

Land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction

Phase 3

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction

Phase 3

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Prepared for: Beech Developments

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Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	Comments received from GAPS on the 19/08/16: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference the total number and/or frequency of site visits for watching brief; Remove reference to a post-excavation design as not required on this occasion. 	3.0 6.0	Adjust for GAPS approval.

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Figure 02: Reproduction of the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1889: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in red and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4;

Figure 03: Reproduction of the Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1900: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in RED and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4;

Figure 04: Reproduction of the Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1913: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in RED and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4;

Figure 05: Section and Plan of Pit [03], Scale 1:10 @ A4.

PLATE LIST

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Plate 02: Topsoil strip in Build Phase A, with 360° excavator and dumper. View from the north. 1 x 1m scale.

Plate 03: Topsoil strip of Build Phase B with 360° excavator and dumper. View from the north. 1 x 1m scale.

Plate 04: View of topsoil strip of Plots 49-52 with soil stored along outer perimeter. View from the south west. 1 x 1m scale.

Plate 05: Depth of topsoil at the northern edge of Phase 3. View from the south. 1 x 1m scale.

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Plate 09: North northwest facing section through [003]. 1 x 1m scale.

Plate 10: Area topsoil stripped in advance of gas mains trench. View from the west. No scale.

Plate 11: Gas mains pipe trench excavated. View from the west. 2 x 2m scale.

Plate 12: South facing section through gas mains pipe trench. 1 x 1m scale.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by Beech Developments to conduct an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Phase 3 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction (centred on NGR SH80367829; Figure 01). The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development.

During the watching brief a small sub-circular pit (PRN 61717) was uncovered at the northern end of the housing development. A charcoal rich fill of the pit was sampled with the intention of it being submitted for specialist analysis in order to assist in determining the function of the pit and to gain a radio carbon date; the results of which can be compared with similar features discovered in the same locality.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *Beech Developments* to conduct an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Phase 3 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction (centred on NGR SH80367829; Figure 01). The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the housing development; attendance focused on but was not limited to, the house plots, haul roads and site compound.

The development at Narrow Lane is a multi-phase project incorporating residential and commercial properties and includes the following:

- Phase 1 – Residential development incorporating properties 01 to 66; completed during 2014 and 2015 (GAT Report 1295);
- Phase 2 – Commercial/Office development; completed in 2015 (GAT Report 1295); and
- Phase 3 – Residential development incorporating 64 properties that commenced from November 2015.

The Phase 3 development was located on open pastureland bordered by the A470 trunk road to the east and north with the Phase 1 & 2 development and Pen Dyffryn estate to the west, as indicated on *Beech Developments* drawing NL-PH3-SS-100 (Figure 01).

The project was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). GAT produced a project design outlining the proposed scheme and archaeological mitigation methodology in November 2015 (see Appendix I). The project design was subsequently approved by GAPS (email correspondence: 20th November 2015). The watching brief conformed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*. The format of this report corresponds with the requirements of section 2.3 of MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015) and to MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*).

The content of this report, along with the separate post-excavation project design must be approved by GAPS prior to final submission.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has already completed an archaeological watching brief during groundworks in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas between September 2014 and July 2015 (GAT Report 1295). The watching brief monitored foundation level groundworks across both areas. The most significant feature was a pit (Context [003]), identified within the location of Phase 1 Plots 54 to 59 (NGR SH80657823) at the southern end of the site (Figure 02). The pit measured 0.67m long x 0.52m wide, with a depth of 0.22m; the pit contained heat fractured burnt stone (80% of the fill) within a very compacted dark brown/black silt-clay (Context (04)), and on excavation it was noted that there were a number of possible stakeholes within the base of the pit. A palaeoenvironmental sample (Context (04); Sample 01) was recovered for species identification and dating. The radiocarbon date was 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze (2500BC to 1000BC).

A programme of archaeological mitigation has been maintained on a school development site to the immediate south of the Narrow Lane development (Parry and Owen 2015, GAT Report 1233). Two small pits (PRN 20148 and 60149) were identified 324.0m to the southeast of the pit from the Phase 1 area. The two pits were of similar size and content, suggesting they were contemporary, although only one of the pits contained charcoal. The palaeoenvironmental report for the charcoal stated that it was most likely fire fuel and kindling, represented by Oak and Willow/Poplar respectively, which would have been sourced from the local area. An Early to Middle Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained for the charcoal (SUERC-61197 (GU37966) & SUERC-61197 (GU37966)). Whilst the pit from Phase 1 Narrow Lane was later than the pits from the neighbouring development; both sites suggest there is a spread of domestic prehistoric activity across the area.

The topsoil and subsoil horizons varied in depth across the Phase 1 area, but were shallower at the eastern end, closest to Phase 3. The subsoil was a brown-grey sand-silt containing a moderate amount of stone; the glacial horizon was recorded as a mid/light yellow silt-sand with frequent inclusions of stone.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive” (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA, 2014, p1)).

The purpose of the watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

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

A **partial** watching brief was recommended by GAT for this scheme, to be completed during the topsoil/subsoil strip and of ground reduction.

The **watching brief** consisted of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works.
- A written and photographic record of any archaeological or non-archaeological deposits that were revealed. The written record onto GAT pro-forma record sheets. The photographic record was maintained with a digital SLR with a minimum resolution of (3008 x 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format. The images were subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving using Adobe Photoshop, in accordance with *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, were produced using Microsoft Access (archive images G2392_178 to G2392_303 and G2392_319 to 323; see Appendix II for a reproduction of the metadata).
- Preparation of full archive report under project number **G2392**.

The watching brief was conducted between 5th January and 22nd July 2016. GAT visited the development a total of 19 times as part of the watching brief, with the highest attendance being in February, which coincided with the majority of the site being stripped, when 6 visits were conducted. The groundworks required the removal of topsoil and subsoil in order to reduce the ground level to that required by the building contractors to obtain their working level, after which foundation trenches for each individual housing plot were excavated into the natural ground levels. Tracked excavators fitted with a toothless ditching bucket were used to strip the topsoil, followed by the subsoil. These soils were removed from the work area by dumper trucks and placed in individual bunds at specific locations within the site boundaries or cast to one side in temporary storage bunds.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at Waen-Fynydd, along the western side of the modern A470 road on leaving Llandudno Junction towards Llandudno. The Phase 3 area incorporated six elongated, irregular shaped fields of various size (Plate 01) situated along the northern and eastern edge of the earlier phases of the development. The highest ground is roughly centrally located with a shallow slope downwards to the north and a steeper slope down towards the south. All fields were grassed and used for pasture with the soils being fairly shallow at the centrally located higher ground, with natural levels being observed during ground reduction operations. The northern and southern areas had deeper colluvial soils.

The underlying geological bedrock of the development area comprises of sedimentary bedrock of mudstone and siltstone formed in deep seas from irregular slurries of shallow water sediments that were then re-deposited as graded beds, approximately 428 million years ago. The superficial deposits of Till, Devensian-Diamicton rocks were formed approximately 2 million years ago when Ice Age glaciers moving across the landscape deposited till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Watching Brief

5.1.1 Topsoil and Subsoil Strip

Most of the ground reduction work was completed using 13 tonne tracked 360° excavators fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket. The excavated soils were placed into six tonne dumper trucks (Plates 02 & 03) and removed onto designated areas within the site, although in some plots the soils were stored within the outer perimeter of the working areas (Plate 04).

The topsoil had an average depth of around 0.25m but varied in colour and composition. In the northern section of Phase 3, in the vicinity of Build Phases A and F the topsoil consisted of a soft, cohesive dark brown silty clay mixed with occasional sub-rounded stones and frequent tree roots, in particular along the northern edge of the development (Plate 05). Pottery in the form of sherds of Buckley ware and finer white glazed wares were recovered, noted and discarded in this section of the site. The topsoil in the remainder of Phase 3 consisted of a compact, cohesive mid brown silty loamy clay mixed with the occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular small stone (Plate 06). Pottery sherds were less frequent in these areas.

It overlaid a compact, cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil, which was most evident in the hollow to the immediate east of Phase 2 and south facing slope of the site, from approximately Build Phase E onwards. In this area it had an average depth of 0.2m.

The underlying natural comprised of a compact, cohesive light greyish yellow sandy clay mixed with frequent sub-rounded cobbles and moderate sub-rounded boulders (Plate 07), along with occasional patches of red clay. The presence of these boulders, especially in areas of the development where the topsoil and subsoil were shallower, would indicate that the fields had not been ploughed, at least not within the last century when ploughing became more mechanised and was conducted at a greater depth.

During the topsoil strip of Build Phase A, a small pit (PRN 61717) was uncovered. The pit [003] was sub-circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 0.75m and depth of 0.15m (Plate 08). The cut had an abrupt break of slope at the top with fairly steep sides and a moderately sharp break of slope at the base which was undulating. It contained two fills [004] and [005]. The basal fill [004] was thin (maximum depth of 0.03m) and consisted of a soft dark greyish black silt mixed with frequent flecks and pieces of charcoal. A bulk

sample was taken of [004] for further analysis. The fill lined the base of the pit. It was sealed beneath [005] a soft mid greyish brown clayey silt mixed with frequent angular cobbles, some of which displayed signs of fracturing and discolouration due to heating (Plate 09). There was no indication of in-situ burning within the pit.

5.1.2 Gas Pipe Trench

Phase 3 of the development included the movement and replacement of a section of an existing gas mains located along the northern limit of the development. The existing gas mains pipe extended along the route of the main access road into Phase 3 and it was moved to the northern boundary of the development, adjacent to the A470.

An area that measured 80m east – west x a maximum of 16m north – south was topsoil stripped by 13 tonne tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 10). The topsoil was stripped to a depth of 0.20m and consisted of a soft, dark brown silty clay mixed with occasional sub-angular pebbles.

The pipe trench was stepped due to the excavated depth (maximum of 1.85m) and the localised wet ground conditions, to help negate the chance of collapsing trench sides, with an approximate width of 3.0m (Plate 11). In addition, three ‘bell holes’ were excavated at the western and eastern limits, as well as the centre point of the route of the new pipe trench. The ‘bell holes’ were roughly square in plan measuring 5.0m x 5.0m with a maximum depth of 2.10m.

The remaining topsoil had a depth of 0.16m, which overlaid a soft mid brown silty clay subsoil which had a maximum depth of 0.22m. This in turn covered a colluvium of a fine, coarse yellow sandy clay that had a maximum depth of 0.57m. The colluvium sealed a compact yellowish red boulder clay (Plate 12). No archaeological deposits were uncovered during the groundworks associated with the gas mains pipe trench.

6.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

As an interim report, this conclusion can only be regarded as provisional, with the soil sample retrieved from pit [003] to be submitted for specialist analysis in order to assist in determining its' date and function.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *Beech Developments* to conduct an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the Phase 3 of the housing development at land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction, Conwy County Borough.

The earlier phases of the Narrow Lane development uncovered a charcoal rich pit (PRN 61631) which produced a radiocarbon date of 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze (2500BC to 1000BC). This along with the discovery of similar pits in the adjacent school development, one of which produced an Early to Middle Neolithic (3800-3000BC) radiocarbon date, would suggest prehistoric domestic activity in the area. The sub-circular pit [003] (PRN 61717) identified during Phase 3 provides further evidence of domestic prehistoric activity at Llandudno Junction. It is recommended that the soil sample taken from this pit is processed, analysed and referred for radiocarbon dating to add to the growing knowledge of prehistoric Llandudno Junction. This pit could prove to be a crucial link between the dates established from the other sites already unearthed and investigated by GAT and would contribute to the understanding of prehistoric activity of the hinterland of the Great Orme to the north and of the Conwy valley to the south.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Beech Developments drawing NL-PH3-SS-100;

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*;

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*;

English Heritage 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*;

Parry, L and Owen, K. 2015. *Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction Archaeological Mitigation Report for Boundary Recording and Controlled Strip Excavation*. GAT Report 1233;

Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT);

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

8.0 FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Beech Developments drawing NL-PH3-SS-100

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BEECH DEVELOPMENTS AND MUST NOT BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. BEECH DEVELOPMENTS ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OTHERS TO PRODUCE THIS DRAWING UNLESS A FULL SITE SURVEY IS UNDERTAKEN. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

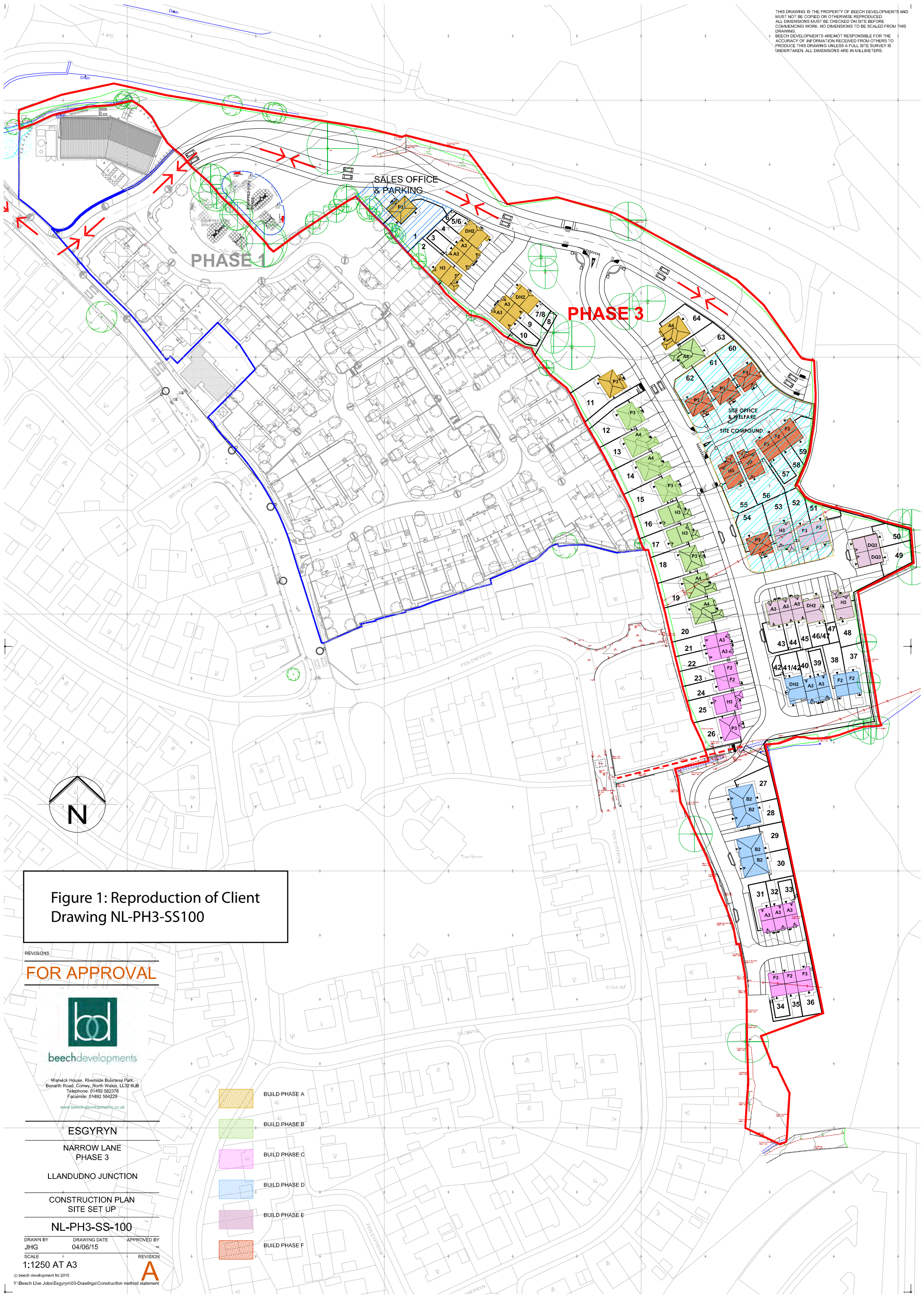


Figure 1: Reproduction of Client Drawing NL-PH3-SS100

REVISIONS
FOR APPROVAL



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ESGYRYN

NARROW LANE
PHASE 3

LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

CONSTRUCTION PLAN
SITE SET UP

NL-PH3-SS-100

DRAWN BY JHG DRAWING DATE 04/06/15 APPROVED BY

SCALE 1:1250 AT A3

REVISION

A

- BUILD PHASE A
- BUILD PHASE B
- BUILD PHASE C
- BUILD PHASE D
- BUILD PHASE E
- BUILD PHASE F

9.0 FIGURE 02

Figure 02: Reproduction of the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1889: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in red and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4

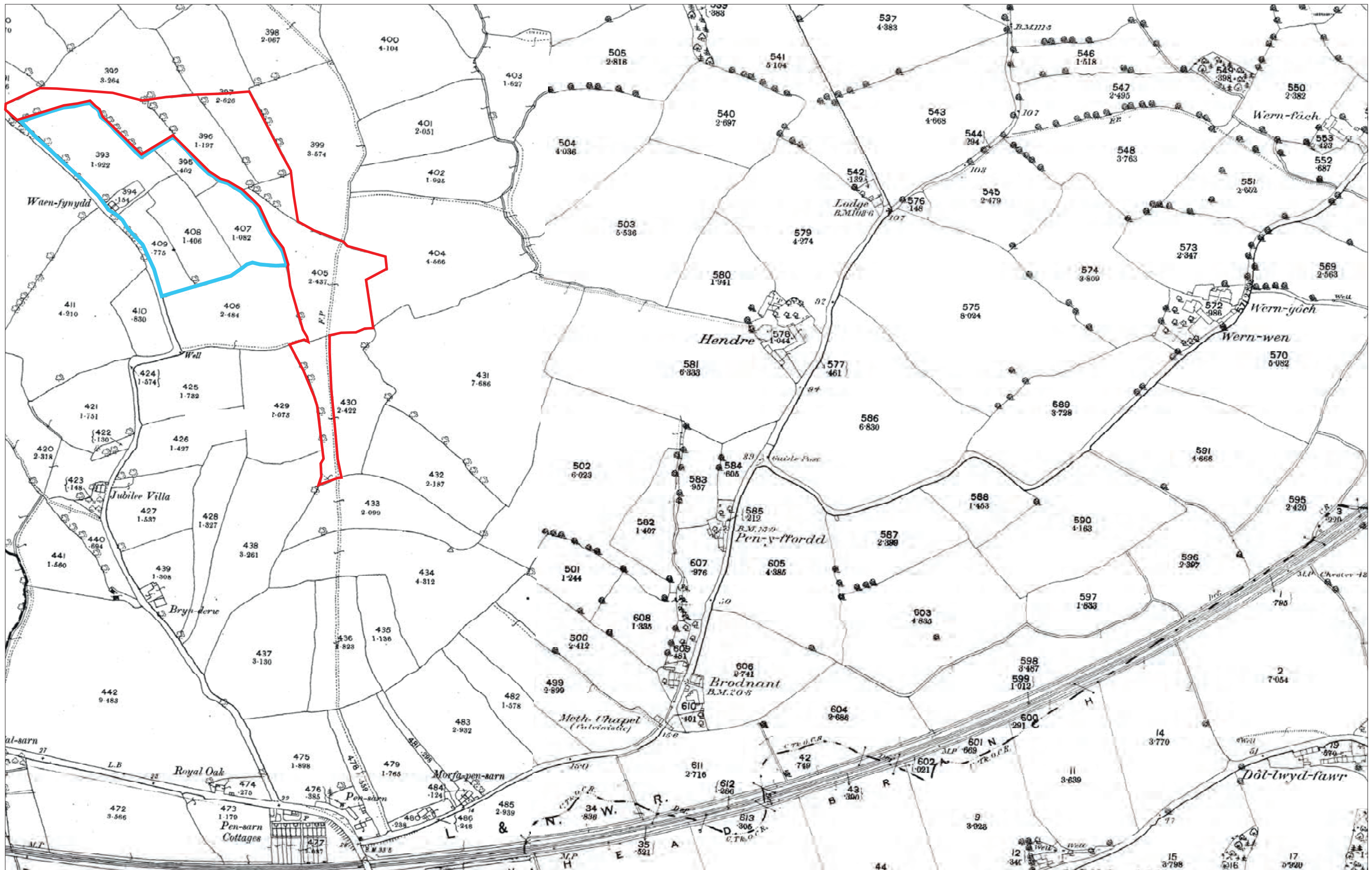


Figure 02: Reproduction of the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1889: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in red and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

10.0 FIGURE 03

Reproduction of the Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1900: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in RED and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4

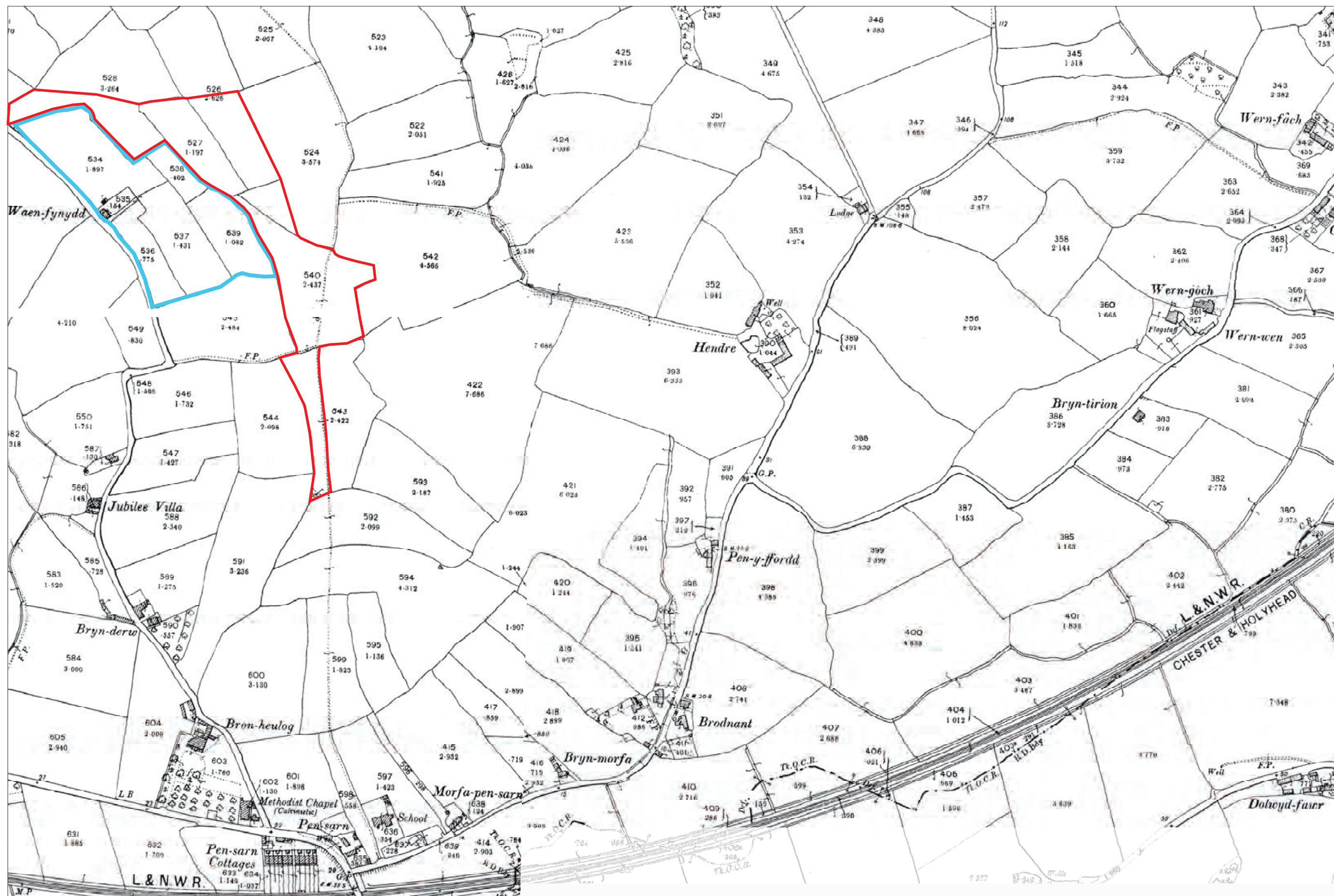


Figure 03: Reproduction of the Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1900: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in RED and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

11.0 FIGURE 04

Reproduction of the Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1913: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in RED and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4

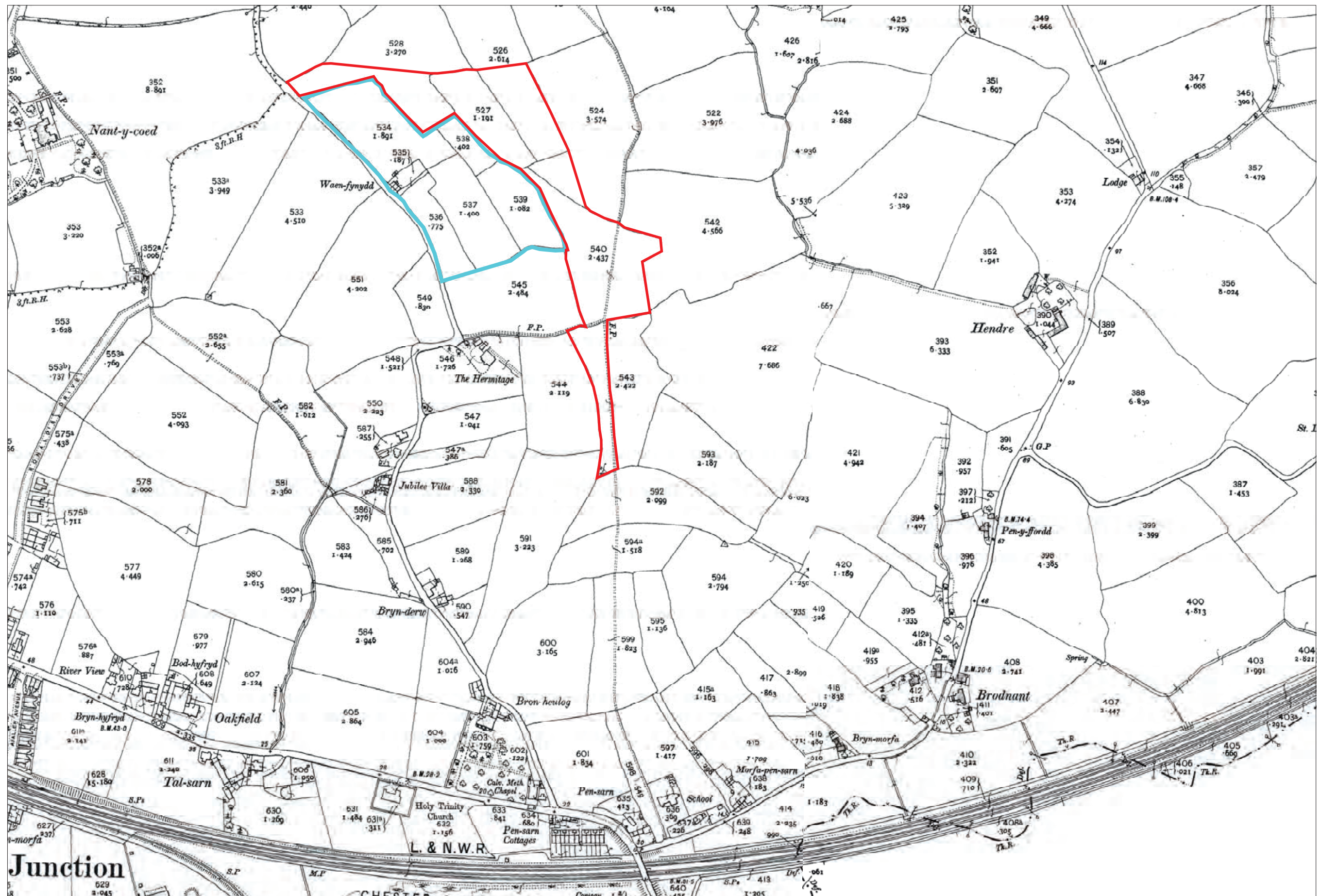


Figure 04: Reproduction of the Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1913: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 3 development superimposed in RED and Phase 1 & 2 development highlighted in blue. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

12.0 FIGURE 05

Section and Plan of Pit [03], Scale 1:10 @ A4

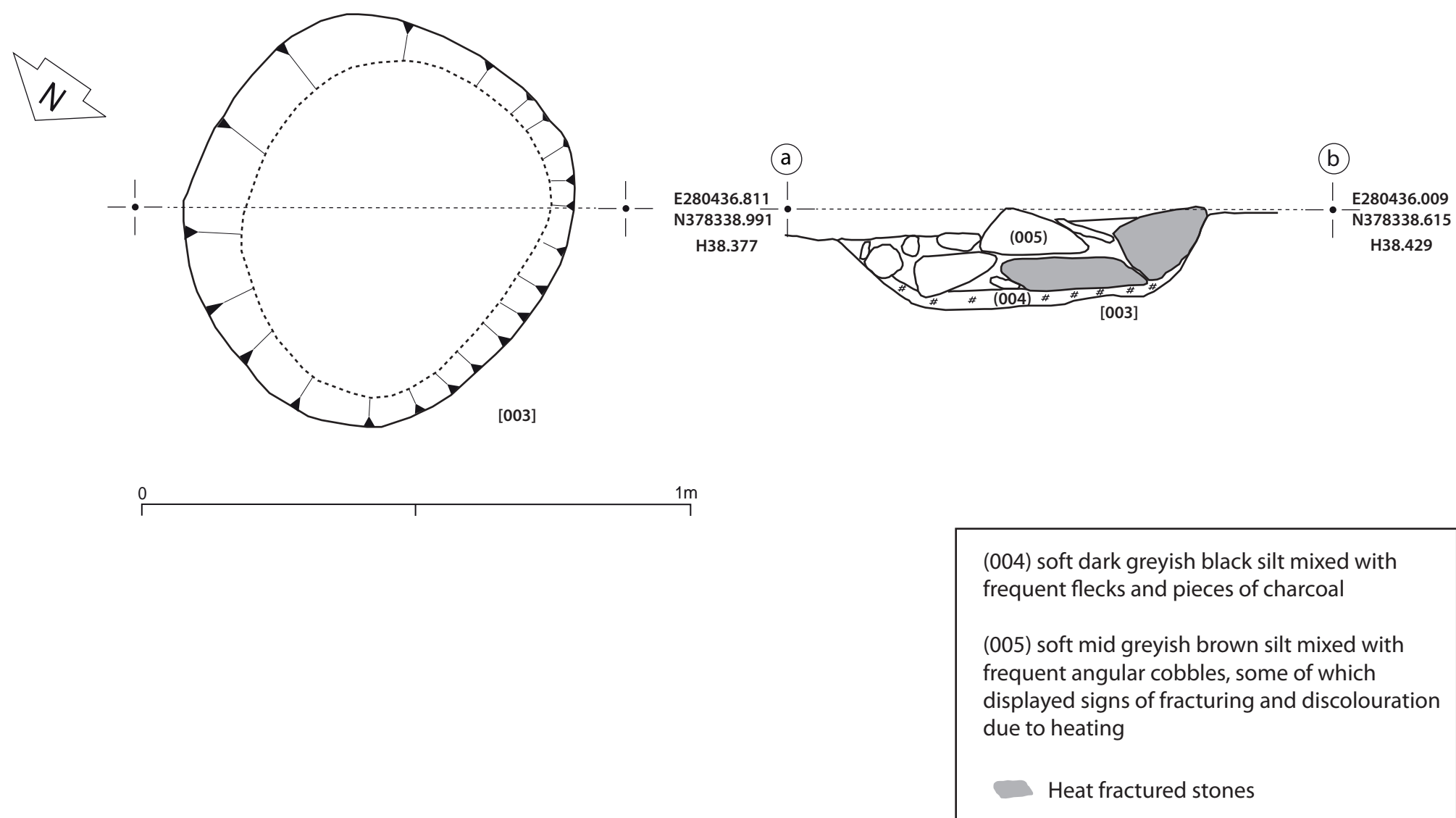




Plate 01: View of one of Phase 3 elongated fields, partially stripped. Viewed from the SW.



Plate 02: Topsoil strip in Build Phase A, with 360° excavator and dumper. View from the north. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 03: Topsoil strip of Build Phase B with 360° excavator and dumper. View from the north. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 04: View of topsoil strip of Plots 49-52 with soil stored along outer perimeter. View from the south west. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 05: Depth of topsoil at the northern edge of Phase 3. View from the south. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 06: Depth of topsoil at southern edge of Phase 3. View from the south. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 07: View of exposed clay natural Build Phase A. View from the south. No scale.

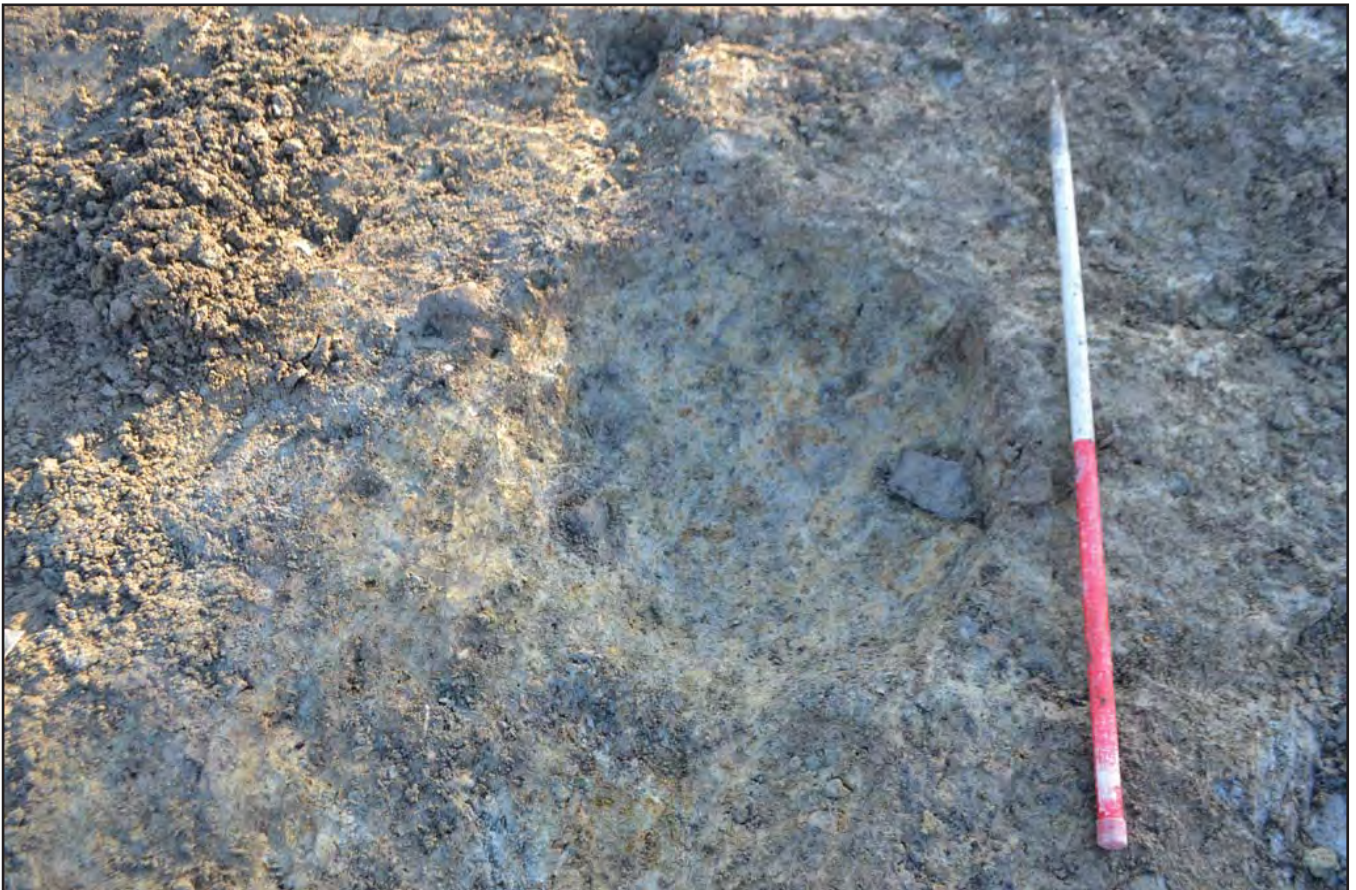


Plate 08: Post-excavation shot of Pit [003]. View from the north northwest. 1 x 1 m scale.



Plate 09: North northwest facing section through [003]. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 10: Area topsoil stripped in advance of gas mains trench. View from the west. No scale.



Plate 11: Gas mains pipe trench excavated. View from the west. 2 x 2m scale.



Plate 12: South facing section through gas mains pipe trench. 1 x 1m scale.

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design (November 2015)

NARROW LANE – PHASE 3

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2392)

Prepared for

Beech Developments

October 2015

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust




NARROW LANE – PHASE 3

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2392)

Prepared for Beech Developments, October 2015

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Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		02/11/2015

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1	Edit based on GAPS feedback received 16.11.15	Para. 3.1 Para. 3.2 Para. 3.3 Para. 3.5 Para. 3.6 Para. 4.0 Para. 8.0	Reissue for GAPS approval.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Beech Developments to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Phase 3 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction (centred on NGR SH80367829; Figure 01). The watching brief will monitor the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development; attendance will be based on the programme requirements defined below.

The development at Narrow Lane is a multi-phase project incorporating residential and commercial properties and includes the following:

- Phase 1 – Residential development incorporating properties 01 to 66; completed during 2014 and 2015 (GAT Report forthcoming);
- Phase 2 – Commercial/Office development; completed in 2015 (GAT Report forthcoming); and
- Phase 3 – Residential development incorporating 64 properties; scheduled from November 2015.

The Phase 3 development is located on open pastureland between the A470 trunk road to the east and the Phase 1 development and Pen Dyffryn estate to the west, as indicated on *Beech Developments* drawing NL-PH3-SS-100 (Figure 01).

Phase 3 will be subdivided into six building phases (Build Phase A to Build Phase F) and is scheduled from November 2015, with an 18 month programme. Based on information received from *Beech Developments*, the Phase 3 programme will begin with Building Phases A (Plots 1 to 11 and 64) and B (Plots 12 to 20 and 63) and will also include the site compound (located in Plots 51 to 62) and an access road to the compound (front of Plots 11 to 20).

A brief has not been prepared for this work by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), but the scheme will be monitored by GAPS and a copy of this design must be approved by GAPS prior to the start of the watching brief.

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

Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*. The format of this design corresponds to the requirements of section 2.3 of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2015) and to MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has already completed an archaeological watching brief during groundworks in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas between September 2014 and July 2015 (GAT Report forthcoming). The watching brief monitored foundation level groundworks across both areas. The most significant feature was a pit (Context [003]), identified within the location of Phase 1 Plots 54 to 59 (NGR SH80657823) at the southern end of the site (Figure 02). The pit measured 0.67m long x 0.52m wide, with a depth of 0.22m; the pit contained heat fractured burnt stone (80% of the fill) within a very compacted dark brown/black silt-clay (Context (04)), and on excavation it was noted that there were a number of possible stakeholes within the base of the pit. A palaeoenvironmental sample (Context (04); Sample 01) was recovered for species identification and dating. The radiocarbon date was 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze (2500BC to 1000BC).

A programme of archaeological mitigation has been maintained on a school development site to the immediate south of the Narrow Lane development (Parry and Owen 2015, GAT Report 1233). Two small pits (PRN 20148 and 60149) were identified 324.0m to the southeast of the pit from the Phase 1 area. The two pits were of similar size and content, suggesting they were contemporary, although only one of the pits contained charcoal. The palaeoenvironmental report for the charcoal stated that it was most likely fire fuel and kindling, represented by Oak and Willow/Poplar respectively, which would have been sourced from the local area. An Early to Middle Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained for the charcoal (SUERC-61197 (GU37966) & SUERC-61197 (GU37966)). Whilst the pit from Phase 1 Narrow Lane was later than the pits from the neighbouring development; both sites suggest there is a spread of domestic prehistoric activity across the area.

The topsoil and subsoil horizons varied in depth across the Phase 1 area, but were shallower at the eastern end, closest to Phase 3. The subsoil was a brown-grey sand-silt containing a moderate amount of stone; the glacial horizon was recorded as a mid/light yellow silt-sand with frequent inclusions of stone.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive” (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA, 2014, p1)).

The purpose of the watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided into four categories according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)

- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

A **partial** watching brief recommended by GAT for this scheme and will consist of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological groundworks across the Phase 3 area based on the information in *Beech Developments* drawing NL-PH3-SS-100 (Figure 01), viz., the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the development.
- The Phase 3 programme will commence in November 2015. The initial areas of work will focus on an access road as far as the southern edge of the site compound/Building Phase B (Plots 12 to 20 and 63); Building Phase A (Plots 1 to 11 and 64); sales office/parking area; and site compound, if the existing ground level is to be reduced.
- It is anticipated that the watching brief of Phase 3 will take a total of 13 working days.
- Specific site days for the watching brief will be arranged between the client (Beech Developments) and the GAT project manager, with nominated areas of the site identified, for example, the access road and anticipated length of time for the work.
- The GAT project officer will meet with the client's representatives on site and the sub-contractor undertaking the topsoil/subsoil strip to confirm the nominated areas of work.
- The GAT project officer will undertake the watching brief of the designated area. If the project officer is satisfied that this area does not have archaeological features/deposits the relevant people i.e. the client, the sub-contractor and GAT project manager will be informed.
- The GAT project manager will inform GAPS and the client's site manager which areas of the site are deemed to be archaeologically completed and signed off.

- If the GAT project officer identifies potential archaeological features/deposits, they will be given adequate time by the sub-contractor to investigate and evaluate its significance.
- Confirmed archaeological features/deposits will be investigated by the project officer once the watching brief in that area has been completed.
- The GAT project officer will inform the client and GAT project manager who in turn will make GAPS aware of the discovery.
- GAPS and the client will be regularly updated on the progress of the archaeological watching brief by the GAT project manager.
- A written and photographic record of every watching brief visit.
- Preparation of full archive report.

It is a requirement of the watching brief that no toothed buckets are used by plant or bulldozers used during groundworks monitored by the watching brief and in areas of the development that are not deemed to be archaeologically completed and signed off.

3.2 Watching Brief

- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving;
- A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, will be produced using Microsoft Access;
- A day record sheet and photographic record sheet will be completed using GAT pro-formas;
- If required, any identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas;
- If required, any drawn sections/plans will be completed at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale;
- Archaeological features/deposits that may be encountered during the groundworks include for example, isolated charcoal filled pits, hearths and burnt mound spreads;

- All archaeological features/ deposits encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise the features/ deposits: this strategy will be based on feature type and may include 100% of more significant features such as graves; an initial 50% sample of sub-circular features, spreads and hearths; and 10% sample of linear features. Any subsequent excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**;
- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).

3.3 Environmental Samples

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

3.4 Human Remains

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

3.5 Small Finds

Diagnostic artefacts, such as pottery sherds and lithics, along with animal bones from sealed contexts and/or middens, uncovered during the watching brief 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. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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

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

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

3.6 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the archaeological watching brief may necessitate the production of a new project design and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the identification of activity that cannot be addressed within the provisions of the current design, e.g., burials, structures, peat deposits. The requirement for an FAWD will be

determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

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

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact and ecofact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate sampling strategies and specialist analysis
- timings, staffing and resourcing.
- Additional costs

The FAWD document will need to be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist.

This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological excavation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme and a new design will be issued for approval by the GAPS Archaeologist.

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

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

3.8 Data processing and report compilation

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

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Aims and purpose
- Specification
- Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
- Watching Brief Results
- Summary and conclusions
- List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client prior to production of the final report.

4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

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 regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS;
- Two copies of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion;
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales;
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client;
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1 (2015; cf. Appendix II). Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;
- Artefacts recovered from the site during the watching brief, with the landowners permission, will initially be transferred to GAT and then subsequently to Llandudno Museum. If artefacts are transferred to Llandudno Museum, this must be in accordance with the Conwy Museums Service Collections Development Policy 2015-2020 (2015; cf. Appendix III);
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

4.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

5 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a Project Officer. The project archaeologist will be responsible for field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and will also archive all written, drawn and digital data. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Officer will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and site contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

7 INSURANCE

Public 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/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

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/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

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

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2016

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

Beech Developments drawing NL-PH3-SS-100

Bradley H. 2015. Conwy Museums Service Collections Development Policy 2015-2020

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects

English Heritage 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Jones, S. 2000. GAT report 398.

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

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

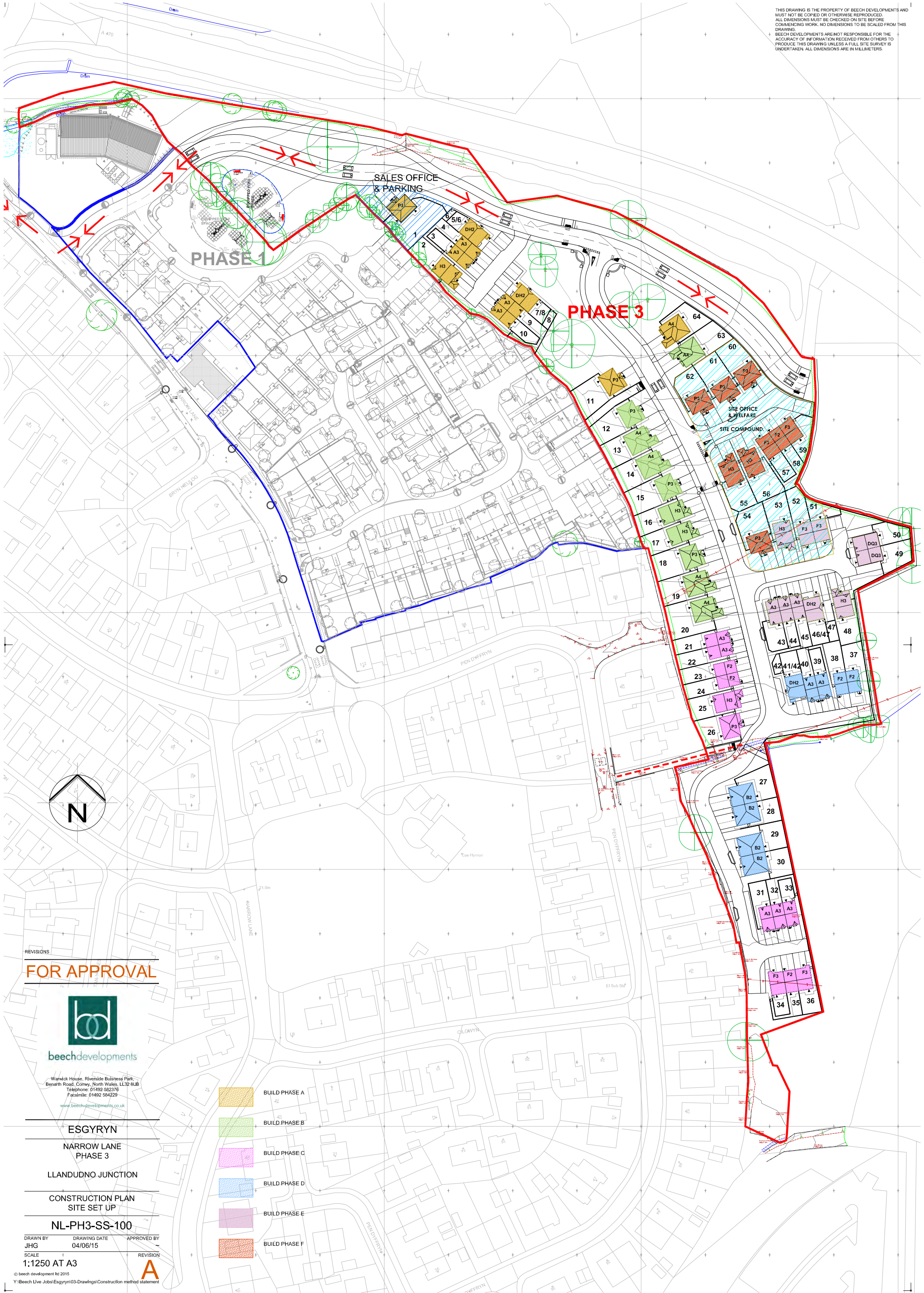
Parry, L and Owen, K. 2015. *Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction Archaeological Mitigation Report for Boundary Recording and Controlled Strip Excavation*. GAT Report 1233

Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT)

9 FIGURE 01

9.1 Reproduction of Beech Developments drawing NL-PH3-SS-100

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BEECH DEVELOPMENTS AND MUST NOT BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. BEECH DEVELOPMENTS ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OTHERS TO PRODUCE THIS DRAWING UNLESS A FULL SITE SURVEY IS UNDERTAKEN. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.



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ESGYRYN

NARROW LANE
PHASE 3

LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

CONSTRUCTION PLAN
SITE SET UP

NL-PH3-SS-100

DRAWN BY JHG DRAWING DATE 04/06/15 APPROVED BY

SCALE 1:1250 AT A3

REVISION

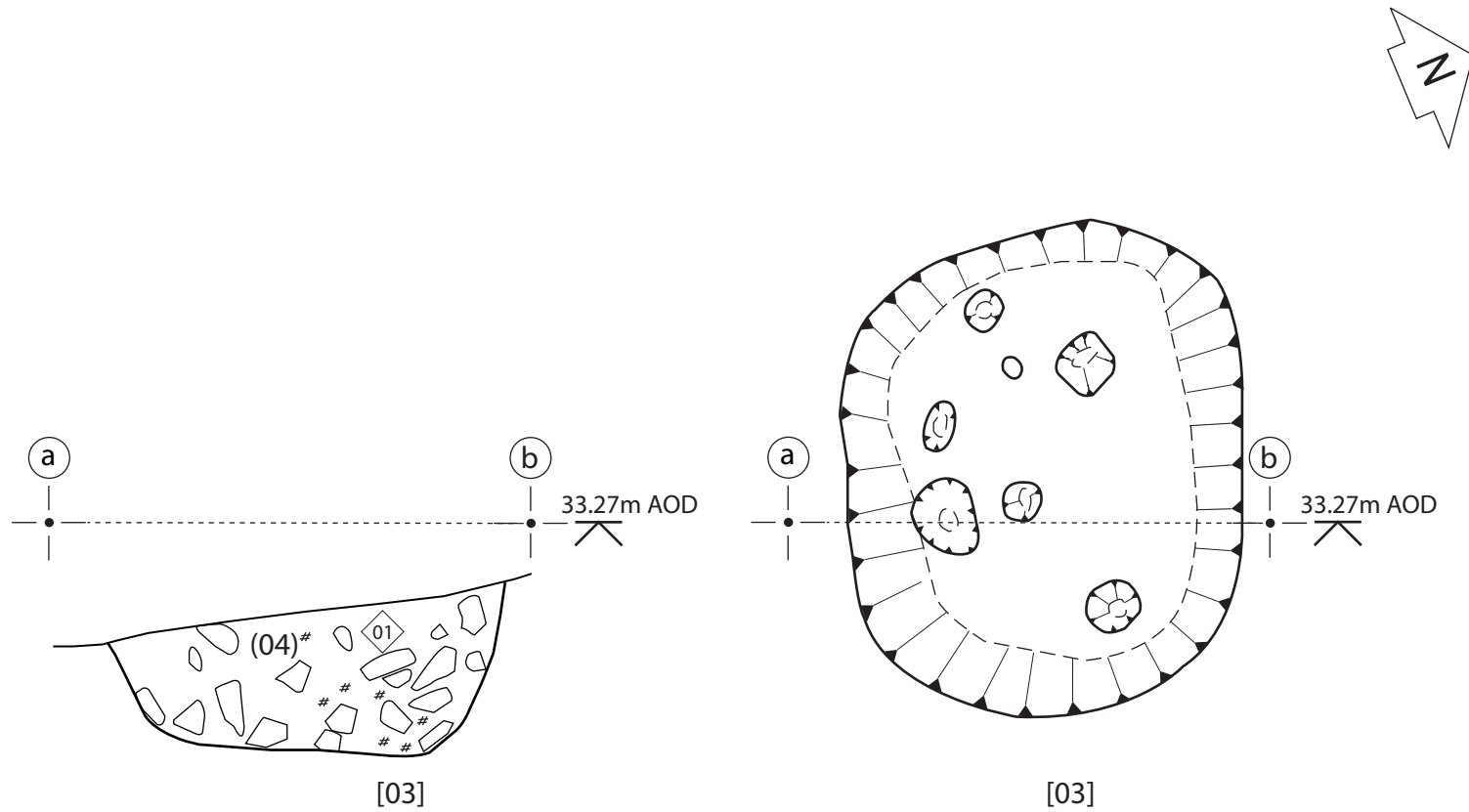
A

- BUILD PHASE A
- BUILD PHASE B
- BUILD PHASE C
- BUILD PHASE D
- BUILD PHASE E
- BUILD PHASE F

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Y:\Beech Live Jobs\Esgrryn\03-Drawings\Construction method statement

10 FIGURE 02

10.1 Section and Plan of Phase 1 Area Pit [03], Scale 1:10 @ A4



0 1m

(04) Burnt cobbles in a mid brown-grey clay-silt matrix

[03] Cut of shallow sub-circular pit

a = E 280,657.73 / N 377,985.59

b = E 280,658.69 / N 377,985.09

Figure 02: Section and Plan of Phase 1 Area Pit [03], Scale 1:10 @ A4

11 APPENDIX II - ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF WALES GUIDELINES FOR DIGITAL ARCHIVES VERSION 1.

12 APPENDIX III - CONWY MUSEUMS SERVICE COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2015-2020

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_178	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of the temporary haul road at the N. end of the area following the removal of the turf		SE	-	05/01/16	plate 1
G2392_179	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of the northern part of the main phase 3 area following the removal of the turf		N	-	05/01/16	
G2392_180	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of the northern part of the main phase 3 area following the removal of the turf		NW	-	05/01/16	
G2392_181	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot - topsoil removal from the temporary haul road		NW	-	05/01/16	
G2392_182	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Deep wheel ruts at the southern end of the haul road		NW	-	05/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_183	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Deep wheel ruts at the access point to the main phase 3 area		W	-	05/01/16	
G2392_184	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot - topsoil removal from the main phase 3 area		S	-	05/01/16	
G2392_185	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Stone filled field drain observed in the main phase 3 area		NW	1x1m	05/01/16	
G2392_186	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the temporary haul road		SE	-	05/01/16	
G2392_187	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the temporary haul road		NW	-	05/01/16	
G2392_188	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	End of day shot of the main phase 3 area		E	-	05/01/16	
G2392_189	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	NNW facing section of pit [003]	[003], (004), (005)	NNW	1x1m	06/01/16	
G2392_190	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	NNW facing section of pit [003]	[003], (004), (005)	NNW	1x1m	06/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_191	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	NNW facing section of pit [003]	[003], (004), (005)	NNW	1x1m	06/01/16	
G2392_192	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Mid-ex shot of pit [003]	[003], (004), (005)	NNW	1x1m	06/01/16	
G2392_193	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of pit [003]	[003]	NNW	1x1m	06/01/16	
G2392_194	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the northern part of the main phase 3 area		W	-	06/01/16	
G2392_195	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the northern part of the main phase 3 area		S	-	06/01/16	
G2392_196	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the northern part of the main phase 3 area		S	-	06/01/16	
G2392_197	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the northern part of the main phase 3 area		S	-	06/01/16	
G2392_198	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Post-ex shot of the northern part of the main phase 3 area		W	-	06/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_199	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of retained trees within planned building plots		S	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_200	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of retained hedgeline within planned building plots on western side		S	-	20/01/16	
G2392_201	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip southwards towards retained trees		E	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_202	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Opening a way through hedgeline on eastern side to allow dumping of topsoil away from stripped plots		W	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_203	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip close to retained trees		N	-	20/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_204	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Opened way through hedgeline on eastern side to allow dumping of topsoil away from stripped plots		E	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_205	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip against retained hedgeline on western side		S	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_206	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and strip against retained hedgeline on western side		S	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_207	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip against retained hedgeline on western side		S	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_208	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip against retained hedgeline on western side		N	1m	20/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_209	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip to North of retained trees		N	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_210	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Glacial boulder trapped within roots of one of the retained trees		-	-	20/01/16	
G2392_211	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Glacial boulder trapped within roots of one of the retained trees		N	-	20/01/16	
G2392_212	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Glacial boulder trapped within roots of one of the retained trees		W	-	20/01/16	
G2392_213	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip against retained hedgeline on eastern side		S	1m	20/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_214	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip against retained hedgeline western side		S	1m	20/01/16	
G2392_215	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Glacial boulder exploded under ground pressure and revealed during stripping		S	-	20/01/16	
G2392_216	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Completion of topsoil and subsoil strip to North of retained trees		S	-	20/01/16	
G2392_217	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_218	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_219	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_220	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_221	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_222	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		W	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_223	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		N	-	02/02/16	
G2392_224	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to east of retained trees		W	-	02/02/16	
G2392_225	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		W	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_226	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		W	1m	02/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_227	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south and east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_228	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south and east of retained trees		N	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_229	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		S	1m	02/02/16	
G2392_230	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		N	-	09/02/16	
G2392_231	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Possible stone filled field drain			1m	09/02/16	
G2392_232	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		N	-	09/02/16	
G2392_233	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		E	-	09/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_234	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		W	1m	09/02/16	
G2392_235	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		E	-	12/02/16	
G2392_236	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees - G2374 in background		N	-	12/02/16	
G2392_237	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		W	-	12/02/16	
G2392_238	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees		W	-	15/02/16	
G2392_239	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees - visible in background		S	-	15/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_240	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees with retained western hedgeline visible on left		SE	-	16/02/16	
G2392_241	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees with retained western hedgeline visible		W	-	16/02/16	
G2392_242	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil and subsoil strip to south of retained trees with retained western hedgeline visible		W	-	16/02/16	
G2392_243	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Soilmark left by the grubbing out of former hedgeline to south of retained trees		SE	1m	16/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_244	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 20-26 stripped of topsoil and 360 excavator removing subsoil.		N	1m	24/02/16	
G2392_245	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Shot of Plot 26, adjacent to public right of way.		NE	1m	24/02/16	
G2392_246	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Rear of plots 20-26 & site road being stripped of subsoil.		N	1m	24/02/16	
G2392_247	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Depth of topsoil/subsoil at Plots 20-26.		SW	1m	24/02/16	
G2392_248	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Area of plots 37-42 & 43-48 as yet unstripped.		SW	-	24/02/16	
G2392_249	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 20-26 stripped of topsoil and most of the subsoil.		N	1m	24/02/16	
G2392_250	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 20-26 stripped of topsoil and most of the subsoil.		S	1m	24/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_251	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Shot of Plot 26, with removed hedgerow and neighbouring site in background.		NW	1m	24/02/16	
G2392_252	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View South towards G2374 Esgyryn showing plots 20-26 stripped		N	1m	26/02/16	
G2392_253	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View North West showing plots 20-26 stripped		SE	1m	26/02/16	
G2392_254	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of plots 58-60 partly stripped		N	1m	03/03/16	
G2392_255	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of plots 58-60 partly stripped		E	1m	03/03/16	
G2392_256	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of plots 58-60 being stripped		E	1m	03/03/16	
G2392_257	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View from North of plots 27-36 after topsoil strip		N	-	15/03/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_258	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Disturbance around base of former telegraph pole		N	1m	15/03/16	
G2392_259	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Disturbed ground		E	1m	15/03/16	
G2392_260	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Visible stones prior to excavation		E	1m	15/03/16	
G2392_261	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Visible stones prior to excavation		N	1m	15/03/16	
G2392_262	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Stones during excavation		E	1m	15/03/16	
G2392_263	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Stones during excavation and stones removed from excavation		N	1m	15/03/16	
G2392_264	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 27-36 following topsoil strip		S	-	15/03/16	
G2392_265	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 37-48 following topsoil strip with plots 23-24 in foreground		W	1m	18/03/16	
G2392_266	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 37-48 following topsoil strip with plots 24-25 in foreground		SW	1m	18/03/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_267	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 37-48 following topsoil strip		NE	-	18/03/16	
G2392_268	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 20 and 43-48 following topsoil strip. Visible is area to be stripped.		E	-	18/03/16	
G2392_269	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Pre-ex shot of topsoil strip area for re-alignment of gas main to N of site compound		W	-	19/04/16	
G2392_270	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip for re-alignment of gas main mid-ex		W	-	19/04/16	
G2392_271	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip mid-ex		E	-	20/04/16	
G2392_272	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip mid-ex		NE	-	20/04/16	
G2392_273	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip mid-ex		E	-	20/04/16	
G2392_274	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip working shot		E	-	20/04/16	
G2392_275	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip completed		W	-	20/04/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_276	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section of striped area adjacent to pipe trench		S	1m	11/05/16	
G2392_277	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section of striped area adjacent to pipe trench		S	1m	11/05/16	
G2392_278	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section of pipe trench and stripped area		S	1m	11/05/16	
G2392_279	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	W facing section of pipe trench		SE	1m	11/05/16	
G2392_280	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	N facing section of pipe trench and stripped area		NW	1m	11/05/16	
G2392_281	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot		SE		11/05/16	
G2392_282	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot		SE		11/05/16	
G2392_283	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Shot of 'Bell Hole' at glacial horizon		SE		11/05/16	
G2392_284	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Shot of section of (stepped to natural) at W end of site		S	1m	12/05/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_285	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Shot of section of (stepped to natural) at W end of site		S	1m	12/05/16	
G2392_286	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section of 'bell hole' W end of site		S	1m	12/05/16	
G2392_287	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section of 'bell hole' W end of site		S	1m	12/05/16	
G2392_288	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section of 'bell hole' to full depth 2.1m		S	1m	12/05/16	
G2392_289	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section adjacent to W 'bell hole' to natural		S	1m	16/05/16	
G2392_290	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	S facing section adjacent to W 'bell hole' full depth 1.8m		S	1m	16/05/16	
G2392_291	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot - collapsed sides of pipe trench		SW		16/05/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_292	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot - recutting the pipe trench due to sides collapsing		SE		17/05/16	
G2392_293	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Working shot - recutting the pipe trench due to sides collapsing		SW		17/05/16	
G2392_294	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Pipe trench after recut		W	2m	17/05/16	
G2392_295	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Pipe trench after recut		W	2m	17/05/16	
G2392_296	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Pipe trench from central 'bell hole' to E 'bell hole'		W	2m	17/05/16	
G2392_297	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Pipe trench from central 'bell hole' to E 'bell hole'		E	2m	17/05/16	
G2392_298	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip of area adjacent to new gas main		E	1m	26/05/16	
G2392_299	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip of area adjacent to new gas main		E	1m	26/05/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_300	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip - old gas main route. Redeposited natural linear		E	1m	26/05/16	
G2392_301	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip - old gas main route. Redeposited natural linear		E	1m	26/05/16	
G2392_302	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip completed		W	1m	26/05/16	
G2392_303	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip completed		W	1m	26/05/16	
G2392_319	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	View of topsoil strip of Plots 49-52 beneath overhead cable (now dismantled)		SW	1m	22/07/16	
G2392_320	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Shot of Plots 18 & 19 (beneath dismantled overhead cable) after turf strip		NE	1m	22/07/16	
G2392_321	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 49-52 stripped of topsoil		NE	-	22/07/16	
G2392_322	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Topsoil strip of Plots 18 & 19		NE	-	22/07/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	Description	Contexts	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2392_323	Land off Narrow Lane	Watching Brief	Phase 3	Plots 18 & 19 topsoil stripped		NE	1m	22/07/16	



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