

Bishops Palace, Bangor

Archaeological Mitigation: Final Report



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Bishop's Palace, Bangor

Archaeological Mitigation: Final Report

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SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Atkins Ltd on behalf of STORIEL to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation during the re-development of the former Bishop's Palace/Town Hall, located in Bangor, Gwynedd. The site is a Grade II listed, multi-phased structure, the earliest components of which date to the 16th century. This final report contextualises the post-excavation assessment results from the archaeological watching brief and targeted investigation completed between March 2014 and September 2015 during external landscaping works.

The fieldwork comprised an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the removal of modern surfaces and the excavation of several service trenches located to the north, west and south of the Bishop's Palace. Subsequently two archaeological trenches were excavated in order to target specific features identified during the watching brief.

The features identified included a sequence of intact 17th-18th century surfaces with an associated walkway linking Bishop's Palace to the Cathedral. An extensive late medieval midden deposit was identified underlying these surfaces, as well as the foundations of two walls, the precise date of which are unknown, though a broadly medieval date may be posed. A third undated wall with associated midden material was identified to the west

Ecofacts and artefacts were recovered during the mitigation, with the majority located in the archaeological trenches at the southern end of the site, where an L-shaped wall and subsequent layers and deposits was identified. The artefacts included worked stone, metal and ceramic objects as well as faunal remains. Three pottery sherds, dating from the 13th to the late 15th century are indicative of late medieval activity on the site, although the majority of the ceramic evidence was of 17th and 18th century date, subsequent to the building of the current Bishop's Palace. Fourteen radiocarbon dates were also obtained indicating a phase of late medieval activity associated with the demolition and levelling of the medieval Bishop's Palace site prior to the rebuilding begun in the early 16th century.

No direct evidence of the former medieval Bishop's Palace itself was encountered, although the L-shaped wall formed part of a probable medieval outbuilding. Significant activity of a late medieval date was identified, indicated by both the radiocarbon dates and the artefactual evidence, possibly associated with a phase of demolition activity following the Glyndŵr campaign of 1402. Although not identified during the archaeological works associated with this project, it is thought highly likely that archaeological evidence for the medieval palace does survive on the wider Bishop's Palace site.

It is also likely that earlier medieval deposits remain undisturbed at a greater depth and over unexcavated parts of the Bishop's Palace site. To that extent the work carried out in 2015 builds on and expands on the work carried out in the area in 1996 and 2003-4, providing both additional and confirmatory evidence about the archaeology of the site. The remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace itself remain to be uncovered, but the potential of the site has been shown to be both extensive and of high value. The deposits also provide a valuable resource for future study.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Atkins Ltd* to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation during the redevelopment of the former Bishop's Palace in Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58007215; cf. Figure 1).

The Bishop's Palace is a Grade II listed, multi-phased structure, the earliest components of which date to the 16th century; although there is evidence to suggest the site has been occupied since the thirteenth-fourteenth century, if not earlier. Although originally built to house the Bishops of Bangor, the building was sold off in 1900 and eventually became Bangor's town hall. Most recently the site has been redeveloped to house the Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery which opened under the name STORIEL in 2016.

The programme of archaeological mitigation included an English Heritage Level 3/4 building record in advance of and during renovation works (GAT Report 1254) and an archaeological watching brief/targeted investigation during external landscaping works (GAT Report 1314). Based on the results of the external works and the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts, a programme of post-excavation assessment and analysis was subsequently completed.

In advance of the archaeological mitigation GAT prepared an *Archaeological Management Plan* (GAT Report 1155), which assessed previous surveys of the Palace and examined future research aims and management policies. The plan identified unprecedented potential for the survival of evidence not only pertaining to the present structure, but also to possibly earlier medieval phases of construction and to unrelated prehistoric remains.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) were the archaeological curator for this scheme and have monitored all stages of the archaeological mitigation. The mitigation was also undertaken with reference to the following guidelines:

- Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practise of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2nd edition). (English Heritage Publications. Swindon, 2011).
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009 and 2014).

- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 and 2014).

The mitigation was managed in accordance with guidelines specified in *Management of Archaeological Projects – MAP2* (English Heritage, 1991), and relevant guidelines from *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Five project phases are specified in *MAP2* (English Heritage, 1991):

- MAP2 Phase 1: Project Planning
- MAP2 Phase 2: Fieldwork
- MAP2 Phase 3: Assessment of Potential for Analysis
- MAP2 Phase 4: Analysis and Report Preparation
- MAP2 Phase 5: Dissemination

The Level 3/4 building record, watching brief and targeted investigation were undertaken as part of MAP2 Phase 2 (GAT Reports 1254 and 1314 respectively). The post excavation *assessment of potential for analysis* was undertaken as part of MAP2 Phase 3 (GAT Report 1373). The current report completes MAP2 Phase 4 and is the final illustrated report that contextualises the results of the fieldwork and the ecofact and artefact assessment and analysis. The dissemination, to include final archiving and inclusion of a report within a nominated journal, will be undertaken as part of MAP2 Phase 5.

The Historic Environment Record event Primary Record Number (PRN) is 45209.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the fieldwork programme was to identify any archaeological remains revealed during the groundworks. Appropriate mitigation measures were then developed for all archaeological remains revealed.

The purpose of the post-excavation work was to ensure appropriate assessment and analyses was undertaken, that site records were studied, compiled and that a coherent report on the results was produced with appropriate illustrations. The site records, both paper and digital were also formatted for long term storage.

In addition, a number of site specific research aims were outlined at the start of this work, these are taken from the Archaeological Management Plan (GAT report 1155):

- Identify evidence for pre-medieval activity surviving below ground.
- Identify evidence for medieval occupation which pre-dates the 16th century building programme.
- Establish the presence, form and location of the 16th/17th century outbuildings.
- Increase the understanding of the developments of the grounds and formal gardens.

Wider research aims are taken from *The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*:

- The identification and architectural development of medieval town buildings.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

The city of Bangor occupies the narrow, steep sided valley of the Adda which runs parallel to the Menai Strait and opens out at its north-eastern end onto the sheltered Penrhyn Bay. The River Adda has been variously canalised and culverted and is no longer visible, though its influence on the development of the City is apparent. Over the centuries Bangor evolved from an early Christian settlement to a significant commercial centre, which saw considerable growth in the late 18th century. A decline in industry in recent years has been balanced in part by the growth of the educational institutions (Davidson, 2007). The Bishop's Palace is located in the centre of the modern city, on the former northern bank of the Adda, with the Cathedral to the south and the University to the north.

2.2 Previous Work

The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) undertook a survey of the Bishop's Palace in 1949, prior to its renovation in 1961. This survey formed part of their publication *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire* (1960). This work provides an invaluable review of the structure prior to the 1960's renovations, although it notes that the repairs and alterations made since the 18th century obscured many of the early structural details. Some of the interpretation and dates from this survey have more recently been revised, based on the results of observations made during the renovation work (CAGWY10C and a programme of tree ring dating (Vernacular Architecture, 41). The RCAHMW also surveyed the outbuildings associated with the Palace in 1996, prior to their demolition.

Building recording was also undertaken at the Bishop's Palace in parallel with the external works by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). The results of this are provided in a separate report (Davidson and Evans 2018, Report No. 1254) and the results correlate with the previous interpretations of the phasing of the building. The report concluded that the eastern half of the main range was built by Bishop Dean in the early 16th century and to have included a basic hall structure. This was followed by the western half of the main range, constructed on a slightly off-set alignment to the eastern half. This was believed originally to have been a four bay timber hall, most likely built by Bishop Skeffington shortly afterwards, along with a western wing. The eastern wing of the building was most likely added by Bishop Bulkeley in the mid-16th century. Further significant development took place in the mid-18th century when a cross range incorporating a staircase to give access to first floor level was

added by Bishop Zachary Pearce, followed by an extension on the north-west corner of the building built by Bishop Majendie in 1810. A 20th-century single storey extension was added to the north-east of the building, and the porch was rebuilt in the 1960s as part of a major refurbishment programme that resulted in the loss of some historic material.

Several phases of excavation have been undertaken by GAT targeting the area to the east and southeast of the Bishop's Palace (Johnstone 2000 and Smith 2004, 2005). This work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new town police station. The excavations revealed the foundations of outbuildings associated with the palace from the late 18th to early 19th century, as well as 16th and 17th boundaries. The excavations also recovered a wealth of information indicating 'considerable activity and probably occupation on this site before the 15th century', including 12th century timbers which are thought to have been part of a wharf or bridge (Smith, G. 2005, 3).

At a more general level, significant work has been undertaken in recent years to explore the development of Bangor, of particular relevance to this project is the work of Lynch on the prehistory of the area (1994); Longley (1994;1995) and Edwards (2006) on the Early Medieval period, Clarke's work on the Cathedral (1969). The *Historic Towns Survey of Gwynedd: Bangor* (Davidson, A 2007; GAT Report 681) provides a detailed overview of this work.

As part of the development phase of this project, Richard Suggett of the RCHAMW was commissioned to write a historic research report for the Palace. Suggett's report reviews the available historical material in detail. Early sources of particular relevance to our understanding of the Bishop's Palace include the surviving wills of the early Bishops, the parliamentary survey of 1649; the work of Bishop Humphreys (1648 - 1712), and Brown Willis *Survey of Bangor Cathedral* (1721). Principal maps of Bangor include the maps by J. Speed (1610), J Wood (1834), the Tithe Apportionment map of 1841 and the Ordnance Survey first edition county series (1889) as well as subsequent editions.

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

An initial GAT project design for a staged programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken during the development of the Bishop's Palaces (interior and exterior) was produced by GAT in February 2014. A subsequent revised project design for archaeological watching briefs and an archaeological investigation focused solely on the external works was produced by GAT in July 2015.

The archaeological mitigation included a watching brief during general groundworks and subsequent excavation of targeted features. The groundworks included the removal of existing landscaping and access at the front of the Bishop's Palace (southern elevation), including the removal of an oval-shaped driveway and planting area. Further groundworks included the installation of new cable trenches and lamppost footings; for the purposes of the archaeological mitigation, the cable trenches were sub-divided into sections A to E and the lamppost footings into nos. 1 to 5 (Figure 02). Two archaeological trenches were excavated to target specific features identified during the course of the mitigation (Trenches 1 and 2).

All ground breaking was undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless, flat, ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Deposits were removed in controlled layers. All archaeological features encountered were hand excavated. Where appropriate features were half sectioned in order to record the stratigraphy and then excavated in full.

All features were digitally surveyed using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy), with the results tied into the National Grid. Hand drawn plans were produced at a scale of 1:20 where appropriate and also tied into the National Grid. Representative sections were drawn by hand to a scale of 1:10.

A written record of all identified features was completed using standard GAT pro-forma sheets and a running photographic record was maintained using a Nikon 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. Appropriate metadata was maintained throughout (Appendix IX).

The sampling strategy for bulk soil samples was based on the perceived character, interpretational importance and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. This ensured that only significant deposits were sampled. The aim of the sampling strategy was to recover carbonised macroscopic plant remains and faunal remains. The processing

of the samples simultaneously enabled the recovery of any small artefacts not recovered during excavation.

The archaeological mitigation for the external groundworks was completed between the 20th and 28th March 2014 and the 9th July and 23rd September 2015. The aim of this work was to identify and preserve by record all archaeological deposits located within the defined excavation areas (Figure 02).

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the following works:

- the excavation of the deposits within the oval planting area to the south of the Bishop's Palace down to a formation level c. 0.3m below the surface;
- the excavation and re-excavation of a trench for electric cabling running along the north-western elevation of the Bishop's Palace;
- the removal of tree stumps to the southwest of the Bishop's Palace, in the new 'café breakout area', and the excavation down to formation level of this area (Plate 07);
- the removal of the blocked drain to the southwest of the Bishop's Palace, and the instillation of new drain pipe;
- the excavation of a lighting cable trench to the west and south of the Bishop's Palace (Plates 11-15);
- the excavation of a drainage trench across the carpark area to the south of the Bishop's Palace, and
- the stripping of a triangular planting area to the south of the Bishop's Palace.

This was followed by targeted investigation within two hand-dug trenches, which were completed between August and September 2015. These trenches targeted specific features identified during the initial watching brief and were hand excavated by the GAT site team (Figure 02). Trench 1 targeted a linear walkway (Context 144), which ran southeast from the door in the southern façade of the Bishop's Palace towards the Cathedral. The trench was orientated northeast/southwest; measured 5.75m x 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m. Trench 2 targeted an L-shaped section of walling (Context 109), identified to the south of the Bishop's Palace during the excavation of the car parking area. The trench was orientated northwest/southeast, measured 5.3m x 2.5m and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m.

A discussion and interpretation of the results is presented in [para. 5](#).

4 POST-EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY & RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Based on the results of the fieldwork, ecofacts and artefacts were submitted for post-excavation assessment and analysis. Most of the material was recovered during the excavation of deposits in Trench 2; additional material was recovered from across the site, including from a significant midden deposit in Lighting Cable Trench E and ceramic material from the cobbled and slabbed surfaces. The ecofacts and artefacts were recovered from 20 separate archaeological contexts and included bulk samples for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental and dating evidence, stone, metal, archaeometallurgical residue, ceramic artefacts, animal bone and mollusc shells. A summary of the methodology and results of the specialist assessment and analysis of this material is given below.

4.2 Ecofact Assessment

A total of 13 bulk samples were initially taken, 12 of which were assessed during this phase of work (sample no. 2 could not be processed). The samples were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 and lighting cable trench E, as indicated in Figure 02.

Table 1: Ecofact register

Sample No.	Context No.	Sub area	Context Description
1	(062),	Lighting cable Trench E	Midden deposit
2	(096),	Trench 1	Wood
3	(117),	Trench 2	Possible levelling deposit
4	(118),	Trench 2	Midden deposit
5	(119),	Trench 2	Fill of truncated feature [128]
6	(123),	Trench 2	Sole fill of pit [122]
7	(125),	Trench 2	Pink clay deposit
8	(127),	Trench 2	Fill of small pit [126]
9	(131),	Trench 2	Stony fill of cut feature [134]
10	(132),	Trench 2	Secondary fill of [135]
11	(124),	Trench 2	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of burnt clay
12	(124),	Trench 2	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of charcoal
13	(137),	Trench 2	Stony deposit containing animal bone

The samples were initially processed in house by GAT. This consisted of flotation and wet sieving using a 250-micron mesh for flotation. The residues were subsequently dried and sorted to recover finds and non-floating ecofacts. All residues were also tested for magnetic

metalworking debris and this was collected where it was present. Once sorted the residues were discarded. Finds recovered were included within the site finds register and submitted to appropriate specialists for analysis and further recommendations. The flots and coarse residue were weighed and catalogued.

Table 2: Flotation results

Sample No.	Context	Sub area	Context Description	Weight (Kg)	Volume (L)	No. trays	No. flots	Notes
1	(062),	Lighting cable Trench E	Midden deposit	11.5	8.5	4	1	Charcoal, shell & bone
2	(096),	Trench 1	Wood	*	*	*	*	NOT PROCESSED
3	(117),	Trench 2	Possible levelling deposit	11.2	9	4	1	Shell & Charcoal
4	(118),	Trench 2	Midden deposit	9.7	9	3	1	Bone, Shell & Charcoal
5	(119),	Trench 2	Fill of truncated feature [128]	11.4	9	4	1	Bone, Shell & Charcoal
6	(123),	Trench 2	Sole fill of pit [122]	5.5	4	2	1	Bone, Shell & Charcoal
7	(125),	Trench 2	Pink clay deposit	10.9	8	2	1	Roots & Clay
8	(127),	Trench 2	Fill of small pit [126]	2.69	3	1	1	Charcoal & very little coarse material
9	(131),	Trench 2	Stony fill of cut feature [134]	14	9	7	1	Shell, mortar
10	(132),	Trench 2	Secondary fill of [135]	9	9	4	1	Charcoal, shell & roots
11	(124),	Trench 2	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of burnt clay	10.7	9.5	2	1	Some charcoal & root material
12	(124),	Trench 2	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of charcoal	9	10	2	4	Large amount of charcoal, some root material
13	(137),	Trench 2	Stony deposit containing animal bone	13.7	9.5	5	1	shell, slate - flot very small

Table 3: Coarse residue processing results

Sample No.	Bone	Carbonised plant remains	Shell	Pottery	Glass	Metal	Mortar and CBM	Coal
1	Frequent, ranging	Moderately frequent	Frequent marine	N/A	1 Fragment	3 corroded Fe., 1 copper	Moderate	N/A

Sample No.	Bone	Carbonised plant remains	Shell	Pottery	Glass	Metal	Mortar and CBM	Coal
	from large mammal to rodent & fish	charcoal fragments	(various)		(green)	pin		
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Occasional mixed	Moderately frequent charcoal fragments	Moderate marine (various)	4 sherds of black glazed pot	N/A	Small Fe. Nail/stud	Moderate	Moderately frequent
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Infrequent	Charcoal	Infrequent marine (various)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Infrequent	N/A
9	Infrequent	Charcoal	Frequent marine (various)	N/A	N/A	2 corroded Fe. Pieces (Nails?)	Frequent	N/A
10	Occasional, ranging from large mammal to rodent, inc burnt	Charcoal	Moderately frequent marine (various)	N/A	1 Fragment (green)	1 lead strip, several possible rusted fragments	Moderate	N/A
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Frequent, ranging from large mammal to rodent, occasionally burnt	Frequent charcoal	Occasional oyster shell	N/A	N/A	Occasional spheroidal hammerscale & slag fragments	N/A	N/A
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The flot was sent in their entirety for specialist assessment by *AOC Archaeology*. The flots were sieved using a 4mm, 2mm and 1mm system of stack sieves and subsequently examined under magnification (x10 and up to x100). Macroplant identifications were completed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh. Taxonomic and nomenclature for plants were based on Stace, C. 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd Edition. Cambridge University Press. Charcoal fragments 4mm and larger were collected for species identification and recommendations were made for any

subsequent analysis and radiocarbon dating. The specialist assessment concluded that preservation ranged from poor to good. The macroplant assemblage was dominated by cereal caryopses and the species. Eleven oat (*Avena* sp), one hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L), two barley (*Hordeum* sp), two bread club wheat (*Triticum aestivum*-type) and one wheat (*Triticum* sp) were recovered. The remaining two cereal caryopses could not be identified further due to poor preservation. In addition to the cereal caryopses a single fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L) was recovered. There was no evidence of either selective or deliberate disposal of these remains within particular features.

Table 4: Reproduction of AOC charred macroplant results (AOC, 2016):

Sample			1	3	5	7	10	11	13
Find			26	34	46	56	70	78	86
Context			62	117	119	125	132	124	137
Area			TR E	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2
Flot Vol (ml)			30	30	200	20	50	25	10
Weight (g)			21	20	109	7	43	9	10
% Sort			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es		1					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es		1		1			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es	1			1			
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es							
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es	2					1	
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es		1	1	3	3		1
<i>Cerealia</i> sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es		1					1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	Nutshell (frags)	1						

Charcoal fragments suitable for species identification were recovered from eleven samples. The identifiable assemblage totalled 131.6g. Charcoal fragments smaller than 4mm were noted in sample 8 from context [127] but these were unsuitable for species identification and radiocarbon dating. The species identified comprised alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L) which formed 37% of the assemblage followed by oak (*Quercus* sp) 28%, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince (*Maloideae* sp) 18%, birch (*Betula* sp) 7%, ash (*Fraxinus* sp) 5% and hazel (*Corylus avellana* L) 5%. These remains were concentrated in samples 5 [119] and 12 [124]. Sample 5 described as a truncated feature contained 49.1g of mixed species including roundwood. Sample 12 recorded as a burnt deposit had 51.6g of mixed species. The next largest concentrations of charcoal were observed in sample 1 [62] (9.3g), sample 4 [118] (8.8g), sample 10 [132] (6.6g) and sample 3 [117] (3.8g), All six of these contexts had two or more species which is normally an excellent indicator of the presence of fuel debris rather than for

the burning of a structure or artefact. The charcoal from the remaining five contexts was present only in very small quantities and none exceeded 1g.

Table 5: Reproduction of AOC charcoal species results (AOC, 2016):

Sample	Find	Context	Area	Species	Name	No	RW	Weight (g)
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	3		
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		9.3
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	3		
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		3.8
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	4		
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	1		
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		8.8
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	5		
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1	1	49.1
6	52	123	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	1		0.2
7	56	125	Tr 2	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
7	56	125	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	3		0.5
9	65	131	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	1		
9	65	131	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.4
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	4		
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	1		
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel		2	
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2	1	6.6
11	78	124	Tr 2	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	2		0.8
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	5		
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	2		
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	2		
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		51.6
13	86	137	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	5		0.5

The main objective of this environmental assessment was to isolate material for radiocarbon dating. Material suitable for dating was noted in 10 samples. Based on the small amounts of macroplant present, charcoal was selected for dating, with samples other than oak chosen (oak as a slow growing species can prove unreliable in dating). Sample 8 [127] did not contain any charred macroplants nor was the charcoal within this context deemed suitable for dating. Sample 13 (137) comprised oak charcoal, one oat caryopsis and one cereal and was not deemed suitable for dating. AOC recommended the following samples and material for dating:

Table 6: material for radiocarbon dating:

Sample No.	Context No.	Species
1	(62)	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal
3	(117)	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal
4	(118)	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or birch
5	(119)	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal
6	(123)	Alder
7	(125)	Alder or ash charcoal
8	(127)	Not suitable
9	(131)	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince
10	(132)	Alder, Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or hazel roundwood
11	(124)	Birch
12	(124)	Alder, birch or hazel
13	(137)	Not suitable

A copy of the assessment report by AOC Archaeology is included within [Appendix II](#).

4.3 Ecofact Analysis: Radiocarbon dating

The recommended samples were submitted to the *Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre* (SUERC) for processing. Fourteen radiocarbon dates were obtained from charcoal recovered from eight archaeological contexts, seven associated with the work in Trench 2 and were sealed by the slate surface (116) and its underlying deposit (117) and one (62) from a shell midden in the lighting cable trench. The dates are referenced in the results and conclusion, and whilst they represent only a limited number of features, they are all securely stratified deposits within the archaeological sequence. With one exception (SUERC-77476; context 123), which can be demonstrated to be residual, they indicate late medieval activity between the years 1314 and 1474calAD. During this time, the medieval Bishop's Palace is thought to have been destroyed in 1402 during Owain Glyndŵr's campaign, and some of the activity identified may relate to site clearance subsequent to this.

Table 7: Radiocarbon Dating Results:

Lab No.	Context No.	Context Description	Material/species	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (68.2% confidence)
SUERC-77467	62	Midden deposit at the bottom of cable trench	Charcoal: Alder	493+/-24	1418-1438calAD
SUERC-77468	62	Midden deposit at the bottom of cable trench	Charcoal: Ash	495+/-24	1418-1438calAD
SUERC-77472	118	Midden deposit	Charcoal: Alder	518+/-24	1409-1430calAD
SUERC-77473	118	Midden Deposit	Charcoal: Birch	483+/-24	1422-1441calAD
SUERC-77474	119	Fill of Truncated Feature [128]	Charcoal: Alder	586+/-24	1317-1404calAD
SUERC-77475	119	Fill of Truncated Feature [128]	Charcoal: Apple/ pear/ hawthorn/ quince	415+/-24	1441-1474calAD
SUERC-77476	123	Sole fill of pit [122]	Charcoal: Alder	1109+/-23	897-974calAD
SUERC-77485	124	Burnt deposit-lenses of bright clay interspersed with charcoal	Charcoal: Birch	584+/-23	1318-1404calAD

Lab No.	Context No.	Context Description	Material/species	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (68.2% confidence)
SUERC-77486	124	Burnt deposit-lenses of bright clay interspersed with charcoal	Charcoal: Hazel	548+/-24	1328-1420calAD
SUERC-77477	125	Pink clay deposit	Charcoal: Alder	594+/-23	1314-1399calAD
SUERC-77478	125	Pink clay deposit	Charcoal: Ash	558+/-23	1325-1415calAD
SUERC-77482	131	Stony fill of cut feature [134]	Charcoal: Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	588+/-24	1316-1403calAD
SUERC-77483	132	Secondary fill of [135]	Charcoal: Alder	487+/-24	1420-1440calAD
SUERC-77484	132	Secondary fill of [135]	Charcoal: Hazel Roundwood	345+/-24	1488-1631calAD

The *Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre* report is reproduced as Appendix VIII

4.4 Stone Artefact Assessment

The assemblage included two pieces of dressed stone, recovered from Trench 2 and lighting cable trench A (Figure 02). The stone was then sent for assessment to Andrew Haycock, Curator of Mineralogy and Petrology, Geology.

Table 8: Dressed stone artefacts

Find no.	Sub division	Context	Context Description	Object Description	Weight (g)
15	Trench 2	(116).	Stone flagged surface	Sample piece of a stone flag	817
24	Lighting Cable Trench A	(003).	Foundations of a probable wall located to the west of the Bishop's Palace	Dressed stone	20

A petrological examination of the archaeological finds was undertaken by Andrew Haycock following standard methodology detailed in British Standard EN 12407(2007); initial observation was made with the naked eye followed by use of a x10 Gowllands lens and x20 Gem-A lens. Observations were restricted to visual identification. During visual examination, the colour of the stone was estimated using standard Munsell colour charts and is presented thus (Munsell number [colour name]), and the grain size characterised using standard terminology (very-fine grained < 187µm, fine-grained 187 – 250µm, medium-grained 250 – 500µm, coarse 500 – 1000µm, very coarse 1 – 2mm, granules 2 – 4mm, pebbles > 4mm). The petrological samples were all imaged using a Canon EOS 5D with 24 – 105mm lens.

Find no. 15, a sample piece of the stone flagged surface (116), was identified as an extremely fine grained, homogeneous, reddish-grey laminated mudstone. The nature of the laminations perpendicular to jointing and the rock's ability to be split into large slabs (whether naturally or by hand) would have made it an ideal choice as a flooring slab. It was deemed highly likely that these slabs were sourced from the local bedrock.

Find no. 24, a piece of dressed stone obtained from probable wall foundations (003) to the west of the Bishop's Palace was identified as a very quartz-rich, well-sorted sandstone. The sample had been worked by hand, and represented a fragment of a larger piece of worked stone. The fabric matched the less pebbly component of the 'Anglesey Grits', sandstone horizons within the Carboniferous Loggerheads Limestone Formation which crops out to the north-east and north-west of Penmon, Anglesey.

A copy of the report is included in [Appendix III](#).

4.5 Metal Artefact Assessment

The assemblage included 14 metal artefacts (a total of 26 individual items, some of which were grouped together under a single find no). Of these 10 were initially sent to Phil Parkes, Senior Conservator at Cardiff University to be x-rayed. The artefacts and accompanying x-rays were then submitted to Jörn Schuster, Metal Object Specialist at ARCHÆOLOGICALsmallFINDS (AsF) for assessment. The metal artefacts were recovered from Trench 2, lighting cable trench E and the Oval shaped area (Figures 02, 14).

Table 9: Metal artefact register

Find No.	Sub area	Context	Context description	Object Description	Weight (g)	X-ray?	Analysis?
5	Oval area	(085).	Levelling layer for cobble surface	Copper nail/button	3	No	Yes
7	Trench 2	(117).	Possible levelling deposit for stone flagged surface	Fe object	7	Yes	Yes
12	Trench 2	(131).	Demolition/levelling deposit within possible medieval structure	Fe object	14	Yes	Yes
13	Trench 2	(119).	Possible levelling deposit for stone flagged surface	Fe object	15	Yes	Yes
29	Lighting cable Trench E	(062).	Midden deposit	3 small corroded iron objects	12	Yes	Yes
30	Lighting cable Trench E	(062).	Midden deposit	1 dress making pin, copper	1	No	Yes
37	Trench 2	(117).	Possible levelling deposit	1 round corroded iron stud	3	Yes	Yes
48	Trench 2	(119).	Fill of truncated feature [128]	3 small iron fragments	1	Yes	Yes
59	Trench 2	(125).	Pink clay deposit	1 small possible nail	1	Yes	Yes
68	Trench 2	(131).	Stony fill of cut feature [134]	2 small corroded iron objects	17	Yes	Yes
73	Trench 2	(132).	Secondary fill of [135]	Occasional corroded Iron fragments	17	Yes	Yes
76	Trench 2	(132).	Secondary fill of [135]	Occasional lead fragments	5	No	Yes
89	Trench 2	(137).	Stony deposit containing animal bone	1 small corroded iron object	8	Yes	Yes
3	Unstratified.	N/A	N/A	Possible coin fragment	<1	No	Yes

X-radiographies were completed using a Faxitron 43805 cabinet system. X-ray films were digitised using an Array Corporation 2905 Laser Film Digitiser.

The objects were then examined by Jörn Schuster using visual examination and, where required, hand lenses (x4, x8 magnification). Basic type identifications such as 'pin' or 'nail' were recorded. Broad period dates attributed to the finds were based on the intrinsic dates of the finds established by comparison to known parallels and typologies. The X-radiographies aided identification where necessary. The artefacts were arranged in groups of functional categories following Crummy (1983, 5–6).

Table 10: Reproduction of ASF Table 1 - Number of objects per material and functional category (ASF 2016)

Functional category	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead alloy	Grand Total
Personal	1	0	0	1
Construction	0	0	1	1
Fitting	0	13	0	13
Commerce	0	0	1	1
Uncertain	0	0	9	9
Grand Total	1	13	11	25

A copy of the report is included in [Appendix IV](#).

4.6 Archaeometallurgical Residue Assessment

The assemblage included 2 samples of possible archaeometallurgical residue. These were submitted to Tim Young at GeoArch for analysis. The archaeometallurgical residue was recovered from Trench 2 as indicated in Figure 02:

Table 11: Archaeometallurgical residue register

Find No.	Sub area	Context	Context description	Object Description	Weight (g)
80	Trench 2	(124).	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of burnt clay	Possible slag/hammerscale	180
84	Trench 2	(124).	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of charcoal	Possible slag/hammerscale	12

All materials were examined visually with a low powered binocular microscope where required. The assemblage comprised approximately 190g of material, dominantly fired clay and fuel ash slag. The fuel ash slag included both small accumulations in a thin sheet and, in one sample, abundant small spheroidal particles. Fragments of fuel ash in sheet form commonly had adhering spheroidal particles. Many of the fuel ash particles showed “a variegated khaki to maroon surface colour, typical of clinkers”. No certain coal-residue particles were observed, and the materials were probably derived from melting of wood ash and clay-rich substrate.

There was no indication that the assemblage was derived from metalworking and was interpreted as fuel ash slag occurring in the ashes of large hearths and kilns. The assessment suggested that considerable periods of time were required for the generation of significant build-ups of this class of fuel ash in wood fires, and they more likely occurred in association with cereal-drying kilns and semi-permanent domestic hearths, although other similar types of fire would also be capable of their generation.

A full copy of the report is included in [Appendix V](#).

4.7 Ceramic Artefact Assessment

The assemblage included 12 ceramic finds (a total of 41 individual pottery sherds, some of which were grouped together under a single find number). These were submitted to Julie Edwards, a specialist in medieval ceramics, for assessment. The ceramic artefacts were recovered from four key areas as indicated in Figure 02.

Table 12: Ceramic artefact residue register

Find No.	Sub area	Context	Context description	Object Description	Weight (g)
1	Lighting Cable trench E	(062).	within midden deposit	2 sherds of possibly late medieval pottery	30
2	Lighting Cable trench E	(039).	Levelling layer below cobbled surface (039)	C20th pot fragments	6
6	Trench 2	(112).	Cobbled surface	Buckley ware sherd	14
8	Trench 2	(117).	Possible levelling layer below the stone flagged surface	4 sherds of black glazed post-medieval pottery	23
9	Trench 2	(123).	Fill of a small pit	1 sherd of black glazed post-medieval pottery (handle section)	8
10	Trench 2	unstratified	Unstratified pot sherds from above the level of stone surface [111]	Pot sherds	99
11	Trench 2	unstratified	Unstratified pot sherds from below the stone flagged surface	1 sherd of partially glazed pottery	17
14	Trench 2	(117).	Possible levelling layer below the stone flagged surface	1 sherd of black glazed post-medieval pottery	7
17	Drainage trench	(107).	Disturbed cobble deposit	1 large sherd of red-black glazed pottery	142
18	Lighting Cable trench A	(001).	Charcoal rich deposit	15 sherds from a single, handled, yellow combed slipware ceramic vessel (18th century?)	151
19	Lighting Cable trench A	(002).	Rubble deposit overlying wall	Pottery sherd	84
22	Lighting Cable trench A	(003).	Wall foundation	Pot sherds	7

The pottery was recorded to basic record level as defined by *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016) it has therefore been quantified by sherd count, weight and EVEs by ware type and form within context groups. The terms used to identify wares are those employed in the Cheshire West and Chester Council fabric reference collection, modified for the post-medieval wares with terms recommended by the Potteries Museum, Stoke on Trent during English Heritage (now Historic England) sponsored training courses, run in conjunction with the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

The weights given are to the nearest gram. The data has been recorded in an Excel spreadsheet that accompanies the report; this report summarises the data and discusses the assemblage from each trench on the site. Fabric descriptions are given for the two unidentified wares. Recommendations are given for further work and archiving.

The assessment concluded that the ceramic assemblage comprised forty-one sherds, 16 of which were from a single vessel. The assemblage was found to be domestic in character, representing a mix of medieval and post-medieval tablewares and those for serving and storing liquids and food as well as flower pots. The major part of the assemblage consisted of common types of post-medieval pottery produced in North Wales, the north west of England and the English Midlands.

4.7.1 Medieval

Three sherds were identified as being of a medieval date. The earliest sherd is identified as a piece of 13th century Saintonge ware (find no. 11); the principle type of Continental medieval pottery in the North Wales and Chester region, generally linked to the trade in wine between France and the west coast ports of Britain. It's occurrence locally in archaeological assemblages tends to be restricted to sites of relatively high status e.g. castles and ecclesiastical establishments or to areas with close contact with maritime ports; the association of this piece with the Bishop's Palace is therefore appropriate. This fragment, the medieval Cheshire type pottery from (022) (find no. 3) and the potential late medieval ware from (062) (find no. 01) adds to the small amount of medieval pottery found in recent years in the centre of medieval Bangor associated with the Bishop's Palace.

Table 13: Medieval ceramic artefacts

Find no	Context	Context type	Ware	Date range	Comments
22a	3	Wall	Medieval	13th/14th?	Two joining sherds, abraded, very small spot of glaze survives
1	62	Midden deposit	Late medieval/ Transitional glazed ware	15th/16th?	2 sherds of sandy ware with reduced glaze similar to Merseyside transitional types
11	Unstratified	N/A	Saintonge - smooth grgl	c.1270-1300	1 jug sherd of smooth green glaze, abraded

4.7.2 Post-Medieval

The 17th to 18th century blackwares make up the majority of the assemblage. This pottery type provided a wide range of vessel forms for eating, drinking, serving, food preparation and storage functions and proportionally they are the most common ware in assemblages of this period. The white salt-glazed stoneware (find no.10) however is a relatively fine tableware which would not be out of place in a prosperous 18th century household.

The overall condition of the assemblage suggests that it is not in its original place of deposition and is derived from disturbed deposits and therefore it is difficult to draw any conclusions on the nature of occupation represented by the deposits in which the pottery was found, the types of post-medieval wares would not have been out of place in a high status home where a variety of wares would have been in use in both the householder and servants quarters.

Find No. 18 a late 17th - early 18th slipware vessel, along with an unstratified white salt-glazed stoneware vessel high foot ring from a bowl dating from c. 1720-1780 were drawn by Timothy Morgan and they are reproduced as Figure 12.

Table 14: Post-medieval ceramic artefacts

Find no	Context	Context type	Ware	Date range	Comments
18	(01)	Black silty clay deposit	Slipware	late 17th - early 18th	16 sherds from a smashed vessel, complete profile; 'combed' slip decoration; wide shallow cup with a height of 54mm
19	(02)	Rubble above wall [003]	Blackware	18th-19th	1 sherd, heavy square rim, kiln scar on rim, abraded
22b	(03)	Wall	Yellow	17th	1 abraded sherd
17	(107)	Fill of modern disturbance	Blackware	17th-18th	1 large base fragment
6	(112)	Cobbled surface	Blackware	17th-18 th	1 sherd from a possible jar
14	(117)	Possible levelling layer for stone surface [116]	Blackware	17th-18 th	1 base sherd, no perimeter surviving but possibly from a large cup

Find no	Context	Context type	Ware	Date range	Comments
8a	(117)	Possible levelling layer for stone surface [116]	Blackware	17th-18 th	1 base sherd
8b	(117)	Possible levelling layer for stone surface [116]	Blackware	17th-18 th	1 rounded foot, round bodied form
8c	(117)	Possible levelling layer for stone surface [116]	Blackware	17th-18 th	1 sherd
8d	(117)	Possible levelling layer for stone surface [116]	Blackware	17th-18 th	1 small rim sherd, glaze bubbled, burnt or high fired
36	(117)	Possible levelling layer for stone surface [116]	Blackware	17th-18 th	4 sherds
9	(123)	Pit fill	Blackware	17th-18 th	narrow strap handle from a cup or jug
10b	Unstratified	N/A	Blackware	17th-18 th	base edge and sherd from centre of a base
10c	Unstratified	N/A	White salt-glazed stoneware	c.1720-c.1780	1 shard, high footing from a bowl

A copy of the report is included in [Appendix VI](#).

4.8 Animal Bone and Mollusc Shell Assessment

The assemblage included twelve samples of mixed animal bone and mollusc shell. These were submitted to James Rackham and Alison Foster of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (EAC) for assessment. The animal bone and mollusc shell were recovered from five key areas as indicated in Figure 02:

Table 15: Animal bone and mollusc shell register

Find no.	Sub division	Context	Context Description	Description	Weight (g)
4	Trench 1	(081).	Uppermost backfilled deposit within paleochannel [091]	Animal bone	5
16	Drainage trench	(108).	Levelling layer	Animal Bone	20
20	Lighting Cable Trench A	(002).	Rubble deposit	Animal bone	122
23	Lighting Cable Trench A	(003).	Wall	Animal tooth	18
25	Lighting cable Trench E	(062).	Midden deposit	Frequent fragments, ranging from large mammal to rodent & fish	266
33	Trench 2	(117).	Possible levelling deposit	Occasional fragments of mixed animal bone	5
41	Trench 2	(118).	Midden deposit	Frequent fragments of mixed animal bone, ranging from large mammal to rodent	320
45	Trench 2	(119).	Fill of truncated feature [128]	Frequent fragments, ranging from large mammal to rodent	112
51	Trench 2	(123).	Sole fill of pit [122]	Occasional fragments of mixed animal bone	4
55	Trench 2	(125).	Pink clay deposit	Occasional fragments of mixed animal bone	1
60	Trench 2	(127).	Fill of small pit [126]	Occasional fragments of mixed animal bone	1
64	Trench 2	(131).	Stony fill of cut feature [134]	Occasional fragments of mixed animal bone	2
69	Trench 2	(132).	Secondary fill of [135]	Occasional fragments of mixed animal bone	12
77	Trench 2	(124).	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of burnt clay	Moderately frequent fragments of mixed animal bone	34
81	Trench 2	(124).	Lensed burnt deposit - taken from a lens of charcoal	Frequent fragments, ranging from large mammal to rodent	83
85	Trench 2	(137).	Stony deposit containing animal bone	Moderately frequent fragments of mixed animal bone	55

All fragments of bone and shell over 2mm in diameter were counted and weighed and an archive catalogue of the animal bone was produced, this includes:

- the number of fragments in the entry;
- from which side a bone comes, i.e. left side/right side/ fragment;
- the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses;
- the part of the bone present;
- whether a bone has been chopped, cut, worked or burnt;
- whether a bone has been gnawed by dogs, cats or rodents;
- tooth wear;
- measurements;
- pathological evidence and
- condition.

The assessment report concluded that a broad range of domestic animals were present whilst the presence of heron, teal, partridge and hare suggest hunting or trapping, while the fish and shellfish, including a crustacean claw, indicated the exploitation of the locally available marine resources.

4.8.1 Animal and Bird Bone

Twenty-three species of animal and bird (including rodents and amphibians) were identified, although the majority were very fragmented; 2,992 bone fragments were recorded but relatively few fragments were specifically identified, with less than 22% of the assemblage being classified more precisely than 'unidentified'.

There was a distinct lack of cattle, cattle size and pig bones across all the sampled deposits, and few sheep/goat and sheep sized bone fragments. There was a dominance of the bones of small animals such as birds and fish and it was suggested that this might reflect the character of the deposit rather than the relative importance of the different species, with the larger bones of cattle, pig and sheep having been dumped elsewhere on site, with the assessed assemblages reflecting disposal of post-cooking waste, rather than butchery or food preparation waste, perhaps dumped directly from the kitchens.

4.8.2 Fish Bone

Fish bones were examined from 9 samples, and 13 different species were identified; herring occurred in the largest number of samples followed by flatfishes in general and the small gadid category

4.8.3 Shellfish

The shellfish were dominated by four species: common mussel, cockle, oyster and periwinkle, with occasional shells of dog whelk, venus clam, scallop, rough winkle and tellen, although the assessment suggested the latter two may have been brought in with the catch rather than collected for consumption. By weight the shells were relatively more abundant than the animal bone but their relative food weight was much less than the same weight of mammal, bird or fish bone.

A copy of the report is included in [Appendix VII](#).

4.9 Artefact Analysis

No recommendations were made for the analysis of the artefacts in the assemblage, but it is recommended that they are accessioned to a museum for long term storage. GAT recommends that they are accessioned to STORIEL in accordance with their guidelines.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS & INTERPRETATION

5.1 Introduction

The mitigation results incorporate the archaeological activity identified during the targeted investigation and watching brief phases and are presented based on feature type. *Each layer or deposit is given a unique identifying number during the excavation work. Numbers in square brackets below refer to structures and cut features, layers, fills and deposits are indicated by round brackets.*

5.2 Oval layout and Cobbled Surface

A cobbled surface [110] was identified across multiple working areas to the south of the Bishop's Palace, primarily within the large central oval area which measured 28m x 15m (Figure 02; Plates 02-03, 12, 16). Recent planting and service trenches had caused localised disturbance but preservation on the whole was remarkable. The full extent of the surface is unknown; no defined edge was identified, though the surface was somewhat disturbed towards the eastern edge of the excavation area, likely associated with the development of the adjacent site in 2004. The surface did not appear in the majority of section A of the lighting trench, or any other work areas to the west of the central area, although some of these excavations were perhaps too shallow. Within Trench 1 (Figure 02) a walkway surface was noted below an area of damaged cobbles (Plate 18). Within Trench 2 the cobbled surface (120) was truncated by a linear [113] which contained disturbed cobbles so is thought to be relatively modern in date (Plate 20).

The cobbles were set into a 0.12m thick levelling or hoggin layer (083)/(085), which consisted of a dark grey-brown clay-silt containing stone inclusions as well as occasional fragments of mortar, animal bone and marine shell (Plate 10). A small copper artefact possibly a button or nail head (find no. 05) was found within this deposit towards the northern edge of the area. No further assessment or analysis was undertaken on this material, as it was likely be residual and part of a re-deposition event, and thus would not provide accurate dating evidence.

The precise date for this surface remains unknown; however it certainly predates the most recent oval layout, which is shown on consecutive cartographic depictions of the site dating back to at least the early 19th century, John Wood's map of 1834 being the earliest, but also clearly shown on a Penrhyn estate map of 1856 (Bangor University Archives; Penrhyn Maps 58; Figure 14). A late 18th century or early 19th century date may therefore be proposed, and the works carried out by Bishop Majendie in the early 19th century could be considered the

most likely time when this was done. The early 19th century is also a time of an increased use of private carriage transport for the elite within society, and the oval layout would be convenient for the picking up and dropping off of passengers, and returning to the stable block, where a coach house would also have been located.

5.3 Stone Flagged Surface

The removal of the majority of the cobbled surface and its associated levelling deposits revealed an underlying intact stone flagged surface [111], which covered a similar area to the cobbles and again survived in remarkable condition (Plates 04, 10). The slabs were irregularly shaped, measured <0.05m thick and <1.0m across and were fitted closely together, but were not bonded (Figure 03).

The stone was identified as an extremely fine grained, homogeneous, reddish-grey laminated mudstone; it is deemed highly likely that these slabs were sourced from the local bedrock. The precise provenance, however is unclear; the first edition OS map of Bangor of 1889 shows several 'old quarry' sites in the vicinity, the closest being on Garth Hill to the north, but with several more on Bangor Mountain to the south.

The nature of the laminations perpendicular to jointing and the rock's ability to be split into large slabs (whether naturally or by hand) would have made it an ideal choice as a flooring slab. No tool marks were identified on the sample assessed, however it is likely that in order to create such a volume of slabs of a similar thickness, some deliberate method of hand splitting was employed.

In archaeological trench 2 the stone slabs were removed to reveal a probable levelling deposit (117). It may be presumed that this deposit is directly associated with the overlying slabs and is of a contemporary date. The deposit comprised firm, dark brown silt clay with moderately frequent sub rounded gravel inclusions. The processing of a bulk sample taken from this deposit (sample no. 3) produced a variety of material which may be divided into two broad categories of construction/demolition and domestic activity (Figure 08). Nine sherds of 17th-18th century blackware were recovered from within this deposit (Find Nos. 8a-d, 14, 36) indicating a *terminus ante quem* for the laying of the slate surface.

The construction/demolition material comprised a mixture of slate fragments, mortar and ceramic building material (CBM) as well as two iron nails. This material was relatively infrequent, and occurred in small pieces and in abraded condition, indicating it was not in situ or directly associated with a single event. With the exception of the nails this material was not assessed by a specialist. The nails produced no precise dates, though may be ascribed a broad post-medieval date.

The domestic material comprised a mixture of organic matter in the form of macroplant remains, charcoal, animal bone and shell, as well as several ceramic sherds. The very

limited macroplant assemblage comprised single examples of hulled barley, barley, oat and cereal. Given the very small size of this assemblage further analysis was not recommended. There was no evidence of either selective or deliberate disposal of these remains. The animal bone was very fragmentary and also relatively infrequent, only a small proportion proved identifiable. It included some large mammals of cow and sheep size, as well as occasional bird, rodent and fish. The marine shell, being slightly more robust was more successfully identified; 5 edible species including common mussel, cockle and oyster were identified, though again in relatively small quantities.

Analysis of the charcoal identified ash, alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince and oak. The presence of two or more species is normally considered an excellent indicator of the presence of fuel debris rather than for the burning of a structure or artefact, and thus has potentially derived from within the Palace. Radiocarbon dating was not undertaken from this sample.

A total of 9 blackware sherds were also obtained from this deposit; 'most of these are featureless fragments from the body or central area of the base of vessels therefore their form is generally not evident. A small fragment of rim from is from a cup or mug and part of a base in the same context represents a jug or large cup' (Edwards 2016). This material is all 17th to 18th century in date and was of a common type which 'provided a wide range of vessel forms for eating, drinking, serving, food preparation and storage functions' post-medieval pottery produced in North Wales, the north west of England and the English Midlands.' Blackware is not a traditionally high status ware, but would be expected in the kitchens of a high status property such as this.

5.4 Processional Way

A linear break in the cobbled and stone flagged surface (feature no. [144]), some 3.15m wide was observed running northwest/southeast, lining up with the main door of the Bishop's Palace and an existing path leading up towards the Cathedral. This walk way or 'processional way' appears to represent the principal route the Bishop would have followed from the Palace to the Cathedral; the exposed section follows a direct course between the two sites. This route is contemporary with both the stone and cobbled surfaces, but was replaced with a more circuitous one when the cobbles were covered over, most likely in the 18th century.

This feature was targeted by archaeological Trench 1, which sought to investigate the construction of the walkway (Figure 02). Excavation revealed a notable absence of any real surfacing; a deposit of yellow sandstone had more of the appearance of a hard-core layer; given the quality of the surrounding surfaces it is likely that the main surface was removed prior to the resurfacing of the site. The continuation of the walkway was not found within the lighting trench to the south, but this is likely because the relevant trench section (B) was not excavated to a sufficient depth.

5.5 Structures

5.5.1 *Wall Foundation to the West of the Bishop's Palace*

The foundations of a probable wall [003] were identified to the west of the Bishop's Palace at the northern end of the lighting cable trench (Plate 06). This feature was 1.88m wide and 0.25m high and was constructed from un-bonded irregular sized cobbles and orientated northwest/southeast. The wall lay within a possible foundation cut [004], though this feature was not fully investigated as it extended beyond the limit of excavation.

This feature yielded a number of artefacts including two sections of a clay pipe stem of a post medieval date (find no. 21), a tooth (find no. 23), undated but identified as the third molar of a cow. In addition, two small sherds of pot were found; 'an abraded fragment of 17th century yellow ware and two joining pieces of very abraded medieval pottery. A small trace of glaze survives on the latter and the fabric is similar to late 13th/early 14th century types from Cheshire' (J Edwards, this report). The diverse date range of the artefacts within this wall indicates significant disturbance, and it is likely that some of the finds have filtered down amongst the wall following the demolition, and thus do not offer secure dating evidence. However, the presence of medieval pot is significant as it indicates activity on the site prior to the construction of the present Palace.

The wall was sealed by a rubble deposit (002) that comprised poorly sorted cobbles within a compact grey-brown silt matrix. This deposit again yielded a variety of finds, including pieces of cow bone (find no. 20); femur and radius fragments, the latter of which displayed evidence of butchery (chopping); and a large abraded sherd from the rim of a 18th-19th century blackware bowl, with a kiln scar to the heavy square rim (find no. 19). Also found was a piece of dressed stone (find no. 24), identified as showing obvious evidence of having been worked by hand, and as being a fragment of a larger piece of worked stone. It was identified as stone from a Limestone Formation located at Penmon, Anglesey. The origins of the stone may only be guessed at, though it may represent demolition from a former structure on the site.

Within the limited confines of this excavation establishing a date for this wall did not prove possible, nor was there any indication of its function.

5.5.2 Northeast/southwest Orientated Wall to the south of the Bishop's Palace

The foundations of a second wall [077]=[151], were found towards the northern end of section E of the lighting cable trench and in the adjacent drainage trench to the south of the Bishop's Palace (Figure 06 and 11; Plates 05, 14, 17). This feature was covered by a sequence of modern levelling and surfacing deposits and a slightly disturbed cobbled deposit (Context (069)), which did not comprise a properly laid surface, though it is presumed part of [110] (Figure 02). The cobble deposit sealed associated levelling deposits (070) to the north and (080) to the south under which lay a thick deposit of midden material (62) built up against the southern face of the wall.

The wall was orientated northeast/southwest and was rubble built of mixed rough blocks and bonded using a coarse lime mortar. In the west facing section of the trench the wall measured 0.87m wide and >0.40m high; the masonry was observed continuing across the base of the trench, and did not appear in the opposing section, though did appear in the drainage trench excavated to the immediate west, indicating a possible doorway (see Plate 14).

Although the overlying deposits were somewhat disturbed, it seems likely that this wall was originally sealed by the cobble, and stone flagged surfaces; indicating it was demolished by the 17th-18th century. The midden material (62) built up against the southern face contains pottery of a proposed late medieval or early post-medieval date, suggesting this wall predates much of the present Bishops Palace, and may even represent an earlier phase of habitation entirely.

5.5.3 *L-shaped wall foundation and later features (Trench 2)*

The stone surface (feature no [111]; Figure 03) was for the most part left in situ, however in the southwest corner of the oval area to the south of the Palace the slabs had subsided and these were lifted during the machining process to reveal the corner of a presumed building foundation. This area was targeted by archaeological Trench 2 (Figures 08-09, 10).

The removal of the stone flags (116) and the underlying levelling deposit which contained post-medieval pottery (117) revealed an L-shaped section of wall [109] which continued beyond the edge of excavation to the northeast and southeast (Primary Record Number 69819; Figure 10; Plate 21). It is probable that wall [076] recorded in Lighting Cable Trench E was a continuation of this structure (Plate 15). The rubble built wall was c. 0.80m wide and randomly coursed of roughly hewn poorly sorted stone bonded using a coarse lime mortar (Plate 23). It had a double skin construction with some core material and clear facing to either side. This wall was not excavated and was preserved in situ.

A series of deposits and features were encountered within Trench 2 that represented different phases of activity (Figure 13). Sealed by levelling deposit (117) were two small sub-circular pits: [122] and [126] (Figure 09). Pit [122] measured 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep; pit [126] measured 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep. The sole fill of [122], a mid-greyish brown silty clay (123), contained Alder which was radiocarbon dated). This returned a date of 897-974calAD (SUERC 77476). However, as the feature was later in the stratigraphic sequence than the fill of pit 134, which returned a 14th century date (SUERC 77482), the charcoal must be considered residual. Within the fill (123) was found also a blackware narrow strap handle from a 17th or 18th century cup or jug (Find no. 9), so pit [122] would appear to be a later post-medieval feature (Figure 10). It is stratigraphically below the levelling deposit (117) and must predate the slate slab surface [116], so a 17th century or early 18th century date for it would seem appropriate. These two pits cut into earlier deposits and activity.

Earlier activity was noted with pit [128] that was also sealed by (117) (cf. Figure 13). The fill of [128] was a very mixed silty clay deposit with bone inclusions (119) that contained Alder and fruit charcoal (Apple/pear/hawthorn or quince). These were radiocarbon dated to 1317-1404calAD and 1441-1474calAD respectively (SUERC-77474-77475). This pit cut into a thin patch of midden deposit (118), which contained a variety of marine shell and animal bone. Alder and birch charcoal from this midden deposit were radiocarbon dated to 1409-1430calAD and 1422-1441calAD respectively (SUERC-77472-77473). Below this was a sequence intercutting pits: [134] and [135], which were relatively shallow and appeared to be somewhat amorphous in shape, though neither were seen in their entirety (Figure 08). The

fill of [134], a light yellowish-brown matrix containing gritty lime with shell tempering and a shallow 0.08m deep, may have been a make-up or levelling deposit (131). Fruit charcoal (Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince) from this deposit was radiocarbon dated to 1316-1403calAD (SUERC 77482). The secondary fill of [135], was a charcoal rich mid-greyish brown sandy silt with clay, 2.2m long by 0.6m wide. Alder and Hazel Roundwood charcoal from this deposit were radiocarbon dated to 1420-1440calAD and 1488-1631calAD respectively (SUERC 77483-77484).

The function of these pits was unclear, their fills were for the most part characterised by demolition material, stone and mortar in varying quantities, with minimal occupation waste. With the exception of pit [122] which is clearly post medieval, and probably pit [126], it is possible that they represent demolition and levelling activity on site following the destruction of the area in 1402 by Owain Glyndŵr (Camden 1586).

Pits [134] and [135] cut into a 0.2m thick deposit (124) comprising lenses of brightly coloured burnt clay and dense charcoal, apparently representing a phased episode of burning (Figures 08, 10; Plate 22). Birch and hazel charcoal from this deposit returned a radiocarbon date of 1318-1404calAD and 1328-1420calAD respectively (SUERC 77485-77486). This deposit partially overlaid the L-shaped wall [109] in the southern corner of the trench and the stones of the wall in this area were fractured indicating in situ burning. This deposit overlay a small patch of shale and animal bone (137) which was the last deposit to be excavated. A 0.08m thick pink clay deposit (125) overlay (124), and was 1.3m long by 1.0m wide. It appears to have been puddled clay laid down in clods, so may have been a levelling or sealing deposit. Alder and ash charcoal from within the deposit was radiocarbon dated to 1314-1399calAD and 1325-1415calAD respectively (SUERC 77477-77478).

It is understood that all the deposits described above post-date the demolition of the structure [109] as they stratigraphically overlie it. The fact that the radiocarbon dates obtained from the later pit fills and the rubbish or demolition layers indicate a late medieval date for this activity, the wall structure [109] must be at least medieval in date.

5.6 Midden Deposits

5.6.1 Middens to the south of the Bishop's Palace

At the base of section E of the Lighting Cable Trench (Figure 02) a rich midden deposit (062) was identified, built up against the southern face of a wall foundation [077], this continued along the base of the trench for c.8.10m and was >0.18m thick (Figure 06). The midden comprised a soft dark brown silt-clay deposit with numerous whole and broken marine shells, and less frequent animal, bird and fish bones. Wall foundation [077] must predate the midden.

The shellfish were primarily, common mussel, cockle, oyster and periwinkle, with occasional shells of dog whelk, venus clam?, scallop, rough winkle and tellen, although the latter two may have been brought in with the catch rather than collected for consumption. By weight the shells are relatively more abundant than the animal bone but their relative food weight is much less than the same weight of mammal, bird or fish bone.

The animal bone assemblage was dominated by small fragments, from which a range of species were identified. Analysis revealed a distinct lack of cattle, pig and sheep/goat bone fragments and a dominance of the bones of birds and fish. It is suggested that this might reflect the character of the deposit rather than the relative importance of the different species. It seems likely that the larger bones of cattle, pig and sheep were deposited elsewhere and that this assemblage reflects post-cooking waste, rather than butchery or food preparation waste.

In addition, two body fragments in a red sandy ware with a dark reduced glaze (find no. 2) of an unidentified ware-type with a proposed late medieval or early post-medieval date were found. These artefacts offer a rough date for the midden, suggesting it predates the construction of Bishop Bulkeley's mid-16th century eastern wing, if not the entire present Palace.

Alder and Ash charcoal were radiocarbon dated from deposit (62), giving dates of 1418-1438calAD and 1418-1437calAD respectively (SUERC 77467-77468). The pottery and radiocarbon dating evidence is therefore consistent with a late medieval date for this midden, which is also broadly contemporary with much of the activity identified in Trench 2. It also suggests that wall [077] is late medieval or earlier in date.

Within the lamp post footing (no.5) at the northern end of this trench a second midden deposit (073) was observed at the base of the trench, 1.00m below the surface level; it was not possible to fully record this due to significant water table ingress.

5.6.2 Midden to the west of the Bishop's Palace

A third midden deposit (001) was observed at the base of the drainage trench located 4.7m west of the Bishop's Palace (Figure 05). This deposit was sealed by the topsoil and measured >0.35m in width and 1.2m in length and comprised a firm black silt-clay containing frequent charcoal inclusions. Sixteen sherds from a single smashed slipware cup or Staffordshire-type porringer with a single vertical loop handle, with combed slipware decoration (find no. 018), were found in the top of this deposit, indicating a possible 18th century date (Figure 12). The full extent of the midden was not identified within the confines of the trench.

5.6.3 Stone Built Culvert

A northwest/southeast orientated stone culvert [154] was observed to the west of the Bishop's Palace (Plate 09). This feature, which cuts the subsoil, was 0.3m deep and 0.6m wide and had a dry stone lining [155] with slate slabs forming a cap which was sealed by the topsoil. It is presumed to be of a post-medieval date. No further assessment of this feature was undertaken.

5.6.4 Paleochannel

A substantial paleochannel [091] was identified running below the walkway in archaeological Trench 1, and is presumed to be a former tributary to the now culverted Afon Adda (Figure 07; Plate 19). Based on its northwest/southeast orientation it appears to run directly beneath the Bishop's Palace. The lower layers within this channel appeared to be the product of natural alluvial deposition however the upper deposits contained demolition and occupation material and thus represent deliberate backfilling. This indicates the channel was still at least partially open during the early occupation of the Bishop's Palace; the water was presumably diverted along a different course during the development of the site and the channel filled in. The deposits within this feature were not deemed suitable for further assessment or analysis, being very mixed.

6 DISCUSSION

This discussion is based on a consideration of the fieldwork and post-excavation results and how they address the site specific research aims identified in the Archaeological Management Plan (GAT report 1155).

6.1 Identification of evidence for pre-medieval activity surviving below ground.

No pre-medieval activity had been previously identified within the immediate environs of the Bishops Palace at Bangor, and none were found during this most recent phase of work. However, it should be noted that the excavations did not reach the glacial horizons or those levels where such early activity might be expected to survive. The archaeological record attests to activity throughout prehistory within the Adda Valley as a whole and the wider area of Anglesey and Gwynedd boast exceptional settlements and ritual monuments, thus the potential for the presence and survival of evidence may be considered to remain relatively high.

6.2 Identification of evidence for medieval occupation which pre-dates the 16th century building programme.

6.2.1 The Early Bishop's Palace

One of the principal research aims of this project was to establish the presence and site of a medieval Bishops Palace at Bangor, and to gain an understanding of the form that building may have taken. This is significant both in our understanding of the development of this site in particular but also in understanding the development of Bangor and Medieval towns more generally.

Bangor has an ecclesiastical history which dates back to Deiniol's establishment of a monastic community in the sixth century. The location of the original monastery has not been conclusively established, however the discovery of an early medieval cemetery supports the widely accepted view that it lies partially below the present cathedral, on the south side of the Adda (Longley 1994).

The early medieval history of Bangor was tumultuous, with the settlement being 'ravaged by the gentiles' or Vikings (Jones 1952, 16). The siting of the monastery and later Cathedral and associated Palaces in a low-lying river valley was likely informed by the desire for

access to the coast for all the trade, transportation and subsistence resources it offered, whilst also remaining hidden from view by passing raiders.

Territorial dioceses were established in Britain in the early twelfth century and the bishopric or chief bishopric of Gwynedd became the diocese of Bangor. David the Scot was consecrated Bishop in 1120 (Carr 1994, 28) and it is believed he commenced work on the Cathedral at Bangor; some 12th century features still survive within the present building (RCAHMW 1960, 1-4). Gruffudd ap Cynan, King of Gwynedd (1055-1137) was buried at the Cathedral, as were his sons Owain Gwynedd and Cadwaladr (Parry 1959), demonstrating the significant role Bangor held in Gwynedd during this period.

It seems probable that a bishop's residence may also have been constructed at this time, though no reference to this survives. The RCAHMW states that 'no trace survives of any medieval building which may have stood on the site' (RCAHMW 1960, 10). Giraldus Cambrensis records that Archbishop Baldwin of Canterbury visited Bangor in 1188 and was 'decently entertained' by Bishop Gwion (Gir. Camb. Itin. Camb. II, vi). Clarke (1969, 91) therefore suggests that a substantial Bishop's residence was in existence by this date.

Excavations at the nearby Deanery site identified deposits of burnt stones and evidence of cooking and butchery, radiocarbon dated to the early 12th century AD, believed to be associated with building works for the first stone cathedral (Smith 2015). A number of ceramic artefacts found at this site: this included two pieces of medieval pottery of a Cheshire-type, in use from c.1250, a single sherd of a Saintonge jug dating from the mid-thirteenth century and a fragment of a Saintonge chafing dish dated 1500-1600, hinted at an extensive period of high status settlement. This contributes to the assertion that the settlement at Bangor was focused on the southern banks of the Adda during this period.

However, excavation in 2006 undertaken in an area to the southeast of the present Bishop's Palace, on the former northern bank of the river Adda, revealed stone revetments and driven timber posts dated to the early 12th century (Johnstone, N. 1996, GAT Report 370). These timbers were interpreted as structural elements of a wharf or bridge. Smith suggests this may be seen as evidence of a Bishop's residence on this site (Smith, G. 2005, GAT Report 619. 28). The proximity of the site to the stream, and the setting in relation to the Cathedral has parallels with contemporary sites at Lamphey and St David's in Pembrokeshire. The high status of such a dwelling would require that it had its own grounds, thus it would most likely be set apart from the main hub of the town.

A second episcopal residence is known to have been held at Treffos on Anglesey (PRN: 7885). There are no upstanding remains of this site, and no excavations have been

undertaken, however there is significant historical reference. By the 13th century the Bishops of Bangor held an extensive amount of land on Anglesey, and the manor at Treffos lay at the heart of a complex of free and bond settlements from which, as landlord, the Bishop received 'cash, works, food-renders, military service and suit of court' (Carr 2011, 215-6). The rights to the Porthesgob ferry which crossed the Menai Strait, most likely between the headland of Garth to the Dindaethwy shoreline is listed in the Sheriff's accounts dating to 1292. This would have conveniently linked Treffos and Bangor.

The Welsh chronicle, *Brut y Tywysogion*, refers to the burning of Bangor by King John in 1211, where the Cathedral was destroyed (Carr, 1994, 28). Such an attack may well have also destroyed the first Episcopal residence, although the impact this had on the location and style of the residence is unknown. The Cathedral was again damaged when King Edward I invaded Gwynedd in 1282, and again damage to the Bishop's residence is plausible. In 1284 Edward paid £60 in compensation and an extensive programme of rebuilding of the Cathedral were undertaken under the first Bishop Anion (1267-1307) (Clarke 1969, 10). It is likely that any damages incurred to the Palace were also repaired during this period; a survey of the Bishop's lands made in 1306 recorded a messuage (dwelling) and garden at Bangor (Clark 1994).

During the episcopate of Bishop Anion a third residence was acquired, at Gogarth on the Great Orme, located some 20 miles along the coast to the northeast from Bangor. The site was bestowed by Edward I in 1279 (Hague 1956). Anion was an important figure in national politics, acting as arbiter and confessor to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd before ultimately siding with the King, Edward I. This allegiance necessitated his departure from Wales and so he took refuge at St. Albans Abbey, for the 10 years of unrest which began in 1277 (Lloyd 1956). Living in England, cut off from his normal sources of income Anion was in financial straits; work to the Cathedral presumably halted and the Episcopal lands went unmanaged. Any episcopal residences would also have presumably been abandoned.

Letters dated 1309 and 1345, survive addressed from Gogarth; Hague (1956) suggests that this is evidence that it was the centre of the Bishop's court during the 14th century. Excavations at this site were not conclusive, significant portions of the site having been lost to erosion; however it is suggested that the original dwelling comprised a 36ft by 24ft stone hall, with an early 20ft extension to the west. Hague compares the quality of the masonry and dressings to that of the Edwardian Castles; though in scale Ystumgwern Hall and Penrhyn Castle are relevant local comparisons. Hague suggests that the proximity to the Edwardian castle at Conwy would have been important to the Gogarth site, both in terms of

the English society it offered but also its protection. It is therefore plausible that during the 12th and 13th centuries Gogarth was the principal residence.

At the turn of the fifteenth century (1402) during Owain Glyndwr's revolt, Bangor was once again laid waste. The Cathedral was partly destroyed, and it is said that the Bishop's Palace was also left in ruins (William Camden, *Britannia* (1586 and subsequent editions). For the rest of the century the diocese of Bangor was virtually abandoned by its Bishops and there is no evidence that efforts were made to repair the Cathedral. The second phase of activity found at the Dean Street excavation included evidence of demolition or destruction possibly associated with Owain Glyndwr's sacking of the cathedral in 1402 (Smith 2005). It is possible that the evidence uncovered to the south and east of the Bishops Palace reported on in this report is also associated with this post-1402 activity

The Palace at Gogarth is also said to have been burnt during the revolt, however the rebuilding appears to have been prompter and a larger hall was constructed in the early 14th century (Hague 1956). The fact that Gogarth was rebuilt when Bangor was not perhaps indicates the relative significance of the two sites, though the relative extent of the destruction may have been a factor in this choice.

Bishop Anion also acquired a London house on Shoe Lane, in 1280 as a residence from which he could attend parliaments (Molas 2000, 5)., Bangor House as it was known remained the bishops London residence until the early 17th century (Lloyd, 1956).

6.2.2 The Role of the Bangor Bishop's Palaces

In order to balance the running of their estates and their ecclesiastical duties Medieval Bishops were essentially peripatetic. Thompson (1998, 10 – 13) outlines the itineraries of several 13th century Bishops, and they each spend less than a month in any one location, constantly moving between their own residences, across numerous counties.

Physical evidence of the first Palace at Bangor remains scant, though perhaps the style and grandeur of the Gogarth residence offers some clues as to its form. This site certainly indicates the wealth and tastes of the Bishops of this period. One plausible scenario however is that the early Bangor residence was not especially comfortable, and Gogarth was built as an improvement. Smith (2005) points to the timber built hall at Cae Lllys, Rhosyr, Anglesey as a possible contemporary parallel, suggesting a timber framed construction.

Gogarth appears to have fallen out of use entirely during the 15th century, perhaps coinciding with rebuilding of the Palace and Cathedral at Bangor by Bishop Henry Deane (1494-1500).

Possibly the midden material, certainly some ceramics indicate settlement on the site during the medieval period is also indicated by the ceramic artefact assemblage. The unstratified 13th century Santaige pottery sherd is an indication of a trade link in wine between France and the west coast ports of Britain. The type is more common in the south of England but examples of 13th and 14th century ware have been found at Harlech, Beaumaris, Conwy, Deganwy Castle and notably at Gogarth (Papazian & Campbell, 1992). In the 13th century, Llan-faes was the centre of the commote of Dindaethwy and represented the commercial centre of Gwynedd; up to 70% of the trade of the principality passed through its port. In particular it was the main centre for the import of wine (Carr, p186, 2011).

There is evidence of the material culture enjoyed by high status ecclesiastics of this period from the excavations at the nearby Deanery site (Smith 2015). The post-medieval wares at the Deanery site, adjacent to the west end of the cathedral, are those that could be expected from a relatively prosperous urban site of the period, parallels can be drawn with assemblages from urban and high status sites on Anglesey, for example at Beaumaris (Smith and Edwards 1996) as well as Chester. A range of utilitarian storage and cooking wares, as well as those designed specifically for use at table, are present and include jars, dishes, cups, mugs, jugs, bowls and chafing dish fragments.

Available evidence suggests the earliest Bishops of Bangor played a significant role on a national level. There would have been a need to host and entertain dignitaries in Bangor, however it by no means appears to have been a permanent residence, with the Bishops of this period moving between Treffos and Gogarth as well as farther afield to Bangor House in London and elsewhere as the politics of the time dictated, sometimes for significant lengths of time. It is likely that the Bangor residence was damaged or destroyed at least twice, once in as the early 13th century and again at the beginning of the 15th century

Based on the known wealth of the Bishops, and the grandeur of the Palace at Gogarth (Hague 1956, Davidson and Roberts 2007) it is likely that the medieval Bishop's Palace in Bangor was a substantial residence. It is probable that the L-shaped wall identified to the south-east of the Bishop's Palace in Trench 2 represent part of a former outbuilding associated with a medieval palace. As it is located to the north of the former course of the Afon Adda, it is possible that it was part of a small gatehouse entrance building to the Bishop's Palace complex (with a small bridge across the river), which may have been surrounded by a boundary wall. The lack of a full understanding of the limited archaeological deposits seen in plan means that this interpretation of a gatehouse remains at this stage highly conjectural. However it is known that unprotected Bishop's Houses in the 12th and 13th centuries often acquired moats, gatehouses walls and towers in the late 14th and 15th

centuries as a result of insecurity, for example the Bishop of St. David's Palace at Lamphey in Pembrokeshire in Wales (Thompson 1998, 108-124).

6.3 Establish the presence, form and location of the 16th/17th century outbuildings.

The excavation work at the Bishop's Palace has found little evidence of any 16th/17th century outbuildings. It seems unlikely that there were many structures of post-medieval date in the areas investigated, as the slate slab surface (111) may be 18th century in date (Figure 03), and the deposits sealed by it appear to be mainly of activity of a late medieval date, including structural evidence [109]. This is particularly true in the area of Trench 2. Later activity was encountered in some areas, but this does not appear to have been structural. Little information about the presence, form and location of 16th and 17th century outbuildings has therefore been recovered.

The 1649 Parliamentary survey of Bishop's House, which survives in part, refers to 'outhouses and buildings, gardens, orchards, yards and fields' (Brown Willis 1721, quoted in Suggett n.d.). Much of this is likely to refer to areas to the north and east of the Bishops Palace, where extensive grounds and a possible kitchen garden is shown on Wood's map of Bangor of 1834. However the 'outhouses and buildings' are likely to have been on the same site as those 18th century ranges investigated to the east of the Bishop's Palace by Johnstone (1996, 2000) and Smith (2005). It is likely that the 'polite' and 'service' areas of the Palace have not changed in post-reformation times, and this report details work carried out only in the polite areas, therefore evidence of the 16th -17th century service buildings were unlikely to be encountered.

6.4 Increase the understanding of the developments of the grounds and formal gardens.

The majority of the grounds today lie in front of the principal façade of the Bishop's Palace; the land to either side and to the rear would also once have been part of the property, but these have been variously sold off and developed. This would have included the kitchen garden, probably the enclosed area to the north-east of the main building, and extensive private parkland (Figure 14). It is this front area that the majority of the recent works targeted. The most recent layout featured a large grassed oval planting area surrounded by tarmacadam (Plate 01). This oval layout dated back to at least the early 19th century and is depicted on the John Wood's map of 1834 and a Penrhyn estate map of 1856 (Bangor Archives; Penrhyn Maps 58; Figure 14). It is likely to have been the work of Bishop

Majendie, who added the northwest wing to the Bishop's Palace in 1810. The early 19th century was a time of increased use of private carriages for both work and leisure travel, and the bishop is highly likely to have had his own carriage and staff of coachmen at this time. He also maintained a large household. The new layout would have been both very formal, and fulfilled both an aesthetic and practical function.

The central oval was at various times decoratively planted and featured a variety of ornaments, including a sun dial, a flag pole and cannons. This feature also functioned as a roundabout, allowing carriages and later cars to draw up in front of the main door before continuing on to the stables/carpark. The stone cobbles that proceeded this oval layout were likely to have been laid down to enable the horses heading to the stable block area (Smith 2005) to have had a better grip on them rather than slippery slate slabs, which appear to have been significantly broken and damaged by this time. The cobbles are likely to be mid to late 18th century in date, given the date of similar cobbled yards at places such as Llanerchaeron, Ceredigion (Evans 1996), although the surface remains undated. This would fit with the time of Bishop Zachary Pierce, who was engaged in significant works at the Palace.

The results of the excavation offered an unprecedented view of successive phases of landscaping of the grounds to the south of the main façade of the Palace. Based on pottery types obtained from below the earlier stone flagged surface this may now be dated to at least the 18th century and possibly the 17th century. Browne Willis' survey of Bangor in 1721 stated that from the archway the walkway to the house was 'well paved and flagged' (Brown Willis 1721, quoted in Suggett n.d.), and this must have been referring to the flagged surface identified during the site works. The flagged surface postdates the completion of the U-shaped plan of the present building (the final wing having been added in the mid-16th century), though probably predates some of the improvements to the rear of the building, such as the mid-18th century staircase block added by Bishop Zachary Pearce. It is not clear under the tenure of which Bishop the flagged surface was laid, although Bishop John Evans (1702-1716) is a possible candidate. He is said to have spent £500 on the palace so was clearly an enthusiastic builder (Bangor Diocese MS 7365). He was active in local politics, known for his wealth and hospitality as well as being a local man was noted for being resident in Bangor at a time when Bishops were often known to have been absentees. It is possible that the work was carried out by his immediate successor, as the Bishop of Meath was paid for lime between the years 1716-19 (Evans had been translated to the diocese of Meath in Ireland in 1716, for political reasons as he opposed peace with France), although Bishop Hoadly (1716-21) was generally absent from Bangor. The flags are therefore likely to have been quite new when Browne Willis surveyed the area.

It is thus unlikely that the area to the south of the Bishop's Palace was a garden area after the 18th century and any garden of this era should be looked for in the former estate land to the north and east of the former palace. Wood's map of 1834 shows an extensive garden, private park and estate in these areas.

6.5 The identification and architectural development of medieval town buildings.

One of key research aims in *The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* is the "identification and architectural development of medieval town buildings". Evidence for this is limited within the current archaeological record for the Bishop's Palace. It is likely that the L-shaped wall located to the south east of the Bishop's Palace [109] represents an outbuilding associated with the medieval Bishop's Palace. The rubble built wall was c. 0.80m wide and randomly coursed of roughly hewn poorly sorted stone bonded using a coarse lime mortar. It had a double skin construction with some core material and clear facing to either side. This wall was not excavated and was preserved in situ, and it was observed to an insufficient extent to characterise it further. Given its location on the edge of the southern side of the probable episcopal precinct area, it is possible that it formed part of a small gatehouse located on the northern bank of the then course of the Afon Adda. Given the lack of evidence obtained this interpretation remains highly conjectural, but the structure can be demonstrated to be medieval in date.

No clear direct evidence of the former medieval Bishop's Palace itself was encountered, although significant activity of late medieval date was seen, which was possibly associated with a phase of demolition activity. Although not identified during the archaeological works associated with this project, it is thought highly likely that archaeological evidence for the medieval palace does survive on the wider Bishop's Palace site.

6.6 Increasing the understanding of post-medieval high status buildings

The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales notes that there is a general lack of archaeological investigation of sites of the post-medieval period in towns. Whilst the focus of the work at the Bishop's Palace is on the medieval and sub-medieval phases, it makes a modest contribution to our understanding of elite residences in the 17th to 19th centuries. This is particularly true in respect of our knowledge of the changing and developing access and transport arrangements, reflected in the formal approach layouts and changing surfacing to

the Bishop's Palace courtyard to the south of the main building, and its relationships with the former stable block.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The programme of works to the exterior of Bishops Palace has revealed previously unknown features of considerable significance, dating to medieval and post-medieval times.

The results of the archaeological works undertaken during the external renovations to the former Bishops Palace in Bangor have produced a wealth of information pertaining to several phases in the history of this site. The findings offer an insight into the usage of the area and an unprecedented understanding of how the site would have looked at certain periods, as well as an indication of the potential for further preservation within the site.

Ecofact samples were taken from 12 key deposits, one of which was a midden deposit located to the immediate southeast of the Palace (Lighting cable trench E), whilst the rest derived from the L-shaped wall foundation (archaeological trench 2). The ecofact assessment identified 10 samples with charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal samples from eight contexts were eventually submitted for dating, the radiocarbon results indicating that the features from which they came were of a 14th to 15th century date.

The artefact assemblage comprised a mixture of stone, metal and ceramic artefacts as well as faunal remains, predominantly derived from midden deposits. Of the two stone artefacts, the first, find no. 15, a sample piece of the stone flagged surface (116) was identified as being of the local bedrock. The second stone artefact, find no. 24, a piece of dressed stone obtained from the foundations of a probable wall located to the west of the Bishop's Palace (003)(Plate 06) was identified as showing obvious evidence of having been worked by hand, and represents a fragment of a larger piece of worked stone. It was identified as stone from a Limestone Formation located at Penmon, Anglesey.

The metal artefacts comprised 26 objects, including items made of copper alloy, iron and lead or lead alloy. These primarily came from Trench 2, with several more from the midden deposits in Lighting Cable Trench E and 1 item from below the cobbled surface on the central oval area. Due to the small size, the metal assemblage was deemed to have only very limited potential to contribute to the chronological and functional analysis of the activities carried out in and around the Bishop's Place. No further recommendations for the analysis of this material were made.

The archaeometallurgical residue was recovered from a lensed burnt deposit within the L-shaped wall foundation (archaeological trench 2). The assessment found no indication that the assemblage was derived from metalworking, the fired clay and fuel ash slag was more typical of that found in cereal-drying kilns and semi-permanent domestic hearths, though

other similar types of fire would also be capable of their generation. No further recommendations for the analysis of this material were made.

The ceramic artefacts comprised a mix of medieval and post-medieval table wares and those for serving and storing liquids and food as well as flower pots. The major part of the assemblage consisted of common types of post-medieval pottery produced in North Wales, the north west of England and the English Midlands. Three medieval sherds were also identified. The most notable of pottery find was a piece of 13th century Saintonge ware (find no. 11), although the context from which it was recovered was too disturbed for it to provide good dating evidence. The 15th-16th century transitional glazed ware (Find No. 1) from the midden deposit (62) gives a likely late medieval date for that midden.

Ceramic artefacts were not recovered from the demolition layers and pit in the area of the L-shaped wall, with the exception of pit [122] (Find No. 9), which it can be demonstrated was a post-medieval pit cut into medieval pits and layers, but of an earlier than the slate flagged surface which covers it. Seventeenth and 18th century blackware sherds recovered from (117), a levelling layer below the slate flagged surface [116] give a *terminus ante quem* of that date for the laying of the slate flags.

Mixed samples of animal bone, fish bone marine shells were obtained primarily from the midden deposits in lighting cable trench E and Trench 2. The assessment identified a wide range of species: domestic animals were shown to have been exploited whilst the presence of heron, teal, partridge and hare suggest hunting or trapping. The fish and shellfish included a crustacean claw, indicating the exploitation of the locally available marine resources. This assemblage was identified as having the potential for further analysis, but none was recommended within the scope of this project.

The results of the excavation offered an unprecedented view of successive phases of landscaping of the grounds to the south of the main façade of the Palace. Based on pottery types obtained from below the earlier stone flagged surface this may now be dated to at least the 18th century and possibly the 17th century. The surface postdates the completion of the U-shaped plan of the present building (the final wing having been added in the mid-16th century), though possibly predates or is contemporary with some of the improvements to the rear of the building, such as the mid-18th century staircase block added by Bishop Zachary Pearce.

The discovery of features predating the stone flagged surface to the south of the Palace is of particular significance. The identification of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery fragments within the midden offers a rough date range and indicates it predates the

construction of Bishop Bulkeley's mid-16th century eastern wing, if not the entire present Palace. In addition to the datable evidence, the midden material provides a wealth of information regarding the breadth of the diet of the inhabitants of the Palace, and has the potential to reveal much about subsistence strategies and cooking techniques of the period. Radiocarbon dates indicate that much of this evidence is 14th to 15th century in date.

The structural features, the wall to the west and the two sections of walling to the south, one of which is L-shaped and most likely represents the corner of a building, are the stratigraphically earliest features. These have proved the most difficult to date, in part due to the limitations of the excavation, although dating of the overlying deposits has indicated a *terminus ante quem* of about 1450 for the L-shaped wall. The current interpretation of the evidence is of settlement and probable demolition of the site prior to the early 16th century phase of construction, probably associated with earlier episcopal activity.

The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval (2011-14) concluded that 'Buried archaeology is our best hope for the identification of pre-1400 town houses, and for identifying the early morphology, growth and development of towns.' The identification of areas of high archaeological potential is therefore a priority. Unstratified pot fragments, obtained from this excavation, in particular the piece of 13th century Saintonge ware, contribute to the growing body of evidence of early settlement of this site. This evidence also includes a number of historical references as well as the results of excavations to the east of the current site which included the discovery of 12th century timbers which are thought to have been part of a wharf or bridge (Smith 2005, 3).

Assessment of the assemblage of ecofacts and artefacts obtained from across the site has helped to establish dates for the features identified during the excavation phase of this project and thus augment the existing stratigraphic sequence. The pottery has proved most useful in this respect to date; and this has been enhanced by the radiocarbon dates giving a 14th to 15th century date for many of the features encountered below the slate surface.

The evidence encountered mirrors well that recovered during the excavations on the site of the east range of the palace, the location of the former episcopal stable block (Smith 2005), and in 1996 to the south-west of the current site (Johnstone 2000). There, a deep layer of made ground was identified below the range, consisting of a considerable depth of well-preserved rubbish-rich deposits, and also peat. 13th to 16th century pottery was also recovered, along with a possible Romanesque architectural fragment (Smith 2005, 9). These indicate that there was sufficient activity in the area before the early 16th century construction of the present palace building to suggest that there were buildings before this date, possibly as far back as the 13th century building identified in 1996 (Johnstone 2000, 51-7). Smith

(2005) suggested that 'the earliest part of the present palace may have been built over the remains of earlier buildings because medieval buildings tend to have been added to in sequence rather than rebuilt, such remains may exist south of the present town hall buildings' (Smith 2005, 28). It is possible that the 'L' shaped building identified is one such structure. It certainly appears to be medieval in date, and the radiocarbon dates for the pits, middens and demolition layers encountered in the vicinity of it suggest that the deposits may result from demolition and clearance and levelling of the former Bishop's Palace buildings after damage or destruction during Owain Glyndŵr's campaign of 1402.

Traditionally the cathedral, and probably the Bishop's Palace, lay in ruins for a considerable time after Glyndŵr. It has been stated that at that time 'the Diocese of Bangor [was] not merely neglected by its bishops...it had been virtually abandoned' (Pryce 1923). The demolition activity and radiocarbon dates suggest that a period of clearance and demolition may have taken place during that time before rebuilding took place in the early 16th century. It is possible that some of the activity encountered during the excavation may relate to this phase, and that earlier deposits remain undisturbed at a greater depth and over unexcavated parts of the Bishop's Palace site. To that extent the work carried out in 2015 builds on and expands on the work carried out in the area in 1996 and 2003-4, providing both additional and confirmatory evidence about the archaeology of the site. The remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace itself however have still not been uncovered, but the potential of the site, as detailed by Smith (2005), has been shown to be both extensive and of high value. The deposits also provide a valuable resource for future study.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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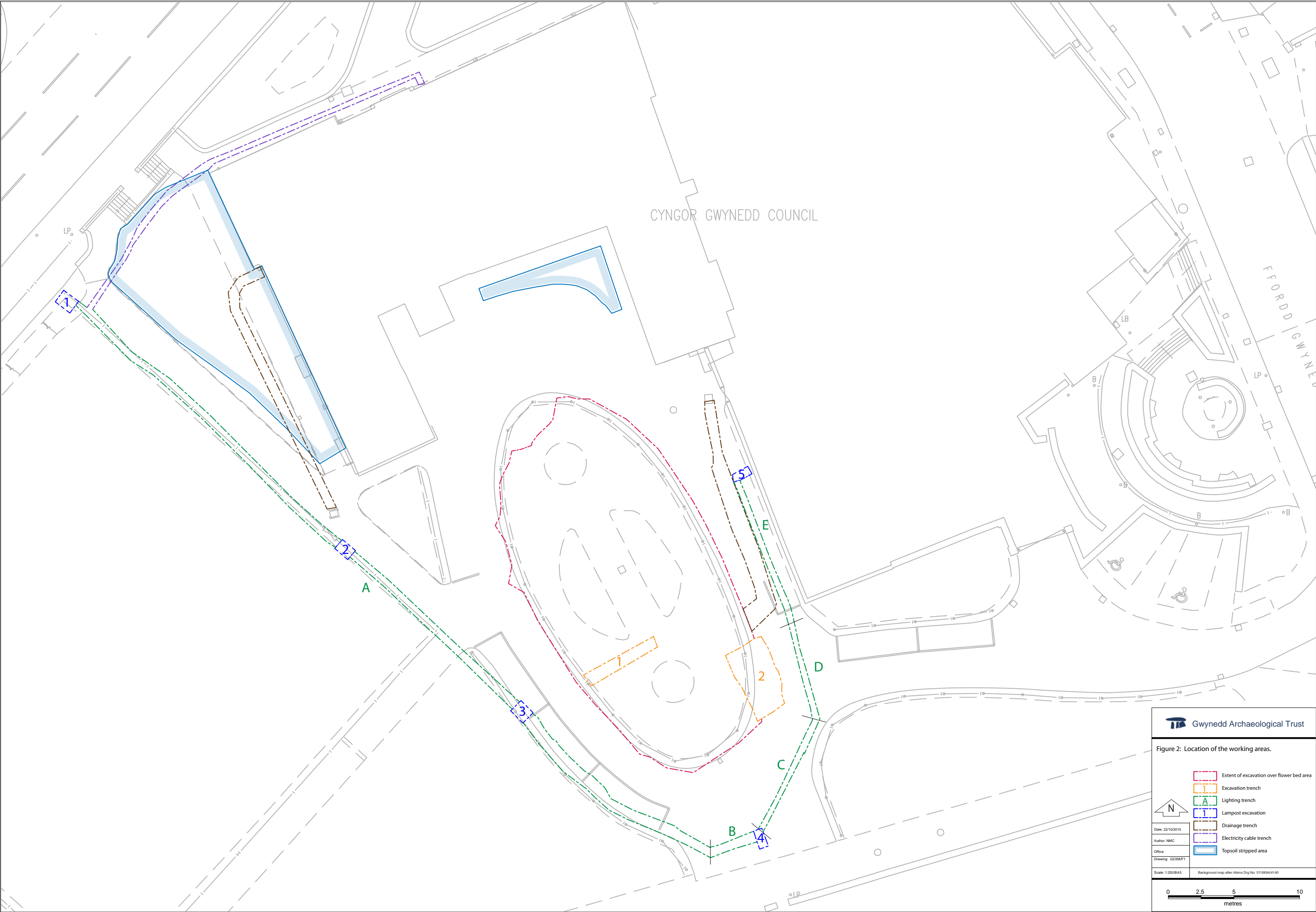
Wood's Map of Bangor 1834



Figure 1: Location of the Bishops Palace
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 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust





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Figure 2: Location of the working areas.

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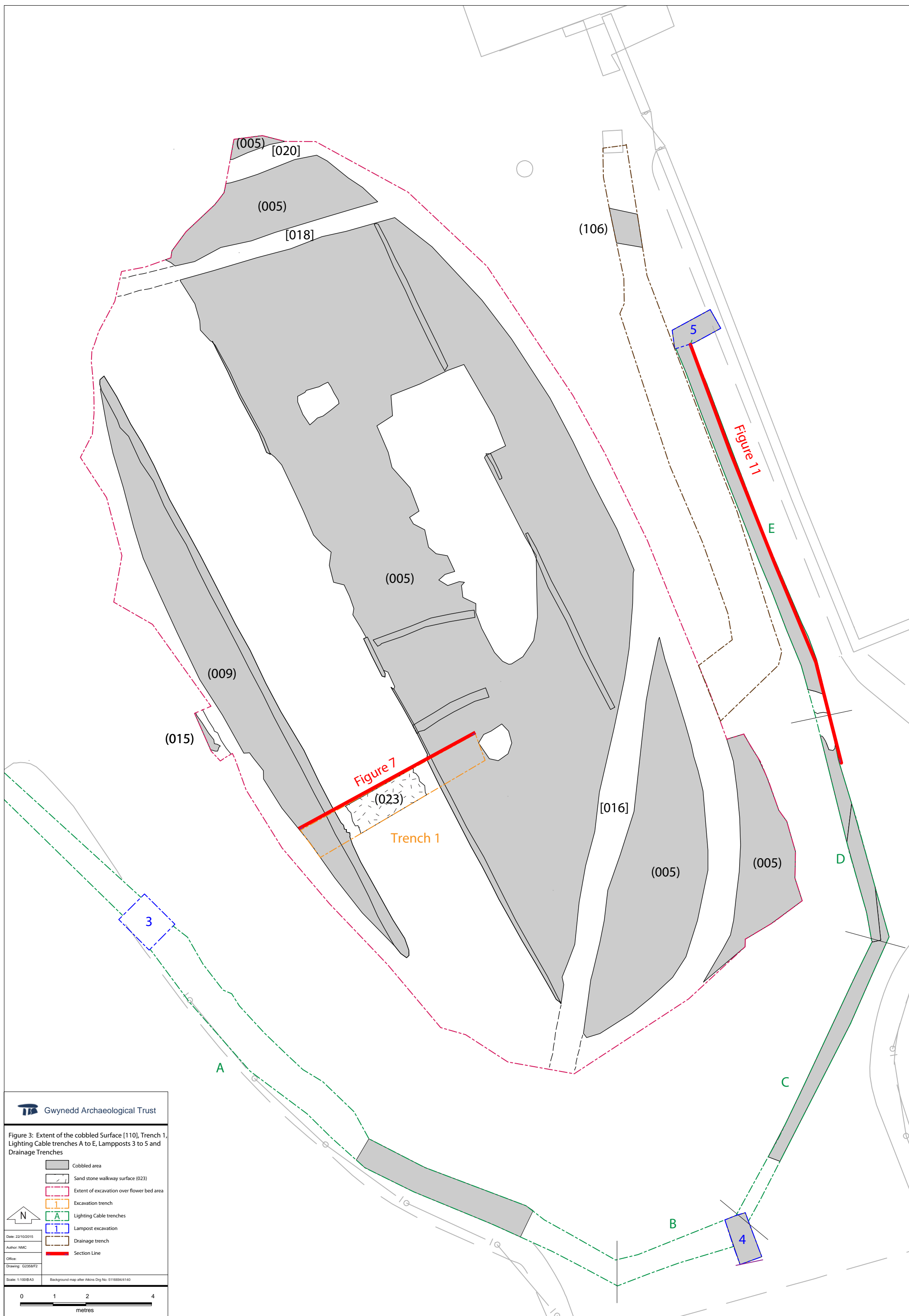
Date: 22/10/2015	Extent of excavation over flower bed area
Author: NMC	Excavation trench
Office:	Lighting trench
Drawing: G2358/F1	Lampost excavation
	Drainage trench
	Electricity cable trench
	Topsoil stripped area

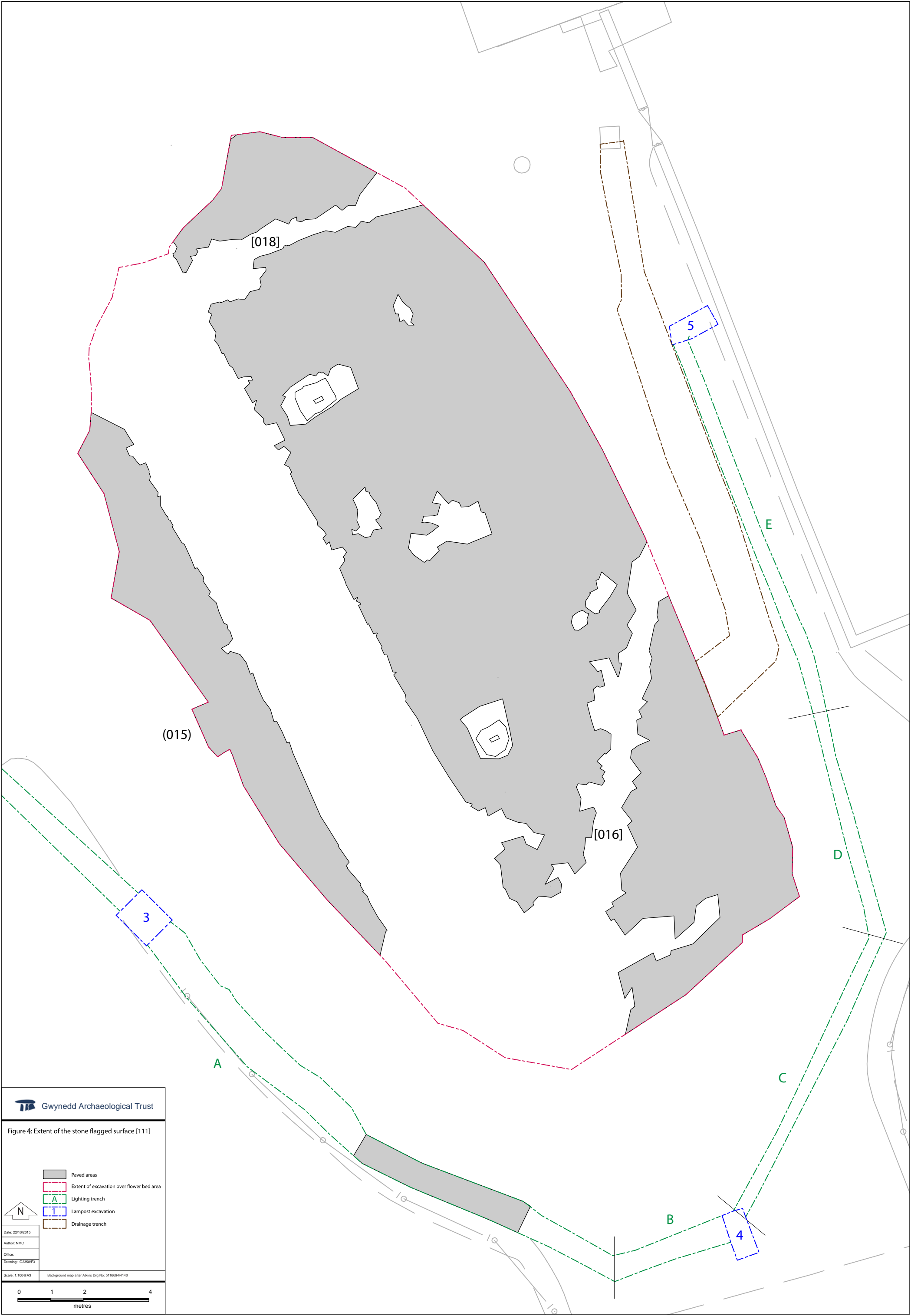
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Background map after Atkins Dig No: 5118694/4140

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


metres





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Figure 4: Extent of the stone flagged surface [111]

-  Paved areas
-  Extent of excavation over flower bed area
-  Lighting trench
-  Lampost excavation
-  Drainage trench



Date: 22/10/2015

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G258/F3

Scale: 1:100@A3

Background map after Atkins Orig No: 5116894/4140

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metres

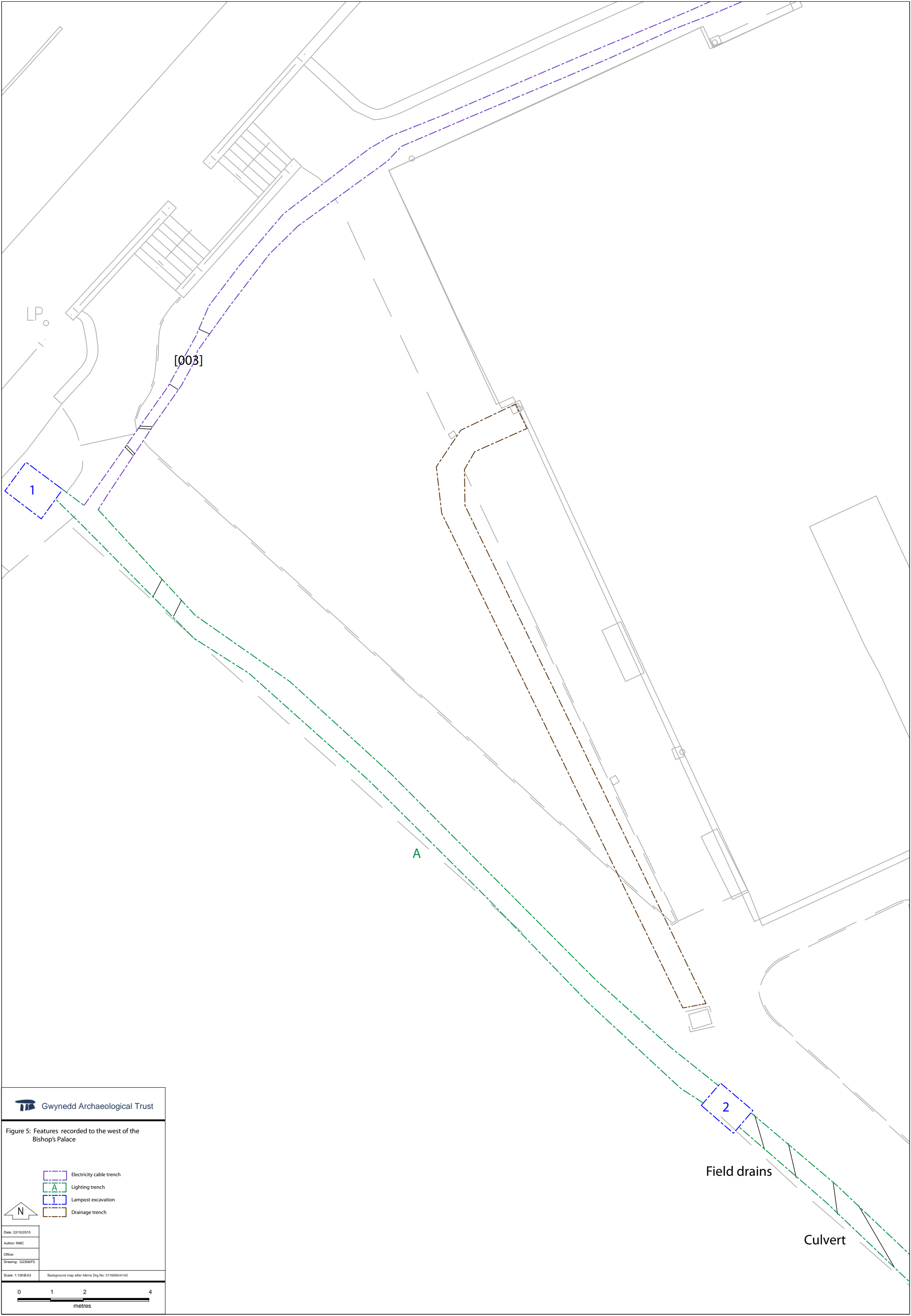






Figure 5: Features recorded to the west of the Bishop's Palace

-  Electricity cable trench
-  Lighting trench
-  Lampost excavation
-  Drainage trench



Date: 22/10/2015

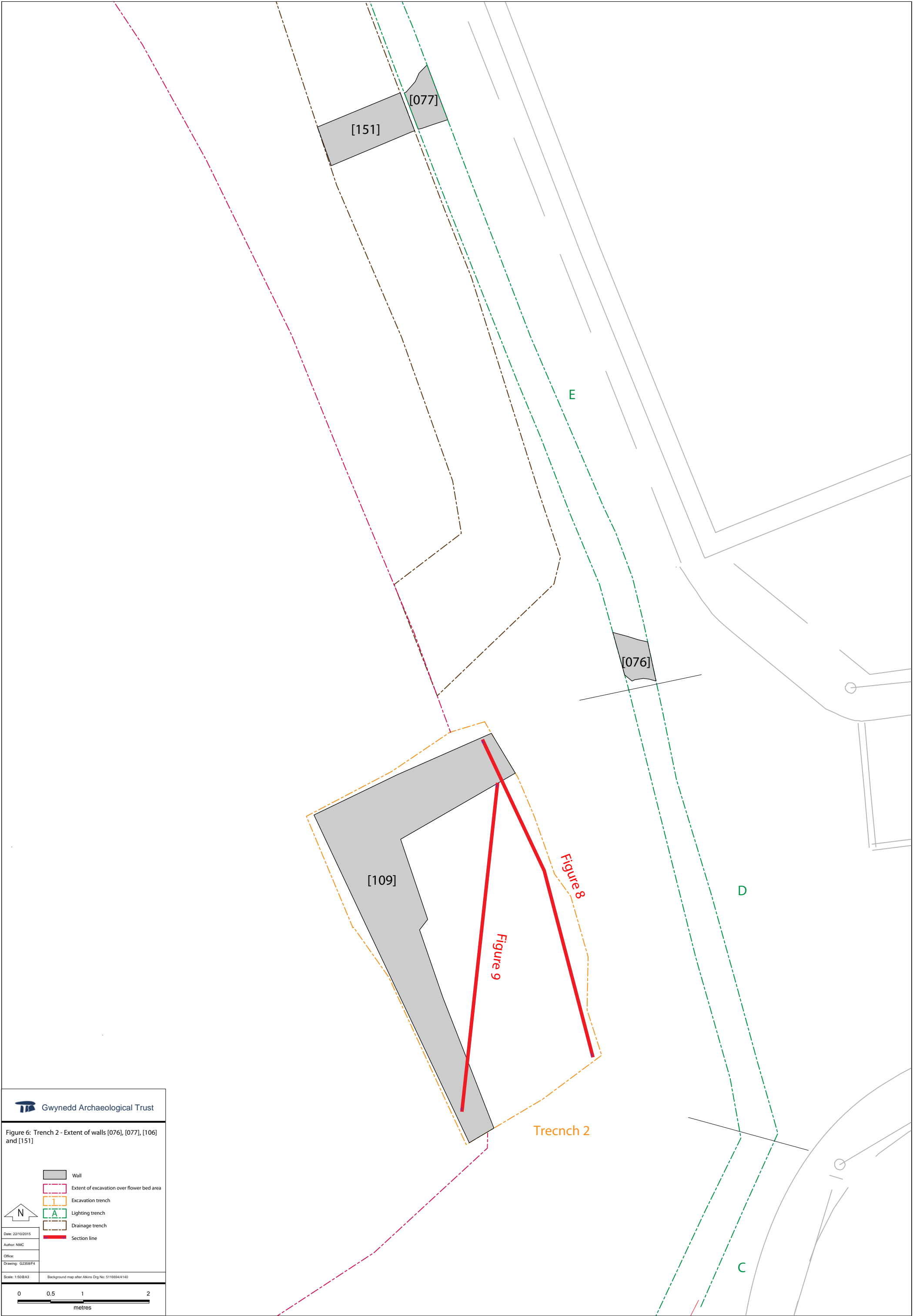
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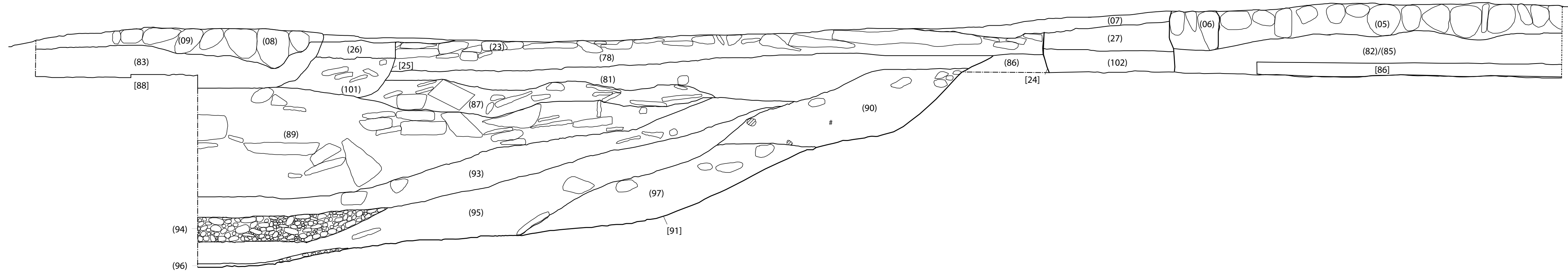
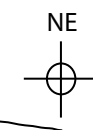
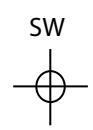
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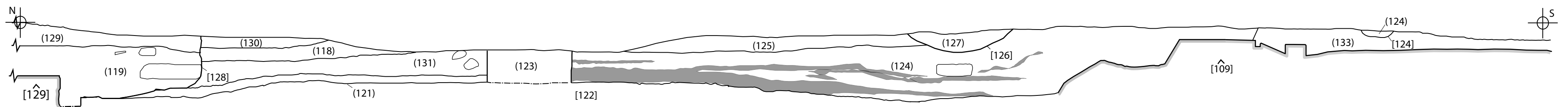
Background map after Atkins Orig No: 5116894/4140





# #	Charcoal	Stone
⊗	Cobbles	Slate Fragments

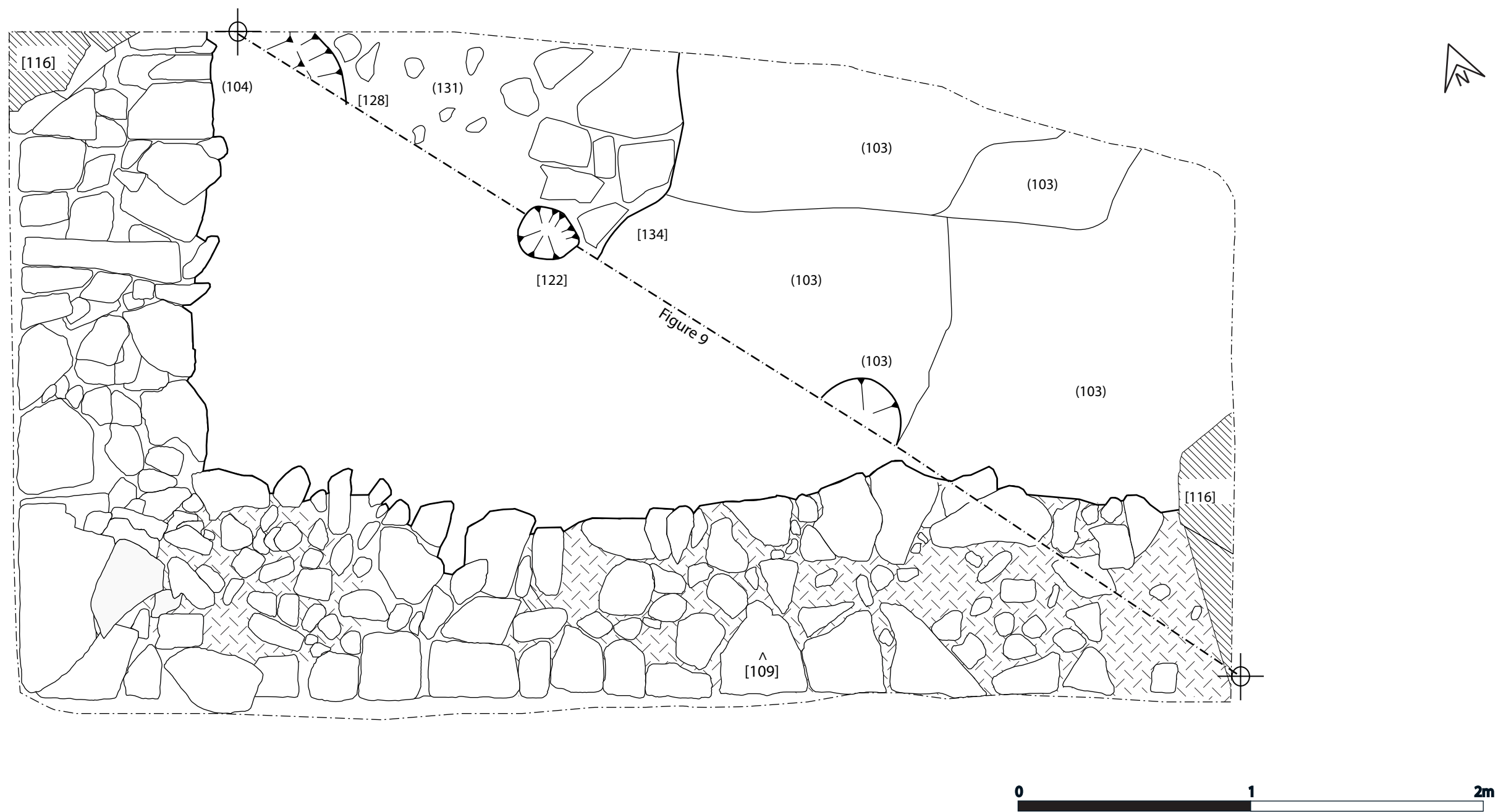
Figure 7: Southeast facing section of Trench 1



Charcoal lense Stone

Figure 9: West facing section of Trench 2

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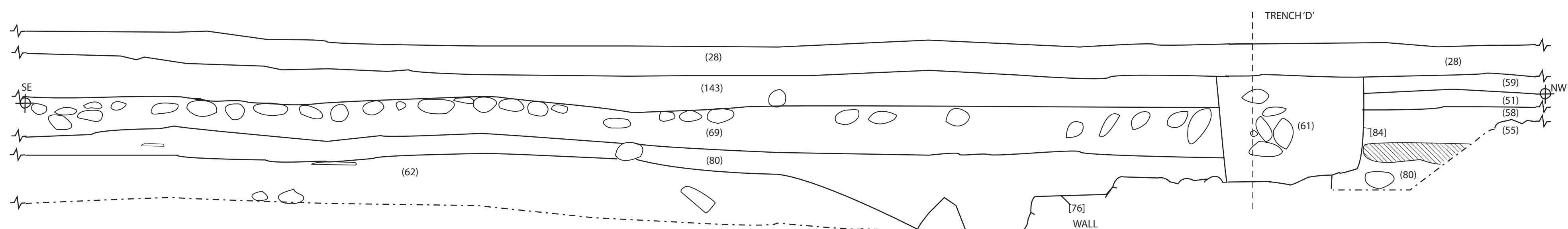
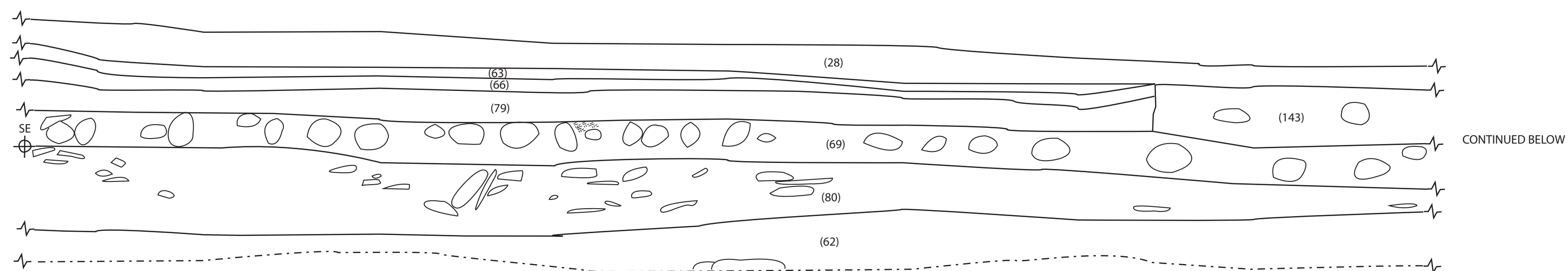
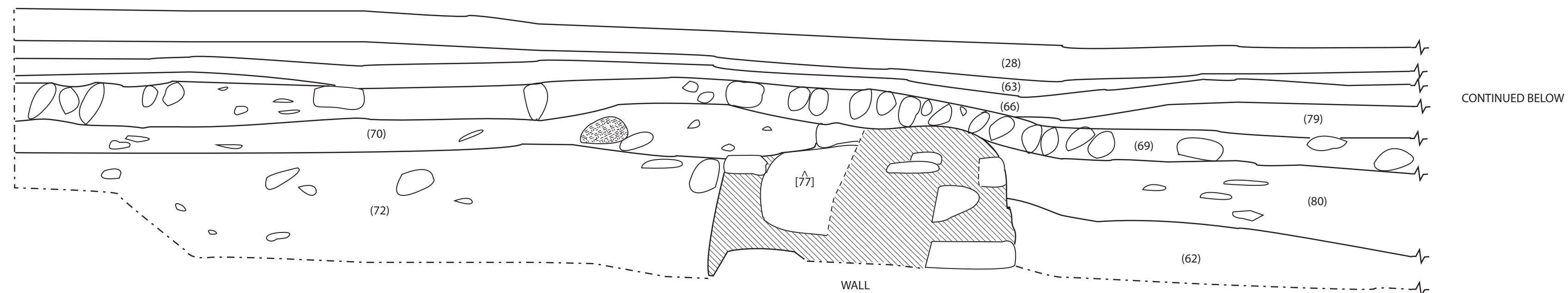
 Stone flagged surface
 Mortar

Figure 10: Detailed plan of wall [109] within trench 2.

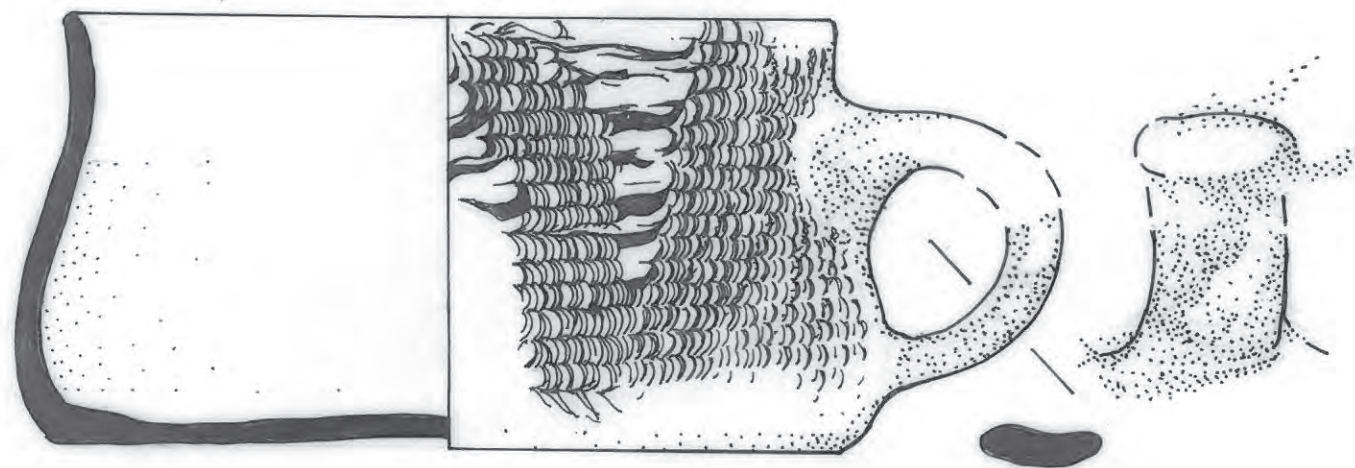


Stone	Mortar
Clay	Edge of excavation

Figure #: Southwest facing section of Lighting Cable Trench, section E

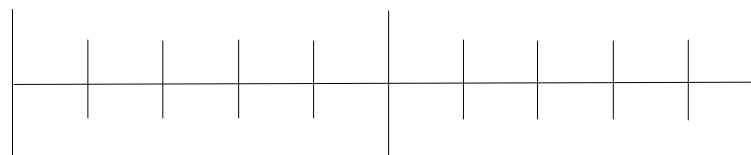


G2358
TR 2 U/S



0

10cm



2358 

BISHOP'S PALACE
BANGOR
1:1 JAN 2018 T.M.

Figure 12: Drawings of Small Find 18 and Unstratified Find from Trench 2 by Timothy Morgan.
Drawn at Actual Size @A4

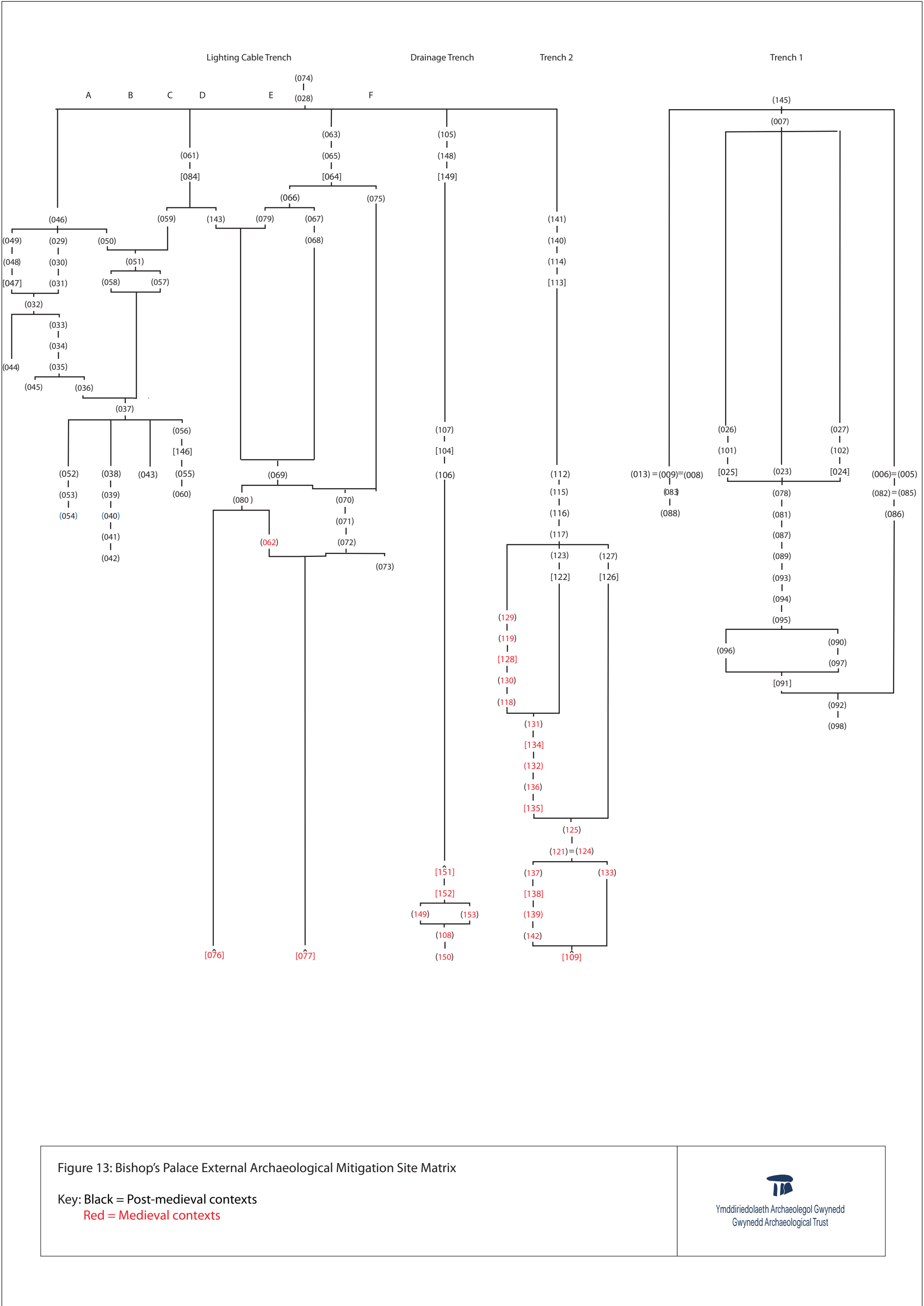


Figure 13: Bishop's Palace External Archaeological Mitigation Site Matrix

Key: Black = Post-medieval contexts
Red = Medieval contexts



Figure 14: Penrhyn Estate Map of Bangor 1856 showing the Bishops Palace with the former stable block to the east and extensive parkland and gardens to the north (Bangor University Archives, Penrhyn Maps 58)



Plate 01: Pre-excitation shot of the oval planting area showing the sundial on its stone plinth and tree stumps. Scale 1x1m; view from the southwest



Plate 02: Post-excitation shot of the cobbled surface within the oval planting area. Scale 2x1m; view from the northeast



Plate 03: Close up of cobbled surface (009) showing to the right the cobble border (008) west of the walkway [144].
 To the left of the shot the cut for the modern kerb is shown truncating the cobbles.
 Scale 1x1m; view from the southwest



Plate 04: Post-excavation shot of the stone flagged surface within the oval planting area.
 Scale 2x2m; view from the northeast

Plate 05: Post-excavation shot of the eastern portion of the electric cable trench excavated to the north of the Bishop's Palace. Scale 1x1m; view from the northeast



Plate 06: Post-excavation shot of the wall [003] identified in the western portion of the electric cable trench located to the northwest of the Bishop's Palace. Scale 1x1m; view from the southwest



Plate 07: Post-excavation shot of the 'café breakout area' located to the west of the Bishop's Palace.
View from the northeast



Plate 08: Post-excavation shot of the drainage trench located to the west of the Bishop's Palace.
Scale 1 x 1m; view from the southwest



Plate 09: Post-excitation shot of the culvert within the drainage trench located to the west of the Bishop's Palace. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the southwest



Plate 10: Post-excitation shot of the southeast end of lighting cable trench A, showing the cobbled surface (052) in section and the stone flagged surface (054) in the base of the trench. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the southwest



Plate 11: Post-excavation shot lighting cable trench B.
Scale 1 x 1m; view from the southwest



Plate 12: Post-excavation shot of lighting cable trench C.
Scale 1 x 1m; view from the northeast

Plate 13: Post-excavation shot of lighting cable trench D showing cobbled surface (055). Scale 1 x 1m; view from the northeast



Plate 14: Post-excavation shot of wall [077] within lighting cable trench E. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the northeast



Plate 15: Post-excavation shot of wall [076] within lighting cable trench E. Scale 1 x 1 m; view from the northeast



Plate 16: Post-excavation shot of disturbed cobble deposit (106) within the drainage trench excavated to the south of the Bishop's Palace. Scale 1 x 1 m; view from the northeast



Plate 17: View of wall [151] visible in the section of the drainage trench excavated to the south of the Bishop's Palace. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the northeast



Plate 18: Post-excavation shot of walkway surface (023) within trench 1. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the southeast



Plate 19: Post-excavation shot of trench 1 showing paleochannel [091]. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the north



Plate 20: Post-excavation shot of cobbled surface (120) truncated by linear [113] within Trench 2. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the southwest



Plate 21: Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2 following the removal of the slate surface. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the north



Plate 22: Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2 showing truncated burnt deposit (124). Scale 1 x 1m; view from the north



Plate 23: : Post-excavation shot of Trench 2 showing wall [109]. Scale 1 x 1m; view from the north

10 APPENDIX I

10.1 Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project design for MAP2 Phase 3

BISHOP'S PALACE, BANGOR
EXTERNAL WORKS

PROJECT DESIGN FOR POST-EXCAVATION
ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION: MAP2
PHASE 4

Prepared for

Atkins Ltd

January 2018

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust


BISHOP'S PALACE, BANGOR, EXTERNAL WORKS

PROJECT DESIGN FOR POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION: MAP2 PHASE 4

Prepared for Atkins Ltd, January 2018

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Approvals Table				
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Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	As per comments by J Emmet (GAPS) 28/09/2017		GAPS approval

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

Name

Signature

Date

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Atkins Ltd* to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation post-excavation during the re-development of the former Bishop's Palace/Town Hall, located in Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58007215; see figure 1). This follows a programme of archaeological assessment, evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation assessment. The Post-Excavation Analysis and Report Preparation phase will be undertaken in response to the identification of medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity and the recovery of associated ecofacts and artefacts, which have been submitted for post-excavation assessment.

The post-excavation programme has been undertaken as a phased process in accordance with guidelines specified in *Management of Archaeological Projects – MAP2* (English Heritage, 1991), and relevant guidelines from *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Five project phases are specified in *MAP2* (English Heritage, 1991):

- MAP2 Phase 1: Project Planning
- MAP2 Phase 2: Fieldwork
- MAP2 Phase 3: Assessment of Potential for Analysis
- MAP2 Phase 4: Analysis and Report Preparation
- MAP2 Phase 5: Dissemination

The current design specifically relates to the analysis of recovered ecofacts and the production of a final report (MAP2 Phase 4). The proposed methodology and nominated specialists are noted in Sections 3.1. On completion of the report, dissemination will be undertaken as part of MAP2 Phase 5.

Reference has been made to the following guidelines:

- Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V., 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practise of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2nd edition). Historic England.
- *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 and 2014).
- *Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*

NB. All phases of this project are being monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). The content of this and any future project designs and reporting must be approved by GAPS.

1.1 Research Aims

Site specific research aims taken from the Archaeological Management Plan (GAT report 1155):

- Identify evidence for pre-medieval activity surviving below ground.
- Identify evidence for medieval occupation which pre-dates the 16th century building programme.
- Establish the presence, form and location of the 16th/17th century outbuildings.
- Increase the understanding of the developments of the grounds and formal gardens.

Wider research aims taken from The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales:

- The identification and architectural development of medieval town buildings.

2 SUMMARY OF MAP2 PHASE 2 RESULTS

(Abridged and reproduced from GAT Reports 1314)

The redevelopment works to the exterior of the Bishop's Palace included the excavation of several service trenches to accommodate new lighting, drainage and electric cabling. Additional works included limited excavation to the west of the building in order to create the 'café breakout area', and more extensive works to the south in order to create a new path running southeast from the main entrance, surrounded by paving and car parking bays. In addition two archaeological trenches were excavated in order to target the former processional way between Bangor Cathedral and Bishop's Palace and an L-shaped wall foundation identified during the groundworks.

For the purposes of this section, context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [05]) represent cut features and features, such as pits, ditches etc. and context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (08)) represent deposits and fills.

2.1.1 *Cobbled Surface*

A cobbled surface (assigned feature no. [110]) was identified across multiple working areas to the south of the Bishop's Palace, primarily within the large central oval area which measured 28m x 15m. Recent planting and service trenches have caused localised disturbance but preservation on the whole was remarkable. The full extent of the surface is unknown; no defined edge was identified, though the surface was somewhat disturbed towards the eastern edge of the excavation area, likely associated with the development of the adjacent site in 2004. The surface did not appear in the majority of section A of the lighting trench, or any other work areas to the west of the central area, although some of these excavations were perhaps too shallow.

No contemporary footings for features or ornaments were identified cutting through the cobbled surface indicating that the area was left open, with no planting areas or subdivisions. The date for this surface is unknown; however it predates the most recent oval layout, which is shown on consecutive cartographic depictions of the site dating back to at least the early 19th century, John Wood's map of 1834 being the earliest. An 18th century date may therefore be posed.

The cobbles were set into a levelling layer (Context (083)/(085)), which measured 0.12m in depth and consisted of a dark grey-brown clay-silt containing stone inclusions as well as occasional fragments of mortar, animal bone and marine shell. A small copper artefact possibly a button or nail head (find no. 05) was found within this deposit towards the northern edge of the area.

2.1.2 Stone Flagged Surface

The removal of the majority of the cobbled surface revealed an underlying intact stone flagged surface (assigned feature no. [111]), which covered a similar area to the cobbles and again survived in remarkable condition. The slabs measured <0.05m thick and <1.0m across and were fitted closely together, but were not bonded. No contemporary footings for features were identified within this surface either, indicating the change from flagstones to cobbles did not represent a significant change of use. The replacement was therefore likely a stylistic move, perhaps coinciding with the arrival of a new Bishop at Bangor. It is recorded that renovations to the house and grounds were numerous, as the high status property was kept up to date with contemporary fashions, and new Bishops made their presence felt. The decision not to lift and recycle the stone paving prior to the laying of the cobbles may reflect a degree of affluence, though may also have been due to the rather wet ground conditions. The precise date of this surface is unclear, though it may confidently be ascribed to the 18th century, though likely somewhat earlier.

2.1.3 Processional Way

A linear break in the cobbled and stone flagged surface (feature no. [144]), some 3.15m wide was observed running northwest/southeast, lining up with the main door of the Bishop's Palace and an existing path leading up towards the Cathedral. This walk way or 'processional way' appears to represent the principal route the Bishop would have followed from the Palace to the Cathedral; the exposed section follows a direct course between the two sites. This route is contemporary with both the stone and cobbled surfaces, but was replaced with a more circuitous one when the cobbles were covered over, most likely in the 18th century.

This feature was targeted by archaeological Trench 1, which sought to investigate the construction of the walkway. Excavation revealed a notable absence of any real surfacing; a deposit of yellow sandstone had more of the appearance of a hard-core layer; given the quality of the surrounding surfaces it is likely that the main surface was removed prior to the resurfacing of the site. The continuation of the walkway was not found within the lighting trench to the south, but this is likely because the relevant trench section (B) was not excavated to a sufficient depth.

2.1.4 Structures

2.1.4.1 Wall Foundation to the West of the Bishop's Palace

The foundations of a probable wall (Context [003]) were identified to the west of the Bishop's Palace at the northern end of the lighting cable trench. This feature was 1.88m wide and 0.25m high and was constructed from un-bonded irregular sized cobbles and orientated northwest/southeast. Several artefacts were recovered from within the fabric of the wall including two sections of a clay pipe stem (find no. 21), the tooth of a large mammal (find no. 23) and two small sherds of pot, one of which featured a yellow glaze (find no. 22). The wall lay within a possible foundation cut [004], though this feature was not fully investigated as it extended beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was sealed by a rubble deposit (002) that comprised poorly sorted cobbles within a compact grey-brown silt matrix. Fragments of bone from a large mammal (find no. 20); a pottery sherd from the rim of a large vessel (find no. 19) and a piece of dressed stone (find no. 24) were all obtained from this deposit, which was sealed by the topsoil.

2.1.4.2 Northeast/southwest Orientated Wall to the south of the Bishop's Palace

The foundations of a second wall (Context [077]), were found towards the northern end of section E of the lighting cable trench, to the south of the Bishop's Palace. This feature was covered by a sequence of modern levelling and surfacing deposits and a slightly disturbed cobbled deposit (Context (069)), which did not comprise a properly laid surface, though it is presumed part of feature no. [110]. The cobble deposit sealed associated levelling deposits (Context (070)) to the north and (Context (080)) to the south. The wall was orientated northeast/southwest and was rubble built of mixed rough blocks and bonded using a coarse lime mortar. In the west facing section of the trench the wall measured 0.87m wide and >0.40m high; the masonry was observed continuing across the base of the trench, but did not appear in the opposing section, indicating a possible doorway. This wall did however appear in the drainage trench excavated to the immediate west.

2.1.4.3 L-shaped wall foundation to the South of the Bishop's Palace

The stone surface (feature no [111]) was for the most part left in situ, however in the southwest corner of the oval area to the south of the Palace the slabs had subsided and these were lifted during the machining process to reveal the corner of a presumed building foundation. This area was targeted by archaeological Trench 2.

The removal of the stone flags (Context (116)) and the underlying levelling deposit (Context (117)) revealed an L-shaped section of wall [109] which continued beyond the edge of excavation to the northeast and southeast. It is probable that wall [076] recorded in Lighting Cable Trench E was a continuation of this structure. The rubble built wall was c. 0.80m wide and randomly coursed of roughly hewn poorly sorted stone bonded using a coarse lime mortar. It had a double skin construction with some core material and clear facing to either side. This wall was not excavated and was preserved in situ.

The deposits enclosed within the wall comprised a thin patch of midden deposit (Context (118)), which contained a variety of marine shell and animal bone. Below this was a sequence of five intercutting pits: two of these (Contexts [122] and [126]) were small and sub-circular and were excavated in their entirety, the first measured 0.25m wide and was 0.25m deep whilst the second measured 0.4m across and 0.07m deep. The remaining cut features (Contexts [128], [134] and [135]) were larger, relatively shallow and appeared to be somewhat amorphous in shape, though none were seen in their entirety. The function of these pits was unclear, their fills were for the most part characterised by demolition material, stone and mortar in varying quantities, with minimal occupation waste.

The pits truncated a 0.2m thick deposit (Context (124)) comprising lenses of brightly coloured burnt clay and dense charcoal, apparently representing a phased episode of burning. This deposit partially overlay the wall [109] in the southern corner of the trench and the stones of the wall in this area were fractured indicating in situ burning. This deposit overlay a small patch of shale and animal bone (137) which was the last deposit to be excavated. It is understood that all the deposits described above post-date the demolition of the structure as they overlie the top of the wall.

2.1.5 Midden Deposits

2.1.5.1 Midden to the south of the Bishop's Palace

At the base of section E of the Lighting Cable Trench a rich midden deposit (Context (062)) was identified, built up against the southern face of a wall foundation (Context [077]), this continued along the base of the trench for c.8.10m and was >0.18m thick. The midden comprised a soft dark brown silt-clay deposit with numerous whole and broken marine shells, including frequent oyster and mussel shells and less frequent smaller bi-valves including cockles and occasional gastropods such as winkles. Occasional whole and broken mammal and bird bones were also noted along with small to medium sub-angular cobbles. Two sherds of a coarse glazed pot (find no.1) of a possible late medieval date were obtained from this deposit.

Within the lamp post footing (no.5) at the northern end of this trench a second midden deposit (Context (073)) was observed at the base of the trench, 1.00m below the surface level; it was not possible to fully record this due to significant water table ingress.

2.1.5.2 Midden to the west of the Bishop's Palace

A third midden deposit (Context (001)) was observed at the base of the drainage trench located 4.7m west of the Bishop's Palace. This deposit was sealed by the topsoil and measured >0.35m in width and 1.2m in length and comprised a firm black silt-clay containing frequent charcoal inclusions. Sherds of a fine, handled vessel, with combed slipware decoration (find no. 018) were found in the top of this deposit, indicating a possible 18th century date. The full extent of the midden was not identified within the confines of the trench.

2.1.6 Stone Built Culvert

A northwest/southeast orientated stone culvert (Context [154]) was observed to the west of the Bishop's Palace. This feature, which cuts the subsoil, was 0.3m deep and 0.6m wide and had a dry stone lining [155] with slate slabs forming a cap which was sealed by the topsoil. It is presumed to be of a post-medieval date.

2.1.7 Paleochannel

A substantial paleochannel [091] was identified running below the walkway in archaeological Trench 1, and is presumed to be a former tributary to the now culverted Afon Adda. It measured >0.75m deep and >0.95m wide. Based on its northwest/southeast orientation it appears to run directly beneath the Bishop's Palace. The lower layers within this channel appeared to be the product of natural alluvial deposition however the upper deposits contained demolition and occupation material and thus represent deliberate backfilling. This indicates the channel was still active immediately prior to the construction of the Bishop's Palace; the water was presumably diverted along a different course during the development of the site and the channel filled in.

3 SUMMARY OF MAP2 PHASE 3: ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR ANALYSIS

The results of the archaeological works undertaken during the external renovations to the former Bishops Palace in Bangor produced a wealth of information pertaining to several phases in the sites history. The findings offer an unprecedented understanding of how the site would have looked at certain points in the past, as well as a good indication of the potential for further preservation.

GAT completed the post excavation assessment of potential for analysis in March 2017 (GAT Report 1373). The artefacts and ecofacts were processed and archived in house and then submitted for assessment to nominated specialists. Based on the assessment results, recommendations for further analysis have been made in specific circumstances.

Ecofact samples from taken from 12 key deposits, one of which was a midden deposit within Lighting cable Trench E, whilst the rest derived from archaeological Trench 2, which targeted the L-shaped wall foundation. The ecofact assessment identified 10 samples with charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The artefact assemblage comprised a mixture of stone, metal and ceramic artefacts as well as faunal remains, predominantly derived from midden deposits. Of the two stone artefacts, the first, find no. 15, a sample piece of the stone flagged surface (116) was identified as being of the local bedrock. The second stone artefact, find no. 24, a piece of dressed stone obtained from the foundations of a probable wall located to the west of the Bishop's Palace (003) was identified as showing obvious evidence of having been worked by hand, and represents a fragment of a larger piece of worked stone. It was identified as stone from a Limestone Formation located at Penmon, Anglesey.

The metal artefacts comprised 26 objects, including items made of copper alloy, iron and lead or lead alloy. These primarily came from Trench 2, with several more from the midden deposits in Lighting cable Trench E and 1 item from below the cobbled surface on the central oval area. Due to the small size, the metal assemblage was deemed to have only very limited potential to contribute to the chronological and functional analysis of the activities carried out in and around the Bishop's Place. No further recommendations for the analysis of this material were made.

The archaeometallurgical residue was recovered from a lensed burnt deposit from Trench 2. The assessment found no indication that the assemblage was derived from metalworking, the fired clay and fuel ash slag was more typical of that found in cereal-drying kilns and semi-permanent domestic hearths, though other similar types of fire would also be capable of their generation. No further recommendations for the analysis of this material were made.

The ceramic artefacts comprised a mix of medieval and post-medieval tablewares and those for serving and storing liquids and food as well as flower pots. The major part of the assemblage consisted of common types of post-medieval pottery produced in North Wales, the north west of England and the English Midlands. Three medieval sherds were also identified. The ceramic finds were distributed across the site, though the majority came from Trench 2. Two of the most notable artefacts were recommended for drawing.

Mixed samples of animal bone, fish bone marine shells were obtained primarily from the midden deposits in lighting cable trench E and Trench 2. The assessment identified a wide range of species including a range of domestic animals as well as a number of more tentatively identified wild species, including heron, teal, partridge and hare which indicate the use of hunting or trapping. The fish and shellfish included a crustacean claw, indicating the exploitation of the locally available marine resources. This assemblage is identified as having the potential for further analysis, but none is recommended within the scope of this project.

The results of the excavation offered an unprecedented view of successive phases of landscaping of the grounds to the south of the main façade of the Palace. Based on pottery types obtained from below the earlier stone flagged surface this may now be dated to at least the 18th century and possibly the 17th century. Thus it postdates the completion of the U-shaped plan of the present building (the final wing having been added in the mid-16th century), though possibly predates or is contemporary with some of the improvements to the rear of the building, such as the mid-18th century staircase block added by Bishop Pearce.

The discovery of features predating the stone flagged surface to the south of the Palace is particularly exciting. The identification of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery fragments within the midden offers a rough date range and indicates it predates the construction of Bishop Bulkley's mid-16th century eastern wing, if not the entire present Palace. Future radiocarbon dating may allow us to tighten that date range. In addition to the datable evidence, the midden material provides a wealth of information regarding the breadth of the diet of the inhabitants of the Palace, and has the potential to reveal much about subsistence strategies and cooking techniques of the period.

The structural features, the wall to the west and the two sections of walling to the south, one of which is L shaped and most likely represents the corner of a building, are the stratigraphically earliest features. These have proved the most difficult to date, in part due to the limitations of the excavation, although dating of the overlying deposits will aid this process. At present however the structural remains may be said to be either remnants of outbuildings associated with the earliest phases of the present Bishops Palace, or evidence of settlement of the site prior to that phase of construction.

The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval (2011-14) concluded that 'Buried archaeology is our best hope for the identification of pre-1400 town houses, and for identifying the early morphology, growth and development of towns.' The identification of areas of high archaeological potential is therefore a priority. Unstratified pot fragments, obtained from this excavation, in particular the piece of 13th century Saintonge ware, contribute to the growing body of evidence of early settlement of this site. This evidence also includes a number of historical references as well as the results of excavations to the east of the current site which included the discovery of 12th century timbers which are thought to have been part of a wharf or bridge (Smith, G. 2005, 3).

Assessment of the assemblage of ecofacts and artefacts obtained from across the site has helped to establish dates for the features identified during the excavation phase of this project and thus augment the existing stratigraphic sequence. The pottery has proved most useful in this respect to date; however proposed radiocarbon dating will seek to enhance that time framework.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Ecofact Analysis

The aim of the ecofact analysis will be to recover radiocarbon dates from selected material identified during the ecofact assessment, to provide a date range for certain key deposits. Material suitable for dating was noted in 10 samples, 8 of these will be submitted for radiocarbon dating. Where possible, two samples from different species will be submitted. Given the small amounts of macroplant present, charcoal where possible, has been selected for dating, and samples other than oak have been isolated. Oak is a slow growing species and unless bark edge material is present it can prove unreliable in dating. Poorly preserved cereal grains are also not recommended as it is unlikely the caryopses will provide sufficient carbon for dating.

Derek Hamilton at the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory in East Kilbride was contacted to advise on the radiocarbon dating. The samples will be analysed at the SUERC Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) Laboratory using its 5 MV and 250kV National Electrostatic Corporation AMS systems.

Sample No.	Context No.	Sub area	Context Description	Species	Radio Carbon Date?
1	(62)	Lighting cable Trench E	Midden deposit	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal	Yes
2		Trench 1	Basal fill of paleochannel	Not Processed	No
3	(117)	Trench 2	Levelling deposit for stone flagged surface	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal	No
4	(118)	Trench 2	Midden deposit	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or birch	Yes
5	(119)	Trench 2	Fill of truncated feature [128]	Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal	Yes
6	(123)	Trench 2	Sole fill of pit [122]	Alder	Yes
7	(125)	Trench 2	Pink clay deposit	Alder or ash charcoal	Yes
8	(127)	Trench 2	Fill of small pit [126]	Not suitable	No
9	(131)	Trench 2	Stony fill of cut feature [134]	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	Yes
10	(132)	Trench 2	Secondary fill of [135]	Alder, Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or hazel roundwood	Yes
11	(124)		Lensed burnt deposit from a lense of burnt clay	Birch	No
12	(124)		Lensed burnt deposit from a lense of charcoal	Alder, birch or hazel	Yes
13	(137)		Slate rich deposit	Not suitable	No

Sample 2 did not prove suitable for processing

Sample 3 will not be submitted as pottery from that deposit has provided a confident 17th-18th century date range. In addition any charcoal present would likely be residual and part of the redeposition event, and thus would not provide an accurate date.

Sample 8 did not contain any charred macroplants nor was the charcoal within this context suitable for dating.

Sample 11 will not be submitted as it comes from the same deposit as sample 12.

The only material from sample 13 was oak charcoal, one oat caryopsis and one cereal. None of this material is deemed appropriate as given the preservation of the cereal it is unlikely the caryopses will provide sufficient carbon for dating.

4.2 Stone Artefacts Analysis

No recommendations have been made for the analysis of the two stone artefacts in the assemblage, but it is recommended that they are accessioned to a museum for long term storage. GAT recommends that they are accessioned to STORIEL. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the museum. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them. If donated, the artefacts will be transferred to STORIEL in accordance with their guidelines.

4.3 Metal Artefact Analysis

No recommendations have been made for the analysis of the twenty six metal artefacts in the assemblage, but it is recommended that they are accessioned to a museum for long term storage. GAT recommends that they are accessioned to STORIEL. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the museum. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them. If donated, the artefacts will be transferred to STORIEL in accordance with their guidelines.

4.4 Archaeometallurgical Residues Analysis

No recommendations have been made for the analysis of the two samples of archaeometallurgical residue in the assemblage and it is not recommended that they are accessioned to a museum, but they will be retained at GAT for long term storage and reference. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the museum. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them.

4.5 Ceramic Artefact Analysis

No recommendations have been made for the analysis of the forty one sherds in the assemblage, however two have been recommended for drawing (see table below). Liz Gardner at Archaeological Illustration has been nominated for this work. Furthermore it is recommended that the entire collection is accessioned to a museum for long term storage. GAT recommends that they are accessioned to STORIEL. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the museum. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them. If donated, the artefacts will be transferred to STORIEL in accordance with their guidelines.

Find no	Ware	Form	Date range	Rim EVE	Rim radius mm	Base EVE	Base radius mm	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments
18	Slipware	cup	late 17th - early 18th	46	47	16	50	16	126	smashed vessel, complete profile; 'combed' slip decoration; wide shallow cup; height 54 mm;
11	Saintonge - smooth grgl	jug	c.1270-1300			17	50	1	14	smooth green glaze, abraded

4.6 Animal Bone and Mollusc shell Analysis

The twelve samples of mixed animal bone and shell in the assemblage are identified as having the potential for further analysis, but none is recommended within the scope of this project, it is however recommended that they are accessioned to a museum for long term storage. GAT recommends that they are accessioned to STORIEL. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the museum. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them. If donated, the artefacts will be transferred to STORIEL in accordance with their guidelines.

4.7 Reporting

Following completion of the stages outlined above, the final illustrated MAP2 Phase 4 report will be produced incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology (including specialist methodology)
5. Results
6. Conclusions
7. Sources Consulted
8. Figures
9. Plates
10. Appendix I – Approved Project Design
11. Appendix II – Ecofact Analysis Report (Radiocarbon Dating)

A full archive will also be prepared. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client for review by **April 2018**. Once approved, a final report will be submitted to all parties as well as the Historic Environment Record; the archive will be sent to the *Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW)*.

The following dissemination will apply:

1. A digital report will be provided to GAPS (draft report then final report).
2. 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).
3. A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to *RCAHMW* (final report only). 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
4. A digital report(s) plus paper report(s) (if requested) will be provided to the client (draft report then final report), who will in turn forward it to the Local Planning Authority for planning condition discharge

5. It is proposed ultimately to publish a summary of the work in *Archaeology in Wales*, the journal for the Council of British Archaeology Wales. This will be undertaken as part of MAP2 Phase 5. The MAP2 Phase 5 dissemination process will be confirmed with GAPS and client via correspondence once the MAP2 Phase 4 report is approved.

4.8 Outreach

There are no provisions for outreach currently in place, however on completion of MAP2 Phase 4 of this project the client and Storiell will be approached and available source material suitable for public outreach will be made available. Consideration will also be given to additional public outreach, e.g., forming part of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust annual Friends' lecture series.

SOURCES CONSULTED

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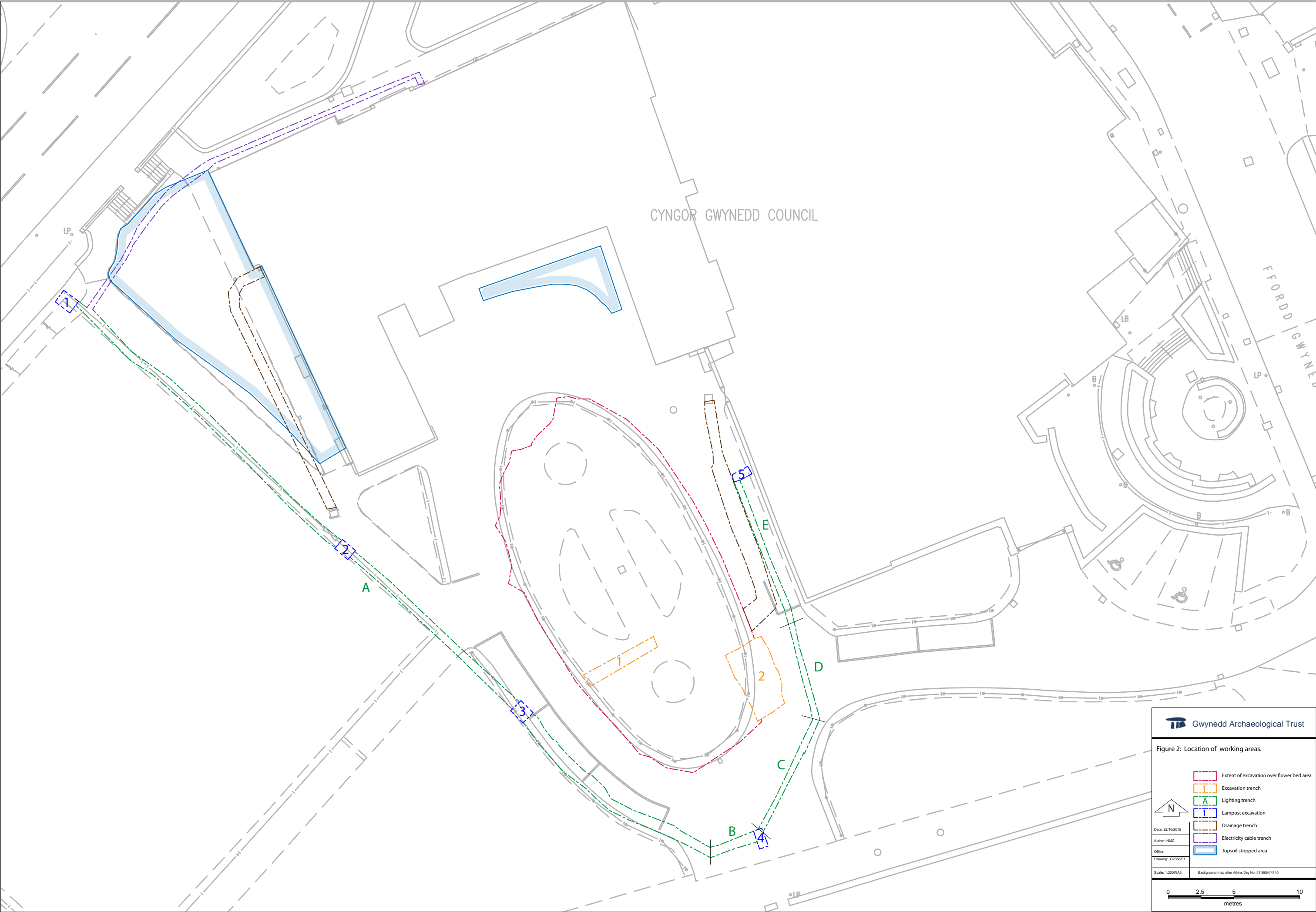
Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 and 2014).



Figure 1: Location of the Bishops Palace
 OS 1:1000 Series © Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust













Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

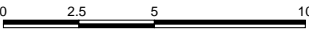
Figure 2: Location of working areas.

-  Extent of excavation over flower bed area
-  Excavation trench
-  Lighting trench
-  Lampost excavation
-  Drainage trench
-  Electricity cable trench
-  Topsoil stripped area


N

Date: 22/10/2015
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2358/F1
Scale: 1:250 @ A3

Background map after Atkins Dig No: 5110694/4140



11 APPENDIX II

11.1 Ecofact Assessment Report

Neuadd y Dref, Bishop's Palace, Bangor

AOC Project no:23460

Site Code: G2358

Date: June 2016



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Neuadd y Dref, Bishop's Palace, Bangor

On Behalf of: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)

National Grid Reference (NGR):

AOC Project No: 23460

Prepared by: Jackaline Robertson

Date of Report: June 2016

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Jackaline Robertson

Approved by: Ciara Clarke

Report Stage: Final

Date: 9 June 2016

Date: 13 June 2016

Date:

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
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Factual data

Twelve samples were submitted for environmental assessment by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) from the excavation at Bishop's Palace, Bangor. Eleven samples were collected from trench 2 and one from trench E. The contexts were a mix of lensed burnt deposits, pits, levelling deposits and middens some of which had been truncated. The primary objective of this assessment was to recover and identify ecofacts suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

The samples were comprised of 12 flots ranging from 7g to 343g in weight. These were dry sieved using a 4mm, 2mm and 1mm system of stack sieves. The sieved flots were analysed under magnification (x10 and up to x100). Macroplant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Taxonomic and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). Charcoal fragments 4mm and larger were collected for species identification.

Results

The macroplant assemblage

A small charred macroplant assemblage of 20 remains was recovered from across seven samples. Preservation of these remains ranged from poor to good. The macroplant assemblage was dominated by cereal caryopses and the species. Eleven oat (*Avena* sp), one hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L), two barley (*Hordeum* sp), two bread club wheat (*Triticum aestivum*-type) and one wheat (*Tritium* sp) were recovered. The remaining two cereal caryopses could not be identified further due to poor preservation.

In addition to the cereal caryopses a single fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L) was recovered.

There is no evidence of either selective or deliberate disposal of these remains within particular features.

The charcoal assemblage

Charcoal fragments suitable for species identification were recovered from eleven samples. The identifiable assemblage totalled 131.6g. Charcoal fragments smaller than 4mm were noted in sample 8 from context [127] but these were unsuitable for species identification and radiocarbon dating. The species identified comprised alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L) which formed 37% of the assemblage followed by oak (*Quercus* sp) 28%, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince (*Maloideae* sp) 18%, birch (*Betula* sp) 7%, ash (*Fraxinus* sp) 5% and hazel (*Corylus avellana* L) 5%. These remains were concentrated in samples 5 [119] and 12 [124]. Sample 5 described as a truncated feature contained 49.1g of mixed species including roundwood. Sample 12 recorded as a burnt deposit had 51.6g of mixed species. The next largest concentrations of charcoal were observed in sample 1 [62] (9.3g), sample 4 [118] (8.8g), sample 10 [132] (6.6g) and sample 3 [117] (3.8g). All six of these contexts had two or more species which is normally an excellent indicator of the presence of fuel debris rather than for the burning of a structure or artefact. The charcoal from the remaining five contexts was present only in very small quantities and none exceeded 1g.

Other finds

Other finds comprised small fragments of marine shell and industrial waste such as coke, coal and vitrified charcoal.

Modern Contamination

Modern contamination was noted in all 12 samples and consisted of roots, leaf fragments, seeds, spores and insect eggs. There were also rodent remains in six samples and these animals are probably intrusive and burrowed into the archaeological features at a later date. This may have undermined the archaeological security of the small numbers of charred macroplant and charcoal particularly within samples 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13. The larger concentrations of charcoal within samples 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 12 are much more likely to represent *in situ* disposal and therefore provide more reliable material interpretation and dating.

Recommendations

The main objective of this environmental assessment was to isolate material for radiocarbon dating. Material suitable for dating was noted in 10 samples. Given the small amounts of macroplant present, charcoal where possible, has been selected for dating, and samples other than oak have been isolated. Oak is a slow growing species and unless bark edge material is present it can prove unreliable in dating. Sample 8 [127] did not contain any charred macroplants nor was the charcoal within this context suitable for dating. The only material from sample 13 context [137] was oak charcoal, one oat caryopsis and one cereal. None of this material appears promising as given the preservation of the cereal it is unlikely the caryopses will provide sufficient carbon for dating. The recommendations for the remaining 10 samples are presented below and suitable material has been isolated from each sample.

Sample 1 context [62] : Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal

Sample 3 context [117] : Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal

Sample 4 context [118]: Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or birch

Sample 5 context [119]: Alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or ash charcoal

Sample 6 context [123]: Alder

Sample 7 Context [125]: Alder or ash charcoal

Sample 8 Context [127]: Not suitable

Sample 9 Context [131]: Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince

Sample 10 context [132]: Alder, Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince or hazel roynwood

Sample 11 context [124]: Birch

Sample 12 context [124]: Alder, birch or hazel

Sample 13 context [137]: Not suitable

Further recommendations:

Given the small size of both the macroplant and charcoal assemblage recovered from the 12 samples from Bishop's Palace in Bangor no further work is recommended. If required a short summary report can be

produced once the radiocarbon results have been completed detailing what was found so it can be used as a comparison for other archaeological sites in this area of Wales.

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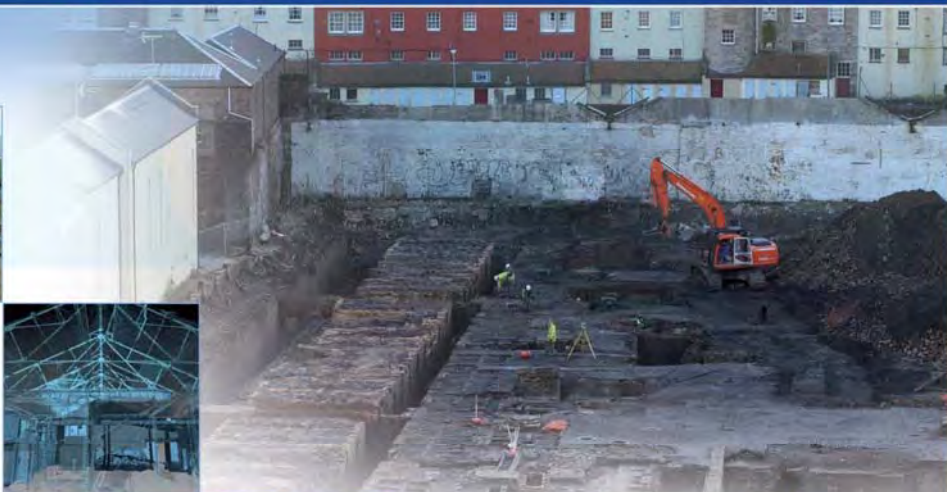
Table 1. The charcoal species

Sample	Find	Context	Area	Species	Name	No	RW	Weight (g)
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	3		
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
1	26	62	Tr E	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		9.3
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	3		
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
3	34	117	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		3.8
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	4		
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	1		
4	42	118	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		8.8
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	5		
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	3		
5	46	119	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1	1	49.1
6	52	123	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	1		0.2
7	56	125	Tr 2	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	1		
7	56	125	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	3		0.5
9	65	131	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	1		
9	65	131	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.4
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	4		
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince	1		
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel		2	
10	70	132	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2	1	6.6
11	78	124	Tr 2	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	2		0.8
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	5		
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	2		
12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	2		

12	82	124	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2	51.6
13	86	137	Tr 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	5	0.5

Table 2. Charred macroplant

Sample			1	3	5	7	10	11	13
Find			26	34	46	56	70	78	86
Context			62	117	119	125	132	124	137
Area			TR E	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2	TR 2
Flot Vol (ml)			30	30	200	20	50	25	10
Weight (g)			21	20	109	7	43	9	10
% Sort			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es		1					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es		1		1			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es	1			1			
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es							
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es	2					1	
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es		1	1	3	3		1
<i>Cerealia</i> sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es		1					1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	Nutshell (frags)	1						



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12 APPENDIX III

12.1 Stone Artefacts Assessment Report

A Petrological Examination of archaeological finds from Bishop's Palace, Bangor

DRAFT

Andrew Haycock, B.Sc. M.Sc.

Mineralogy & Petrology Section: Department of Natural Science

Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales

1. Introduction

This short report was commissioned by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) to provide a petrological characterisation of 2 archaeological finds excavated from Bishop's Palace, Bangor (Ordnance Survey grid reference SH 58023 72132) in addition to the examination of finds from the St Iestyn's Church, Llanddona,. The report was undertaken by Andrew Haycock, Curator of Mineralogy and Petrology, Geology Section, Department of Natural Sciences, Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum of Wales.

2. Methodology

A petrological examination of the archaeological finds was undertaken following standard methodology detailed in British Standard EN 12407(2007); initial observation was made with the naked eye followed by use of a x10 Gowllands lens and x20 Gem-A lens. Observations were restricted to visual identification.

During visual examination, the colour of the stone was estimated using standard Munsell colour charts and is presented thus (Munsell number [colour name]), and the grain size characterised using standard terminology (very-fine grained < 187µm, fine-grained 187 – 250µm, medium-grained 250 – 500µm, coarse 500 – 1000µm, very coarse 1 – 2mm, granules 2 – 4mm, pebbles > 4mm).

The petrological samples were all imaged using a Canon EOS 5D with 24 – 105mm lens. Images of the samples are included.

3. Petrological assessment of archaeological finds

Sample G2358: (UB02) 24

A very quartz-rich, well-sorted sandstone composed predominantly of medium-grained to granule size (<2mm) grains. The lithology is Munsell 10R 6/4 – 6/6 (pale red to light red), 10YR 7/2 (light grey) on weathered surfaces. No fresh surface was present to permit the colour to be measured, it was approximated as cream/grey. The sub-rounded to rounded clasts have a grain-supported structure, and red iron staining is present throughout the rock. The sample shows obvious evidence of having been worked by hand, and represents a fragment of a larger piece of worked stone.

The sandstone (quartz arenite) matches the less pebbly component of the 'Anglesey Grits', sandstone horizons within the Carboniferous Loggerheads Limestone Formation. This crops out to the north-east and north-west of Penmon. Anglesey.

The Loggerhead Limestone (consisting mainly of pale, thickly-bedded, skeletal and peloidal packstones) on Anglesey is interbedded with distinctive sheet and channel sand bodies (Davies 2011). These coarse-grained and pebbly sandstones are commonly referred to as the 'Anglesey Grits'. The sandstones (quartz arenites) are extremely quartz rich (more than 95 %), with grains lightly cemented by quartz. Pebbles of quartz and jasper are common throughout. It is therefore reasonable to conclude it has a source in this lithology.



Sample G2358: (UB02) 24

An extremely fine grained, homogeneous, reddish-grey [Munsell 2.5YR 3/1 – 4/1 (dark reddish grey)] laminated mudstone (grains too small to see with the naked eye), showing much iron discolouration. The rock splits readily along laminations and the largest faces of the block are oriented parallel to them, and represent a natural bedding surface. It is not possible to state whether this block has been split by hand or has split naturally along these planes. The sides of the block whilst perpendicular to bedding, appear to have quite a strong, straight and smooth edge. This would suggest fracturing along a natural plane of weakness e.g. jointing. No obvious tool marks were observed.

The nature of the laminations perpendicular to jointing and the rock's ability to be split into large slabs (whether naturally or by hand) would have made it an ideal choice as a flooring slab. The bedrock at the Bishop's Palace site comprises mudstones and silty mudstones of the Ordovician, Nant Ffrancon Subgroup (Arenig to Cadadoc in age) and this matches the lithology of the specimen described here. It is therefore highly likely that these slabs were sourced from the local bedrock.



4. Bibliography

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13 APPENDIX IV

13.1 Metal Artefact Assessment Report

**BISHOP'S PALACE
BANGOR
ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF METAL SMALL FINDS**



for

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

AsF Report: 0024.01
October 2016

BISHOP'S PALACE BANGOR ASSESSMENT REPORT OF METAL SMALL FINDS

Prepared for
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Ffordd y Garth
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by
Jörn Schuster

AsF Report: 0012.01
October 2016

DOI: ###

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Cover image: Lead/tin alloy token (SF 3; 11.9x12.1mm)

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1. Introduction

ARCHAEOLOGICALsmallFINDS (AsF) was commissioned by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to provide an assessment report for an assemblage of metalwork found in the course of archaeological investigations in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace, Bangor (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Number G 2358), between March 2014 and September 2015.

2. Methodology

The objects were examined visually and, where required, with hand lenses (x4, x8 magnification). Basic type identifications such as 'pin' or 'nail' were recorded. Broad period dates attributed to the finds are based on the intrinsic dates of the finds established by comparison to known parallels and typologies. X-radiographies prepared of all iron objects by Cardiff Conservation Services aided identification of further details where necessary. Object identification, measurements, including weight, and detailed descriptions as well as contextual details were entered into an Excel spreadsheet (available in the archive). Recommendations for mineral remains analysis, additional x-raying and conservation treatment (cleaning/ stabilisation/ reconstruction) as well as illustration have been considered and, where deemed necessary, noted in the spreadsheet.

3. Quantification and Provenance

The assemblage comprises 26 objects, including items made of copper alloy, iron and lead or lead alloy. One item, a copper nail or button, was not present for assessment and has not been included in the subsequent quantification. The small finds in this report are arranged in groups of functional categories following Crummy (1983, 5-6). A breakdown by material and category of all finds is shown in Table 1. The objects were recovered from seven contexts, predominantly located in Trench 2; two iron nails and a copper alloy pin were found in lightning cable Trench E, the above-mentioned nail or button came from the oval area, and a lead/tin alloy token was recorded as unstratified.

Table 1. Number of objects per material and functional category (after Crummy 1983, 5-6).

Functional category	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead alloy	Grand Total
Personal	1			1
Construction			1	1
Fitting		13		13
Commerce			1	1
Uncertain			9	9
Grand Total	1	13	11	25

4. The Small Finds Assemblage

There is only one object in the category personal adornment, comprising one pin. Most of the pin's surface and its Z-twisted wound-wire head have been lost due to corrosion, making it impossible to ascertain whether it had originally been coated in white metal; equally the shape of the wire wound around the head can no longer be determined. Consequently, it can only be assigned a broadly later medieval or early post-medieval date (Biddle and Barclay 1990, 560-1; Goodall 2005, 367).

A triangular-sectioned length of lead is the only item belonging to the category building and construction. It is most likely a piece of window came or possibly an openwork window- or ventilator grille. As such it would be commensurate with a building of a slightly elevated status.

All 13 objects in the category fittings are iron nails or nail fragments. Most nails are missing their heads, two have sub-circular, flat heads, one has a slightly domed head and one with a large, sub-square, flat head could have been a decorative nail for a door or chest (cf. Schuster *et al.* 2012, 155-6, fig. 47, 111).

A fragment of a lead/tin alloy token was recorded as unstratified. It is decorated on one face with what might be a stylised fleur de lis with a pellet in one corner (see cover). A possibly comparable object, a lead uniface token of probable 17th- or 18th-century date, was found on the bank of the Thames in Lambeth (Tyacke 2015).

Of uncertain purpose are nine small fragments of amorphous lead run-off from the secondary fill of pit 135.

5. Potential of the Assemblage

Due to its small size, the assemblage has only very limited potential to contribute to the chronological and functional analysis of the activities carried out in and around the Bishop's Place.

6. Recommendations for further Work

No further analysis is proposed. It would be sufficient to include a summary paragraph of the results of this assessment in any potential publication.

7. Archive

The archive will be deposited at National Museum of Wales. A spreadsheet and digital scans of all x-radiographs will be made available online at <https://independent.academia.edu/JoernSchuster>

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14 APPENDIX V

14.1 Archaeometallurgical Residue Assessment Report

GeoArch

Report 2016/12

Assessment of archaeometallurgical
residues from the Bishops' Palace,
Bangor, G2358

Assessment of archaeometallurgical residues from the Bishops' Palace, Bangor, G2358

Dr T.P. Young

Abstract

This assemblage comprised approximately 190g of material, dominantly fired clay and fuel ash slag. The fuel ash slag included both small accumulations in a thin sheet and, in one sample, abundant small spheroidal particles. Fragments of fuel ash in sheet form commonly had adhering spheroidal particles. Many of the fuel ash particles showed a variegated khaki to maroon surface colour, typical of clinkers. In this instance, no certain coal-residue particles were observed, and the slaggy materials were probably derived from melting of wood ash and clay-rich substrate.

There assemblage also contained a corroded iron object, possibly a small nail.

There is no indication that the assemblage was derived from metalworking. Fuel ash slags of this general type occur widely in the ashes of large hearths and kilns. Considerable periods of time may be required for the generation of significant build-ups of this class of fuel ash in wood fires, and they appear to preferentially occur in association with cereal-drying kilns and semi-permanent domestic hearths, but other similar types of fire would also be capable of their generation.

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Methods

The material described here derives from excavations at the Bishops' Palace, Bangor, conducted by Gwynedd Archaeology (Project Number G2358). This project was commissioned by Jess Davidson.

All materials were examined visually with a low-powered binocular microscope where required. As an evaluation, the materials were not subjected to any high-magnification optical inspection, not to any form of instrumental analysis. The identifications of materials in this report are therefore necessarily limited and must be regarded as provisional.

Results

Description of residues

The submitted materials amounted to approximately 190g in weight and derived from two samples taken from a single context (C124).

Burnt clay

The burnt clay fragments ((124) <11>) were mostly small and irregular fragments. Several pieces show and indurated (probably fired) sub-planar surface, sometimes with attached fuel ash slag. The clay was pinkish, with abundant white inclusions, probably including both small stone fragments and ashy particles. The clay also locally contained darker slaggy material, possibly suggesting reworking of the clay.

Fuel ash slags

There were several particles in sample <11> of crudely tabular form, suggesting broken fragments of an irregular sheet. The same sample also produced a few particles of elongate, prill-like, form, up to about 3mm in diameter, suggesting some limited generation of more fluid melts.

Microresidues

There were abundant spheroidal and sub-spheroidal particles within sample <12>. Some of these were very close to spheroidal, up to 2mm in diameter, and with a metallic lustre, most however showed variation from this, with multiple conjoined spheroids, irregular shapes and dull grey, maroon or green glassy colours. This indicates that the particles are mostly not spheroidal hammer scale, and probably all not spheroidal hammer scale. Instead they can be interpreted as fine slag droplets generated inside the fuel bed of a hearth.

Iron

Sample <11> item 80 contained a single small fragment of corroded iron (possibly a small nail) and approximately six pieces of rust-stained concretion.

Distribution of residues

The residues were recovered from ashy, and charcoal-rich, lenses within a probably medieval building (although potentially post-dating its demolition). The material appears unlikely, therefore, to have been in situ within a hearth, but more likely within a hearth clearance deposit.

Three samples were provided:

(124) <11>: this was presented as two subsamples, one large fired clay and associated fuel ash slag, the other smaller sample was of darker fuel ash slag particles and charcoal.

(124) <12> included ashy particles, charcoal, a few larger particles of fuel ash slag, but many spheroidal and sub-spheroidal droplets.

Interpretation

Small accumulations of fuel ash slag in an ashy matrix are typical, not of metallurgical processes, but of settings such as cereal-drying kilns, in which long periods at high temperature permit interaction of the fuel ash (rich in alkalis and alkali earth elements) and the hearth substrate (or any included sediment within the fuel). The interaction (fluxing) lowers the melting point of the sediment, permitting both the slagging of surfaces and the generation of slag within the fuel bed.

The generation of spheroidal droplets of fuel ash slag has been noted at Bornais (Young 2005) and the incorporation of droplets to form a sheet described at Llandeilo (Young 2015). In both instances, these occurrences were in residues from cereal-drying kilns, although it is likely that other forms of hearth/kiln might produce similar particles.

Very similar particles were recovered from a burnt mound near Caernarfon (Young 2016).

Further work

The material is unlikely to be able to provide further useful information through detailed investigation, although trace element studies of similar assemblages elsewhere have provided clues to their origin. In particular a potential chemical signature acquired from burnt grain has been proposed (Young 2015, 4). In this instance, the lack of direct connection between a physical structure and the ash deposits limits the potential for calculating a mass-balance description of the slag, in turn limiting the benefits of detailed investigation. No further work on this material is proposed.

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15 APPENDIX VI

15.1 Ceramic Artefact Assessment Report

Pottery Report for Neuadd y Dref Bishop's Palace, Bangor GAT Project G2358

Methodology

The pottery was recorded to basic record level as defined by *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016) it has therefore been quantified by sherd count, weight and EVEs by ware type and form within context groups. The terms used to identify wares are those employed in the Cheshire West and Chester Council fabric reference collection, modified for the post-medieval wares with terms recommended by the Potteries Museum, Stoke on Trent during English Heritage (now Historic England) sponsored training courses, run in conjunction with the Medieval Pottery Research Group. The weights given are to the nearest gramme. The data has been recorded in an Excel spreadsheet that accompanies the report; this report summarises the data and discusses the assemblage from each trench on the site. Fabric descriptions are given for the two unidentified wares. Recommendations are given for further work and archiving.

Condition

The assemblage is very fragmentary, sherd size is not large and levels of abrasion vary. There are no complete vessels but one vessel can be partly reconstructed a slipware cup or porringer found in the midden deposit (001) in Lighting cable trench A.

Quantity

Forty-one sherds (539 g) were retrieved, 16 of these were from a single vessel, the slipware cup or Staffordshire-type porringer. Table 1 shows how the pottery was distributed across the site and within each trench.

Table 1 Quantity by trench

Trench	Context	Sherd count	Weight (g)
2	112	1	12
2	117	9	24
2	123	1	5
2	u/s	6	107
A	1	16	126
A	2	1	76
A	3	3	6
E	39	1	5
E	2	2	29
Drainage trench	107	1	139

Description by trench

Trench 2

A total of 17 sherds (148 g) were found in this trench from the cobbled surface (112), the possible levelling deposit (117) and the fill of a pit (123), six sherds were found unstratified.

The stratified pottery consists of post-medieval blackwares most of these are featureless fragments from the body or central area of the base of vessels therefore their form is generally not evident. A small fragment of rim from context (117) is from a cup or mug and part of a base in the same context represents a jug or large cup. A small fragment of a narrow strap handle from the fill, (123), of a small pit is from a blackware mug or jug. A fragment of a blackware jar was also found in the cobble surface (112). The small size and lack of distinctive features prevents close dating of the sherds however the forms represented and fabrics suggests that they are all of 17th or 18th century date.

The unstratified pottery is a varied group consisting of part of the base of a late 13th century Saintonge jug with a smooth green glaze, pieces of 19th or 20th century unglazed earthenware flower pot, part of the base of a blackware jar and part of the base of an 18th century white salt-glazed stoneware bowl or dish.

Lighting cable trench A

The midden deposit (001) produced 16 sherds (126 g) from a single smashed slipware cup with a single vertical loop handle; the sherds join to make an almost complete vessel which is squat and shallow with rounded sides that flare out from below the rim (radius 47 mm) to a wide base (radius 50 mm). The cup is made from a buff coloured clay which has been decorated on the exterior with feathered/combed red and white slips under a clear glaze resulting in a yellow and brown colour scheme. The vessel is similar in shape to those termed porringers in Staffordshire (Barker & Crompton 2007, 42) used for eating liquid foods. With a height of 54mm it is smaller than the Staffordshire examples but the wide shallow shape may be more suitable for eating from with a spoon than drinking from and it could perhaps have been intended for a child. The style of decoration and form is late 17th or early 18th century in date.

The rubble deposit (002) contained a single fragment from the rim of a large 18th or 19th century blackware bowl with a heavy square sectioned rim. Wall (003) produced an abraded fragment of 17th century yellow ware and two joining pieces of very abraded medieval pottery (Fabric 1). A small trace of glaze survives on the latter and the fabric (see Appendix) is similar to late 13th/early 14th century types from Cheshire.

Lighting cable trench E

The midden deposit (062) produced two body fragments in a red sandy ware (Fabric 2) with a dark reduced glaze. It has not been possible to identify the ware-type but the glossy almost black glaze with the relatively coarse fabric suggests it is a late medieval or early post-medieval type. It has some similarity to wares noted on Merseyside (Edwards 1999 a and b) of a similar transitional date but the clay fabric is similar to wares produced from Cheshire Boulder clay therefore it is difficult to suggest a provenance for the pieces.

A rim sherd from a faceted cup with painted decoration and a fine white earthenware body of 19th or early 20th century date was found in the levelling layer for the cobbled surface (039).

Drainage trench

The base of a blackware jar or bowl was found in the disturbed cobble layer (107), it is in better condition and survives as a larger fragment than the other blackwares in the assemblage.

Discussion

The assemblage is domestic in character representing a mix of medieval and post-medieval tablewares and those for serving and storing liquids and food as well as flower pots. The major part of the assemblage consists of common types of post-medieval pottery produced in North Wales, the north west of England and the English Midlands.

During the 17th and 18th centuries blackwares provided a wide range of vessel forms for eating, drinking, serving, food preparation and storage functions and proportionally they are the most common ware in assemblages of this period. Production continued into the early 20th century but with competition from other types of ceramics their predominant role became food preparation and storage. The closest source for these wares is Buckley, Flintshire but they were also produced in Staffordshire and also on Merseyside at Prescot, similar clays outcrop in each of these areas and a similar range of blackware products were produced therefore it is hard to identify a provenance for small sherds. Whilst slipwares were made at Buckley the slipware vessel on the basis of its form is more likely to have an origin in Staffordshire although it cannot be ruled out as a Buckley product as a similar range of wares were made at potteries in both areas. Yellow wares tend to be a 17th century type (Edwards 2008) and were produced at various centres. The white salt-glazed stoneware is a relatively fine tableware which would not be out of place in a prosperous 18th century household.

Saintonge wares are the principle type of Continental medieval pottery in the North Wales and Chester region and they tend to be linked to the trade in wine between France and the west coast ports of Britain. Their occurrence locally in archaeological assemblages however tends to be restricted to sites of relatively high status e.g. castles and ecclesiastical establishments or to areas with close contact with maritime ports; the association of this piece with the Bishop's Palace is therefore appropriate. This fragment, the medieval Cheshire type pottery from (002) and the potential late medieval ware from (62) adds to the small amount of medieval pottery found in recent years in the centre of medieval Bangor associated with the Bishop's Palace.

The overall condition of the assemblage suggests that it is not in its original place of deposition and is derived from disturbed deposits and therefore it is difficult to draw any conclusions on the nature of occupation represented by the deposits in which the pottery was found, the types of post-medieval wares would not have been out of place in a high status home where a variety of wares would have been in use in both the householder and servants quarters .

The size of the assemblage also detracts from its potential however when viewed in relation to other assemblages from the vicinity of the Bishop's Palace in Bangor it could be used to contribute to discussions on the range and extent of pottery use in the medieval and early post-medieval city.

It is difficult to comment on the significance of the assemblage in relation to archiving without information on any associated finds or more detailed information on stratigraphic relationships. Retention for archiving is a matter for discussion with the project manager and receiving depository, however given the relatively sparse quantity of medieval pottery found in this area it is advised that

from a ceramic point of view the assemblage should be retained for future reference. The slipware vessel and the Saintonge jug fragment should be drawn.

Appendix: Fabric descriptions

The terms and descriptions used are those employed in the DUA Pottery Archive Users Handbook (DUA 1984).

Fabric 1 Find no. 22 (003)

A pale red/pink soft fabric with a rough feel and an irregular texture. Inclusions: moderate, ill-sorted fine to coarse sub-angular quartz grains that are grey, opaque white or colourless; sparse coarse (<1.5 mm) fine-grained red/pink rock fragments that are lentoid in shape; sparse coarse sub-angular granite fragments; fine iron rich red and black particles. The surfaces are so abraded that only a very small spot of glaze material survives and its extent, colour and finish cannot be determined. The pot appears to have been wheelthrown but little survives to indicate the method of manufacture.

The fabric is similar to that of wares made from the Boulder clays found in Cheshire and the West Midlands and on the basis of finds from North Wales castle sites, notably Dyserth and Deganwy, were in use from c.1250 (Talbot 1977; Hewitt and Morgan 1977) and possibly until sometime in the first half of the fourteenth century.

Fabric 2 Find no. 1 (62)

A very hard orange/red fabric with dark grey interior and exterior surfaces, a harsh feel and irregular texture. Inclusions: abundant sub-angular well-sorted, medium quartz grains that are white, iron-stained or colourless; sparse coarse (1 mm) sub-angular white quartz grains; sparse moderate sized red iron rich lenses and pellets. A glossy reduced glazed covers the interior of one sherd and partially the interior of another where it thins to a lustrous sheen. Wheel throwing lines are present on the interior surfaces the exterior have a pimply appearance.

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Julie E.C. Edwards

August 2016

16 APPENDIX VII

16.1 Animal Bone and Mollusc Shell Assessment Report

Bishops Palace, Bangor – G2358

Animal Bone and Mollusc shell

Twelve samples from the excavations at the Bishops Palace, Bangor were processed by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and the animal bone and shell extracted by hand sorting from the residues. This material and a few bones collected by hand from four contexts were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (EAC) for identification and analysis. All fragments of bone and shell over 2mm in diameter were counted and weighed and an archive catalogue of the animal bone produced (see Appendix). The bone was recorded following the normal procedures of the EAC (see attached Key) and the marine shell was identified and weighed, and largely intact shells or valves counted. Material from the following contexts was studied.

Table 1. Contexts that produced animal bone and shell.

Sample	context	description	date
	002	rubble deposit	
	003	wall	
<1>	062	midden deposit	Late medieval
	081	uppermost backfilled deposit within palaeochannel	
	108	cobble layer	
<3>	117	possible levelling deposit	Post-med
<4>	118	midden deposit	Post-med
<7>	125	pink clay deposit	Med-PM?
<5>	119	fill of truncated feature 128	Med-PM?
<10>	132	secondary fill of 135	Med-PM?
<11>	124	lens burnt deposit	Medieval
<12>	124	lens burnt deposit	Medieval
<13>	137	stoney deposit containing animal bone	Medieval

Although the contexts broadly date from the medieval to the post-medieval period, the specific date of the individual contexts was not available for this report so the material has been presented by context for re-evaluation when all the dating is available.

Because the bulk of the material derives from samples most of the material is very fragmented and although 2992 bone fragments have been recorded (and a number of uncounted unidentifiable fish bones) relatively few fragments have been specifically identified, with less than 22% of the assemblage being classified more precisely than ‘unidentified’. Most of the animal bone is unburnt but in context 124 burnt bone is particularly abundant, and of the two samples collected, 11 and 12, the latter is dominated by small fragments of burnt bone, suggesting a dump of material from a hearth. Contexts 062, 118 and 124 are particularly dominated by small fragments. In fact there is a distinct lack of cattle, cattle size and pig bones across all the sampled deposits, and surprisingly few sheep/goat and sheep sized bone fragments (Table 2). There is a dominance of the bones of small animals such as birds and fish and it seems that this might reflect the character of the deposit rather than the relative importance of the different species. It seems likely that the larger bones of cattle, pig and sheep have been dumped elsewhere on site and that these assemblages reflect disposal of post-cooking waste, rather than butchery or food preparation waste, perhaps dumped directly from the kitchens.

Table 2. Number of fragments, shells or valves of animal bone and shell

species	002	003	062	081	108	117	118	119	123	124	124A	125	127	131	132	137
Sample no.			1			3	4	5	6	11	12	7	8	9	10	13
Cattle	2	1	3				2									1
Cattle size			3	1		2	27	3	1	6	10					1
Sheep/goat			1		1			3		1	3				1	
Sheep size			14			1	50	11		4	7				2	4
Pig							2			1	2				1	1
Lagomorph			1												1	
Hare							1	1								
Rabbit											4					
Rodent						1									2	
Vole															1	
Small animal			7			3	1			4	7					
Chicken			4				11	4								3
Chicken size			1				4	1								
Goose			1				1				1					
Goose size			1					1								
Duck							1									
Teal?						1										
Heron?							1									
Partridge?																2
Passerine			4				2								1	
Bird			2													
Bird not identified			34			1	86	8		7	7	1		1	4	8
Frog/toad													1			
Unidentified bone			193			18	1185	74	6	118	629	6	9	6	51	50
Roker			2													
Ray			1				2									
Eel							2					1				
Herring			8				9			1	14	5			3	
Salmonid							2				4					
Cod															2	
Haddock							5									
Whiting			8				9				1					
Small gadid							10				4	1			1	
Sea bass			*				3*				*					
Plaice/flounder							11	3			7					
Dab										1						
Flatfish			2				5				1					
Fish							2				103				1	
Indeterminate fish			+			+	+	+		+	+	+			+	+
Crustacean							1									
Common mussel			9			1	19	13	+	+		+		12	2	1
Cockle			9			+	5	9	1	+		+		5	1	2
Oyster			15			+	6	10	1	+	1	+		1	+	+
Periwinkle			7			6	2	3		+				1	+	2
Rough winkle							2									
Dog whelk						1										
Scallop							1									
Venus clam?								1	+							+
Whelk																+
Tellen			1													
Shell – not identified			2													
Indeterminate shell			+			+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+

+ uncounted bone or shell present but no intact valves recorded; * fish scales present

Table 3. Weight of fragments of bone and shells

species	002	003	062	081	108	117	118	119	123	124	124A	125	127	131	132	137
Sample no.			1			3	4	5	6	11	12	7	8	9	10	13
Cattle	72	15	200				10									21
Cattle size			5	3		1.8	69	19	3	13	16					0.7
Sheep/goat			0.1		16			26		1	9.7				0.2	
Sheep size			12.5			1	45.8	26		1.5	4.3				3	3
Pig							7			1	0.6				0.1	4
Lagomorph			0.1												0.1	
Hare							2	0.1								
Rabbit											0.7					
Rodent						0.1									0.2	
Vole															0.1	
Small animal			0.7			0.1	0.3			0.5	0.2					
Chicken			3.3				13	2.9								3.1
Chicken size			1				1	1								
Goose			1				1				1					
Goose size			0.2					1								
Duck							0.3									
Teal?						0.8										
Heron?							2									
Partridge?																0.7
Passerine			0.4				0.2								0.1	
Bird			1.2													
Unidentified bird			2.1			0.1	11.5	1.4		1.1	2.2	0.1		0.2	0.5	4.1
Frog/toad													0.1			
Fish			1			0.1	18	1		0.1	3.1	0.3			0.9	0.1
Unidentified bone			17.2			1.2	104.2	8	0.5	11	35	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.5	7
Crustacean							2									
Common mussel			51			4	171	87	2	0.2		0.5		32	7	1
Cockle			54			18	61	41	6	1		0.2		87	19	17
Oyster			275			5	86	343	6	1	10	0.5		4	8	4
Periwinkle			22			13	2	5		0.5				2	1	3
Rough winkle							0.4									
Dog whelk						0.5										
Scallop species							2									
Venus clam?								2	0.2							0.2
Whelk																0.2
Tellen			0.2													
Shell-not identified			19													
Indeterminate shell			51			23	52	59	8	7	1	3	0.8	60	18	23

The deposits have produced such a wide range of species that it seems likely that this reflects the status of the site. Further work on the bird bones should establish further species, and the presence of small passerines suggests that small song birds were probably being consumed at the site. Heron, teal, partridge and hare suggest hunting or trapping, while the fish and shellfish, including a crustacean claw, indicate the exploitation of the locally available marine resources.

The fish (Alison Locker).

Fish bones were examined from 9 samples, dating from a late medieval midden deposit (62) and 8 samples from Trench 2 sealed by 18th century flagstones.

The following species were identified; roker (*Raja clavata*), ray indet (Rajidae), eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), Salmonidae, cod (*Gadus morhua*), haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), Gadidae, sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*), plaice\flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa/Platichthys flesus*), dab (*Limanda limanda*) and indeterminate flatfish.

The condition of the bone was variable, with some concretion, typically occurring in conditions of waste, cess or midden deposits as in contexts 62 and 118. Samples 11 and 12 from context 124 were burnt. The non quantified indeterminate bones were largely non specific fragments of fin ray and a few broken pieces of vertebrae. The majority of the identified bones were vertebrae. The scales were large and all of the same type, most closely resembling sea bass, which was also represented by three vertebrae. The flatfishes, plaice and/or flounder included some vertebrae from good sized plaice from the late midden deposit 118 around 45-50 cms in length. A single maxillary was identified as dab in 124, a small inshore flatfish.

Other marine fish were represented by cod, in sample 10 by 2 caudal vertebrae and haddock from 3 skull fragments and 2 vertebrae. The sea bass caudal vertebrae were from probably the same fish of over 40 cms total length and the scales were also from large fishes and may represent the only evidence of status. Sea bass can be found both off and inshore and are sought after by sea anglers in the area today.

Local fisheries would have been on the Menai Strait opening on to Colwyn Bay. The fish here are typical of line catches from boats fishing inshore for seasonal cod, haddock, whiting, sea bass and netting for herring. From the shore both lines and traps could be used for rays and flatfishes. Eels and small young salmonids may have been caught in freshwater while migratory salmon and sea trout and also eels in estuarine conditions.

The small number of samples and fish bones, together with limited dating information, precludes any suggestion of changes through time in the fisheries. Herring occurred in the largest number of samples followed by flatfishes in general and the small gadid category.

The shellfish

The shellfish are dominated by four species, common mussel, cockle, oyster and periwinkle, with occasional shells of dog whelk, venus clam?, scallop, rough winkle and tellen, although the latter two may have been brought in with the catch rather than collected for consumption. By weight the shells are relatively more abundant than the animal bone (Table3) but their relative food weight is much less than the same weight of mammal, bird or fish bone.

Discussion

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of these assemblages is the small proportion of relatively unfragmented domestic mammal bone, which contrasts with most sites where these dominate. Although it is probable that most of the unidentifiable bone must derive from such animals the absence of recognisable fragments reflects the fact that most of the assemblages derive from processed samples rather than hand collecting, but also because the debris in these deposits has been well broken up suggesting intensive processing or considerable trampling.

A relative absence of teeth, which would normally survive trampling, indicates a general absence of skulls and mandibles (the latter often the most abundant element on a site) and perhaps the larger bones were never deposited here. These midden deposits may be the debris from post-consumption and cooking fires with all the primary butchery and un-reduced bones being dumped elsewhere. The concentration of burnt bone in sample <12>, as distinct from sample <11> from the same context (including all the fish bones), suggests a specific dump of material from a fire upon which the bone was thrown. The range of species, including the presence of a number of wild bird bones, suggests that this debris might derive from the Bishop's kitchen.

Recommendations

With more detailed dating for the deposits and further identification of the bird bones and one or two shells the material from this site can tell a story reflecting both the character of the deposits, the food being eaten at the site and the resources exploited. All the finds identified so far could be obtained locally so there is no evidence for any exotic species, although these are more typical of the plant rather than animal assemblages. If the charred plant remains were collected from the samples this will add to the information on the diet at the site, and may include imported foodstuffs.

If dating is available then a more detailed analysis of the material, degree of fragmentation and possible processing involved, and further identification of the bird bone and the one or two shells not yet identified would be warranted.

James Rackham and Alison Foster

December 2016

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRTO	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulnal carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumbosacrale
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

SIDE: W - whole L - left side R - right side F - fragment

FUSION: records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

ZONES: records the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4

BUTCHERY: records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)

GNAWING: records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

Deciduous	Permanent
f ldpm2/dupm2	F lpm2/upm2
g ldpm3/dupm3	G lpm3/upm4
h ldpm4/dupm4	H lpm4/upm4
	I lm1/um1
	J lm2/um2
	K lm3/um3

MEASUREMENTS :Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

Some measurements have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.

PATHOLOGICAL: A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology

COMMENTS: This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence

PRESERVATION: records the condition of the bone in the following manner

- 1- enamel only surviving
- 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

SKULL	1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3
	2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
	3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
	4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
	5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
	6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
	7. entorbitale		
	8. temporal articular facet	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
	9. facial tuber		2. distal articular facet
	0. infraorbital foramen		
		INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface		2. tuber sacrale + scar
	2. diastema		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		4. iliopubic eminence
	4. coronoid process		5. acetabular fossa
	5. condylar process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
	6. angle		7. body of ischium
	7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3		8. ischial tuberosity
	8. mandibular foramen		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
VERTEBRA	1. spine	FEMUR	1. head
	2. anterior central epiphysis		2. trochanter major
	3. posterior central epiphysis		3. trochanter minor
	4. centrum		4. supracondyloid fossa
	5. neural arch		5. distal medial condyle
			6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle		7. distal trochlea
	2. glenoid cavity		8. trochanter tertius
	3. origin of the distal spine		
	4. tuber of spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		2. proximal lateral condyle
	6. cranial angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence
	7. caudal angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
			5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS	1. head		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
	2. greater tubercle		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
	3. lesser tubercle		
	4. intertuberal groove	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
	5. deltoid tuberosity		2. sustentaculum tali
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		3. processus anterior
	7. capitulum		
	8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
	9. coronoid fossa		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
	0. teres tubercle		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis		
	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis		
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis		
ULNA	1. olecranon tuberosity		
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris		
	3. lateral coronoid process		
	4. distal epiphysis		

Appendix – Archive Catalogue of animal bone from the Bishops Palace, Bangor – G2358

context	species	bone	no.	weight	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
002	BOS	FEM	1	24	L								MIDSHAFT THIRD- 2 PIECES-SMALL-IMM?	3
002	BOS	RAD	1	48	R		3	CH					PROX THIRD SHAFT- CHOPPED	3
003	BOS	LM3	1	15	R					K12			LAST COLUMN BROKEN	4
062	BIRD	RAD	1	0.4	F								PROX END	4
062	BIRD	ULN	1	0.8	L								PROX END	4
062	BOS	MTC	1	183	R	DF	12345				GL-182 Bp-59.7 Dp-37.4 SD-35.6	P	SWOLLEN LATERAL DISTAL SHAFT-SL DAMAGE TO DISTAL END	4
062	BOS	SCP	1	13	L		7						POST PROX BLADE FRAGMENT	4
062	BOS	TIB	1	4	R	DF							FRAGMENT DISTAL END	4
062	CHIK	FIB	1	0.5	W								COMPLETE	4
062	CHIK	HUM	1	1	R						Bd-14.8		DISTAL END	4
062	CHIK	HUM	1	1	R						Bd-16.5		DISTAL END	4
062	CHIK	ULN	1	0.8	R								PROX END	4
062	CKSZ	TMT	1	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT	4
062	CSZ	RIB	1	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
062	CSZ	RIB	2	3	F									
062	GOOS	PH1	1	1	F								PROX END AND SHAFT-LARGE	4
062	GSSZ	HUM	1	0.2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
062	LAG	TTH	1	0.1	W								RABBIT SIZE	4
062	OVCA	LPM2	1	0.1	W								UNWORN	4
062	PAS	VER	1	0.1	F								SMALL VERTEBRUM	4
062	PASS	CMC	1	0.1	F								VERY SMALL PROX END	4
062	PASS	ULN	1	0.1	F								PROX END-SMALL PASSERINE	4
062	PASS	VER	1	0.1	W								VERY SMALL VERTEBRUM	4
062	SMA	RIB	1	0.5	F								INDET SHAFT	4
062	SMA	RIB	1	0.1	R								PROX SHAFT	4
062	SMA	UNI	5	0.1	F								INDET	4
062	SSZ	LBF	1	2	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
062	SSZ	LBF	4	2	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
062	SSZ	RIB	6	6	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
062	SSZ	SKL	2	2	F								DORSAL FRAG CRANIUM-POSS JUVENILE	4
062	SSZ	VER	1	0.5	F								INDET VERTEBRUM FRAG	4
062	UNI	UNI	140	6	F								INDET SMALL FRAGMENTS MAINLY SSZ AND BIRD	4

[illegible]

context	species	bone	no.	weight	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preserve- ation
118	CHIK	RAD	1	0.4	F								PROX HALF	4
118	CHIK	SCP	1	0.5	R								PROX END	4
118	CHIK	SCP	1	0.2	R								PROX END-SMALL	4
118	CHIK	SCP	1	0.5	R								SHAFT AND PART PROX END	4
118	CHIK	SKL	1	0.4	F								UPPER BEAK	4
118	CHIK	STN	1	0.2	F								ANT STERNUM	4
118	CKSZ	LSA	1	0.3	F								FRAGMENT WITH PART ACETAB	4
118	CKSZ	MAN	1	0.2	F								ONE SAIDE MANDIBLE	4
118	CKSZ	PH3	1	0.1	F								CLAW	4
118	CKSZ	RAD	1	0.4	R								DISTAL THIRD	4
118	CRUST	CLAW	1	2	F								CLAW 2 PIECES-	4
118	CSZ	CC	1	1	F								COSTAL CARTILAGE	4
118	CSZ	LBF	5	8	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
118	CSZ	RIB	1	7	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES CHOPPED	4
118	CSZ	RIB	1	13	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
118	CSZ	UNI	2	1	F								INDET	4
118	CSZ	UNI	14	28	F								INDET FRAGMENTS	4
118	CSZ	UNI	1	5	F								INDET	4
118	CSZ	UNI	1	1	F								PART OF UNFUSED EPIPHYSIS	4
118	CSZ	VER	1	5	F	CN		CH					FRAGMENT VERTEBRAL CENTRUM-CHOPPED	4
118	DUCK	FURC	1	0.3	F								FRAGMENT OF SHAFT	4
118	FISH	UNI	2	1	F								NOT IDENTIFIED	4
118	GOOS	MAN	1	1	F								MIDDLE 2 THIRDS	4
118	HERON	TMT	1	2	F								DISTAL 2 THIRDS-SMALL HERON/	4
118	LEP	CAL	1	2	R	PF	123				GL-32.5		COMPLETE	4
118	PASS	CMC	1	0.1	W								LARGELY COMPLETE -TINY-PASSRERNE?	4
118	PASS	ULN	1	0.1	F								COMPLETE--TINY - PASSERINE? 2 PIECES	4
118	SMA	RIB	1	0.3	F								MIDSHAFT	4
118	SSZ	LBF	4	7	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
118	SSZ	LBF	14	8	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
118	SSZ	LI	6	1	W								? DEC SHEEP/GOAT?	4
118	SSZ	LMV	1	1	F								POST ZYGA	4
118	SSZ	LMV	1	0.5	F								ANT ZYGA	4
118	SSZ	LPM3	1	0.3	L								COMPLETE-UNWORN	4
118	SSZ	RIB	13	9	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENTDS	4

context	species	bone	no.	weight	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
118	SSZ	RIB	4	6 F									SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
118	SSZ	RIB	2	5 F									MIDSHAFT	4
118	SSZ	RIB	2	4 L									PROX AND MIDSHAFT	4
118	SSZ	RIB	2	4 R									PROX AND MIDSHAFT	4
118	SUS	SCP	1	1 R	DN		235						GLENOID-NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-GLENOID UNFUSED-TINY-PIGLET	4
118	SUS	TIB	1	6 R	DN		56						DISTAL EPIPHYSIS	4
118	UNI	CC	2	1 F									FRAG COSTAL CARTILAGE	4
118	UNI	LBF	1	1 F	DN								UNFUSED DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
118	UNI	PH2	1	0.1 F	PN								DISTAL PART-EPI LOST-VERY SMALL	4
118	UNI	SKL	2	1 F									INDET	4
118	UNI	UNI	130	6 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	98	5 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	1	0.1 F									INDET	4
118	UNI	UNI	189	8 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	1	1 F									INDET	4
118	UNI	UNI	170	8 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	109	6 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	119	6 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	230	47 F									INDET SMALL FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	124	7 F									INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNI	UNI	3	2 F									INDET	4
118	UNI	UNI	5	5 F									INDET	4
118	UNIB	CDV	1	0.2 W									INDET-CHICKEN SIZE	4
118	UNIB	HUM?	1	0.1 F									SHAFT-SMALL-POROUS-POSS JUV	4
118	UNIB	LBF	12	2 F									INDET SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNIB	LBF	1	0.1 F									INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
118	UNIB	LBF	1	0.1 F									INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
118	UNIB	LBF	1	0.2 F									SHAFT-POSS DOABLE	4
118	UNIB	LBF	1	0.2 F									SHAFT-SMALL-POSS DOABLE	4
118	UNIB	LSA	1	0.2 F									VERTEBRAE OF LSA-SMALL BIRD	4
118	UNIB	LSA	1	0.1 F									SMALL BIRD - FRAG LUMBOSACRALE WITH ACETAB	4
118	UNIB	MAN	1	0.1 F									FRAGMENT-GOOSE	4
118	UNIB	MAN	1	0.1 F									PART OF MANDIBLE -= SMALL	4

context	species	bone	no.	weight	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preserve- ation
118	UNIB	PH1	1	0.1	W								TINY PHALANX	4
118	UNIB	PH2	1	0.1	W								CKSZ PHAL	4
118	UNIB	PHAL	1	0.2	F								PROX END	4
118	UNIB	RAD	1	0.1	F								DISTAL END VERY SMALL-POROUS	4
118	UNIB	RAD	1	0.2	F								MIDSHAFT-SMALLISH	4
118	UNIB	RAD	3	0.3	F								SMALL-SHAFTS	4
118	UNIB	RAD	1	0.4	F								COMPLETE- 2 PIECES-POROUS-JUV	4
118	UNIB	RIB	1	0.1	F								PROX END-SMALLISH BIRD	4
118	UNIB	RIB	2	0.2	F								FRAGMENTSO F TWO DIFFERENT SIZED BIRDS- INDET	4
118	UNIB	SHELL	15	0.1	F								INDET SHELL FRAGMENTS- ? CHICKEN	4
118	UNIB	TIB	1	0.2	L								PROX END-POSS IDENTIFIABLE - SMLL	4
118	UNIB	TIB	1	1	L								PROX HALF SHAFT-POSSIBLY IDENTIFIABLE - SMALL	4
118	UNIB	TMT	1	0.1	F								FRAGMENT OF DISTAL CONDYLE	4
118	UNIB	TMT	1	1	F								MIDSHAFT CHICKEN SIZE	4
118	UNIB	TMT	1	0.2	F								SMALL-FRAGMENT OF DISTAL END	4
118	UNIB	ULN	1	0.2	F								PROX END - THRUSH SIZE	4
118	UNIB	ULN	1	1	L								PROX HALF SHAFT-PROBABLY DOABLE	4
118	UNIB	UNI	16	0.5	F								NOT IDENTIFIED SMALL BIRD FRAGMENTS	4
118	UNIB	VERF	12	2	F								VERTEBRAE OF SL DIFFERENT SIZE -POROBABLY INDET	4
118	UNIB	WPH	2	0.1	W								NOT IDENTIFIABLE	4
119	CHIK	CMC	1	0.6	L						GL-41.5		COMPLETE	4
119	CHIK	FURC	1	0.3	F								ONE END	4
119	CHIK	ULN	1	1	L								PROX END DAMAGED	4
119	CHIK	ULN	1	1	R								DISTAL HALF	4
119	CKSZ	TIB	1	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
119	CSZ	LBF	1	12	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
119	CSZ	RIB	1	3	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
119	CSZ	UNI	1	4	F	PN							POSS PROX ULNA FRAGMENMT	4
119	GSSZ	HUM	1	1	F								MIDSHAFT-SMALLGOOSE? WILD	4
119	LEP	TTH	1	0.1	W								TOOTH	4
119	OVCA	FEM	1	2	F								MIDSHAFT FVRAGMENT	4
119	OVCA	FEM	1	14	L		4						MID AND DISTAL SHAFT	4
119	OVCA	TIB	1	10	L								PROX THIRD OF SHAFT	4

context	species	bone	no.	weight	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preserve- ation
119	SSZ	LBF	6	5 F									INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
119	SSZ	RIB	3	11 F									SHAFTS	4
119	SSZ	RIB	2	10 L									PROXIDSHAFT	4
119	UNI	UNI	37	2 F									TINY INDET FRAGMENT	4
119	UNI	UNI	37	6 F									INDET SMALL FRAGMENTS	4
119	UNIB	LBF	4	0.7 F									INDET SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
119	UNIB	LBF	2	0.2 F									INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
119	UNIB	PHAL	1	0.2 W									SMALL CHICKEN SIZE	4
119	UNIB	UNI	1	0.3 F									INDET	4
123	CSZ	UNI	1	3 F									POSS VERT FRAGMENT	4
123	UNI	UNI	1	0.1 F									INDET-POSS BIRD	4
123	UNI	UNI	5	0.4 F									TINY INDET FRAGS	4
124	CSZ	UNI	6	13 F				C					BURNT INDET FRAGS	4
124	OVCA	MTP	1	1 F		DN		C					DISTAL CONDYLE-BURNT	4
124	SMA	LBF	4	0.5 F				C					BURNT SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
124	SSZ	LBF	3	1 F				C					BURNT INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
124	SSZ	RIB	1	0.5 L				C					BURNTPROX END	4
124	SUS	UC	1	1 F				C					MALE CANAINE-NBURNT	4
124	UNI	UNI	95	7 F				C					INDET BURNT FRAGMENTS	4
124	UNI	UNI	23	4 F				C					TINY INDET BURNT FRAGMENTS	4
124	UNIB	PHAL	6	1 W				C					BURNT PHALANGES- CKSZ AND SMALLER	4
124	UNIB	TMT	1	0.1 F				C					DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-CKSZ OR SMALLER	4
124A	CSZ	LBF	4	7 F				B					INDET BURNT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
124A	CSZ	RIB	2	3 F									SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
124A	CSZ	RIB	2	5 F									SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
124A	CSZ	RIB	2	1 F									SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
124A	FISH	RAYS	100	1 F									LOTS TINY FIN RAYS FRAGMENTS	4
124A	FISH	VER	3	0.1 F										4
124A	GOOS	MAN	1	1 F									MIDSHAFT	4
124A	ORC	RAD	1	0.1 L									PROX END	4
124A	ORC	SKL	2	0.4 F									FRAGMENTS	4
124A	ORC	ULN	1	0.2 L									PROX END-SAME LIMB AS ABOVE	4
124A	OVCA	CAR	1	0.2 W				C					CALCINED	4
124A	OVCA	SKL	1	0.5 F									NASAL FRAGMENT	4
124A	OVCA	TIB	1	9 R	DF		567	B					DISTAL TIBIA HEATED	4

[illegible]

context	species	bone	no.	weight	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
132	SSZ	LBF	1	2	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
132	SSZ	RIB	1	1	L								PROX MIDSHAFT	4
132	SUS	PM1	1	0.1	W								1ST PREMOLAR	4
132	UNI	UNI	30	1	F								INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
132	UNI	UNI	11	1	F			C					TINY BURNT FRAGMENTS	4
132	UNI	UNI	9	0.5	F								INDET TINY FRAGMENTS	4
132	UNI	UNI	1	1	F			CH					FRAGMENT CHOPPED AXIALLY	4
132	UNIB	LBF	4	0.5	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
132	VOLE	LI	1	0.1	W								INCISOR	4
137	BOS	FEM	1	21	F			C					BURNT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
137	CHIK	COR	1	0.5	L								PROX END	4
137	CHIK	FIB	1	0.6	F								PROX DAMAGED	4
137	CHIK	HUM	1	2	L						Bp-20.6		PART PROX END	4
137	CSZ	RIB	1	0.7	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
137	PART?	TMT	1	0.2	F								PROX ENMD	4
137	PART?	TMT	1	0.5	W								CHECK PARTRIDGE	4
137	SSZ	CDV	1	0.5	F								CAUDAL VERT	4
137	SSZ	LBF	2	0.5	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
137	SSZ	LBF	1	2	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
137	SUS	SCP	1	4	F								CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
137	UNI	UNI	11	2	F								SMALL INDET FRAGMENTS	4
137	UNI	UNI	3	3	F								INDET FRAGMENTS	4
137	UNI	UNI	36	2	F								TINY INDET FRAGMENTS	4
137	UNIB	LBF	2	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
137	UNIB	PH3	2	0.1	W								TINY CLAWS	4
137	UNIB	TIB	2	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENTS-POSS DOABLE	4
137	UNIB	VER	2	1	F								LARGER FRAGMENTS-GOOSE SIZE	4

17 APPENDIX VIII

17.1 Reproduction of the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre report

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77467 (GU46548)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 62

Sample Reference <01>

Material Charcoal : Alder

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 493 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

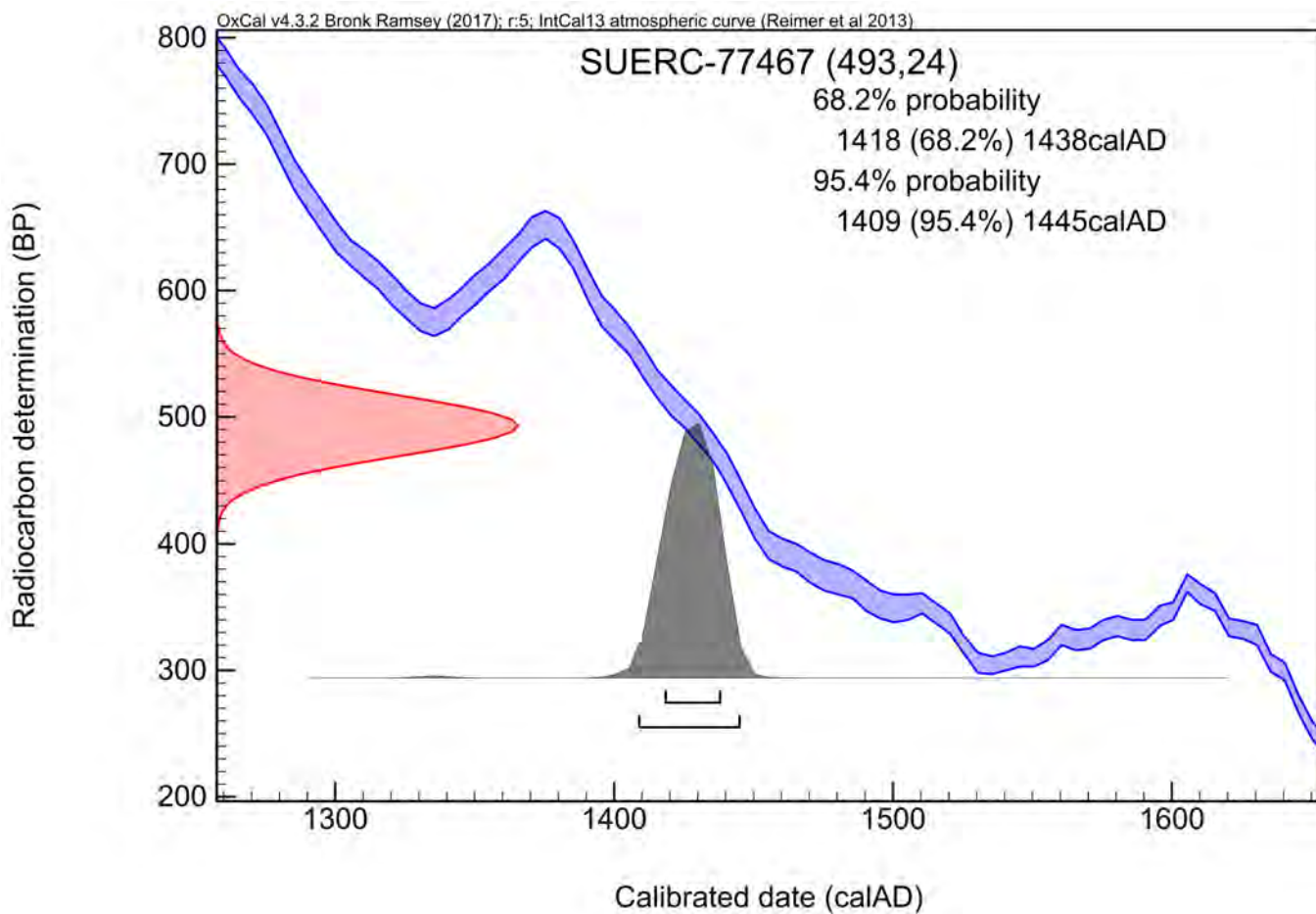
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77468 (GU46549)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 62

Sample Reference <01>

Material Charcoal : Ash

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 495 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

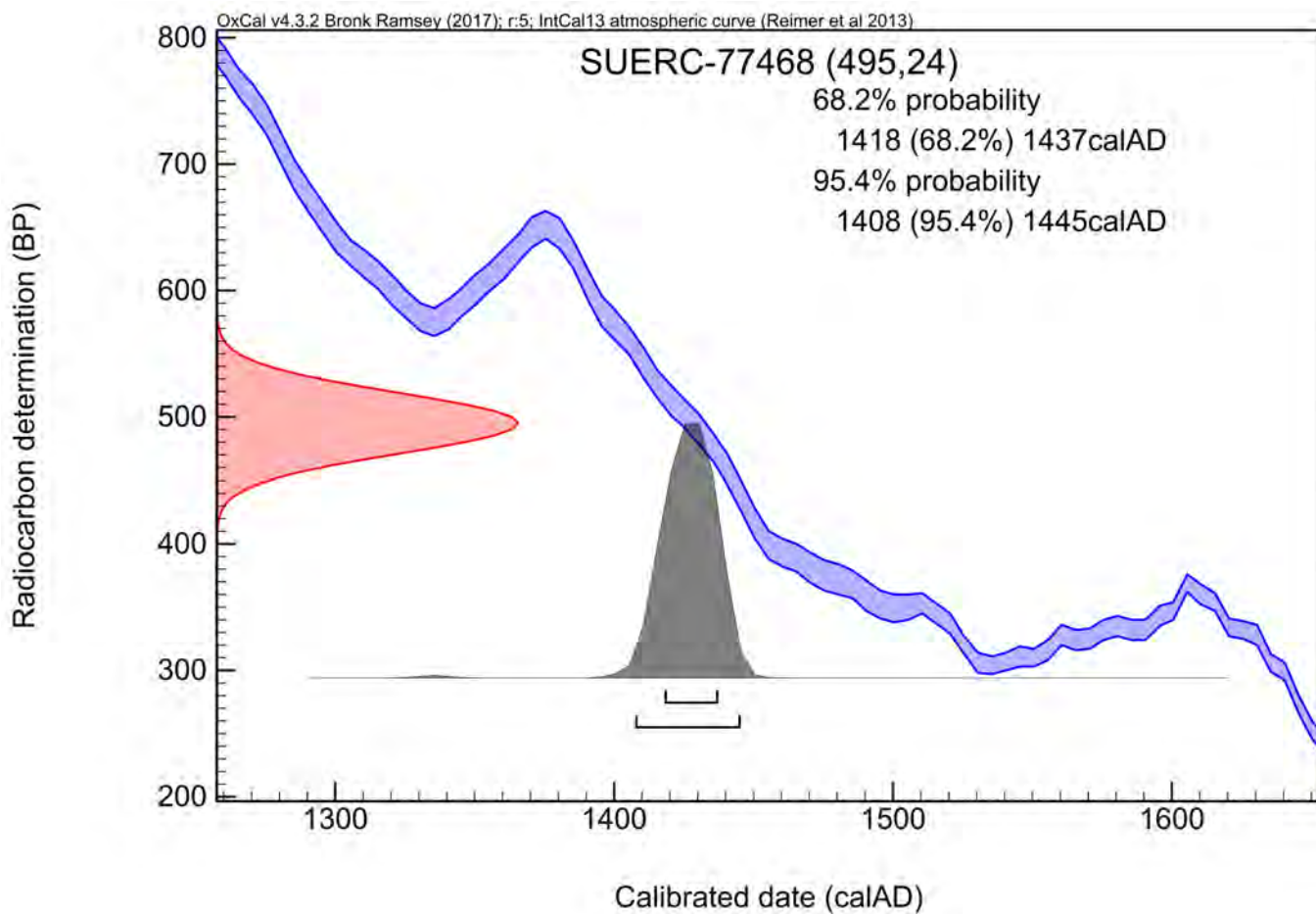
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77472 (GU46550)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 118

Sample Reference <04>

Material Charcoal : Alder

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.0 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 518 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

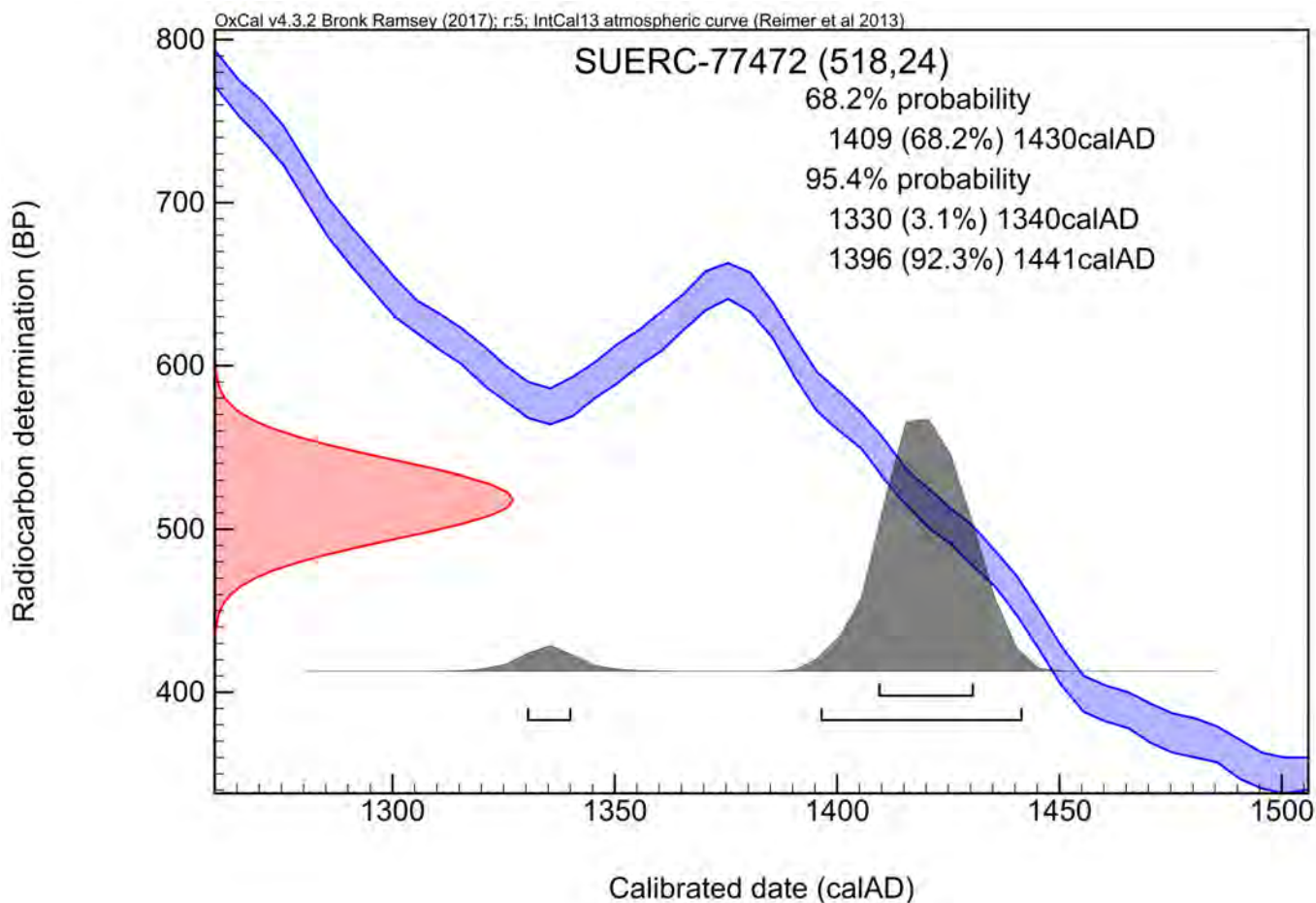
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77473 (GU46551)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 118

Sample Reference <04>

Material Charcoal : Birch

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 483 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

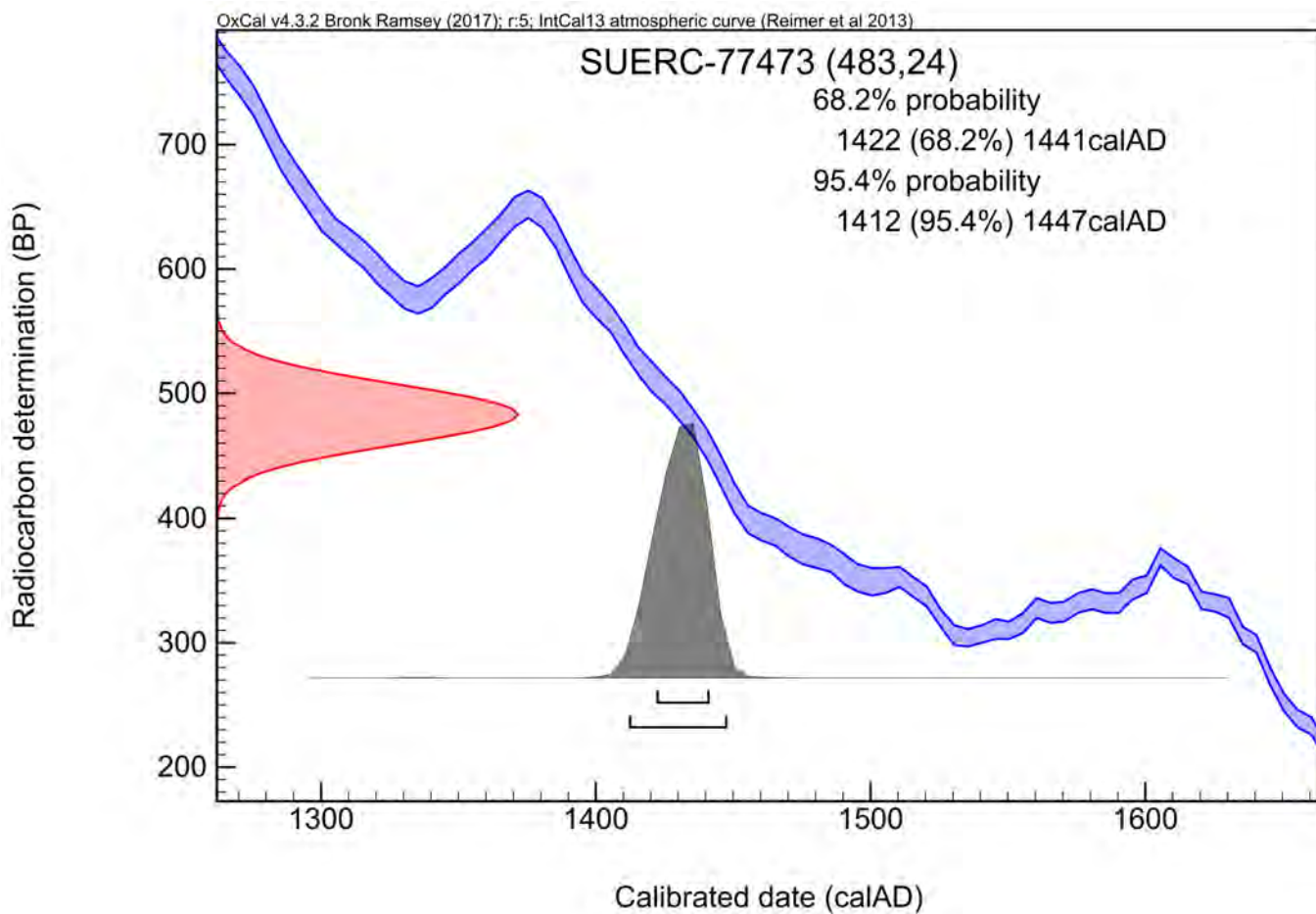
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77474 (GU46552)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358
Context Reference 119
Sample Reference <05>

Material Charcoal : Alder

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 586 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

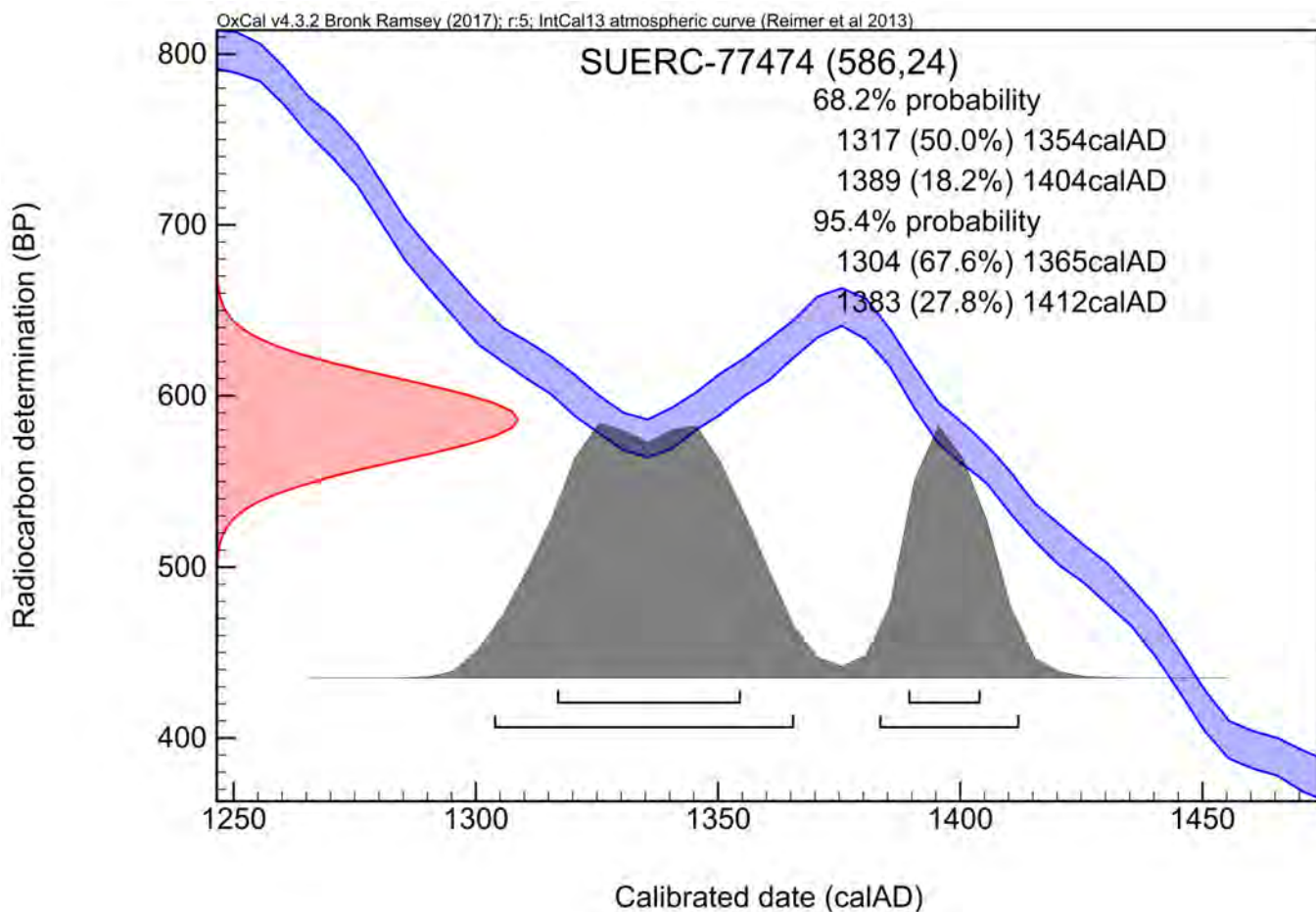
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77475 (GU46553)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358
Context Reference 119
Sample Reference <05>

Material Charcoal : Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.4 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 415 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

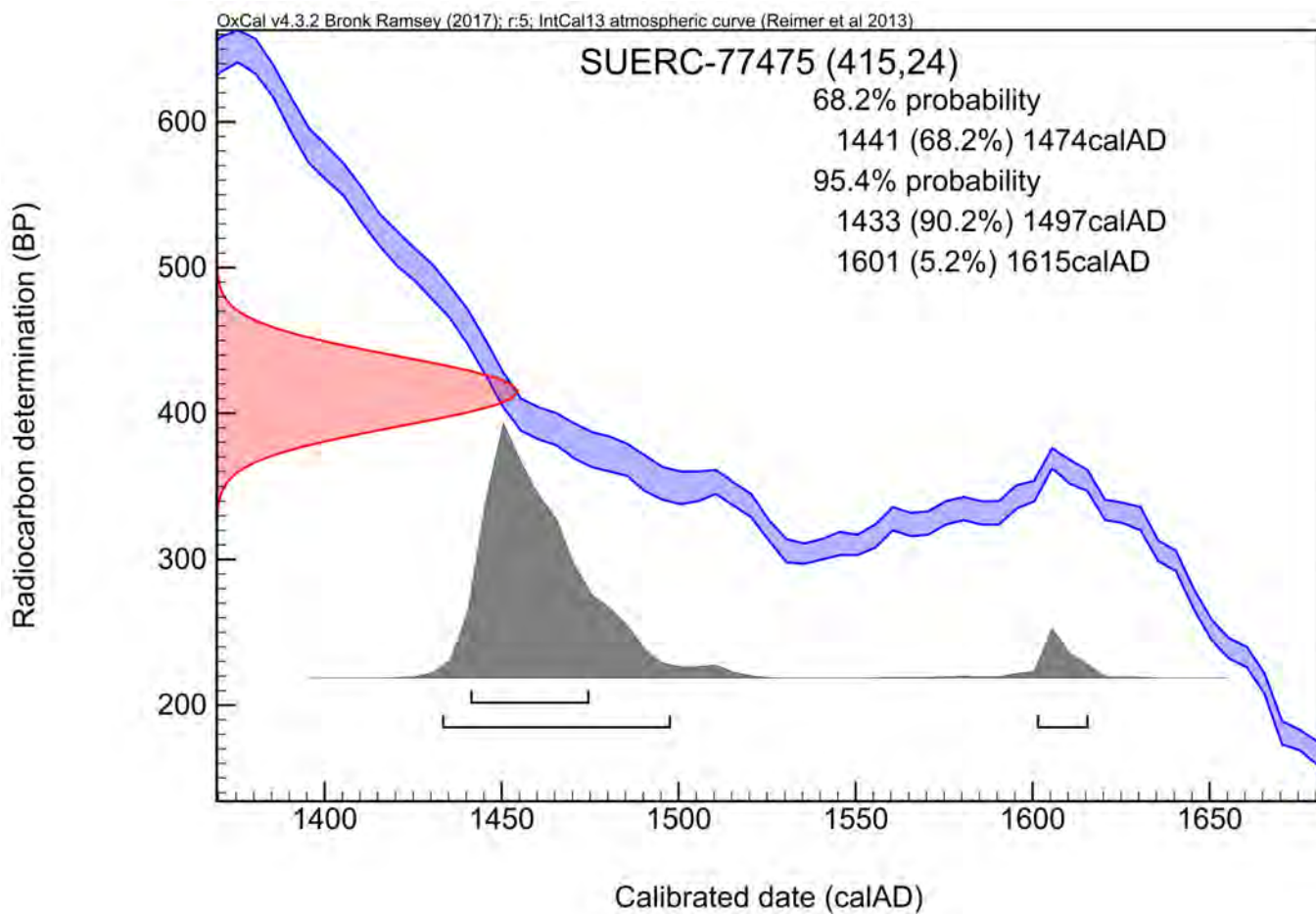
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77476 (GU46554)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 123

Sample Reference <06>

Material Charcoal : Alder

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.1 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1109 \pm 23

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

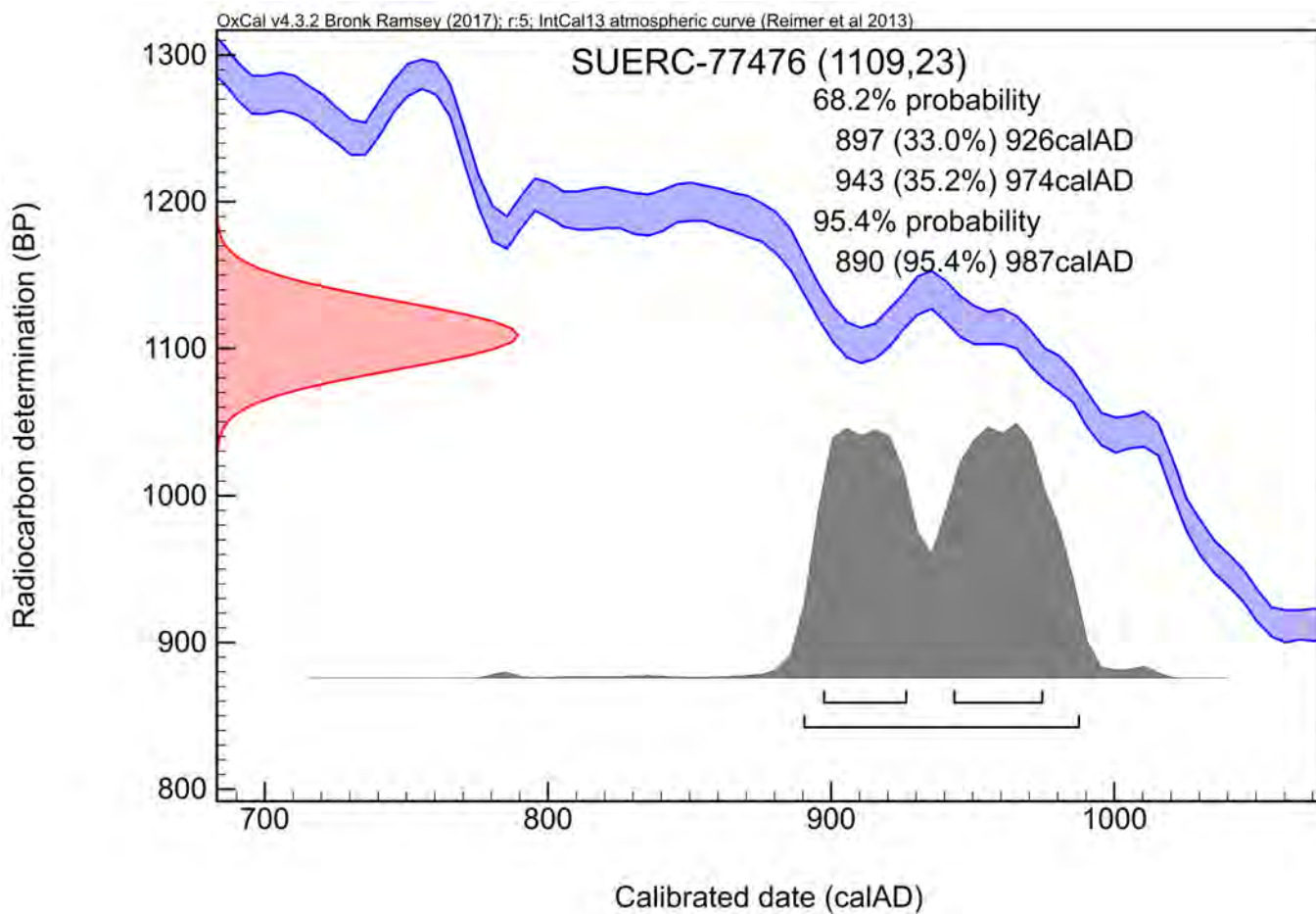
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77477 (GU46555)
Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT
Site Reference G2358
Context Reference 125
Sample Reference <07>
Material Charcoal : Alder
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.9 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 594 ± 23

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

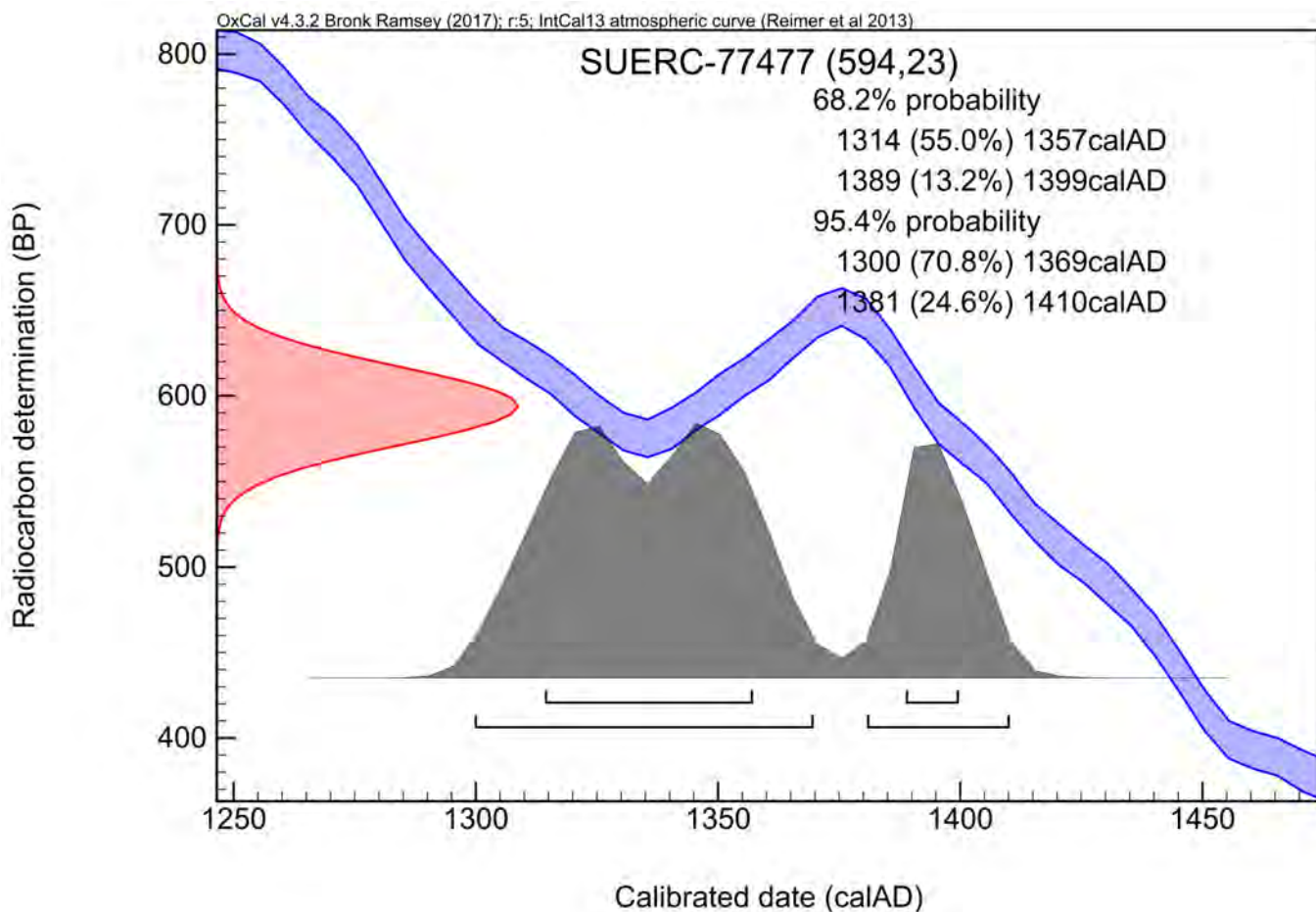
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77478 (GU46556)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358
Context Reference 125
Sample Reference <07>

Material Charcoal : Ash

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.9 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 558 ± 23

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

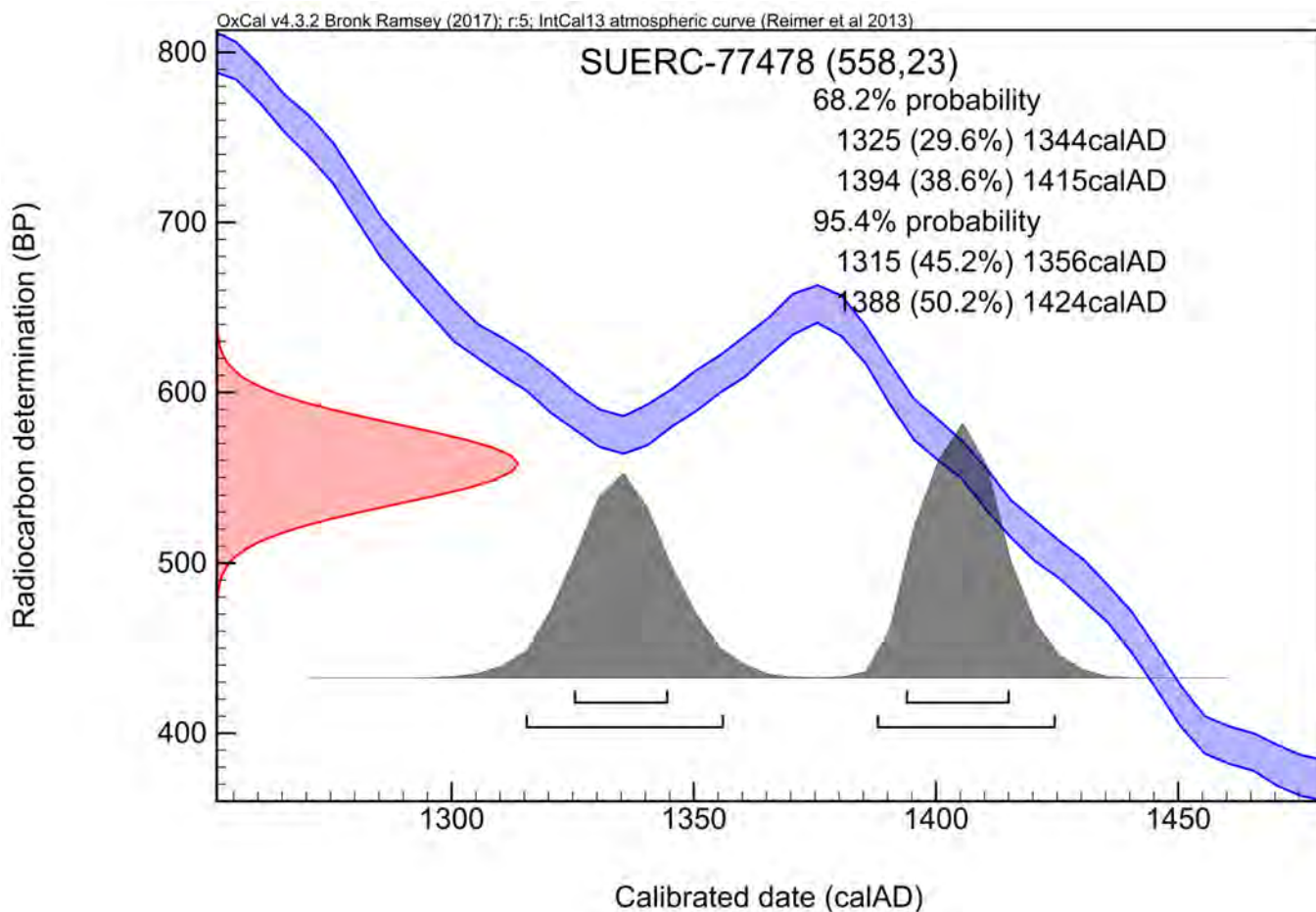
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77482 (GU46557)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 131

Sample Reference <09>

Material Charcoal : Apple/pear/hawthorn/quince

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.4 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 588 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

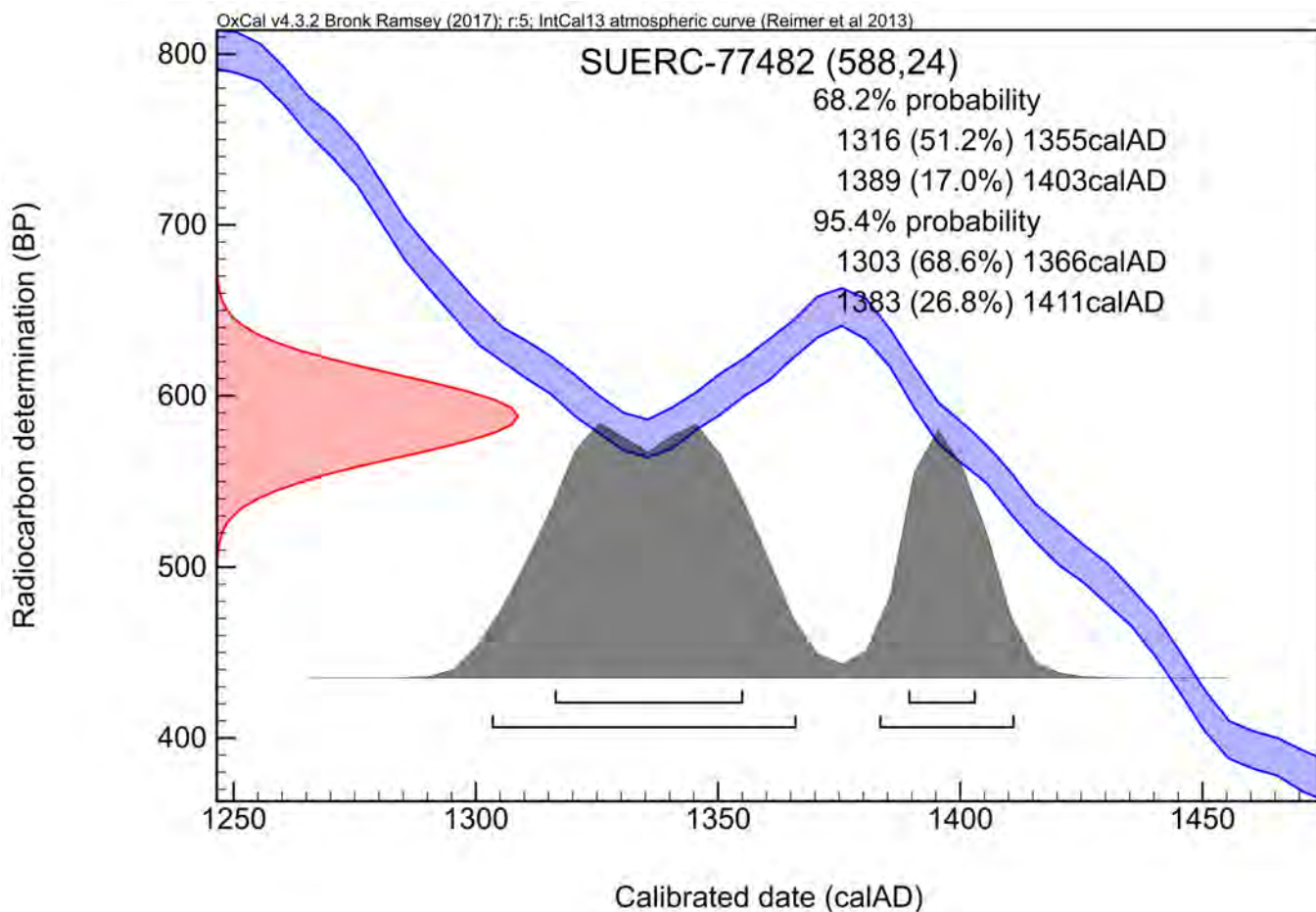
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77483 (GU46558)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 132

Sample Reference <10>

Material Charcoal : Alder

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.1 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 487 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

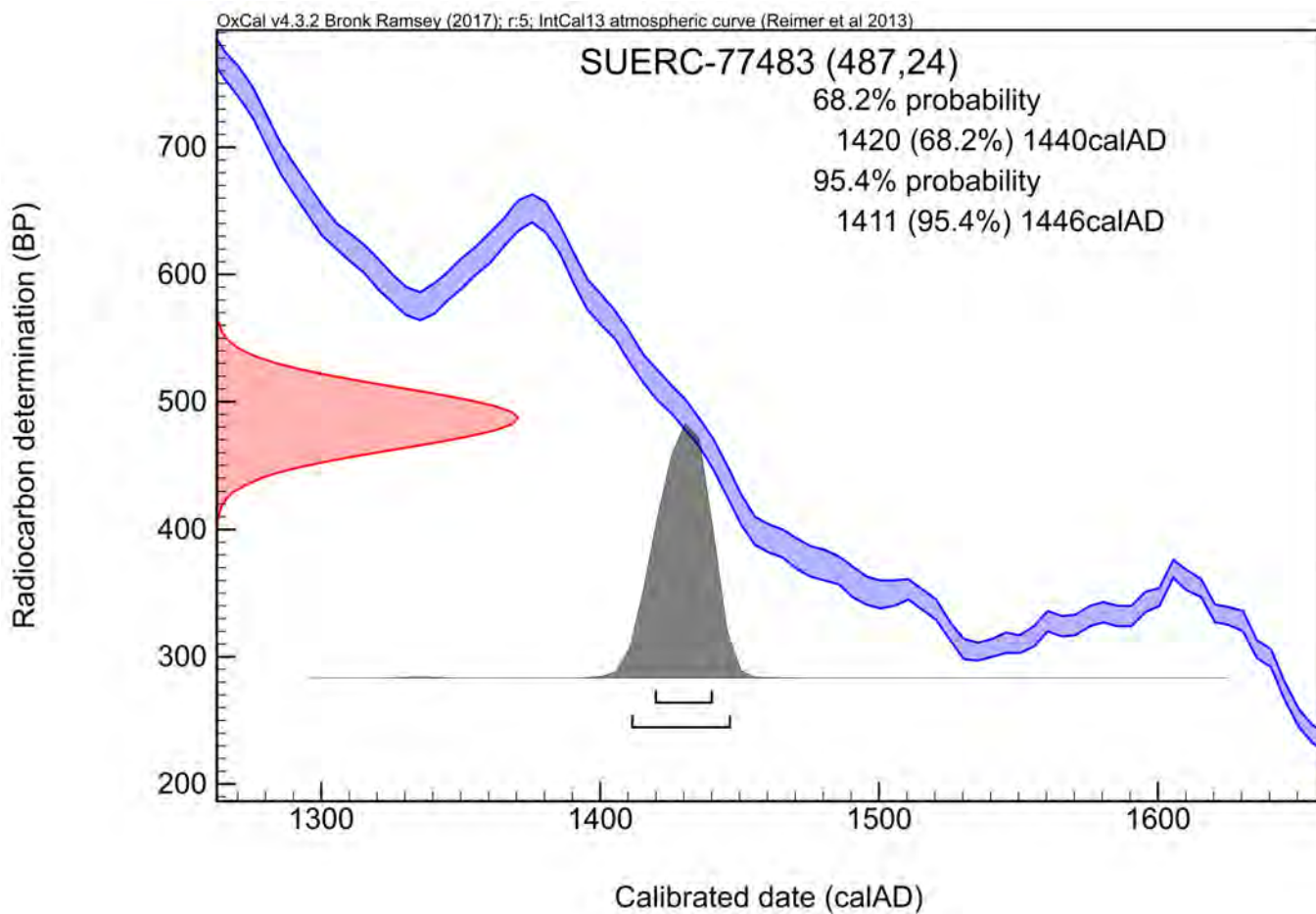
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77484 (GU46559)
Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT
Site Reference G2358
Context Reference 132
Sample Reference <10>
Material Charcoal : Hazel Roundwood
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.9 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 345 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

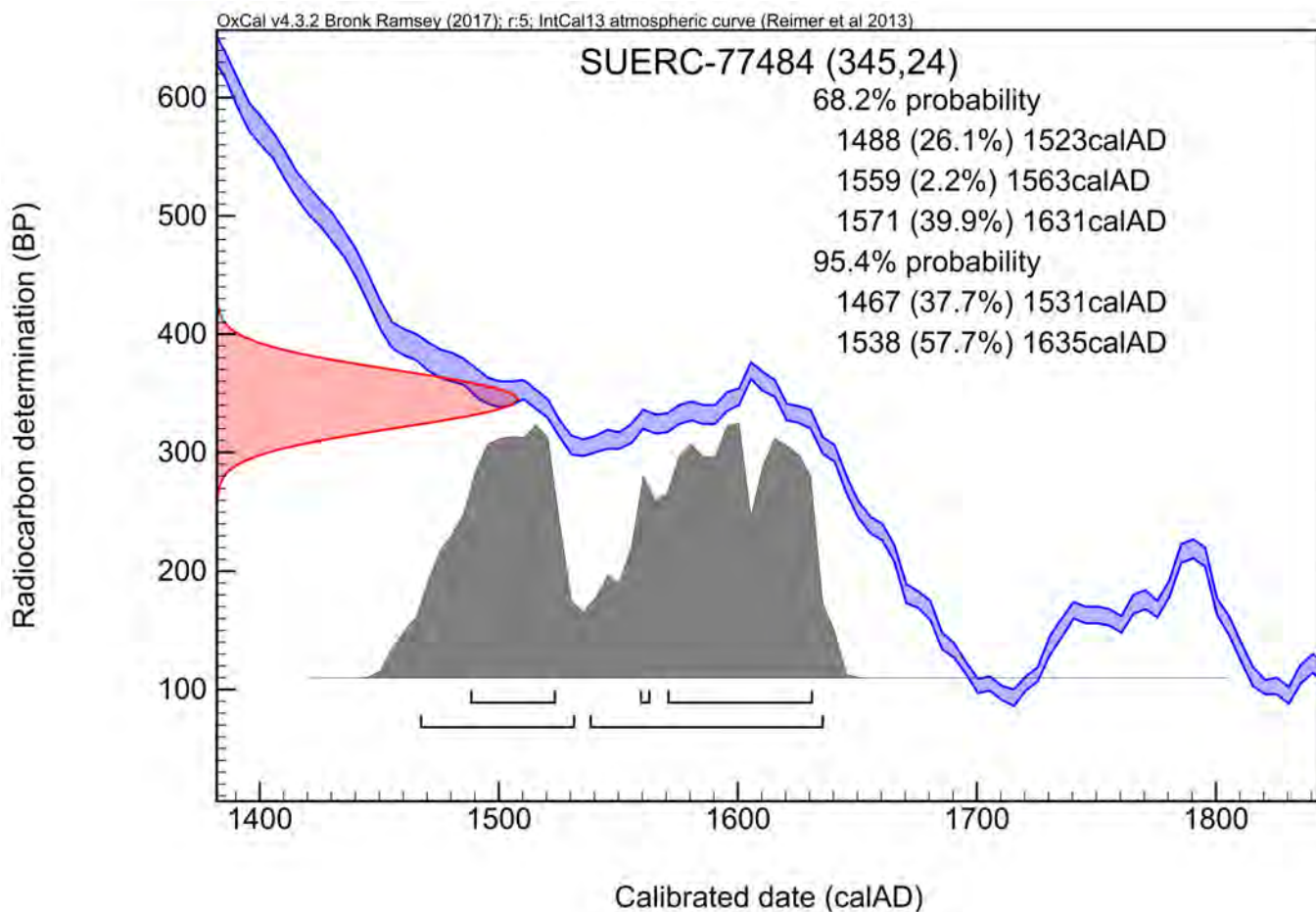
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77485 (GU46560)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358

Context Reference 124

Sample Reference <12>

Material Charcoal : Birch

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.9 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 584 ± 23

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

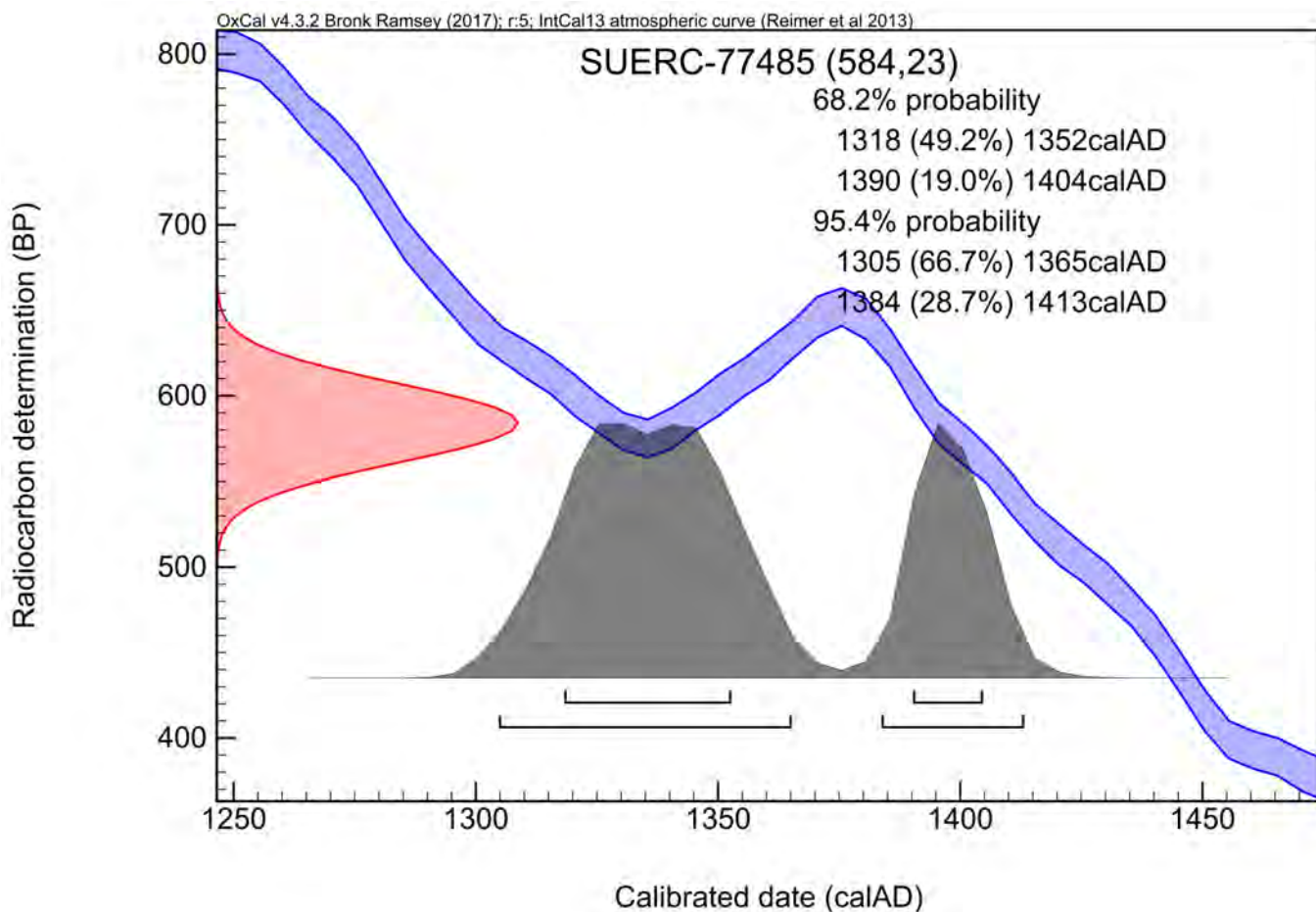
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 February 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-77486 (GU46561)

Submitter Bethan Jones
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno
Garth Road
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Site Reference G2358
Context Reference 124
Sample Reference <12>

Material Charcoal : Hazel

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 548 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

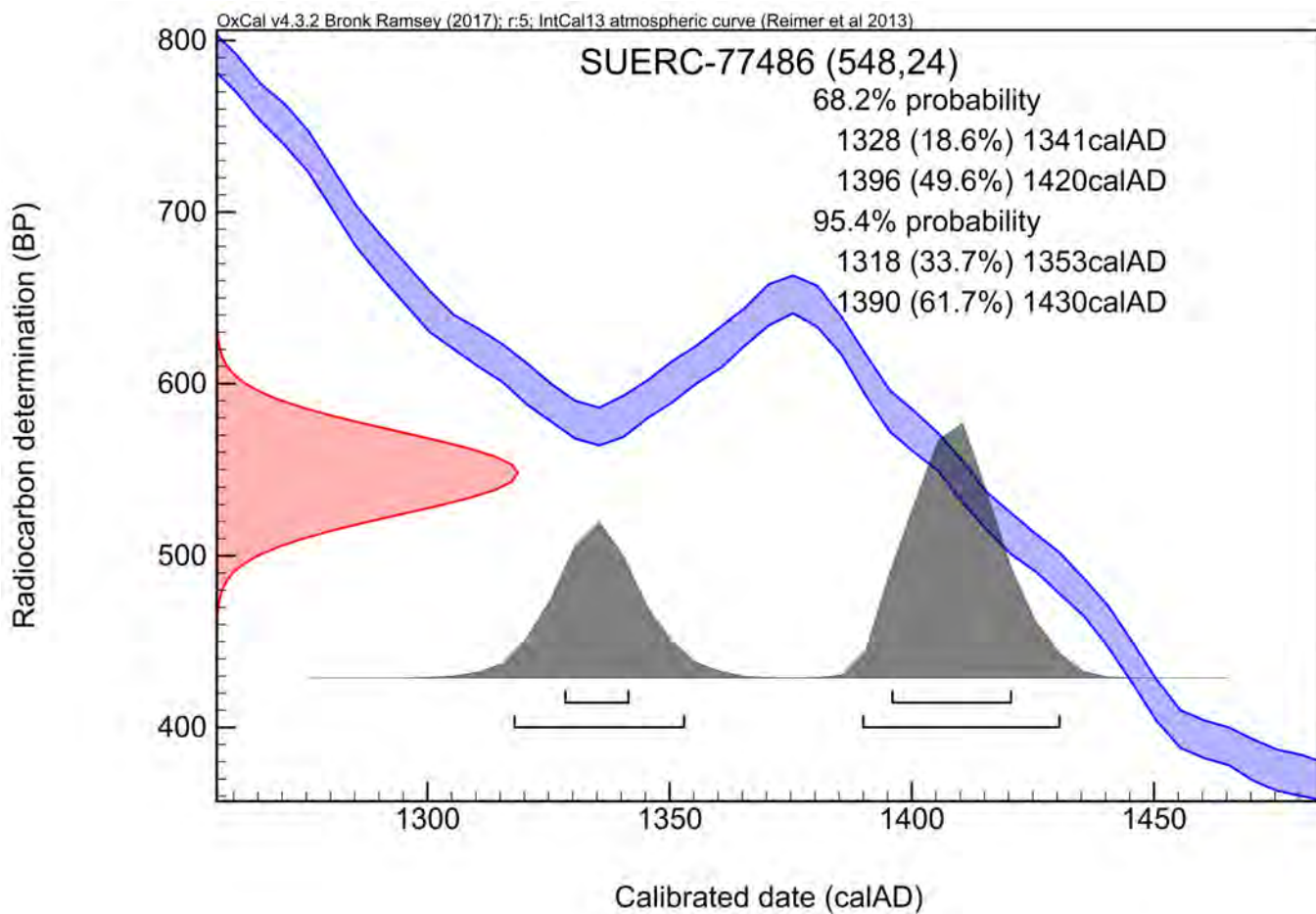
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

18 APPENDIX IX

18.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0247	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of central area in front of Bishop's Palace		S	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0248	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of central area in front of Bishop's Palace		S	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0249	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of central area in front of Bishop's Palace		N	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0250	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of central area in front of Bishop's Palace		N	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0251	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Detail showing sundail		S	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0252	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Detail showing sundail		S	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0253	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Detail showing sundail		N	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0254	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Detail showing sundail		N	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0255	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Detail showing sundail		W	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0256	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Detail showing sundail		W	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0257	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Topsoil stripping		S		20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0258	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Topsoil stripping		S		20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0259	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Cobbles at depth of 0.2m		SW	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0260	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Cobbles at depth of 0.2m		SW	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0261	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Cobbles at depth of 0.2m		N	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0262	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Cobbles at depth of 0.2m		N	1 x 1m	20/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0263	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Removal of topsoil		N		21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0264	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Removal of topsoil		N		21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0265	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of cobbled area from the first floor of Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0266	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of cobbled area from the first floor of Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0267	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of cobbled area from the first floor of Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0268	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of cobbled area from the first floor of Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0269	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of cobbled area from the first floor of Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0270	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of cobbled area from the first floor of Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	21/03/14	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0271	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		SE		25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0272	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		SE		25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0273	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Moving towards the N, view from above of cobbled area.		NE		25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0274	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Moving towards the N, view from above of cobbled area.		NE		25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0275	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Moving towards the N, view from above of cobbled area.		NE		25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0276	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	Shot of cobbled area to the SE		NW	2x1m	25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0277	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		SE	2x1m	25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0278	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		SE	2x1m	25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0279	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of the cobbles from the SW		SW	2x1m	25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0280	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NW	2x1m	25/03/14	Laura Wilson Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0281	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NW	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0282	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NW	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0283	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NW	-	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0284	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NW	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0285	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		SE	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0286	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		SE	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0287	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NE	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0288	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		N	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0289	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		E	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0290	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NE	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0291	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		N	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0292	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		S	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0293	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		S	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0294	Watching Brief	Exterior 'Oval' feature	View of fully revealed cobbled area within 'Oval'		NE	2x1m	28/03/14	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0295	Building Record	GF001.3	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0296	Building Record	GF001.3	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0297	Building Record	GF001.3	General view		W	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0298	Building Record	GF001.3	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0299	Building Record	GF001.4	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0300	Building Record	GF001.4	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0301	Building Record	GF001.4 (stairs)	General view		W	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0302	Building Record	GF001.4 (stairs)	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0303	Building Record	GF001.4 (stairs)	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0304	Building Record	GF001.4	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0305	Building Record	GF001.4	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0306	Building Record	GF001.4	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0307	Building Record	GF001.4	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0308	Building Record	FF009.3	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0309	Building Record	FF009.3	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0310	Building Record	FF009.3	General view		W	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0311	Building Record	FF009.3	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0312	Building Record	FF009.2	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0313	Building Record	FF009.2	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0314	Building Record	FF009.2	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0315	Building Record	FF009.1	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0316	Building Record	FF009.1	General view		SW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0317	Building Record	FF007a	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0318	Building Record	FF007a	Close up of ceiling moulding		Below	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0319	Building Record	FF007a	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0320	Building Record	FF007	General view		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0321	Building Record	FF007	General view		W	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0322	Building Record	FF007	Ceiling		W	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0323	Building Record	FF007	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0324	Building Record	FF007	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0325	Watching Brief	SF011	Exposed roof timbers following the soft strip		S	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0326	Watching Brief	SF011	Exposed roof timbers following the soft strip		Below	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0327	Watching Brief	SF011	Close up of brick work in the southern wall		N	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0328	Watching Brief	SF011	Close up of brick work in the western wall		E	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0329	Watching Brief	SF008	General view		NW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0330	Building Record	FF001.1	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0331	Building Record	FF001.1	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0332	Building Record	FF001.1	Close up of built in cupboard in the western wall		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0333	Building Record	FF001.1	Close up of built in cupboard in the western wall		E	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0334	Building Record	FF001.2	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0335	Building Record	FF001.2	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0336	Building Record	GF003	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0337	Building Record	GF007	Close up of door plaque		S	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0338	Building Record	GF007	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0339	Building Record	GF012	Close up of door plaque		S	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0340	Building Record	GF012	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0341	Building Record	GF013	General view		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0342	Building Record	GF013	General view		N	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0343	Building Record	GF013	General view		NE	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0344	Building Record	GF014.1	General view		SW	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0345	Building Record	GF014.1	General view		NW	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0346	Building Record	GF021	General view		NW	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0347	Building Record	GF021	General view		SE	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0348	Building Record	GF011	Close up of safes		S	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0349	Building Record	GF011	Close up of safes		S	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0350	Building Record	GF011	Close up of safes		S	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0351	Building Record	GF011	Close up of accounts book		-	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0352	Building Record	GF011	Close up of contents of safe		-	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0353	Building Record	GF011	Close up of contents of safe		-	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0354	Building Record	GF011	Close up of contents of safe		-	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0355	Building Record	GF011	Close up of contents of safe		-	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0356	Building Record	GF011	Close up of contents of safe		-	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0357	Building Record	GF003	General view		SE	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0358	Building Record	GF003	General view		NW	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0359	Building Record	GF003	Close up of floor showing repair to floorboards		NW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0360	Building Record	GF003	Close up of floor showing removed section of floorboards		NW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0361	Building Record	GF003	Close up of hearth located in the middle of the SW wall		NE	1x1m	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0362	Watching Brief	GF001.3	Close up revealed chamfered ceiling joist in internal wall		SW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0363	Watching Brief	GF001.3	Close up revealed chamfered ceiling joist in internal wall		SW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0364	Building Record	GF001.3	Close up revealed chamfered ceiling joist in internal wall		SW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0365	Building Record	GF001.3	Close up revealed chamfered ceiling joist in internal wall		SW	-	07/04/14	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0366	Watching Brief	GF003	General view of room after removal of floorboards		SW	-	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0367	Watching Brief	GF003	General view of room after removal of floorboards		NE	-	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0368	Watching Brief	GF003	Hearth		NNW	-	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0369	Watching Brief	GF003	Hearth		NNW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0370	Watching Brief	GF003	General view of room after removal of floorboards		ENE	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0371	Watching Brief	GF003	Sleeper wall and vent at SW gable		ENE	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0372	Watching Brief	GF003	Sleeper wall at NE end of room		WSW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0373	Watching Brief	GF003	General view of room after removal of floorboards		WSW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0374	Watching Brief	GF003	General view NE end of room		NW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0375	Watching Brief	GF003	Join in central sleeper		NNW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0376	Watching Brief	GF003	Join in southern sleeper		NNW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0377	Watching Brief	GF003	Join in northern sleeper		NNW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0378	Watching Brief	GF003	Floor at level required depth		SE	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0379	Watching Brief	GF003	Floor at level required depth		E	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0380	Watching Brief	GF003	Hearth		NNW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0381	Watching Brief	GF003	General view of room		NNW	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0382	Watching Brief	GF003	Hearth		W	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0383	Watching Brief	GF003	Hearth		W	1x1m	19/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0384	Watching Brief	GF002	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0385	Watching Brief	GF002	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0386	Watching Brief	GF002	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	-	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0387	Watching Brief	GF002	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	-	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0388	Watching Brief	GF002	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0389	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0390	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0391	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0392	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0393	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0394	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall decorative column		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0395	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0396	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0397	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0398	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0399	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0400	Watching Brief	GF001.7	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0401	Watching Brief	GF001.5	Exposed stonework & brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0402	Watching Brief	GF001.6	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall inc. blocked fireplace		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0403	Watching Brief	GF001.5	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0404	Watching Brief	GF001.5	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0405	Watching Brief	GF001.7	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		E	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0406	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0407	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0408	Watching Brief	GF001.9	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0409	Watching Brief	GF001.9	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0410	Watching Brief	GF001.10	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0411	Watching Brief	GF001.9	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0412	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		W	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0413	Watching Brief	GF006	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0414	Watching Brief	GF006	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0415	Watching Brief	GF006	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		W	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0416	Watching Brief	GF006	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0417	Watching Brief	GF006	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0418	Watching Brief	GF010	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		N	-	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0419	Watching Brief	GF010	Blocked window in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0420	Watching Brief	GF010	Blocked window in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0421	Watching Brief	GF014.2	Exposed brickwork in the SW wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0422	Watching Brief	GF010	Exposed brickwork		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0423	Watching Brief	GF010	Exposed brickwork in the NW wall of the NE-SW section of this corridor		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0424	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed late brickwork in the NW wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0425	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		N	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0426	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed curved stonework in the southwest wall		E	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0427	Watching Brief	GF010	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall of the NE-SW section of this corridor		NW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0428	Watching Brief	GF010	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall of the NE-SW section of this corridor		W	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0429	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed curved stonework in the northwest wall		S	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0430	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed curved stonework in the northwest wall		E	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0431	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed curved brick/stonework in the northwest wall		S	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0432	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Exposed brick/stonework in the northwest wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0433	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Exposed stonework in the southwest wall		NE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0434	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Exposed stonework in the southwest wall		N	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0435	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Blocked fireplace in the southeast wall		N	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0436	Watching Brief	GF014.1/2	Exposed brickwork in the SE wall		W	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0437	Watching Brief	GF014.1	Exposed brickwork in the NE wall		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0438	Watching Brief	GF013	Exposed brickwork		W	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0439	Watching Brief	GF013	Exposed brickwork		S	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0440	Watching Brief	GF012	Exposed brickwork		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0441	Watching Brief	GF007	Exposed brickwork		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0442	Watching Brief	GF007	Exposed brickwork		E	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0443	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Decorative cast iron column revealed within internal wall		SE	-	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0444	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Decorative cast iron column revealed within internal wall		SE	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0445	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Chamfered beam, NS running, N end		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0446	Watching Brief	GF002	Exposed brickwork		SW	1x1m	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0447	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Chamfered beam			-	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0448	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Chamfered beam			-	20/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0449	Watching Brief	GF003	Working shot - removal of the floor deposits		N	-	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0450	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits and fireplace		N	-	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0451	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits and fireplace		N	1x1m	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0452	Watching Brief	GF003	Working shot - removal of the floor deposits		NW	-	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0453	Watching Brief	GF003	Working shot - removal of the floor deposits		NW	-	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0454	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Close up of 1707 date etched into a beam		NW	-	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0456	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits (pre excavation)		W	-	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0457	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits		N	1x1m	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0458	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits		NE	1x1m	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0459	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits and fireplace		NE	1x1m	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0460	Watching Brief	GF003	Revealed floor deposits and fireplace		NE	1x1m	22/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0461	Watching Brief	GF010.2	Close up of Army & Navy Claret bottle found in the cavity above the ceiling of GF016		-	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0462	Watching Brief	GF010.2	Close up of Army & Navy Claret bottle found in the cavity above the ceiling of GF016		-	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0463	Watching Brief	GF010.2	Close up of Army & Navy Claret bottle found in the cavity above the ceiling of GF016		-	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0464	Watching Brief	GF010.2	Close up of Army & Navy Claret bottle found in the cavity above the ceiling of GF016		-	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0465	Watching Brief	GF010.2	Close up of Army & Navy Claret bottle found in the cavity above the ceiling of GF016		-	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0466	Watching Brief	GF010.2	Close up of Army & Navy Claret bottle found in the cavity above the ceiling of GF016		-	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0467	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits		NW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0468	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits		SE	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0469	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits		NW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0470	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits & fireplace		NE	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0471	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits & fireplace		NE	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0472	Watching Brief	GF003	pre-ex shot of drain [08]		W	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0473	Watching Brief	GF003	pre-ex shot of drain [08]		E	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0474	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the NE wall		SW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0475	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the NE wall		SW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0476	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the NE wall		SW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0477	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the SW wall		SE	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0478	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the SW wall		NE	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0479	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the SW wall		SW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0480	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned stone work along the base of the SW wall		SW	1x1m	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0481	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits		W	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0482	Watching Brief	GF003	Cleaned floor deposits		W	-	23/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0483	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	-	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0484	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	-	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0485	Watching Brief	GF001.5	Exposed masonry showing wall cavity & evidence of in-situ burning		W	-	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0486	Watching Brief	GF001.5	View into cavity in NE wall		NW	-	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0487	Watching Brief	FF003	Exposed stonework & timbers in the SW wall		N	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0488	Watching Brief	FF003	Exposed stonework & timbers in the SW wall		N	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0489	Watching Brief	FF003	Exposed stonework & timbers in the SW wall		NE	-	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0490	Watching Brief	FF003	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		N	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0491	Watching Brief	FF003	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		E	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0492	Watching Brief	FF003	Exposed stonework in the SW wall		N	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0493	Watching Brief	GF021	Exposed brickwork		N	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0494	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed curved stonework in the NW wall		S	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0495	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0496	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		N	1x1m	28/05/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0497	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0498	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0499	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0500	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0501	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0502	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0503	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		N	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0504	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		N	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0505	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0506	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0507	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0508	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0509	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0510	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0511	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0512	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0513	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0514	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		SE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0515	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0516	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0517	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	-	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0518	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NW	-	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0519	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0520	Watching Brief	Exterior	Trench excavated along the NE elevation of the 19th century northern extension		NE	1x1m	29/05/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0521	Watching Brief	GF010	Post excavation shot of trench		E	1x1m	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0522	Watching Brief	GF010	Post excavation shot of trench		E	1x1m	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0523	Watching Brief	GF020	Exposed beams - showing trial cleaning		SE	-	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0524	Watching Brief	GF020	Exposed beams - showing trial cleaning		NE	-	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0525	Watching Brief	GF020	Exposed beams - showing trial cleaning		NE	-	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0526	Watching Brief	GF020	Exposed beams - showing trial cleaning		NE	-	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0527	Watching Brief	GF020	Exposed beams - showing trial cleaning		S	-	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0528	Watching Brief	GF020	Exposed beams - showing trial cleaning		SW	-	03/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0529	Watching Brief	GF010	Post excavation shot of trench		SE	1x1m	04/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0530	Watching Brief	GF010	Post excavation shot of trench		NE	1x1m	04/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0531	Watching Brief	GF010	Post excavation shot of trench		NE	1x1m	04/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0532	Watching Brief	GF010	Finds obtained from trench		-	-	04/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0533	Watching Brief	GF010	L-shaped trench showing 1960's wall foundation		SE	1x1m	05/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0534	Watching Brief	GF010	L-shaped trench showing 1960's wall foundation		E	1x1m	05/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0535	Watching Brief	GF010	L-shaped trench showing 1960's wall foundation		SE	1x1m	05/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0536	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		E	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0537	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		E	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0538	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		N	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0539	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		N	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0540	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SW	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0541	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		W	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0542	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	SW facing section of trench		SW	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0543	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	NW facing section of trench		NE	1x1m	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0544	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		NE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0545	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		N	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0546	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0547	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SSE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0548	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SSW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0549	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0550	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		W	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0551	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		NW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0552	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		NW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0553	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	Support wall section after cleaning		NE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0554	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	Edge of trench section		SW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0555	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	NW facing trench section		NW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0556	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0557	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0558	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		NW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0559	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		NE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0560	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		NE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0561	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		E	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0562	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0563	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0564	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		S	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0565	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0566	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SW	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0567	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		W	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0568	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		W	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0569	Watching Brief	GF10/14.02	General view of trench after cleaning		SSE	-	06/06/14	Ewan Kennaway	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0570	FAWD1	GF003	Shot of NW side of TR1 showing cut [01] post-ex, wall [02] and clayey silt (05)		NE	1x1m	11/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0571	FAWD1	GF003	Shot of SE side of TR1 showing clay deposit (03), cobbles (04) and wall [02]		NE	1x1m	11/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0572	FAWD1	GF003	Pre-ex shot of TTR2		NE	1x1m	12/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0573	FAWD1	GF003	Excavated slot in TR2 showing wall [02], cut [11] and deposit (07)		NE	1x1m	12/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0574	FAWD1	GF003	Wall [02] in excavated part of TR2		NW	1x1m	12/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0575	FAWD1	GF003	Wall [02] in excavated part of TR2		NE	1x1m	12/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0576	FAWD1	GF003	Slot through field drain [08]		NE	1x1m	12/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0577	FAWD1	GF003	Slot through field drain [08]		NE	1x1m	12/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0578	FAWD1	GF003	Post -ex shot TR1		NE	1x1m	13/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0579	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 06 in TR1		NE	1x1m	13/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0580	FAWD1	GF003	Detail of cobbles (04) and clay deposit (03) in sec 06 (no id board)		NE	-	13/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0581	FAWD1	GF003	Detail of wall [02] in excavated part of TR1		SE	-	13/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0582	FAWD1	GF003	General shot showing TR1, TR2 and established extent of wall [02] and cobbles (04)		NE	1x1m	13/06/14	Neil McGuinness Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0583	FAWD1	GF003	General shot showing TR1, TR2 and established extent of wall [02] and cobbles (04)		NNE	1x1m	13/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0584	FAWD1	GF003	Wall [02] before removal in TR2 extension		NNW	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0585	FAWD1	GF003	Wall [02] before removal in TR2 extension		NNW	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0586	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 07 after extension in TR2 (board says sec 06)		NE	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0587	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 07 after extension in TR2 (board says sec 06)		NE	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0588	FAWD1	GF003	Cobbles (04) under wall [16] in TR2 extension		NNW	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0589	FAWD1	GF003	Cobbles (04) under wall [16] in TR2 extension		NNW	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0590	FAWD1	GF003	TR1 extension showing slate dumps in (14), fill of [01]		SSE	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0591	FAWD1	GF003	TR1 extension showing slate dumps in (14), fill of [01]		SSE	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0592	FAWD1	GF003	Cut [01] as revealed in extension to TR1		NE	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0593	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 06 after extension to TR1		NE	1x1m	20/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0594	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 07 (no id board)		NE	1x1m	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0595	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 07 (no id board)		NE	1x1m	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0596	FAWD1	GF003	Cobbles (04) under wall [16] in TR2 (no id board)		NNW	1x1m	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0597	FAWD1	GF003	Sec 06 in TR1 (no id board)		NNW	1x1m	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0598	FAWD1	GF003	SE end of sec 06 in TR1 (no id board)		NE	1x1m	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0599	FAWD1	GF003	NW end of sec 06 in TR1 (no id board)		NE	1x1m	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0600	FAWD1	GF003	General view of GF003 at close of works for FAWD1		N	-	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0601	FAWD1	GF003	General view of GF003 at close of works for FAWD1		NNE	-	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0602	FAWD1	GF003	General views of GF003 at close of works for FAWD1		NNW	-	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0603	FAWD1	GF003	General views of GF003 at close of works for FAWD1		NE	-	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0604	FAWD1	GF003	General views of GF003 at close of works for FAWD1		NE	-	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0605	FAWD1	GF003	General views of GF003 at close of works for FAWD1		NE	-	23/06/14	Neil McGuinness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0606	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed ceiling timbers		NE	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0607	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Exposed ceiling timbers		N	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0608	Watching Brief	FF001.4	Southern most roof trust (viewed following the removal of the ceiling)		NE	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0609	Watching Brief	FF001.4	Central roof trust (viewed following the removal of the ceiling)		NE	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0610	Watching Brief	FF001.4	Central roof trust (viewed following the removal of the ceiling)		NE	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0611	Watching Brief	FF001.4	Northern most roof trust (viewed following the removal of the ceiling)		NE	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0612	Watching Brief	FF001.4	Central roof truss (viewed following the removal of the ceiling)		E	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0613	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Close up of timbers in the ceiling - results of cleaning trial		SW	-	24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0614	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Close up of timbers in the ceiling - results of cleaning trial		SW		24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0615	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Close up of timbers in the ceiling - results of cleaning trial		S		24/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0616	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Working shot - Drilling ceiling beams		N	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0617	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Working shot - Drilling ceiling beams		N	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0618	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Working shot - Drilling ceiling beams		N	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0619	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Working shot - Drilling ceiling beams		N	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0620	Watching Brief	GF001.2	Working shot - Drilling ceiling beams		N	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0621	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall		SW	1x1m	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0622	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall		SW	1x1m	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0623	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity		NW	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0624	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity		NW	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0625	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity		SE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0626	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity - showing curved roof to GF016		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0627	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity - showing curved roof to GF016		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0628	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity - showing curved roof to GF016		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0629	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity - showing curved roof to GF016		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0630	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view inside cavity - showing curved roof to GF016		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0631	Watching Brief	FF011.2	View off chamfered floor joist within cupboard in tsw wall		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0632	Watching Brief	FF011.2	View off chamfered floor joist within cupboard in tsw wall		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0633	Watching Brief	FF011.2	View off chamfered floor joist within cupboard in tsw wall		NE	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0634	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall		SW	1x0.5m	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0635	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view up chimney		below	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0636	Watching Brief	FF010.2	Hearth identified below floorboards against NE wall - view up chimney		below	-	26/06/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0637	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Underside of first floor brick hearth visible in the ceiling against the NW wall		SE	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0638	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Underside of first floor brick hearth visible in the ceiling against the NW wall		SE	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0639	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Underside of first floor brick hearth visible in the ceiling against the NW wall		S	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0640	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Underside of first floor brick hearth visible in the ceiling against the NW wall		W	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0641	Watching Brief	GF001.9	Exposed sections of ceiling timbers		NW	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0642	Watching Brief	GF001.9	Exposed sections of ceiling timbers		NW	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0643	Watching Brief	GF001.9	Exposed sections of ceiling timbers		NW	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0644	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed brickwork		N	1x1m	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0645	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed sections of ceiling timbers		SE	1x1m	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0646	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed stonework		N	1x1m	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0647	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed stonework		W	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0648	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed stonework		W	-	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0649	Watching Brief	GF001.11	Exposed stonework		NE	1x1m	07/07/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0650	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		E	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0651	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		E	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0652	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0653	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0654	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0655	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0656	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0657	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0658	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Stones removed from pit A		-	1x0.2m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0659	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Stones removed from pit A		-	1x0.2m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0660	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0661	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		SE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0662	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		NE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0663	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		NE	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0664	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		E	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0665	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Mid excavation shot of pit A		E	1x1m	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0666	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		NE	-	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0667	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		NE	-	18/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0668	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Post excavation shot of pit A		NE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0669	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Post excavation shot of pit A		NE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0670	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Post excavation shot of pit A		NE	1x1m	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0671	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Post excavation shot of pit A		NE	1x1m	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0672	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Post excavation shot of pit B		NW	1x1m	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0673	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Post excavation shot of pit B		NW	1x1m	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0674	Watching Brief	GF001.8	General post-excavation of the 3 pits		SW	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0675	Watching Brief	GF001.8	General post-excavation of the 3 pits		SW	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0676	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0677	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0678	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0679	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0680	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0681	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0682	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0683	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SE	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0684	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SW	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0685	Watching Brief	GF001.8	Working shot - excavation of pit A		SW	-	21/07/14	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0686	Watching Brief	FF003 & FF007	View of stone & mortar wall, with doorway between rooms FF003 & FF007		NE	1m rod	31/07/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0687	Watching Brief	FF003 & FF007	Same as above but close-up		NE	1m rod	31/07/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0688	Watching Brief	FF003 & FF007	View of stone & mortar wall between rooms FF003 & FF007, opposite end of doorway		NW	1m rod	31/07/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0689	Watching Brief	FF003 & FF007	Steel girders protruding through top of wall between rooms FF003 & FF007		NE	1m rod	31/07/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0690	Watching Brief	FF003 & FF007	View of wall between rooms FF003 & FF007		NE	1m rod	31/07/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0691	Watching Brief	FF003 & FF007	Same as above except close-up		NE	1m rod	31/07/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0692	Watching Brief	GF001.8	NNW Facing section within lift shaft GF001.8		NNW	1x1m	08/08/14	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0693	Watching Brief	GF001.8	NNW Facing section within lift shaft GF001.8		NNW	1x1m	08/08/14	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0694	Watching Brief	GF001.8	WSW Facing section within lift shaft GF001.8		WSW	1x1m	08/08/14	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0695	Watching Brief	GF001.8	SSE Facing section within lift shaft GF001.8		SSE	1x1m	08/08/14	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0696	Watching Brief	GF001.8	ENE Facing section within lift shaft GF001.8		E	1x1m	08/08/14	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0697	Watching Brief	GF001.8	ENE Facing section within lift shaft GF001.8		E	1x1m	08/08/14	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0698	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	Wall between GF001.4 & GF001.3, pre-demolition		S	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0699	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	Wall between GF001.4 & GF001.3, with pillar pre-demolition		SE	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0700	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	Wall between GF001.4 & GF001.3, pre-demolition.		N	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0701	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	View of pillar within wall between GF001.3 & GF001.4 pre-demolition		E	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0702	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	View of pillar GF001.3/GF001.4 post-demolition		S	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0703	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	View of pillar GF001.3/GF001.4 post-demolition		W	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0704	Watching Brief	GF001.3/GF001.4	View of pillar GF001.3/GF001.4 post-demolition		E	1x1m	14/08/14	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0705	Watching Brief	GF006	Wall plaque		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0706	Watching Brief	GF006	Wall plaque		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0707	Watching Brief	GF006	Staircase		W	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0708	Watching Brief	GF006	Plaster ceiling		W	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0709	Watching Brief	FF011.2	Built-in cupboard		NE	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0710	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed early timber lintel to window		SE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0711	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed early timber beam		SW	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0712	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Stone flags at the ne ed of the corridor		SW	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0713	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Chamfered timbers in the southern corner of the ceiling		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0714	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Chamfered timbers in the southern corner of the ceiling		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0715	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Dragon beam in the southern corner of the ceiling		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0716	Watching Brief	GF021	Dressed stone in the northeast wall		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0717	Watching Brief	GF020.2	General view of the ceiling		SW	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0718	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Dragon beam in the southern corner of the ceiling		NE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0719	Watching Brief	GF020.2	Close up of se-nw running beam		SE	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0720	Watching Brief	GF020.1	red and black floor tiles in the se sputr of the corridor		NW	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0721	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Exposed early timber beam		SW	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0722	Watching Brief	GF020.1	Curved section of wall		S	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0723	Watching Brief	GF016	Photograph showing the Linoln coll. Freshmen dated 1925 - found on the table in this room		-	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0724	Watching Brief	GF016	General view of SE half		SW	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0725	Watching Brief	GF016	General view of SE half		SW	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0726	Watching Brief	GF016	Close up of the stone/brick work in the northeast wall of SE half		SW	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0727	Watching Brief	GF016	General view of NW half		NE	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0728	Watching Brief	GF016	Close up of laths attached to the partition wall in the SE half		SE	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0729	Watching Brief	GF016	General view of NW half		SW	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0730	Watching Brief	GF016	General view of NW half		NE	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0731	Watching Brief	GF016	General view of NW half		W	1x1m	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0732	Watching Brief	GF011	Close up of circular plaque on the strongroom door		NW	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0733	Watching Brief	GF011	Strongroom door		NW	-	11/11/13	Jessica Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0734	Watching Brief	GF001.2	New RSJs inserted into ceiling		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0735	Watching Brief	GF001.2	New RSJs inserted into ceiling		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0736	Watching Brief	GF001.2	New RSJs inserted into ceiling		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0737	Watching Brief	GF001.2	New RSJs inserted into ceiling		SW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0738	Watching Brief	GF01.11	New brickwork		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0739	Watching Brief	GF01.11	New brickwork		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0740	Watching Brief	GF01.11	New brickwork		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0741	Watching Brief	GF01.11	New brickwork		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0742	Watching Brief	GF01.11	New brickwork		NW	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0743	Watching Brief	FF007	Roof timbers		SE	-	30/09/14	Iwan Parry	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0744	Watching Brief	-	Finds				24/06/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0745	Watching Brief		General view of trench re-excavation to rear of Bishop's Palace		ESE	1x1m	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0746	Watching Brief		Working shot of trench re-excavation to rear of Bishop's Palace		ESE	1x1m	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0747	Watching Brief		General shot of machine removal of tree stumps		NNW	-	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0748	Watching Brief		General shot of machine removal of tree stumps		NNW	-	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0749	Watching Brief		General shot of machine removal of tree stumps		NW	-	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0750	Watching Brief		General shot of machine removal of tree stumps		NW	-	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0751	Watching Brief		Topsoil stripping of northern half of tree root area		WNW	-	09/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0752	Watching Brief		Working shot topsoil removal at N end of café break out area				13/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0753	Watching Brief		Working shot topsoil removal at N end of café break out area				13/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0754	Watching Brief		Shot of slag deposit in topsoil				13/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0755	Watching Brief		Shot of slag deposit in topsoil with building in the background				13/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0756	Watching Brief		Working shot of concrete paving and topsoil removal				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0757	Watching Brief		Existing drainage pipes aligned E/W to gully at dog leg of building				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0758	Watching Brief		Working shot along length of building				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0759	Watching Brief		Shot of area after concrete paving and topsoil removed				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0760	Watching Brief		Shot of area after concrete paving and topsoil removed				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0761	Watching Brief		Shot showing depth of cinder bed beneath concrete paving				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0762	Watching Brief		Working shot				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0763	Watching Brief		Working shot				14/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0764	Watching Brief		Shot of gully at dog leg of building showing drain pipes		NNW		15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0765	Watching Brief		Shot of new drainage trench, gully and broken drainage pipes		NW		15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0766	Watching Brief		NW facing section of stone culvert at edge of building		NW	1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0767	Watching Brief		Stone culvert at edge of building- capstone removed			1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0768	Watching Brief		Location shot of stone culvert next to gully at dog leg of building			1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0769	Watching Brief		Drainage trench mid-ex		NNW	1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0770	Watching Brief		NE facing section of drainage trench		NE	1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0771	Watching Brief		Length of drainage trench fully excavated		NNW	1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0772	Watching Brief		Length of drainage trench fully excavated		SSE	1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0773	Watching Brief		Pre-ex shot of flower bed at NE end of car park			-	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0774	Watching Brief		Location shot showing flower bed				15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0775	Watching Brief		Working shot		NE		15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0776	Watching Brief		Working shot		SE		15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0777	Watching Brief		Mid-ex shot showing manhole cover and front of building		NE	1x1m	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0778	Watching Brief		Topsoil removed from flowerbed		NE	-	15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0779	Watching Brief		Topsoil removed from flowerbed		SE		15/07/15	Anne Marie Oattes	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0780	Watching Brief		Topsoil removed from flowerbed		SE		16/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0781	Watching Brief		Topsoil removed from flowerbed		SW		16/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0782	Watching Brief	Café area	Location shot		NW		20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0783	Watching Brief	Café area	Removal of topsoil from trench area		W		20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0784	Watching Brief	Café area	Working shot of topsoil removal		NW		20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0785	Watching Brief	Café area	Working shot of topsoil removal		NW	1x1m	20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0786	Watching Brief	Café area	Black material at base of trench		NW	1x1m	20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0787	Watching Brief	Café area	Black material at base of trench		SW	1x1m	20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0788	Watching Brief	Café area	SW facing section showing stones in section		SW	1x1m	20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0789	Watching Brief	Café area	Length of trench		NW	1x1m	20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0790	Watching Brief	Café area	NE facing section showing stones		NE	1x1m	20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0791	Watching Brief	Café area	Location shot		SW		20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0792	Watching Brief	Café area	Location shot		NW		20/07/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0800	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Black waste deposit/ layer (WB01)		SW	0.5m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0801	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Black waste deposit/ layer (WB01)		NE	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0802	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] Foundations		NE	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0803	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] Foundations		SE	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0804	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] Foundations		SW	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0805	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] partially removed, showing cut [WB04]		NW	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0806	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] partially removed, showing cut [WB04]		NW	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0807	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] partially removed, showing cut [WB04]		NE	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0808	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Wall [WB03] partially removed, showing cut [WB04]		SW	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0809	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		NE	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0810	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		SE	1m	21/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0811	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Stone drain in trench		SW	1m	23/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0812	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		NW	1m	23/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0813	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		NW	1m	23/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0814	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		NW	1m	23/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0815	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Rubble/ stone drain in trench		SW	1m	23/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0816	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		NW	1m	23/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0817	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Slate capped drain 1		SW	1m	24/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0818	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Slate capped drain 1		NW	1m	24/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0819	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Slate capped drain 2		NE	1m	24/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0820	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Slate capped drain 2		SE	1m	24/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0821	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Slate capped drain 2 - showing rough alignment		SSE	1m	24/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0822	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench showing collapse and cobbles		SE	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0823	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Cobbles in section		SW	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0824	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Cobbles in section		SW	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0825	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Cobbles in section		SW	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0826	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		SE	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0827	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	General shot of trench		NW	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0828	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Cobbled surface under kerb - not excavated		NW	-	27/07/15	Dave McNicol	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0829	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	General shot showing terram and slate removal over cobbles		S	1 x 1m	31/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0830	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Excavation of 650mm pit for lighting pole in open trench to w of the Bishop's Palace		NW	1 x 1m	31/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0831	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Section of pit in open trench for lighting pole to the W of the Bishop's palace		W	1 x 1m	31/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0832	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Section and general view of a pit at the S end of the open trench at the w side of the Bishop's palace		SW	1 x 1m	31/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0833	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	General shot showing the extent of the terram and slate removal towards the end of the day		S	1 x 1m	31/07/15	Robert Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0834	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	General shot of remaining spoil heap in centre of cobbled area of compound		N	-	10/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0835	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	General shot of delivery of concrete to be transported around W side of site of works there		N	-	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0836	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		E	-	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0837	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		E	1x1m	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0838	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		E	-	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0839	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The section of missing cobbles was formerly a 20th century flower bed		E	1x1m	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0840	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The section of missing cobbles was formerly a 20th century flower bed		S	-	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0841	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles were formerly 20th century flower beds		S	1x1m	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0842	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles were formerly 20th century flower beds		E	-	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0843	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The section of missing cobbles was formerly a 20th century flower bed		S	1x1m	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0844	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The section of missing cobbles was formerly a 20th century flower bed		S	1x1m	11/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0845	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		E	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0846	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		E	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0847	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles were formerly 20th century flower beds		S	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0848	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The section of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		S	-	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0849	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		S	-	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0850	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		S	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0851	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		S	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0852	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Eastern side of a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		S	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0853	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Eastern side of a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		S	-	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0854	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The section of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		S	1x1m	12/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0855	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Attempt at excavation of lighting trench with 13 tonne machine		N	-	13/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0856	Watching Brief	Lighting Trench	Attempt at excavation of lighting trench with 13 tonne machine		N	1x1m	13/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0857	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath		E	1x1m	13/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0858	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		E	1x1m	13/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0859	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		E	1x1m	13/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0860	Watching Brief	Cobbles Re-reveal	Membrane being peeled back to reveal the cobbled surface beneath. The sections of missing cobbles was formerly a pathway to the principal dooway of the Bishops Palace		E	1x1m	13/08/15	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0861	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Route of lighting cable trench (A) before excavation		NW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0862	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Working shot - Removal of kerb stones and tarmac for lighting cable trench (A)		SE	-	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0863	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Working shot - Cutting tarmac for lighting cable trench (B)		SE	-	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0864	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Working shot - Excavation of 1.2m deep lampost footing at the NE end of lighting cable trench (B)		N	-	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0865	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Post-excavation shot of 1.2m deep lampost footing at the NE end of lighting cable trench (B)		NW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0866	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	NW facing section of lampost footing excavation at the NE end of lighting cable trench (B)		NW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0867	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	NW facing section of lampost footing excavation at the NE end of lighting cable trench (B)		NW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0868	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Post-excavation shot of lighting cable trench (B)		ENE	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0869	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Post-excavation shot of lighting cable trench (A)		ESE	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0870	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Cobbles (052) in the NW end of lighting cable trench (A)	(052)	NNW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0871	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	NW end of cobble layer (052) in the NW end of lighting cable trench (A)	(052)	NNW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0872	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Cobble layer (052) in the NW end of lighting cable trench (A)	(052)	SW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0873	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Apparent SE end of cobble layer (052) in the SE end of lighting cable trench (A)	(052)	WNW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0874	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Post-excavation shot of lighting cable trench (A)		NW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0875	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Cobble layer (052) in the NW end of lighting cable trench (A)	(052)	N	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0876	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Cobble layer (052) in the NW end of lighting cable trench (A)	(052)	SSE	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0877	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Working shot - Cutting through tarmac for lighting cable trench (C)		SW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0878	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (C) showing compacted deposit (035)	(035)	SW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0879	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (C) showing cobbles (044) to the SW of compacted deposit (035)	(035), (044)	SW	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0880	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (C) showing broken kerb (048) and (050)	(048), (050)	N	1x1m	14/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0881	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (C) showing cobbles (044) to the SW of compacted deposit (035)	(035), (044)	SW	1x1m	19/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0882	Watching Brief	Oval Area	Concrete curb (010) & [011] truncating cobble surface (008) & (013)	(010), [011], (008) & (013)	NE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0883	Watching Brief	Oval Area	Concrete curb (010) & [011] truncating cobble surface (008) & (013)	(010), [011], (008) & (013)	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0884	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Mid-ex shot of SE end of lighting cable trench (E)		SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0885	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (E) showing yellow clay/cobble deposit (014)	(014)	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0886	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (E) showing cobble deposit (015)	(015)	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0887	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Mid-ex shot of lighting cable trench (E) showing cobble deposit (015)	(015)	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0888	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	General view of lighting cable trench (E)		SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0889	Watching Brief	Oval	NE-SW running linear [016] cutting through cobble surface (005)	[016], (017) (005)	NE	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0890	Watching Brief	Oval	Cobbles (005) at the eastern edge of the oval area truncated by kerb [011]	(010), [011], (005)	E	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0891	Watching Brief	Oval	Linear [018] cutting through cobble surface (005)	(019), [018], (005)	W	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0892	Watching Brief	Oval	Linear [020] cutting through cobble surface (005)	(021), [020], (005)	W	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0893	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Lampost footing excavation at NW end of lighting cable trench (E)		SSw	1x1m	19/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0894	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Lampost footing excavation at NW end of lighting cable trench (E)		WSW	1x1m	19/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0895	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Post-ex shot of lighting cable trench (E) (before cleaning)		NW	1x1m	19/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0896	Watching Brief	Oval	Slot cut through upper deposit in linear [016]	[016], (017)	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0897	Watching Brief	Oval	N facing section of slot cut through upper deposit in linear [016]	[016], (017)	NE	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0898	Watching Brief	Oval	Slot cut through upper deposit in linear [018]	[018], (019)	SW	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0899	Watching Brief	Oval	WNW facing section of Slot cut through upper deposit in linear [018]	[018], (019)	WNW	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0900	Watching Brief	Oval	Slot cut through upper deposit in linear [020]	[020], (021)	SSE	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0901	Watching Brief	Oval	ENE facing section of slot cut through upper deposit in linear [020]	[020], (021)	SSE	1x1m	19/08/15	Ken Owen	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0902	Watching Brief	Trench 1	T1 following the removal of overburden (007) showing compacted sandstone road surface (023), flanked by gulleys [023] and [025]	(023), [024], [025]	SW	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0903	Watching Brief	Trench 1	T1 following the removal of overburden (007) showing compacted sandstone road surface (023), flanked by gulleys [023] and [025]	(023), [024], [025]	NE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0904	Watching Brief	Trench 1	T1 following the removal of overburden (007) showing compacted sandstone road surface (023)	(023)	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0905	Watching Brief	Trench 1	T1 following the removal of overburden (007) showing possible gully [025]	[025]	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0906	Watching Brief	Trench 1	T1 following the removal of overburden (007) showing possible gully [024]	[024]	SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0907	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Location of T1 within trackway		SE	1x1m	19/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0908	Watching Brief	Oval	Working shot - removal of cobble surface	(05)	S	-	20/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0909	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	NW facing section of lampost footing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (DWG 1)		S	1x1m	20/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0910	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	NW facing section of lampost footing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (DWG 1)		NW	1x1m	20/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0911	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	NW facing section of lampost footing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (DWG 1)		NW	1x1m	20/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0912	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (A) following cleaning, showing stone surface (40) in the base	(40)	NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0913	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 1 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0914	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 2 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0915	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 3 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0916	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 4 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0917	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 5 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0918	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 6 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0919	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 7 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0920	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 8 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0921	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 9 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0922	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (A)	Running shots of SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (A) (NW-SE) 10 of 10		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0923	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (B) following cleaning		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0924	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Running shots of SE facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (SW-NE) 1 of 4		SE	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0925	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Running shots of SE facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (SW-NE) 2 of 4		SE	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0926	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Running shots of SE facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (SW-NE) 3 of 4		SE	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0927	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (B)	Running shots of SE facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (B) (SW-NE) 4 of 4		SE	1x1m	21/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0928	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 1 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0929	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 2 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0930	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 3 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0931	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 4 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0932	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 5 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0933	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (c) (SW-NE) 6 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0934	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 7 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0935	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 8 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0936	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Running shots of NW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (C) (SW-NE) 9 of 9		NW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0937	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (C) following cleaning		NE	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0938	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (C) following cleaning		NE	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0939	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (C) following cleaning		N	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0940	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (C) following cleaning		WSW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0941	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	General view of Lighting Cable Trench (C) following cleaning		SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0942	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Mixed stoney backfill deposit (045) at the SW end of Lighting Cable Trench (C)	(045), (043)	SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0943	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (C)	Cobbled surface (043) in Lighting Cable Trench (C)	(043)	SW	1x1m	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0944	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Working shot - excavation of Lighting Cable Trench (D)		S	-	21/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0945	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D)	(055), (056)	S	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0946	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D)	(055), (056)	S	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0947	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of W facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (S-N) 1 of 6		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0948	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of W facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (S-N) 2 of 6		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0949	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of W facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (S-N) 3 of 6		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0950	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of W facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (S-N) 4 of 6		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0951	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of W facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (S-N) 5 of 6		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0952	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of W facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (S-N) 6 of 6		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0953	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (N-S) 1 of 6	(055), (056)	W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0954	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (N-S) 2 of 6	(055), (056)	W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0955	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (N-S) 3 of 6	(055), (056)	W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0956	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (N-S) 4 of 6	(055), (056)	W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0957	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (N-S) 5 of 6	(055), (056)	W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0958	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (D)	Running shots of cobble deposits within the base of Lighting Cable Trench (D) (N-S) 6 of 6	(055), (056)	W	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0959	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Wall [076] in the base of Lighting Cable Trench (E)	[076]	SE	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0960	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Wall [076] in the base of Lighting Cable Trench (E)	[076]	SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0961	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Wall [076] and cobbled surface in the base of Lighting Cable Trench (E)	[076] (055)	SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0962	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Modern service trench [061] above wall [076] in the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E)	[076] [061]	SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0963	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	SE Facing section of lampost footing at the N end of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		SE	1x1m	25/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0964	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	General shot of lampost footing at the N end of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		S	1x1m	25/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0965	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	General shot of lampost footing at the N end of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0966	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	General shot of lampost footing at the N end of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		W	1x1m	25/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0967	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	General shot of lampost footing at the N end of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		NW	1x1m	25/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0968	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Post-ex shot of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		SE	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0969	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Post-ex shot of Lighting Cable Trench (E)		NW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0970	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 1 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0971	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 2 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0972	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 3 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0973	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 4 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0974	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 5 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0975	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 6 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0976	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 7 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0977	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 8 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0978	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 9 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0979	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 10 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0980	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Running shots of the SW facing section of Lighting Cable Trench (E) (SE-NW) 11 of 11		SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0981	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Wall [077] in the base of Lighting Cable Trench (E)	[077]	SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0982	Watching Brief	Lighting Cable Trench (E)	Wall [077] in the base of Lighting Cable Trench (E)	[077]	SW	1x1m	25/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_0983	Watching Brief	Oval	Working shot - removal of the cerb (010) to reveal stone surface (086) on the eastern edge of the area	(010), (086)	NW	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0984	Watching Brief	Oval	Working shot - removal of the cerb (010) to reveal stone surface (086) on the eastern edge of the area	(010), (086)	N	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0985	Watching Brief	Oval	Working shot - removal of the cerb (010) to reveal stone surface (086) on the eastern edge of the area	(010), (086)	NW	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0986	Watching Brief	Oval	Working shot - removal of the cerb (010) to reveal stone surface (086) on the eastern edge of the area	(010), (086)	NW	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0987	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of surface (023) showing (078)	(078)	SW	1x1m	26/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0988	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of surface (023) showing (078)	(078)	SW	1x1m	26/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0989	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of surface (023) showing (078)	(078)	NE	1x1m	26/08/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0990	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of deposit (078) showing (081)	(081)	SW	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0991	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of deposit (078) showing (081)	(081)	NW	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0992	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stony deposit (081) showing (087) within cut [091]	(087), [091],(088), (090), (089), (086)	NE	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0993	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stony deposit (081) showing (087) within cut [091]	(087), [091],(088), (090), (089), (086)	SW	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0994	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stony deposit (081), running shots (NE-SW) 1 of 4	(087), [091],(088), (090), (089), (086)	NE	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_0995	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stony deposit (081), running shots (NE-SW) 2 of 4	(087), [091],(088), (090), (089), (086)	NE	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0996	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stony deposit (081), running shots (NE-SW) 3 of 4	(087), [091],(088), (090), (089), (086)	NE	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0997	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stony deposit (081), running shots (NE-SW) 4 of 4	(087), [091],(088), (090), (089), (086)	NE	1x1m	26/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0998	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the initial removal of deposits from [091]	[091]	NE	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_0999	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the initial removal of deposits from [091]	[091], (089), (092)	SW	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1000	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the initial removal of deposits from [091] - running shots NE-SW - 1 of 4	[091]	NE	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1001	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running trench shots (NE to SW) 2 of 4	[091], (089), (092)	SW	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_1002	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the initial removal of deposits from [091] - running shots NE-SW - 3 of 4	[091]	NE	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1003	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running trench shots (NE to SW) 4 of 4	[091], (089), (092)	SW	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1004	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following its extension to the NE to reveal stone surface (086)	[091]	NE	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1005	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following its extension to the NE to reveal stone surface (086)	(086)	NE	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1006	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Working shot - removal of stone surface (086) at the NE end of T1	(086)	NE	-	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1007	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Trench 1 following the removal of stone surface (086) showing (089)	(089)	SW	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1008	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Deposit (089) following the removal of slabs (086)	(089)	SW	1x1m	28/08/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1009	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Twigs observed in the base of cut [091]	(096), [091]	NW	-	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_1010	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Post ex shot of paleochanel [091]	[091]	SW	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1011	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Post ex shot of paleochanel [091]	[091]	NE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1012	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Post excavation shot of [091]within T1	[091]	NW	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1013	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running shots of SE facing section of T1 (SW-NE) 1 of 6		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1014	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running shots of SE facing section of T1 (SW-NE) 2 of 6		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1015	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running shots of SE facing section of T1 (SW-NE) 3 of 6		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1016	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running shots of SE facing section of T1 (SW-NE) 4 of 6		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1017	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running shots of SE facing section of T1 (SW-NE) 5 of 6		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1018	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Running shots of SE facing section of T1 (SW-NE) 6 of 6		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1019	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Post excavation shot of T1	[091]	E	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1020	Watching Brief	Trench 1	Location shot of T1		SE	1x1m	01/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1021	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	02/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1022	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1023	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1024	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1025	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	S	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1026	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	S	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1027	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1028	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1029	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1030	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1031	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	SE	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1032	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	SE	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1033	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	SE	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1034	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1035	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1036	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1037	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1038	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1039	Watching Brief	Oval	Post excavation shot of stone surface	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

File reference	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2358_1040	Watching Brief	Oval	Concrete footing	(103)	NW	1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1041	Watching Brief	Oval	Concrete footing	(099)	NW	1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1042	Watching Brief	Oval	Service trench [016] cutting through stone surface (088)	[016], (088)	SW	1x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1043	Watching Brief	Oval	Close up of stone surface	(088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1044	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1045	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	SE	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1046	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1047	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1048	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NE	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1049	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1050	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1051	Watching Brief	Oval	Stone surface and trackway (shots taken from camera pole)	(086), (088)	NW	2x2m	03/09/15	Neil McGuiness	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1052	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	NW	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1053	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	NW	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1054	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	W	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1055	Watching Brief	Oval	Wall [109] following provisional cleaning	[109]	W	1x2m, 1x1m	03/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1056	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	Preliminary shot of excavation work on drainage trench		NW	-	03/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1057	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	Trench (Part A) excavated to 0.25m cobble surface layer		SSW	1x1m	03/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1058	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	Trench (Part A) excavated to 0.25m cobble surface layer		NNW	1x1m	03/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1059	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	Section through modern deposits above cobble surface layer		W	1x1m	03/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1060	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	Oblique view of east facing section of drainage trench		NE	-	03/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1061	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	Oblique view of west facing section of drainage trench		SW	-	04/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1062	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of drainage trench from the northern end		NNE	1x1m	04/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1063	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of drainage trench from the southern end		SSW	1x1m	04/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1064	Watching Brief	Oval	View of damaged slates and building location of east of main excavation area caused by machinery crossing surface		N	-	04/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1065	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of rubble deposit adjacent to walling seen in electric cable trench		NNW	-	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1066	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of wall foundations (mortared) in drainage trench	151	E	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1067	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of wall foundations (mortared) in drainage trench	151	W	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1068	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of worked wall stones	151	E	-	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1069	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	View of worked wall stones	151	E	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1070	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	General shot of drainage trench excavation		S	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1071	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	General shot of drainage trench excavation		N	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1072	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	General shot of drainage trench excavation		N	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1073	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	General shot of drainage trench excavation		SSE	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1074	Watching Brief	Drainage Trench	General shot of drainage trench excavation		S	1x1m	07/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1075	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Working shot - tarmac cutting	(028)	SE	-	15/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1076	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Trench 2 extended and cleaned down to the cobble surface	(112), [113], (114)	SE	1x1m	15/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1077	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Trench 2 extended and cleaned down to the cobble surface	(112), [113], (114)	SE	1x1m	15/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1078	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section (mid-ex) showing the edge of the cobble surface	(112), [113], (114)	SW	1x1m	15/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1079	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section (mid-ex) showing the edge of the cobble surface	(112), [113], (114)	SW	1x1m	15/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1080	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of T2 showing the cobble surface	(112), [113], (114)	SE	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1081	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of T2 showing slate surface (116)	(116)	SE	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1082	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of T2 showing slate surface (116)	(116)	SW	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1083	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of T2 showing slate surface (116)	(116)	NW	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1084	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Working shot - the removal of (116)	(116)	NW	-	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1085	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Working shot - the removal of (116)	(116)	NW	-	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1086	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of (116)	(117)	SE	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1087	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following its extension to the SE showing (116)	(116)	SE	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1088	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following its extension to the SE showing (116)	(116)	W	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1089	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following its extension to the SE showing (116)	(116)	SW	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1090	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of surface (116) at the SE end	(117)	W	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1091	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of surface (116) at the SE end	(117)	W	1x1m	16/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1092	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (117) & the straightening of the W facing section	(118)	SE	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1093	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (117) & the straightening of the W facing section	(118)	S	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1094	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (117) & the straightening of the W facing section	(130), (118), (132), (125), (136), (124), (133)	W	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1095	Watching Brief	Trench 2	W facing section through T2, running shots N>S, 1 of 4		W	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1096	Watching Brief	Trench 2	W facing section through T2, running shots N>S, 2 of 4		W	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1097	Watching Brief	Trench 2	W facing section through T2, running shots N>S, 3 of 4		W	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1098	Watching Brief	Trench 2	W facing section through T2, running shots N>S, 4 of 4		W	1x1m	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1099	Watching Brief	Trench 2	W facing section through small pit [122]	[122], (123)	W	1x0.3	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1100	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Post-ex shot of feature [128]	[128]	W	1x0.3	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1101	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Post-ex shot of feature [122]	[122]	W	1x0.3	17/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1102	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Pre-ex shot of stoney deposit following the removal of (118)	(131)	NE	1x1m	18/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1103	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2 following the removal of (118)	(131), [128], (125), (136), (124), (133)	NW	1x1m	18/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1104	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2 following the removal of (118)	(131), [128], (125), (136), (124), (133)	NE	1x1m	18/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1105	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2 following the removal of (118)	(131), [128], (125), (136), (124), (133)	NE	1x1m	18/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1106	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2 following the removal of (118)	(131), [128], (125), (136), (124), (133)	NE	1x1m	18/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1107	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of deposit (131) showing possible masonry	(131)	W	1x1m	18/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1108	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of deposit (131) showing possible masonry	(131)	S	1x1m	18/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1109	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Post-ex shot of cut [134]	[134]	N	1x1m	18/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1110	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Post-ex shot of cut [134]	[134]	W	1x1m	18/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1111	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (125) showing deposits (124) & (132)	(124) & (132)	NW	1x1m	21/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1112	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (125) showing deposits (124) & (132)	(124) & (132)	NE	1x1m	21/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1113	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (125) showing deposits (124) & (132)	(124) & (132)	SE	1x1m	21/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1114	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Mid-ex shot of cut [135] following the removal of upper fill (132)	[135]	NW	1x1m	21/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1115	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Post-ex shot of cut [135]	[135]	NW	1x1m	21/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1116	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (124)	(138), (139), (137), [109]c+`	SE	2x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1117	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (124)	(138), (139), (137), [109]	SE	2x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1118	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (124)	(138), (139), (137), [109]	S	2x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1119	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (124)	(138), (139), (137), [109]	NW	2x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1120	Watching Brief	Trench 2	T2 following the removal of deposit (124)	(138), (139), (137), [109]	N	2x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1121	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Running shots of wall [109] (SE>NW) 1 of 4	[109]	SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1122	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Running shots of wall [109] (SE>NW) 2 of 4	[109]	SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1123	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Running shots of wall [109] (SE>NW) 3 of 4	[109]	SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1124	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Running shots of wall [109] (SE>NW) 4 of 4	[109]	SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1125	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Running shots of wall [109] (SW>NE) 1 of 2	[109]	NW	1x1m	22/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1126	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Running shots of wall [109] (SW>NE) 2 of 2	[109]	NW	1x1m	22/09/15	Rob Evans	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1127	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section of T2, running shots (NW>SE) 1 of 5		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1128	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section of T2, running shots (NW>SE) 2 of 5		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1129	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section of T2, running shots (NW>SE) 3 of 5		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1130	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section of T2, running shots (NW>SE) 4 of 5		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1131	Watching Brief	Trench 2	SW facing section of T2, running shots (NW>SE) 5 of 5		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1132	Watching Brief	Trench 2	NW facing section of T2, running shots (NE>SW) 1 of 2		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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G2358_1133	Watching Brief	Trench 2	NW facing section of T2, running shots (NE>SW) 2 of 2		SW	1x1m	22/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1134	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2	[109]	W	1x1m	23/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1135	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2	[109]	SW	1x1m	23/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1136	Watching Brief	Trench 2	General post ex shot of T2	[109]	S	1x1m	23/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1137	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Watching brief during the backfilling of T2		W	1x1m	23/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
G2358_1138	Watching Brief	Trench 2	Watching brief during the backfilling of T2		N	1x1m	23/09/15	Jess Davidson	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



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