

MAES DULYN, PENYGROES, GWYNEDD

Lliniaru Archeolegol/
Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

MAES DULYN, PENYGROES, GWYNEDD

Lliniaru Archaeolegol/Archaeological Mitigation

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46092

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2688

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1598

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: William Homes (Bala) Ltd

Mehefin 2021/ June 2021

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Carol Ryan Young
Lluniau gan/Illustrations by: Ruairidh Stokes




Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:
Safle Cyffredinol yn Edrych i'r De-Ddwyrain o Gornel Ogledd-Orllewinol y Safle (G2688_215) /
General Site Looking South-East from North-West Corner of Site (G2688_215)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Cadeirydd / Chair David Elis-Williams MA(Oxon), MSc, CPFA
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., MCIfA

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (reg No. 508849)

	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Carol Ryan Young		15/06/2021
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		15/06/2021
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		15/06/2021

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

Figures

Figure 01 – Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. *C986.001B* with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area.

Figure 02 – Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. *C986-003-L* with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area.

Figure 03 – Site Plan. Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O. ©Crown Copyright and database right 2021, license number AL 100020895; Scale 1:750@A4.

Plates

Plate 1: Topsoil/Vegetation strip; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_008).

Plate 2: Topsoil/Vegetation strip; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_016).

Plate 3: Pre-Ex Shot of Linear Feature; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_201).

Plate 4: Cleaned Surface of Field Drain Cut; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_204).

Plate 5: Cleaned Surface of Pipe Trench (Linear Feature); scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_205).

Plate 6: Hollow; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_207).

Plate 7: Hollow; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_208).

Plate 8: General Site Looking SE From Corner of BT Compound; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_211).

Plate 9: General Site Looking South; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_213).

Plate 10: General Site Looking East From West End of Site; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_216).

Plate 11: General Site N From South Side of Site; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_218).

Plate 12: General Site Looking S From N Edge of Spoil Heap; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_226).

Plate 13: General Site Looking SW From NE Spoil Heap; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_228).

CONTENTS

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL.....	1
NON TECH SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives	2
2 BACKGROUND.....	3
3 METHODOLOGY	5
3.1 Introduction	5
3.3 Working Project Archive	7
3.3.1 Photographic Record	7
3.3.2 Written Record.....	7
3.4 Data Management Plan	8
4 RESULTS.....	9
4.1 Introduction	9
4.2 Site Stratigraphy.....	9
4.3 Possible linear feature [003].....	9
4.4 Land drains	9
4.5 Pipe Trench.....	9
4.6 Natural Hollow.....	10
5 CONCLUSION.....	11
6 SOURCES CONSULTED.....	12
APPENDIX I.....	13
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust approved written scheme of investigation	13
APPENDIX II.....	14
Photographic Metadata.....	14
APPENDIX III.....	15
Context Register	15

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Roedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust wedi cael ei comisiynwyd gan William Homes (Bala) Ltd. ar ran Grŵp Cynefin Ltd. i ymgymryd liniaru archeolegol cyn gwaith dechrau a datblygiad tai 0.65ha yn Maes Dulyn, Penygroes, Gwynedd yn Mai a Mehefin. Roedd y safle wedi'i leoli 350m i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Caer Engan Hillfort (CN148), anheddiad wedi'i amddiffyn o Oes Haearn sydd yn cynnwys lloc caerog rhagfur dwbl yn edrych dros orlifdir Afon Llyfni. Nodwedddwyd yr ardal gan haen denau o uwchbridd/llystyfiant yn gorwedd dros y gorwel rhewlifol a oedd yn cynnwys toriadau verrig yn aml, gan gynnwys nifer o glogfeini. Ni ddarganfuwyd archeoleg yn ystod llain reoli'r safle.

NON TECH SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by William Homes (Bala) Ltd. on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin Ltd. to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of a 0.65ha housing development located at Maes Dulyn, Penygroes, Gwynedd in May and June 2021. The site was located 350m to the northeast of Caer Engan Hillfort (CN148), an Iron Age defended settlement comprising of a double ramparted fortified enclosure overlooking the flood plain of the Afon Llyfni. The area was characterised by a thin layer of topsoil/vegetation overlying the glacial horizon which contained frequent stone inclusions, including numerous boulders. No archaeology was found during the controlled strip of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by William Homes (Bala) Ltd. on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin Ltd. to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of a 0.65ha housing development located at Maes Dulyn, Penygroes, Gwynedd (NGR SH47555296; postcode LL54 6HJ; [Figure 1](#)). As detailed in Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. C986-003-L ([Figure 2](#)), the development will include 24 dwellings, the creation of a new access, an internal access road, drainage and associated works. The archaeological mitigation will comprise a Strip, Map and Record, which is scheduled between May and June 2021.

The mitigation was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018)
2. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
3. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
4. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
5. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
6. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The archaeological mitigation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation prepared by GAT (Appendix I). The HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 46092.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective was to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Local archaeological activity includes prehistoric settlement, post-medieval transport, land management, quarrying and agriculture;
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record confirmed that there were no known archaeological sites, features or findspots within the confines of investigation area. The local area is characterised by prehistoric activity, post-medieval agricultural activity, land improvement, quarrying and transport. The prehistoric activity includes an Iron Age defended settlement (Scheduled Monument Cn148; Primary Reference Number (PRN) 577; NGR SH47705260) located c.350m to the southeast of the development site. The settlement comprises a double ramparted fortified enclosure overlooking the flood plain of the Afon Llyfni, with evidence of habitation limited to the upper stone of a rotary quern. A 19th century Grade II Listed former turnpike (LB 23697; PRN 64711; SH47595302), is located to the immediate north of the development area.

The First to Third Edition Caernarvonshire map sheet of the area (XX.12 published 1889, 1900 and 1917 respectively), shows the development area as an irregular open field, crossed by footpaths and bounded to the north by the London and North Western Railway Nantlle Branch Line. The visible differences in present mapping include expansion of settlement activity within Penygroes to the west and the replacement of the railway line with the B4418 road.

A Heritage Impact Assessment report for the development site was completed by *Cadnant Planning* as part of the planning application stage (Cadnant Planning 2020). The report examined the impact of the setting of the development on the hillfort and turnpike, using valuation criteria within *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017). The report concluded that the development will result in a change to the landscape, but that this can be viewed in relation to the existing built development (Cadnant Planning 2020: 27).

A geoarchaeological auger survey was undertaken in January 2021 on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin by University of Wales Trinity Saint David (Bates, 2021). The survey was completed using a gouge auger, which was used to identify near surface sediments; the survey was completed along a transect comprising 39 boreholes, none of which were able to penetrate more than 0.7m in depth. The aim of the report was to fourfold:

- 1) Identifying the thickness and nature of the peat mapped at the site;
- 2) Clarifying whether or not intact landsurfaces exist beneath the peat;
- 3) Clarifying whether or not any evidence exists for the presence of burnt mounds;

- 4) Clarifying whether the sediments at the site might be suitable for palaeoenvironmental investigation.

The report confirmed that peat was shown to be less than 40cm thick, variable in nature and with some suggestion that stratification may be preserved at least locally in deeper pockets at the site. The report suggested that there may be some elements of land surfaces (buried soils) preserved around the locations of BH8 (NGR SH47335297) and BH22 (NGR SH47515294), but that no deposits were found to suggest extensive burnt mound sequences. The site was considered to have low potential for palaeoenvironmental investigation, although isolated pockets of suitable material may have been present in hollows across the site (Bates, 2021: 3).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological mitigation comprised a strip of the highlighted area in Figure 02 and involved the reduction of the existing ground level defined to the glacial horizon. The strip was completed by a team of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Archaeologists with plant machinery supplied and operated by *R.G. Hire*. The works were completed in May and June 2021. There are no known archaeological features, deposits or findspots within the confines of the strip area, but the site appears to have remained as marginal agricultural land with limited disturbance and a defended Iron Age settlement site (Cn148; PRN 577) is located to the south, suggesting there was potential for prehistoric activity. The geoarchaeological auger survey report for the site (Bates, 2021) suggested that there may be some elements of land surfaces (buried soils) preserved at the western and eastern end of the site respectively, and whilst no deposits were found in the auger survey results to suggest extensive burnt mound sequences, there was still potential for such activity to be identified.

- During the mitigation all attendances were recorded using GAT pro-formas day record sheets;
- Photographic images were taken using digital SLR cameras set to maximum resolution in RAW format. Photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system runs from G2688_001 – G2688_037 for camera 1 and G2688_201 – G2688_231 for camera 2.

3.2 Selection Strategy

As defined in Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

3.3 Working Project Archive

3.3.1 Photographic Record

A photographic record from the digital SLRs (Nikon D3100); the cameras were set to a resolution (4608 x 3072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 68 photographic images were taken (archives reference numbers G2688_001 to G2688_037 and G2688_201 to G2688_231; cf Appendix II for the photographic metadata).

3.3.2 Written Record

The written record was maintained on GAT pro-formas and comprised the following:

- Context sheets (Contexts 001 to 009)
- Day record sheets
- Photographic record sheets (images G2688_001 to G2688_037 and G2688_201 to G2688_231)

3.4 Data Management Plan

The fieldwork data has been used as the basis for the physical archive and the digital dataset archives and used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink.

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW are as follows:

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

The dataset includes:

- Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Photographic archive (TIFF format);
- Project Information form (Excel);
- File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation consisted of a controlled strip of the 0.65ha area (noted in blue on Figure 1) using a 13 tonne excavator and a tracked dumper. Spoil was initially stockpiled in an area adjacent to the site and then in areas which had been archaeologically signed off by GAPS. The site was generally damp underfoot, particularly towards the southern boundary, and after heavy rainfall the water was slow to drain.

4.2 Site Stratigraphy

The site was covered in a layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001) with an average depth of 0.25m and numerous patches of reeds (Plates 1 & 2). Underlying this was the natural (002) which consisted of a pale greenish grey slightly clayey sand glacial diamict. It contained abundant stone inclusions which were poorly sorted and mostly angular or sub-angular. There were also numerous rounded and sub-rounded large boulders within the natural indicating a high energy fluvial setting.

4.3 Possible linear feature [003]

A possible linear feature was investigated to the south of the site which was 3.5m in length and 1.5m width. The irregular nature of the cut combined with the common root fragments found within the fill indicated this was an area of bioturbation rather than anything archaeological in origin (Plate 03).

4.4 Land drains

Two cobble filled land drains ([004] & [009]) were identified on the site indicating an attempt to improve the ground. These land drains ran roughly north to south across the site and had a width of 0.3m (Figure 3; Plate 04). In addition to the cobbles, a number of fragments of 20th century ceramic material were found within the fill of the drains.

4.5 Pipe Trench

A water pipe trench was located running SE to NW across the site leading from a manhole outside of the excavation area to the BT building located adjacent to the site (Figure 03; Plate 05). This trench did not appear on the plans provided by the Dŵr Cymru but is noted on an old BT plan provided as part of the pre dig searches.

4.6 Natural Hollow

Located to the south west of the site was a natural hollow (Plates 6 & 7) which may have formed due to fluvio-glacial channel abandonment or by decay of stagnant ice (kettle hole). A kettle hole is created by retreating glaciers or draining floodwaters when blocks of dead ice are left behind and become surrounded by sediment and stone deposited by meltwater streams due to the increased friction. The ice becomes buried in the sediment and when the ice melts, a depression is left called a kettle hole. This hole then fills with sediment over time.

The basal deposit within the hollow consisted of a blueish grey clay with rare pebble inclusions overlying which was a dark reddish brown silty peat. These results are consistent with the results from the geoarchaeological investigation which found deeper deposits of peat, silt and clay in bore hole 22, located within the hollow.

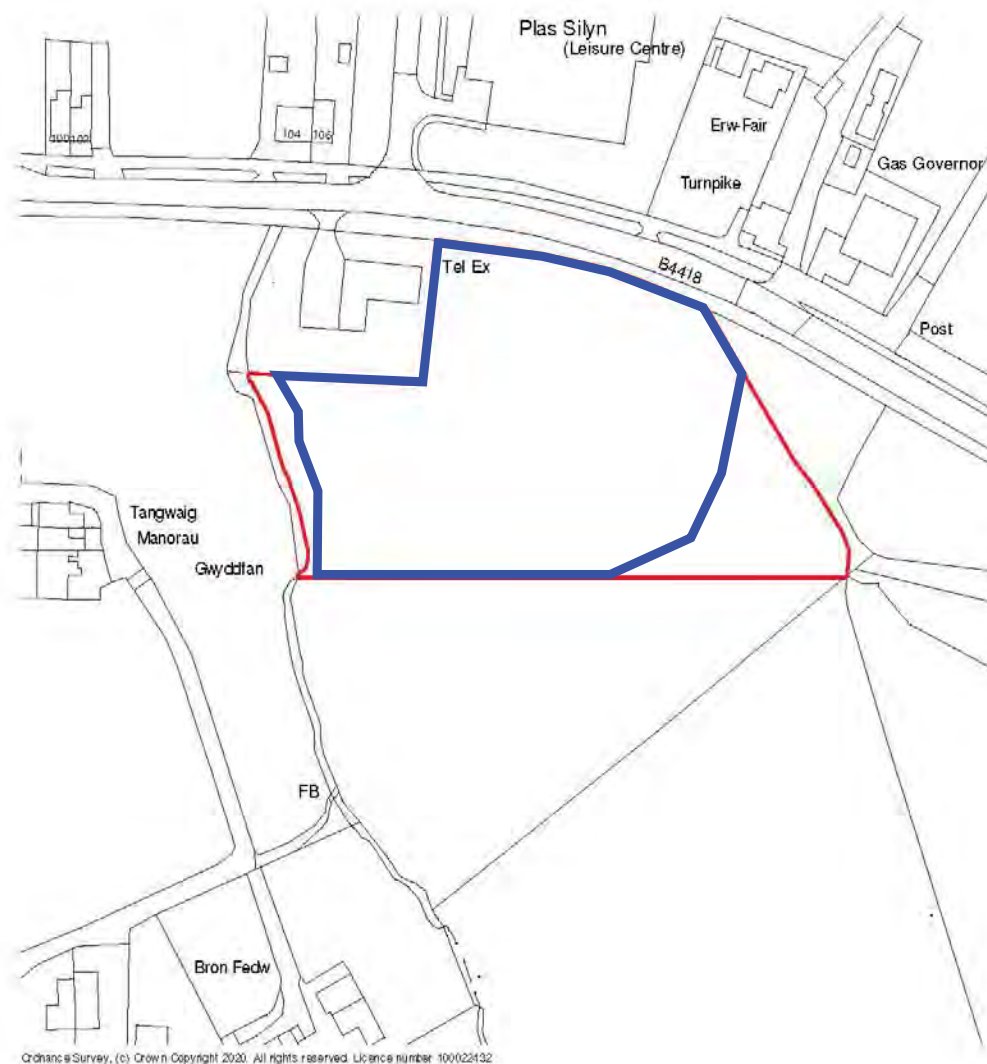
5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by William Homes (Bala) Ltd. on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin Ltd. to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of a 0.65ha housing development located at Maes Dulyn, Penygroes. The site was located 350m to the northeast of Caer Engan Hillfort (CN148), an Iron Age defended settlement comprising of a double ramparted fortified enclosure overlooking the flood plain of the Afon Llyfni.

The area was characterised by a thin layer of topsoil/vegetation overlying the glacial horizon which contained frequent stone inclusions, including numerous boulders. Two land drains and areas of bioturbation were noted during the controlled strip but nothing archaeological was encountered. A large natural hollow/kettle hole containing a large amount of stone, peat and clay deposits was found to the south east of the site in the location of the borehole 22 from the geoarchaeological investigation. It is likely that this has always been marginal land during the past due to the waterlogged nature of the low lying areas and abundance of large boulders and stone.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Bates, M. 2021. A Geoarchaeological Investigation At Maes Dulyn, Penygroes: Augering Investigation Report. University of Wales Trinity Saint David.
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Cadnant Planning 2020, Land Adjoining Pant Du, Ffordd Y Sir, Penygroes, Caernarfon, Heritage Impact Assessment.
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
6. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
7. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
8. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
9. English Heritage, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports
11. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
13. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1)
14. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).



B	PROJECT NAME UPDATED	09.11.20	SD
A	SITE BOUNDARY UPDATED	06.08.20	SD
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF AINSLEY GOMMON ARCHITECTS. CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. DISCREPANCIES TO BE NOTIFIED TO ARCHITECT. ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURE SHOWN ARE INDICATING AND NOT GUARANTEE. FINAL DESIGN TO BE AS STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S DETAILS AND SPECIFICATION.

PROJECT
LAND NEAR MAES DULYN,
PENYGROES
for GRWP CYNEFIN

DRAWING TITLE
CYNLLUN LLEOLIAD Y SAFLE
- SITE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:1250 @A3	19/06/20	SD	SV

DRAWING STATUS	PLANNING
----------------	----------

JOB No	DRAWING No	REVISION
C986	001	B

AG | **A** AINSLEY GOMMON ARCHITECTS

THE OLD HOUSE, ST ALLEN, 15 GLENNY WAY, LAMARSH, CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, SE18 3LH
Tel: 0204 557 1001, info@ainsleygommon.co.uk, www.ainsleygommon.co.uk
Registered Office: 1 Frome Street, Bath, BA1 1BB, UK






PRINTED: 09/11/2020 14:48:57

A3

FIGURE 01: Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. C986.001B with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area (outlined in blue).



HOUSING KEY

- 10 No.  4P2B HOUSE (84m²)
- 2 No.  5P3B HOUSE (96m²)
- 3 No.  5P3B SIDE ENTRY HOUSE (96m²)
- 1 No.  7P4B HOUSE (118m²)
- 8 No.  2P1B FLAT (51m²)
- 24 No. Total

I	ALLOTMENTS OMITTED	08.01.21	SD
K	INTERNAL LAYOUT TO FLATS	12.11.20	SD
L	UPDATED		
M	PARKING TO PLOT 20	09.11.20	SD
N	UPDATED, ANNOTATION		
O	UPDATED, GREEN		
P	INFRASTRUCTURE		
Q	ENHANCEMENTS INCLUDED		
R	SITE BOUNDARY UPDATED	06.06.20	SD
S	MINOR UPDATES TO LAYOUT	06.08.20	SD
T	UPDATED TO	31.07.20	SD
U	ACCOMMODATE PROPOSED		
V	FFLS		
W	MINOR UPDATE FOLLOWING	16.07.20	SD
X	MEETING		
Y	UPDATED LAYOUT	13.07.20	RW
Z	WIP ISSUE	19.06.20	SD
AA	DRAFT ISSUE - FFL'S ADDED	02.09.19	SD
AB	GAS MAIN EASEMENT	18.06.19	SD
AC	UPDATED		
AD	REVISION		SD

PROJECT
**LAND NEAR MAES DULYN,
 PENYGROES**
 for GRWP CYNEFIN

DRAWING TITLE
**CYNLLUN SAFLU ARFAETHEDIG -
 PROPOSED SITE PLAN**

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:500 @ A2	03/06/19	SD	MR
DRAWING STATUS	PLANNING		
JOB No	DRAWING No	REVISION	
C986	003	L	

AG  **AINSLEY
 COMMON
 ARCHITECTS**

THE OLD POLICE STATION, 18 GUYNE HILL, HAWTHORN, CHS 100.
 Tel: 01244 537 181 | info@ainsleycommon.co.uk | www.ainsleycommon.co.uk
 Ainsley Common Architects Ltd. Registered in England & Wales No. 412746
 Registered Office: 1 Price Street, Brighton Square, Brighton BN1 1PR
 PRINTED: 08/01/2021 12:07:18

1 SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1:500

FIGURE 02: Reproduction of Ainsley Common Architects drawing no. C986-003-L with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area (outlined in blue).

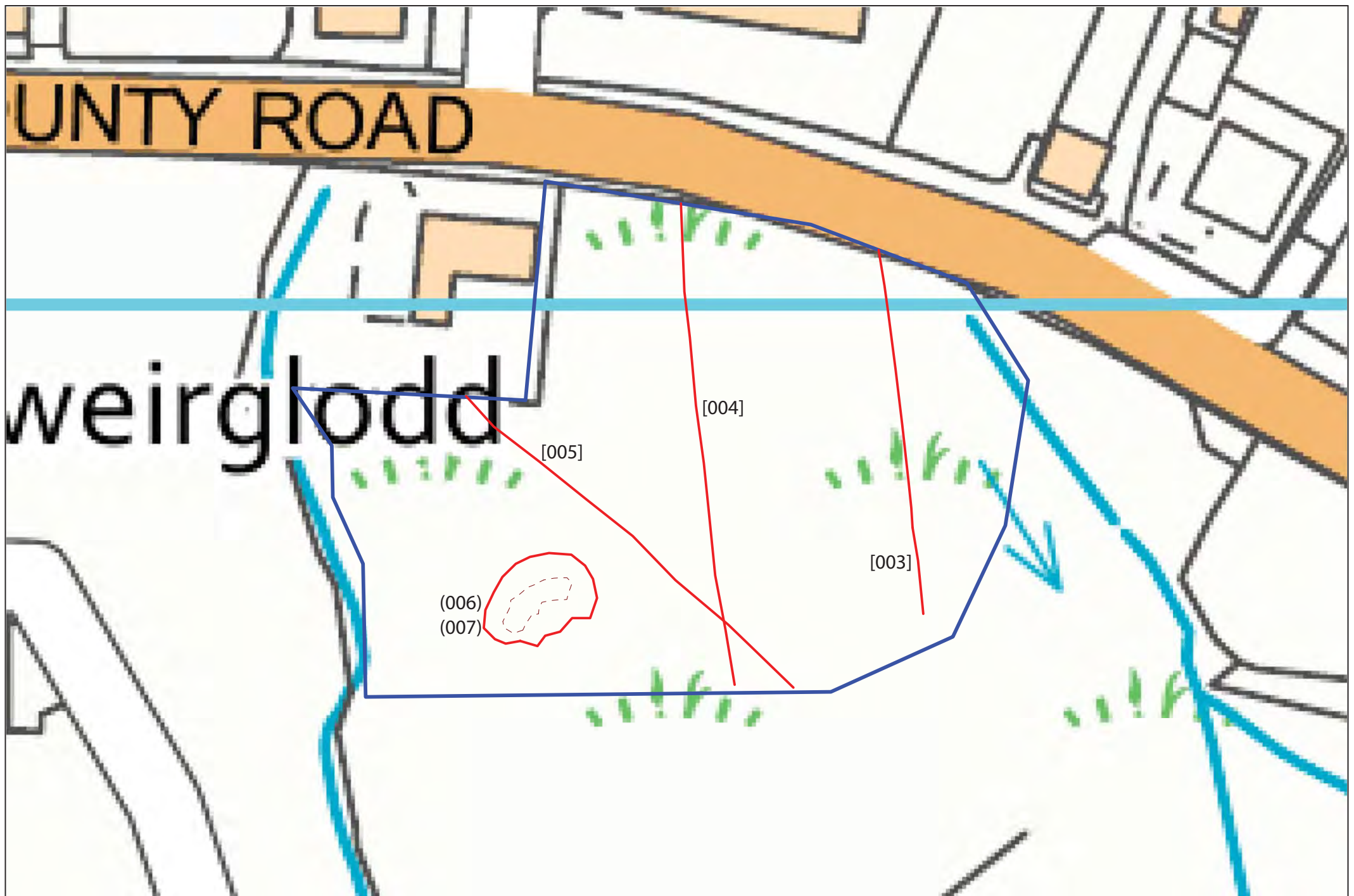


Figure 03 – Site Plan. Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O. ©Crown Copyright and database right 2021, license number AL 100020895; Scale 1:750@A4.



Plate 1: Topsoil/Vegetation strip; scale 1X1.0m (archive reference: G2688_008).



Plate 2: Topsoil/Vegetation strip; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_016).



Plate 3: Pre-Ex Shot of Linear Feature [003]; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_201).



Plate 4: Cleaned Surface of Field Drain Cut [004]; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_204).



Plate 5: Cleaned Surface of Pipe Trench[005] (Linear Feature); scale 1x1.0m
(archive reference: G2688_205).



Plate 6: Hollow (006, 007); scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_207).



Plate 7: Hollow (006 and 007); scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_208).



Plate 8: General Site Looking SE From Corner of BT Compound; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_211).



Plate 9: General Site Looking South; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_213).



Plate 10: General Site Looking East From West End of Site; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_216).



Plate 11: General Site N From South Side of Site; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_218).



Plate 12: General Site Looking S From N Edge of Spoil Heap; scale 1x1.0m (archive reference: G2688_226).



Plate 13: General Site Looking SW From NE Spoil Heap; scale 1X1.0m
(archive reference: G2688_228).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust approved written scheme of investigation

MAES DULYN, PENYGROES, GWYNEDD

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for

William Homes (Bala) Ltd.

May 2021



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

MAES DULYN, PENYGROES, GWYNEDD

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (G2688)

Prepared for *William Homes (Bala) Ltd.*, May 2021

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Monitoring Arrangements.....	5
1.2	Fieldwork Aims and Objectives.....	6
1.3	Historic Environment Record	7
2	BACKGROUND.....	8
3	METHODOLOGY	10
3.1	Introduction	10
3.2	Human Remains	12
3.3	Ecofacts	13
3.3.1	Bulk Sampling	13
3.3.2	Specialist Sampling	13
3.4	Artefacts.....	14
3.5	Working Project Archive.....	16
3.6	Data Management Plan	17
3.7	Selection Strategy	19
4	PERSONNEL	20
5	HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	21
6	SOCIAL MEDIA.....	22
7	INSURANCE	23
7.1	Public/Products Liability	23
7.2	Employers Liability	23
7.3	Professional Indemnity.....	23
8	SOURCES CONSULTED.....	24
	FIGURE 01	25
	Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. C986.001B with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area.	25
	FIGURE 02	26
	Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. C986-003-L with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area.	26
	APPENDIX I.....	27
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Day Record pro-forma	27
	APPENDIX II.....	28

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma	28
APPENDIX III.....	29
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma	29

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by William Homes (Bala) Ltd. on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin Ltd. to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of a 0.65ha housing development located at Maes Dulyn, Penygroes, Gwynedd (NGR SH47555296; postcode LL54 6HJ; [Figure 01](#)). As detailed in Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. C986-003-L ([Figure 02](#)), the development will include 24 dwellings, the creation of a new access, an internal access road, drainage and associated works. The archaeological mitigation will comprise a Strip, Map and Record, which is scheduled between May and June 2021.

The mitigation will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018)
2. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
3. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
4. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
5. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
6. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The mitigation will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this document and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

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

GAPS' contact details are:

- Tom Fildes 07920264232

1.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Local archaeological activity includes prehistoric settlement, post-medieval transport, land management, quarrying and agriculture;
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made if applicable to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1432 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 46092.

2 BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record confirms that there are no known archaeological sites, features or findspots within the confines of investigation area. The local area is characterised by prehistoric activity, post-medieval agricultural activity, land improvement, quarrying and transport. The prehistoric activity includes an Iron Age defended settlement (Scheduled Monument Cn148; Primary Reference Number (PRN) 577; NGR SH47705260) located c.350m to the southeast of the development site. The settlement comprises a double ramparted fortified enclosure overlooking the flood plain of the Afon Llyfni, with evidence of habitation limited to the upper stone of a rotary quern. A 19th century Grade II Listed former turnpike (LB 23697; PRN 64711; SH47595302), is located to the immediate north of the development area.

The First to Third Edition Caernarvonshire map sheet of the area (XX.12 published 1889, 1900 and 1917 respectively; Figures [03](#) and [04](#)), shows the development area as an irregular open field, crossed by footpaths and bounded to the north by the London and North Western Railway Nantlle Branch Line. The visible differences in present mapping include expansion of settlement activity within Penygroes to the west and the replacement of the railway line with the B4418 road.

A Heritage Impact Assessment report for the development site was completed by *Cadnant Planning* as part of the planning application stage (Cadnant Planning 2020). The report examined the impact of the setting of the development on the hillfort and turnpike, using valuation criteria within *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017). The report concluded that the development will result in a change to the landscape, but that this can be viewed in relation to the existing built development (Cadnant Planning 2020: 27).

A geoarchaeological auger survey was undertaken in January 2021 on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin by University of Wales Trinity Saint David (Bates, 2021). The survey was completed using a gouge auger, which was used to identify near surface sediments; the survey was completed along a transect comprising 39 boreholes, none of which were able to penetrate more than 0.7m in depth. The aim of the report was to fourfold:

- 1) Identifying the thickness and nature of the peat mapped at the site;
- 2) Clarifying whether or not intact landsurfaces exist beneath the peat;
- 3) Clarifying whether or not any evidence exists for the presence of burnt mounds;

- 4) Clarifying whether the sediments at the site might be suitable for palaeoenvironmental investigation.

The report confirmed that peat was shown to be less than 40cm thick, variable in nature and with some suggestion that stratification may be preserved at least locally in deeper pockets at the site. The report suggested that there may be some elements of land surfaces (buried soils) preserved around the locations of BH8 (NGR SH47335297) and BH22 (NGR SH47515294), but that no deposits were found to suggest extensive burnt mound sequences. The site was considered to have low potential for palaeoenvironmental investigation, although isolated pockets of suitable material may be present in hollows across the site (Bates, 2021: 3).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological mitigation will comprise a *Strip/Map/Record* of highlighted area in Figure 02 and will involve the reduction of the existing ground level defined to a limit of excavation, defined as either an archaeological horizon or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. Any identified archaeology will then be investigated and recorded. The *Strip/Map/Record* will be completed by a team of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Archaeologists with plant machinery supplied and operated by *R.G. Hire*. The works are expected to be completed between May and June 2021. There are no known archaeological features, deposits or findspots within the confines of the *Strip/Map/Record* area, but the site appears to have remained as marginal agricultural land with limited disturbance and a defended Iron Age settlement site (Cn148; PRN 577) is located to the south, suggesting there is potential for prehistoric activity. The geoarchaeological auger survey report for the site (Bates, 2021) suggested that there may be some elements of land surfaces (buried soils) preserved at the western and eastern end of the site respectively, and whilst no deposits were found in the auger survey results to suggest extensive burnt mound sequences, there is still potential for such activity to be identified.

- During the mitigation all attendances will be recorded using GAT pro-formas day record sheets ([Appendix I](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from G2688_001. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the mitigation inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit);
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with

other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example peat deposits, burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing, specialist input and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works.*

- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace. However, if there are time restraints for recording, 3D photogrammetry may be an option;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.2 Human Remains

Whilst human remains are not expected, if any human remains are identified that cannot be preserved in situ, any excavation will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

3.3 Ecofacts

3.3.1 Bulk Sampling

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackeline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

Any ecofact assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.

3.3.2 Specialist Sampling

The geoarchaeological auger survey report confirmed that peat is extant on site, but was shown generally to be shallow (less than 40cm thick). However, it was variable in nature with the suggestion that stratification may be preserved in deeper pockets in localised areas across the site (Bates, 2021: 3). If stratified peat is encountered, recourse to specialist advice and sampling will be made; the specialist contact will be Jackeline Robertson (AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380).

Any specialist assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.

Any sampling (bulk or specialist) will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011).

3.4 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Whilst there are no known archaeological features, deposits or findspots within the site, there is the potential for artefact recovery due to the Iron Age defended settlement to the south and the former turnpike road and branch line railway to the north. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. Any artefacts recovered will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

Any specialist assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.

All finds are the property of the landowner (Grŵp Cynefin Ltd.); however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel). 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 once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Storiel in accordance with their guidelines.

3.5 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

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

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.6 Data Management Plan

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – drawing register

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with

the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:

- Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Photographic archive (TIFF format);
- Project Information form (Excel);
- File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.7 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will be summarised in [Appendix III](#) and will be confirmed in the mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological mitigation duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the client and site contractors Health and Safety requirements.

There are known services at the southeastern end of the site and their location and associated easement are detailed in Figure 02. Additional services are known in the local area and these will be identified in the project specific risk assessment.

All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the latest Welsh Government Covid-19 guidelines, as well the GAT Covid-19 Operating Strategy and Sanitising Strategy.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

Any social media output will be further to the agreement of William Homes (Bala) Ltd. and Grŵp Cynefin Ltd.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

7.2 Employers Liability

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

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

7.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2021

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Bates, M. 2021. A Geoarchaeological Investigation At Maes Dulyn, Penygroes: Augering Investigation Report. University of Wales Trinity Saint David.
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Cadnant Planning 2020, Land Adjoining Pant Du, Ffordd Y Sir, Penygroes, Caernarfon, Heritage Impact Assessment.
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
6. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
7. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
8. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
9. English Heritage, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports
11. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
13. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1)
14. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. *C986.001B* with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Ainsley Gommon Architects drawing no. *C986-003-L* with amendments detailing Strip/Map/Record area.



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Day Record pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

Digital Photographic Record

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

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma

G2688_Penygroes

07/05/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	04/05/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	04/05/2021
Landowner / Developer	Grŵp Cynefin Ltd.	30/04/2021
Other (Site Contractor)	William Homes (Bala) Ltd.	30/04/2021

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by William Homes (Bala) Ltd. on behalf of Grŵp Cynefin Ltd. to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of a 0.65ha housing development located at Maes Dulyn, Penygroes, Gwynedd (NGR SH47555296; postcode LL54 6EY). The development will include 24 dwellings, the creation of a new access, an internal access road, drainage and associated works. The archaeological mitigation will comprise a Strip, Map and Record, which is scheduled between May and June 2021.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. *Maes Dulyn, Penygroes: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project G2661.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

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

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-

selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMMW*

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and

Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:

- Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Photographic archive (TIFF format);
- Project Information form (Excel);
- File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Bulk Finds	Section 3.	
----------------------	------------	-------------------	--

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Jenny Emmett – Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Helen Gwerfyl - *Bangor University and Storiel Museum Collections Officer*

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained.

Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.

GAT will contact the landowner (Grŵp Cynefin) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel). 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 once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Storiel in accordance with their guidelines.

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

The full material archive returned to the GAT offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and SDMS collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Any uncollected material will be left on-site to be incorporated into backfill.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material will be returned to the landowner as agreed by the landowner and curatorial archaeologist.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Photographic Metadata

EVENT_PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
46092	G2688_001	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Strip to Nat for Vegetation Storage	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	17/05/2021	
46092	G2688_002	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Strip to Nat for Vegetation Storage	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	17/05/2021	
46092	G2688_003	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Strip to Nat for Vegetation Storage	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	17/05/2021	
46092	G2688_004	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Strip to Nat for Vegetation Storage	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	17/05/2021	
46092	G2688_005	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Strip to Nat for Vegetation Storage	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_006	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_007	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_008	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	1
46092	G2688_009	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_010	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	NW	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_011	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_012	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	W	1X1 M	C.R.Y	18/05/2021	
46092	G2688_013	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	19/05/2021	
46092	G2688_014	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	W	1X1 M	C.R.Y	19/05/2021	

EVENT_PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
46092	G2688_015	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	19/05/2021	
46092	G2688_016	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	19/05/2021	2
46092	G2688_017	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Topsoil/Vegetation Strip	NE	1X1 M	C.R.Y	19/05/2021	
46092	G2688_018	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_019	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_020	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_021	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	NW	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_022	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_023	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_024	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	W	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_025	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_026	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	25/05/2021	
46092	G2688_027	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	W	1X1 M	C.R.Y	26/05/2021	
46092	G2688_028	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	SE	1X1 M	C.R.Y	26/05/2021	
46092	G2688_029	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	E	1X1 M	C.R.Y	26/05/2021	
46092	G2688_030	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	SE	1X1 M	C.R.Y	26/05/2021	
46092	G2688_031	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	26/05/2021	
46092	G2688_032	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	27/05/2021	
46092	G2688_033	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	27/05/2021	
46092	G2688_034	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	02/06/2021	
46092	G2688_035	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Subsoil Strip	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	02/06/2021	
46092	G2688_036	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Branch C. 35cm Below G.L.	N/A	1X1 M	C.R.Y	02/06/2021	

EVENT_PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
46092	G2688_037	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Working Shot - Hollow Mid-Ex	N	1X1 M	C.R.Y	02/06/2021	
46092	G2688_201	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Pre-Ex Shot of Linear Feature	SE	1X1 M	C.R.Y	02/06/2021	3
46092	G2688_202	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Post-Ex Section of Linear Feature	N/A	1X1 M	S.D.	02/06/2021	
46092	G2688_203	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Post-Ex Section of Linear Feature	N/A	1X1 M	R.S.	02/06/2021	
46092	G2688_204	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Cleaned Surface of Field Drain Cut	W	1X1 M	S.D.	02/06/2021	4
46092	G2688_205	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Cleaned Surface of Pipe Trench (Linear Feature)	NW	1X1 M	R.S.	03/06/2021	5
46092	G2688_206	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Cleaned Surface of Pipe Trench (Linear Feature)	NE	1X1 M	R.S.	03/06/2021	
46092	G2688_207	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Pond Hollow	NE	1X1 M	R.S.	03/06/2021	6
46092	G2688_208	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Pond Hollow	NW	1X1 M	R.S.	03/06/2021	7
46092	G2688_209	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Small Section of Possible Feature next to 005 - Bioturbation (SW Facing Section)	SW	1X1 M	S.D.	03/06/2021	
46092	G2688_210	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Photo	S	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_211	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking SE From Corner of BT Compound	NW	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	8

EVENT_PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
46092	G2688_212	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking East	W	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_213	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking South	N	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	9
46092	G2688_214	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking South, Midway along BT Fence	N	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_215	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking SE From NW Corner of Site	NW	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_216	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking East From West End of Site	W	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	10
46092	G2688_217	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking NE From SW Corner of Site	SW	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_218	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site N From South Side of Site	S	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	11
46092	G2688_219	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	Pond From South End of Pond Looking N	S	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_220	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking N From South Edge of Site	S	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	

EVENT_PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
46092	G2688_221	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking N From South Edge (Near Pipetrench 005)	S	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_222	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking N From South Edge	S	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_223	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking NW From SE Edge of Site	SE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_224	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking NW From SE Corner (Near 004)	SE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_225	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking NW From SE Edge of Site	SE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_226	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking SW From NE Corner	NE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	12
46092	G2688_227	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking S From N Edge of Spoil Heap	N	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_228	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking SW From NE Spoil Heap	NE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	13

EVENT_PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
46092	G2688_229	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking South From NE Spoil Heap	NE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_230	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking SW From NE Site Entrance	NE	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	
46092	G2688_231	G2688_Penygroes	Mitigation	G2688_Penygroes	General Site Looking South From Site Entrance	N	1X1 M	S.D.	04/06/2021	

APPENDIX III

Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
1	Layer	Top Soil	S.D.	01/06/2021
2	Layer	Glacial Deposit	S.D.	01/06/2021
3	Feature	Poorly Defined Linear Feature	S.D.	02/06/2021
4	Cut	Cut of Field Drain	S.D.	02/06/2021
5	Feature	Linear Feature (Waterpipe Drain)	R.S.	03/06/2021
6	Fill	Clay Fill of Pond Hollow	S.D.	03/06/2021
7	Fill	Peaty Fill of Pond Hollow	S.D.	03/06/2021
8	Layer	Background Glacial	S.D.	03/06/2021
9	Feature	Land Drain	C.R.Y	04/06/2021



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

