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# A487 PROPOSED PENYGROES TO LLANLLYFNI BYPASS (G1271)

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**REPORT NO.159** 

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# A487 PROPOSED PENYGROES TO LLANLLYFNI BYPASS (G1271)

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

prepared for Welsh Office Highways Directorate

by N. Johnstone

illustrations by H. Riley

April 1995

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 159** 

# A487 PROPOSED PENYGROES TO LLANLLYFNI BYPASS (G1271)

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As part of its programme of improvements to the A487 Bangor - Fishguard Road, the Welsh Office is proposing to construct a bypass from Llanwnda to south of Llanllyfni, to avoid the villages of Groeslon, Penygroes, and Llanllyfni.

An initial archaeological assessment was carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT Report 75), during which a number of sites were identified which required further evaluation before full mitigatory recommendations could be made. This report covers the archaeological evaluation of Site 46 and Area 1 as identified in GAT Report 75.

# 2. PROJECT DESIGN

A project design (see Appendix A) was prepared for Richards, Moorehead and Laing, and agreed by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and the Welsh Office Highways Directorate. The aims of the evaluation were to locate and identify any archaeological sites or features within two specified areas, and to assess the archaeological implications of the development proposal in relation to those sites.

#### 3. AREA 1

#### 3.1 Introduction

Area 1 was selected as an area requiring further evaluation because of its location north of the hut group and associated field system known as Caerau (Scheduled Ancient Monument Cn 67).

The area investigated is located on the east side of the road in field 8549 (see fig. 1a). There were no visible features on the ground, and a geophysical survey was proposed to determine whether sites similar to or associated with the adjoining settlement site survived as buried features without visible surface remains.

A programme of trial trenching was to examine 2% of the area affected by the proposed road improvement; these were to be located on the basis of the results of the geophysical survey. Any remaining trenches were to be used to sample areas between the geophysical anomalies.

#### 3.2 Geophysical Survey

### 3.2.1 Geophysical survey methodology

A Geoscan Research FM36 fluxgate gradiometer was used for the survey. The designated areas were first assessed by generalised scanning and then surveyed in detail in 20m x 20m grids. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals with a traverse width of 1m giving 1600 readings per grid. The data was then transferred to computer for processing and display using the Geoplot 2.01 program.

#### 3.2.2 Geophysical survey results

The presence of the high pressure Gas main within the area of the geophysical survey effectively reduced the level of data available in the main geophysical grid by a half (see fig. 1d). One slight linear anomaly was identified, and this was investigated in trenches A and G

(see below), and interpreted as a field drain. In the smaller southern grid another stronger linear anomaly was located, and this was investigated in trench F (see below). High levels of background noise may have hindered the magnetometer survey.

#### 3.3 Excavation

#### 3.3.1 Excavation methodology

Seven trial trenches were excavated, and are hereafter referred to as trenches A to G.

All turfs were hand cut and stacked separately from the ploughsoil. The trenches were excavated by hand, and then backfilled and the turfs replaced. Heavy rain during the course of the assessment resulted in the loss of a number of afternoons work but overall drainage was sufficiently adequate so as not to hamper the progress of the excavations.

A number of section profiles were recorded and plans drawn where appropriate. All the trenches were photographed and written descriptions made on the trusts context record forms. These are housed in the project archive held in the trust. Finds recovered from the topsoil consisted of modern potsherds and one piece of worked flint.

#### 3.3.2 Excavation results

On average there tended to be a 0.20 m covering of topsoil and ploughsoil in all the trenches. This overlay a bright orange and yellow weathered in situ clay subsoil with a high gravel content. Glacial boulders set into the subsoil were present in varying quantities in all trenches, the subsoil when investigated in trench C and B was some 0.10m in depth and overlay a sandier yellow natural boulder clay.

**Trench** A Trench A measured  $5 \times 2$  m and was aligned down slope from east to west. In the east side of the trench a field drain containing modern (19th & 20th century) pottery in its lowest silt was excavated and recorded, the same feature was also encountered in the north end of trench G.

**Trench B** Trench B measured 5 x 2 m and was located on the brow of a slight platform which offered commanding views of the area west of Bodychain Uchaf farm. A fairly substantial post hole with packing stones was located and excavated. The post hole measured  $1.7m \times 1.2m$  and was 0.50m deep. There is no context or date to which the post hole can be ascribed.

**Trench** C Trench C measured  $5 \ge 2$  m, and was located at the northern end of a level platform. The southern end of the trench contained an area of outcropping boulders, but no archaeological features were noted.

**Trenches D & F** Both trenches measured  $5 \times 2$  m and were located to investigate the presence of any features that might be associated with the post hole in trench B. No archaeological features were noted.

**Trench** E Trench E was located in the southern most limit of the assessment area. The trench measured 9 x 2 m and was positioned so as to investigate the linear geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features were noted. One possible explanation for the geophysical anomaly might be offered, in that the alignment appears to coincide with a crossing point over a small stream in the field. Continuous traffic of livestock etc. in this direction may have left some kind of imprint detected by the magnetometer survey.

**Trench** G Trench G measured  $6 \times 2$  m and was located across the faint geophysical anomaly detected in the main geophysical grid. The field drain already encountered in trench A crossed the trench at its northern end, this also contained modern pot sherds in its lower silt. In the southern end of the trench there was another spread of boulders. Immediately west of and

abutting the stone spread was a large cut feature. The feature measured 0.50m at its deepest point the accumulation of deposits within the feature and the sloping nature of the ground meant that the profile of the trench section at this point was 0.90m deep from the bottom of the cut to the turfline. The fill of the feature contained a large amount of boulders, there were traces of burning on the south and north edges of the cut. While it is not possible to be certain as to the function of this feature it may have acted as a sump for the slighter field drains already recorded, the backfilling of the feature with boulders might support this contention.

# 4. SITE 46 Area with walling and other possible features, Berth SH46555061C

# 4.1 Introduction

A large circular feature seen on an aerial photograph of the area comprised one of the sites identified during the initial archaeological assessment. It was also noted in that assessment that there were some small platforms and fragments of walling representing an earlier field pattern.

The project design recommended the following programme of work:

(i) EDM survey to locate visible features and to reveal any alignments or relationships;

(ii) Geophysical survey on the eastern side of the railway;

(iii) Trial trenching to target the AP feature as well as any other significant features; it was suggested that a total of four trenches might be excavated each perhaps measuring 4 x 2m.

Detailed field survey suggested that the initial interpretation of the circular feature needed revising, and further analysis of the aerial photograph was carried out to aid this revision.

# 4.2 Re-interpretation of features

Circular hollow east of the railway. The eastern section of the area contains a large hollow in the sloping hillside, the southern rim of which curves in such a way as to give the impression of the beginnings of a circular enclosure when seen on the aerial photograph. However on the ground the hollow is seen to be wet and boggy nearest the railway line, and is the source of a small spring. The remains of an old field wall runs down the slope of the hollow from east to west. The area is presently used as a convenient location for field clearance stones. On the western side of the railway line there are no features which can be associated with the supposed circular enclosure. The enclosure was re-interpreted as a natural feature, and no further evaluation work was carried out east of the railway.

Features west of the railway. A number of surface features are visible on the west side of site 46. The present field system appears to have evolved following the construction of the railway in the mid 19th century, but traces remain of an earlier field system. In addition a number of platforms were identified which appeared suitable for siting long huts (medieval and late medieval houses). This possibility was reinforced by the linear alignment of outcropping boulders which gave the impression of surviving house walls. Three of these areas were therefore trial trenched, and the entire area was surveyed.

#### 4.3 Excavations

Trial trenching and site recording were undertaken in the same manner as already described for Area 1.

**Trench** A Trench A measured  $5 \times 1$  m east to west with a projection of the trench running at a right angle measuring  $3 \times 2$  m. A similar sized area immediately adjoining trench A on the west and south was also deturfed. The trench was opened to investigate both the platform and the linear arrangement of stone. On deturfing it could be seen that the whole of the trench

contained a mass of projecting bedrock and that any visible alignments were purely coincidental. The topsoil cover of 0.05 to 0.10m overlay grey clay into which the boulders were set.

**Trench B** Trench B measured 3.30 x 1.20 m and was located across one side of a possible house platform. Again the linear arrangement of stone proved to be entirely natural.

Trench C Trench C measured 3.00 x 1.20 m. The trench was opened across the northern end of a quite well defined platform cut into and across the slope. The south edge of this feature may have been created by upcast from periodic machining of the stream which curves around the south and west sides of the platform. The northern edge was defined by outcropping rock which proved to be natural in origin. A compacted surface aligned on the corner of the platform may have been a trackway; it is possible that this may have contributed to erosion of and the subsequent creation of this hollow in the slope of the hill.

# 4.4 Results of measured survey

The old field system The existing field walls appear to have been built following the construction of the railway (c. 1866), but remains of the earlier field system are still visible as occasional lengths of field wall (see fig. 1b). The principal one of these emerges from under the railway in the north-east corner of field no. 4859, and then runs south through that field and the next field, where it forms the dividing wall between fields 4852 and 5250. The wall is of dry stone construction, c. 0.5 m high on the east side, and, because of the difference in ground level between the two fields, c. 1 m high on the west side. This wall is clearly marked on the 1840 tithe map where it is shown forming part of a field system which became unusable when the railway was built. However at the southern end of field 5250 the field wall kinks round to the west, and at the same time changes slightly in appearance, with the inclusion of a large number of small stones. These latter may be the result of field clearance, but may also indicate the former presence of a structure, an indication which is strengthened by the break in slope which is visible east of the kink, and which appears to form part of an earlier enclosure. It is therefore possible that these features indicate the former presence of structures, most probably of the Late Prehistoric period.

# 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Area 1

No significant archaeological remains were located in this area. There may be extant features relating to the posthole found in Trench B, although none were found in the adjoining trenches. However in view of the small sample excavated, it is recommended that a watching brief is maintained during the early stages of construction to watch for surviving archaeology which may occur outside those areas sampled.

### 5.2 Site 46

(i) The circular feature identified during the initial archaeological assessment was interpreted as a natural hollow, and no further evaluation was undertaken.

(ii) The rectangular platforms west of the railway were found to be natural features.

(iii) The measured survey plotted the remains of an earlier field system which was superseded following the construction of the railway. At the southern end of this survey area, a possible Late Prehistoric settlement was noted.

It is therefore recommended that:

(i) the southern corner of field 5250, which may be the site of an early settlement, is fenced

off, and not disturbed during road construction, and

(ii) a trench is excavated across the line of the early wall in field 5250 to examine the buried soils, and

(iii) a watching brief is maintained during the early stages of construction where it passes through fields 4859, 5250 and 4852.

# APPENDIX I

## PROJECT DESIGN FOR PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:

# A487 PROPOSED PENYGROES TO LLANLLYFNI BYPASS (G1271)

Prepared for Richards Moorehead & Laing - September 26 1994

# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

As part of its programme of improvements to the A487 Bangor - Fishguard Road, the Welsh Office is proposing to construct a bypass from Llanwnda to south of Llanllyfni, to avoid the villages of Groeslon, Penygroes, and Llanllyfni. The proposed route starts at Llanwnda and runs south for about 9.5km to link up with the present road near Caerau. Gwynedd County Council have been appointed as Project Engineers by the Welsh Office with Richards, Moorehead & Laing as the landscape consultants.

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Gwynedd County Council to carry out the phase one archaeological assessment of the proposed route involving documentary search and field walkover. The results of this work along with recommendations for further archaeological evaluation were presented to Gwynedd County Council (see GAT report 75) to be incorporated into the Environmental Statement being produced by RML. Subsequently GAT was asked by RML to produce a project design and costing to carry out a further phase of archaeological evaluation as defined in the report on selected sites.

# 2. KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites and finds of the prehistoric period abound in the area of the proposed development. A Neolithic polished stone axe has been recovered from Dinas Dinlle to the west, the small hillfort at Caer Engan lies just south-east of Penygroes and Bronze Age cairns and a standing stone have been identified, with hut groups, to the south-west. Within and on the edge of the corridor are three burnt mounds (probably cooking sites) and a burial mound, all likely to be of Bronze Age date. Several late prehistoric to Roman period settlement sites lie within the corridor, including the small promontory fort at Hen Gastell south of Llanwnda, the hut group south of Bryn-y-Gro and the extensive area of scheduled hut groups and field systems north of Caerau.

Sites from the Roman period fall into two groups, native and military. The hut groups mentioned above were certainly in use during this period, whether or not they had a prehistoric origin. The military road between the forts at Segontium (Caernarfon) and Pen Llystyn (Bryncir) must run through the area, but has never been definitely located. The prominent platform at Bryn Sisyllt, on the southern extremity of Llanllyfni, is thought to be the site of a Roman signal station. A hoard of Roman coins was found in the last century at Llywyn-y-Gwalch, north of Groeslon.

Medieval settlement in the area is well documented but not well represented on the ground. The churches at Llanwnda and Llanllyfni, date from the Medieval period at least. The earliest documentary references are of the 13th century, but the original foundations may be several centuries older than this. The Medieval townships correspond more or less with the modern parishes, and it is reasonable to assume that the main settlement of each township would have been around the church.

Houses and farms along the route date from at least the late 17th century onwards, some of them being buildings of intrinsic merit and some having group value with their associated outbuildings and walls. Others are now reduced to earthworks or ruins. At least one of the two mills which fall within the corridor was in existence in the 17th century: Melin Llwyn-y-Gwalch, north-west of Groeslon, is mentioned in a document dated 1695. Melin Bryn-y-Gro, west of Nasareth, dates from at least the 18th century.

The Caernarfonshire Turnpike Trust was formed in 1769 and was responsible for maintaining the road from Tal-y-Cafn through Conwy, Bangor and Caernarfon to Pwllheli, part of which is now the A487. The building of the Afon Wen - Caernarfon rail link, however, effectively created a through rail route. The Turnpike Trust ceased to exist in the 1870s.

The 19th century saw the development of the slate quarries in the Nantlle valley, and the building of the railways, with the associated development of slate villages such as Groeslon and Penygroes. Llanllyfni, although an older settlement, also grew substantially at this time.

The first railway between the quarries and the port of Caernarfon was opened in 1828. Called the Nantlle Railway, this was a 3' 6" gauge horse-drawn line running from Cloddfa'r Lon in the Nantlle valley to the quay at Caernarfon. In 1866 a standard-gauge line from Afon Wen to Penygroes was opened, whilst at the same time a standard-gauge line was built by the Nantlle Railway Company alongside its existing line from Tyddyn Bengam to Pant (just south of Caernarfon), and this connected with the Afon Wen line. In 1872 a new standard-gauge line was built from Pant to the quay at Caernarfon, and another from Tyddyn Bengam east to Talysarn. The old 3' 6" gauge line was retained in use from Talysarn eastwards to Cloddfa'r Lon, serving the quarries in the Nantlle Valley until 1963.

Industrial remains other than the railway are less well documented. Several field names along the route contain the word 'odyn', meaning kiln, but no traces of any structures are visible. The Inigo Jones slate works between Groeslon and Penygroes was once served by an aqueduct carrying water across the road, but it is uncertain what the function of the works was at this time. Several small quarry pits and tips, probably mostly for gravel, lie within the corridor; some are now filled in.

#### The Assessment

The initial assessment report identified several further potential sites and features which would require further investigation before development commences. Of these, six sites have been selected by the Landscape Consultants as requiring further evaluation at this stage:

#### i) Site 8 - Field with possible features SH47335676c

A small triangular very wet field of rough vegetation with raised, drier areas obscured by dense undergrowth. A track runs round the south and east of the field and a single large stone possibly in a setting is located in the western part of the field.

#### ii) Site 31 - Enclosure west of Llanllyfni Church SH46805210C

A roughly oval platform, higher than the surrounding marshy ground, is crossed and enclosed on at least one side by ruinous dry stone field walls. It may also have a stone kerb or edging of boulders. Groups of large boulders are scattered on its surface. It may represent the site of a medieval or early post-medieval building.

#### iii) Site 32 - Possible standing stone W of Llanllyfni SH46835209

Approximately 1.5m tall angular standing stone located opposite site 31 across the river on very boggy ground. Immediately to the north of 32 and right on the southern bank of the river is a lozenge shaped mound approximately 1m high with protruding large boulders.

# iv) Site 46 - Area with walling and other possible features, Berth SH46555061C

The site was identified initially by aerial photograph (AP) and consists of a large circular

feature some 75m in diameter which is bisected by the railway line. On the ground, there are few distinct features identifiable but much stone is located in a wooded area just to the SW of the AP feature. Some of this appears to resolve itself into vague alignments and possible small platforms. Fragments of old walls possibly representing an earlier field pattern are also identifiable in field 5250.

# v) Site 49 - Field with possible features, Bryn-gors SH46654995C

A small field S of Bryn-gors with irregular raised humps. A rectangular depression in the SE corner may be a peat cutting.

# vi) Area 1 - North of Caerau

This is a very large area of hut groups and associated field systems, the part of which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM C067). The field systems can be seen to extend well beyond the scheduled area, and there may be many more associated features which are not immediately visible as surface features. The site represents a well preserved late prehistoric/Romano-British agricultural/settlement landscape.

# 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AIMS

The aims of this phase of the evaluation of these areas will be to:

- evaluate the importance of what has been identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual items which make up the landscape)

- locate and identify any further sites or features in the area which may be associated with the site being evaluated

- provide evidence of date and function (where possible) of the different features which comprise the site

- assess the archaeological implications of the development proposal in relation to the site and features

- recommend any mitigatory measures thought necessary to secure the continued preservation of any sites of archaeological/historical interest within the affected areas.

# 4. PROGRAMME OF WORK

This phase of the archaeological evaluation will consist of various stages of fieldwork to be followed by a report

# SITE 8 - FIELD WITH POSSIBLE FEATURES

Further inspection of this site when the vegetation was in a more mature state has resulted in a downgrading of its significance. The ground is very boggy and no sign of any features could be determined within the thick low brush covering the small 'islands' of higher ground. It may be more appropriate to carry out a watching brief at the time of development to record any features which may be hidden on the 'islands' or masked by the bog.

#### SITE 46 - AREA WITH WALLING AND OTHER POSSIBLE FEATURES, BERTH

#### i) EDM Survey

This site is bisected by the railway line. The eastern side is open field while the western is rough and stony with areas of concentrated tree and brush cover. The aerial photograph (AP) feature is also cut nearly in half by the railway. An EDM (Electronic Distance Measurement) survey at not less than 1:2500 scale will be carried out to accurately locate the visible features and to reveal any alignments or relationships.

Time: 5 man-days Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

#### ii) Geophysical Survey

On the eastern side a geophysical survey (gradiometer) will be carried out to reveal the full extent and plan of the AP feature and any other buried features. The area available for survey measures approximately 100m long by 25m wide. A survey area of not less than 40m wide is required for interpretable results. (The western side is not appropriate for geophysical survey due to the dense vegetation.)

Time: 2 man-days Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

#### iii) Trial Trenching

Following the geophysical survey, trial trenching will be undertaken on the western side only. This will target the AP feature as well as any other significant visible features. It is envisaged that a total of 4 trenches will be excavated each perhaps measuring 4m X 2m). Because of machine access problems, most of the trenches identified above will probably have to be cleared and excavated by hand. The trenches will be deturfed and the turves stacked. Once excavation is complete, the trenches will be backfilled and the turves replaced.

Time: 20 man-days Staff: 4 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistants

**NB** Although the eastern side will be largely unaffected by the development works, it is felt that evaluation of this side of the feature is necessary to be able to properly interpret the site as a whole. This is particularly the case as the western side offers limited access for EDM survey and no access for geophysics.

#### SITE 49 - FIELD WITH POSSIBLE FEATURES, BRYN GORS

This site was revisited when the rushes and other obscuring vegetation were much reduced. It would now appear that the unevenness of the field noted in the initial site walkover may be a natural phenomenon, no man-made pattern could be discerned from the irregular humps and bumps identified. A watching brief may be sufficient to confirm the nature of the visible surface anomalies.

# AREA I - NORTH OF CAERAU

#### i) Geophysical Survey

Part of this area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). The area requiring further evaluation measures some 200m long by a maximum 25m wide located on the E side of the proposed road from field 7780 to field 8549. It comprises 4 open, grassed fields with no apparent visible features. A geophysical survey will therefore be carried out first to determine whether further sites similar to, or associated with the SAM survive as buried features without visible surface remains.

(NB In order to produce interpretable results, the geophysical survey area should be no less than 40m wide.)

Time: 5 man-days Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

# ii) Trial Trenching

Once the geophysical survey is complete, a programme of trial trenching will be undertaken amounting to 2% of the area affected by the proposed road improvement works. The total area requiring evaluation is some 4000 square metres, this would mean trenches amounting to a total of 80 square metres. The trenches will be no narrower than 2m wide. A notional number of trenches might therefore be 8 measuring 5m long by 2m wide. However, the actual dimensions of the trenches will be decided on site depending upon the nature of visible or geophysical features to be sampled. The trenches will be targeted, in the first place, on any anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and any visible surface features. Any remaining trenches will then be used to sample the areas between the anomalies so as to create as even and regular a pattern of trial trench sampling as possible throughout the affected area.

It is understood that the trenches will require hand deturfing and returfing. It is assumed that machine access for these trenches will not be a problem so that the plough soil or other overburden can be machine cleared. The spoil and turves will be stacked separately and when the fieldwork is complete, the trenches will be backfilled by machine and then hand returfed.

#### Recording

All trench recording will involve written descriptions on Gwynedd Archaeological Trust standard context forms, plans and sections at an appropriate scale (generally 1:20 and 1:10 respectively), scaled black and white photographs will be taken of each feature at not less than 35mm format. Scaled colour slides will also be taken of features and the general landscape also at not less than 35mm format. Any finds will be sampled and located by context or three dimensionally if significant. Industrial and environmental samples will be taken where appropriate.

Time: 40 man-days Staff: 4 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

Site 31 & Site 32 - Enclosure W of Llanllyfni Church & Possible standing stone

It would seem at this point that sites 31 and 32 will not be affected by the proposed development. However, it is also understood that there is likely to be considerable disturbance in the immediate area to the south of 31 where the river is to be re-routed. Should this work threaten disturbance of the features either directly, or through the movement of machines, or by changing the water table, further archaeological work will need to be carried out. This would initially involve a total station EDM survey of both sites at not less than 1:2500 scale to accurately locate the visible features and to reveal any alignments or relationships. The standing stone would be photographed and described.

Time: 2 man-days Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

At site 32 this would be followed by geophysical survey of the area around the stone and mound.

Time: 2 man-days 15 man-days Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistants

This would be followed by a single trial trench 4m by 2m to be hand excavated across the mound to ascertain its function and significance. Provision should also be made for two further trial trenches to be positioned over any anomalies revealed by the geophysics. The recording regime would be the same as above.

Time: 15 man-days Staff: 4 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistants

At site 31, the EDM survey would be followed by geophysical survey in the hope of identifying the full extent and plan of the ruinous features and to reveal any further detail which may clarify the function and significance of the site.

Time: 2 man-days Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

The geophysical survey will be followed by trial trenching of Site 31 to be targeted on any significant features revealed by the geophysics as well as selected visible features. It is envisaged that 3 trenches each 4m by 2m may be needed.

Time: 15 man-days Staff: 4 Grade: Project Supervisor, Project Assistant

# 5. FINAL REPORT

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a final report will be produced for submission to the landscape consultants and the Gwynedd County Sites and Monuments Record. The report will detail and synthesise the results of the Phase II evaluation work relating these to the Phase I work where appropriate. It will be to an acceptable publication standard and will comprise:

a) a copy of the agreed Project Design,

b) a scale plan showing the site and its location in relation to published boundaries and OS datum

c) plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug) and features located

d) other illustrations as appropriate

e) a description of the archaeology revealed including its extent and character, an interpretation and date, and an assessment of the importance (regionally/nationally) and condition (quality and state of preservation) of known archaeological and historical remains identified

f) a full bibliography of all sources consulted

g) the inclusion of all specialist reports

The report will be compiled using WordStar7 software. The client will be supplied with one hard copy of the report with further copies at cost (a copy of the report can also be supplied on disc if required). A copy will also be lodged with the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

Staff: 2 Grade: Project Supervisor, Illustrator Time: 12 man-days (includes EDM & magnetometer processing)

# 6. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVES

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the Site and Monuments Record) within six months of the completion of the project. Staff: 1 Grade: Project Supervisor Time: 3 man-days

#### 7. PERSONNEL

The work would be supervised by the Trust's Projects Manager Mr Roland Flook who is an associate member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The work would be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeological Field Officers experienced in the relevant skills/periods required and carried out by trained Project Assistants.

# 8. TIMING

Should the project design and costings be judged acceptable by the client, The Trust would be able to make personnel available to carry out the work programme identified above with one weeks notice. It is understood that the evaluation work is to be completed by the end of November 1994.

A report would be available two weeks after the end of the fieldwork

# 9. DEPOSITION OF FINDS

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (ie they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the land owner, however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. At the very least the Trust would request access to the finds for a reasonable period to allow for study and publication.

#### 10. ACCESS

It is understood that Gwynedd County Council will arrange general access for any fieldwork (including machine excavators where necessary) and that the Trust may be required to provide 7 days written notice to the landowner before entering.

#### 11. HEALTH & SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1991; 1193 supplement)

#### 12. INSURANCE

The Trust holds public liability insurance with an indemnity limit of £2,500,000 through Russell, Scanlan Limited Insurance Brokers, Wellington Circus, Nottingham NG1 5AJ (policy 01 1017386 COM).



Plate 1 Area 1 - Trench B - Post hole partly excavated



Plate 2 Area 1 - Trench G - "sump" feature in SW corner



Plate 3 Site 46 - Trench C before excavation



Plate 4 Site 46 - Field wall and possible enclosure in field 5250