

# Dolydd, Y Ffor, Pwllheli

## Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



# Dolydd, Y Ffor, Pwllheli

## Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G2473

Report No. 1354

Prepared for: Thomas Williams

February 2017

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\*front cover image: View to north of the stripped area at western end of site  
(GAT archive ref.: G2473\_027)



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# 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Thomas Williams to complete an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of nine houses on land at Dolydd, Y Ffor, Pwllheli, Gwynedd.*

*An assessment was undertaken in advance by Engineering Archaeological Services in December 2008, which identified several known archaeological sites within the local area, including two Scheduled Monuments situated within 150m of the site.*

*The archaeological watching brief monitored the groundworks for the access road and the removal of the topsoil and subsoil across the site to the level required by the contractors. The watching brief was completed between the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016. The field was noted to be improved, although large stones were noted which intruded into the topsoil, which is suggestive of heavy boulder clay glacial deposits. These glacial deposits were encountered at a depth of 100-150mm.*

*Six possible post holes or small pits, and two other amorphous features were identified at the western end of the site. The post holes or pits were heavily truncated, and only survived to a shallow depth of between 0.08m and 0.24m. They did not have the uniform layout that clearly suggests that they came from an association with the posts from a single building, and therefore they remain hard to interpret. One horseshoe shaped stone feature, which was not cut into the natural subsoil, has been interpreted as a possible shelter. A stone filled possible tree-bole was also identified.*

*Although all the features identified at the site were of an ephemeral character they show evidence of human activity over time within the development area. This is to be expected as the wider area has revealed significant evidence in the archaeological record from prehistoric to modern times.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Thomas Williams* to undertake an archaeological watching brief to the south of the village of Y Ffôr, Gwynedd, during groundworks for a residential development (NGR SH39923899; Figure 01). The archaeological watching brief was completed in response to Gwynedd Council Planning Application C08D/0257/40/AM.

The watching brief was completed during December 2016 and monitored groundworks during the construction of nine single and two storey buildings (Figure 02). An archaeological assessment for the development was previously undertaken by Engineering Archaeological Services in December 2008 (EAS Client Report 2008/19) which identified, in close proximity, two scheduled monuments: CN 095 (Cromlech (Farm) Burial Chamber) and CN105 (Four Crosses Standing Stone), both considered to be of prehistoric date.

The archaeological watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). GAT prepared a project design in advance of works that was subsequently approved by GAPS (Appendix I).

The watching brief was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

### 3 BACKGROUND

The village of Y Ffôr is located around a road junction with the A499 Caernarfon to Pwllheli road running north-south and the B4354 Criccieth to Nefyn road running east-west.

A complex of prehistoric monuments has been identified around the village, including two scheduled monuments, a Standing Stone (SM CN 105; NMRW NPRN 302353; NGR SH40013899) and a Burial Chamber (SM CN 095; NMRW NPRN 93553; NGR SH39903849). Two other supposed prehistoric monuments have been identified to the south west including a standing stone (NMRW NPRN 308128; NGR SH40063886) and a stone avenue visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1867 and 1877 (Anon 1877, 327), both which have been subsequently now lost.

A Bronze Age axe was discovered during the 1980s (GAT PRN 4303 / 5672), and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has subsequently recorded four finds from the parish of Llanor, including a Bronze Age weight found in 2012 (GAT-4CFF37).

Other finds recorded from the parish of Llanor by the PAS are Roman (GAT-156380) and Medieval (GAT-15E576) in date, but the main growth of Y Ffôr came during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with the improvement of the two roads which crossed at this point. Although only a single find has been recorded by the PAS to date (GAT-163424), the likelihood of further finds is likely because of the creation of the Porthdinllaen Turnpike Trust in 1803 which resulted in the creation of the crossroads at Y Ffôr, and therefore the increased traffic that this implies.

The subsequent settlement was formerly known as 'Fourcrosses', and after a period of expansion fostered by the possibility that Porthdinllaen would become the premier port for the crossing to Ireland, the village now consists of the original 19<sup>th</sup> century core and later 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion. Fourcrosses was located at the strategic point where the turnpike road connecting Capel Curig with Porthdinllaen (built in expectation of it leading to the new port in 1803 by the Porthdinllaen Turnpike Trust) crossed the former 18<sup>th</sup> century Caernarfon to Pwllhelli turnpike (now the A499) (Pritchard 1959, 87-98).

In 1937, a Hawker Audax aircraft crashed to the south east of Y Ffôr and the location is given as immediately east of the site of the proposed development (NMRW NPRN 515272).

## 4 METHODOLOGY

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (Reproduced from Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*). The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An intensive archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks across the site; this was then followed by targeted excavation of identified features.

The monitored groundworks were undertaken by O. Jones for Thomas Williams and included removal of the topsoil across the site, which was completed between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016. The topsoil was removed using a thirteen tonne metal tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

All GAT attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4608 × 3072 12.7 effective megapixels) in RAW format and were converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. The photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; a total of 86 images were taken (G2473\_001 to G2473\_086; q.v. Appendix II).

The final archive will be prepared on approval of the report: the paper records will be retained at GAT, along with a copy of the digital records. The digital records will also be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in

accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata, and the approved report (text and Adobe pdf versions).

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and a HER Enquiry Form, provided by the HER, was completed and submitted. A copy of the report will be retained by the HER for public access.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

*Each individual context identified during the archaeological watching brief has been given a unique number. These are shown in square brackets for cut features, and round ones for layer and feature fill contexts. A full list of the contexts is given in Appendix III, and the features are located on Figure 03.*

The development area consisted of a polygonal field of improved grassland to the south-east of the central cross-roads in Y Ffôr, on the edge of 20<sup>th</sup> century development in the village, and to the north of Cae'r Gromlech (Figure 01; Plate 01). A mains drain for properties located on the A499 was noted to run diagonally across the field, with an inspection cover visible within it. The cutting for this drain was noted to be up to 1m wide, particularly in the south-east corner of the site, resulting in areas where archaeology was unlikely to be present. The field sloped from west to east, which was particularly marked at the southern end.

Upon soil stripping, the topsoil was noted to be varied in depth between 100 and 300mm deep over much of the site, and consisted of a dark brown silty clay loam (01). To the south west the topsoil was much thinner, only 50mm-100mm deep. This topsoil overlay a shallow mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil (02) over much of the site, although this was not present towards the northern side of the field, but became deeper to the south, containing much stone and gravel (Plate 14). This is probably as a result of colluvial slippage down the slope, or as a result of soil being dragged by the plough. This subsoil in turn overlay a compact yellowish orange clay with occasional bands of gravel running through it east-west, and stone inclusions up to 0.2m by 0.15m within it, which is believed to be a natural glacial deposit (03). A feature of the natural geology was the presence of a large number of large boulders, up to 0.4m square, some of which protruded into the natural (Plate 02). Glacial deposits of stone and gravel were noted within the natural clay matrix, sometimes covering quite substantial areas, particularly towards the east of the site.

The remains of a *clawdd* was noted, with moderate sized stones overlying the natural subsoil (Plate 09). This formed the southern boundary of the development area and was retained. A number of features were also noted cutting into the natural glacial deposit (03), and these were excavated and are discussed below (Figure 03). No artefacts were found at

the site, and no ecofacts considered suitable for further assessment or analysis were recovered.

## **5.2 Post Holes/Small Pits (PRN 62691)**

Six probable post holes or small pits were noted at the north-west corner of the site, cut into the natural soil (03). These were located from 2m from the northern edge and 10m from the western edge of the excavation, under the proposed building plot 4 (Figure 02). They formed a sub-rectangular pattern in the ground, although these did not form a regular enough pattern, or to have sufficiently similar morphology, to suggest that they came from the postholes of a single building (Plate 03). They were also very shallow, suggesting that they had been heavily truncated, probably in both historic and recent times and they are also varied in size, from 1m to 0.26m in diameter. It is therefore equally possible that they represent a group of small pits. They are however considered as a pit/posthole group, and have been given the PRN 62691.

- **Posthole Feature 1** [04]. A small sub-circular feature that was very shallow. The base sloped down to the west, with sub-angular cobbles embedded in the side. It was 0.4m by 0.38m and only 0.08m deep. The posthole was filled with a mid-orangey brown clay silt (05). It was located 1.7m to the southwest of Posthole Feature 2 and 1.85m to the northwest of Posthole Feature 6 (Plate 04).
- **Posthole Feature 2** [10]. A sub-oval feature 1m by 0.7m and 0.11m deep. The feature had a single fill of orangey-brown silty clay, with occasional small angular cobble and pebble inclusions, particularly at the northeast side of the pit (11). It was located 1.7m northeast of Feature 1 (Plate 05).
- **Posthole Feature 5** [12]. An irregularly shaped sub-circular possible posthole 0.54m by 0.48m and 0.18m deep. It had irregularly shaped steep sides. It was filled by an orangy-brown clay silt (13), and located 1.2m to the southwest of Feature 2 (Plate 06).
- **Posthole Feature 6** [18]. A small and shallow posthole, 0.26m by 0.3m and 0.08m deep, with an orangey-brown silty clay silt, with occasional pebble inclusions (19). It was truncated during the excavation and probably in antiquity as well (Plate 07).

- **Posthole Feature 7** [14]. A posthole 1.05m in diameter and 0.24m deep, which was somewhat larger than the adjacent postholes. The fill (15), orangey brown silty clay, had small to moderate rounded and sub-angular pebbles and cobbles (Plate 08).
- **Posthole Feature 8** [16]. A sub-circular posthole 1.43m by 1.1m and 0.08m deep, and having a sharp break of slope to its sides. It was filled by an orangey-brown clay silt (17). It appears to have been truncated either in recent times or in antiquity. It was located 1.5m west of Feature 7 and 1.6m to the northwest of Feature 1.

### 5.3 Amorphous Features (PRN 62692 and 62693)

A number of very stony features were noted. These included a sub-oval shaped feature filled with cobblestones [Feature 04], and a horseshoe-shaped stone filled feature [Feature 03]. These were located in the centre of the development plot, under the proposed estate road and plot 6 (Figures 02-03).

- **Feature 03** [06] (PRN 62692) was a horseshoe shaped feature, probably cut into the subsoil [02] and resting upon the natural clay (03), although the cut is hard to identify. It consisted of tightly packed stones (07), overlying a stony glacial boulder clay (Plate 10). The feature had rounded corners and was orientated north northeast-south southwest, and was 4.7m long and the 'horseshoe' was 1.9m wide. The entire feature covered an area of 5.1m<sup>2</sup>. It appears to have been truncated as part of historic improvements to the field. The stones (07) were an irregular deposit of medium to large rounded and sub-angular stones (up to 0.4m<sup>2</sup>) within a mid-orangey brown silty clay matrix. They appear to have overlain the natural stony boulder clay, although the stones, whilst locally occurring, were of a different cobble character (Plate 11). It is suggested that the stones may be the remnants of some ephemeral shelter or like structure. It is not possible to give an indication of its date, but as it rested on the natural subsoil (03) it is not likely to be of very early date, however it has been truncated by post-medieval field improvement activity so it is not very recent either. No material likely to be useful for dating was obtained from this material.
- **Feature 04** [08] (PRN 62693) was a sub rectangular irregular feature 5.3m long, 3.5m wide and up to 0.36m deep, and sub-rectangular shaped (Plate 12). The feature was part excavated with the removal of its north-east quadrant, where it was found to have irregular sides and base, and evidence for root activity (Plate 13). It

was also difficult to identify any cut for the feature. The feature was filled with a cobblestone matrix (09). This consisted of loose cobblestones up to a fairly consistent 0.2m in diameter, with more silty clay in the matrix towards the feature edges, which included gravel. Although the feature itself appears to have been a natural hollow in the ground, possibly a former tree-bole, the filling with cobblestones appears to have been as a result of human agency, possibly infilling to create a level ground.

## 6 CONCLUSION

The archaeological watching brief at Dolydd, Y Ffôr identified that the proposed development area was a field that had undergone agricultural improvement in post-medieval and modern times. In addition to modern activity on the site in the form of service trenches and a former field boundary, eight features were identified. These included six post holes and two other more amorphous features.

The six post holes formed a sub-rectangular pattern in the ground. However these did not form a regular enough pattern to suggest that they came from a single building, unless it was of a very ephemeral character, and they were also insufficiently similar morphologically to each other (Plate 03). They were also very shallow, suggesting that they had been heavily truncated, probably in both historic and recent times. A very limited amount of material was recovered from the fills of these very shallow postholes, which is unlikely to provide material for dating. It also showed no evidence of having been backfilled or of any post packing, appearing to be silting. It is therefore likely that they relate either to holes dug for wooden posts for a structure or structures formerly on the site, although with insufficient coherence to be fully explicable, or it is also possible that they represent the remains of a group of small pits.

The two more amorphous features, Features 03 and 04, are much harder to interpret. The horseshoe shaped stone feature (Feature 03) is not cut into the natural subsoil, but appears to be placed upon the natural glacial soil. It also appears to have been truncated by later field improvement activity. It is not possible to date the feature, although it is not recent in origin, or to be clear about its purpose. It is possibly the remains of a former shelter, perhaps a shepherd's shelter, which was very ephemeral in character.

Feature 04 appears to have been a natural hollow in the ground, possibly the remains of a former tree bole, as there was evidence for former root activity identified and the surface of the feature was very uneven (Plate 13). The hollow appears to have been filled with cobblestones as part of an attempt to create more level ground in the field.

Although all the features identified at the site are of an ephemeral nature and difficult to interpret, they give an indication of past human activity within the development area. This is not however well defined. This would seem appropriate as there is significant evidence in the surrounding area in the archaeological record from prehistoric to modern times.

## 7 SOURCES CONSULTED

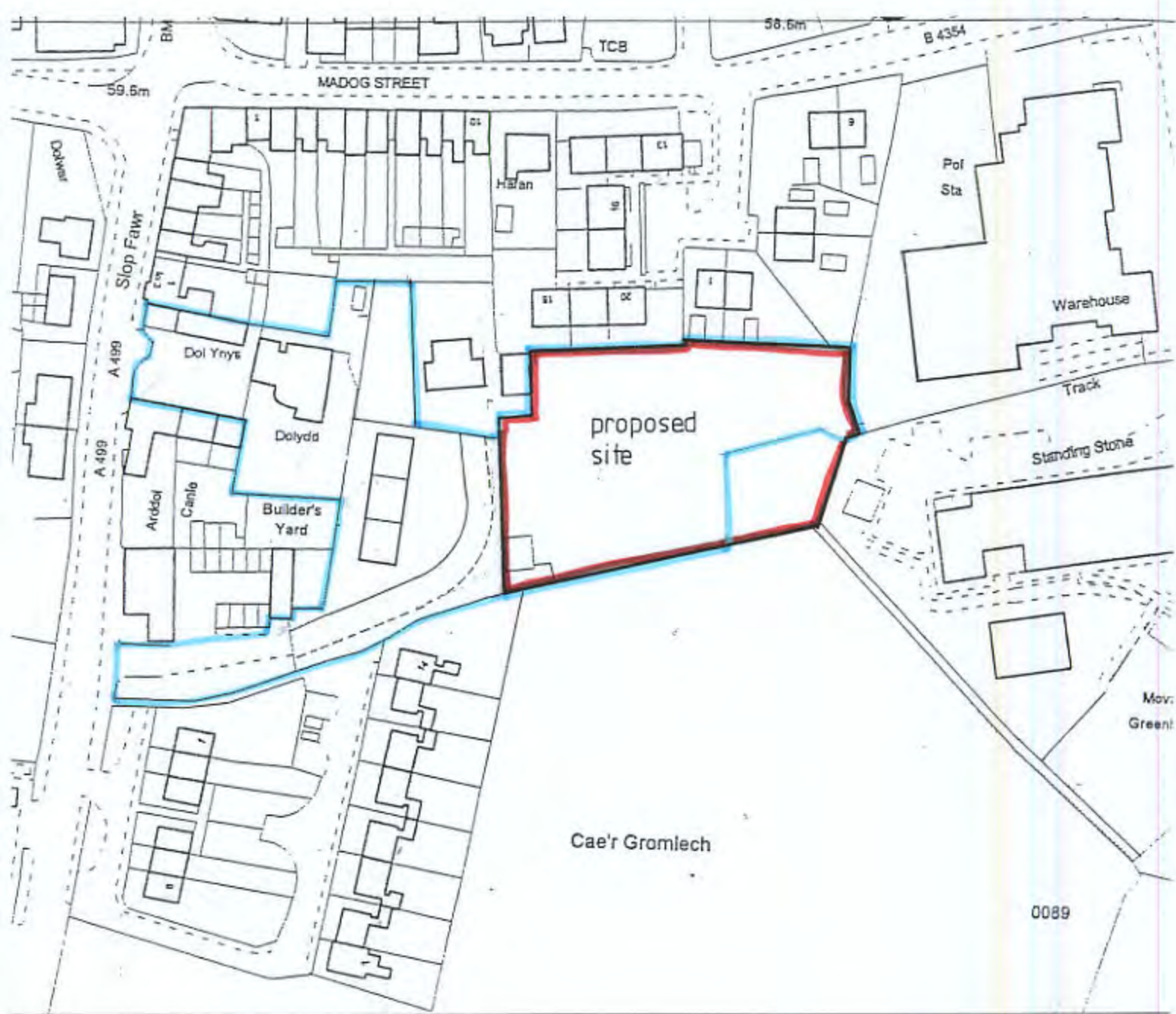
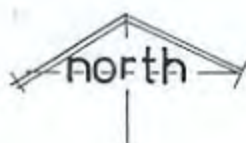
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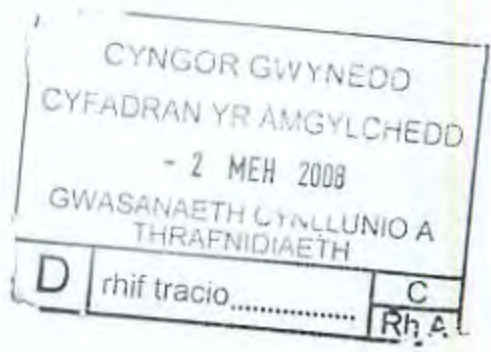
## **FIGURE 01**

**Site location plan (reproduced from Clive Moore Architectural Services  
Drawing 0614/01**

680/257/40/Am



location



**Proposed Development adjacent to Cae'r Gromlech Y Ffor**  
**LOCATION PLAN** Date : 08/06 Scale 1:1250 Drawing no **0614/01**

CLIVE MOORE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES / GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL, HELYG, YR ALA, PWLLHELI  
GWYNEDD LL53 5BL Tel: 01758 701711 Fax 01758 614221, Email : clivemoore@fsmail.net

**FIGURE 02:**

**Plan showing extent of proposed housing development (reproduced from Clive Moore Architectural Services Drawing 0614/04**





CYNGOR GWYNEDD	
CYFADRAN YR AMGYLCHEDD	
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Project : Proposed development adjacent to Cae'r Gromlech, Y Ffor  
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**clive moore** gwasanaethau pensaernïol / architectural services  
 Heiylg, Yr Ala, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, LL53 5BL Tel : 01758 701711 (O) 01758 614621(H) 07909561842 (M) clive@moore1065.fsnet.co.uk  
 Dyddiad / Date 05 / 2008  
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Figure 03: Features identified

 Extent of development site

 F6 Archaeological feature

Date: 16/02/2017

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2473/  
PEX1

Scale: 1:300 @ A4

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**Plate 01: General shot from northeast of site prior to groundworks**  
(archive image: G2473\_003)



**Plate 02: General shot from southwest of site during initial topsoil removal detailing large boulders;**  
scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2473\_017)



Plate 03: PRN 62691 - view from northwest of posthole group prior to excavation; scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_033)



Plate 04: PRN 62691 - northeast facing section of posthole (01) during initial excavation; scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_039)

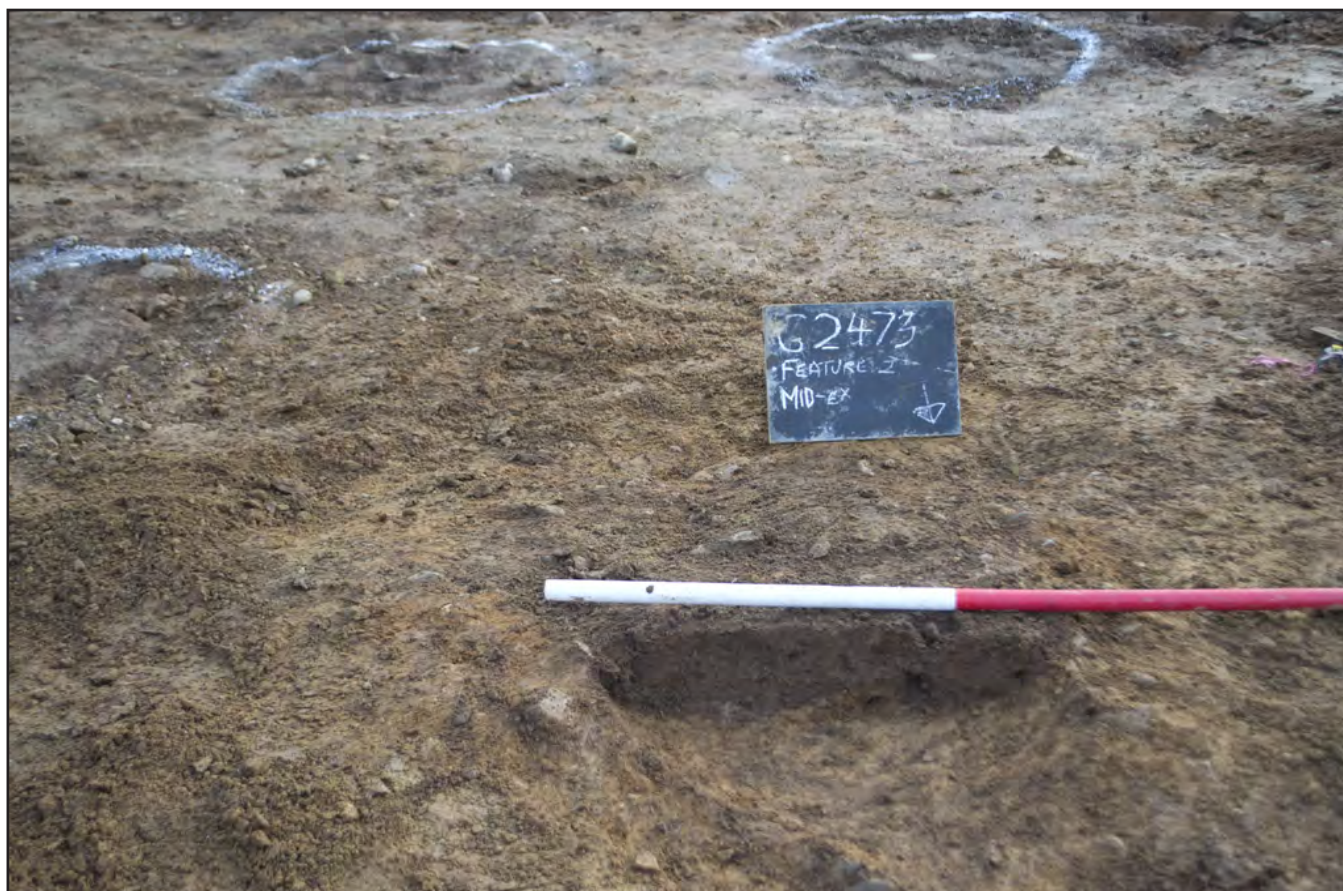


Plate 05: PRN 62691 - northeast facing section of posthole (02) during initial excavation; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2473\_052)



Plate 06: PRN 62691 - northeast facing section of posthole (05) during initial excavation; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2473\_082)



Plate 07: PRN 62691 - view from of posthole (06) prior to excavation; scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_086)

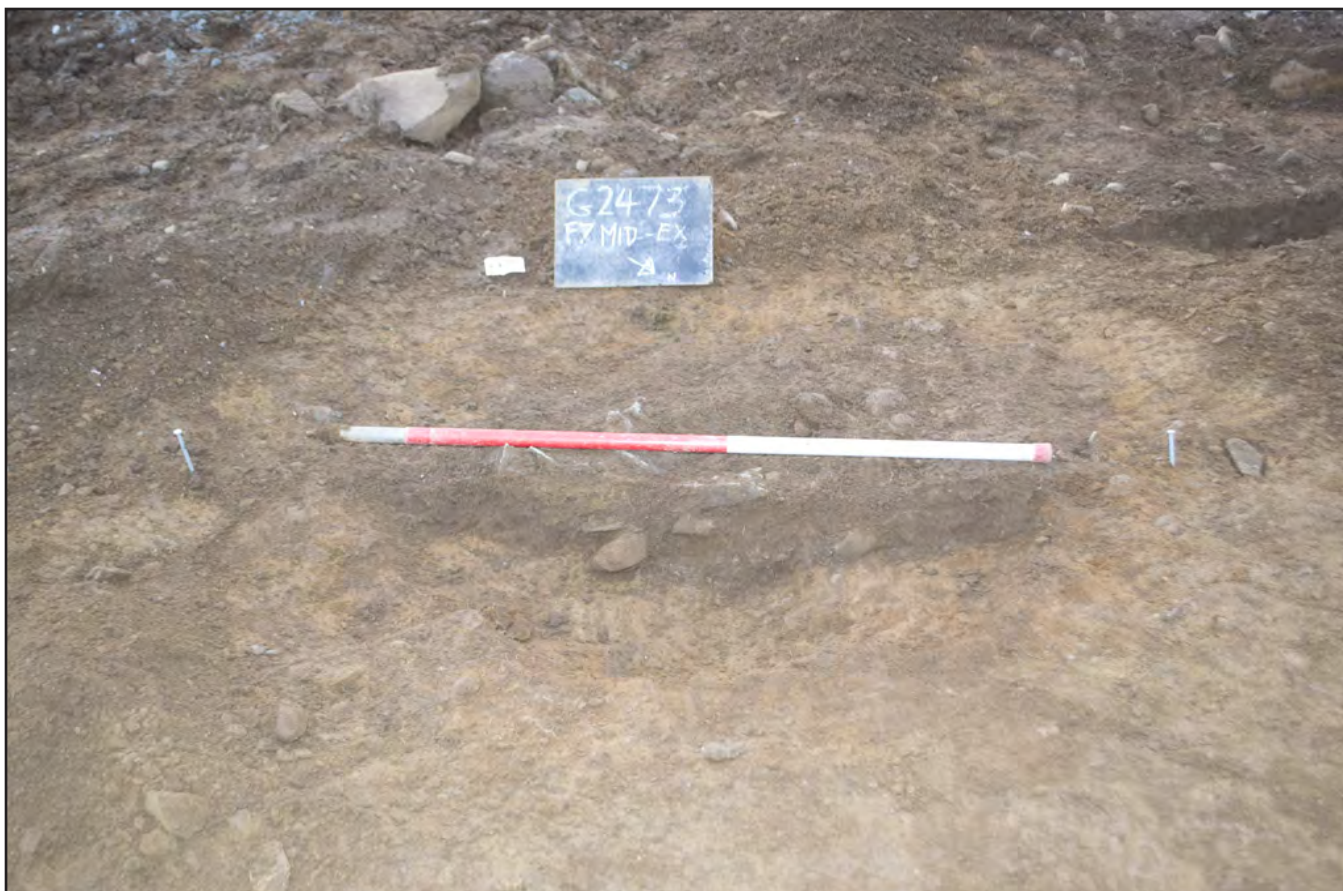


Plate 08: PRN 62691 - northeast facing section of posthole (06) during initial excavation; scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_085)



Plate 09: View from northeast of southwest corner of the site prior to excavation  
(archive image: G2473\_002)



Plate 10: PRN 62692 - view from south of Feature (03) prior to excavation; scale: 2 x 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_057)



Plate 11: PRN 62692 - view from south of Feature (03) after initial cleaning; scale: 2 x 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_070)

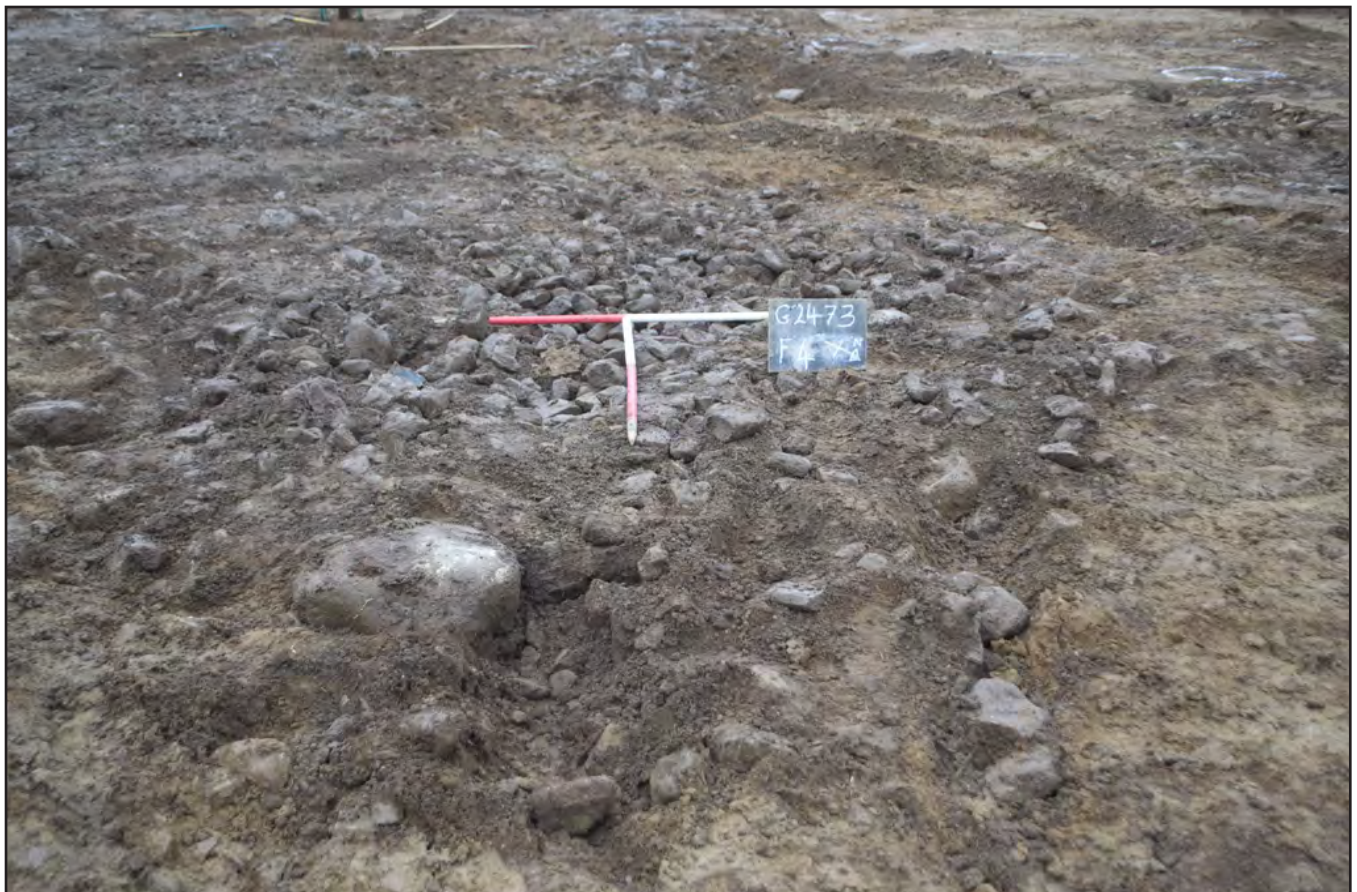


Plate 12: PRN 62693 - view from northeast of Feature (04) after initial cleaning; scale: 2 x 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_059)



Plate 13: PRN 62693 - view from east of Feature (04) during excavation; scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_078)



Plate 14: View from southeast of site during topsoil removal detailing stone-rich subsoil; scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2473\_015)

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design for an Archaeological Watching Brief**

DOLYDD, Y FFOR,  
GWYNEDD

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
(G2473)

***Prepared for***

*Thomas Williams*

***November 2016***

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust


## **DOLYDD, Y FFOR, GWYNEDD**

### **PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Prepared for Thomas Williams, November 2016

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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		11/11/16
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	STUART REILLY	Stuart Reilly	11/11/16
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		11/11/16

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	Amendment to para. 3.6 to state if in the event aircraft remains are found, whose responsibility it to seek a licence to excavate	3.6	GAPS approval

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

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Thomas Williams* to provide a project specification for undertaking an archaeological watching brief to the south of the village of Y Ffôr, Gwynedd, (centred on NGR SH39923899; Figure 01). The Gwynedd Council Planning Application number is C08D/0257/40/AM. The works are currently scheduled to begin on 05/12/16.

The watching brief will be conducted during the construction of nine single and two storey buildings (4 single storey and 5 two storey) on land to the south of the ribbon village development of Y Ffôr, Gwynedd (Figure 02). An archaeological assessment was undertaken by Engineering Archaeological Services in December 2008 (EAS Client Report 2008/19) which identified the close proximity of two scheduled monuments SM CN 095 (Cromlech (Farm) Burial Chamber) and SM CN105 (Four Crosses Standing Stone), both considered to be of prehistoric date. The assessment also indicated that the traditional clawdd boundary wall, which formed the southern boundary of the site was of local historic value and should be retained wherever possible within the development.

Both the standing stone and burial chamber are designated Scheduled Monuments and as such, are protected from damage by law under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The archaeological works will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). This design and all future reporting will need to be approved by GAPS.

The archaeological watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

## 2 BACKGROUND

The village of Y Ffôr is located around a road junction with the A499 Caernarfon – Pwllheli road running north-south and the B4354 Criccieth – Nefyn road running east-west.

A complex of prehistoric monuments has been identified around the village, including two scheduled monuments, a Standing Stone (SM CN 105; NMRW NPRN 302353; NGR SH40013899) and a Burial Chamber (SM CN 095; NMRW NPRN 93553; NGR SH39903849). Two other supposed prehistoric monuments have been identified to the south west including a standing stone (NMRW NPRN 308128; NGR SH40063886) and a stone avenue visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1867 and 1877 (Anon 1877, 327), both which have been subsequently now lost.

A Bronze Age axe was discovered during the 1980s (GAT PRN 4303 / 5672), and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has subsequently recorded four finds from the parish of Llanor, including a Bronze Age weight found in 2012 (GAT-4CFF37).

Other finds recorded from the parish of Llanor by the PAS are Roman (GAT-156380) and Medieval (GAT-15E576) in date, but the main growth of Y Ffôr came during the Post Medieval period with the improvement of the two roads which crossed at this point. Although only a single find has been recorded by the PAS to date (GAT-163424), the likelihood of further finds is likely because of the creation of the Porthdinllaen Turnpike Trust in 1803, which was responsible for the construction of a road from Porthdinllaen to Capel Curig (Pritchard 1959, 87-98).

The subsequent settlement was formerly known as 'Fourcrosses', and after a period of expansion fostered by the possibility that Porthdinllaen would become the premier port for the crossing to Ireland, the village now consists of the original 19<sup>th</sup> century core and later 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion.

In 1937, a Hawker Audax aircraft crashed to the south east of Y Ffôr and the location is given as immediately east of the site of the proposed development (NMRW NPRN 515272). Remains of the aircraft may be encountered and guidance for this instance is given in section 3.6.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Watching Brief

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (Reproduced from Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*). The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief category has been requested by GAPS .

The watching brief will be undertaken during the site clearance, and then as and when the access road across the site and the foundations for each property are excavated.

GAT will be in regular contact with the client and/or contractor to confirm the works programme and schedule. GAPS will be informed of any changes to working methodology from those outlined above.

### 3.2 Basic watching brief methodological procedures

- All attendances and identified features will be recorded using a GAT watching brief pro-forma (Appendix I) and context record pro-forma (Appendix II)
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas (Appendix III) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The photographic metadata will use an alphanumeric archive reference system starting with G2473\_001. The photographic metadata archive list will be reproduced in the watching brief report.
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey.
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If encountered, the following minimum sampling strategy will apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature. However, if discrete features are identified within the site boundary, these may be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. If significant features are encountered, a greater proportion of excavation than the minimum sampling strategy may be required. The extent of sampling in this instance will be subject to agreement with GAPS. Any larger-scale or more detailed excavation required may be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**.
- If required, sections will be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.
- All plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.
- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).



### **3.3 Environmental Samples**

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with bulk samples from ditches and pit fills proposed as not less than 10 litres from each context. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the watching brief to advise GAT on a sampling strategy.

### 3.4 Human Remains

Should any human remains be encountered, they will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Historic England, 2004). This will include the appointment of a Project Osteologist, as recommended by the guidelines. This will be an external appointment using a non-GAT specialist. Based on their feedback during the course of the fieldwork, proposals for further assessment and/or analysis will be made in a further archaeological works design.

### 3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts recovered will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum, in this case Bangor 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. 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.

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.

The relevant trust member of staff to be contacted in relation to treasure cases is Spencer Gavin Smith, PAS Cymru / Wales Trust Liaison Officer ([spencer.smith@heneb.co.uk](mailto:spencer.smith@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 366954).

### 3.6 Aircraft Remains

Any aircraft remains are designated as a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence. Anyone wishing to recover a military aircraft, or excavate a military aircraft crash site in the UK is required to obtain a licence from the [Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre \(JCCC\)](#), part of the Defence Business Services (DBS). The contact details for Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre are:

Email: [dbs-jcccgrouppmailbox@mod.uk](mailto:dbs-jcccgrouppmailbox@mod.uk)

Postal address:

JCCC  
Innsworth House  
Imjin Barracks  
Gloucester  
GL3 1HW

Fax: 01452 510807

It will be the responsibility of the client to seek a licence to excavate by contacting the JCCC via the email address listed above. The JCCC will then advise on the licence application procedure and supply the necessary form. If agreed with the client, GAT could apply for the licence on their behalf.

### 3.7 Further Archaeological Works

**The identification of significant archaeological features during the watching brief may necessitate the production of a new project specification 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., structures. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

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

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate specialist analysis;
- timings, staffing and resourcing;

The FAWD document will need to be approved by GAPS.

### 3.8 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow the GAPS Archaeologist time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. The curator contact details are:

Ashley Batten [ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk](mailto:ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926

Jenny Emmett [jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken from December 2016. GAPS will be informed of the watching brief duration once the groundworks timetable is confirmed.

### 3.9 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package imported into a GIS shapefile;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed;

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

## **4 REPORTING**

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

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Project Background
4. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
5. Watching Brief Results
6. Conclusions
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved project design
9. Appendix II – list of photographic metadata

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Selected photographic metadata will be included as report plates; each plate listing will include the relevant photographic metadata archive number. A draft copy of the report will be sent to GAPS and to the client prior to production of the final report.

## 5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (tbc); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (tbc).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS (draft report then final report).
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion (final report only).
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only).
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client (draft report then final report).
- 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*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.
- Artefacts recovered from the site during the watching brief, with the landowners permission, will initially be transferred to GAT and then subsequently to Bangor Museum. If artefacts are transferred to Bangor Museum, this must be in accordance with agreed guidelines.
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief 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 the client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

## **5.1 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.

## **6 PERSONNEL**

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a minimum of one Project Archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing the photographic survey and watching brief including all field management duties, e.g. liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas as well as the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.9. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) 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.

## 8 INSURANCE

### Public Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24 7651 01 CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 31/03/2017

### Employers Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24 765101 CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 31/03/2017

### Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 31/03/2017

## 9 REFERENCES

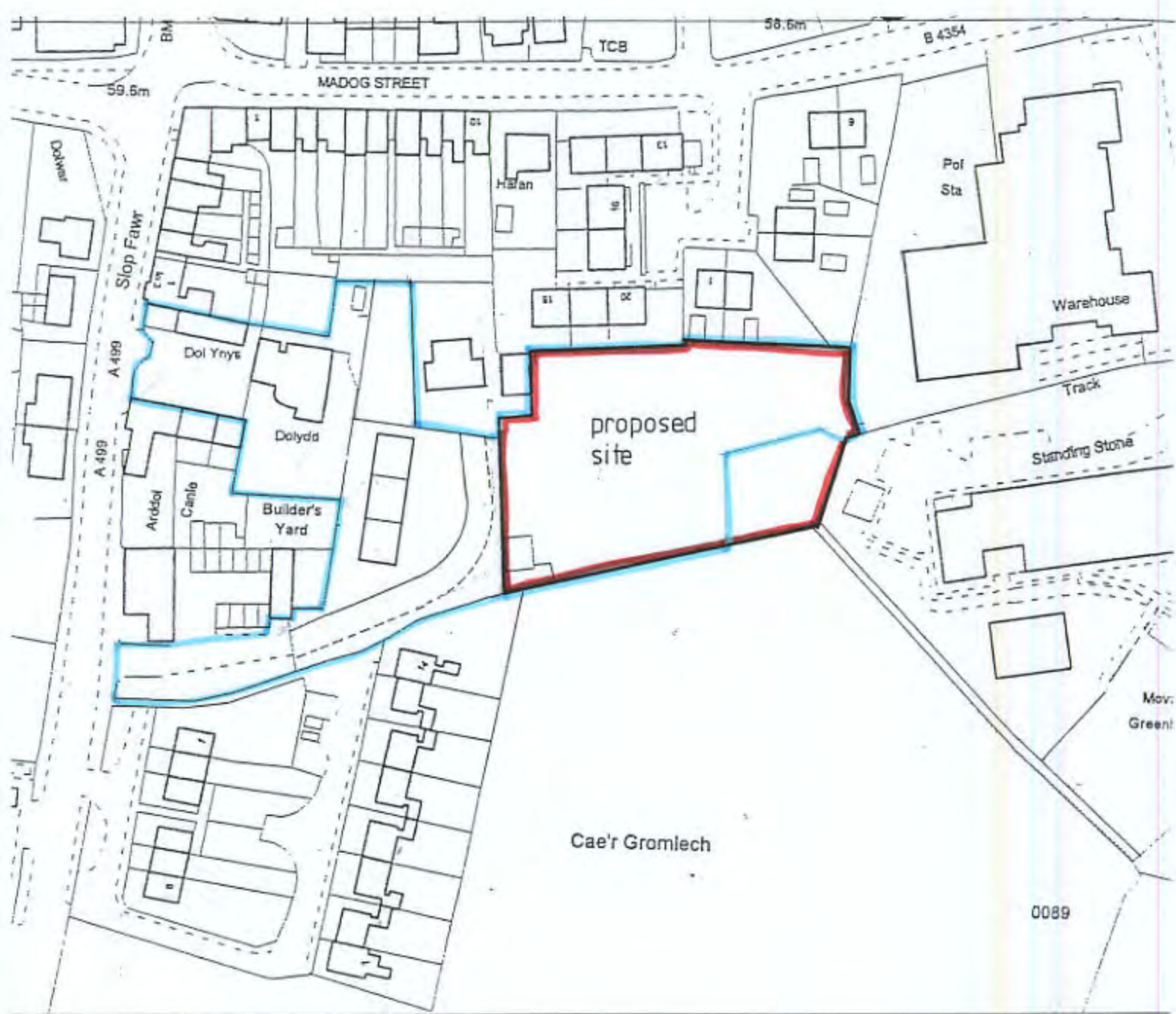
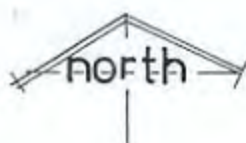
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<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302353/details/four-crosses-standing-stonerhyd-y-gwystl>
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<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/93553/details/cromlech-farm-burial-chamber>
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18. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. *Guidelines for digital archives*.

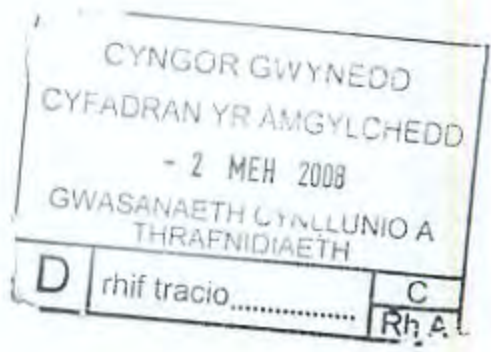
## **FIGURE 01**

**Site location plan (reproduced from Clive Moore Architectural Services  
Drawing 0614/01**

680/257/40/Am



location



**Proposed Development adjacent to Cae'r Gromlech Y Ffor**  
**LOCATION PLAN** Date : 08/06 Scale 1:1250 Drawing no **0614/01**

CLIVE MOORE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES / GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL, HELYG, YR ALA, PWLLHELI  
GWYNEDD LL53 5BL Tel: 01758 701711 Fax 01758 614221, Email : clivemoore@fsmail.net

**FIGURE 02:**

**Plan showing extent of proposed housing development (reproduced from Clive Moore Architectural Services Drawing 0614/04**



CYNGOR GWYNEDD	
CYFADRAN YR AMGYLCHEDD	
- 2 MEH 2008	
GWASANAETH CYNLLUNIO A	
THRAFNIDIAETH	
D	rhif tracio.....
C	Rh. A

Project : Proposed development adjacent to Cae'r Gromlech, Y Ffor  
 Teitl / PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN  
 Title  
**clive moore** gwasanaethau pensaernïol / architectural services  
 Heiylg, Yr Ala, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, LL53 5BL Tel : 01758 701711 (O) 01758 614621(H) 07909561842 (M) clive@moore1065.fsnet.co.uk  
 Dyddiad / Date 05 / 2008  
 Graddfa / Scale 1:500  
 Cynlllyn / Drawing 0614/04  
 C hawlfraint / copyright

## **APPENDIX I**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief day sheet  
pro-forma**

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		Date
Project name	Project number	Compiler
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		

## **APPENDIX II**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context record pro-  
forma**

## GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

## CONTEXT RECORD FORM

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE		
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT
DEPOSIT			CUT
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			<b>Draw sketches overleaf</b>
FILLED BY	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div> This <div></div> context </div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		
FILL OF	Stratigraphic matrix		
PLANS		SECTIONS	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.			
SAMPLE Nos.		FIND Nos.	
FEATURE No		GROUP No	CONSISTS OF
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION		SAME AS	
		CHECKED BY (initials/date)	INITIALS/DATE

**SKETCH**



**DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED**

## **APPENDIX III**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic record  
pro-forma**



## Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.  
Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata**

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2473_001	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View south along eastern field boundary	N	-	05.12.2016 09:04:22	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_002	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to SW corner of site	NE	-	05.12.2016 09:04:28	Spencer G Smith	GAT	09
G2473_003	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to SW corner of site	NE		05.12.2016 09:04:31	Spencer G Smith	GAT	01
G2473_004	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to western field boundary	E		05.12.2016 13:15:05	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_005	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip on Southern side of the field for spoil heap	N	1x1m	05.12.2016 13:49:41	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_006	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip on Southern side of the field for spoil heap	N	1x1m	05.12.2016 14:17:48	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_007	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View along main house drain to NW corner of site	SE	-	06.12.2016 09:36:03	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_008	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View along main house drain to NSE bcorner of site	NW	1x1m	06.12.2016 09:36:22	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_009	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil storage bund creation	S	1x1m	06.12.2016 10:23:48	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_010	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View of topsoil depth on SW corner of site	SE	1x1m	06.12.2016 10:33:56	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_011	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip a NE corner of site	E	1x1m	06.12.2016 11:58:16	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_012	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip from E to W along NE edge of site	E	1x1m	06.12.2016 13:18:25	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_013	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip along eastern edge of site	N	1x1m	06.12.2016 13:47:19	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_014	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip along E side of field	S	1x1m	06.12.2016 14:56:02	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_015	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Large stone typical of geology	SE	1x1m	06.12.2016 14:56:46	Spencer G Smith	GAT	14

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2473_016	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Large stone typical of geology	SW	1x1m	07.12.2016 12:33:13	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_017	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pile of large boulders all from a 5m x 5m area toards SE corner	SW	1x1m	07.12.2016 12:33:59	Spencer G Smith	GAT	02
G2473_018	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View of topsoil strip	S	1x1m	07.12.2016 14:20:15	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_019	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View of topsoil strip	N	1x1m	07.12.2016 14:20:51	Spencer G Smith	GAT	
G2473_020	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to NW of stripped area	SE	1x1m	07.12.2016 14:35:00	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_021	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to SE corner showing area stripped on 5th Decmber	NW	-	05.12.2016 09:04:35	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_022	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Small burnt area	S	1x1m	05.12.2016 09:09:38	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_023	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Burnt patch with ID board	S	1x1m	05.12.2016 09:15:29	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_024	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Entrance to site ground reduced	W	-	05.12.2016 09:36:10	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_025	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Entrance to site with ID board	W	1x1m	05.12.2016 09:36:42	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_026	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	South facing section at entrance	S	1x1m	05.12.2016 09:42:35	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_027	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to north of the stripped area at western end of site	S	-	05.12.2016 10:08:01	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_028	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to south of he stripped area at western end of site	N	-	05.12.2016 10:41:24	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_029	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to east general shot	W	-	05.12.2016 10:49:35	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_030	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip at entrance (south side of field)	W	-	05.12.2016 11:21:46	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2473_031	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip to east of entrance on south side of field	W	1x1m	05.12.2016 12:01:09	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_032	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area at west end of field	S	-	05.12.2016 12:19:51	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_033	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of five possible postholes	NW	1x1m	05.12.2016 12:20:18	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	03
G2473_034	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of five possible postholes	NW	1x1m	06.12.2016 14:57:07	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_035	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of group of possible postholes and linear	NW	1x1m	07.12.2016 09:58:53	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_036	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of group of possible postholes	NW	-	07.12.2016 10:38:40	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_037	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (01) possible posthole pre-ex	N	1x1m	07.12.2016 11:24:03	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_038	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (01) possible posthole pre-ex and linear	N	1x1m	07.12.2016 14:36:37	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_039	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (01) possible posthole mid-ex	NE	1x1m	07.12.2016 14:46:40	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	04
G2473_040	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area adjacent to spoil heap	W	-	07.12.2016 15:17:36	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_041	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area	E	-	08.12.2016 10:49:17	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_042	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area	E	-	08.12.2016 10:49:23	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_043	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area to east of spoil heap	SE	-	08.12.2016 10:50:11	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_044	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area and spoil heap at east end of field	E	-	08.12.2016 10:51:28	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_045	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Spoil heap, stripped area and entrance	E	-	08.12.2016 10:51:48	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2473_046	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area	NW	-	08.12.2016 10:52:28	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_047	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stony area	NW	-	08.12.2016 10:52:50	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_048	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Cobbles (feature 04)	NW	1x1m	08.12.2016 11:31:11	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_049	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	View to NE showing cobbles (feature 04)	SW	1x1m	08.12.2016 11:31:23	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_050	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post-ex feature (01)	NE	1x1m	08.12.2016 14:14:14	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_051	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (02) Pre-ex	N	1x1m	08.12.2016 14:40:05	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_052	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	North facing section of feature (02)	N	1x1m	08.12.2016 15:12:49	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	05
G2473_053	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pre-ex photo feature (04)	NW	2x1m	09.12.2016 10:55:09	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_054	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pre-ex photo feature (04)	SW	2x1m	09.12.2016 10:55:24	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_055	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (03) pre-ex	S	2x1m	09.12.2016 12:35:53	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_056	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (03) pre-ex closer view	S	2x1m	09.12.2016 12:36:14	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_057	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (03) pre-ex closer view	S	2x1m	12.12.2016 11:18:25	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	10
G2473_058	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (03) pre-ex	SE	2x1m	12.12.2016 11:20:54	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_059	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Feature (04) pre-ex	NE	2x1m	12.12.2016 11:22:56	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	12
G2473_060	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip at SE end of field	NW	-	12.12.2016 13:33:03	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2473_061	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip SE side of field working shot	NW	-	12.12.2016 13:34:25	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_062	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip E side of field working shot	NW	-	12.12.2016 13:55:49	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_063	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip north side towards mid-field	W	-	12.12.2016 14:11:41	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_064	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip north side towards mid-field	W	-	12.12.2016 14:56:36	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_065	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area at east end of field	W	-	13.12.2016 10:20:34	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_066	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area at east end of field	W	-	13.12.2016 10:20:39	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_067	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Stripped area at east end of field	S	-	13.12.2016 10:21:35	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_068	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Cobbles at NE end of field	S	-	13.12.2016 10:22:06	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_069	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip at NE end of field	S	-	13.12.2016 10:22:28	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_070	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Mid-ex shot of feature (03)	S	2x1m	13.12.2016 11:59:01	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	11
G2473_071	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Mid-ex shot of feature (03)	N	2x1m	13.12.2016 12:01:29	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_072	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of E facing section through (07) feature 3	E	1x1m	14.12.2016 11:08:12	Robert Evans	GAT	
G2473_073	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post -ex shot of feature 3 [06] (07)	SSW	2x1m	14.12.2016 11:18:16	Robert Evans	GAT	
G2473_074	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post -ex shot of feature 3 [06]	SSW	-	14.12.2016 11:20:03	Robert Evans	GAT	
G2473_075	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post -ex shot of feature 3 [06]	E	-	14.12.2016 11:22:44	Robert Evans	GAT	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2473_076	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post -ex shot of feature 3 [06]	NNW	2X1M	14.12.2016 11:25:26	Robert Evans	GAT	
G2473_077	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post -ex shot of feature 3 [06]	NW	2X1M	14.12.2016 11:27:18	Robert Evans	GAT	
G2473_078	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of feature 4 general shot post-ex [08] (09)	E	1x1m	14.12.2016 14:56:34	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	13
G2473_079	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Shot of W-E section through feature 4 [08] (09)	NE	1x1m	14.12.2016 14:58:20	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_080	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pre-ex photo feature 8	NE	1x1m	15.12.2016 11:16:58	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_081	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pre-ex feature 5	NE	1x1m	15.12.2016 12:12:38	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_082	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	NE facing section feature 5	NE	1x1m	15.12.2016 12:43:33	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	06
G2473_083	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Post-ex feature 5	NE	1x1m	15.12.2016 14:13:43	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_084	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pre-ex feature 7	NW	1x1m	15.12.2016 14:38:50	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	
G2473_085	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Mid -ex shot feature 7	NE	1x1m	15.12.2016 15:35:24	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	08
G2473_086	Dolydd Y Ffor	Watching Brief	Pre-ex feature 6		-	15.12.2016 16:05:03	Anne Marie Oattes	GAT	07

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Site Context List**

Context No.	Sub-Area	Description
01	Site	Dark Brown Clay Loam Topsoil
02	Site	Orangy Brown Clay silt Subsoil
03	Site	Yellowish Clay and Gravel with frequent small to large stones glacial natural deposit
04	F 01	Cut of posthole feature 01
05	F 01	Brown clay silt fill of 04
06	F 03	Cut of horseshoe-shaped feature 03
07	F 03	Orangy-Brown sily clay fill of 06
08	F 04	Cut of stony feature 04
09	F 04	Orangy brown sily clay fill of 08
10	F 02	Cut of posthole feature 02
11	F 02	Orangy brown sily clay fill of 10
12	F 05	Cut of posthole feature 05
13	F 05	Orangy Brown sily clay fill of 12
14	F 07	Cut of posthole feature 07
15	F 07	Orangy Brown sily clay fill of 14
16	F 08	Cut of feature 08
17	F 08	Orangy Brown sily clay fill of 16
18	F 06	Cut of posthole feature 06
19	F 06	Orangy Brown sily clay fill of 18



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
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