460

Report No. 1347

Prepared for: CGMS Consulting

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Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaeolegol Gwynedd
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Revision History			
Rev No.	**Summary of Changes**	**Ref Section**	**Purpose of Issue**

CONTENTS

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked to complete a watching brief by CgMS Consulting on behalf of Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd. during the groundworks for the construction of a solar park on land at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Gwynedd. The solar park encompassed three fields used for pasture.

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were completed in advance by Wardell Armstrong in 2015. Whilst no archaeological features were identified by the desk-based assessment, the geophysical survey identified several anomalies in two of the fields. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation, which was carried out by Worcester Archaeology in December 2015, which targeted two linear features and a number of possible pits suggested by the geophysical survey. The evaluation identified a number of pits in one of the trenches, from which a flint flake from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period was recovered along with a small piece of burnt bone.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the ground works for the construction of the site compound, the access road from the compound into the site and adjacent buildings which included two transformers, two sub-stations, a communications building, storage shed and the excavation of the cable trench in three fields where the solar panels were situated.

The watching brief was completed between 7th October 2016 and 7th November 2016. The monitored areas were characterised by shallow topsoil with the glacial horizon encountered at a minimum depth of 0.15m. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the watching brief areas.

2 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *CgMs Consulting* to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Gwynedd (centred on NGR SH420404; Figure 01). The archaeological watching brief was completed in response to planning application C15/1274/41/AC and monitored groundworks associated with the construction of a new solar park for Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd. This included the sites of two transformers, two substations, a communications building and storage shed as detailed on Lightsource Drawing LGG_01_Rev 5 (Figure 02). The solar park was constructed on three agricultural fields; for the purposes of the watching brief, GAT designated the field as A, B and C (cf. Figure 02).

A site compound was established to the west of the solar park and the groundworks included open area excavation of the compound area and the access road. The watching brief also monitored the excavation of cable trenches around the perimeter of Fields A, B, and along the eastern side of Field C (Figure 02).

In advance of works a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by *CgMs* that was subsequently approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS).

GAPS stated that the archaeological mitigation should consist of:

- An archaeological watching brief of all the intrusive groundworks, including the topsoil strip for the compound.

The archaeological watching brief was completed in accordance with the guidelines specified in *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

The solar park is situated on land to the south east of Tyddyn Gwyn, on a south facing slope between 80m and 90m AOD. (Conolly 2016: 3). It is within the parish of Llanarmon and there are no recorded features listed in the regional Historic Environment Record or the National Monuments Record within the proposed development site. However, the site is located within an area of known archaeological activity with several archaeological features from the Prehistoric to the Early Medieval period identified within 1km of the site. These include a fallen standing stone at Plas Du, located 620m to the west of the site (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 1310); and a possible Roman quern stone (PRN 2775) which was found within 1km of the site (PRN 2775); and from the Early Medieval period, a hand bell (PRN 6898) and a cross-incised stone (PRN 1307) which was found 118m to the west of the site.

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were completed within the proposed site by Wardell Armstrong (2015a and 2015b). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Worcester Archaeology in December 2015.

3.2 Archaeological Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out by Wardell Armstrong (2015a) which found that no previously recorded archaeological features were identified within the site.

3.3 Geophysical Evaluation

A geophysical survey was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong (2015b) which identified several anomalies in Fields A and B (Figure 02). Two linears in Field A, and a number of possible pits in Field B were identified.

3.4 Archaeological Evaluation

As a result of the geophysical survey, a programme of trial trenching was undertaken by Worcester Archaeology (2016) in Fields A and B, with six trenches excavated over geophysical anomalies. Four trenches were excavated in Field A (1-4), and two trenches in Field B (5 and 6). The results of the evaluation identified a number of pits in Trench 6, one of which produced a flint flake from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period.

4 METHODOLOGY

An intensive watching brief was maintained in accordance with the WSI (Appendix I) and was completed between the 7th October 2016 and the 7th November 2016.

For the purpose of the watching brief the areas covered were designated as follows: the compound area, the access road, the sub-station area, and Fields A, B, and C, (Figure 02). The watching brief was carried out during the topsoil strip of the compound area, the access road, the sub-stations and adjacent buildings (Figure 02). The topsoil was removed using an 8m tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket, and the soil was removed by dumper truck.

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the earth cable trench in Fields A, B and C with particular attention paid to the area around evaluation Trench 6 (Worcester Archaeology 2016), in Field B. The topsoil was removed using a wide ditching bucket, after which the cable trench was excavated using a narrow toothless ditching bucket.

A written record of the attendances and excavations was completed using GAT pro-formas.

Digital photographs were taken in RAW format using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (archive files G2460_001 to G2460_080). A table of metadata was produced using Microsoft Access (Appendix II).

The paper archive 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 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

The watching brief monitored the groundworks within the following areas:

- The compound
- Access road and sub-station area
- Turning area
- Field A
- Field boundary between fields A and B
- Field B
- Field C

The watching brief included the topsoil strip for the compound area, access road and turning area and subsequent earth cable trenching within Fields A to C.

5.1 Compound

Photographs: G2460_001 to 014
Plate: 01

The site compound was located to the west of the solar panel site and was not targeted by the geophysical programme or the evaluation, consequently an intensive watching brief was maintained throughout the topsoil strip of the area. The compound was situated adjacent to the field boundary with Field A, and covered an area approximately 400 square metres. Some rusted iron bolts were noted in the topsoil but not retained.

The topsoil was found to be shallow, with a depth of between 0.15m and 0.2m, and comprised mid brown clay silt with frequent cobbles and occasional boulders; in places where there were dense reeds, the topsoil was dark blackish brown clay loam. There were occasional patches of gravel. In places the topsoil was removed to the glacial clay which comprised mid greyish yellow sandy clay with gravelly orange patches in places and frequent cobbles and boulders (no subsoil was observed).

No archaeological activity was identified within the compound area.

5.2 Access road and sub-station area

Photographs: G2460_015, G2460_017 to G2460_020
Plate: 07

The topsoil was removed from an area of approximately 30m x 20m for the access road and the sub-station area. The access road was located to the south of the DNO sub-station (Figure 1). The topsoil was removed, terram laid down and covered with hardcore.

The sub-station area was located at the southern end of Field A, to the south west of the DNO sub-station, adjacent to a watercourse and a dry stone wall which separates Field A and Field B, (Figure 1). The field sloped gently to the north east, and the ground level

was reduced by 0.45m at the north west end and by 0.25m at the north east end of the area.

The topsoil was friable mid grey brown clay silt with frequent sub-angular pebble inclusions with a depth of 0.1m. The glacial comprised brownish orange yellow sandy clay with very frequent inclusions of sub-angular pebbles and cobbles and occasional large boulders.

A possible pit was identified in the access road; however, on investigation it was determined to be a natural feature.

No archaeological activity was identified within the access road

5.3 Turning area

Photograph G2460_025
Plate: 04

The turning area was adjacent to the access road and immediately opposite the DNO sub-station, measuring approximately 10 x 10m. The topsoil was removed and the soil descriptions are as for the access road.

No archaeological activity was identified within the turning area.

5.4 Field A

Photographs: G2460_054 to G2460_067; G2460-074 to G2460_080
Plates: 02, 06

The excavation of the earth cable trench commenced at the north of the field, where the topsoil was friable dark brown silty clay with frequent roots; the natural was greyish yellow clay with frequent sub-angular pebbles, cobbles and boulders. Stone filled land drains were observed in the trench on the east side of the field. Two sherds of Buckley pottery were noted but not retained.

The trench on the north west and the south of the field was 1m - 1.2m deep and 0.5m wide. The topsoil was 0.2m deep and comprised friable dark blackish brown clay loam with frequent sub-angular pebbles and cobbles; the natural was grey gravelly clay with frequent sub-angular cobbles and boulders with occasional large boulders.

No archaeology was identified within the cable trench.

5.5 Field boundary between fields A and B

Photographs: G2460_067 to G2460_069
Plate: 03

The cable trench was excavated under the field boundary, which comprised a thin hedge in front of a dry stone wall in Field A. In Field B there was a post and wire fence and a thin hedge in front of the dry stone wall. The trench was 0.5m wide and between 0.5m deep

and 1.2m at its deepest point under the wall. The trench was excavated through the ditch in Field A.

A cable trench was also excavated through the access between Field A and Field B which measured 2m deep and 0.6m wide.

The topsoil was friable dark brown clay loam with frequent sub-angular pebbles and cobbles with a depth of 0.5m deep; the natural was grey gravelly clay with frequent sub-angular cobbles and occasional boulders.

No archaeology was identified within the cable trench.

5.6 Field B

Photographs: G2460_027 to G2460_053; G2460_068 to G2460_070
Plate: 05

The earth cable trench was excavated around the perimeter of the field, with a trench also excavated across the middle of the field which was aligned east-west; the trench measured 0.5m wide x 0.5m deep.

The topsoil was friable mid greyish brown clay loam with a depth of 0.15m – 0.2m; the natural was firm mid grey brown sandy clay at the northern end of the field, changing to firm grey blue clay at the south eastern end of the field. There were very frequent sub-angular pebbles, cobbles and some large boulders on the western and southern side s of the field. Stone filled land drains were observed crossing the east-west trench.

No archaeology was identified within the cable trench.

5.7 Field C

Photographs: G2460_071 to G2460_073
Plate: 08

The watching brief monitored the cable trench on the eastern side of the field; the trench measured 0.5m wide and 1m deep.

The topsoil was firm dark blackish brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular pebbles and cobbles. The natural was grey sandy clay with frequent sub-angular pebbles, cobbles and boulders at the southern end of the trench. Mid-field the natural was orange yellow sandy clay with grey mottling frequent sub-angular pebbles, cobbles and boulders, while at the northern end of the field the natural was grey gravelly clay frequent sub-angular pebbles, cobbles and boulders.

No archaeology was identified within the cable trench.

6 CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Gwynedd during the groundworks associated with the establishment of a site compound and the groundworks associated with the construction of two sub-stations, two transformers, storage shed and communications building. The watching brief also monitored the excavation of the earth cable trench associated with the solar panels in three south facing unimproved agricultural fields.

The topsoil was noted to be shallow across the whole site with depths ranging from 0.15m to 0.2m. However, in the trench excavated under the boundary wall in Field A, the topsoil was 0.5m deep. This could be due to a combination of factors; the boundary wall was located at the bottom of a south facing slope alongside a ditch, and the soil may have built up as a result of successive ditch clearances and possible hill wash. The glacial horizon was encountered below the topsoil in all three fields at a minimum depth of 0.15m.

The previous stages of archaeological investigation resulted in the identification of pits and a possible Mesolithic flint flake from Field B. However, although the groundworks were located in close proximity to the trial trenches, no archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

7 REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.

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

English Heritage, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Leigh, D. and Watkinson, D. 1998*. First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists*.

Leigh, D. and Watkinson, D. 2001. *UK Institute for Conservation: Excavated Artefacts and Conservation.*

Ordnance Survey 1" to 25-mile County Series Sheet III.10, 1889

Ordnance Survey 1" to 25-mile County Series Sheet III.10, 1900

Ordnance Survey 1" to 25-mile County Series Sheet III.10, 1917

Tithe Map for Llanarmon, Gwynedd, 1839

Lightsource Drawing LGG_01_Rev 5 Proposed Site Layout

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

Wardell Armstrong 2015a. *Solar Farm at Tyddyn Gwyn*: *Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk- Based assessment*

Wardell Armstrong 2015b. *Solar Farm at Tyddyn Gwyn: Geophysical Survey*

Conolly, R. (January 2016) *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works land at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Gwynedd*

Lovett, P. and Wilkins, J. (February 2016). *Archaeological Investigations at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, North Wales.* Worcester Archaeology report reference 2293

8 FIGURE 01

8.1 Site Location Map, based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Map Sheets SH44SW.

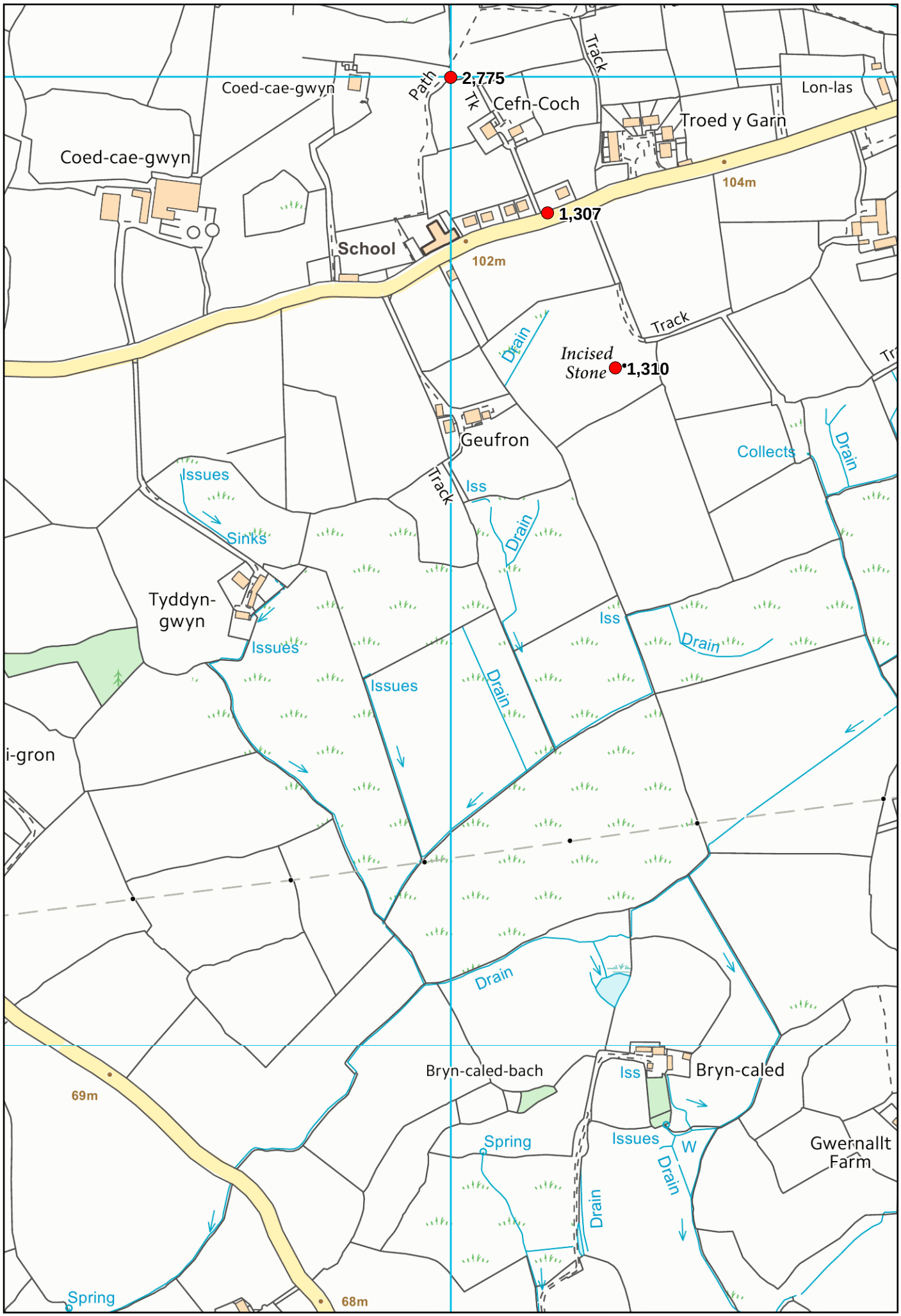
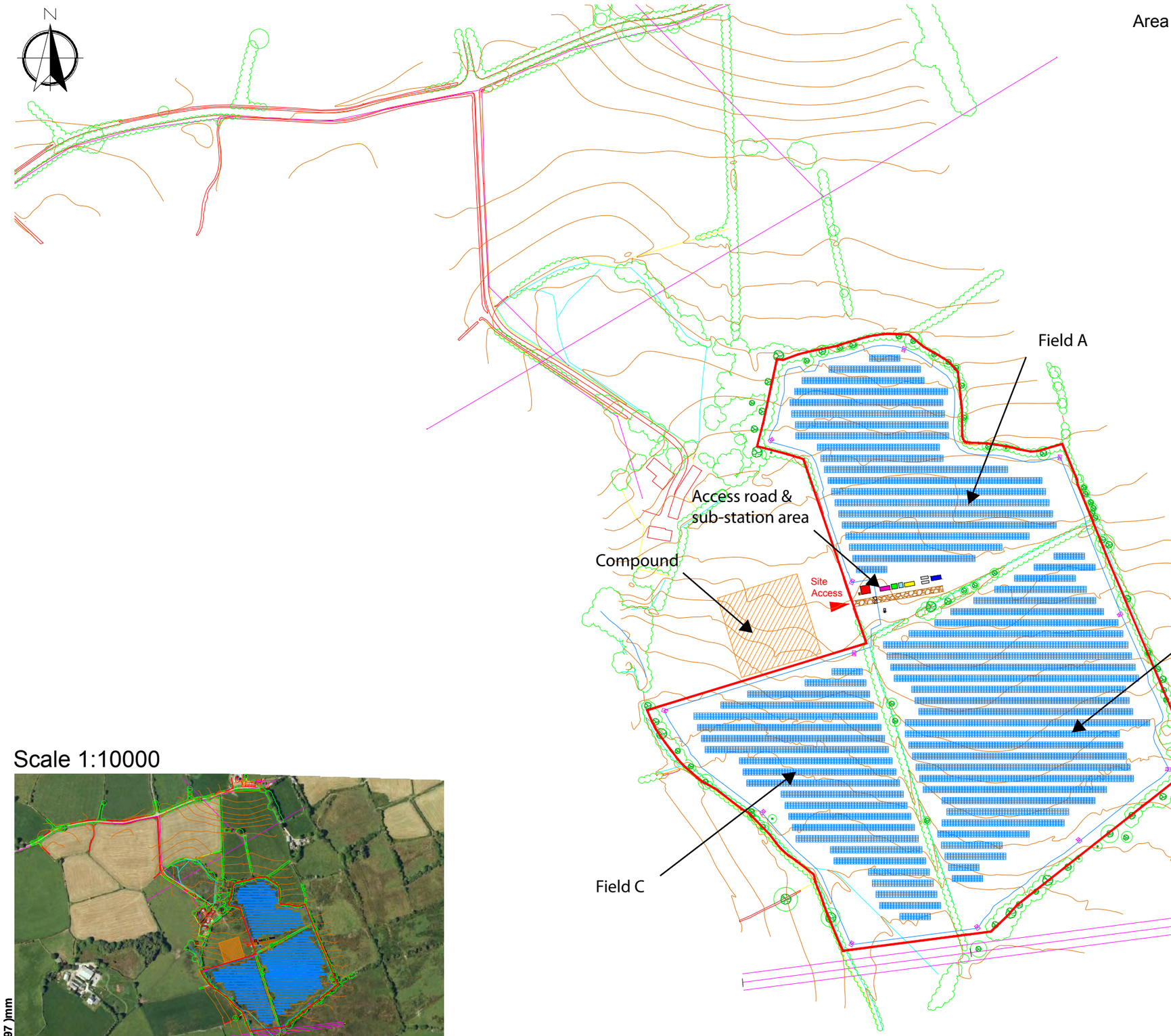


FIGURE 01 Site Location Map, based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Map Sheets SH44SW. Scale: 1:5000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

9 FIGURE 02

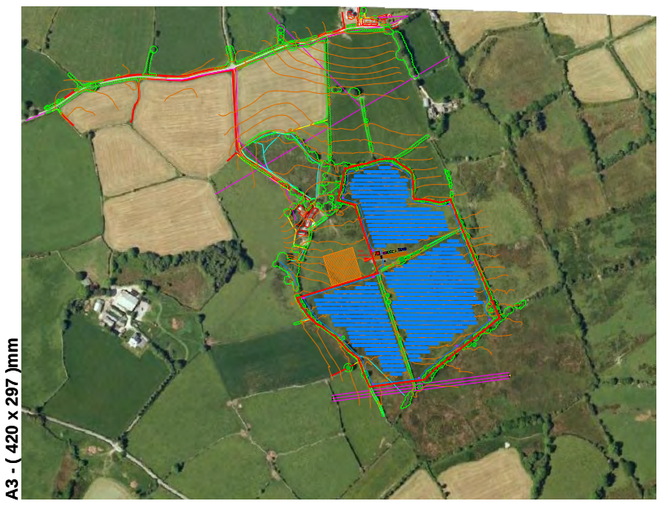
9.1 Reproduction of Lightsource Drawing LGG_01_Rev 5 with GAT amendments showing archaeological watching brief areas

Area 65,986 m² (16.31 acres)



- Site Boundary
- Site Access
- Security Fence
- Field Boundary
- Module Table 11 x 4
- Module Table 22 x 4
- Field Transformer
- Inverter Station
- DNO Substation
- Client Side Substation
- Communications Building
- Site Transformer (Aux)
- DNO Meter
- Storage Shed
- Access Road
- Compound Area
- Overhead Line
- Tree
- Access Gates
- CCTV
- Temporary Access Road
- WC

Scale 1:10000



A3 - (420 x 297)mm

METRES

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Revisions:

Rev	Date	Comments	Dwn	Chkd
5	07/07/15	Topo added	DA	
4	25/06/15	Fields Moved	JK	
3	23/06/15	Substation Moved/Cad Data Added	JK	
2	25/03/15	Fields changed	DA	
1	04.02.15	Changed site location	CF	

NV	XX	XX	16.01.15
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE

PROJECT NAME & ADDRESS:
Location: LLanarmon, Gwynedd
Postcode: LL53 6PU
52.938954 degrees
-4.356106 degrees

NOTES:
-
-
-
-

Paper Size:	Scale:	Sheet:
A3	1:2500@A3	1

CAPACITY: 3.79236MWp

DRAWING TITLE: Land at Gelli Gron_Proposed_Layout_Rev 5

DRAWING NUMBER:	STATUS:
LGG_01_Rev 5	Preliminary

LIGHTSOURCE
SWITCHING ON SUNLIGHT

Lightsource Renewable Energy Limited, 7th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT
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info@lightsource-re.co.uk

Plate 01: Topsoil strip for compound area viewed from the south. Scale = 1m.

Plate 02: Topsoil strip for sub-station at southern end of Field A viewed from the south west. Scale = 1m

Plate 03: Cable trench excavated under boundary wall between fields A and B.

Plate 04: Topsoil strip for turning area opposite the sub-station at southern end of Field A viewed from the south. Scale = 1m.

Plate 05: North east facing section of the cable trench in Field B. Scale = 1m.

Plate 06: Length of cable trench at north end of Field A viewed from the south west. Scale = 1m.

Plate 07: Topsoil strip for access road and sub-station area. Scale = 1m.

Plate 08: Length of cable trench in Field C viewed from the north. Scale = 1m.

10 APPENDIX I

Reproduction of *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works - Land at Tyddyn Gwyn Llangybi Gwynedd* (January 2016)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

LAND AT TYDDYN GWYN
LLANGYBI
GWYNEDD

On behalf of

Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd

Planning Reference:

C15/1274/41/AC

Richard Conolly, MA(Hons) MCIfA

Date: January 2016

Revised 25th January 2016

CONTENTS

APPENDIX

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background and purpose of document

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Richard Conolly of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd. It presents a Project Design for the archaeological works required as a condition to the planning permission for the construction of a solar park at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Gwynedd, centred on NGR SH 420 404 (hereafter referred to as the Site) and is to be submitted to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) for approval.

1.1.2 The study site has been subject to a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA, Wardell Armstrong 2015a), geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2015b) and targeted trial trenching (Worcestershire Archaeology forthcoming) (see section 1.2). The DBA identified no previously recorded archaeological features within the Site and concluded that there was little evidence to indicate that unrecorded features were present. The subsequent geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies, most of which were considered to be geological in origin. However, two linear anomalies were considered to potentially represent former field boundaries. Trial trenching targeting these linear anomalies found that they were not of archaeological origin. A small number of features were encountered but these were not of archaeological interest.

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

1.2.1 The study site is located within the Llŷn Peninsula, a region scattered with upstanding prehistoric remains, such as forts and standing stones, that has seen relatively little archaeological prospection. Consequently, it is likely that remains of slighter prehistoric features are under-recorded. The DBA (Wardell Armstrong 2015a) identified one standing stone, now fallen, at Plas Du, 620m to the west of the Site (HER 1309). A second possible standing stone has been recorded 280m north-east of the Site, but this has been removed and was latterly considered to be an erratic boulder (HER 1310).

1.2.2 Evidence relating to the Roman period in the area is limited. The DBA identified one recorded find possibly relating to this period within 1km of the Site. This was a quernstone (HER 2775). The findspot recorded in the HER is indicative.

1.2.3 The DBA identified limited evidence relating to the Early Medieval period: a cross-incised stone that probably dates to the 6th century (HER 1307) and a handbell (HER 6898). The cross-incised stone is located 118m to the west of the Site and is not in its original location; it may formerly have marked the parish boundary.

1.2.4 Medieval settlement in the area is likely to have been focused in the village of Llangybi to the west of the site. The study site appears to have been utilised for agricultural purposes from at least the Medieval period.

1.2.5 The Post Medieval-Modern period saw the Site enclosed, initially as a single field, as shown on the 1839 tithe map, and subsequently sub-divided into three fields depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1899). This arrangement has persisted to the present day.

1.2.6 The geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2015b) identified two linear anomalies potentially representing field boundaries. Subsequently, five evaluation trenches were excavated testing these linear anomalies and 'blank' areas. It was established that the linear anomalies were not of archaeological origin. A number of small possible pits or postholes were recorded, but these were probably of relatively recent origin and not of archaeological interest.

1.2.7 The desk-based assessment and subsequent geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation have identified that there is a low potential for the proposed development to impact on previously unrecorded below ground archaeological remains, and any remains which may be present are likely to be of local significance at best.

1.3 Geology and topography

1.3.1 The solid geology across the study site comprises a mixture of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial geology comprises till (British Geological Survey online map viewer, accessed March 2015).

1.3.2 The Site occupies a gentle south-facing slope, the highest part lies at around 90m AOD, the lowest around 80m AOD.

2 SCOPE OF WORKS

2.1 Defining the scope of works

2.1.1 The study site will be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities, such as:

- Access roads
- Site compound, storage and substations

2.1.2 The archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities will be carried out in the following areas, which have been agreed through consultation with the Planning Archaeologist Jenny Emmett (e-mail dated 13th January 2016). The areas of archaeological monitoring consist of:

- Compound: largest open area of ground disturbance untested by either geophysics or trial trenching.
- Access road and adjacent buildings (DNO substation, client side substation, inverter stations, site transformer, field transformer and DNO meter): area of open ground disturbance.
- Cable trenches within the Site.

2.1.3 The locations of these elements are shown on the Site Layout plan (see Appendix). The external grid connection is not to be subject to monitoring.

2.1.4 Works will be implemented by the archaeological contractor using the methodology outlined in section 4 of this document.

3 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

3.1 Research aims

3.1.1 The research aims are based on the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2011-2014). The specific research aims of this project are, where possible:

- To determine the extent and significance of any identified archaeological features encountered.
- To determine when people were present at sites and how the sites were used.
- To identify if environmental conditions affected human activity.
- To identify the social significance and patterning of sites.

3.1.2 In addition further, more detailed, research aims may be generated from the results of the archaeological monitoring; where this is the case these will be formally agreed and added as an addendum to this document, or by inclusion in the updated project design during the post-excavation process.

3.2 Project aims

3.2.1 The specific project aims are:

- To generate an archive which will allow future research of the remains to be undertaken if appropriate.
- To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings, if necessary.
- To explore, and where possible and appropriate, implement measures to encourage public engagement with the findings.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section outlines the methodologies to be employed to implement the identified archaeological investigation work. There are also sections which detail other requirements, such as for reporting, logistical considerations and health and safety.

4.1.2 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this specification.

4.2 Archaeological Monitoring

4.2.1 The contractors on site will be notified by the developer of the need for the archaeological monitoring to be undertaken and of the restrictions to their works outlined below. They will allow the site archaeologist conducting the monitoring access to their works for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. In some circumstances, if important archaeological remains are found, works may have to cease while archaeological recording/sampling is completed.

4.2.2 The ground reduction will be undertaken with a mechanical excavator, where possible fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket; use of any other bucket type will be approved by the site archaeologist in consultation with the archaeological consultant; the local authority archaeologist will be informed accordingly. Mechanical excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, and will halt at the top of the first archaeological horizon, or natural deposit, whichever is encountered first. Excavation of archaeological deposits and features will be undertaken only by professional archaeological staff until the relevant remains are recorded and signed off by the GAPS Planning Archaeologist.

4.2.3 The site archaeologist will examine all exposed surfaces, cleaning may be required. Stripped material will also be visually examined for archaeological remains.

4.2.4 The location of the area of the works shall be identified on a site plan that has been related to the OS Grid. Site North shall be clearly indicated. The location of the OS Bench Mark and site TBM should be indicated. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.

4.2.5 The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels:

- any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (e.g. burials, cremations) and domestic/industrial activity (post-holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) will be investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature.

- Pits and post-holes will be half-sectioned beforebeing fully excavated in order to facilitate finds recovery.
- Linear features (e.g., ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a sample sufficient to allow an understanding of their form, function, date and relationship to other features on the site – usually this will require excavation of 10% of the deposits from each feature, although this may vary depending on the exact nature and circumstance of the feature.

4.2.6 There may be cases when individual features do not merit these sampling levels. Any sampling variations would need to be approved in advance by the GAPS Planning Archaeologist following on-site discussion.

4.2.7 Artefacts recovered will be bagged and labelled by archaeological context during excavation works. Arrangements should be made for preliminary dating of finds by specialists while the fieldwork is on-going, to allow this information to feed back into the fieldwork and inform the excavation strategy.

4.2.8 Procedures for sampling of environmental remains will be determined by the nature and potential of the features encountered on site. Determination of the specific sampling strategy for the site will be made by a suitably qualified archaeologist with a specialism in environmental sampling. The determination of the environmental sampling strategy should be such that the specialist will have adequate preliminary information on dating and sequencing of the features in the site, to better inform their decision and ensure the resultant sampling strategy is aligned with the stated project research aims and objectives.

4.2.9 No access will be permitted to the excavated area where this exceeds a depth considered to provide a safe working environment. It is assumed in this document that an approximate safe working depth will not exceed 1.2m, however, this will need to be determined by the site archaeologist on-site, subject to local ground conditions, during the period of works.

4.2.10 Gold and silver will be removed to a safe place, reported to CgMs Consulting and notified to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.2.11 Any finds of human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations. In the event that such remains are exposed the site archaeologist shall inform the developer, local Environmental Health Officer, the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS and CgMs Consulting in order that appropriate measures can be taken for their recording and removal.

4.2.12 Should it become apparent during the programme of archaeological monitoring that no archaeological features are present, CgMs Consulting should be informed. A decision can then be made with the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS as to the requirement for further archaeological monitoring at the study site.

4.3 Health and safety considerations

4.3.1 A risk assessment should be prepared and a copy should be sent to CgMs Consulting prior to commencement of the contract. All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed including, but not exclusively:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

4.3.2 Where a site is operating under The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all works will be implemented in accordance with a Construction Phase Plan prepared by the Principal Contractor.

4.3.3 The archaeological contractor will contact the HER Officer of GAPS in advance of the work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.

4.4 Programme

4.4.1 It is intended that fieldwork will start on the 28th January 2016, though this is dependent upon all suspensive planning conditions being discharged in sufficient time. The construction work to be monitored will take place over the following five weeks.

4.4.2 The programme for post-excavation works will be agreed following the site meeting once the extent of remains is known and understood. It is recognised that the above fieldwork programme may be affected by the presence of unexpectedly complex archaeological remains – should these be encountered, adequate capacity has been made within the main construction programme to accommodate any required works. Assuming that no complex or extensive archaeological remains are encountered, the draft report will be submitted to GAPS for comment within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The final draft will be submitted within two weeks of comments being received from GAPS.

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 The Planning Archaeologist for GAPS will be notified at least five working days prior to commencement of work on site of the start date.

4.5.2 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the local authority and the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation is progressing satisfactorily.

4.5.3 Arrangements for meetings will be made through CgMs Consulting.

4.6 Finds and Samples

4.6.1 A high priority will be given to dating any remains. Consideration should therefore be given for the use of radiocarbon dating of deposits if suitable deposits are exposed and artefactual dating provides too broad an age range.

4.6.2 Assessments of artefacts should be made by appropriately qualified named specialists. Pottery reports should refer to the appropriate type series.

4.6.3 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS.

4.6.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No 2”. Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (English Heritage 1991)” will also be followed.

4.6.5 Environmental samples collected will be processed and assessed for potential for analysis. In addition to detecting evidence of pollen and remains of small animals, processing and assessment should be structured to detect evidence of industrial activity and to determine with confidence if it was present in the excavation area. Procedures will be as outlined in the relevant English Heritage Guidance on Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2011).

4.6.6 On completion of the project, it is anticipated that the landowner will consent the deposition of artefacts in a suitable repository agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS.

4.7 Reports and Archives

4.7.1 All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production (including publication as appropriate) will be in accordance with CIfA Standards and Guidance and the

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006.

4.7.2 Details of style and format are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. In any event the report should include:

i. a summary of the project's background;

ii. the site location;

iii. a methodology;

iv. a description of the project's results;

v. an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

vi. a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

vii. site layout plans on an OS base, with the location of the remediation areas;

viii. plans of each area of intervention in which archaeological features were recognised;

ix. sections and feature sections (with OD heights);

x. representative site photos;

xi. site matrices where appropriate;

xii. a consideration of evidence within its wider context;

xiii. copies of any particularly informative historic plans relevant to the sites interpretation;

xiv. a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation;

xv. an assessment of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);

4.7.3 The post excavation programme will comprise the processing of site data, artefacts and samples (if obtained), a formal post excavation assessment of these followed by the production of a separate report for post excavation analysis of the data. Should significant remains be identified it may be necessary for this report to be published in an appropriate journal. The scope and detail of the post excavation programme will be determined by the nature of the remains encountered and in discussion with the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS.

4.7.4 In addition to other reporting requirements the contractor must submit a brief summary report to the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS within two weeks of completion

of work on site, so that initial information can be included in the Historic Environment Record. The summary should consist of no more than two pages of text and should be accompanied by photographs. If appropriate the contractor will submit summary reports to appropriate period journals.

4.7.5 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC, Walker 1990) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006.

4.7.6 The appointed contractor will agree, with GAPS Archaeologist, a suitable repository for the site archive. On completion of the project the archive is to be deposited in this repository. A copy of the final report will be forwarded to the HER.

5 OTHER MATTERS

5.1 Contractor

5.1.1 The appointed contractor will be a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation and have experience of working on similar sites.

5.1.2 The field team deployed by the contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members of the CIfA at the appropriate level.

5.1.3 The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed in advance with CgMs Consulting (this is to include any subcontractors).

5.2 Communication

5.2.1 All queries and communication are to be directed through CgMs Consulting. No comment is to be made about this Specification or project to the media or other parties.

5.3 Copyright

5.3.1 It is recognised that the copyright of written, graphic and photographic records and the report rests with the originating body. However, CgMs Consulting and their client require an agreement to facilitate the copying and use of any or all materials resulting from this project.

5.4 Codes of Practice

5.4.1 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice are to be adhered to where relevant:

- All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;

- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct;
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

5.4.2 Any finds believed by the archaeological contractor to fall within the statutory definition of Treasure shall be advised immediately to CgMs Consulting and notified to the relevant Coroner's Office.

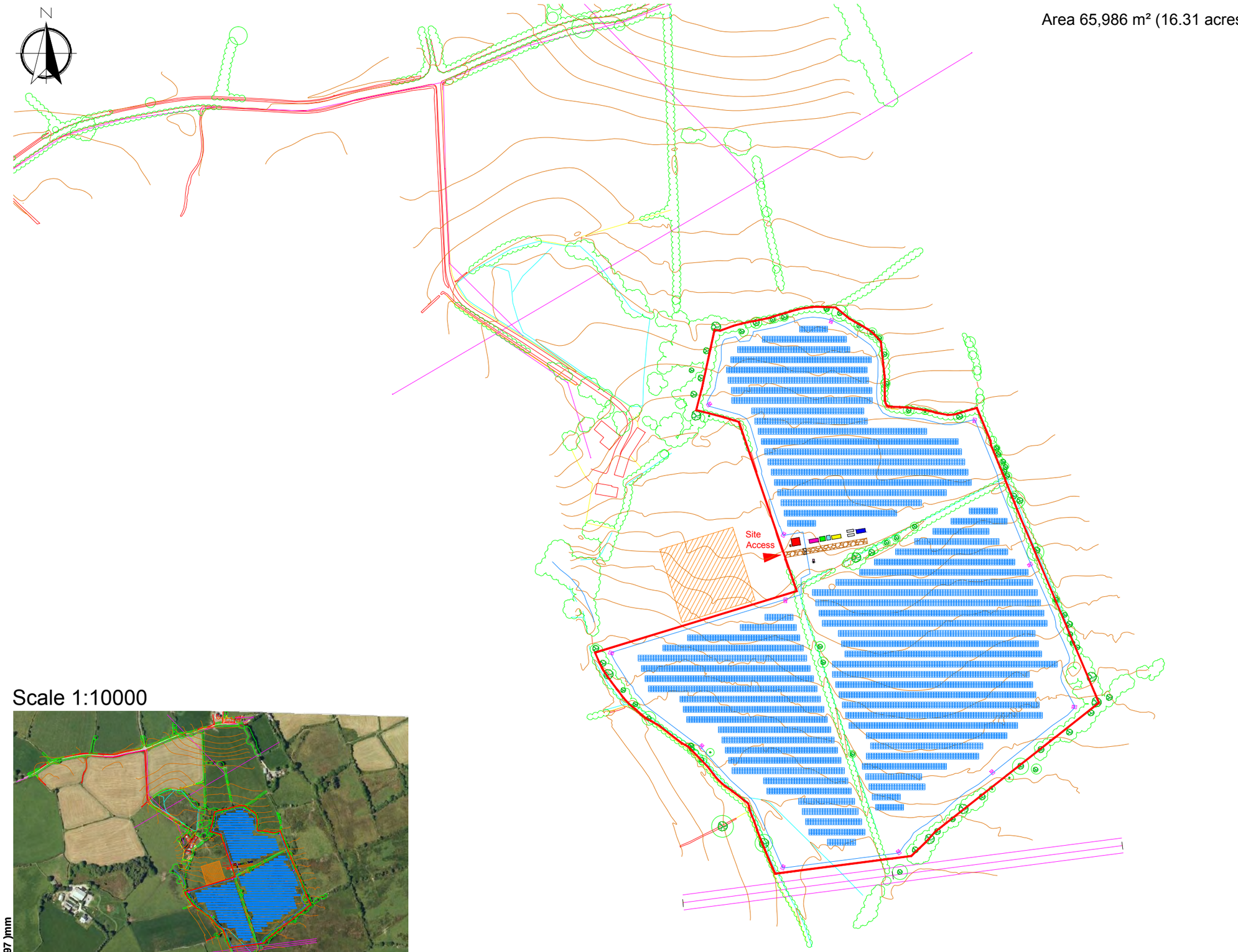
5.5 Variations

5.5.1 Variations to the Specification or Project Design that the contractor may wish to make must be approved, in advance, by CgMs Consulting and the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS.

6 REFERENCES

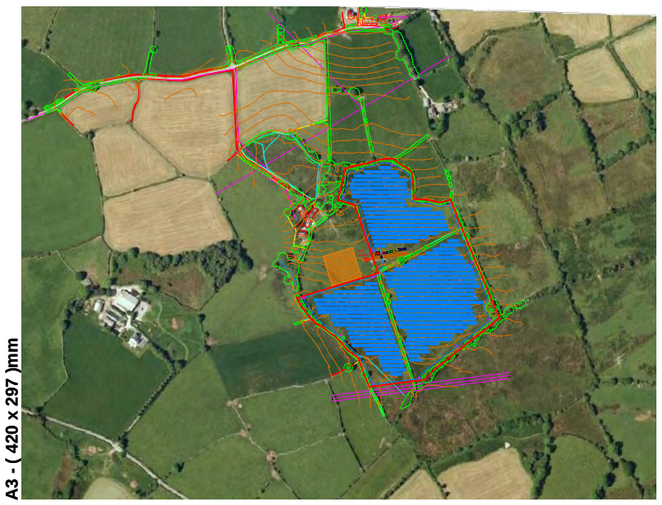
English Heritage	1991	The Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd ed.)
English Heritage	2006	The Management of Projects in the Historic Environment
English Heritage	2011	Environmental Archaeology – A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)
Walker, K	1990	Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage. UKIC Archaeology Section, London
Wardell Armstrong	2015a	Solar Farm at Tyddyn Gwyn: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
Wardell Armstrong	2015b	Solar Farm at Tyddyn Gwyn: Geophysical Survey
Worcestershire Archaeology	forthcoming	Archaeological Evaluation at Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi, Gwynedd
Various Authors	2011-2014	A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. Version 02, Final Papers.

Area 65,986 m² (16.31 acres)



Site Boundary	
Site Access	
Security Fence	
Field Boundary	
Module Table 11 x 4	
Module Table 22 x 4	
Field Transformer	
Inverter Station	
DNO Substation	
Client Side Substation	
Communications Building	
Site Transformer (Aux)	
DNO Meter	
Storage Shed	
Access Road	
Compound Area	
Overhead Line	
Tree	
Access Gates	
CCTV	
Temporary Access Road	
WC	

Scale 1:10000



A3 - (420 x 297)mm

METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500

Revisions:

Rev	Date	Comments	Dwn	Chkd
5	07/07/15	Topo added	DA	
4	25/06/15	Fields Moved	JK	
3	23/06/15	Substation Moved/Cad Data Added	JK	
2	25/03/15	Fields changed	DA	
1	04.02.15	Changed site location	CF	

NV	XX	XX	16.01.15
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE

PROJECT NAME & ADDRESS:

Location: LLanarmon, Gwynedd
Postcode: LL53 6PU
52.938954 degrees
-4.356106 degrees

NOTES:

-
-
-
-

Paper Size:	Scale:	Sheet:
A3	1:2500@A3	1

CAPACITY: 3.79236MWp

DRAWING TITLE: Land at Gelli Gron_Proposed_Layout_Rev 5

DRAWING NUMBER:	STATUS:
LGG_01_Rev 5	Preliminary

LIGHTSOURCE
SWITCHING ON SUNLIGHT

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11 APPENDIX II

Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Contexts	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2460_001	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip of compound area	W	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_002	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip of compound area	N	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_003	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip of compound area	N	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_004	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip of compound area	N	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_005	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Wall adjacent to compound area	W	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_006	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	S	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_007	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	S	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_008	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	SE	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_009	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	E	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_010	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	S	1x1m	07/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_011	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	S	1x1m	08/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_012	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	NE	1x1m	08/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_013	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	S	1x1m	08/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_014	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in compound area	N	1x1m	08/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_015	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Compound Area		Topsoil strip in substation area	NE	1x1m	09/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_016	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Clearance cairn	SE	1x1m	09/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_017	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area		Topsoil strip in substation area	SW	1x1m	09/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_018	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A		Stripped area to NE of access road into Field A	NE	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_019	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A		Stripped area for new road into Field A	NE	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_020	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A		Stripped area at SW end of Field A	NE	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_021	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A	1, 2, 3, 4	Pre-ex shot of possible pit in access road to Field A	NE	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_022	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A	1, 2, 3, 4	Pre-ex shot of possible pit in access road to Field A	SW	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_023	Tyddyn Gwyn,	Watching Brief	Substation Area	1, 2, 3, 4	SE facing section of possible pit	SE	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie	GAT

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Contexts	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
	Llangybi		Field A		in access road to Field A				Oattes	
G2460_024	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	SE facing section of possible pit in access road to Field A closer view	SE	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_025	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Substation Area Field A		View of stripped area at entrance to Field A (turning area) opposite sub-station 1	S	1x1m	12/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_026	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		View to SW pre-ex		1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_027	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		View to W pre-ex		1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_028	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		NE facing section of trench on east side of field aligned N/S	NE	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_029	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench on east side of field aligned N/S	N	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_030	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		NE facing section of trench on east side of field aligned N/S	NE	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_031	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench on east side of field aligned N/S	N	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_032	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Trench aligned NE/SW at S end of field B	SW	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_033	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Shot showing large boulder	-	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_034	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		SW facing section of trnch at S end of field B aligned NE/SW	SW	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_035	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench aligned E/W at N end of field B	W	1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_036	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Close up of trench at N end of field B		1x1m	15/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_037	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		NW facing section of trench at SE end of filed B	NW	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_038	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench at S end of field B	SW	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_039	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench at S end of field B	SW	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_040	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench at S end of field B	SW	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_041	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		N facing section of trench at W end of Field B	N	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_042	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench at W end of field B aligned N/S	N	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_043	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		N facing section of trench at S end of field B	N	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_044	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench crossing field B aligned E/W	E	1x1m	16/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Contexts	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2460_045	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		S facing section of trench crossing field B aligned E/W	S	1x1m	17/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_046	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench crossing field B aligned E/W	W	1x1m	17/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_047	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Length of trench crossing field B aligned E/W	E	1x1m	17/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_048	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		South facing section in trench crossing field E/W, Top of field	S	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_049	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Land drain in E/W crossing trench, top of field	E	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_050	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Land drain in E/W crossing trench, top of field	E	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_051	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Land drain in E/W crossing trench, top of field	E	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_052	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Half of trench crossing E/W top of field	W	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_053	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Trench crossing E/W at top of field	W	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_054	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Working shot - posts in situ	NW	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_055	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		S facing section at at 1st offshoot in W/E trench, top of field	N		18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_056	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		View down trench to W, top of field	E	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_057	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		View down trench to NE, top of field	SW	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_058	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Burnt Material in small offshoot of trench, top of field	W	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_059	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Trench down E edge of top of field	S	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_060	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Trench crossing field A W-E	W	1x1m	18/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_061	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		View to south east pre-excavation	N		21/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_062	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Length of trench northwest end of field	N		21/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_063	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Length of trench	SE		21/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_064	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		NE facing section of trench on east side of field aligned N/S	NE		21/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_065	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Length of trench	SW		21/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_066	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Length of trench at southeast end of field	SW		21/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Contexts	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2460_067	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Trench under stone wall and hedge in field A	NW		22/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_068	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		Trench under hedge in field B	SW		22/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_069	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		View of trench under hedge and wall in field B	SW		22/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_070	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field B		View to northeast corner of field B	W	1x1m	22/10/16	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT
G2460_071	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field C		First section of cable trench, E side of Field C	N	1x1m	27/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_072	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field C		E facing section of cable trench field C	E	1x1m	27/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_073	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field C		Remaining trench in Field C	N	1x1m	28/10/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_074	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Excavation in substation area	NE	1x1m	07/11/16	Carol Ryan Young	GAT
G2460_075	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		General shot showing waterlogged excavation in sub-station area to brick sub-station	NW	1x1m	07/11/16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2460_076	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Representative section of cable trench excavation (part water filled	N	1x1m	07/11/16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2460_077	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		General view of trench around E/W building footings at W edge of Field A	W	1x1m	07/11/16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2460_078	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Reoresentative section of trench around E/W building footings	N	1x1m	07/11/16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2460_079	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		Return of trench around W/E building footings south	N	1x1m	07/11/16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2460_080	Tyddyn Gwyn, Llangybi	Watching Brief	Field A		General shot at junction between E-W building trench and trench leading to the brick building	E	1x1m	07/11/16	Robert Evans	GAT

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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