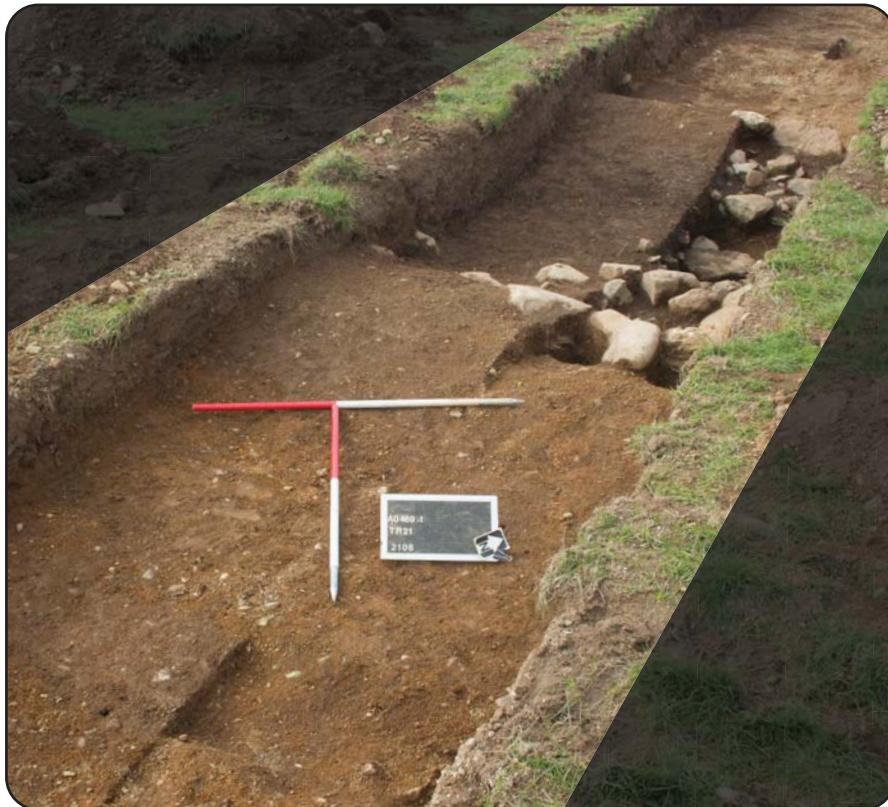




**Land at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road,
Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula,
Gwynedd LL53 7AQ
(C23/0338/38/LL)**

July 2024 v2.0



Archaeological Evaluation

Project Code: A0469.1

Report no. 0469

Event PRN: 46761



æon archaeology

Land at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ

July 2024 v2.0

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Archaeological Evaluation

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Project Code: A0469.1

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Land at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ

July 2024 v2.0

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Figure A: Finds drawing of reconstrcted 'Irish Sea Ware' or 'Carinated or Shouldered Bowl' - Early Neolithic style,
by F. Lynch 2024, utilising sherds recovered from (1606) in pit [1605] at Lon Pin, Llanbedrog. use artists scale.

Figure B: Flake (1.1) of Mynydd Rhiw type stone (originally part of a polished stone axe?), and a small, thumbnail
scraper (1.2) of Early Bronze Age type from (1606) within pit [1605]. Photo by I. Brooks (2024).

Figure C: Split cobble, of flint, from a beach or gravel deposit a series of bruise and chatter marks suggesting that the
artefact has been used to crush or pound, from (1606) within pit [1605]. Photo by I. Brooks (2024).

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Mae'r dyddiadau radiocarbon a gafwyd o safle Lôn Pin yn datgelu cyfnod o weithgarwch archeolegol yn ymestyn o'r cyfnod Neolithig hyd at y cyfnod Canoloesol Cynnar a mwy. Canfuwyd crynodiadau o weithgarwch Is-Rufeinig a Chanoloesol Cynnar mewn dau faes yn ystod y gwerthusiad. Wrth gloddio ffos 21 canfuwyd adeilad a amheuir o'r Oesoedd Canol gyda ffosydd bas ar y naill ochr a'r llall, gyda dyddio radiocarbon yn ei osod rhwng 770 - 888 cal OC (neu'r Oesoedd Canol Cynnar). Roedd gan y strwythur hwn siâp unionlin ac roedd yn cynnwys llawer o siarcol, ac fe'i dehonglir fel un ai swyddogaeth amaethyddol neu ddomestig. Mae daeareg y safle, a nodweddir gan dywod a graean sy'n draenio'n rhydd, yn cefnogi ei ddefnydd hanesyddol ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth ac anheddu.

Ymhellach, datgelodd ffos 5 gymhlethdod o ffosydd aml-gyfnod yn ymestyn o'r Oes Efydd Ddiweddar neu'r Oes Haearn Gynnar hyd at y cyfnod Is-Rufeinig a'r Oesoedd Canol Cynnar. Mae'r ffosydd hyn, sy'n ymestyn y tu hwnt i derfynau cloddio ac a gadarnhawyd gan arolwg geoffisegol, yn amlygu ffiniau tiriogaethol hirdymor ac arferion rheoli tir ar draws y cyfnodau. Mae eu darganfyddiad yn bwysig i'n dealltwriaeth gyffredinol o ddeinameg safleoedd rhanbarthol mewn cyfnod allweddol i Archaeoleg Cymru ac mae'n tanlinellu'r potensial ar gyfer parhad ac esblygiad patrymau anheddu yng ngogledd orllewin Cymru.

Mae darganfyddiadau ychwanegol yn cynnwys teilchion ceramig Neolithig wedi'u llosgi a lithig a ddarganfuwyd mewn pwll yn Ffos 16. Mae'r darnau pot, a adnabyddir fel Gwyddelod Sea Ware, yn dyddio i 3633 - 3498 cal CC (neu'r Neolithig Cynnar), sy'n adlewyrchu arferion diwylliannol cynnar yn yr ardal. Mae lithigau cysylltiedig, sy'n cynnwys fflintiau wedi'u gweithio o ffynonellau lleol a rhanbarthol, yn rhoi cipolwg ar wneud offer yn ystod y Neolithig ac o bosibl yn ymestyn i'r Oes Efydd Gynnar. Mae'r darganfyddiadau hyn yn cyfoethogi ein dealltwriaeth o hanes diwylliannol cymhleth y safle a'i rôl o fewn tirwedd ehangach Pen Llŷn.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Lôn Pin Solar Limited, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ, (centred on **NGR SH 32300 33020**) as part of a planning application for the installation of a 4.99MW solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with associated works including fencing, landscaping, installation of two containerised transformer stations to gather and export electricity created from the site and installation of underground cabling.

As part of the evaluation 33 trenches targeting geophysical anomalies were excavated at the site. The radiocarbon dates acquired from the *Lôn Pin* site reveal a continuum of archaeological activity spanning from the Neolithic era through to the early medieval period and beyond. Concentrations of Sub-Roman and Early medieval activity were identified in two fields during the evaluation. The excavation of trench 21 uncovered a suspected Early medieval structure flanked by shallow ditches, with radiocarbon dating placing its origin at 730 AD (or the *Early medieval*). This structure exhibited a rectilinear morphology and contained a charcoal-rich deposit, and has been interpreted as potentially being agricultural or domestic in function. The site's geological composition, characterised by free-draining sands and gravels, supports its historical use for agriculture and settlement.

Furthermore, trench 5 revealed a complex of multi-phase ditches spanning from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age through to the Sub-Roman and Early medieval periods. These ditches, extending beyond excavation limits and confirmed by geophysical survey, highlight long-term territorial demarcations and land management practices across epochs. Their discovery is important to our

overall understanding of regional site dynamics in a key period for Welsh Archaeology and underscores the potential for both continuity and evolution of settlement patterns in northwest Wales.

Additional discoveries include burnt Neolithic ceramic sherds and lithics found in a pit in Trench 16. The pot fragments, identified as *Irish Sea Ware*, date to 3633 - 3498 cal BC (or the *Early Neolithic*), reflecting early cultural practices in the area. Associated lithics, consisting of worked flints sourced locally and regionally, provide insights into tool-making during the Neolithic and possibly extending into the Early Bronze Age. These discoveries enhance our understanding of the site's complex cultural history and its role within the broader landscape of the Llŷn Peninsula.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by *Lôn Pin Solar Limited*, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ, hereafter ‘the Site’ (figures 1-3) (centred on **NGR SH 32300 33020**) as part of a planning application for the *installation of a 4.99MW solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with associated works including fencing, landscaping, and installation of two containerised transformer stations to gather and export electricity created from the site and installation of underground cabling.*

An application (**C23/0338/38/LL**) for full planning permission to Gwynedd Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, is pending determination - however the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) at HENEB: Gwynedd Archaeology, made the following consultee comments in their role as archaeological advisor to the Council:

Thank you for consulting us on the above application. I have reviewed the details and write to advise that the proposed development has archaeological implications, but that there is presently insufficient information to enable me to form a view on the application.

The application is supported by a desk-based assessment (EDP 2777_r003b, April 2023) and geophysical survey report (Archaeological Services Durham University report 3921, October 2015; the results remain valid). We received these reports during the pre-application stage and are able to confirm that they have been carried out in accordance with the relevant professional standards. This work has established the existence of archaeological features at the site which appear to represent more than one phase of activity (because the geophysical anomalies overlap). The identified features include two ring ditches provisionally interpreted as Bronze Age burial monuments, an area of possible settlement, and a series of linears representing different phases of agriculture. The scheme layout has been revised to exclude the ring ditches and possible settlement, but it is not possible to use geophysical data as a definitive map for avoiding archaeology, as it is very likely that additional remains will exist that have not been detected, but may nonetheless be significant and vulnerable to construction impact (for example, postholes denoting timber structures, or a cremation cemetery).

Pursuant to these results, and as noted in the PAC report, we advised that field evaluation in the form of trial trenching would be needed prior to determination of the application, in order to confirm the extent, nature and significance of archaeology at the site, and thence enable the potential impacts of the proposals to be assessed. We agreed a provisional trench layout, but the work has not yet taken place and we have not received a detailed method statement. I note the intention to undertake the trial trenching in spring 2024 and would confirm that the report on this work (including any post-excavation analysis such as radiocarbon dates) must be submitted prior to determination of the application.

The Planning Statement and Design and Access Statement both refer to pre-construction archaeological work. The trial trenching is not work that can be done under condition. Its purpose is to inform the planning decision, principally to confirm whether the archaeology at site is of such significance as to merit refusal of planning

The geophysics survey is shown on figure 04 and the location of the evaluation trenches are shown on figure 05.

This report will assess the potential for post-excavation analysis of the results of the project as recommended in *Management of Research Projects in the Historical Environment* (MAP 2).

This report includes a quantification of the data collected during the works and a statement for potential from each class of data.

The management of this project follows guidelines specified in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; rev 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023) and the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023).

Five stages are specified:

Phase 1: project planning

Phase 2: fieldwork

Phase 3: assessment of potential for analysis

Phase 4: analysis and report preparation

Phase 5: dissemination

The post-excavation stage of the project includes phases 3 to 5. This report is concerned with phase 4: analysis and report preparation, which reports on and discusses the results of phases 2 and 3, and includes final dissemination of the fieldwork results.

The archaeological evaluation and this report were undertaken as event primary reference number **46761**.

This report is offered in consideration to the Council via the DCA at HENEB: Gwynedd Archaeology and in relation to the spirit and intent of planning application **C23/0338/38/LL**.

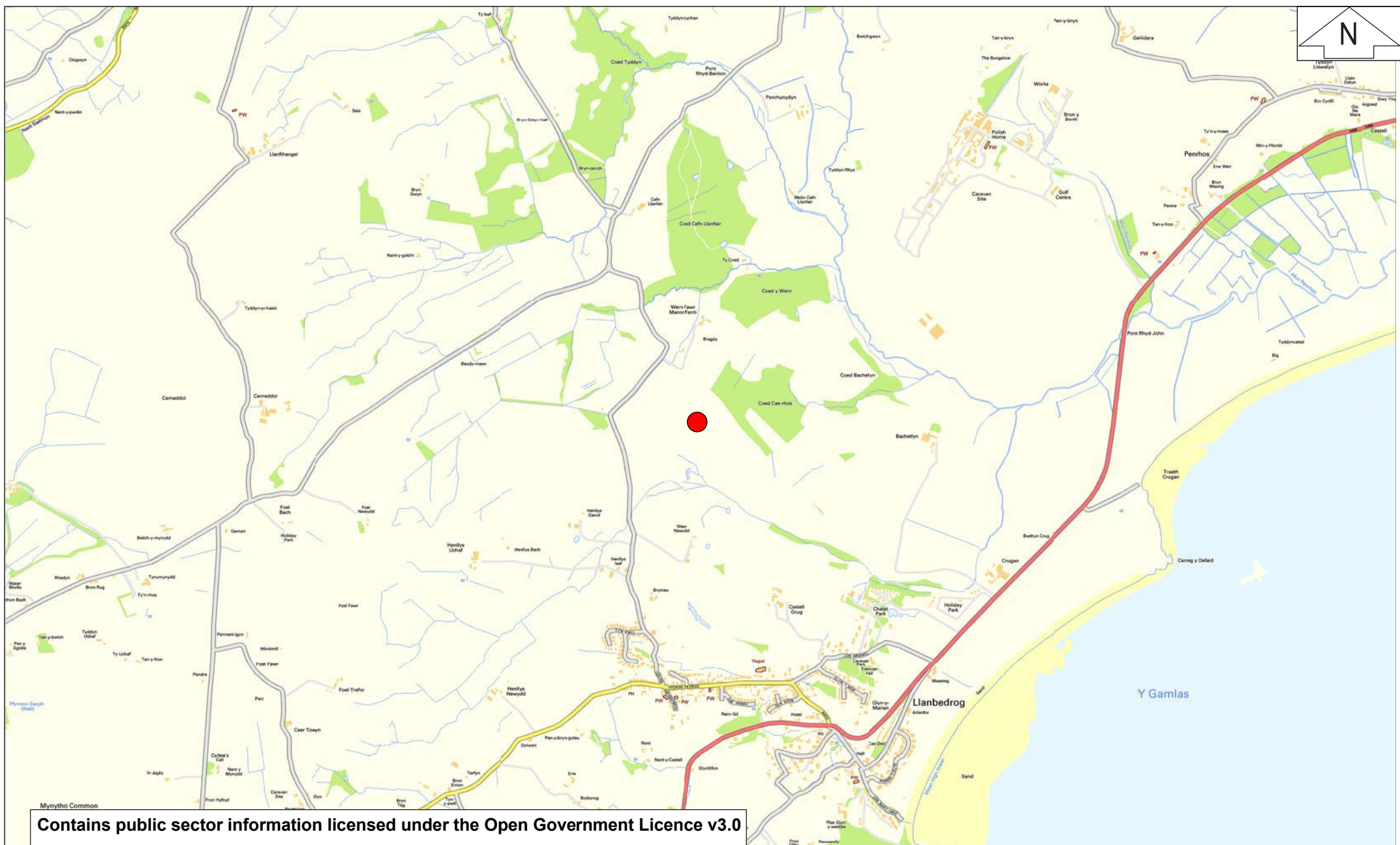


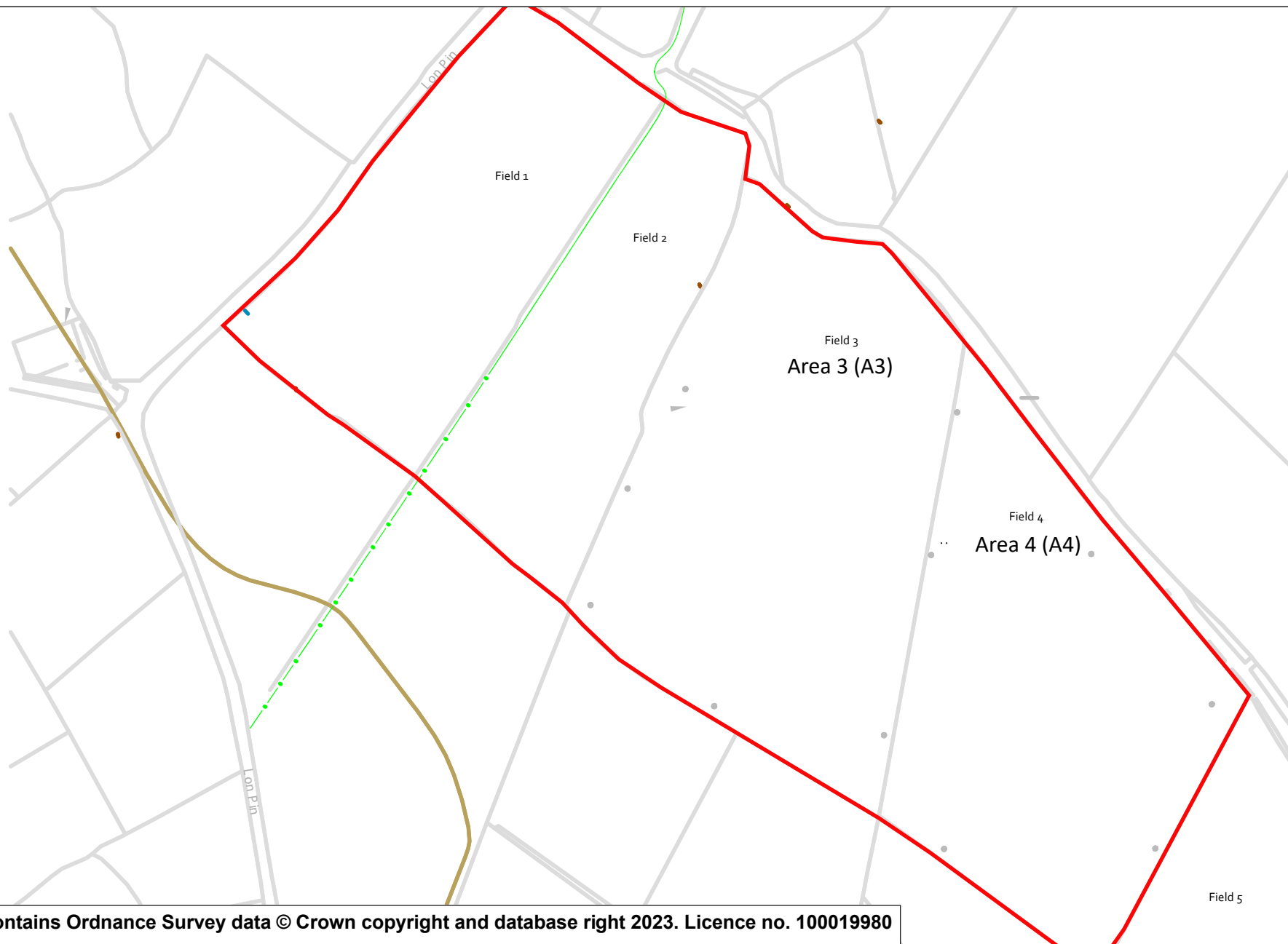
Figure 01: Location of proposed development site at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llŷen Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ (SH 32278 33036). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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Figure 02: Location of proposed development site at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llyn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ (SH 32278 33036). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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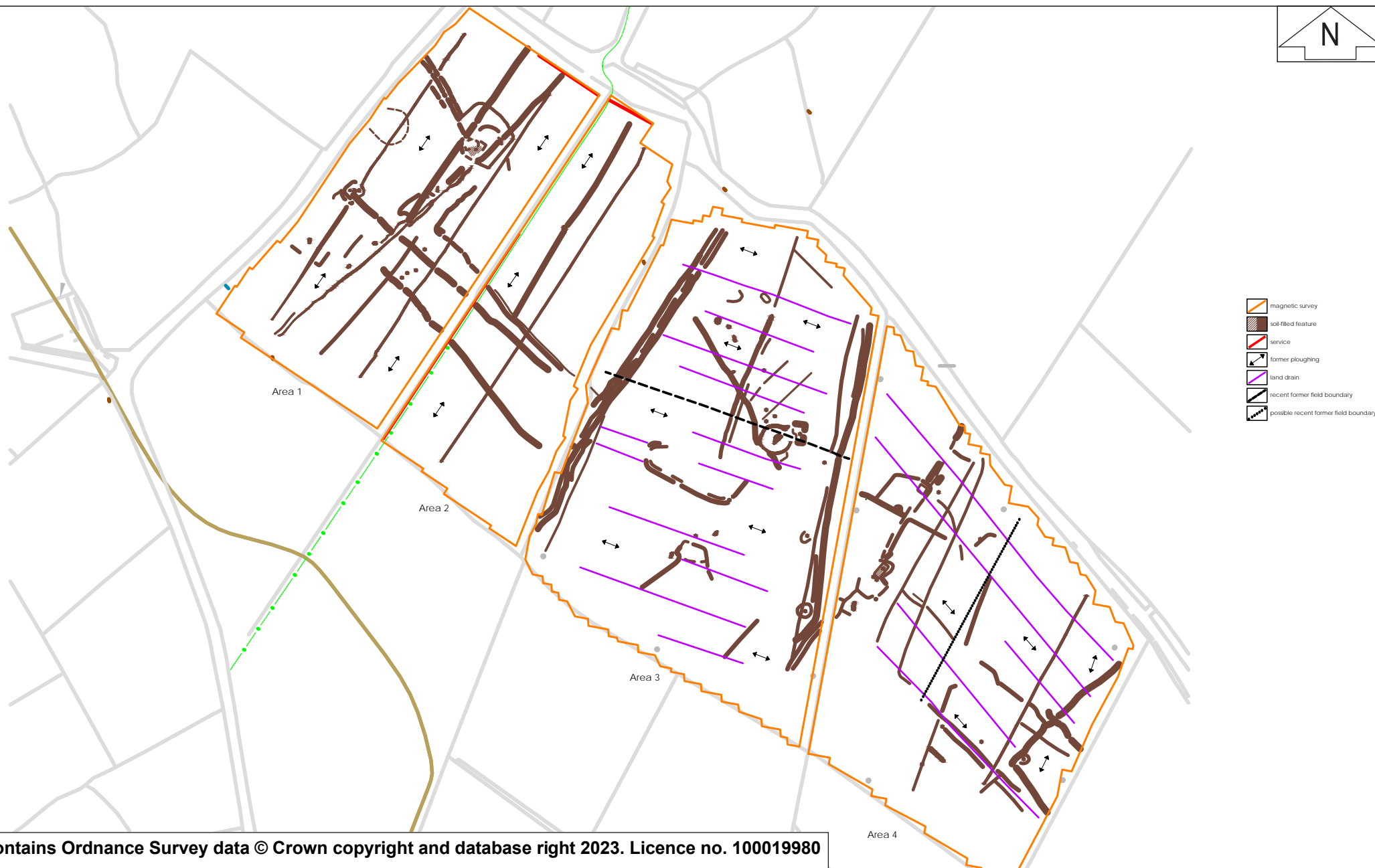


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Figure 03: Location of proposed development site at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ (SH 32278 33036). Scale 1:3,000 at A4.

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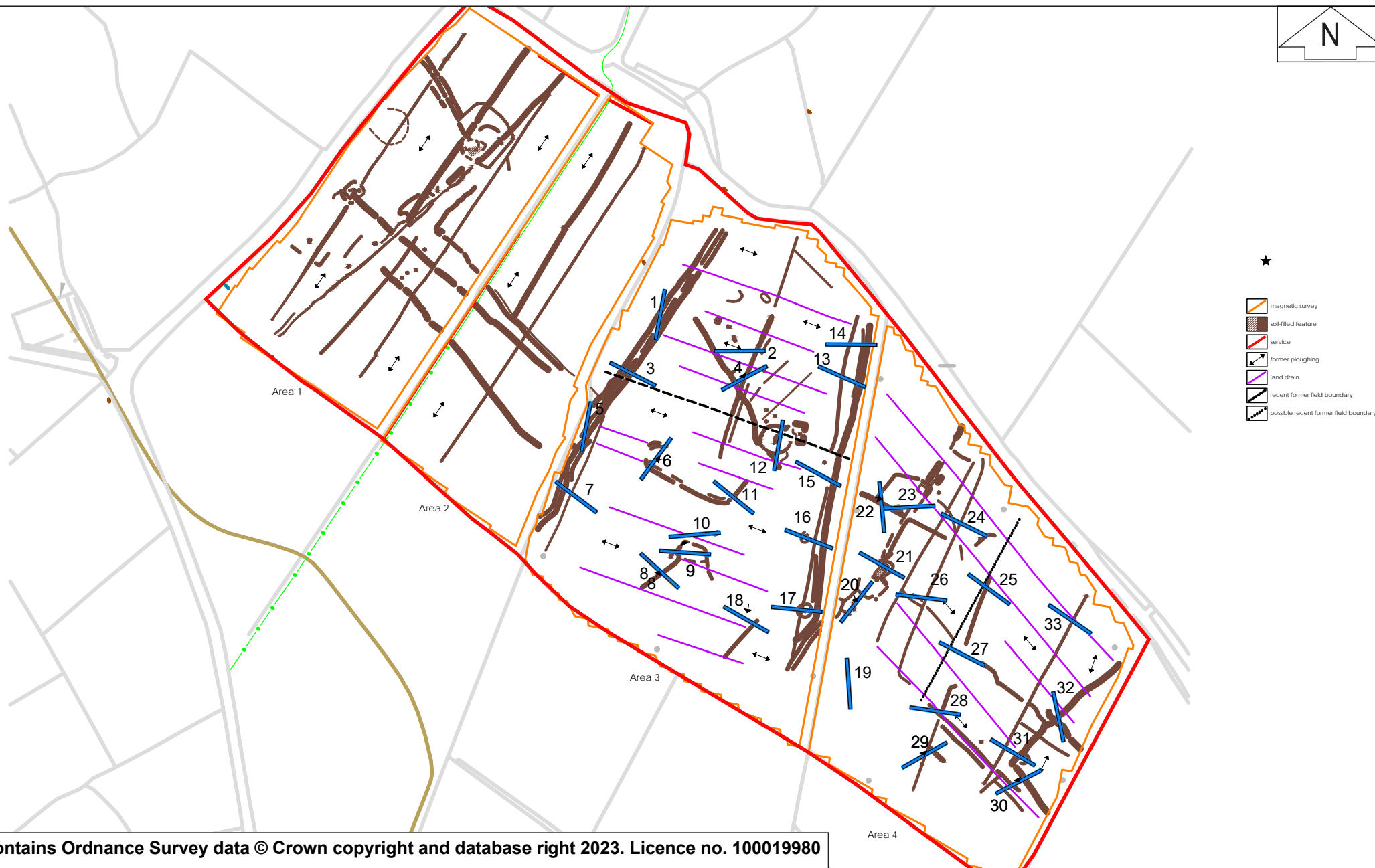


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Figure 04: Geophysics survey results. Scale 1:3,000 at A4.

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Figure 05: Location of evaluation trenches and Geophysics Survey results.
Scale 1:3000 at A4.

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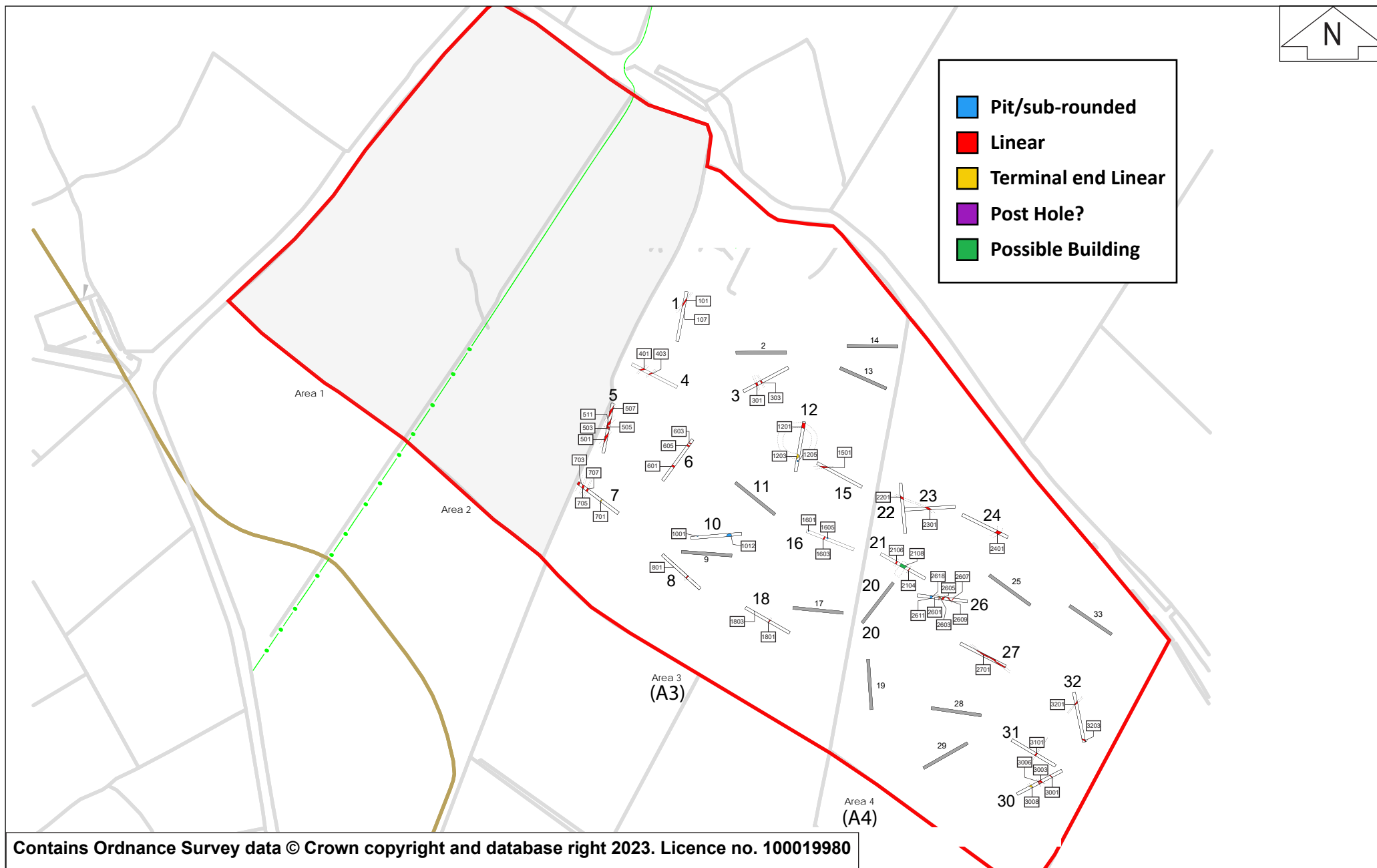


Figure 06: Master Plan showing trenches and features across both area (A3) & (A4).
Scale 1:3000 @ A4.

3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

4.0 SITE LOCATION

The site is centred at **SH 32376 329560**, on land located to the south and east of *Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd, North Wales*. The site comprises two plots of land of approximately 7.92 hectares in size, located to the immediate south of *Coed Cae Rhos* and to the southeast of the farm known as Wern Fawr and 1.27km northwest of the settlement of Llanbedrog. Current land use is lush good quality pasture, with clawdd bank (an earth bank with a stone casing which protects the bank from erosion by stock and the weather), boundaries to the east, centre and west.

The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Crugan Mudstone Formation with superficial Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand and gravel (BGS 2024).

Area 1 and Area 2 were included within a geophysical survey (Durham University Archaeological Services 2015), but were not included within this phase of evaluation as they lie outside of the proposed development area.

Area 3 (A3) measured 270m in length by 176m in width (4.40 hectares approx.) and had 18 evaluation trenches. It is centred on NGR SH 32300 33020.

Area 4 (A4) measured 255m in length by 240m in width (3.52 hectares approx.) and had 15 evaluation trenches. It is centred on NGR SH 32445 32883. Totalling 33 trenches in total for the archaeological evaluation.

5.0 GENERAL OVERVIEW

An archaeological assessment report was undertaken by *EDP* in April 2023 (*report edp2777_r003a*) following a geophysical survey of the Site in 2015 by *Durham University Archaeological Services* (*report 3921*). The following is a summary of those results.

The site contains ridge and furrow remains from the post-medieval period; the installation of Photovoltaic (PV) panels would result in minimal, localised loss of these remains with negligible heritage value, thus necessitating no specific mitigation measures.

An agricultural building from the mid-19th century, possibly a former stable, located at the northeast boundary of the site, will be retained within the development without adverse effects.

A geophysical survey identified anomalies suggesting a former landscape of small farmsteads and associated features, likely of low local value, with some features possibly dating back to late prehistoric times.

Circular anomalies in the central part of the site may indicate unenclosed settlement or ploughed-out remains of round barrows, potentially of moderate to high value if well-preserved.

Impacts on potential funerary features have been addressed in the design by preserving an open space in their location, ensuring no impact from the installation of PV panels or other developments.

Other archaeological features like ditches or pits would experience minimal impact, with more robust features retaining their form and integrity. If more sensitive remains are present, they could incur a moderate adverse effect, but it is unlikely to be total due to the localised nature of the groundwork.

If necessary, archaeological mitigation measures could be agreed upon with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology, potentially through conditions imposed on any planning permission.

5.1 General Historical Setting

Prehistory in North Wales

In North Wales, the prehistoric landscape has presented archaeologists with evidence spanning from the **Palaeolithic** to the Iron Age. From the discovery of Neanderthal remains (*Bontnewydd Cave*) to the advent of farming communities in the Neolithic period, the region has a wealth of sites which inform on diverse topics such as ancient settlement patterns to societal development. **Mesolithic** sites are present in the north western coastal areas (*Nefyn, Pencilan Head, Llandygai*), representing a crucial transitional phase between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic epochs, marked by the emergence of agriculture, the establishment of settlements, and the distinctive use of small chipped stone tools such as microliths and retouched bladelets. Notable sites like *Bryn Celli Ddu* and *Llanfaethlu* on Anglesey denote the **Neolithic** transition towards settled agrarian societies, while the rugged terrain and coastal proximity of much of the region may have influenced unique settlement patterns and cultural practices. **Bronze Age** advancements in metalworking, evidenced by copper and bronze tools, shape the archaeological record, much of this is synonymous with the Great Orme Copper Mines. Furthermore, the emergence of hillforts during the **Iron Age** demonstrates evolving social structures and defensive strategies, possibly shaped by the region's distinctive landscape features. These archaeological sites and many others in the northwest of Wales provide us with a valuable heritage resource, and can inform us on the diverse and dynamic prehistoric cultures that once thrived in this rugged and geographically unique area.

Palaeolithic

Palaeolithic Wales occupies a significant chapter in human history, with archaeological evidence dating back approximately 230,000 years. The *Bontnewydd* cave site in Denbighshire, is as rare example of this early human presence, as it yielded fragments of Neanderthal remains, including an upper jaw fragment and fragments of teeth (Jacobi & Higham, 2008). For nationwide context, the *Paviland* limestone caves in the Gower Peninsula (Southwest Wales), has augmented this discovery by offering possible insights into early human migration patterns and cultural practices through their rich repository of *Aurignacian* material, this was a ceremonial burial site providing evidence of complex mortuary rituals (Oxford University n.d., Jacobi & Higham, 2008).

Mesolithic

The Mesolithic period in Wales emerges around 12,000 years ago, and is often characterised by the adaptation of hunter-gatherer communities to a post-Ice Age landscape (Davies, 1994). Coastal sites like *Nab Head* in Pembrokeshire, the *Aberffraw Bay* site on Anglesey and *Rhuddlan* (Quinell et al. 1994.), provide glimpses into Mesolithic *lifeways* (anthropogenic activities) and early human settlement (Davies, 1994). Moreover, the transition to more settled communities is evident in the construction of Bronze Age kerb cairns and the emergence of artistic expression, as seen in decorated pebbles found at sites like Rhuddlan (Davies, 1994, Quinell et al. 1994.).

Neolithic

The Neolithic period marks a transformative era in Wales, marked by the advent of agriculture and monumental construction projects. Chambered tombs such as *Bryn Celli Ddu* and *Barclodiad y Gawres* showcase the megalithic tradition of religious and funerary practices of the Neolithic peoples (Pitts, 2006). Additionally, the discovery of the earliest known Neolithic village near *Llanfaethlu*, Anglesey, highlights the point at which the transition to settled agricultural communities was being achieved. Flint tool factories at sites like *Penmaenmawr* further underscore the emergence of specialised industries and trade networks (Pitts, 2006).

The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age in the region is synonymous with the concept of massive technological/economical innovation paired with compelling socio-cultural development, with the widespread manufacture and subsequent use of copper and bronze tools revolutionising daily life. The *Great Orme Copper Mine* serves as a testament to North Wales' pivotal role in metal production during this period. Elaborate burial monuments and iconic finds like the gold cape at *Bryn yr Ellyllion*, *Mold*, *Flintshire* showcase the wealth and craftsmanship of Bronze Age Wales, highlighting its cultural and economic significance (Lynch, 2000).

The Iron Age

The Iron Age, from around 800 BC onwards, witnessed the consolidation of hillforts (begun in the bronze age), exemplified by fortified settlements like *Pen Dinas* and *Tre'r Ceiri*, which served as strategic strongholds and centres of political power (Cunliffe, 2009). Additionally, the noticeable presence of a defined art style, partially via the dissemination of La Tène metalwork, evidenced by finds at *Llyn Cerrig Bach*, is suggestive of Wales' integration into wider Celtic networks and trade routes (Cunliffe, 2009). This period also saw diverse settlement patterns in the northwest region, where hillforts interacted with other settlements, ranging from individual roundhouses to larger enclosed settlements. The remarkable preservation of hillforts and settlements in this area can be in part, attributed to extensive uplands unsuitable for modern arable farming and so left undisturbed.

Geographically divided into three main zones—Central Snowdonia, Llŷn, and Meirionnydd—each area exhibits distinct characteristics, with forts clustered around upland peripheries or major valleys. Hillforts in northwest Wales also exhibit simpler designs compared to other regions, reflecting both biases in preference of more immediate challenges of survival in these harsh landscapes and this is reflected in real cultural contrasts, with a preference for smaller, less fortified structures. This divergence underscores the unique cultural dynamics of Iron Age communities in northwest Wales.

Early Medieval and Medieval

The *Llyn* and *Arfon*, were medieval Welsh cantrefi (hundreds) situated in the north western reaches of Wales, and emerged as a pivotal entity within the kingdom of Gwynedd during the early medieval period. Arfon, geographically delineated by its strategic position facing Anglesey across the Menai Strait, Arfon's significance extended beyond its borders, influencing Welsh affairs, and serving as a bastion of cultural and political activity (Davis 2011, Turvey 2014). Its name, derived from its geographical opposition to Anglesey, and emphasises its historical importance and legacy in the chronicles of Welsh history. Arfon's diverse landscape, characterised by fertile coastal plains, dense woodlands, and towering peaks, contributed to its multifaceted socio-economic fabric, fostering agricultural productivity, resource extraction, and strategic fortification (Sylvester 1983). Ecclesiastical centres such as *Bangor* and *Clynnog Fawr* wielded considerable influence, with the bishops of Bangor and Clynnog presiding over extensive land holdings, thereby shaping the socio-political landscape of the cantref.

Throughout the medieval period, Llyn emerged as a distinct kingdom within Gwynedd, governed separately from its neighbouring regions under the stewardship of Saint Einion a son of *Owain Dantgwyn*. Its historical significance transcended mere administrative boundaries, as evidenced by Saint Einion's sponsorship of Saint Cadfan's monastery on Bardsey Island, a prominent centre of pilgrimage and religious devotion. Despite facing external threats, notably Viking raids in the late 10th century, Llyn retained its cultural resilience and agricultural prominence, with arable cultivation shaping its landscape. Traditional field boundaries, exemplified by stone walls and *cloddiau*, bore witness to centuries of agrarian activity, underscoring the enduring imprint of medieval settlement patterns. *Pennarth Fawr*, a meticulously preserved medieval house, offers a rare glimpse into the domestic life of the Welsh gentry during the 15th century, characterising the architectural heritage and socio-economic dynamics of medieval Llyn (Davis 2011, Turvey 2014).

5.2 Archaeological Background

As part of the archaeological background for this project, Aeon Archaeology conducted a search (*ERN GATHER2038*) of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) to contextualise the site and its immediate environs. This search identified sites within approximately a *1km area (of the project's central point) on land adjacent to Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog*, the centre point being the field known as A3. The findings are listed below, *categorised* chronologically from the prehistoric period to the modern day.

Prehistoric

Hut Platform, Henllys Bach (PRN 444)

Approx. 800m to SW of site centre

This hut platform represents a prehistoric settlement, providing evidence of ancient human habitation in the area. The rectangular structure (*Long hut near Henllys-Ganol*) and surrounding disturbed area suggest a settlement complex, possibly with multiple huts, indicative of prehistoric communal living practices.

Cairn, Possible, Carreg y Defaid (PRN 62167)

Approx. 1.60km to SE of site centre

The possible cairn at Carreg y Defaid provides archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. The presence of rounded stones and potential heat-shattered cobbles suggests either ritual or domestic activity, perhaps indicative of prehistoric burial practices or settlement patterns in the region.

Enclosure, Above Pont Rhyd-John, Llanbedrog (PRN 4380)

Approx. 1.70km to ENE of site centre

A rectilinear enclosure with an annex indicates prehistoric settlement activity, suggesting ancient land use patterns and social organisation. Archaeological investigation of the site could reveal further insights into prehistoric agricultural practices, domestic life, and community structures in the area.

Medieval

Cae Hwysni, Llanbedrog (PRN 100867)

Approx. 600m to SE of site centre

Documents referencing a medieval farmstead at *Cae Hwysni* shed light on medieval land use and agricultural practices in the region. The mention in a 1293 survey ordered by Edward I underscores the historical importance of the site, offering valuable insights into medieval land tenure and property ownership.

Post Medieval

Wernfawr Farmhouse, Llanbedrog (PRN 11572)

Approx. 480m to NNW of site centre

The farmhouse, dating from the 16th century and later, offers insights into post-medieval architecture and construction techniques, particularly with its rubble and large quoins, and old course slates. The tall massive square chimneys suggest a significant structure likely serving as a residence and possibly as a working farm.

Ffynnon Bedrog (PRN 3652)

Approx. 842m to SSE of site centre

A small rectangular well on Bryn-du near Pigstryd village in Llanbedrog, is known locally as "the wishing well" and believed in the 16th and 17th centuries to cure gangrenes and detect thieves. A round black stone vessel filled with pins was reportedly found in the well in 1908. Despite its unclear location and limited local awareness, the site, marked by a hawthorn tree and gate-like stones, has yielded ancient pottery fragments.

Melin Cefn Llanfair, Rhydyclafdy (PRN 17239)

Approx. 998m to NE of site centre

This post-medieval mill complex, with its surviving wheel pit and associated buildings, provides a glimpse into post-medieval industrial activity, specifically milling. The presence of the mill stream and race, along with the physical remnants, offers tangible evidence of past milling practices in the area.

Penarwel, Llanbedrog (PRN 63947)

Approx. 1.05km to SSE of site centre

The late 19th century Tudor Gothic style architecture of Penarwel reflects the Victorian period's architectural trends and how buildings were often promoted as social status symbols. The intricate detailing and complex plan of the house exemplify the wealth and sophistication of its owners during this period, offering insights into the stratification of Victorian society and domestic life.

Modern***RAF Penrhos, Llanbedrog (PRN 7863)***

Approx. 1.42km to ENE of site centre

RAF Penrhos represents a significant modern site, offering insights into 20th-century military history and aviation training practices from WW2. The layout of the airfield, hangars, control tower, and domestic buildings provides valuable information about World War II-era military infrastructure and training facilities.

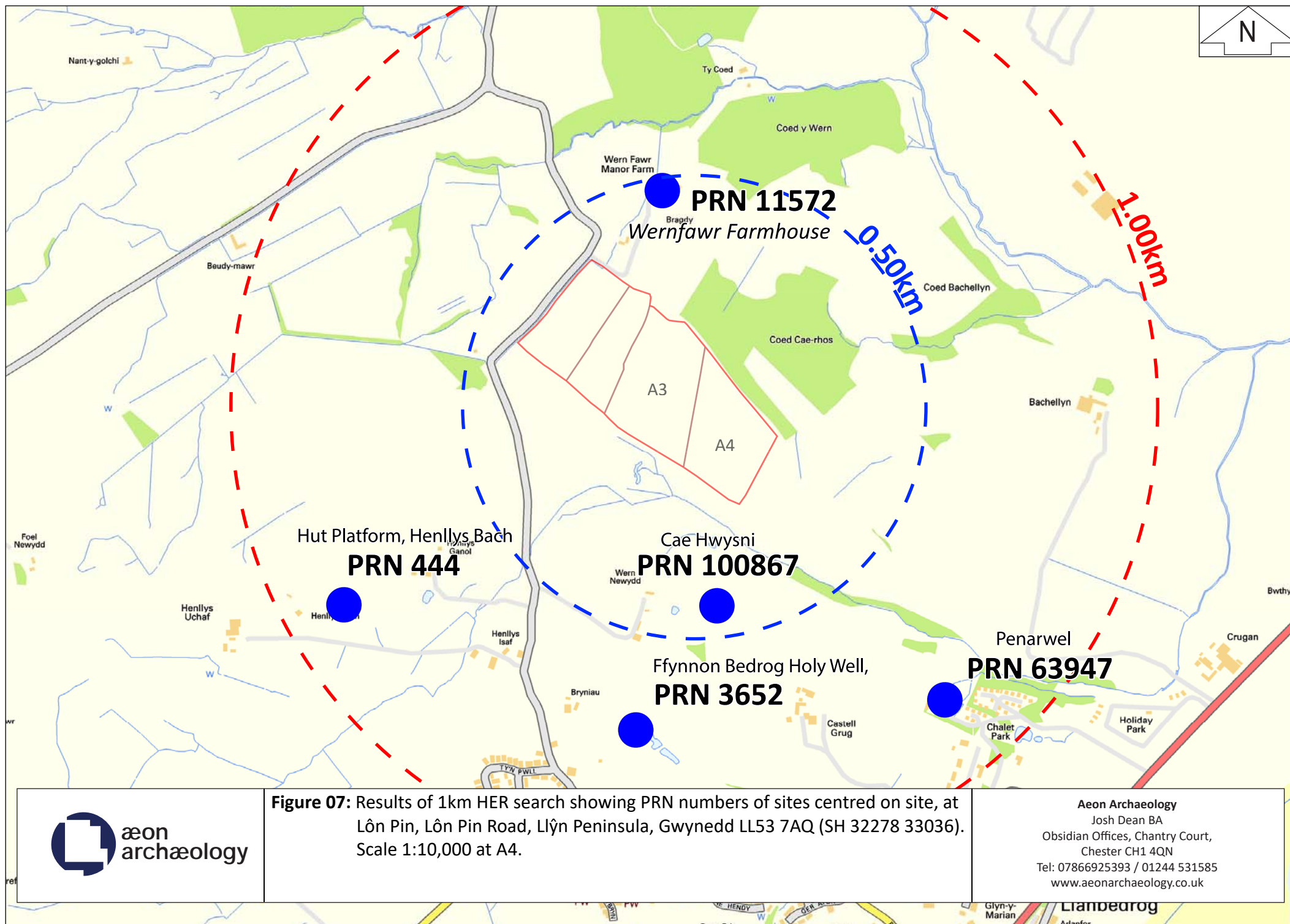


Figure 07: Results of 1km HER search showing PRN numbers of sites centred on site, at Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ (SH 32278 33036). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

6.0 PROJECT AIMS

Before the Archaeological Evaluation commenced an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures were agreed with the Client and the DCA at HENEB.

The size, location and orientation of the evaluation trenches were agreed in advance to best target areas that may contain archaeological features within the development footprint.

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To enable the client to establish a schedule for archaeological risk.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and previous work at the Site and in the wider environs.

The archaeological evaluation targeted the following area (Figure 03):

- Area 3 (A3) centred on NGR SH 32300 33020.
- Area 4 (A4) centred on NGR SH 32445 32883.

7.0 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Evaluation

If archaeological deposits are identified they were to be manually cleaned, excavated, and recorded to determine extent, function, date, and relationship to adjacent features.

Contingency provision was to be made for the following:

- Additional excavation of up to 100% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of excavation trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core trench area.

The archaeological works were surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The excavation area, deposits, features and structures within them were to be accurately located on a site plan prepared at most appropriate and largest scale.

A written record of the trench content and all identified features was completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

Any subsurface remains were to be recorded photographically, with detailed notations, measured drawings, and a measured survey. The photographic record was maintained using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72dpi) with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. Photographic identification boards were also used.

The evaluation trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

All excavations were backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure Aeon Archaeology will leave the site in a safe and tidy condition. Aeon Archaeology were not requested to re-lay turf/lawn surface.

7.2 Data Collection from Site Records

A database of the site photographs was produced to enable active long-term curation of the photographs and easy searching. The site records were checked and cross-referenced and photographs were cross-referenced to contexts. These records were used to write the site narrative and the field drawings and survey data were used to produce an outline plan of the site.

All paper field records were scanned to provide a backup digital copy. The photographs were organised and precisely cross-referenced to the digital photographic record so that the HENEB Historic Environment Record (HER) can curate them in their active digital storage facility.

7.3 Artefact Methodology

All artefacts were to be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. They would be bagged and labelled as well as any preliminary identification taking place on site. After processing, all artefacts would be cleaned and examined in-house at Aeon Archaeology. If required, artefacts would be sent to a relevant specialist for conservation and analysis.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds was kept under review throughout the archaeological watching brief. Any changes in recovery priorities would be made under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Client and the HENEB DCA. There was a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

7.4 Environmental Samples Methodology

The sampling strategy and requirement for bulk soil samples was related to the perceived character, interpretational importance, and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. This ensured that only significant features would be sampled. The aim of the sampling strategy was to recover carbonised macroscopic plant remains, small artefacts particularly knapping debris and evidence for metalworking.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs would be obtained from Oxford Archaeology if required.

7.5 Report and dissemination

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material, and any other material resulting from the project has been prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions have been labelled, and cross-referenced, and will be lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report has been produced and includes an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report has been sent to the Client and the HENEB DCA for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER, with the original paper and digital archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive adheres to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

8.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Type of study

An *archaeological evaluation* on land adjacent to Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd LL53 7AQ, (centred on **NGR SH 32300 33020**) as part of a planning application for the installation of a 4.99MW solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with associated works including fencing, landscaping, install two containerised transformer stations to gather and export electricity created from the site and installation of underground cabling.

8.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	Number of files
A469.1 Lôn Pin, Llanbedrog EVAL 1.0.PDF	PDF report		1
A0469.1_001 - A0469.1_0550.JPG	JPEG site images	A0469.1_Metadata	550
A0469.1_001 - A0469.1_0550.TIF	TIF site images	A0469.1_Metadata	550
A0469.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0469.1_001 - A0469.1_0550 (JPEG and TIF)	1
A0469.1_Scanned Archive	PDF Binder		1

All data generated during this project has been selected for archive

8.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) or Access (.accdb).

8.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data was collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance, in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

8.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation was controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This included the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

8.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data was organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to The Cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

8.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata was created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) of all photographic plates.

8.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) (via HEDDOS) and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to The Cloud.

8.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 7.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

8.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

8.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

8.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

8.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

8.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

8.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

8.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

9.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

9.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological evaluation:

Context registers	9
Context Sheets	168
Photograph registers	14
Digital photographs	550
Drawing sheet registers	2
Drawing number registers	4
Drawings	70 on 22 sheets
Artefact registers	1
Artefact numbers	7 (41 finds)
Environmental sample registers	5
Environmental bulk samples	53

9.2 Artefacts

A total of 7 individual artefact numbers were attributed, however a single number was voided due to the find being of natural origin. The material distribution is as follows:

Neolithic Ceramic

- 16 no. burnt coarse ware sherd (SF 5), (1606)

All recovered ceramic was sent to Frances Lynch (specialist) for further analysis.

Bone

- 1 no. bone (disintegrated) (SF 2), (2105)

The recovered bone was deemed to be of too poor quality to merit further analysis.

Lithics

- 8 no. worked flint (SF 1, SF 4, SF 6), Unstrat. (1013), (1606)
- 1 no. unworked flint (SF 3), Unstrat.
- 7 no. worked stone (SF 6), (1606)

Artefacts retrieved during flotation of bulk environmental samples

Also recovered from context (1606) was:

- *Ceramic*: 54g of Prehistoric pottery with two rim separate rim designs.
- *Lithics*: 2g of flaked flint and single chert blade-let tip

All recovered lithics was sent to Ian Brooks (specialist) for further analysis.

9.3 Environmental Bulk Samples

A total of 53 bulk environmental sample numbers <> were assigned, totalling 59 x 10 litre sample bags from 53 separate contexts. Three sample numbers were voided <6>, <7>, <24> due to being from a feature of natural origin.

A list of contexts that are a high priority for radiocarbon dating was produced

9 contexts were selected for dating; these were:

- Context (502) sample <24>: basal fill of southern most ditch [501] of unknown age (suspected phasing), in trench 5 in A3.
- Context (508) sample <26>: basal fill of northern most ditch [507] of unknown age (suspected phasing), in trench 5 in A3.
- Context (512) sample <30>: basal fill of central in ditch [511] of unknown age (suspected phasing), in trench 5 in A3.
- Context (1013) sample <8>: basal fill of stone filled pit [1012] of unknown age, in trench 10 in A3.
- Context (1202) sample <17>: single fill of suspected barrow ditch [1201] of unknown age, in trench 12 in A3.
- Context (1606) sample <20>: single fill of pit [1605] of possible Neolithic or BA origin in trench 16 in A3.
- Context (1804) sample <4>: single fill of pit [1803] of possible Neolithic or BA origin in trench 16 in A3.
- Context (2111) sample <13>: charcoal rich fill of [2109] part of building group (1208) in trench 21 in A4.
- Context (3009) sample <46>: basal fill of ditch [3008] of unknown age (suspected separate enclosure or extended prehistoric activity to the southeast), in trench 30 in A4.

10.0 The Ceramic Assemblage

Report on Early Neolithic Pottery from Lôn Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd

By Frances Lynch, May 9th, 2024

Excavations by Aeon Archaeology on the site of a proposed Solar Farm at Lôn Pin, Llanbedrog (centred on NGR SH 323 330) produced sixteen sherds of 'Irish Sea Ware' (SF5). They were found in Trench 16 of Area A3 in a shallow pit (1605) with pieces of worked flint and some worked stone (see report by Ian Brooks).

All the sherds are of very similar fabric: hard, vesicular and well-smoothed on the exterior. The interior of some pieces (especially the reconstructed piece) is badly eroded. The characteristic vesicularity suggests that some grits have burnt or leached out, but other small stone grits survive and should be identified. 'Irish Sea Ware' is often called 'Carinated or Shouldered Bowls', a widespread Early Neolithic style in Scotland, Ireland and western Britain which has been found on settlement sites and in megalithic tombs. The date range is about 3,900 – 3,600 BCE (Lynch 1976 and Lynch *et al* 2000, 59-63).

Four sherds can be reconstructed as a segment (7 x 7.5cm) of a small bowl 17cm in diameter with an out-turned rim but no conspicuous shoulder. The thickness of the wall varies from 5 - 9mm from left to right of the reconstructed section, so it is probable that six other sherds of varying thickness belong to this bowl. Three rather paler and less well-fired sherds may belong to the lower part of a different pot and a single rimsherd with a sharper profile is certainly from a separate pot.

The best parallel for the reconstructed bowl is SF167 from Parc Bryn Cegin near Bangor (Kenney 2008, 23-24). This is a much wider bowl (32cm) but significantly does not have a sharp carinated shoulder, although other pots from the same site do have shoulders. The other feature that they share is the sharply out-turned rim. A quick survey of other groups of Early Neolithic pottery from North Wales shows that this is a relatively rare type of rim; most are more gradually out-turned and less sharply defined. However, the rim does occur again at Parc Cybi, near Holyhead, on Pot 1397, again a larger, wider pot. This collection also contains a definitely straight-sided bowl (Kenney 2021, Fig 27). A large rectangular wooden building, characteristic of the early Neolithic in Ireland and Britain was found at both Parc Bryn Cegin and Parc Cybi. The radiocarbon dates for the Parc Bryn Cegin building suggest that it was built between 3,760 and 3,700 BCE and was out of use by 3,670 – 3,620 BCE (Kenney 2008, 26-27 and 121-132) and the one from Parc Cybi had a very similar date range (Kenney 2021, 49).

The Lleyn Peninsula has several megalithic tombs which belong to this same Early Neolithic period. Llanbedrog lies centrally between two surviving sites, the rebuilt chamber at Fourcrosses and the large long cairn with two chambers at Tan y Muriau on the slopes of Mynydd Rhiw. But nineteenth century records (RCAHMW 1964, 40, 52, 65) show that between Llanbedrog and Mynydd Gilan there were three or four chambers which were very considerably damaged at that time. Closest to Lôn Pin were Bryn Parc (SH 325 311) and Hen Efail, Mynytho (SH 303 309). The headlands at Trwyn Llech y Doll and Trwyn y Wylfa possibly had two tombs, one at Cilan Uchaf (SH 300 235) where the capstone still survives, and the other near Cim (SH 317 257). There has been no excavation at the Lleyn tombs, but in Meirionydd, at Dyffryn Ardudwy, excavations in 1960 revealed several very fine bowls in this same tradition of potting, used in rituals at the entrance to the two chambers (Powell 1973).

The sherds were all found in the same pit (1605) with a lot of charcoal and some worked stone and two pieces of worked flint. There was another pit in the same trench but it contained no finds. It is quite possible that these may have been cooking pits as suggested in the main report, but over the last twenty years, with largescale excavations becoming more common, there have been several discoveries of clusters of pits containing burnt stones, charcoal and sherds of pottery, especially mid and late Neolithic pottery which seem too full of broken pottery and stones to be active cooking pits. The original purpose of these pits is unknown. They often occur without obvious signs of hearths and structures and in several cases sherds from the same pot suggest that they were refilled from a single midden, perhaps all at one time. Inevitably religious explanations have been suggested, but not convincingly in my opinion.

Early Neolithic sherds like these from Lon Pin are relatively rare in these pits; Middle and Late Neolithic styles such as Impressed Wares in the Peterborough traditions and Grooved Ware are much more common; Beaker pottery is trampled into the ground but very seldom put in pits and Early Bronze Age pottery is also rare. So, whatever these pits mean, there are choices being made, but it is unlikely that we will ever understand them fully.

Neolithic pit cluster sites have been found near Clynnog (Roberts 2007) and at Parc Bryn Cegin just outside Bangor (Kenney 2008); in north Anglesey at Parc Cybi (Kenney 2021) and at Llanfaethlu, (Rees and Jones 2020) together with smaller sites at Penmynydd (Davidson *et al* 2010) and Tregele (Lynch 2024). The continuity of settlement is variable. Clynnog has perhaps the most continuous sequence: from Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age; at Parc Bryn Cegin there is one isolated pit with Early Neolithic pottery, there is one cluster with Mid Neolithic Mortlake Ware, and several clusters with Fengate Ware and one cluster with Late Neolithic Grooved Ware. At Parc Cybi the Early Neolithic pottery comes mainly from the postholes of a large rectangular building, but there are distinct pit clusters with Middle Neolithic Mortlake and Fengate Wares and also other clusters with the later Grooved Ware. At Llanfaethlu all the Early pottery comes from the postholes of several large buildings, and the pits that followed the houses had Mortlake pottery but no Fengate Ware. Further up the slope there were pits with Grooved Ware. At Penmynydd and Tregele, both smaller excavations, the pits contained exclusively Grooved Ware.

This excavation has extended the geographic range of the early Irish Sea Ware pottery and of the enigmatic custom of digging holes and eventually filling them with material from middens which contained pieces of broken pottery, the clocks of prehistory.

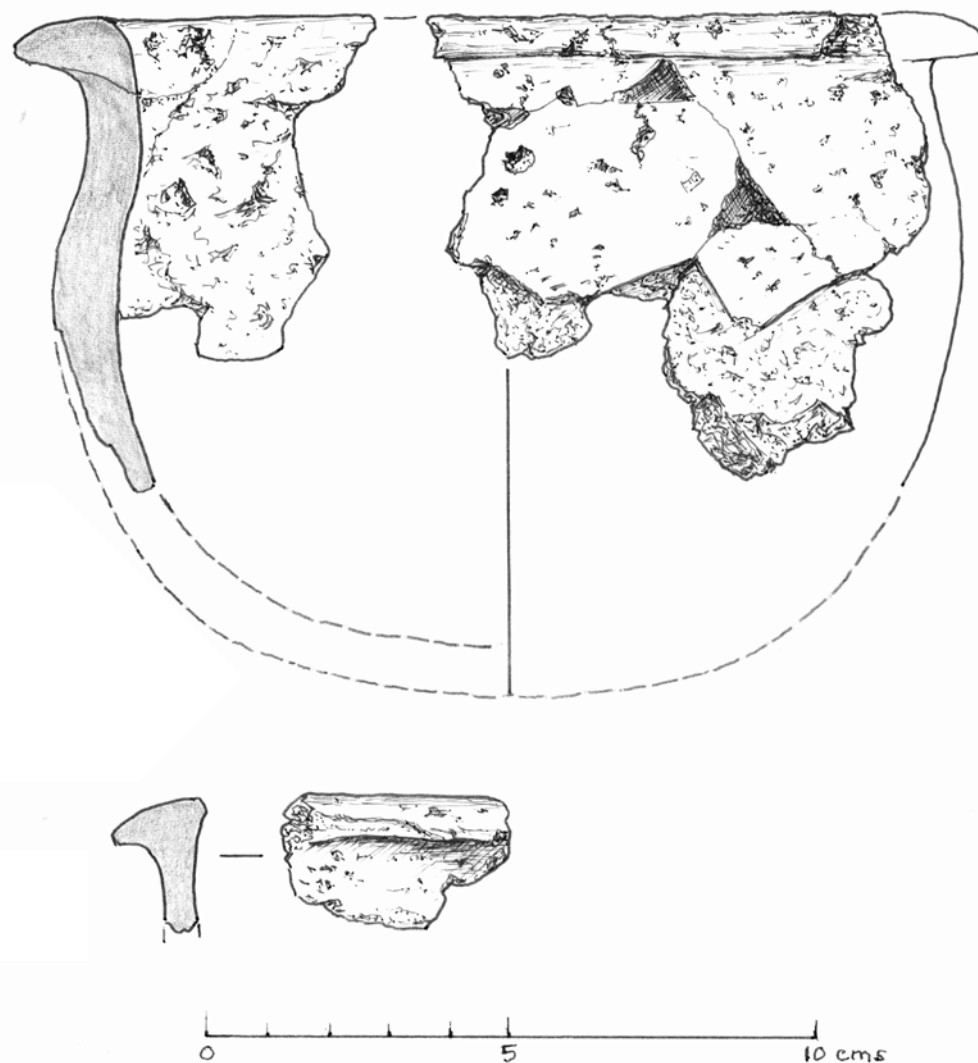


Figure A: Finds drawing of reconstructed 'Irish Sea Ware' or 'Carinated or Shouldered Bowl' - Early Neolithic style, by F. Lynch 2024, utilising sherds recovered from (1606) in pit [1605] at Lon Pin, Llanbedrog. use artists scale.



Plate A: Sherds from the Finds reconstructed 'Irish Sea Ware' or 'Carinated or Shouldered Bowl' (including reconstructed sherds A.-C., by F. Lynch 2024) - Early Neolithic style, from (1606) in pit [1605] at Lon Pin, Llanbedrog. 15cm scale.
Also see Figure A for drawing of bowl by F. Lynch.



Plate B: Reverse of reconstructed sherds (see Plate A - sherds A.-C.), 'Irish Sea Ware' or 'Carinated or Shouldered Bowl' - Early Neolithic style, from (1606) in pit [1605] at Lon Pin, Llanbedrog. 15cm scale.
Also see Figure A for drawing of bowl by F. Lynch.



Plate C: Rim sherds profile of reconstructed 'Irish Sea Ware' or 'Carinated or Shouldered Bowl' - Early Neolithic style, from (1606) in pit [1605] at Lon Pin, Llanbedrog. 10cm scale.
Also see Figure A for drawing of bowl by F. Lynch.

11.0 Lithic Analysis

Lithic Report of the Assemblage from Lôn Pin , Llanbedrog

I.P. Brooks (2024)

A small assemblage of 16 artefacts were recovered during an archaeological evaluation at land off Lôn Pin, Llanbedrog, as part of Aeon Archaeology's project A0469.1. The vast majority of the assemblage (13 artefacts) were recovered from a single context (Context 1606) the fill of shallow pit (Context 1605). The remaining artefacts were from either the fill of a pit (Context 1013) or were unstratified finds.

The finds from Context 1606 are a mixture of struck flint waste and a small group of four flakes made by the re-working of stone tools, probably axes. The flint artefacts are largely unmodified flakes and other knapping debris with three tertiary flakes and three secondary flakes having been collected together with two broken flakes and an irregular fragment. Whilst the majority of the flakes are relatively squat in nature, the broken tertiary flake may have originally come from a blade. Whilst none of the flakes have been further modified, two of the flakes appear to have edge damage suggesting they have been used. Two of the flakes have heat damage. All of the flint used for the artefacts from Context 1606 are from relatively small, rolled pebbles and were therefore probably collected from a local beach deposit.

Probably the most interesting of the artefact recovered are the four, non-flint, flakes from Context 1606. The majority of these are noticeably larger than the flint artefacts, with the largest flake reaching 63.8 x 57.2 x 7.9 mm in size. Three of the flakes are probably from Graig Lwyd (Group VII, Houlder, 1988, 133), above Penmaenmawr, whilst one flake appears to be from Mynydd Rhiw (Group XXI, McK Clough 1888, 9) at the western end of the Llyn peninsular. The flake of Mynydd Rhiw type stone retains a patch of polish at it the distal end of the dorsal surface (Plate A 1.1) suggesting it was originally part of a polished stone axe. The flakes of probable Graig Lwyd do not have any polished surfaces surviving; however, it is also likely that they were from the re-working of polished stone artefacts, probably axes.

The single fragment of flint from Context 1013 is an irregular fragment of a higher quality flint than those recorded from Context 1606. In such, although this may be an unusually good quality flint from the local derived flint sources, it may also represent an imported flint from further away. Two unstratified artefacts were also recovered. One is a small, thumbnail scraper of Early Bronze Age type (Plate B 1.2); the other is a split cobble, of flint, from a beach or gravel deposit (Plate C). The split face is heavily patinated and the artefact was probably already split when it was collected. The dorsal surface, however, has a series of bruise and chatter marks suggesting that the artefact has been used to crush or pound something relatively hard. The shape of this artefact would suggest it is unsuitable for knapping, but could be used for crushing.

Primary deposits of flint are not natural to the area; however, it is present in low densities within the Irish Sea Till (Mackintosh 1879) and it is therefore likely that the majority of the flint was collected from beach deposits near to the site. The only possible exception is a single fragment from Context 1013 where the quality of the flint suggests it may have been imported from further afield. The worked stone assemblage represents two possible sources. The majority of the flakes are probably from Graig Lwyd, above Penmaenmawr, approximately 58 km to the north east whilst the single flake





Figure C: Split cobble, of flint, from a beach or gravel deposit a series of bruise and chatter marks suggesting that the artefact has been used to crush or pound, from (1606) within pit [1605]. Photo by I. Brooks (2024)

of Mynydd Rhiw comes from a quarry complex approximately 10 km to the west. The making of axe blades at Graig Lwyd was underway in the very early fourth millennium and continued throughout most of the Neolithic (Williams et al 2011, 269). The activity at Mynydd Rhiw, however, is better defined with activity beginning between 3758 – 3652 cal BC and ending between 3505 – 3115 cal BC (Burrow, 2011, 255) suggesting a broadly Neolithic date for the assemblage from Context 1606. The presence of a single thumbnail scraper would also suggest some level of activity on the site in the Early Bronze Age.

Context	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Broken Flake	Tool	Debris	Total
1013						1	1
1606		3	4	5		1	13
US					2		2
	0	3	4	5	2	2	16

12.0 Flotation of Bulk Environmental Samples

Aeon Archaeology Project A0469.1

Introduction

Nine bulk samples were received from Aeon Archaeology (*Project Code A0469.1*). The purpose of the samples was to identify any organic material (charcoal) which could be used for dating, and for the recovery of artefactual material. The results are listed in table form below.

Methodology

The samples were broken down in a floatation tank and then passed through four sieves - 10 mm, 5 mm, 2 mm and flot. (fine mesh). The residue was then dried and hand sorted. The 5 mm, 2 mm and residues were tested with a magnet.

Results

Sample 04 Context (1804)

Weight before Processing 2600 g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	234g	Small to Medium flat and angular stone occasional small, rounded stone
5 mm	113g	Rare small flat and angular stone occasional small, rounded stone
2 mm		
Flot	179g	Charcoal 167g. Hazel nutshell 2g
Total Weight after processing	526g	

Sample 08 Context (1013)

Weight before Processing 1700 g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	135g	Small rounded and angular stone
5 mm	61g	Small rounded and angular stone
2 mm		
Flot	92g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	288g	

Note

There were 11g of carbonised grain within this sample. This is a relatively large quantity and should be flagged for further study.

Sample 13 Context (2111)

Weight before Processing 1600g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	303g	Small to Medium rounded and rare flat angular stone
5 mm	123g	Small rounded and rare flat angular stone

2 mm		
Flot	6g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	432g	

Sample 17 Context (1202)

Weight before Processing 2300g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	244g	Medium rounded and angular stone
5 mm	96g	Small irregular stone
2 mm		
Flot	1g	
Total Weight after processing	341g	

Sample 20 Context (1606)

Weight before Processing 4900g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	833g	Frequent rounded and occasional flat irregular stone
5 mm		
2 mm	125g	Small rounded stones
Flot	103g	Charcoal 102g. Hazelnut 1g
Total Weight after processing	1061g	

Note

54g of Prehistoric pottery with two rim separate rim designs. There was also 2g of flaked flint and single chert blade-let tip.

Sample 24 Context (502)

Weight before Processing 4600g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	286g	Medium rounded stone
5 mm	165g	Small rounded stone
2 mm		
Flot	1g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	442g	

Sample 26 Context (508)**Weight before Processing 4000g**

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	758g	Medium rounded stone
5 mm	119g	Small irregular stone
2 mm		
Flot	1g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	875g	

Sample 30 Context (512)**Weight before Processing 2300g**

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	478g	Medium rounded and angular stone
5 mm	199g	Small irregular and rounded stone
2 mm		
Flot	1g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	678g	

Sample 46 Context (3009)**Weight before Processing 1400g**

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
10 mm	216g	Medium rounded and angular stone
5 mm		
2 mm		
Flot	1g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	217g	

Conclusion

All samples contained sufficient organic material for single entity dating purposes. Attention should be paid to Context (1606) sample 20 with its large number of prehistoric artefacts and Context (1013) sample 8 with the good survival of burnt grain.

13.0 RADIOCARBON DATING (C14)

Please see APPENDIX III for full radiocarbon dating report.

Summary of dates:

- A0469.1_Sample Number <04>_Context (1804), conventional Radio Carbon age: 4900 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <08>_Context (1013), conventional Radio Carbon age: 1460 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <13>_Context (2111), conventional Radio Carbon age: 1220 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <17>_Context (1202), conventional Radio Carbon age: 2780 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <20>_Context (1606), conventional Radio Carbon age: 4740 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <24>_Context (502), conventional Radio Carbon age: 1600 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <26>_Context (508), conventional Radio Carbon age: 1170 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <30>_Context (512), conventional Radio Carbon age: 2490 +/- 30 BP
- A0469.1_Sample Number <46>_Context (3009), conventional Radio Carbon age: 130 +/- 30 BP

14.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

14.1 Area 3 – Evaluation trenches 1-18 (*Plates 01-109, Figures 10-22*)

This report will discuss the results from the archaeological evaluation at land at *Lôn Pin, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula*. For the maintenance of clarity within this report, both Area 1 (A1) and Area 2 (A2), were not included as part of this evaluation, and so will only be occasionally referenced in terms of their position and proximity to the areas which were included: Area 3 (A3) and Area 4 (A4).

A3 was located immediately to the SE of A2, and was separated from that field by a field boundary which ran from northeast to southwest. This boundary consisted of a *clawdd bank* with mature trees enclosed on either side by post and wire fencing. This comprised a rectangular plot (orientated NNE-SSW) measuring 270m in length by 176m in width (4.40 hectares *approx.*), and centred on NGR SH 32294 33006.

The plot had most recently (last decade) been used as grazing for cattle and consisted of lush well-tended pasture, in addition it was locally accepted knowledge that the field had seen arable use at some point in the recent past (*pers. comm*), namely in the cultivation of potatoes. Therefore, some deeper plough soils were expected in areas across the field, although it was noted that the soils were particularly well draining especially to centre of the field where the land formed a slightly higher, wide, curving plateau.

The underlying geology comprised of sand and gravel which correlates with the British Geological Survey information for the area: *Crugan Mudstone Formation. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 447 and 445.2 million years ago during the Ordovician period with superficial Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period* (BGS 2024). This glacial geology combined with relative thin soils across most of the field contributed to the well-draining characteristic of A3 & A4 (*except for the southeast corner of A4 – see below*).

The plot (A3) was evaluated by a series of 18 trenches which were strategically placed to target specific anomalies revealed following a geophysical survey of the Site in 2015 (*Durham University Archaeological Services - report 3921*). These trenches were stripped using a 13-ton tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket in spits, of approximately 0.20m depth. The trenches cut through a slightly varied stratigraphic column across the field: near the *north western corner* this consisted of 0.18-0.25m of soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt topsoil and a 0.22m deep, soft, dark orange-brown silt-clay, subsoil with infrequent small, subangular cobble inclusions. This lay above >0.18m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural with gravel bands. Whereas at the *southern part* of the field this consisted of 0.20-0.30m of soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay topsoil and a 0.30m deep, soft, mid red-brown silt-clay, subsoil. This lay above the same >0.15m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural with gravel bands.

(*n.b. on bracket conventions these will signify the following: [000] refer to cuts or structures, (000) refer to deposits or fills, <0> refer to environmental sample numbers, and {0} refer to finds numbers*).

Trench 1	232270.76/333093.18	Trench 17	232363.06/332907.72
	232265.23/333063.63		232362.90/332905.91
	232263.41/333063.96		232333.01/332908.92
	232268.97/333093.49		232333.17/332910.70
Trench 2	232328.27/333062.11	Trench 18	232307.08/332908.29
	232328.30/333060.31		232333.21/332893.52
	232298.22/333060.13		232332.30/332891.87
	232298.22/333061.92		232306.17/332906.77
Trench 3	232235.08/333050.92	Trench 19	232379.54/332873.27
	232262.00/333037.32		232381.58/332843.22
	232261.11/333035.71		232379.76/332843.13
	232234.27/333049.24		232377.82/332873.11
Trench 4	232330.84/333047.16	Trench 20	232385.56/332942.50
	232331.62/333045.57		232411.88/332927.89
	232305.04/333031.55		232411.01/332926.34
	232304.23/333033.07		232384.72/332940.97
Trench 5	232227.72/333025.06	Trench 21	232385.56/332942.50
	232222.28/332995.50		232411.88/332927.89
	232220.53/332995.79		232411.01/332926.34
	223 2225.97/333025.42		232384.72/332940.97
Trench 6	232273.76/333008.40	Trench 22	232396.89/332982.76
	232275.22/333007.37		232399.64/332952.81
	232257.47/332983.08		232397.86/332952.65
	232255.98/332984.12		232395.14/332982.56
Trench 7	232203.89/332980.35	Trench 23	232428.98/332970.20
	232227.98/332962.28		232429.04/332968.35
	232226.91/332960.89		232399.03/332966.73
	232202.91/332978.89		232398.96/332968.61
Trench 8	232257.15/332935.84	Trench 24	232436.72/332962.21
	232279.46/332915.67		232463.66/332948.91
	232278.32/332914.28		232462.88/332947.32
	232255.95/332934.48		232435.94/332960.60
Trench 9	232296.78/332942.56	Trench 25	232451.32/332923.77

	232296.65/332940.78		232475.54/332905.99
	232266.67/332942.92		232474.57/332904.57
	232266.80/332944.70		232450.25/332922.31
Trench 10	232308.56/3332956.01	Trench 26	232438.21/332909.79
	232308.66/332954.20		232438.01/332908.01
	232278.71/332951.71		232408.10/332911.61
	232278.52/332953.50		232408.29/332913.39
Trench 11	232301.60/332983.88	Trench 27	232434.81/332890.87
	232324.98/332964.93		232461.65/332877.30
	232323.85/332963.51		232460.81/332875.68
	232300.50/332982.45		232434.03/332889.25
Trench 12	232340.98/333020.19	Trench 28	232449.35/332848.41
	232335.92/332990.56		232449.09/332846.66
	232334.08/332990.82		232419.33/332851.00
	232339.23/333020.48		232419.62/332852.78
Trench 13	232359.85/333048.24	Trench 29	232441.45/332829.61
	232387.31/333036.04		232442.35/332827.93
	232386.60/333034.39		232416.22/332813.19
	232359.11/333046.59		232415.32/332814.68
Trench 14	232391.68/333059.69	Trench 30	232492.54/332810.46
	232391.65/333057.91		232493.31/332808.81
	232361.57/333058.23		232466.60/332794.95
	232361.57/333059.98		232465.79/332796.57
Trench 15	232348.91/332990.45	Trench 31	232467.22/332831.39
	232375.43/332976.23		232493.12/332816.11
	232374.55/332974.58		232492.28/332814.55
	232348.03/332988.86		232466.38/332829.77
Trench 16	232342.63/332958.25	Trench 32	232499.27/332853.34
	232370.63/332947.24		232505.36/332823.88
	232369.99/332945.52		232503.61/332823.59
	232341.95/332956.56		232497.52/332852.99
		Trench 33	232498.95/332905.55

	232523.85/332888.65
	232522.81/332887.19
	232497.98/332904.10

Table showing coordinates for each of the evaluation trenches (each corner represented)

Trench 1 (Plates 01-07, Figure 10)

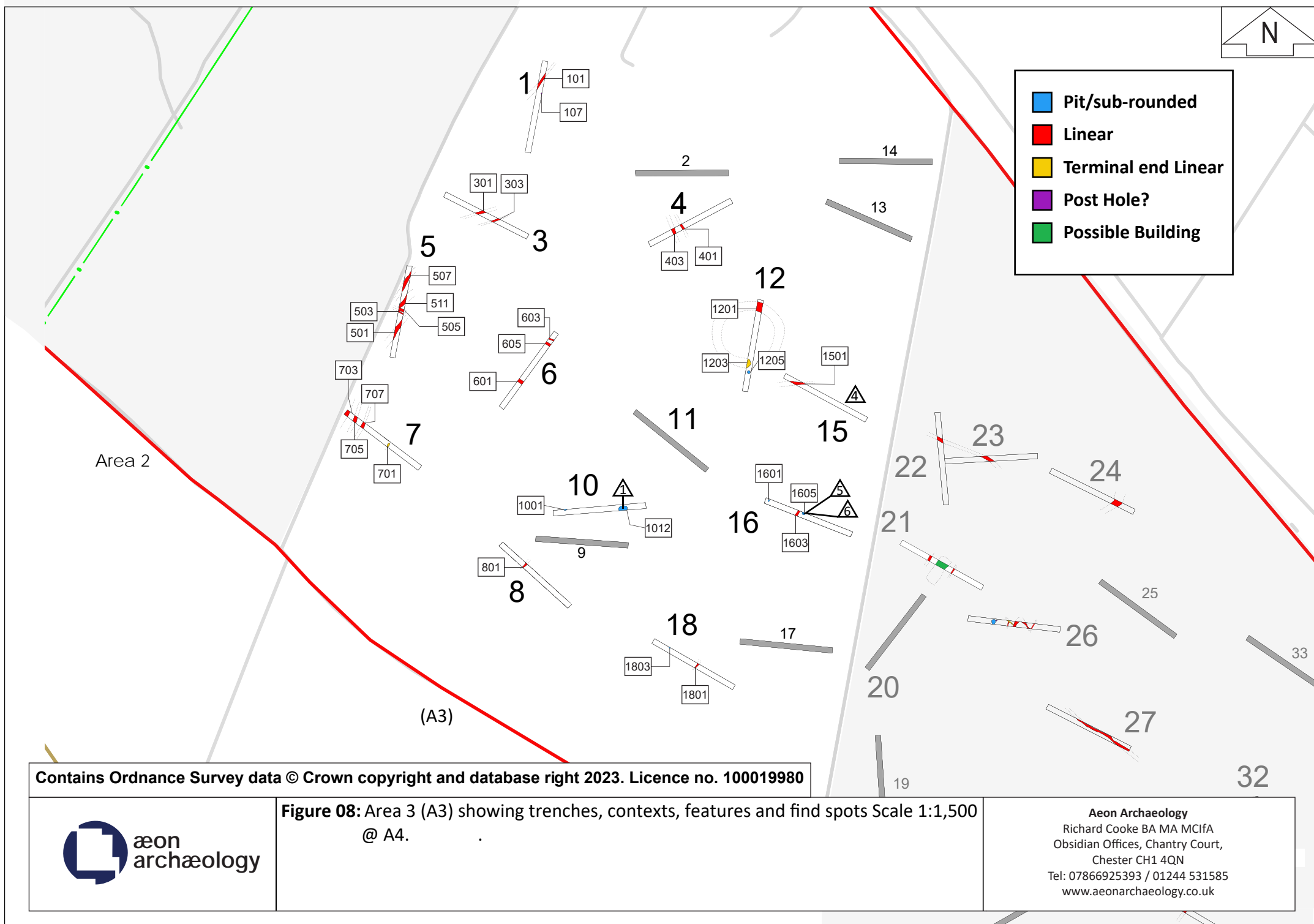
This trench was targeting several linear anomalies on the western side of the field, shown during the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.24m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, quite soft, dark orange-brown, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.18m of light/mid brown orange, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

At the northern end of the trench, a linear [101] feature was revealed. This had moderately steep sides with a diffuse/concave to a moderately '*V-shaped*' base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured 4.12m in length by 0.58 m in width by 0.51m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had two discernible fills: primary (102) and secondary (103) but produced no finds. The primary fill (102) was a 0.27m deep deposit of quite firm, mottled grey, brown and orange, clay-sand, with frequent small pebble inclusions and evidence of gleying within matrix. The secondary fill (103) was 0.24mm deep deposit of quite loose, mid-dark, grey brown, silt sand, with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.

This ditch had been tentatively interpreted as a feature which may be the northern part of a field system or series of enclosure ditches which also appear in trenches 3, 5 & 7. The basal fill (102) probably represents primary silting within an open ditch, with the secondary fill (103) representing the closing down of the trench with another material which was subsequently vertically truncated by later erosion and agricultural processes.

To the southwest of the ditch was a small sub-rounded feature [107] which was tentatively interpreted as a post hole. This had steep sides SW (packed with many small stones) and more gradual sides to the NE, with an acute concave base. It was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, and measured 0.48m in length by 0.42 m in width by 0.19m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single discernible fill: (108). This fill (108) was a 0.19m deep deposit of quite firm, mottled grey, brown and orange, sand-silt, with frequent charcoal (15-20%) and occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

The lack of other post holes in the vicinity emphasises the tentative nature of its interpretation. However, it strongly resembled a post hole morphologically and the evidence of stone packing to the southwest also indicates the presence of the post hole. Possibly when considered together the ditch and the post hole may support the interpretation of a boundary or enclosure on the north western side of A3, which then extends further to the south and west (see trenches 3, 5 & 7).



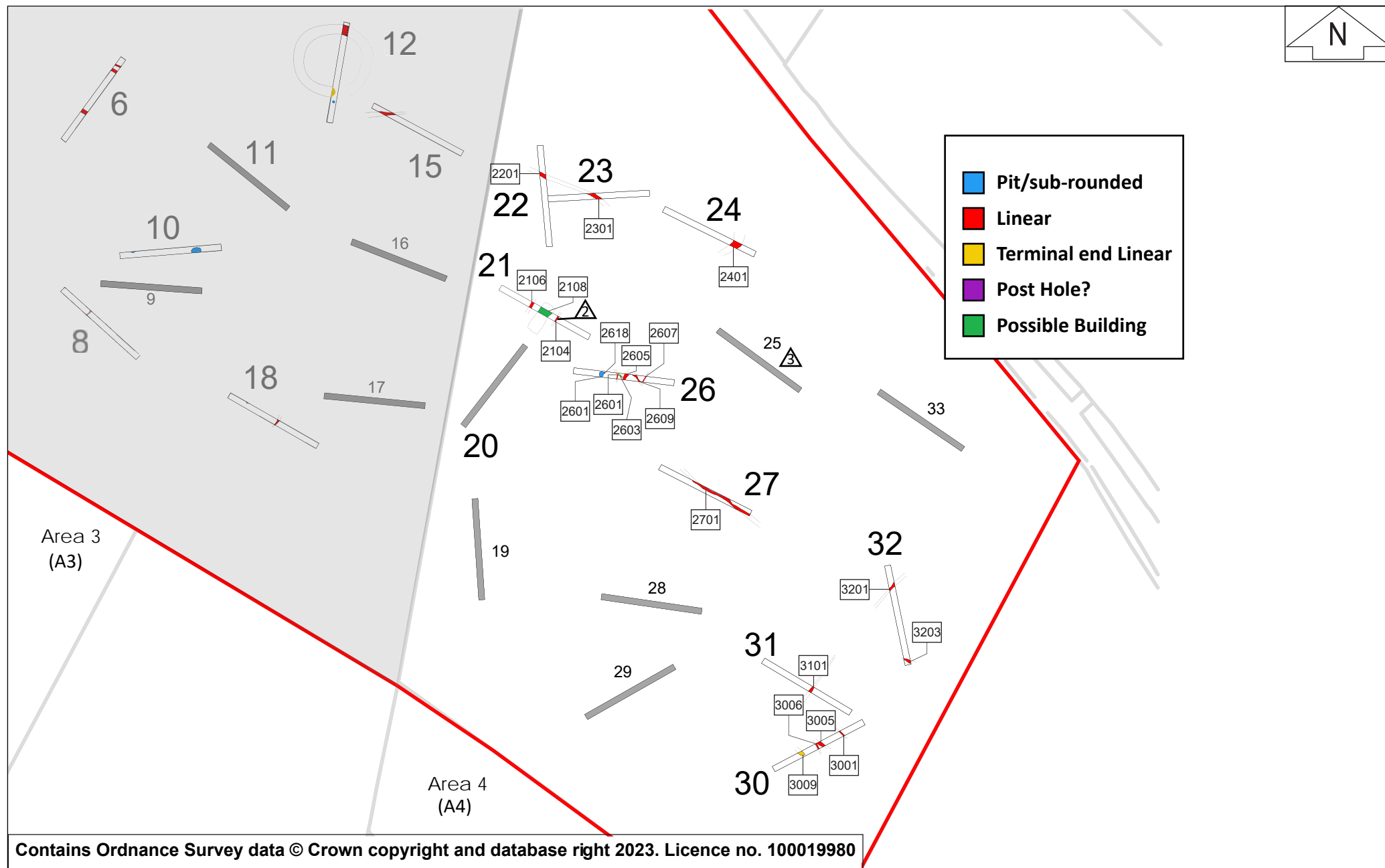


Figure 09: Area 4 (A4) showing trenches, contexts, features and find spots Scale 1:1,500 @ A4.



Plate 01: Post excavation shot of Trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 02: Post excavation shot of Trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 03: Generic section shot of Trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 04: Shot in plan of ditch [101] in trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m & 1.00m scale



Plate 05: Section shot of ditch [101] in trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 06: Shot in plan of post hole [107] in trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast -
0.50m scale



Plate 07: Section shot of ditch [107] in trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale

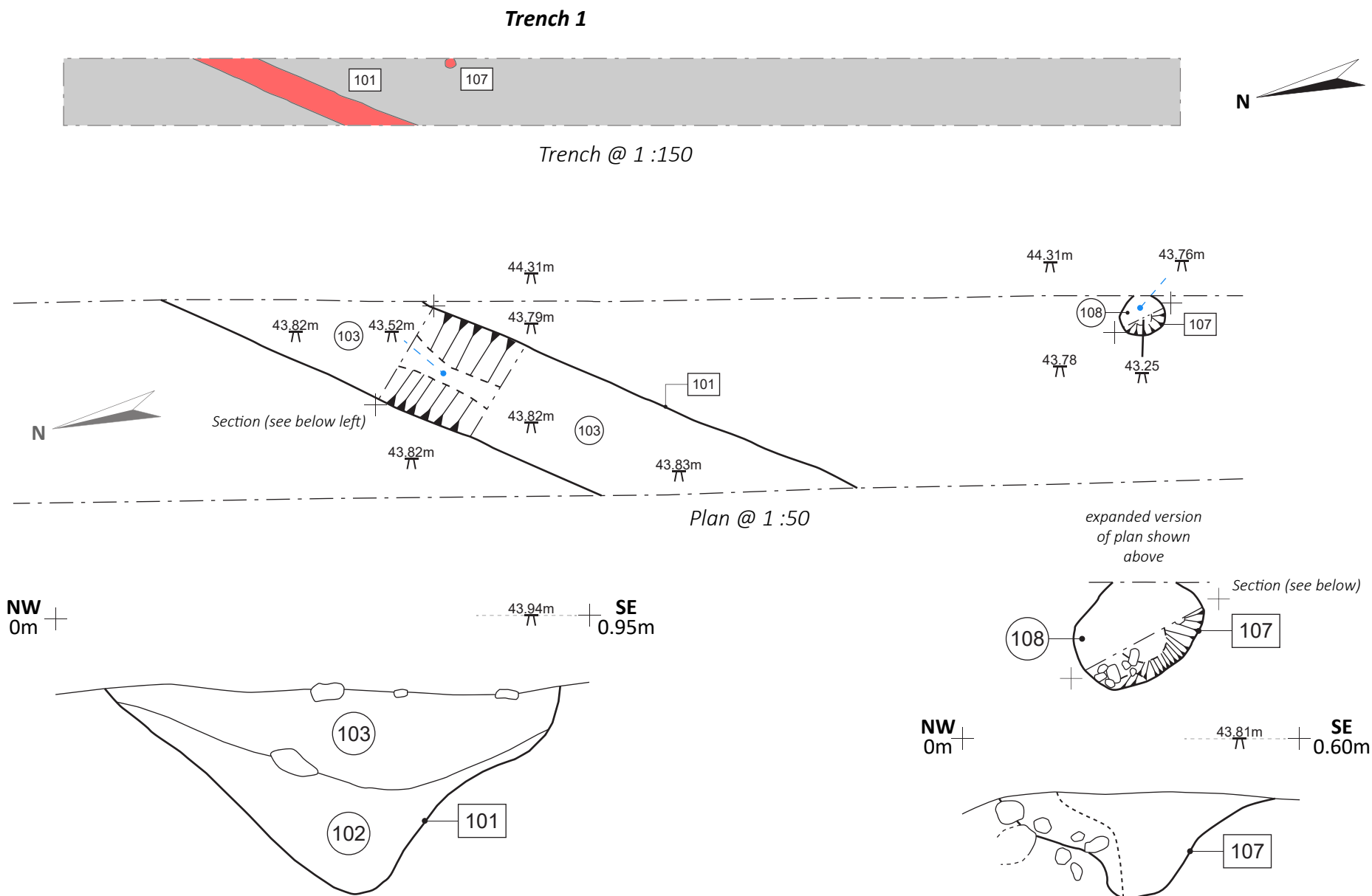


Figure 10: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 1. Includes sections of ditch [101] & post hole [107]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 2 (Plates 08-10)

This trench was targeting several linear anomalies shown near the centre north area of the field, shown on the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.18m of light/mid yellow-brown, clay-silt natural, with bands of gravel.

The linear anomalies have been interpreted as recent farming activities, as they were only revealed in section, evidenced by where the subsoil '*dipped down*' forming a concave depression in section, reminiscent of a furrow like feature. In addition, another discrete feature the centre of the trench was found to be a shallow patch of bioturbation.



Plate 08: Post excavation shot of Trench 2, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 09: Post excavation shot of Trench 2, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 10: Generic section shot of Trench 2, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 1.00m scale

Trench 3 (Plates 11-17, Figure 11)

This trench was targeting the presumed nexus of two linear anomalies located on the geophysical plan, just to the south of trench 2. The trench cut through a 0.18m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid yellow-brown, clay-silt natural, with bands of gravel.

Two narrow, shallow, linear features were revealed aligned northwest to southeast, these were [301] and [305]. To the west of the trench was the linear [301], this had shallow to vertical sides, with an irregular concave base. It was aligned north to south, and measured 1.80m in length by 0.70m in width by 0.13m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single discernible fill: (302). This fill (302) was a 0.13m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, with frequent small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. To the east of the trench was the other linear [303], this had shallow sides, with a concave base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured 1.80m in length by 1.10m in width by 0.09m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single discernible fill: (304). This fill (302) was a 0.09m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, with frequent small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

One of these ditches likely correlates with the southern continuation of the linear seen in trench 1, [101]. Furthermore, these linear features continue and were also revealed to continue into trenches 5 and 7. They likely represent a series of ditches located on the western side of the field and is now thought to be multi-phase (see trench 5), these are all generally aligned northeast to southwest. Both features were likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action.



Plate 11: Post excavation shot of Trench 3, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east/southeast - 1.00m sc



Plate 12: Post excavation shot of Trench 3, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west/northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 13: Generic section shot of Trench 3, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north/northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 14: Shot in plan of ditch [301] in trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 15: Section shot of ditch [301] in trench 1, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 16: Shot in plan of post hole [303] in trench 3, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 17: Section shot of ditch [303] in trench 3, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

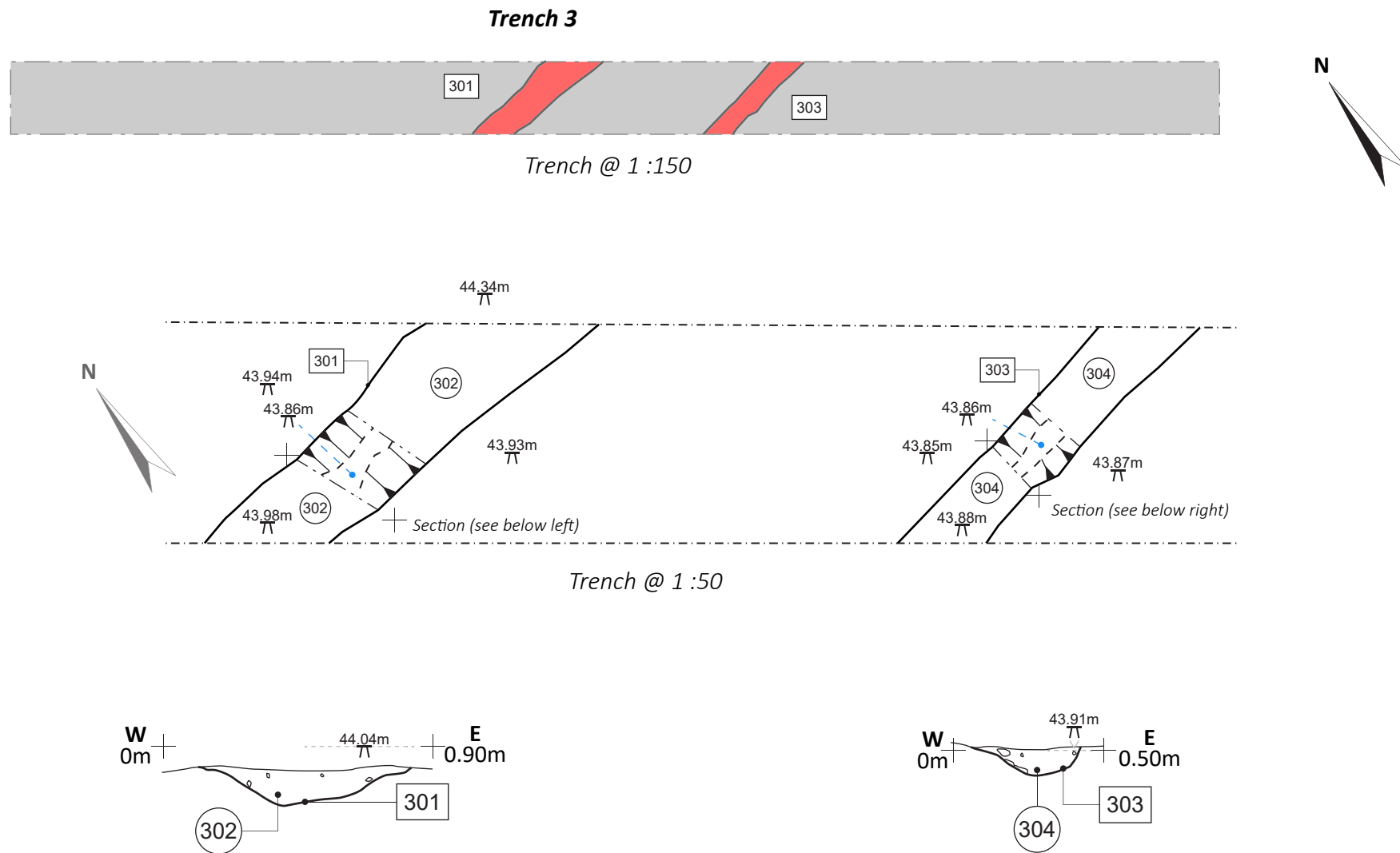


Figure 11: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 3. Includes section of ditches [301], & [303]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 4 (Plates 18-22, Figure 12)

This trench was targeting several linear anomalies on the western side of the field, shown on the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.18m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid yellow-brown, clay-silt natural, with bands of gravel.

Once again two narrow, shallow, linear features were revealed aligned north to south, these were [401] and [403]. To the west of the trench was the linear [403], this had gradual sides, with an undulating, flat base. It was aligned north to south, and measured 1.80m in length by 0.30m in width by 0.07m in depth. This feature had a single discernible fill: (404). This fill (404) was a 0.13m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with small sub-angular pebble inclusions. To the east of the trench was the other linear [401], this had gradual to vertical sides, with an undulating, tapering base. It was aligned north to south, and measured 2.80m in length by 0.70m in width by 0.10m in depth. This feature had a single discernible fill: (402). This fill (402) was a 0.10m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with frequent small sub-rounded and sub angular pebble inclusions.

Both features were likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action. These features were both interpreted as probable furrows associated with recent farming activity.



Plate 18: Post excavation shot of Trench 4, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 19: Post excavation shot of Trench 4, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 20: Generic section shot of Trench 4, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 21: Section shot of ditch [403] in trench 4, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 22: Section shot of ditch [404] in trench 4, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale

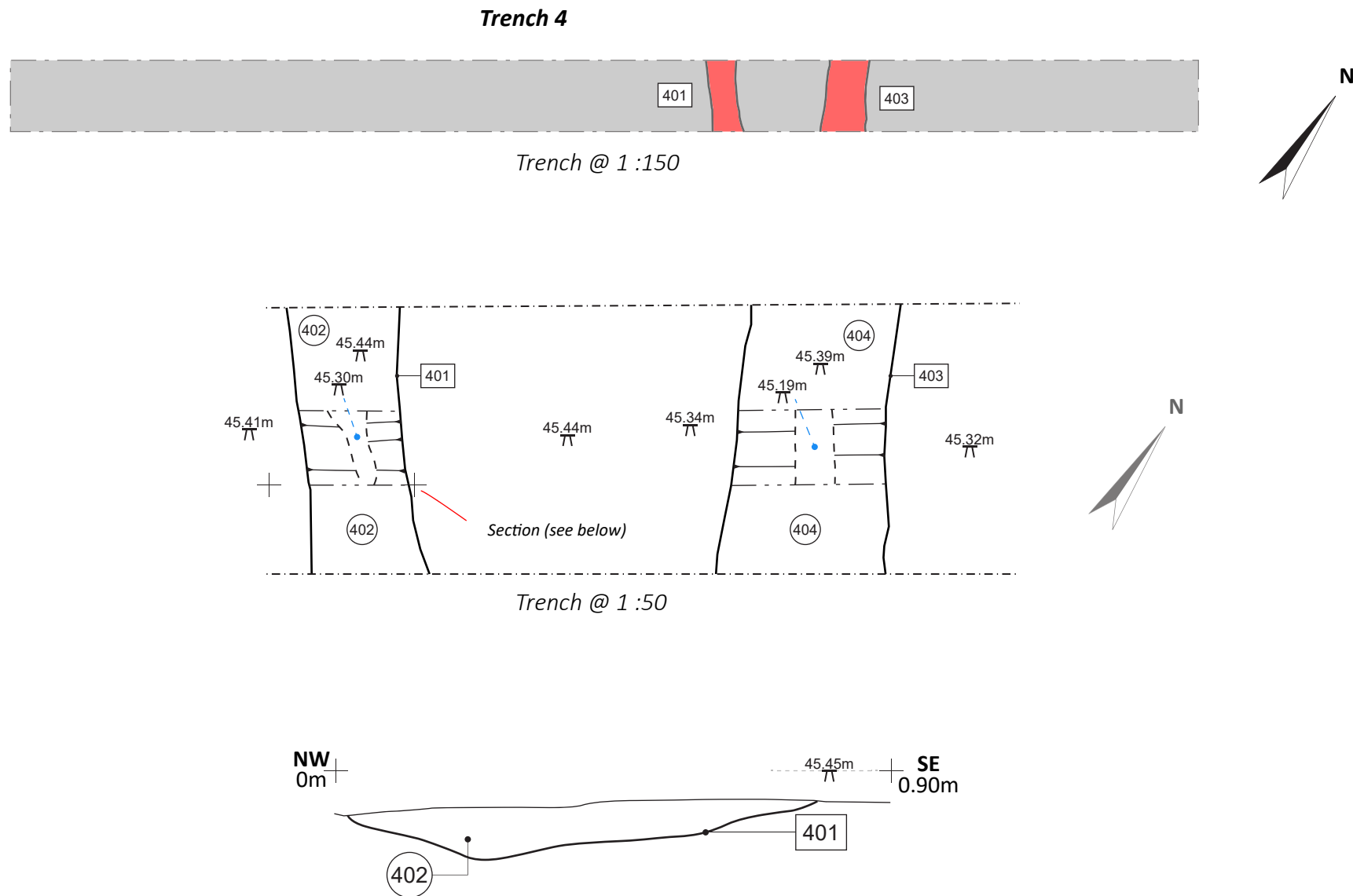


Figure 12: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 4. Includes section of ditch [401]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 5 (Plates 23-32, Figure 13)

This trench was targeting several linear anomalies on the western side of the field, shown during the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, firm, light/mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid red-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

Several linear anomalies were revealed by this trench: a shallow ditch [501], (PRN 110585), was found to the south end of the trench running NE-SW. A similar shallow ditch [507], (PRN 110587), was found to the north end of the trench on the same alignment. Towards the centre of the trench three shallow ditches [503], [505], & [511]. The ditch [511], (PRN 110586), was aligned with the previous two ditches [501] & [507]. However, the ditches [503] & [505] appeared to be converging to the north and appeared to be cutting the uppermost fill of [511] suggesting more phasing. In addition, a single post hole [509] was found to be cut into the natural just to the east of the nexus of ditches [511] & [505].

As previously noted, there were three large linear features orientated NE-SW and these are described first. The large linear [501], (*coordinates 232223.22 / 333005.36*), (PRN 110585), was located at the southern end of the trench. This had steep to slightly concave sides to the SE and gradual sides to the NW, with a flat to slightly concave base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >6.90m in length by 1.30m in width by 0.20m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: (502) and produced no finds. The fill (502) was a 0.20m deep deposit of soft, mid-dark grey-brown, clay-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and very infrequent small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

Another large linear [511], (*coordinates 232224.61 / 333012.71*), (PRN 110586), was located near the centre of the trench. This had steep to slightly concave sides to the SE and gradual sides to the NW, with a concave base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.80m in length by 1.10m in width by 0.28m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had three fills: the primary fill (512), the secondary fill (515) and the tertiary fill (516) but produced no finds. The primary fill (512) was a 0.06m deep deposit of firm, mid- yellow-brown, silt-clay, with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions. The secondary fill (515) was a 0.16m deep deposit of quite firm, mid- grey-brown, clay-silt, with frequent small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. The tertiary fill (516) was a 0.19m deep deposit of firm, mid- yellow-brown, silt-clay, with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The other large linear [507], (*coordinates 232225.94 / 333020.93*), (PRN 110587), was located near the northern of the trench. This had steep to slightly convex sides to the SE and gradual sides to the NW, with a slightly concave base. It was aligned northeast to southwest (as with the two previous ditches), and measured >5.55m in length by 1.00m in width by 0.26m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: (508) and produced no finds. The fill (508) was a 0.26m deep deposit of soft, mid-dark grey-brown, clay-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The other two smaller linears [503] & [505] appeared to intersect with the southern end of [511] – in detail [505] appears to cut the fill (512) of the ditch [511]. These linears were aligned perpendicular to the other larger ditches. The linear [503] was located to the south of ditch [511] but did not share a physical relationship with it. This ditch had concave sides, with a concave base. It was aligned east-southeast to west-northwest, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.45m in width by 0.36m in depth. It

was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had two fills: the primary fill (504) and the secondary fill (513) and produced no finds. The primary fill (504) was a 0.18m deep deposit of quite firm, mid grey-brown, (plastic) clay-silt, with infrequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions. The secondary fill (513) was a 0.18m deep deposit of quite firm, light/mid grey-brown, clay-silt, with frequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The linear [505] was located to the south of ditch [511] and shared a physical relationship with that feature as it cut into it – making it later in the phasing. This ditch had steep to slightly concave sides, with a concave base. It was aligned east-southeast to west-northwest, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.22m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had two fills: the primary fill (506) and the secondary fill (514) and produced no finds. The primary fill (506) was a 0.22m deep deposit of quite firm, light grey-brown, clay-silt, with infrequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions. The secondary fill (514) was a 0.26m deep deposit of quite firm, light/mid grey-brown, (plastic) silt-clay, with abundant (30/40%) small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

As previously noted, a single post hole [509] was found to be cut into the natural just to the east of the nexus of ditches [511] & [505] making it later in the phasing than [505]. This was a small sub-rounded feature [509]. This posthole had steep to vertical sides, with a concave base. It measured 0.18m diameter by 0.20m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: (510) and produced no finds. The fill (506) was a 0.20m deep deposit of quite firm, dark grey-brown, clay-sand-silt, with frequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

These ditches likely constitute with a southern continuation of the linears seen in trench 3, [301] & [303]. These features are much clearer as three separate ditches in trench 5 and remain clear into trench 7. As mentioned earlier these are a series of ditches located on the western side of the field and were multi-phase (Please see below).

The fill (502) from ditch [501] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **4900 +/- 30 BP** or **350 AD** or within the *Roman epoch for Wales*. The fill (508) from ditch [507] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **1170 +/- 30 BP** or **780 AD** within the *Early medieval period*. The fill (512) from ditch [511] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **2490 +/- 30 BP** or **540 BC** or within *Early/Mid Iron Age*.



Plate 23: Post excavation shot of Trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale



Plate 24: Post excavation shot of Trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 1.00m scale



Plate 25: Generic section shot of Trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 26: Shot in plan of ditch [501] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast -
1.00m scale



Plate 27: Section shot of ditch [501] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 28: Shot in plan of ditches [503], [505] , & [511] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 29: Shot in plan of ditches [503], [505] , & [511] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 30: Shot in plan of ditch [507] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llyn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 31: Section shot of ditch [507] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 32: Shot in plan of post hole [509] in trench 5, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale

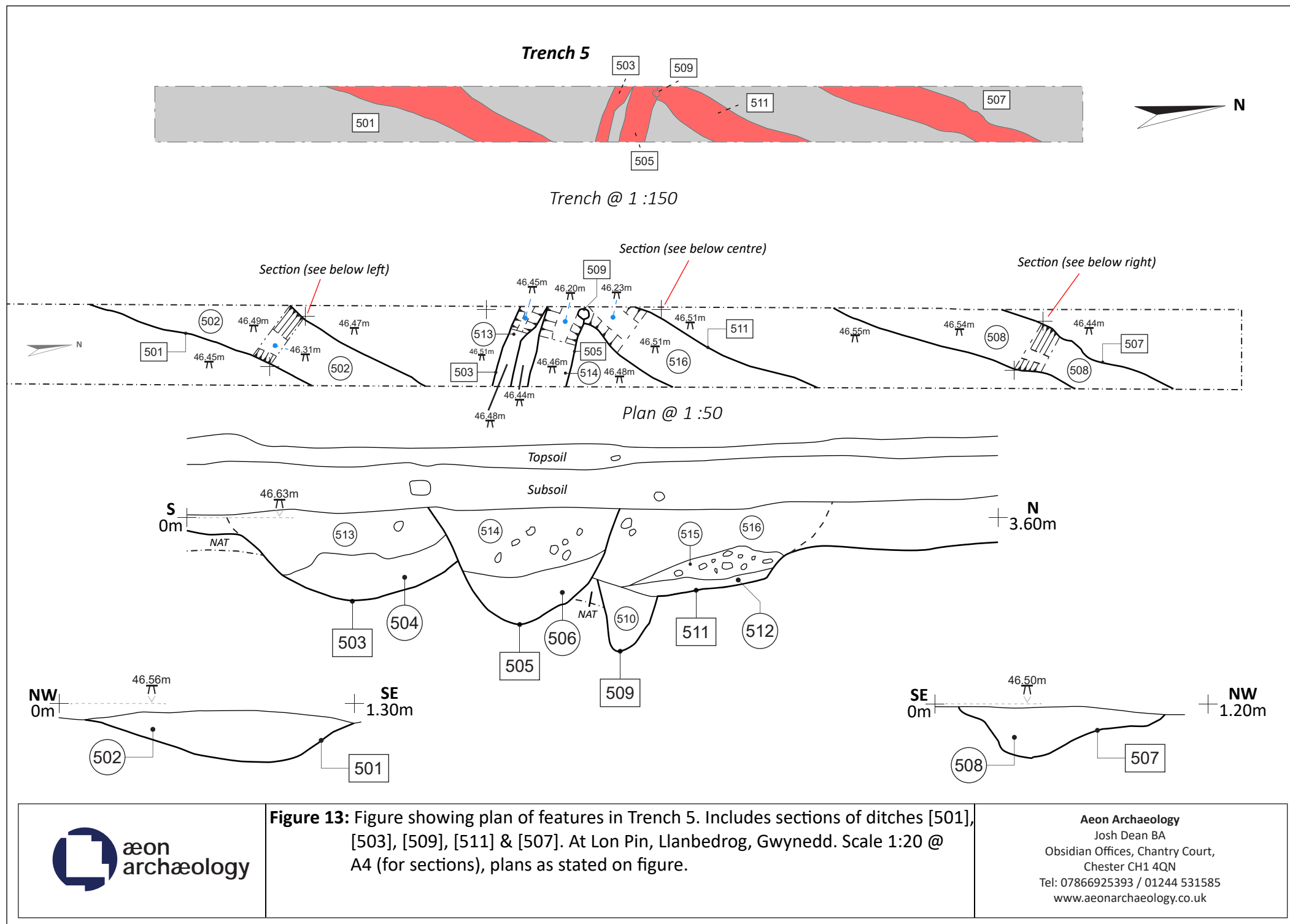


Figure 13: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 5. Includes sections of ditches [501], [503], [509], [511] & [507]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 6 (Plates 33-37, Figure 14)

This trench was targeting the north western side of a linear/curvilinear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey, possibly relating to an enclosure. The trench cut through a 0.12m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, firm, mid orange-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid red-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

A shallow ditch [601] running NW-SE was found at the SW end of the trench. Two further ditches [603] & [605] were found running NW-SE at the NE end of the trench. The linear [601] was located near the southwest end of the trench. This had sharp/steep sides a sharp tapering base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.40m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (602). The fill (602) was a 0.40m deep deposit of loose mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The linear [603] was located near the northeast end of the trench (along with [605]). This had sharp/steep sides a sharp tapering base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.50m in width by 0.30m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (604). The fill (602) was a 0.30m deep deposit of quite soft mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with frequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The linear [605] was located near the northeast end of the trench (along with [603]). This had gradual sides a concave base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.90m in width by 0.40m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (606). The fill (606) was a 0.40m deep deposit of compacted dark grey-brown, clay-sand-gravel, with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

No archaeological finds were produced nor was there any indication of their supposed origin or function. Due to the proximity of [603] & [605] there may be some relationship between them, given they share an alignment and appeared to possibly form one side of an enclosure, detected during the geophysical survey. However, they may just as likely be by sporadic plough strikes caused by modern agricultural processes.



Plate 33: Post excavation shot of Trench 6, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 34: Post excavation shot of Trench 6, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 35: Generic section shot of Trench 6, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 36: Shot in plan of ditches [603] & [605], in trench 6, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest
- 0.50m scale

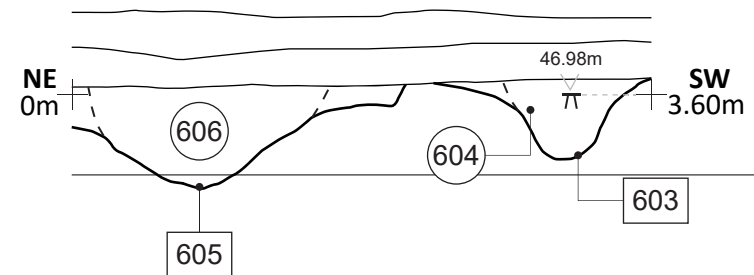
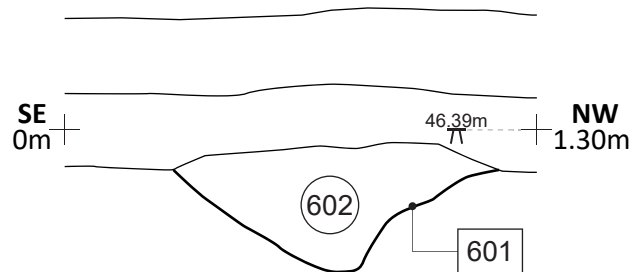
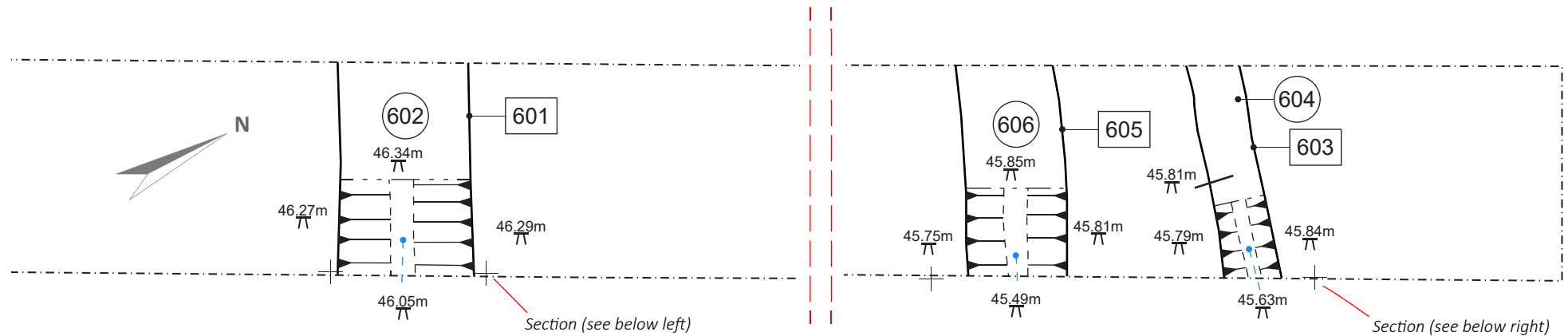


Plate 37: Section shot of ditches [603] & [605], in trench 6, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest
- 0.50m scale

Trench 6



Trench @ 1 :150



Trench 7 (Plates 38-43, Figure 15)

This trench was targeting several linear anomalies (seen in trenches 1, 3 and 5) on the south western side of the field, shown during the geophysical survey. This trench contained three linear ditches [703], [705] & [707], which were revealed near the western end of the trench, these were aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. As previously noted, these roughly correlate with the projected alignment of the three large linears orientated NE-SW within trench 5. These ditches were not subjected to investigation following an on-site discussion with the DCA. In addition, there was a single gully terminal end [701] located near the centre of the trench. The trench cut through a 0.18m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, firm, light/mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.12m of mid red-brown, silt-clay-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

As mentioned earlier, the terminal end of a gully [701] was located near the centre of the trench. This had steep sides a flat base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.40m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.19m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (702). The fill (702) was a 0.19m deep deposit of soft dark black-grey-brown, clay-silt, with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions.

The linear [703] was the western most (extended beyond the western limit of excavation), of the three identically aligned ditches. This feature was not excavated and so only the following data was collected. It was aligned north to south, and measured >1.80m in length by 1.00m in width. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (704). The fill (704) was a quite firm, mid red-brown, clay-silt, with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

The linear [705] was the central ditch of the three identically aligned ditches. As with the others ditches in this trench, this feature was not excavated, and so only the following data was collected. It was aligned north to south, and measured >1.80m in length by 1.20m in width. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (706). The fill (706) was a firm, mid red-grey/brown, silt-clay, with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

The linear [707] was the eastern most ditch of the three identically aligned ditches. As with the others ditches in this trench, this feature was not excavated, and so only the following data was collected. It was aligned north to south, and measured >1.80m in length by >0.90m in width. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (706). The fill (706) was a firm, mid red-grey/brown, silt-clay, with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

These ditches likely constitute with a southernmost extent to which the configuration of the three linears, observed in trench 5, [501], [511] & [507]. These features are very clear within the natural soil – appearing as dark linear features within an orange clay-gravel natural. As mentioned earlier these are a series of ditches located on the western side of the field and is now thought to be multi-phase (see trench 5), all generally aligned northeast to southwest.



Plate 38: Post excavation shot of Trench 7, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 39: Post excavation shot of Trench 7, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 40: Generic section shot of Trench 7, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 41: Shot in plan of ditches [703], [705] , & [707] in trench 7, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 42: Shot in plan of gulley [701] in trench 7, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 43: Section shot of gully [701] in trench 7, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale

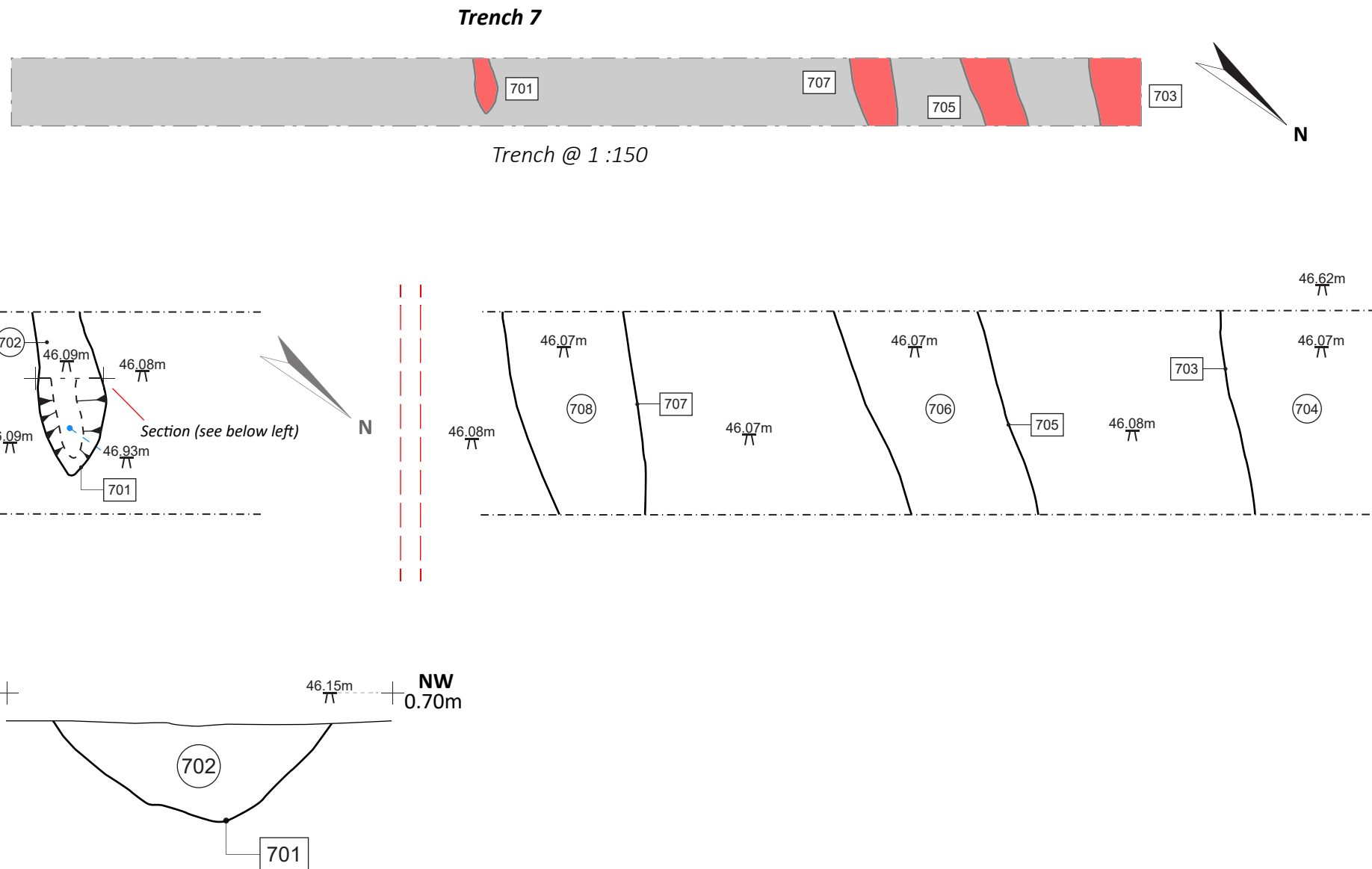


Figure 15: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 7. Includes section of ditch [701]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 8 (Plates 44-47, Figure 16)

This trench was targeting the southern part of a '?' shaped linear anomaly located near the southern part of A3. This was highlighted following the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, mid/dark grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.18m deep, firm, mid red-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid red-brown, clay-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

A single small gulley [801] was cut the SE end of the trench. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.80m in length by >0.75m in width by 0.20m in depth. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (802). The fill (802) was a soft, mid red-grey/brown, sand-silt, with very infrequent charcoal flecks.

The feature that was revealed did not correlate with the location signalled by the geophysical survey and was located *approx.* 5.00m to the SE of the anomaly detected. Given the morphology of the gulley, it may be associated with localised drainage within the supposed enclosure denoted by the geophysical survey. However, there is no compelling evidence to support this so it must remain conjecture.



Plate 44: Post excavation shot of Trench 8, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 45: Generic section shot of Trench 8, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 0.50m scale



Plate 46: Shot in plan of gully [801] in trench 8, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llyn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 47: Section shot gulley [801] in trench 8, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

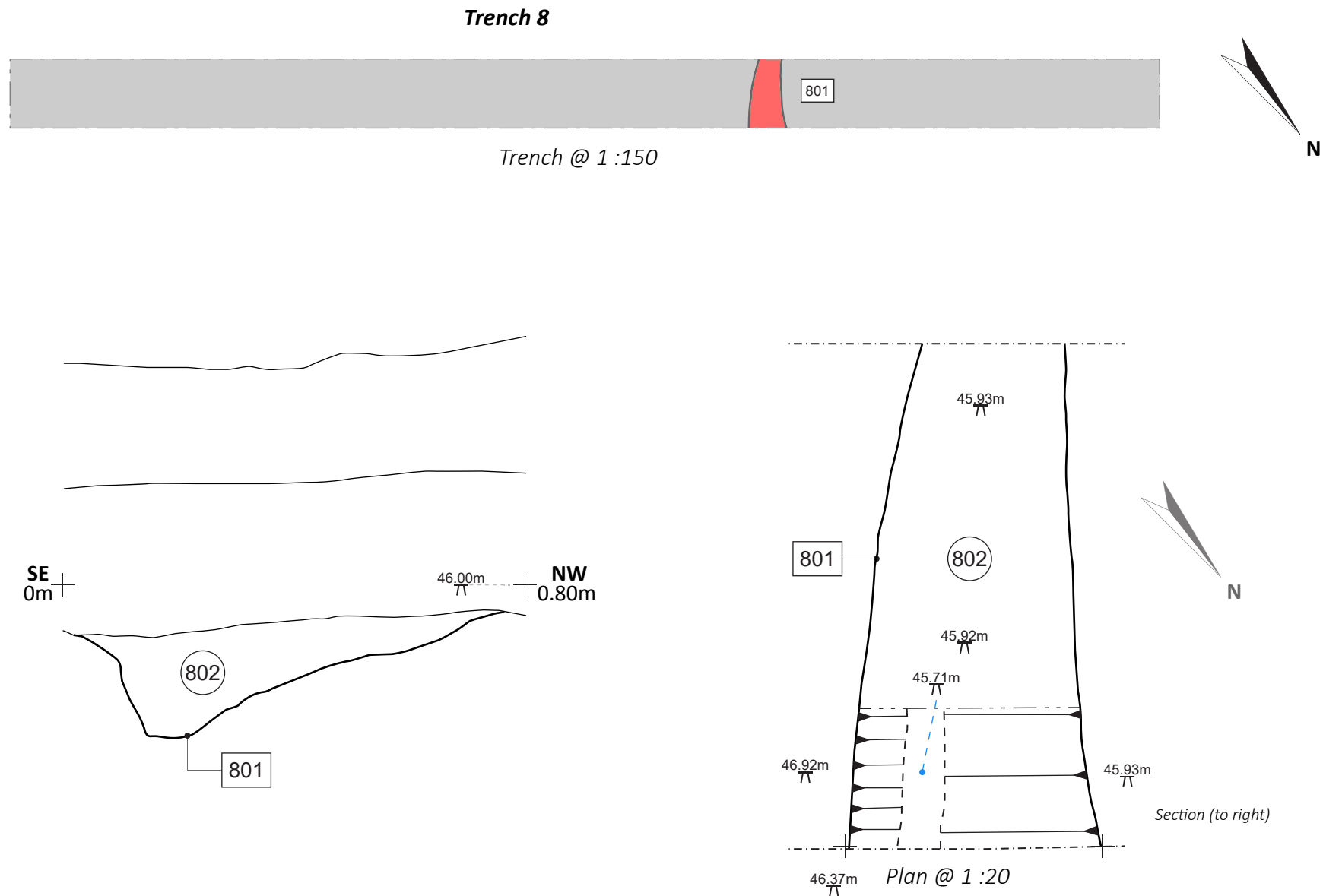


Figure 16: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 8. Includes section of ditch [801]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 9 (Plates 48-50)

This trench was targeting the central part of a '?' shaped linear anomaly, detected by geophysical survey, and which was located near the southern part of A3. This was highlighted following the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.15m deep, soft, mid/dark grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.30m deep, quite soft, mid red-brown, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of light/mid brown orange gravelly silt-sand natural.

Several amorphous/sub rounded features were investigated in this trench and were found to be natural in origin, representing tree boles or bioturbation by burrowing animals. This trench revealed no archaeological finds or features



Plate 48: Post excavation shot of Trench 9, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 49: Post excavation shot of Trench 9, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 50: Generic section shot of Trench 9, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 0.50m scale

Trench 10 (Plates 51-63, Figure 17-18)

This trench was targeting the northern part of the ‘?’ shaped linear anomaly located near the southern part of A3. This was highlighted following the geophysical survey. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, sand-silt, topsoil (1005). This lay above a 0.20m deep, firm, light/mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil (1004). Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid red-brown, silt-clay-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

At the west-southwest end of the trench a sub-rounded pit feature [1001] was identified at the northern limit of excavation (LOE). It had three distinct fills (1002), (1003) and (1006). At the eastern end of the trench was a large, (3.00m diameter approx.) 0.59m deep stone filled pit [1012]. This pit contained a distinct area of burning (1013) beneath the large stones (1013/1018) which infilled the feature and produced a single sherd of worked flint {1}.

The sub-rounded pit feature [1001] was located at the western end of the trench and extended beyond the northern LOE. This had uniformly steep sides, with a base that was concave in part, but was unachieved due to the LOE restrictions. It was generally aligned east to west, and measured >1.28m in length by >0.35m in width by 0.37m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had three fills: the primary fill (1006), the secondary fill (1002) and the tertiary fill (1003) but produced no finds. The primary fill (1006) was a 0.22m deep deposit of loose, light-red-brown, sand-silt, with infrequent small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. The secondary fill (1002) was a 0.18m deep deposit of very soft, dark grey-brown (mottled black), clay-silt, with quite frequent charcoal flecks (<5%). The tertiary fill (1003) was a 0.20m deep deposit of loose, mid- grey-yellow, silt-clay, with infrequent small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

The large sub-rounded pit feature [1012], (*coordinates 232300.60 / 332953.76*), (PRN 110588), was located at the eastern end of the trench and extended beyond the southern LOE. This had gradual to steep sides in the east, and steep sides in the west, with a generally flat base (in plateau) around a concave centre. It was generally aligned west/northwest to west/southwest, and measured >2.70m in length by >1.46m in width by 0.59m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had five fills: the primary fill (1013/1018), the secondary fill (1014) the tertiary fill (1015), a quaternary fill (1016) and a final quinary fill (1017) – the primary fill produced a sherd of worked flint {1}.

The primary fill (1013) was a 0.14m deep deposit of very soft, very dark black-brown, silt-sand, with abundant (>60%) charcoal, frequent (10-15%) angular heat affected/ fire cracked stone and occasional sub-rounded/angular pebble inclusions. in addition, it was from this deposit that the single sherd of worked flint {1} was recovered. This has been described as a “*higher quality flint*” derived from a local source or imported into the area from another region (Brooks 2024). Fill (1013) also produced 11g of carbonised grain upon flotation. This is a relatively large quantity and should be flagged for further study within any phases of mitigation at the Site. Furthermore, the context (1018) is likely post-dating the burnt deposit (1013), and it represents a deposition or spread of stone within [1012]. These generally covered an area 0.20m by 0.60m in diameter and were roughly aligned east to west. They were large sub-rounded/angular cobbles (or small boulders) of a similar type, possibly acquired from the local vicinity according to a summary examination of the geology – this infers a single use or purpose. Either for closing the pit or perhaps as a heat resistant platform to support a cooking arrangement or possible pyre.

The secondary fill (1014) was a 0.24m deep (1.60m wide) deposit (located on the eastern side of the pit, consisting of a very soft, mid brown-yellow, silt-sand, with frequent sub-rounded/angular pebbles inclusions. This appears to have been a slumping event of collapse event within the pit as it was left open, possibly whilst the fire was burning within the pit.

The tertiary fill (1015) was a 0.10m deep (1.60m wide) deposit, consisting of a soft, dark yellow-brown, sand-clay-silt, with infrequent charcoal flecks and sub-rounded/angular pebbles inclusions. This likely represents the primary backfill deposit/event within the pit [1012] possibly exhibiting a tip line from the west.

The quaternary fill (1016) was a 0.12m deep (1.70m wide) deposit, consisting of a soft/coarse, light-red-brown, sand-silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and sub-angular pebble inclusions. This likely represents the secondary backfill deposit/event within the pit [1012], and is possibly exhibiting a tip line from the west.

The quinary fill (1017) was a 0.18m deep (2.76m wide) deposit, consisting of a quite firm, dark grey-brown, clay-silt, with occasional sub-angular/rounded pebble inclusions. This likely represents the tertiary backfill deposit/event within the pit [1012], and has been likely vertically truncated but modern/post-medieval agricultural processes.

The fill (1013) from ditch [1012] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to ***1460 +/- 30 BP or 490 AD*** or within the ***Sub-Roman to Early medieval epoch for Wales***.



Plate 51: Post excavation shot of Trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 52: Generic section shot of Trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 0.50m scale



Plate 53: Shot in plan of pit [1001] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale

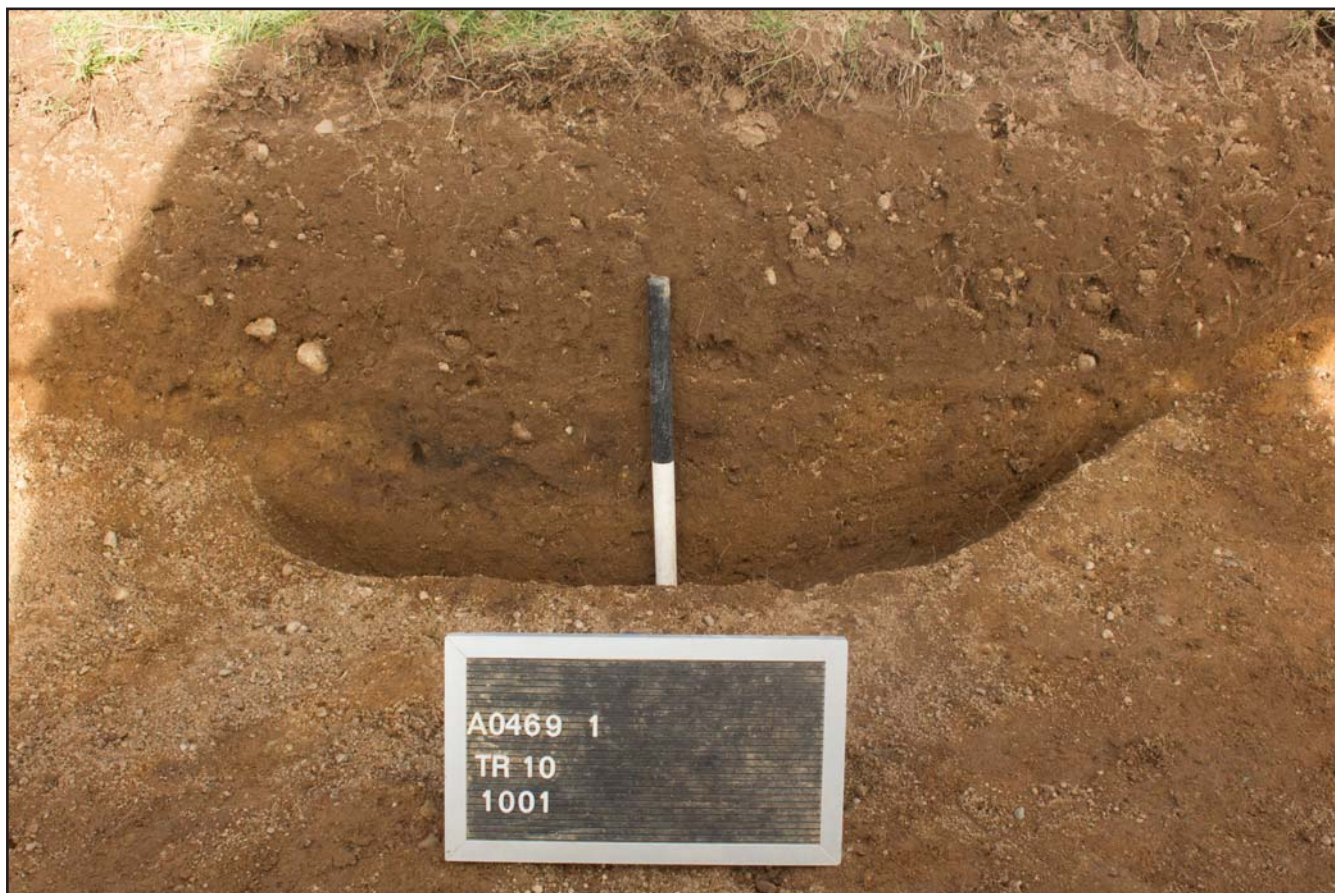


Plate 54: Section shot of pit [1001] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 0.50m scale



Plate 55: Shot in plan of stone filled pit [1012] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - (2x) 1.00m scale



Plate 56: Shot in plan of stone filled pit [1012] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - (2x) 1.00m scale



Plate 57: Shot in plan of stone filled pit [1012] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - (2x) 1.00m scale



Plate 58: Shot in plan of stone filled pit [1012] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - (2x) 1.00m scale



Plate 59: Section shot of stone filled pit [1012] in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 60: Shot in plan of burnt deposit (1013) within pit [1012] following removal of stones (1018) in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 61: Shot in plan of burnt deposit (1013) within pit [1012] following removal of stones (1018) in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 62: Shot in plan of burnt deposit (1013) within pit [1012] following removal of stones (1018) in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m & 0.50m scale



Plate 63: Section shot of burnt deposit (1013) within pit [1012] following removal of stones (1018) in trench 10, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale

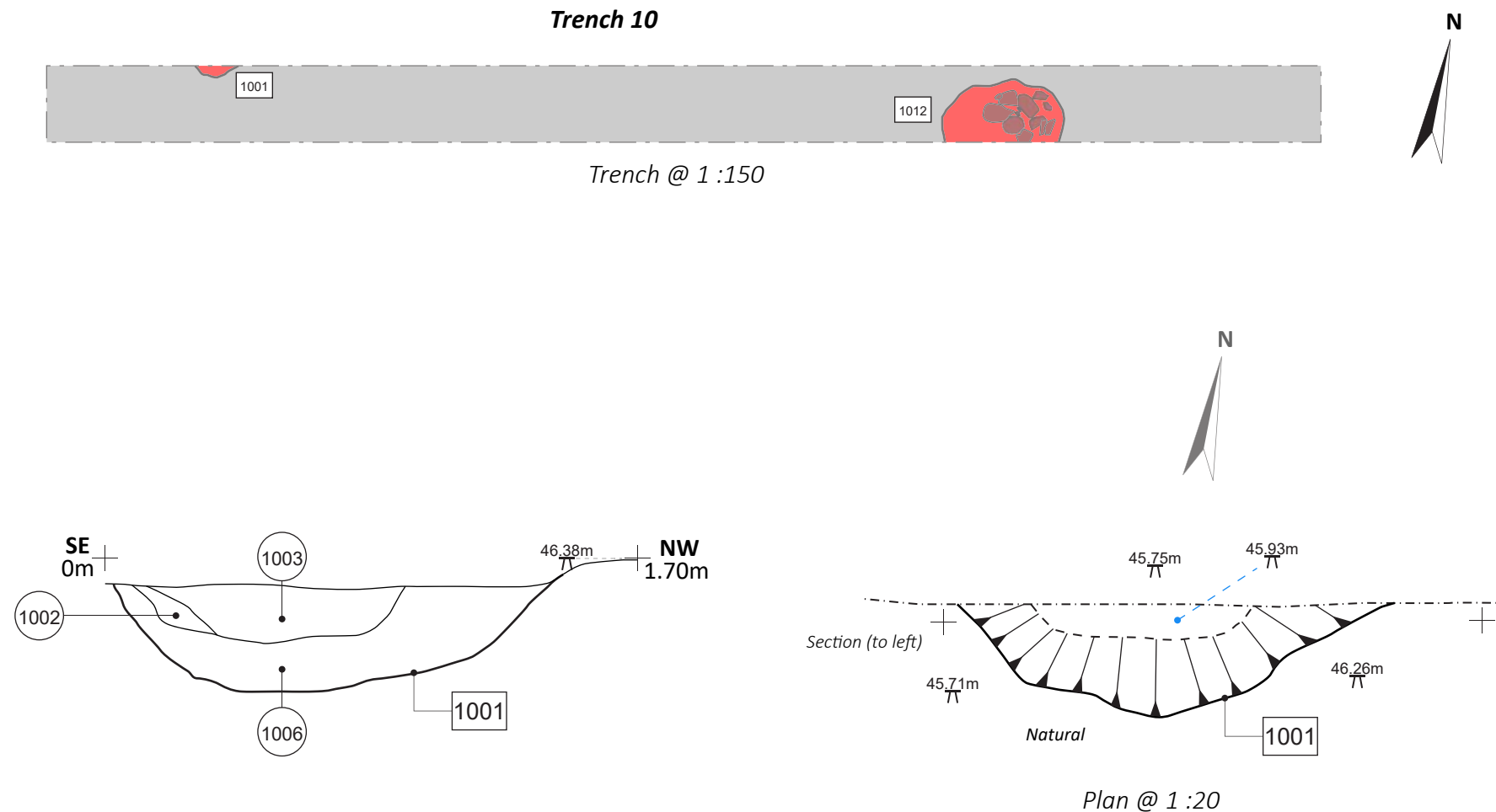
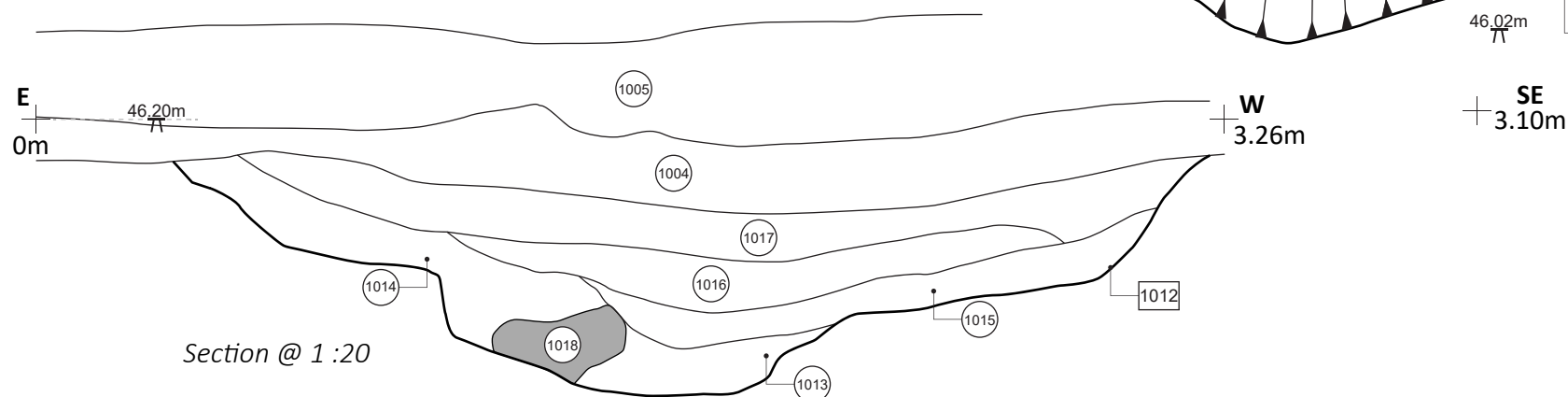
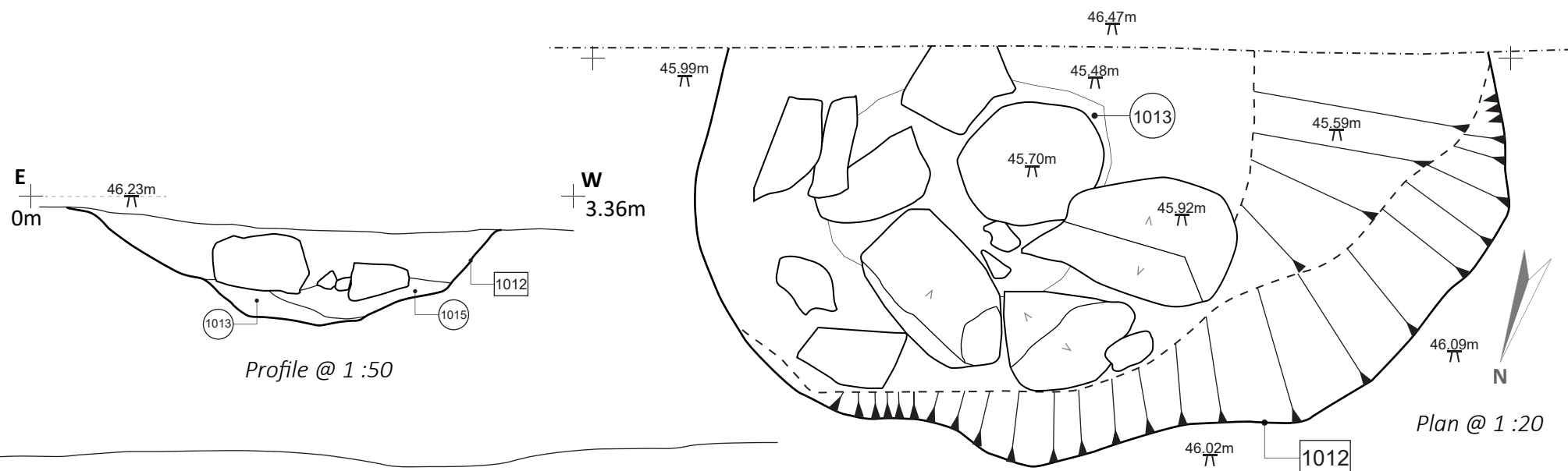


Figure 17: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 10. Includes section of pit [1001]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 10

1001

1012



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Trench 11 (Plates 64-68)

This trench was targeting the eastern part of a linear/curvilinear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey, possibly relating to an enclosure. Two linear features uncovered in this trench [1101] & [1103]. The trench cut through a 0.15m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid red-brown, silt-clay-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

The linear [1101] was located to the east of centre within the trench. This had concave to vertical sides and an undulating base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured 2.80m in length by 0.65m in width by 0.07m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1102). The fill (1102) was a 0.07m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with frequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The linear [1103] was located to the east of centre within the trench. This had concave to vertical sides and an undulating base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured 3.00m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.06m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1104). The fill (1104) was a 0.07m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with frequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

These features are almost identical in terms of morphology and composition. They are suspected to be plough strikes or furrows likely associated with post-medieval or modern farming practices.



Plate 64: Post excavation shot of Trench 11, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 65: Post excavation shot of Trench 11, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 66: Generic section shot of Trench 11, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 67: Section shot of suspected furrow [1101] in trench 11, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m



Plate 68: Section shot of stone filled pit [1103] in trench 11, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale

Trench 12 (Plates 69-78, Figures 19-20)

This trench was targeting a ring-shaped anomaly with other discrete amorphous features near the centre-eastern part of A3. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation, possibly relating to a ring barrow. The trench cut through a 0.12m deep, soft, dark grey-brown, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.24m deep, firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.15m of mid red-orange, clay-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

At the northern end of the trench was a wide (3.40m) but shallow (0.24m) ditch [1201]. In the centre of the trench was a dark stony material (1207) which was tentatively interpreted as a suspected ploughed barrow mound. To the south of this was an assumed terminus ditch [1203], which was presumed to be the continuation of [1201] as it curved around. Further to the south was a smaller stone filled sub-rounded feature [1205].

The wide linear [1201], (*coordinates 232339.49 / 333017.79*), (PRN 110589), was located to the north of the trench. This had slightly concave sides and a concave to (mostly) flat base. It was aligned east to west, and measured >1.80m in length by 3.40m in width by 0.24m in depth. And was likely massively, vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1202). The fill (1202) was a 0.24m deep deposit of soft, mid red-brown, silt-clay, with very occasional medium sided small sub-rounded pebble inclusions (there were many varieties of stone including green stone, dark black mudstone, and quartz).

The suspected ploughed out mound material [1207] was located near the centre of the trench. This was a very soft, 0.30m deep (8.60m wide) deposit of, dark black-brown, sand-clay-silt, with very frequent small-large sub-rounded/ angular cobbles inclusions (with the same variety of stone types including green stone, dark black mudstone, pumice and quartz).

The suspected terminus ditch [1203] was located to the south of the trench. This had slightly concave sides and an undulating base. It was aligned east to west, and measured >1.40m in length by 3.00m in width by 0.14m in depth. And was likely massively, vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1204). The fill (1204) was a 0.14m deep deposit of soft, mid orange-brown, silt-clay, with very occasional charcoal flecks.

The stone filled pit [1205] was also located to the north of the trench (further north than the terminus). This had slightly concave sides and a concave to (mostly) flat base. It was aligned north/northwest to east/southeast, and measured 0.86m in diameter by 0.09m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1206). The fill (1206) was a 0.09m deep deposit of quite soft, light pink-brown, clay silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, very frequent small-medium sided small sub-rounded cobble and pebble inclusions (once again there was a mixture of green stone, dark black mudstone, and quartz).

Given the strong signal returned showing a sub-rounded, ring-shaped anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, and the discovery of a ditch, suspected mound, and ditch terminus, it is likely that these features when considered together, represent a funerary mound, from the Late Bronze Age (see C14 dates below, in this section). However, given the very shallow nature of the deposits here, it may also signify that the level of historical ploughing across the field may have been quite severe, and that most of these features have simply been removed over time. In addition, the many varieties of 'rolled'

pebbles or cobbles is suggestive of a conceivable fluvial origin for these stones, possibly from multiple locations, either locally or regionally.

The fill (1202) from ditch [1201] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **2780 +/- 30 BP or 830 BC** or within the ***Late Bronze Age (Early Iron Age) epoch for Wales.***



Plate 69: Post excavation shot of Trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 1.00m scale



Plate 70: Post excavation shot of Trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale



Plate 71: Generic section shot of Trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 72: Shot in plan of ditch [1201] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 2.00m scale



Plate 73: Oblique shot in plan of ditch [1201] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 74: Section shot of ditch [1201] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m



Plate 75: Shot in plan of ditch [1203] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 0.50m scale



Plate 76: Section shot of ditch [1203] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 77: Shot in plan of ditch [1205] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 78: Section shot of ditch [1205] in trench 12, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale

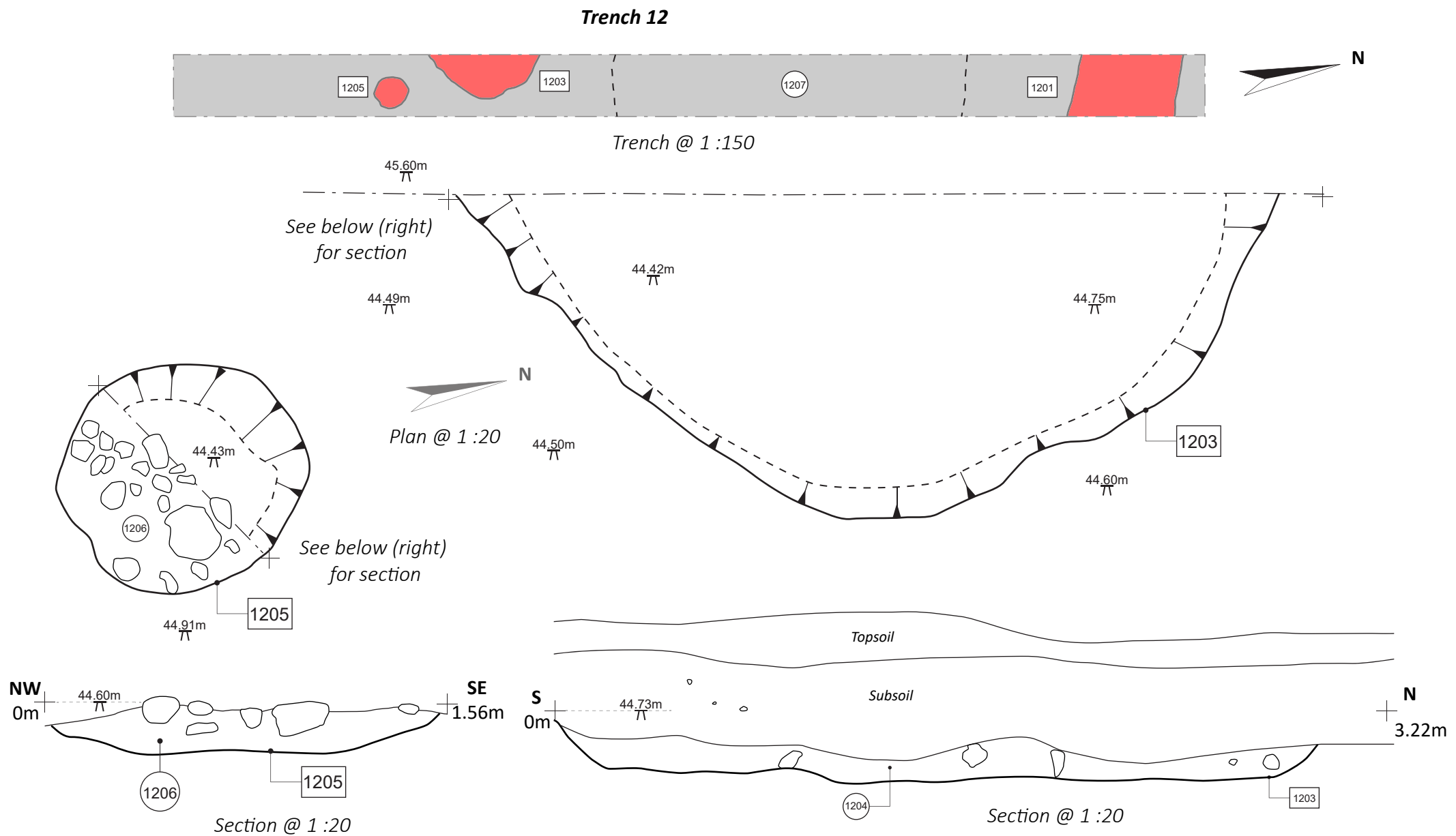
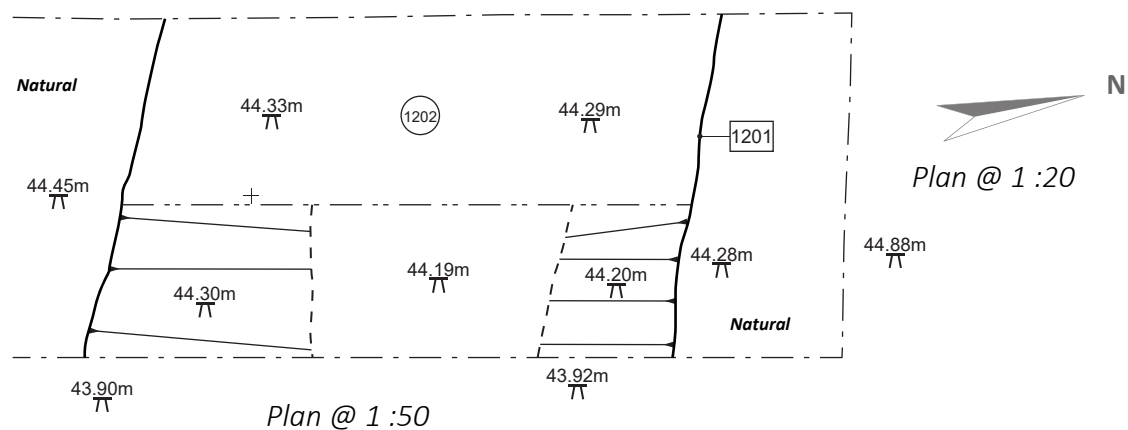
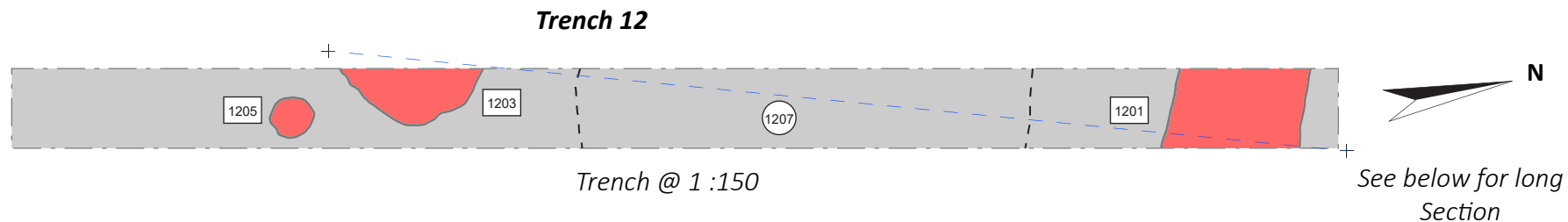


Figure 19: Figure showing plan of features at southern end of Trench 12. Includes section of [1203]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Drawing scale as stated on figure.



See trench plan
for section location

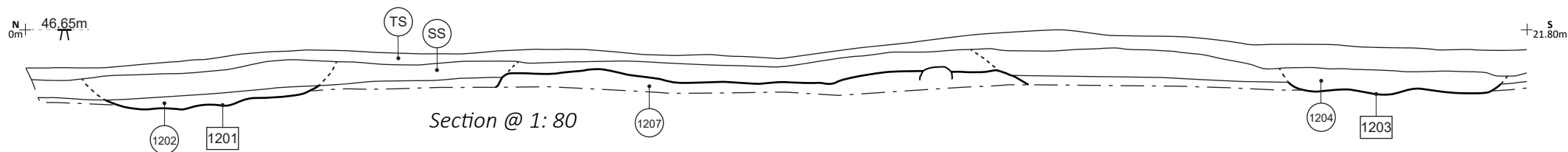


Figure 20: Figure showing plan of features at southern end of Trench 12. Includes long section showing [1201], (1207), & [1203]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Drawing scale as stated on figure.

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Trench 13 (Plates 79-81)

This trench was targeting series of linear anomalies near the eastern part of A3. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation, possibly relating to a series of ditches. The trench cut through a 0.18m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, firm, mid orange-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.02m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

At the eastern end of the trench there was a single ditch [1301] which was interpreted as being associated with the *clawdd bank* located further to the east and which shares the same alignment. It was agreed with the DCA that the ditch was not to be excavated as it was shown on the tithe map for the area.

However, even though it was not excavated, a cursory description for the *clawdd* had been prepared: the linear [1301] was located to the east end of the trench. This measured >1.80m in length by 1.40m in width, and was aligned north to south. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action, and had a single fill: fill (1302). The fill (1302) was a soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with very occasional medium to small, sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

This is believed to be a former post-medieval field boundary at the eastern end of the field, as it was shown on the tithe map showing the western side of a former post medieval trackway.



Plate 79: Post excavation shot of Trench 13, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 80: Post excavation shot of Trench 13, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 81: Generic section shot of Trench 13, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

Trench 14 (Plates 82-84)

This trench was targeting the same three linear anomalies as seen in trench 13, and was located near the eastern part of A3, but further south. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.16m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, firm, mid orange-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.08m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

As with trench 13, the eastern end of this trench (14) there was a single ditch [1401] which was interpreted as being southern continuation of the *clawdd bank* ditch, located lightly further to the east and which shares the same alignment. It was agreed with the DCA that the ditch was not to be excavated as it was shown on the tithe map for the area.

However, even though it was not excavated, a cursory description for the *clawdd* had been prepared: the linear [1401] was located to the east end of the trench. This measured >1.80m in length by 1.20m in width, and was aligned north to south. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action, and had a single fill: fill (1402). The fill (1402) was a soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with very occasional medium to small, sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

As with the similar feature in trench 13, this is believed to be a former post-medieval field boundary at the eastern end of the field, which was shown on the tithe map, delineating the western side of a former post medieval trackway.

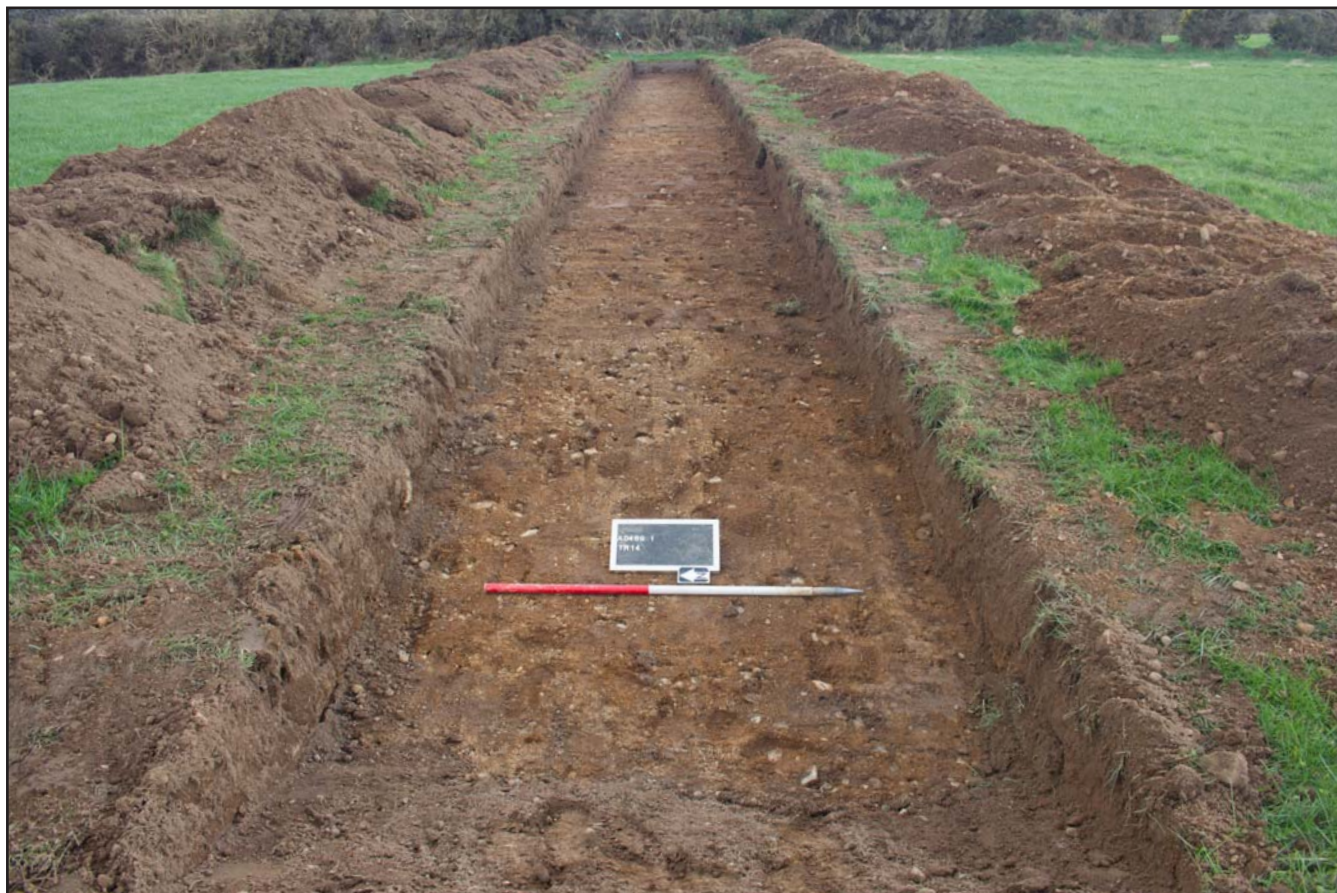


Plate 82: Post excavation shot of Trench 14, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 83: Post excavation shot of Trench 14, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 84: Generic section shot of Trench 14, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 0.50m scale

Trench 15 (Plates 85-89, Figure 21)

This trench was targeting a single linear anomaly (the eastern most anomaly identified in trenches 13 & 14), and was located near the eastern part of A3, but further south. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, soft, mid red-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.08m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

At the NW end of the trench a shallow, east-west aligned ditch [1501] was uncovered. Other amorphous features within the trench were shown to be instances of subsoil which had persisted during machining, infilling undulations in the natural. At the SE end of the trench was the continuation of the *clawdd ditch* [1503]. In addition, a flint scraper was found unstratified within the spoil {4}.

The ditch [1501] was located to the north of the trench. This had sharp to vertical sides and a concave base. It was aligned east to west, and measured 2.50m in length by 1.00m in width by 0.15m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1502). The fill (1502) was a 0.15m deep deposit of loose, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks, very frequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The *clawdd ditch* [1503] although not excavated, has a cursory description: the linear [1501] was located to the east end of the trench. This measured >1.80m in length by 1.20m in width, and was aligned northeast to southwest. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action, and had a single fill: fill (1504). The fill (1504) was a loose, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, with frequent medium to small, sub-rounded pebble inclusions.



Plate 85: Post excavation shot of Trench 15, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 86: Post excavation shot of Trench 15, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



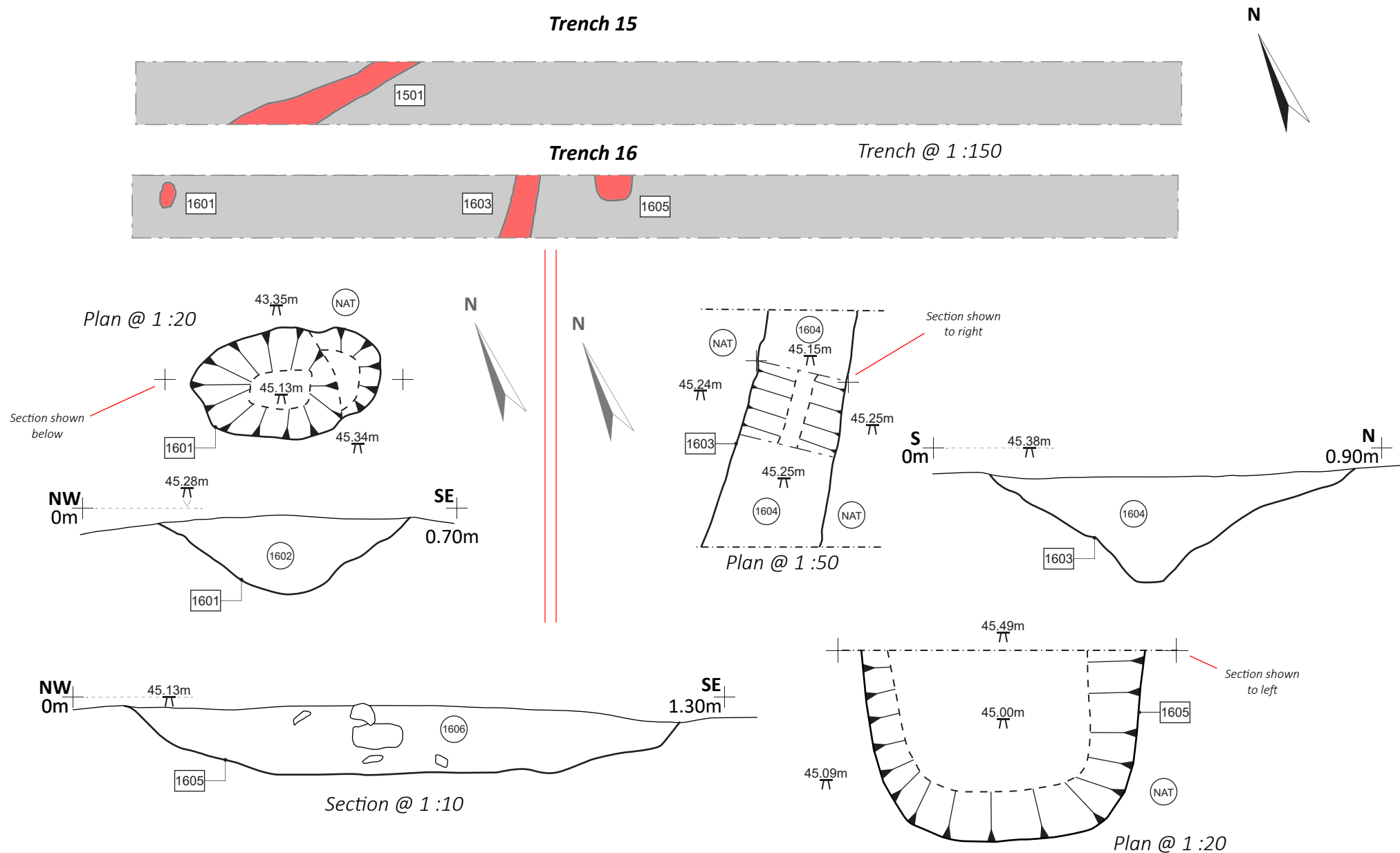
Plate 87: Generic section shot of Trench 15, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 88: Shot in plan of ditch [1501] in trench 15, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llyn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 0.50m scale



Plate 89: Section shot of ditch [1501] in trench 15, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 0.50m scale



Trench 16 (Plates 90-98, Figure 21)

This trench was targeting the same single linear anomaly as trench 15, as well as another smaller linear, and a sub-circular anomaly which was tentatively highlighted as a possible roundhouse. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.11m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.30m deep, soft, mid red-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.05m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

At the NW end of the trench a small pit [1601], was recorded but its function is unknown, to the SE of this feature was a linear gully [1603] of unknown age. Towards the centre of the trench there was a sub-circular pit [1605] or possible terminal end of a ditch which continued beyond the northern LOE. This produced prehistoric unworked flint {6} and prehistoric ceramic {7}. This has been tacitly interpreted as a cooking or fire pit due to the charcoal rich deposit (1606), within which the finds were recovered from.

The pit [1601] was located to the west of the trench. This had sharp to vertical sides and a concave to tapering base. It was aligned north to south, and measured 0.73m in length by 0.38m in width by 0.22m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action, and had a single fill: fill (1602). The fill (1602) was a 0.22m deep deposit of soft, dark red-brown, clay-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks as inclusions.

The gully [1603] was located near the centre of the trench. This had slightly concave sides and a concave base. It was aligned east to west, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.50m in width by 0.20m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1604). The fill (1604) was a 0.15m deep deposit of soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The sub-circular pit [1605], (*coordinates 232355.03 / 332953.05*), (PRN 110590), located near the centre of the trench. This had slightly concave sides and a flat, slightly concave base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured 1.00m in length by 0.70m in width by 0.16m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1606). The fill (1606) was a 0.16m deep deposit of soft, dark black-grey, clay-silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional fire cracked stone, burnt ceramic (*Irish Sea Ware* – see **section 10.0 The Ceramic Assemblage**) and worked flint and worked stone.

The pit [1605] continues into the northern LOE and could possibly be a ditch terminus. It was shallow in depth but as with most of the other features this is likely to heavy ploughing of the area. The fill produced burnt Neolithic ceramic (*Irish Sea Ware*), worked flint and stone and fire cracked stones.

The fill (1606) from ditch [1605] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **4740 +/- 30 BP or 2790 BC** or within the ***Mid-Late Neolithic Period*** epoch for Wales.



Plate 90: Post excavation shot of Trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 91: Post excavation shot of Trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 92: Generic section shot of Trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 93: Shot in plan of pit [1601] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 94: Section shot of pit [1601] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 95: Shot in plan of ditch [1603] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 96: Section shot of pit [1603] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 97: Shot in plan of pit [1605] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 98: Section shot of pit [1605] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

Trench 17 (Plates 99-102)

This trench was targeting the same two linear anomalies as trench 16, as well as another, larger sub-circular anomaly which was also tentatively highlighted as a possible roundhouse. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.19m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, soft, mid orange-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.04m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

There was a small feature near the centre of the trench, roughly commensurate with the location of the sub-circular anomaly. This was found to be a persistent patch of subsoil infilling a natural undulation in the natural. Furthermore, this soil appeared to have been trampled creating a partially metalled surface, which can be reminiscent of signatures given by roundhouse gulleys. However, in this circumstance there was no evidence of a roundhouse and the signal acquired via geophysical survey in this instance was for a historic circular cattle feeder, which was once placed in a field. To the eastern side of the trench was the continuation of the *clawdd ditch* [1701].

The clawdd ditch [1701] although not excavated, has been given a cursory description: the linear [1701] was located near the centre of the trench. This measured >1.80m in length by >2.50m in width, and was aligned north to south. It was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action, and had a single fill: fill (1702). The fill (1702) was a soft, dark red-brown, silt-clay, with occasional sub-rounded cobble inclusions.



Plate 99: Post excavation shot of Trench 17, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 100: Post excavation shot of Trench 17, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 101: Generic section shot of Trench 17, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 0.50m scale



Plate 102: Shot in plan of ditch [1701] in trench 17, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale

Trench 18 (Plates 103-109, Figure 22)

This trench was targeting a linear anomaly located at the southwest end of A3. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.18m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, soft, mid orange-brown, silt-sand-clay, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.05m of light orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

Near the eastern end of the trench was a linear feature [1801], (PRN 110591), which was tapering, wider in the north and narrower in the south. At the western end of the trench was a sub-rounded pit feature [1803], which extended beyond the northeastern LOE.

The gully [1801] was located near eastern end of the trench. This had concave sides to the southeast, and steep to acute vertical sides to the northwest. It also had a flat base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.71m in width by 0.14m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1802). The fill (1802) was a 0.14m deep deposit of soft, dark grey-brown, silt-sand, with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The pit [1803], (*coordinates 232312.03 / 332905.46*) was located near western end of the trench. This had slightly concave with a concave base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured 0.68m in length by >0.37m in width by 0.27m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (1804), sample <4>. The fill (1804) was a 0.27m deep deposit of soft, dark grey-brown, sand-silt, with frequent fire cracked stone (<10%) and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

Morphologically the gully [1801] resembled some prehistoric features uncovered in the region (Cooke 2016, Dean 2022), given that the northwestern side of the cut was so sharp. It is possible that this may have been part of a boundary or enclosure, as there was tentative evidence of stake holes along the eastern side of the feature. In addition, the pit [1803] exhibited fire cracked stones and charcoal inclusions within the fill, suggesting it may have been either a refuse or fire pit.

The fill (1804) from ditch [1803] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **4900 +/- 30 BP or 2950BC** or within the ***Late Neolithic Period epoch for Wales***.



Plate 103: Post excavation shot of Trench 18, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 104: Post excavation shot of Trench 18, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 105: Generic section shot of Trench 18, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 106: Shot in plan of gulley [1801] in trench 18, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llyn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 107: Section shot of gulley [1801] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 108: Shot in plan of pit [1803] in trench 18, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



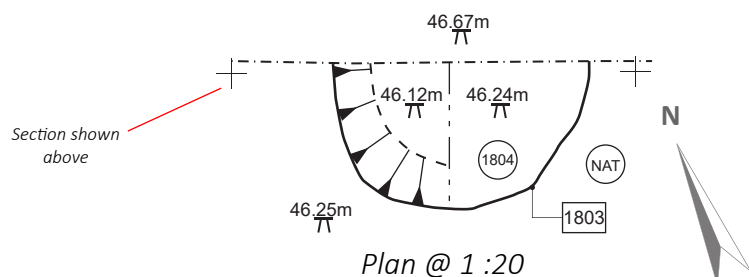
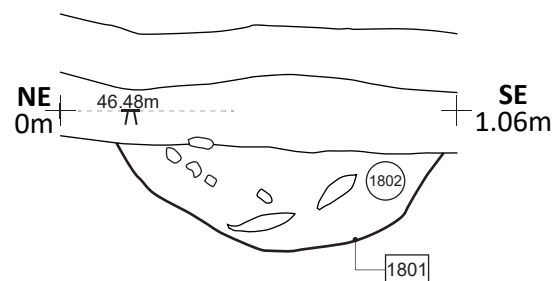
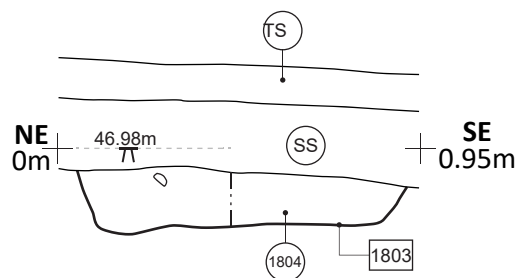
Plate 109: Section shot of pit [1803] in trench 16, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

Trench 18

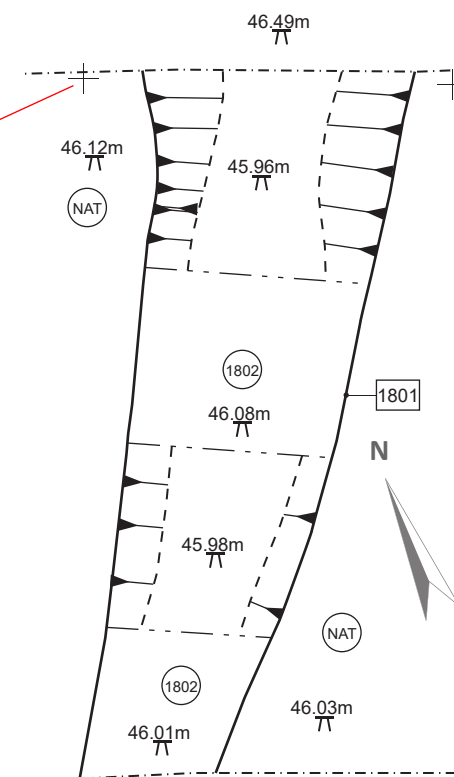
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Trench @ 1 :150



Section shown
below left



Plan @ 1 :20



Figure 22: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 18. Includes section of linear [1801] & pit [1803]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

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14.2 Area 4 – Evaluation trenches 19-33 (*Plates 110-202, Figures 23-31*)

Area 4 (A3) was located immediately to the SE of A3, and was separated from that field by a field boundary which ran from northeast to southwest. This boundary (as with the boundary between A2 & A3) consisted of a *clawdd bank* but in this case was surmounted by sporadic growth of gorse bushes, in addition the boundary was breached in multiple places along its length. This comprised of another rectangular plot (orientated NNE-SSW) measuring 255m in length by 240m in width (3.52 hectares *approx.*), and centred on NGR SH 32445 32883.

This plot had (along with A3) most recently been used as grazing for cattle and consisted of the same lush well-tended pasture seen in the other plot. This plot may have seen some historic arable use, again for potato cultivation. However, in the south eastern corner of the field the ground was heavily waterlogged, indeed the occasional discovery of field drains (both stone filled and clay pipe), appeared to show that water was being fed into this area. This was likely due to the natural fall of the land here towards a stream, which lay along the southern border of the field.

The plot (A4) was evaluated by a further 15 trenches (nos. 19-33) which were again strategically placed to target specific anomalies revealed following the geophysical survey conducted in 2015 (*Durham University Archaeological Services - report 3921*). These trenches were once again stripped using a 13-ton tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket in spits, of approximately 0.20m depth. The trenches cut through a distinct stratigraphic column across the field: near the *north western corner* this consisted of 0.18-0.22m of soft, dark grey-brown, silt-clay topsoil and a 0.20m-30m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil with infrequent small, subangular cobble inclusions. This lay above >0.15m of mid grey-brown, sand-clay natural with gravel bands. Whereas at the *south eastern part* of the field this consisted of 0.15-0.20m of soft, light grey-brown, clay-silt, topsoil and a 0.12-0.26m deep, soft, dark grey-brown, silt-clay, subsoil. This lay above a different natural deposit, >0.15m of mid yellow-brown (with grey and red mottling), silt-clay natural with distinctive gravel bands. The natural at this location was much more dense clay and served to hold water nearer to the surface. As a result, several trenches in this area were very wet and, in some cases, had become so inundated with water that they could not be investigated.

Trench 19 (Plates 110-112)

This trench was not targeting any geophysical anomalies and was acting as a control for the evaluation, it was located at the southwest end of A4. The trench cut through a 0.25m deep, soft, dark grey-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.15m deep, soft, light grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.07m of light orange-brown, silt-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

A single small sub-rounded feature was identified near the centre of the trench but upon investigation this was found to be a burnt-out tree bole, possibly as a result of historic land clearance.



Plate 110: Post excavation shot of Trench 19, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 1.00m scale



Plate 111: Post excavation shot of Trench 19, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale



Plate 112: Generic section shot of Trench 19, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale

Trench 20 (Plates 112a-112c)

This trench was targeting the western centre of A4, namely two ends of a linear/curvilinear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey, with a distinct disturbance in the centre, possibly relating to an enclosure. The trench cut through a 0.10m deep, soft, dark grey-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, soft, light grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.04m of light orange-brown, silt-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

A large amorphous pattern of intercutting features was revealed near the centre of the feature which upon investigation were interpreted as part of a network of animal burrows. In addition, a small sub-rounded feature to the western part of the feature was interpreted as a tree bole.



Plate 112a: Post excavation shot of Trench 20, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 112b: Post excavation shot of Trench 20, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 112c: Post excavation shot of Trench 20, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale

Trench 21 (Plates 113-137, Figure 23)

This trench was also targeting the western centre of A4 (although slightly further to the northeast), this was to attempt to characterise what was interpreted by the geophysical survey report as a “*soil filled feature*”, and this was surrounded by a curvilinear anomaly. The trench cut through a 0.10m deep, soft, dark grey-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, soft, light grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.06m of light orange-brown, silt-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

The feature that was revealed appeared to be a large patch of dark soil infill, flanked by two linear lines of stone. This manifested as a subsoil deposit which infilled a depression between the two lines of stone, effectively masking a negative feature which was characterised as a series of collapse deposits situated above a possible cut feature into the natural.

Upon further investigation this assortment of features resolved to form two linear walls; and eastern wall [2101] <10>, (located within foundation cut [2113]), and a western wall [2102], (located withing foundation cut [2114]). Then located between these two walls was a secondary collapse deposit of stone (2103/2111) which overlay a series of ‘*placed*’ stones (2115) which may have been a hearth, but which were mostly hidden beyond the southern LOE. Below these *placed* stones was the primary infill (2110) of the pit [2109], which had been cut into the base of the feature. All these deposits came to be known by the group number (2108), (PRN 110592). This feature has been tentatively interpreted as a possible building of some sort, perhaps domestic in nature, although this is unclear. In addition, the building (2108) was flanked by two ditches; to the southeast [2104] a NE-SW aligned linear which had a single fill (2105). To the northwest [2106] was another NE-SW aligned ditch had a single fill (2107).

The wall [2101] was located to the east of the dark subsoil infill when initially viewed. This measured >1.80m in length by 1.49m in width by 0.34m in depth. It appeared to be linear when excavated, however the geophysical results suggested it may be a curvilinear, its exact form remains unclear due to the limited size of the evaluation trench. It was interpreted as having an internal facing of large sub-rounded cobbles, and an external facing comprised of large sub-rounded cobbles (*these stones were approx. 0.45m long by 0.28m wide by 0.10m in depth*), with a wall core of small to medium sized sub-rounded/angular cobbles facing of large sub-rounded cobbles, and an external facing comprised of large sub-rounded cobbles (*these stones were approx. 0.10m long by 0.08m wide by 0.02m in depth*). These stones were located within a matrix of soft, mid/dark brown-grey, sand-clay-silt.

This was the southeast wall of the suspected structure and it sat within the foundation cut [2113]: this was a probable linear/curvilinear cut with steep to acute vertical sides to the southeast, but gradual and regular to the northwest. The base of the cut was suggestive concave but was not fully revealed. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >0.75m in length by >1.22m in width by 0.30m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2101) as described above.

Opposing this wall to the west of the dark subsoil infill was the wall [2102]. This measured >1.80m in length by 0.47m in width by 0.35m in depth. As with the previous wall it appeared to be linear when excavated, its exact form remains unclear due its bounds projecting beyond the NE and SW LOE. It had edging stones consisting of large sub-rounded cobbles, (*these stones were approx. 0.42m long by 0.26m wide by 0.12m in depth*), but it was unclear if these were forming internal or external facing. The ploughing action, noted elsewhere in the field, appears to have truncated this side of the feature.



Plate 113: Post excavation shot of Trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 114: Post excavation shot of Trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 115: Generic section shot of Trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 116: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest -
2x 1.00m scale



Plate 117: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west -
2x 1.00m scale



Plate 118: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 119: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south -
2x 1.00m scale



Plate 120: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast -
2x 1.00m scale



Plate 121: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east -
2x 1.00m scale



Plate 122: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 123: Shot in plan of building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north -
2x 1.00m scale



Plate 124: Shot in plan of wall [2101] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 125: Shot in plan of wall [2101] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 126: Shot in plan of wall [2102] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 127: Shot in plan of wall [2102] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 128: Shot in plan of walls [2101] & [2102] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north -
2x 0.50m scale



Plate 129: Shot in plan of collapse deposit (2103) in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 2x 0.50m scale



Plate 130: Stones (2115) within (2109) in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 131: Section across building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 132: Section across building [2108] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 133: Section shot of [2109] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 134: Shot in plan of gully [2104] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 135: Section shot of gulley [2104] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 136: Shot in plan of ditch [2106] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 137: Section shot of ditch [2106] in trench 21, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

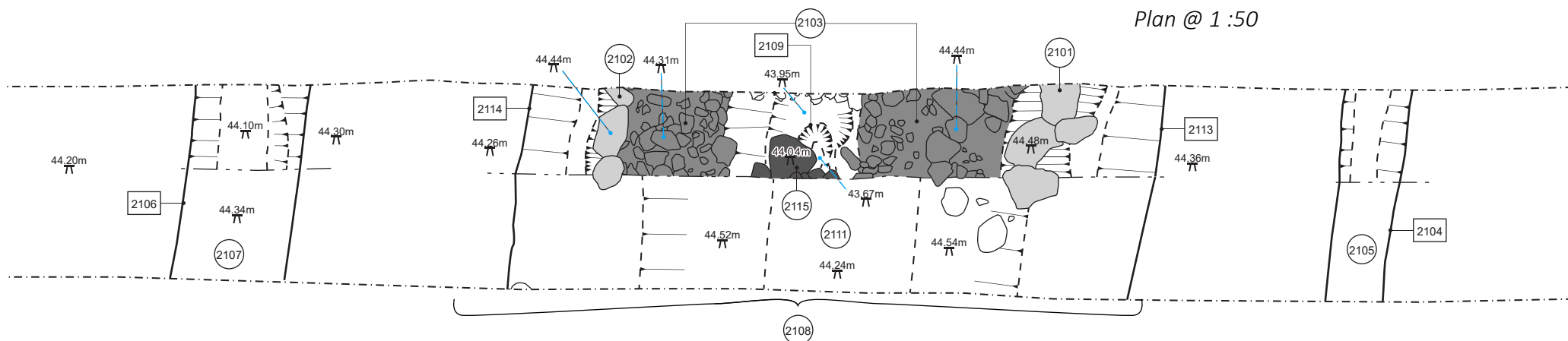
Trench 21

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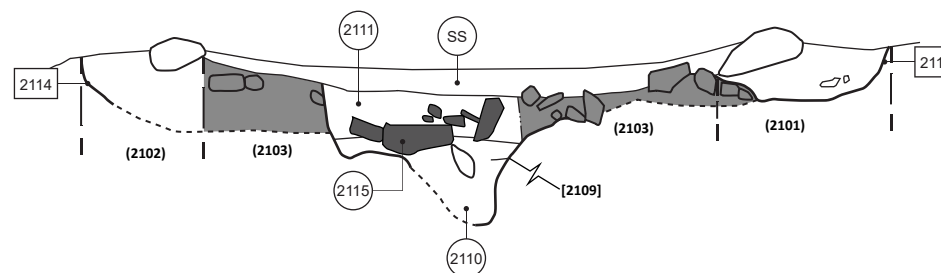


Trench @ 1:150

Plan @ 1:50



Plan & Section @ 1:50



There was a possible wall core located to the southeast but the interface between the core and demolition (2103) was unclear. These stones were located within a matrix of soft, mid/dark brown-grey, sand-clay-silt.

This was the northwest wall of the suspected structure and it sat within the foundation cut [2114]: this was a probable linear/curvilinear cut with steep to acute vertical sides to the northwest, the southeast was not visible. The base of the cut was not fully revealed. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.80m in length by >0.50m in width by 0.34m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2102) as described above.

Located between these two walls and cut into the natural was the sub-rounded pit [2109] located near the centre of the trench. This had steep to acute vertical sides to the southeast, but gradual and regular to the northwest. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >0.60m in length by 1.34m in width by 0.50m in depth. This pit had had three deposits: a primary fill (2110) and the *placed stones* (2115). The primary fill (2110) was a 0.18m deep deposit of very soft, dark black-brown, silt-sand, with frequent small angular pebbles. It is possible that this was a collapse deposit, possibly representing part of an earlier wall core (from an earlier wall) or more likely a stony infill of pit feature.

The '*placed stones*' (2115) were located atop the primary fill (2110). This spread of stones measured >0.42m in length by 1.18m in width by 0.22m in depth. There was one particularly large stone (*approx. >0.42m long by 0.65m wide by 0.18m in depth*), laid flat in the centre of arrangement. These stones could relate to part of a central structure or possibly a hearth. However, they may just as likely relate to a collapse deposit possibly representing the internal facing of wall (2102). The stone morphology of (2115) suggests a potential additional structural element within the suspected building, due to their regular flat faces and the near-perfectly level central stone. However, this interpretation remains speculative. Further investigation through controlled excavation of the entire feature is necessary to uncover more details.

These stones were overlayed by the collapse deposit (2103/2111) which was a 0.42m deep deposit of soft, mid/dark grey-black/brown, sand-silt-clay, with very frequent small/medium sub rounded-angular cobbles (>50%), and frequent charcoal flecks. This collapse deposit (located above the stones), was likely the collapsed wall core of the south eastern and north western walls. The combination of the walls (2101) & (2102), pit/hearth (2109), (2110) & (2115) and collapse deposit (2103/2111) were given the group number (2108), (*coordinates 232400.07 / 332933.58*), (PRN 110592).

Located to the southeast of the building (2108) there was a linear gully/ditch [2104]. This was found to be parallel with the overall orientation of the building, northeast to southwest. This had gradual, slightly concave sides with a flat/slightly undulating base. It measured >1.80m in length by 0.46m in width by 0.14m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2105). The fill (2105) was a 0.14m deep deposit of quite firm, mid red-brown, silt-clay, with abundant very small subangular pebbles and very occasional large sub-angular cobbles.

Located to the northwest of the building (2108) there was a linear ditch [2106]. This was also found to be parallel with the overall orientation of the building, northeast to southwest, but was wider than the southern gully. This had gradual, slightly concave sides with a concave base. It measured >1.80m in length by 0.89m in width by 0.18m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing

action and had a single fill: fill (2107). The fill (2107) was a 0.18m deep deposit of quite firm/friable, light red-brown, clay-sand-silt, with abundant very small sub-rounded.

It is thought that these features may have formed some kind of enclosure to the building (2108) possibly offering drainage but may be also delineating the bounds of the building.

The fill (2111) from ditch [2101] within group feature (2108) produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to ***1220 +/- 30 BP or 730 AD or Early medieval (8th century), epoch for Wales.***

Trench 22 (Plates 138-142, Figure 24)

This trench formed the western part of a 'T-shaped' arrangement of two trenches (along with trench 23), and was targeting two linear anomalies located at the northwest end of A3. These were highlighted during the geophysical survey and were chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, dark grey-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.04m of light orange-brown, silt-sand natural, with bands of gravel.

Only a single linear feature [2201] was discovered during evaluation, near the northern end of the trench. It corresponded with one of the features highlighted by geophysical survey. In addition, this feature likely continues along the same alignment into trench 23. The ditch [2201] did not produce any finds nor did it provide any indication of its function.

The ditch [2201] was located near the centre of the trench. This had moderately steep sides (but were very irregular likely effected by bioturbation) and a flat base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >2.20m in length by 1.20m in width by 0.15m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2202). The fill (2202) was a 0.15m deep deposit of soft, mid/dark red-brown, clay-silt, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.



Plate 138: Post excavation shot of Trench 22, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 139: Post excavation shot of Trench 22, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



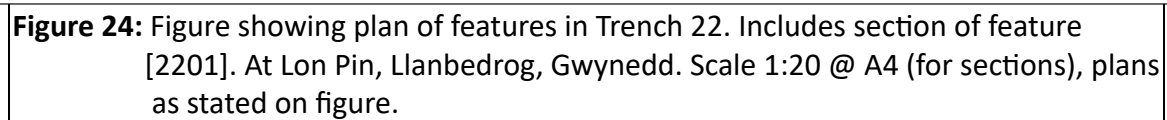
Plate 140: Generic section shot of Trench 22, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 141: Shot in plan of ditch [2201] in trench 22, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 0.50m scale



Plate 142: Section shot of ditch [2201] in trench 22, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 0.50m scale



Trench 23 (Plates 143-147, Figure 25)

This trench formed the eastern part of the '*T-shaped*' arrangement of two trenches (along with trench 22), and was targeting a series of linear anomalies located at the northwest end of A3, and may have been indicating a configuration for an enclosure ditch. These were highlighted during the geophysical survey and were chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.12m deep, soft, dark black-brown, clay-silt, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, soft, mid red-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.12m of mid orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

As with the previous trench, only a single linear feature [2301] was discovered during evaluation, near the centre of the trench. It also corresponded with one of the features highlighted by geophysical survey. This feature is likely the continuation of the ditch seen in trench 22. The ditch [2301] did not produce any finds nor did it provide any indication of its function.

The ditch [2301] was located near the centre of the trench. This had gradual to steep sides in the southwest, and steep sides in the northeast, with a generally flat base (in plateau) around a concave centre. With a concave to flat base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >5.10m in length by 1.10m in width by 0.25m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2302). The fill (2302) was a 0.25m deep deposit of firm, mid/dark grey-brown, silt-clay, with no inclusions.



Plate 143: Post excavation shot of Trench 23, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 144: Post excavation shot of Trench 23, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 146: Shot in plan of ditch [2301] in trench 23, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 147: Section shot of ditch [2301] in trench 23, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

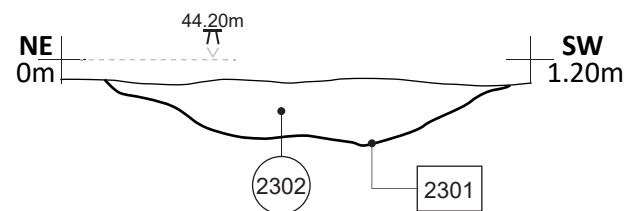
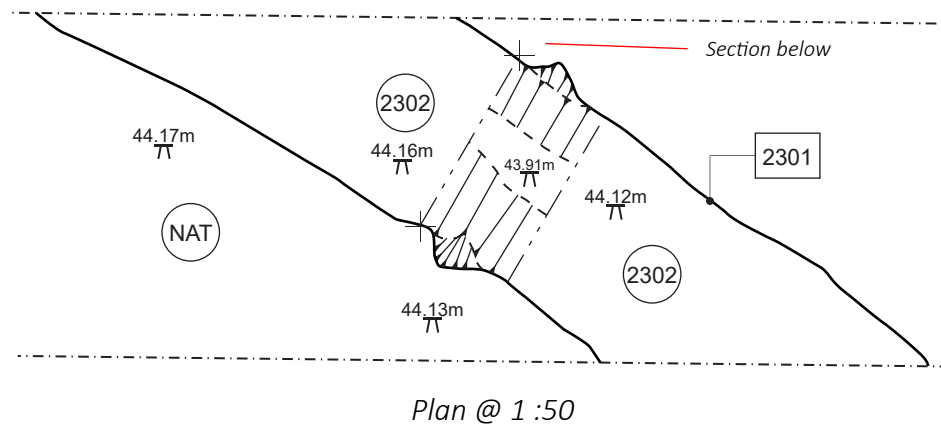
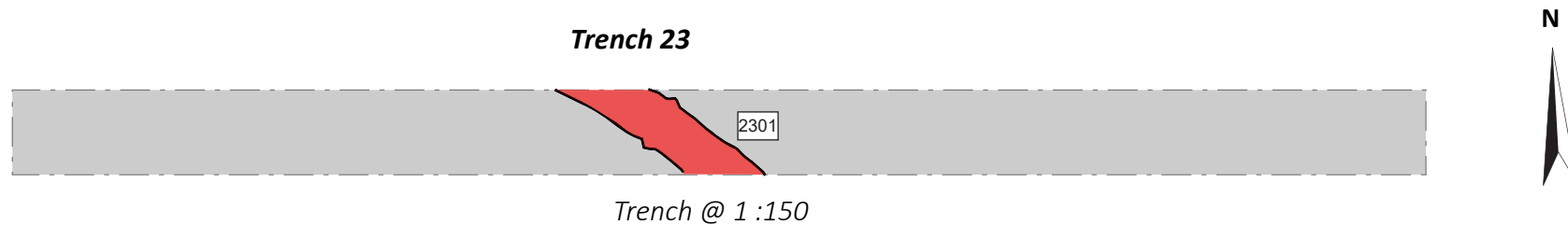


Figure 25: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 23. Includes section of feature [2302]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4 (for sections), plans as stated on figure.

Trench 24 (Plates 148-152, Figure 26)

This trench was targeting three linear anomalies running NE-SW near the north eastern part of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.10m deep, soft, dark brown grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, soft, mid red-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.12m of mid orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

A single wide but shallow linear feature [2401] was discovered during machining, near the SE end of the trench. The ditch [2401] did not produce any finds nor did it provide any indication of its function. Two other linear features were observed in section and interpreted as plough marks in the topsoil.

The ditch [2401] was located near the east of the trench. This had gradual to steep sides in the southeast, and steep sides in the northwest, with a generally flat base which undulated slightly. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.80m in length by 2.25m in width by 0.30m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a four separate fills: the primary fill (2402), the secondary fill (2403), the tertiary fill (2404) & the quaternary fill (2405).

The primary fill (2402) consisted of a 0.12m deep (1.68m wide) deposit of firm, mid/dark grey-brown, clay-silt, abundant small angular pebble, and occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. The secondary fill (2403) consisted of a 0.06m deep (0.98m wide) deposit of friable, light yellow-brown, gritty clay-silt (with yellow clay flakes), with abundant small angular pebble inclusions. The tertiary fill (2404) consisted of a 0.14m deep (2.20m wide) deposit of soft, dark brown-grey, slit-clay, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. The quaternary fill (2405) consisted of a 0.20m deep (2.60m wide) deposit of soft, mid red-brown, silt-clay, with occasional small angular pebble inclusions.



Plate 148: Post excavation shot of Trench 24, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 149: Post excavation shot of Trench 24, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 150: Generic section shot of Trench 24, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 151: Shot in plan of ditch [2401] in trench 24, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 152: Section shot of ditch [2401] in trench 24, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Trench @ 1 :150

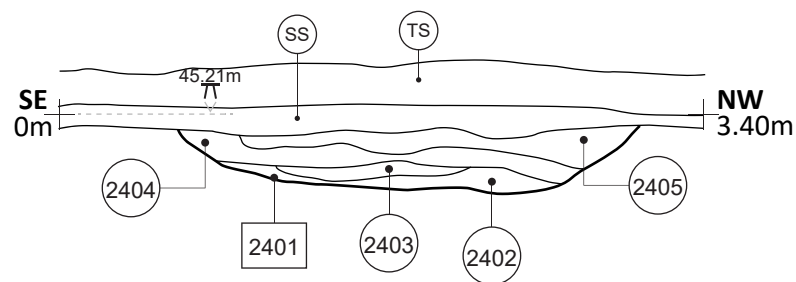
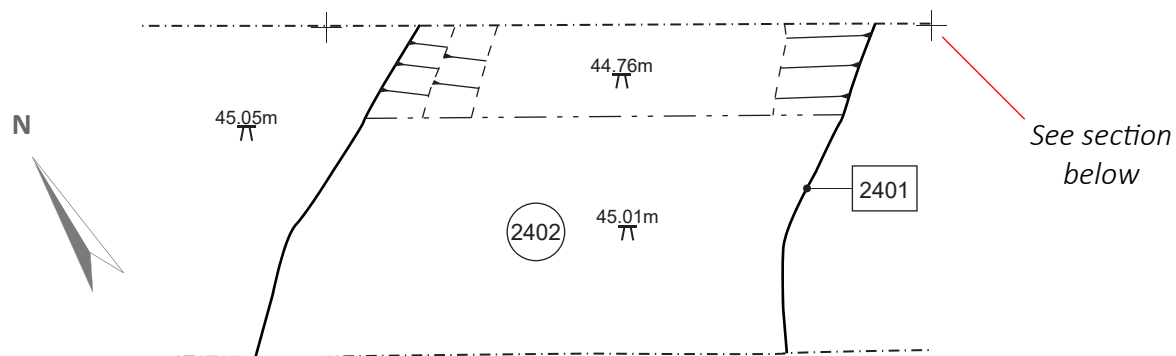


Figure 26: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 24. Includes section of feature [2401]. At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:50 @ A4.

Trench 25 (Plates 153-155)

This trench was targeting a distinct (NNE-SSW aligned) linear anomaly near the north centre part of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.12m deep, soft, dark brown-grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, soft, mid/dark grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of mid orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

This trench revealed no archaeological features but during inspection of the topsoil spoil heap the unstratified find {3} a nodule of unworked flint was recovered.



Plate 153: Post excavation shot of Trench 25, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 154: Post excavation shot of Trench 25, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 155: Generic section shot of Trench 25, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

Trench 26 (Plates 156-168, Figure 27)

This trench was targeting series of linear anomalies near the eastern part of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation, possibly relating to a series of intercutting ditches. The trench cut through a 0.10m deep, soft, dark brown grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.30m deep, soft, mid red-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.09m of light yellow-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

The trench revealed 7 individual features; from east to west there was a linear [2607], then another linear [2609], then then another slightly wider linear [2605], then a terminal end of a narrow linear [2603] which was cutting the linear [2601]. Further to the west was a large pit feature [2611] which had 5 individual fills. To the immediate NE of this pit was a single post hole [2618]. This configuration of ditches and gulleys may indicate prehistoric anthropogenic actions in the vicinity and allude to a degree of multiphase activity.

The linear ditch [2607] was located near to the east of centre within the trench. This had steep sides, with a concave base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >2.09m in length by 0.30m in width by 0.36m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2608). The fill (2602) was 0.36m of quite firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay with infrequent small sub-angular pebbles.

The linear ditch [2609] was located near to the east of centre within the trench. This had gentle to steep sides, with a concave base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >2.20m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.28m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2610). The fill (2610) was 0.36m of quite firm, mid grey-brown, silt-clay with infrequent small sub-angular pebbles.

The wide, shallow, linear ditch [2605] was located near to the centre of the trench. This had gradual to slightly concave sides, with a concave base. It was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, and measured >1.95m in length by 0.95m in width by 0.15m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2606). The fill (2606) was 0.36m of soft, mid red-brown, silt-clay.

The narrow ditch [2601] was located near the centre of the trench. This had gradual to strait sides, with a sharp 'v' shaped base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.22m in width by 0.12m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2608). The fill (2602) was 0.12m of soft but compact, light yellow-brown, clay-silt with infrequent small sub-angular pebbles. This ditch fill was then cut by a secondary ditch [2603]. This had concave to steep sides, with a concave shaped base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >2.00m in length by 0.28m in width by 0.10m in depth. It had a single fill: fill (2604) which was 0.10m of soft but compact, mid-grey-brown, clay-silt with infrequent small angular pebbles.

The large sub-rounded pit [2611] was located near to the west of centre within the trench. This had generally steep to vertical sides, with a flat base to the east but with a lower, concave base to the west. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.64m in length by 1.16m in width by 1.48m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a three separate fills: the primary fill (2611), the secondary fill (2612), and the tertiary fill (2613).



Plate 156: Post excavation shot of Trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 157: Post excavation shot of Trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 158: Generic section shot of Trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 0.50m scale



Plate 159: Shot in plan of ditches [2601] & [2603] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale



Plate 160: Section shot of ditches [2601] & [2603] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale



Plate 161: Shot in plan of ditch [2605] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 0.50m scale



Plate 162: Section shot of ditch [2605] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 0.50m scale



Plate 163: Shot in plan of ditch [2607] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 164: Section shot of ditch [2607] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 165: Shot in plan of ditch [2607] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 166: Section shot of ditch [2607] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 167: Shot in plan of large pit [2611] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 1.00m scale



Plate 168: Section shot of large pit [2611] in trench 26, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 0.50m scale

Trench 26

N



Trench @ 1 :150

Plan @ 1 :70

N.B. Sections are denoted below with corresponding letter characters

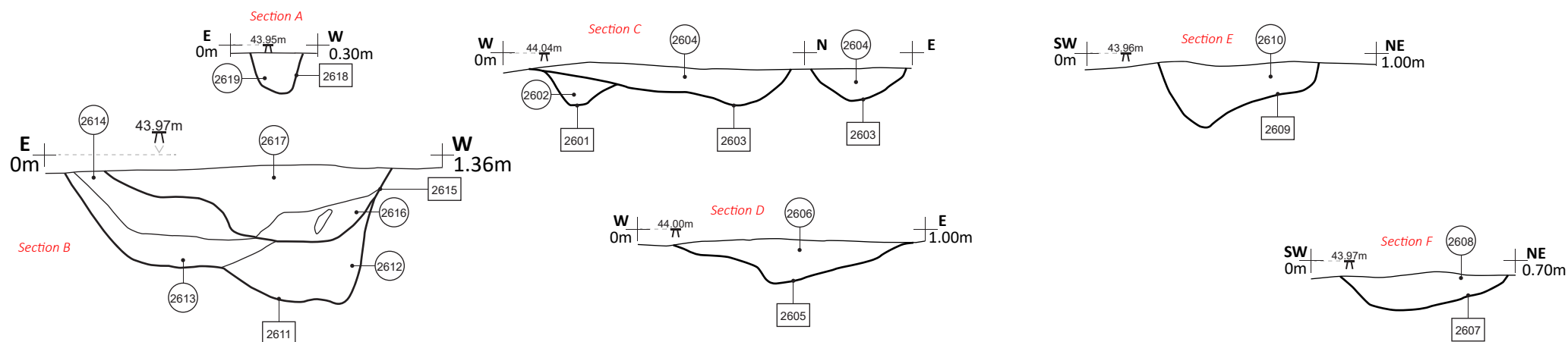
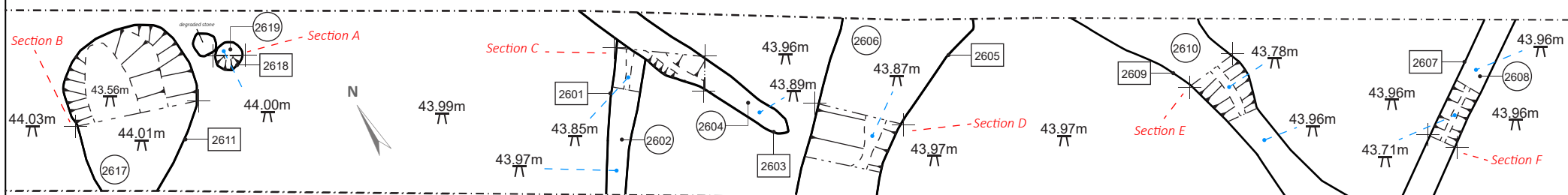


Figure 27: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 26. Includes sections of features [2601], [2603], [2605], [2607], [2609], [2611] & [2618] (@ 1:20). At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:70 @ A4.

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The primary fill (2612) consisted of a 0.47m deep (0.48m wide) deposit of soft/malleable, light grey-brown, silt-clay. The secondary fill (2613) consisted of a 0.52m deep (0.76m wide) deposit of friable, light yellow-brown, sand-silt, with abundant small angular pebble inclusions. The tertiary fill (2614) consisted of a 0.14m deep (0.73m wide) deposit of soft, dark yellow-brown-grey, clay-sand-silt, with frequent small sub-angular/sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

In addition, the pit had a recut [2615] which was sub-rounded in plan. This had gradual sides to the west and sharp sides to the centre and east, with a flat base to the east but with a lower, concave base to the west. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.00m in length by 0.27m in depth. It had two separate fills: a primary fill (2616) and a secondary fill (2617). The primary fill (2616) consisted of a 0.12m deep (0.46m wide) deposit of soft/malleable, dark grey-brown, silt-clay. The secondary fill (2617) consisted of a 0.26m deep (1.00m wide) deposit of soft, mid orange-brown, clay- silt, with occasional small angular/sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

Immediately to the northeast of the large pit [2611] there was a small subrounded posthole [2618] This had steep to vertical sides, with a concave base. It was aligned north to south, and measured 0.24m in length by 0.32m in width and 0.14m in depth. It had a single fill: fill (2619). The fill (2619) consisted of a 0.14m deep deposit of soft/malleable, dark orange-brown, silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks. In addition, immediately to the west of this was a heavily degraded white stone (of similar dimensions, which may have been used as packing or support to a post in this context.

Trench 27 (Plates 169-173, Figure 28)

This trench was targeting a single long sinuous, linear anomaly near the centre of A3. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation; the anomaly was shown to run along the eastern half of the trench and was aligned NNW to SSE. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, dark brown grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, soft, mid red-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.09m of light yellow-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

A single linear anomaly [2701] was shown in trench and this correlated with the anomaly highlighted by geophysical survey. The ditch [2701] did not produce any finds nor did it provide any indication of its function.

The sinuous ditch [2701] was in the eastern portion of the trench, emerging from the northern LOE near the centre, before running the length of the eastern half of the trench, and exiting via the southern LOE. This had concave sides, with a concave to flat base. It was aligned north/northwest to south/southeast, and measured >21.00m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.17m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (2702). The fill (2602) was 0.17m of soft but compact, mid red-brown, clay-silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.



Plate 169: Post excavation shot of Trench 27, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 170: Post excavation shot of Trench 27, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the south - 1.00m scale



Plate 171: Generic section shot of Trench 27, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 172: Shot in plan of ditch [2701] in trench 27, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 173: Section shot of ditch [2601] in trench 27, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale

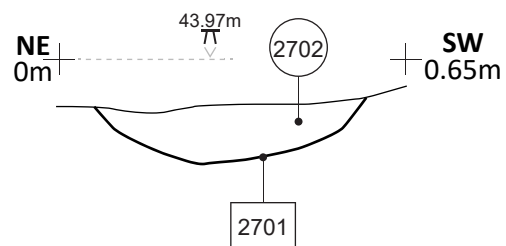
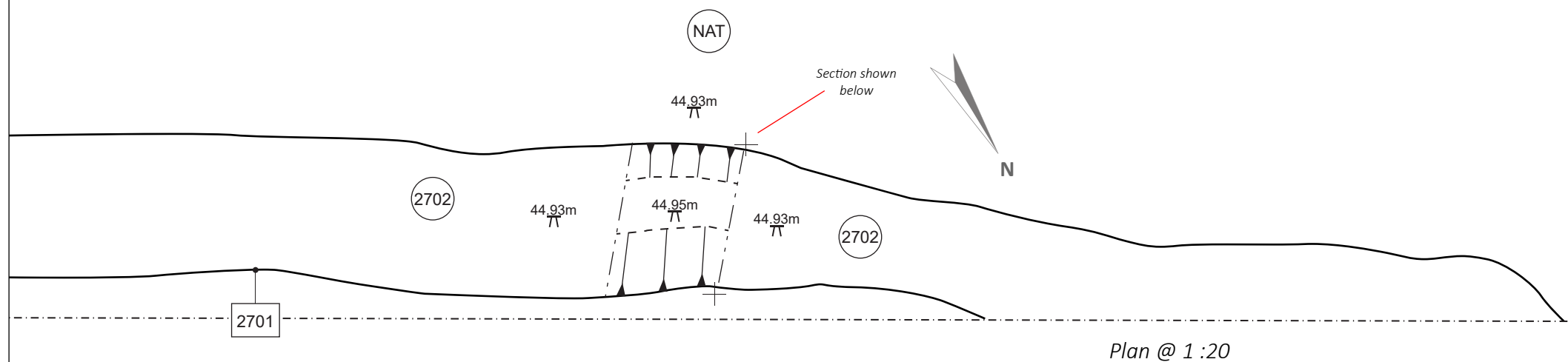
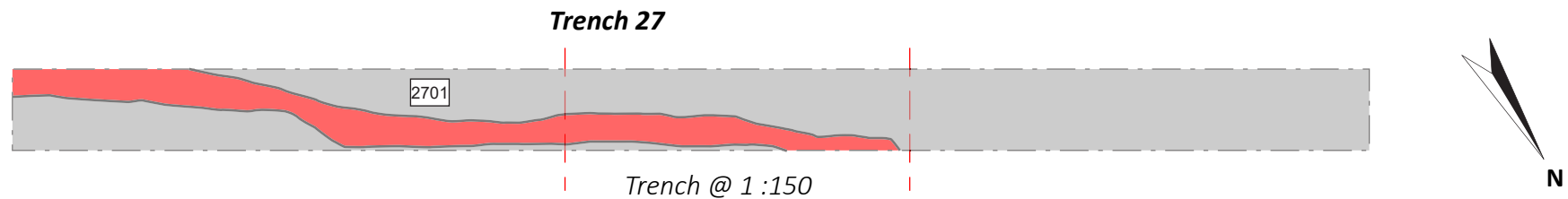


Figure 28: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 27. Includes section of feature [2701] (@ 1:20). At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4.

Trench 28 (Plates 174-176)

This trench was targeting two perpendicular, linear anomalies near the southern centre of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation; the anomalies were shown to join near the centre of the trench. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, dark brown grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.09m of light yellow-grey, clay natural, with bands of gravel.

A suspected large pit was uncovered but was shown to be a distinct lens of grey silt which had collected around an area of natural iron panning within the yellow/grey clay natural. Furthermore, this trench was the first which showed signs of waterlogging from water retention by the clay natural.



Plate 174: Post excavation shot of Trench 28, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the west - 1.00m scale



Plate 175: Post excavation shot of Trench 28, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the east - 1.00m scale



Plate 176: Generic section shot of Trench 28, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the north - 0.50m scale

Trench 29 (Plates 177-179)

This trench was targeting the junction of two linear anomalies near the south of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation; the anomalies were shown to join near the centre of the trench. The trench cut through a 0.20m deep, soft, dark brown grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.18m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.15m of light yellow-grey, clay natural, with bands of gravel.

Four straight linear features, spaced at regular intervals were uncovered in this trench. These were interpreted as likely field drains due to their uniform appearance and shared orientation (NW to SE). They appeared to be diverting water through the clay towards the SE area of the field which was the wettest, and led down to the stream (mentioned earlier). This trench was almost entirely inundated with water following machining, following sustained heavy rainfall. It was agreed with the DCA that these features were of low significance when considered with the other features, which had uncovered in other trenches, and therefore was exempted from investigation.



Plate 177: Post excavation shot of Trench 29, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 178: Post excavation shot of Trench 29, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 179: Generic section shot of Trench 29, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

Trench 30 (Plates 180-189, Figure 29)

This trench was targeting three possible linear anomalies (aligned NW-SE) near the southeast of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.15m deep, soft, dark brown grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.20m deep, soft, mid grey-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.10m of light yellow-grey, clay natural, with bands of gravel.

These three linear features were confirmed to conform with the geophysical signature, these were from NE to SW; a narrow linear [3001], a wider linear ditch [3003], running east to west, a smaller ditch [3006] likely a post medieval field drain which appeared to cut [3003], but which was not demonstrated to LOE restrictions, and [3008], (PRN 110593), the terminal end of a ditch which emanated from the northern section. Aside from the field drain these features did not produce any finds nor did they provide any indication of their function.

The narrow linear feature [3001] was in the north eastern portion of the trench. This had concave sides, with a concave to flat base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.35m in width by 0.09m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (3002). The fill (3002) was 0.09m of soft but loose, mid red-brown, clay-silt with rare small sub-angular pebble inclusions.

The wider ditch [3003] was near the centre of the trench. This had steep to strait sides in the SW, but were more gradual in the SE, with a flat base. It was aligned east to west, and measured >2.00m in length by 1.00m in width by 0.15m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had two fills: the primary fill (3004) & the secondary fill (3005). The primary fill (3004) was 0.07m of soft but loose, mid red-brown, clay-silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Whilst the secondary fill (3005) was a 0.10m deposit, of soft, dark grey-brown, silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

The suspected post medieval field drain [3006] was near the centre of the trench. This had steep to gradual sides, with an undulating base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.80m in length by 0.75m in width by 0.22m in depth, and had a single fill: fill (3007). The fill (3007) was 0.22m of firm, dark orange-brown, clay-silt with very frequent (30/40%) small-medium sized sub-rounded cobble inclusions.

The suspected terminal end of a ditch [3008], (*coordinates 232484.73 / 332804.95*), (PRN 110593) was near the southern end of the trench. This had steep to vertical sides, with a concave base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.80m in length by 1.20m in width by 0.25m in depth, and had a single fill: fill (3009). The fill (3009) was 0.25m of firm, dark grey-brown, silt-clay with infrequent small sized sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal fleck inclusions.

The fill (3009) from ditch [3008] produced a viable sample which was radiocarbon dated to **130 +/- 30 BP or 1820 AD** or within the **Modern epoch for Wales** – likely sometime between the *late 18th - 19th centuries*.



Plate 180: Post excavation shot of Trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 181: Post excavation shot of Trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 182: Generic section shot of Trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 183: Shot in plan of gully [3001] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 184: Section shot of gulley [3001] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 185: Shot in plan of ditch [3003] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 186: Section shot of gulley [3003] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 187: Shot in plan of drain [3006] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 188: Shot in plan of terminus [3008] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 189: Section shot of terminus [3008] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale

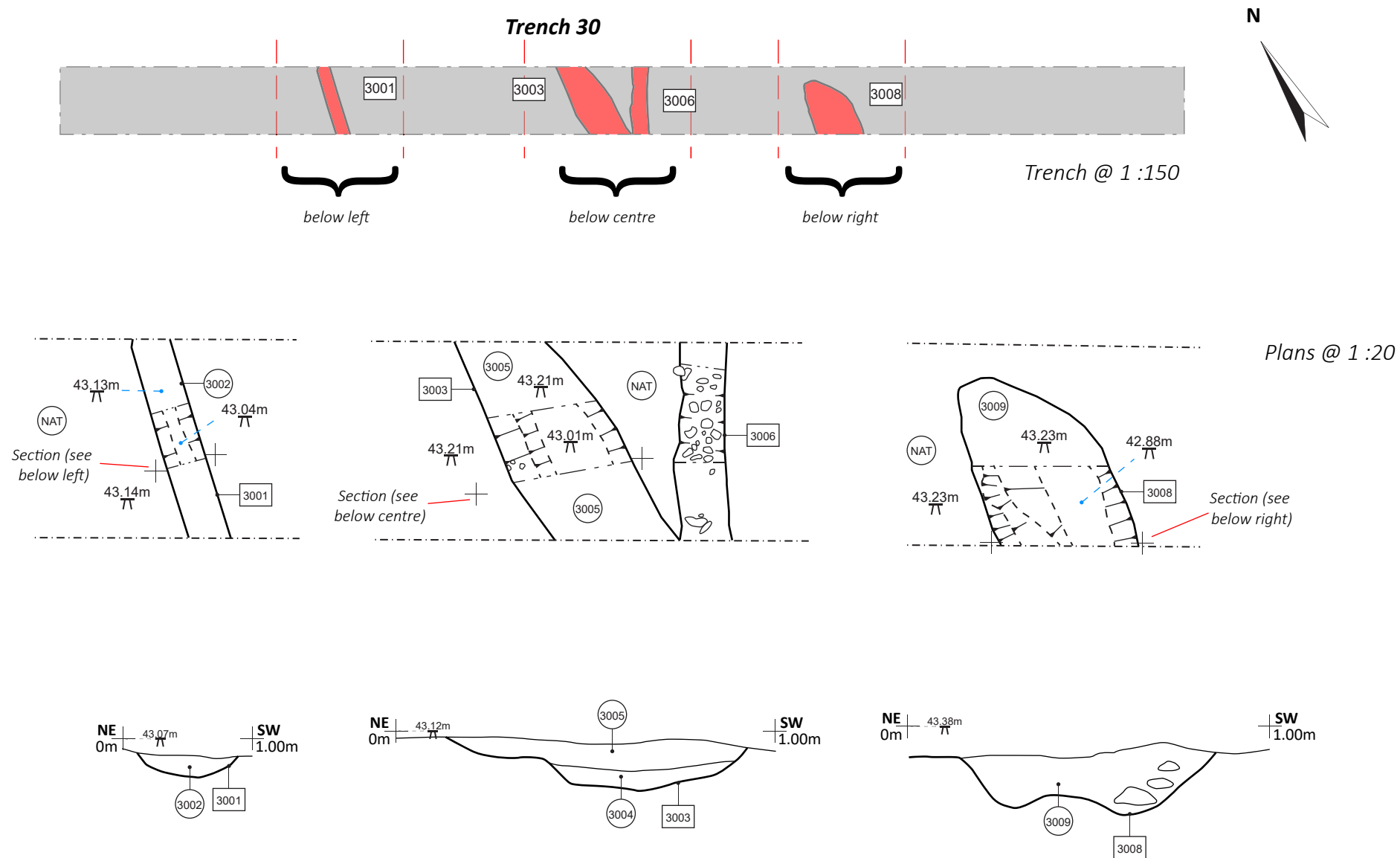


Figure 29: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 30. Includes section of features [3001], [3003], & [3008] (@ 1:20). At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd. Scale 1:20 @ A4.

Trench 31 (Plates 190-194, Figure 30)

This trench was targeting two possible linear anomalies (aligned NNE-SSW), along with some other discrete disturbances. This trench was located near the southeast of A4, but to the north of trench 30. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.22m deep, soft, dark brown-grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.25m deep, soft, mid red-brown, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.20m of light orange-grey, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

A single linear ditch [3101] was uncovered and recorded, but offered no indication as to its age or function. Several other smaller discrete features were uncovered, but following investigation these all proved to be of natural origin.

The narrow linear feature [3101] was in the centre of the trench. This had concave sides, with a concave to flat base. It was aligned northeast to southwest, and measured >1.92m in length by 0.28m in width by 0.12m in depth. And was likely vertically truncated by modern ploughing action and had a single fill: fill (3102). The fill (3102) was 0.12m of firm but friable, mid grey-brown, clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular/rounded pebble inclusions.



Plate 190: Post excavation shot of Trench 31, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 191: Post excavation shot of Trench 31, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



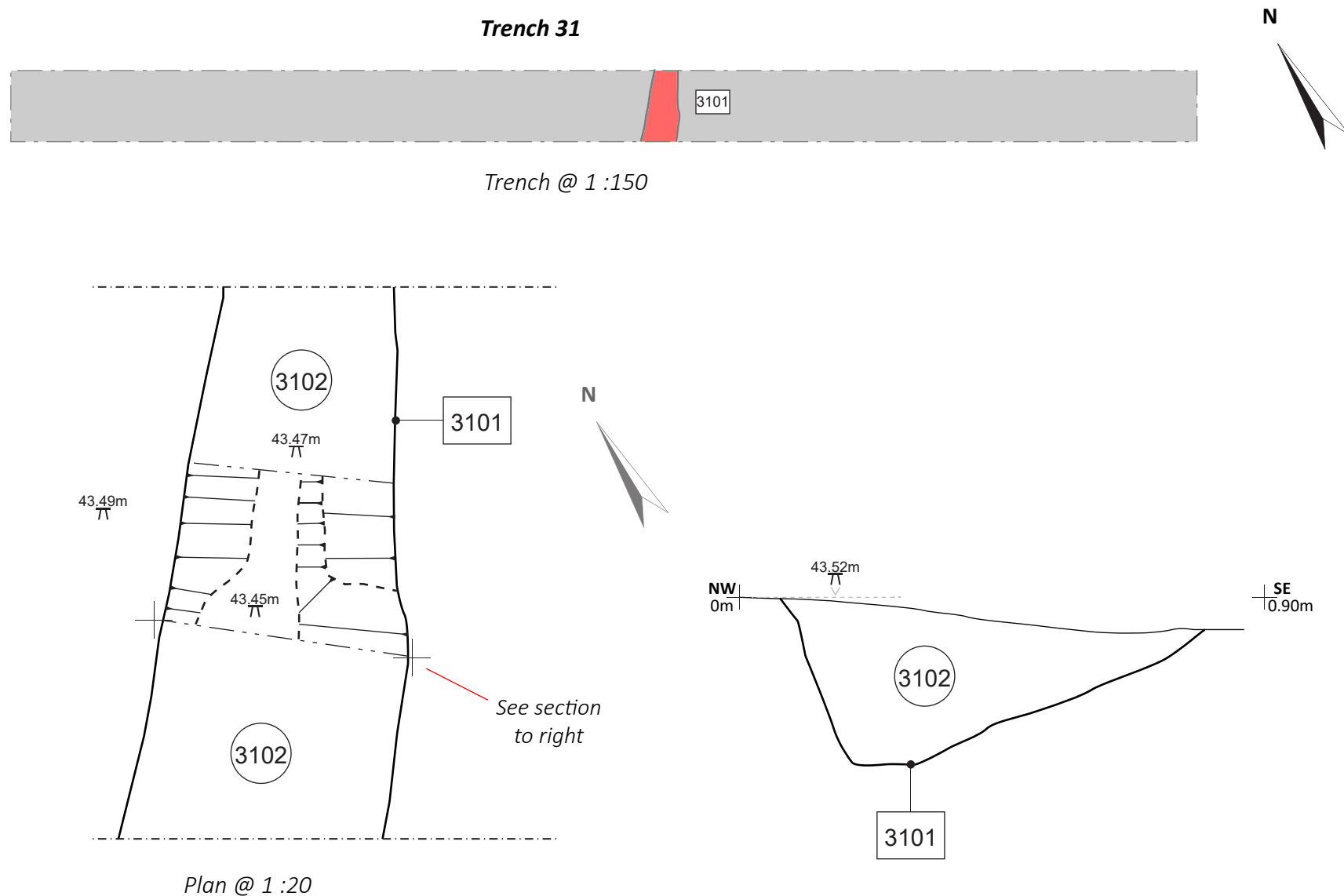
Plate 192: Generic section shot of Trench 31, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 193: Shot in plan of terminus [3008] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 194: Section shot of ditch [3101] in trench 31, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale



Trench 32 (Plates 195-199, Figure 31)

This trench was targeting the junction of two linear anomalies near the east centre of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation; the anomalies were shown to join near the centre of the trench. The trench cut through a 0.10m deep, soft, dark brown-grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, soft, mid brown-grey, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.06m of mid red-orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

Two linear features were identified within the trench; at the northern end was [3201] which was covered with a layer of subsoil and proved to be less substantial than initially believed. And at the southern end a much smaller almost ephemeral ditch [3203]. Neither of these features provided any indication as to their age or function.

The northern ditch [3201] was covered by subsoil and appeared much larger than initially thought. This ditch (when revealed) had steep sides to the north, and more gradual sides to the south. The feature had a concave base. It was aligned NNE to SSW, and measured >1.88m in length by 1.16m in width by 0.28m in depth. It had a single fill: fill (3202). The (3202) was 0.28m of fairly firm, mid red-brown, sand-silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions.

The southern ditch [3203] had gradual, almost imperceptible sides, and a flat base. It was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured >1.90m in length by 0.98m in width by 0.12m in depth. It had a single fill: fill (3204). The (3204) was 0.12m of soft, mid grey-brown, sand-silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions.



Plate 195: Post excavation shot of Trench 32, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 196: Post excavation shot of Trench 32, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 197: Generic section shot of Trench 32, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale



Plate 198: Shot in plan of ditch [3201] in trench 30, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale

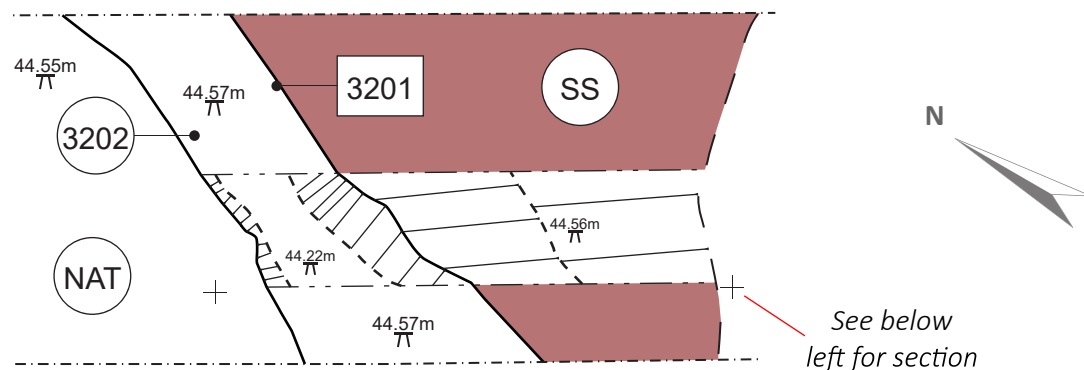


Plate 199: Section shot of ditch [3201] in trench 32, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northeast - 0.50m scale

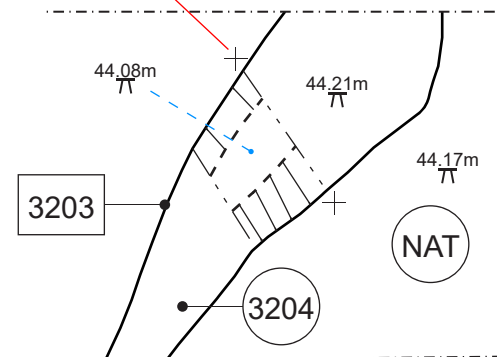
Trench 32



Trench @ 1:150



See below
left for section



Plans @ 1:50

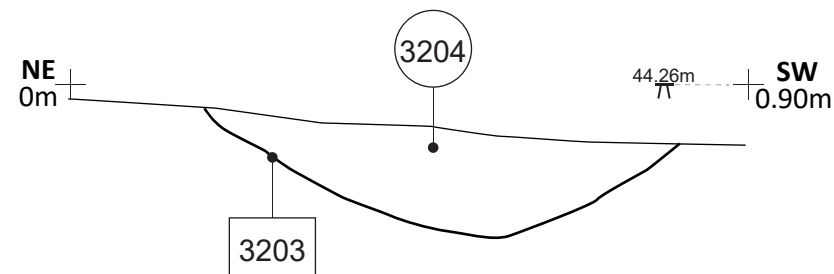
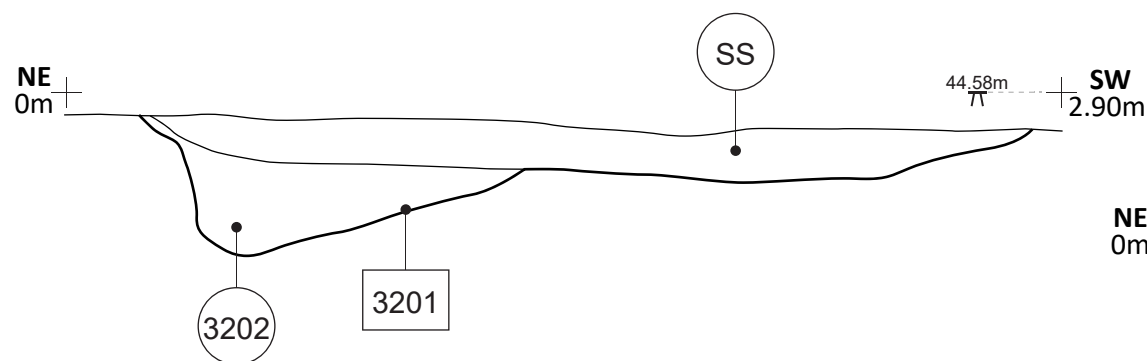


Figure 31: Figure showing plan of features in Trench 32. Includes sections of features [3201] & [3203] (@ 1:10). At Lon Pin, Llanbedrog, Gwynedd.
Scale 1:20 @ A4.

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Trench 33 (Plates 200-202)

This trench was targeting a very long, linear anomaly aligned (NNE-SSW) near the northeast corner of A4. This was highlighted during the geophysical survey and was chosen for evaluation. The trench cut through a 0.15m deep, soft, dark brown-grey, silt-clay, topsoil. This lay above a 0.22m deep, soft, mid brown-grey, clay-silt, subsoil. Beneath which lay >0.08m of dark orange-brown, sand-clay natural, with bands of gravel.

This trench did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.



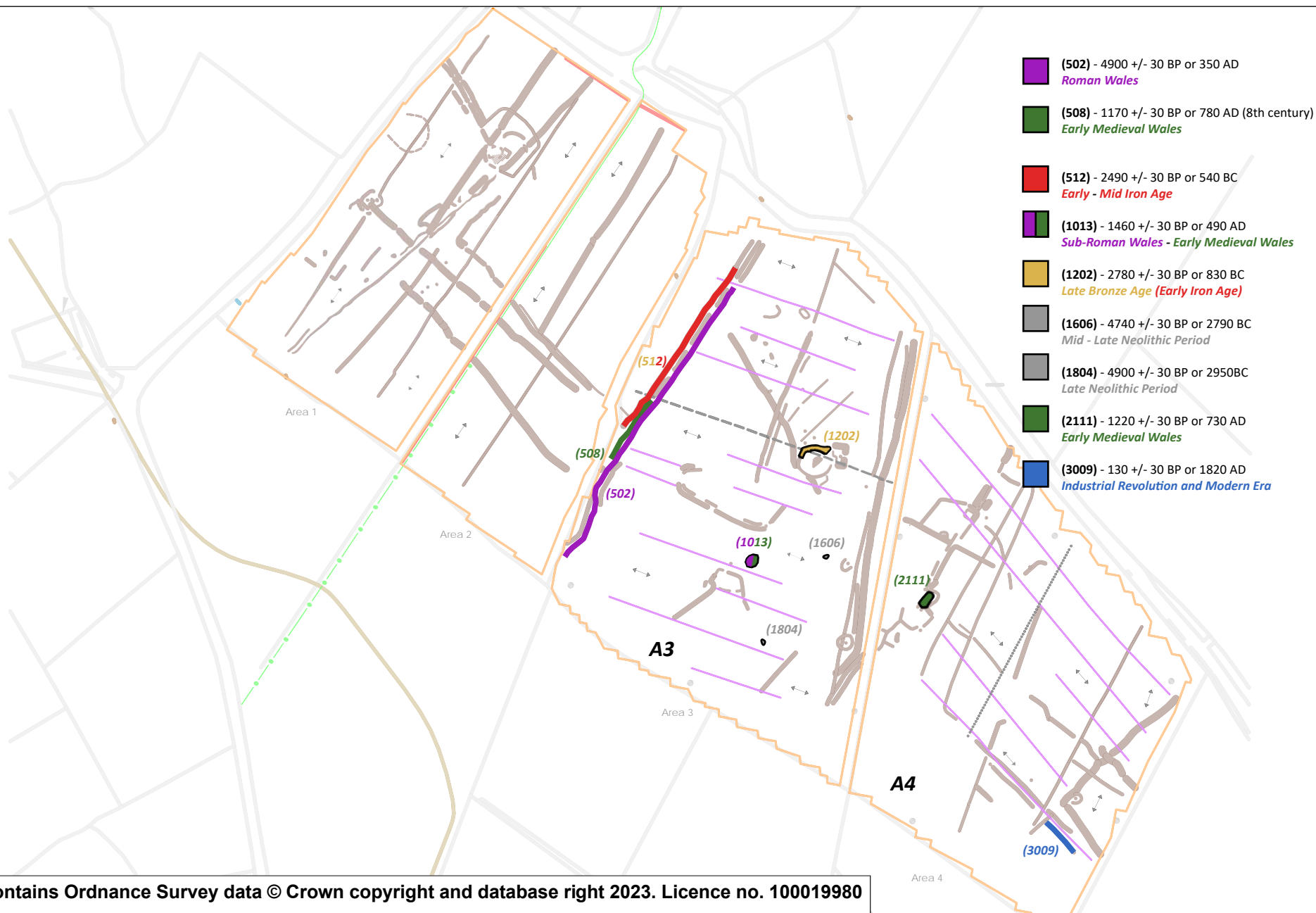
Plate 200: Post excavation shot of Trench 33, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llyn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 201: Post excavation shot of Trench 33, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 202: Generic section shot of Trench 33, Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog, Llŷn Peninsula, Gwynedd - from the southwest - 0.50m scale

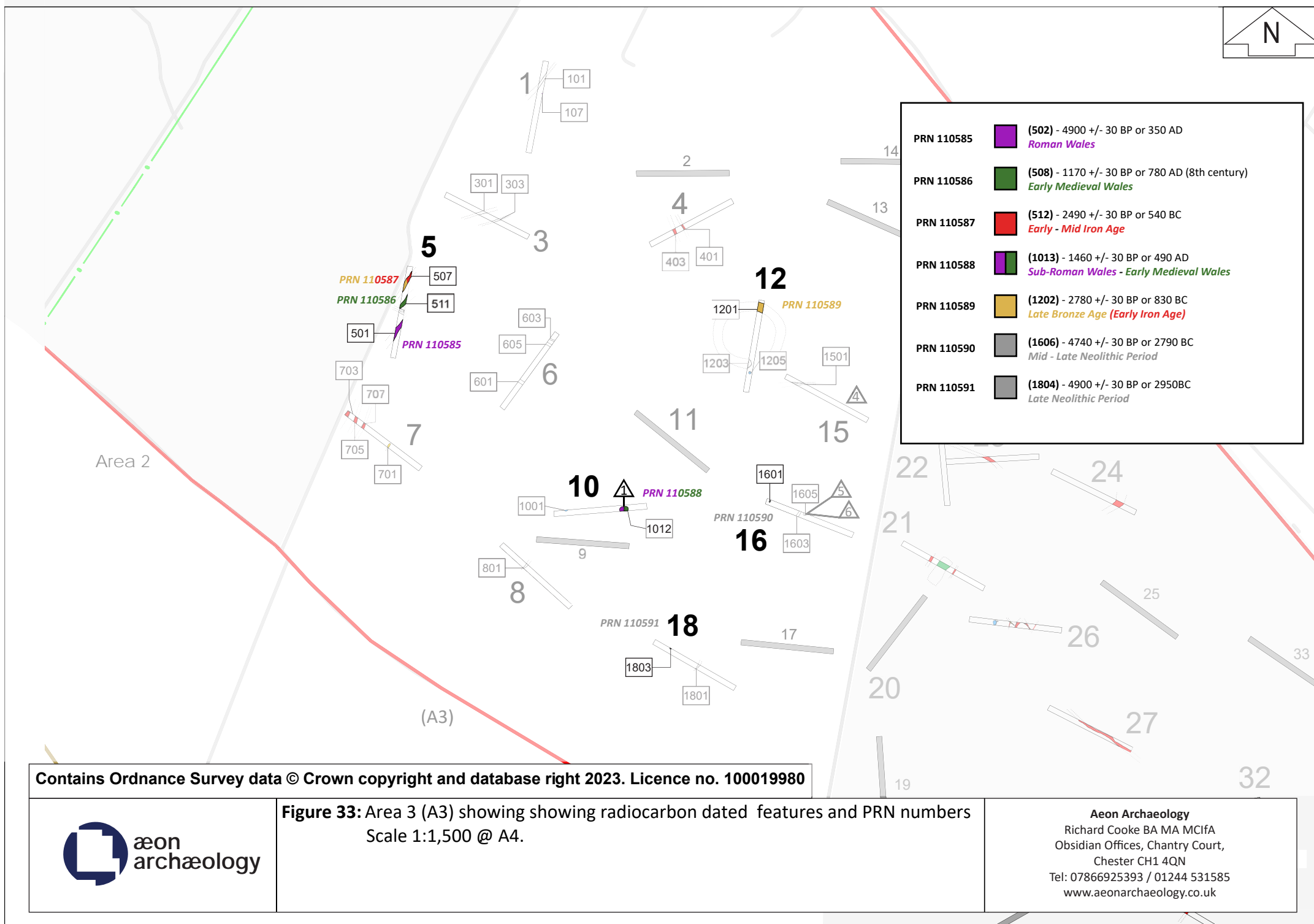


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Figure 32: Features dated by radiocarbon analysis results overlain onto geophysical survey. Scale 1:3, 000 at A4.

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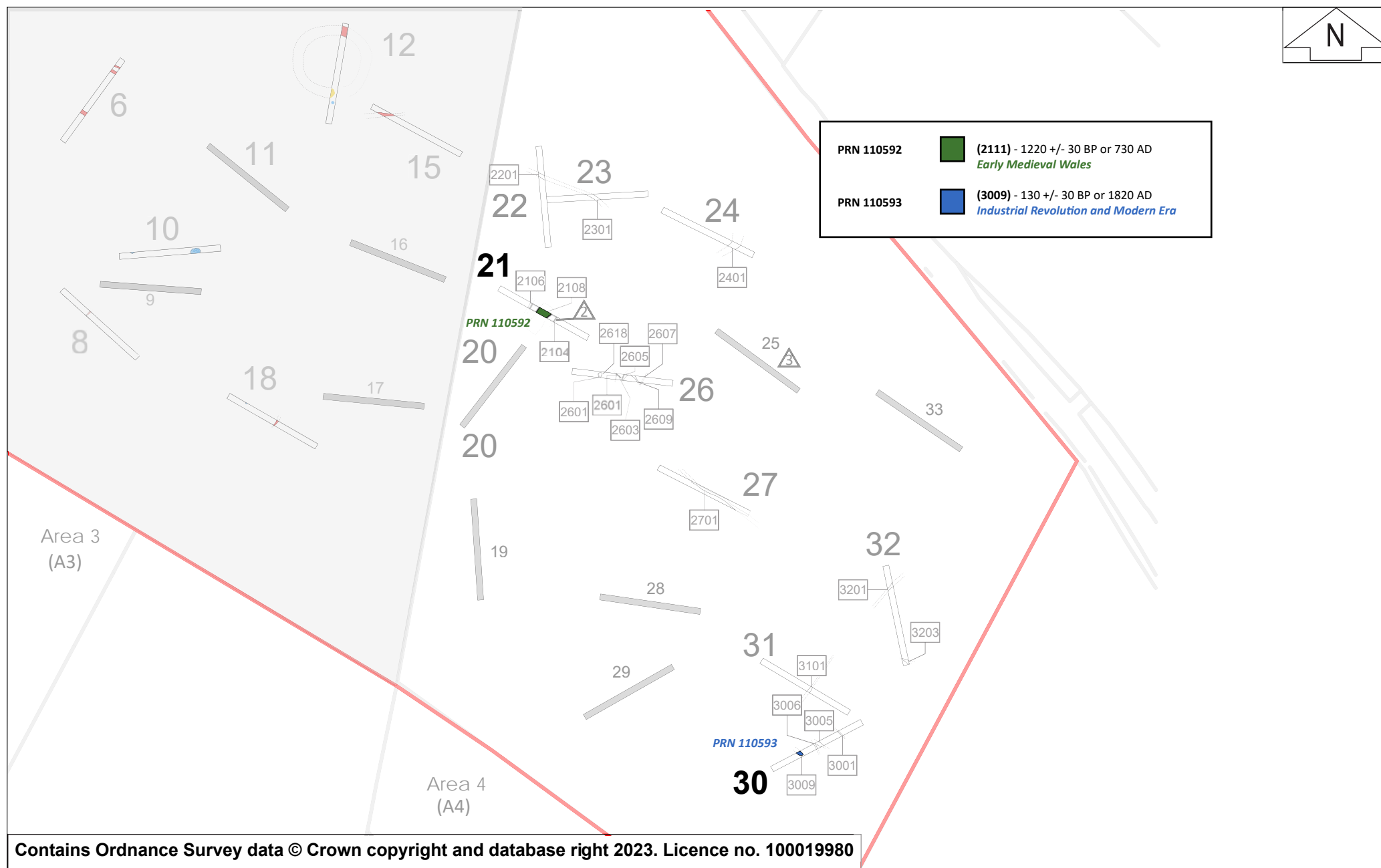


Figure 34: Area 3 (A3) showing showing radiocarbon dated features and PRN numbers
Scale 1:1,500 @ A4.

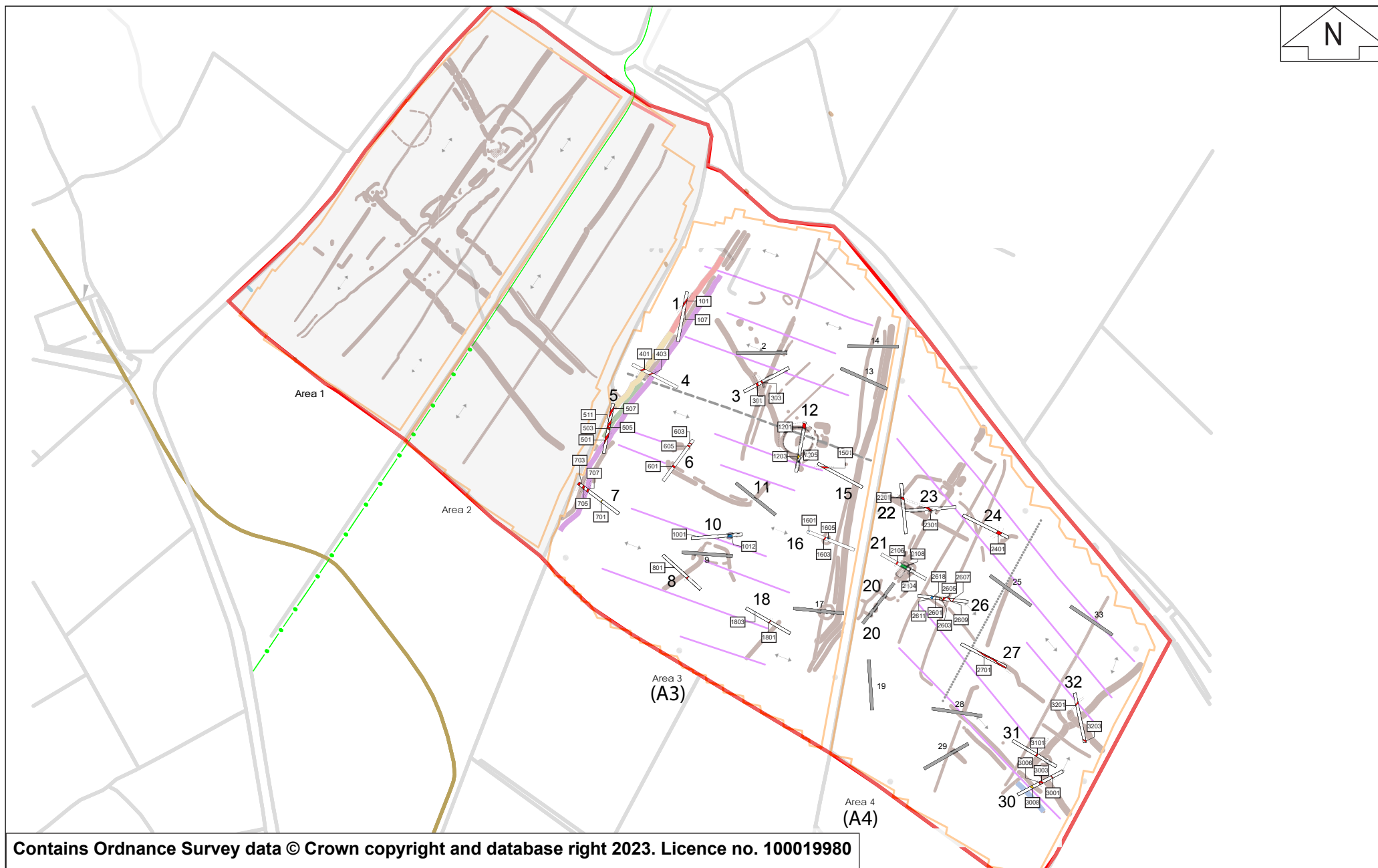


Figure 35: Master Plan of features overlaid onto geophysical results showing trenches and features across both area (A3) & (A4). Scale 1:3000 @ A4.

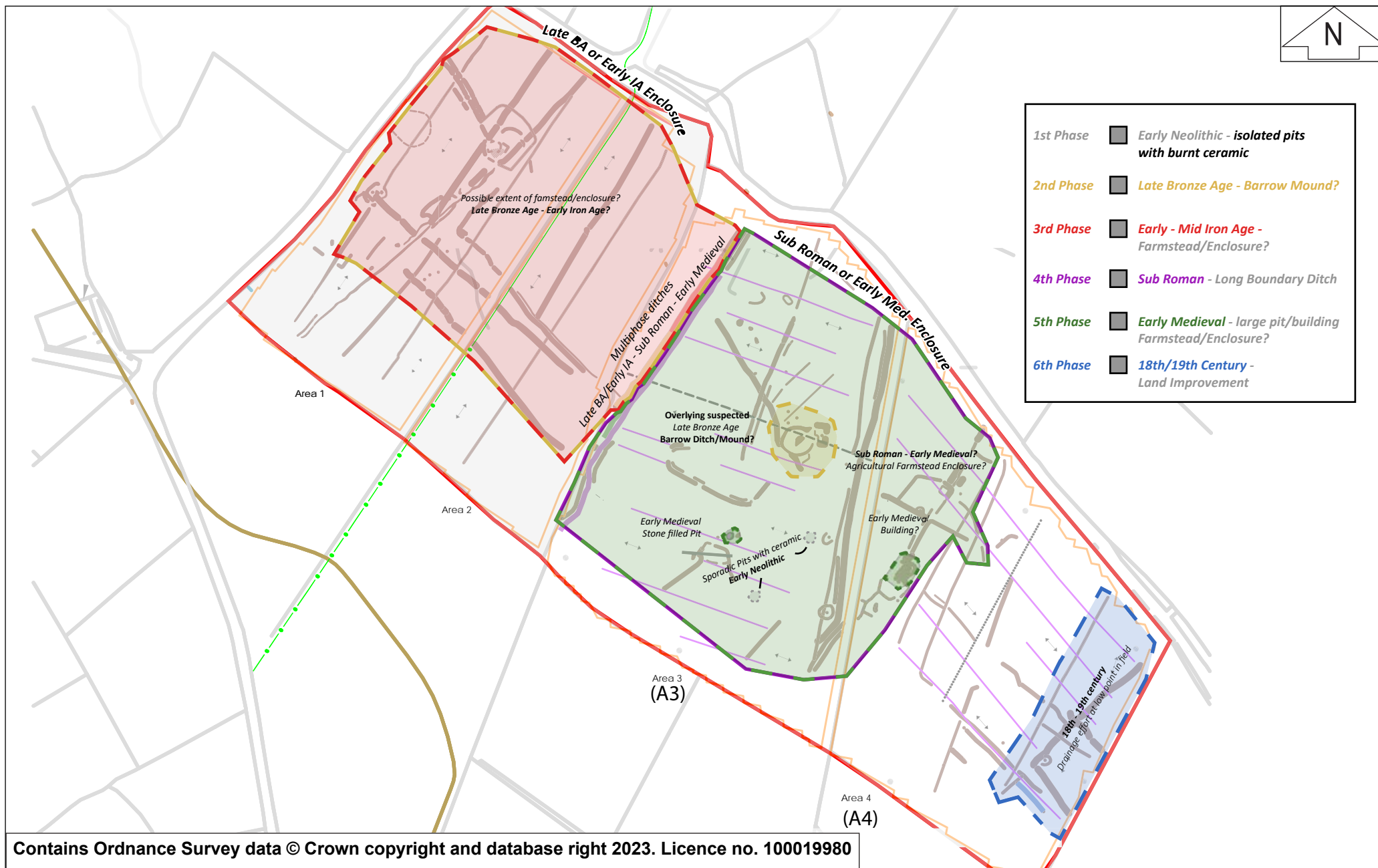


Figure 36: Suggested Phase plan for the site following the results of the evaluation showing whole site (A1), (A2), (A3) & (A4). Scale 1:3000 @ A4.

15.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The fieldwork has the opportunity to feed into the North West Wales Period Based Papers for the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, sub-Roman and Early medieval periods with a potential focus on the latter.

In particular, the archaeological evaluation, it is hoped may contribute to the following identified *Opportunities and Research Priorities*:

- Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement and Funerary Landscapes – this research objective sets out to investigate Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at the site, and to ascertain how by seeking a better understanding of it, whether it may aid in contextualising the known sites from the period in the *Mynydd Tirycwmwd* and *Mynytho* area. Previous findings, such as chambered tombs and cairns, hint at human activity during these periods, but the scope of earlier excavations leaves questions about the extent of settlement. Expanding the sample area could reveal additional enclosures and artefacts, shedding light on settlement patterns and practices in material cultural. Concurrently, and if possible, by correlating the results with burial sites like *Hen Fynwent* and *Pen-y-Graigwen*, along with cremations near *Nant y Castell*, the objective aims to uncover insights into funerary practices and possibly their evolution over time.

Additionally, considering the role of natural features like *Ffynnon Arian* and *Fynnon Fyw* in settlement placement will offer a more holistic view of the prehistoric landscape and its relationship with human activity. Integrating these findings with broader regional data will enrich our understanding of the site's significance within the Neolithic and Bronze Age context.

- The Sub-Roman and Early medieval key research area of change and continuity is of particular interest. Some key questions focus on the transition from Roman control to the Early medieval kingdoms, examining how the end of Roman Britain led to the development of new power structures and cultural practices such as *Llanbedrgoch Farm* and *Coleg Menai, Llangejni*. Researchers are interested in how early medieval Welsh rulers utilised prehistoric monuments and landscapes to establish authority such as at *Arfryn in Bodedern*, as well as the significance of changing architecture from earlier roundhouses to more rectilinear structures such as at *Din Lligwy, Moelfre, Anglesey* and *Cefn Graeanog, Llanllyfni*. Additionally, the adaptation of settlement patterns (*Rhuddgaer, Anglesey*), and landscape use (*Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai*) from the Roman to Early medieval periods may offer insights into socio-economic and broader cultural shifts over time.

Collectively, these areas of inquiry aim to uncover the complexities of continuity and change during this transformative period, shedding light on how Early medieval Welsh societies adapted to and influenced their evolving world.

16.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The *Archaeological Evaluation at Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog*, has primarily set out to adhere to guidelines outlined in national policies such as the *Management of Research Projects in the Historical Environment* (MAP 2) and the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023). The project has aimed to both pursue the research objectives (*see section 15.0*), and assess the potential for post-excavation analysis at the Lôn Pin site. Thereby, ensuring that all data collected during fieldwork could contribute meaningfully to an archaeological understanding of *the Site*.

The archaeological evaluation at *Lôn Pin* was concerned with investigating the locations; Area 3 (A3) and Area 4 (A4). This evaluation produced some insights into the archaeological activity at *the Site*, including multiple instances of anthropogenic action upon the landscape, concerned with enclosure, agriculture, built archaeological remains and the disposal of material culture.

Following the acquisition of radiocarbon dates for the *Lôn Pin* site, more specific detail has been recovered on the origin of these features. In short, the dates reveal continuity of archaeological activity spanning from the *Neolithic*, through to the *Early medieval* period and beyond into the modern era. However there appears to be a prevalence of *sub-Roman* and *Early medieval* activity within the two fields (A3) & (A4), which were the focus of this evaluation.

The evaluation conducted in Trench 21 had revealed a suspected structure (group number – (2108), potentially a building (no material culture was recovered, which may have provided definitive evidence of a domestic or agricultural context), which was flanked by two ditches (2104) and (2106). The sample, which was recovered from the suspected collapsed wall core (2111), produced dates **1220 +/- 30 BP or 730 AD** placing it in the Early medieval epoch (8th century). The area between the walls of the building appeared to have been cut into a concave pit, and the wall core collapse deposit, which fell into this void was charcoal rich. The significance of this is unclear, but was nevertheless, a notable characteristic of building (2108). Also of interest, was the morphology of this building, which was not fully ascertained during evaluation, due to the limits of the trench excavation, but it appeared to be rectilinear/ovoid on the geophysical report, with the walls appearing to be largely parallel during excavation.

More study in this area is considered to be critical to the *Research Framework for The Archaeology of Early medieval Wales c. AD 400–1070*, set out by CADW's Research Framework. Early medieval archaeology in Wales is particularly challenging as there is limited diagnostic material culture, and relatively few sites have been identified and excavated. In particular the concept of social continuity is poorly understood and in general, gaining a clearer understanding of the transition from Roman control is considered a key research goal. In addition, the emergence of the early medieval polities of Wales (Edwards et al. 2017), has been especially difficult to ascertain following decades long research efforts in the field.

One of the key research criteria for the Early medieval era in northwest region of Wales, is the transition from roundhouses to more rectilinear buildings. This has been the subject of much interest and debate, as it may represent a recognisable form of detectible evidence for the archaeologist; diagnosis of such evidence may allude to the reuse of sites, namely dating from the *Late Iron Age/Roman/Sub Roman era* into the *Early medieval* period. For example, two other sites; *Din Lligwy*, *Moelfre*, *Anglesey* and *Cefn Graeanog*, *Llanllyfni*, *Caernarfon*, offer well-excavated instances of

enclosed clusters of rectangular and polygonal huts, featuring roundhouses and rectangular buildings constructed with stone walls (Hopewell & Edwards 2017), these being found together. This has been interpreted as an evolution or transition, from earlier roundhouses to later rectilinear buildings in some settlements, but has by no means been conclusively proven. Another example, is at *Rhuddgaer, Anglesey*, here excavations revealed sub-rectangular stone buildings within a rectilinear enclosure, differing from the earlier dated hut-groups noted on the site with roundhouses. This suggests a shift in architectural styles and possibly in the function and organisation of the settlements over time – but underlines a continuity of land habitation during the period (Waddington 2013).

To add to this concept of continuity with regards to the *Lôn Pin* site, the evaluation trench 5 was characterised by three main ditches (which were multi-phase); spanning from the *Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age* through to the *Sub-Roman* and *Early medieval periods*. This discovery could offer a chance to gain deeper insights into some of the regional site dynamics that have emerged from other archaeological investigations. The ditches in trench 5, extended beyond excavation limits but were shown by geophysical survey, to cross a substantial area. These ditches may reflect long-term territorial demarcations, and possibly even help us to characterise some of the land organisation practices we are observing during these epochs.

The excavation of trench 10 unearthed a large stone-filled pit [1012] located at the trenches eastern end. Measuring approximately 3.00m meters in diameter and 0.59 meters in depth. The pit was filled with small boulders/large cobbles and had a large discernible burnt deposit, rich in charcoal, which was sampled and returned dates of **1460 +/- 30 BP or 490 AD** or within the ***Sub-Roman to Early medieval*** era. In addition 11g of burnt seeds were recovered which warrant further analysis as part of any mitigation at the Site. In the most simplistic terms, this may have been a large fire pit which was then infilled with large stones collected from the local vicinity. However, the evident process of human modification with this pit could indicate potential ritual, domestic or agricultural activities. However, it is another signifier of Early medieval activity in the vicinity, and may allude to a large enclosure marked by the western ditch in Area 3 and the suspected building in Area 4.

Also of note is the geology at the Llanbedrog site. The soils at *Lôn Pin* are free-draining, consisting of *Devensian - Sand and gravels* (BGS 2004), making it useful agricultural/arable land, even in the modern day. This once more raises the example of *Cefn Graeanog* where the sequence of use, and sometimes reuse, of agricultural settlement spans the *Later Iron Age, Roman*, as well as the early and later medieval periods (Hopewell & Edwards 2017), which may highlight a preference for these kinds of soils by historic peoples, as they sought consistently productive land. Furthermore, the site at *Tŷ Mawr, Holyhead* revealed reoccupation phases spanning the *Late Iron Age* through to the *Sub Roman* period (Area K5). What has been theorised with *Tŷ Mawr* is that the earlier settlement in the *Iron Age*, may have influenced the creation of a later cemetery, and that in turn the Roman buildings could well have persisted into the Early medieval period (GAT 2020), although no direct evidence for this was found at *Tŷ Mawr*. Such an example more broadly underlines how difficult it is to make any definitive statements about this period (GAT 2020, Waddington 2013). It might also be noted that the *Tŷ Mawr* site also had notable areas of *Devensian - Sands and gravels* (BGS 2004), which may again imply a preference for well-draining soils, and is something which may help to identify these sites in the future.

The archaeological evidence recovered during the evaluation also alludes to possible agricultural practices at Llanbedrog, inferred from the presence of ditches adjacent to structure (2108). These features likely served purposes related to land management, such as drainage or field delineation,

practices which have been attributed to early medieval agricultural landscapes across the region. At *Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai*, evidence for cereal cultivation continued from the *Iron Age* through the *Early medieval period*. Radiocarbon dating of cereal grains and charred hazelnuts found in association with smithing debris indicated agricultural activities between *AD 480-760* at Llandygai (Kenney 2008), which intimates that continuity of settlement is perhaps somewhat of a phenomenon in the region following the retraction of Rome and the subsequent ascendancy of the Kingdom of Gwynedd.

Overall, the evidence for continuity or reuse of earlier settlements in the early medieval period is mixed and sometimes difficult to decipher. At some sites, such as *Pant-y-Saer, Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, Angelsey* the recovered artefactual assemblage suggests occupation extending into the post-Roman period, though precise dating is challenging without further radiocarbon evidence (Hopewell & Edwards 2017). Regardless, the current understanding of these sites highlight a complex picture of settlement evolution, with some early medieval enclosures being built adjacent to or directly on top of earlier prehistoric sites (Waddington 2013), indicating both continuity and change in settlement patterns and structures.

Regarding earlier communities, the site at *Lôn Pin, Llanbedrog* played host to prehistoric activity during the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age periods. For example, the pit [1605] produced 16 burnt sherds of *Irish Sea Ware* (Lynch 2024). The burnt ceramic fragments were interpreted as representatives of the *Irish Sea Ware* or *Carinated or Shouldered Bowl* tradition of ceramics, and are regarded as “...a widespread Early Neolithic style in Scotland, Ireland and western Britain which has been found on settlement sites and in megalithic tombs (Lynch 2024)”. However, it is unclear whether the pit in trench 16 is of domestic or ritual/funerary use. What is more certain is that these findings allude to a more complex set of cultural practices, which were once undertaken by the ancient inhabitants of the area. In addition, the charcoal rich fill in which the ceramic sherds were found was dated to **4740 +/- 30 BP or 2790 BC** or more specifically the *Mid-Late Neolithic Period*. Combine this with a similar date returned from the fill of pit (1803), **4900 +/- 30 BP or 2950BC** (*Late Neolithic*), then we have an instance of sporadic Neolithic pits replete (in one example) with burnt pottery sherds. This is reminiscent of other sites encountered in the region such as at *Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn, Angelsey* (Cooke 2024) and other locations such as a *Llandygai* for example.

Also found within the pit in trench 16 were a number of worked prehistoric flints and other worked stones. These finds likely represent the highlight, in terms of material culture, recovered from the entire site. Analysis of the lithics imply that the flint finds were “... (a) mixture of struck flint waste and a small group of four flakes made by the re-working of stone tools, probably axes (Brooks 2024).” Furthermore, the stone flakes (not the flint) were “...(the) most interesting,” in that they represent items that were sourced locally/regionally and provide neat dating restricted to the Neolithic era, and perhaps extending in to the Early Bronze Age.

As alluded to above, understanding the purpose of these pits in trenches 16 & 18 is at best ephemeral, and at worst enigmatic, especially when crucial evidence such as cremated bone is absent. However, if we are to consider some of the other Neolithic monuments in close proximity to Llanbedrog the *Burial Chamber at Bryn Parc, the burial chamber at Mynydd Tirycwmwd a Possible Cromlech at Pont Pensarn* and the *Burial Chamber at Cromlech Farm, Four Crosses*, it is possible to see the site as part of a larger landscape during this period. The hypothesis stems from the morphology of the suspected burial mound in trench 12 (outer ditch dated to: **2780 +/- 30 BP or 830 BC** or the **Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age**). Although later than the Neolithic pits, it is conceivable that this pattern of activity forms part of a broader, more enduring pattern of transition and continuity.

Several known Bronze Age sites in the area suggest a landscape that was both funerary and settled. These include the *cremation cemetery to the south of Llanbedrog*, the cist burials on *Mynydd Mynytho*, and the circular enclosures at *Bryn Bodfel*, *Llannor*. Although this model remains speculative without further corroborative evidence with regards to the evaluation at *Lôn Pin*, the density of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the Llŷn Peninsula warrants serious consideration, and may present an opportunity for more extensive study in the future. Consequently, there is the potential existence of a broader, as yet undefined landscape with possible religious or spiritual significance, which later became a *legacy landscape* (Murray, Jones, & Madry, 2019) inherited by the peoples of the Iron Age and subsequent periods.

The archaeological evaluation at *Lôn Pin*, *Llanbedrog*, has therefore, uncovered a diverse spectrum of human activity spanning from the Neolithic era through to the Early medieval period. This demonstrates the site's potential as an archaeological resource. The discovery of a suspected Early medieval structure surrounded by ditches, is not a common occurrence in the region, and may hold important evidence for the evolution of settlement patterns, in a key area of research for Welsh Archaeology. Understanding these sites is crucial for acquiring a better understanding of the Roman to Early medieval transition, with particular focus on the '*long 8th century*' (Edwards et al. 2017). Moreover, the presence of multi-phased ditches, extending from the *Late Bronze Age* to the *Sub-Roman* and *Early medieval* periods, indicates a history of enduring territorial separation, and points to potentially interesting land management strategies. This comprehensive evaluation ensures that future development at *Lôn Pin* proceeds with due consideration of its archaeological heritage, preserving invaluable historical resources while enabling sustainable progress.

This archaeological evaluation is an integral part of a larger process which enables an informed, sustainable, and responsible approach to the development of land at *Lôn Pin*, *Llanbedrog*. This comprehensive archaeological investigation has met the expectations of relevant legislation, by thoroughly evaluating the presence and significance of archaeological assets that may be affected by the proposed development at the site. Principally, the level of detail provided by this phase of works is proportionate to the assets' importance, offering sufficient information to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the archaeological remains. Some of the archaeological assets are of sufficient importance, and would likely require further analysis in terms of targeted excavation, to be fully appreciated, were they to face further degradation through the development process. Therefore, this report ensures that the development continues with a clear awareness of the archaeological heritage, balancing the need for progress with the preservation of valuable and irreplaceable historical and cultural resources.

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18.0 APPENDIX I – Archaeological Context List

Context Number	Trench	Description
101	1	Cut of liner V cut ditch
102	1	Primary Fill of 101
103	1	Secondary Fill of 101
104	1	Same as 102
105	1	Same as 103
106	1	Tertiary Fill of 101
107	1	Cut of suspected post hole
108	1	Fill of 107
301	3	Cut of probable furrow
302	3	Fill of 301
303	3	Cut of probable furrow
304	3	Fill of 303
401	4	Cut of N-S ditch
402	4	Fill of 401
403	4	Cut of N-S ditch
404	4	Fill of 403
501	5	Cut of western ditch
502	5	Fill of 501
503	5	Cut of central ditch (western)
504	5	Primary fill of 503
505	5	Cut of central ditch (centre)
506	5	Primary fill of 505
507	5	Cut of central ditch (eastern)
508	5	Fill of 507
509	5	Cut of post hole
510	5	Fill of 509
511	5	Cut of eastern ditch
512	5	Fill of 511
513	5	Secondary fill of 503
514	5	Secondary fill of 505
515	5	Stony fill of 511
516	5	Secondary fill of 511
601	6	Cut of linear ditch (south)
602	6	Fill of 601
603	6	Cut of linear ditch (north)
604	6	Fill of 603
605	6	Cut of linear ditch (north)
606	6	Fill of 606
701	7	Cut of gulley
702	7	Fill of gulley
703	7	Cut of western ditch
704	7	Fill of 703
705	7	Cut of central ditch
706	7	Fill of 704
707	7	Cut of eastern ditch
708	7	Fill of 707
801	8	Cut of gulley
802	8	Fill of 801
1001	10	Cut of western pit
1002	10	Fill of 1001

1003	10	Slumping event within 1001
1004	10	Subsoil in Trench 10
1005	10	Topsoil in Trench 10
1006	10	Void
1007	10	Void
1008	10	Void
1009	10	Void
1010	10	Void
1011	10	Void
1012	10	Cut or large stone filled pit
1013	10	Primary fill 1012
1014	10	Secondary fill 1012
1015	10	Tertiary fill 1012
1016	10	Quaternary fill 1012
1017	10	Quintenary fill 1012
1018	10	Large stones in 1012
1101	11	Cut of plough furrow
1102	11	Fill of 1101
1103	11	Cut of plough furrow
1104	11	Fill of 1103
1201	12	Cut of shallow ditch
1202	12	Fill of 1201
1203	12	Cut of shallow terminal end?
1204	12	Fill of 1203
1205	12	Cut of amorphous feature
1206	12	Fill of 1205
1301	13	Cut of former field boundary (on tithe)
1302	13	Fill of 1301
1403	14	Cut of former field boundary (on tithe)
1404	14	Fill of 1401
1501	15	Cut of shallow ditch
1502	15	Fill of 1501
1503	15	Cut of former field boundary (on tithe)
1504	15	Fill of 1503
1601	16	Cut of small pit
1602	16	Fill of 1601
1603	16	Cut of gulley
1604	16	Fill of 1603
1605	16	Cut of Neolithic Pit
1606	16	Primary fill of 1605
1607	16	Secondary fill of 1605
2001	20	Cut of burrow
2002	20	Fill of 2001
2003	20	Cut of burrow
2004	20	Fill of 2003
2005	20	Cut of root bole
2006	20	Fill of 2005
2007	20	Fill of 2005
2008	20	Fill of 2005
2009	20	Cut of burrow
2010	20	Fill of 2009
2101	21	Southeast wall
2102	21	Northwest wall

2103	21	Demolition deposit
2104	21	Cut of southeast ditch
2105	21	Fill of 2104
2106	21	Cut of northwest ditch
2107	21	Fill of 2106
2108	21	Group number for building
2109	21	Cut of pit at base of 2108
2110	21	Primary fill of 2109
2111	21	Secondary fill of 2109
2112	21	Void
2113	21	Foundation cut 2101
2114	21	Foundation cut 2102
2115	21	Large stones in 2109
2201	22	Cut of ditch
2202	22	Fill of 2202
2301	23	Cut of ditch
2302	23	Fill of 2301
2401	24	Cut of linear ditch
2402	24	Primary fill of ditch
2403	24	Secondary fill of ditch
2404	24	Tertiary fill
2405	24	Quaternary fill
2601	26	Linear narrow ditch
2602	26	Fill of 2601
2603	26	Linear ditch cutting 2601
2604	26	Fill of 2603
2605	26	Cut of shallow ditch
2606	26	Fill of 2605
2607	26	Cut of suspected field drain
2608	26	Fill of 2608
2609	26	Cut of shallow ditch
2610	26	Fill of 2609
2611	26	Cut of large pit
2612	26	Primary fill of 2611
2613	26	Secondary fill of 2611
2614	26	Tertiary fill of 2611
2615	26	Recut within 2611
2616	26	Primary fill of 2615
2617	26	Secondary fill of 2615
2618	26	Cut of post hole
2619	26	Fill of 2618
2701	27	Cut of long ditch
2702	27	Fill of 2701
3001	30	Cut of linear feature
3002	30	Fill of 3001
3003	30	Cut of linear near centre
3004	30	Primary fill of 3003
3005	30	Secondary fill of 3003
3006	30	Cut of stone filled drain
3007	30	Fill of 3006
3008	30	Cut of ditch
3009	30	Fill of 3008
3101	31	Cut of ditch

3102	31	Fill of 3101
3201	32	Cut of linear feature
3202	32	Fill of 3201
3203	32	Cut of southern linear
3204	32	Fill of 3203

19.0 APPENDIX II – Historic Environment Data

HENEB: GWYNEDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: GATHER2038

Prepared by: Derby, S., Heneb: Gwynedd Region

Produced for: Richard Cooke, Aeon Archaeology

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Search Criteria:

1km Search land adjacent to Lôn Pin Road, Llanbedrog

PRN 40322 **NAME** *Deserted Rural Settlement in Western Caernarfonshire* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE FIELD SURVEY **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) **PERSON** Jones, S.
SUMMARY *Desk based assessment and field survey carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as part of a Cadw funded project to identify and examine deserted rural settlement sites in Gwynedd.*

DESCRIPTION -

CROSS REFERENCES 40323, 40835 GAT110, GAT119, GAT120, GAT1209, GAT1211, GAT1212, GAT1214, GAT1228, GAT123, GAT1230, GAT1243, GAT1263, GAT1268, GAT1270, GAT1271, GAT1278, GAT1281, GAT1296, GAT13157, GAT13162, GAT13169, GAT13172, GAT13178, GAT13180, GAT1319, GAT1320, GAT13200, GAT13201, GAT13206, GAT13207, GAT13211, GAT13222, GAT13237, GAT1324, GAT13242,

GAT13243, GAT13244, GAT13254, GAT13257, GAT13262, GAT13265, GAT13266, GAT13268, GAT13287, GAT13288, GAT13299, GAT13300, GAT13307, GAT13313, GAT1332, GAT13321, GAT1334, GAT13353, GAT1336, GAT13368, GAT13369, GAT13372, GAT13373, GAT13378, GAT13384, GAT1339, GAT13390, GAT13394, GAT13397, GAT13398, GAT1340, GAT13408, GAT13415, GAT13418, GAT13423, GAT13424, GAT13442, GAT13443, GAT1345, GAT13454, GAT13455, GAT1346, GAT13463, GAT13464, GAT13466, GAT13469, GAT13470, GAT13482, GAT13483, GAT13485, GAT13486, GAT13495, GAT13496, GAT13498, GAT135, GAT1350, GAT13507, GAT13519, GAT13525, GAT13526, GAT13530, GAT13532, GAT13535, GAT13540, GAT1355, GAT13550, GAT13551, GAT13554, GAT13555, GAT13559, GAT13560, GAT13563, GAT13572, GAT13573, GAT13579, GAT13584, GAT13586, GAT13587, GAT13591, GAT1370, GAT1371, GAT1372, GAT1378, GAT1385, GAT1398, GAT1403, GAT1404, GAT1405, GAT1407, GAT1408, GAT1409, GAT1410, GAT1412, GAT1413, GAT1414, GAT1415, GAT1416, GAT1418, GAT1420, GAT1421, GAT1422, GAT1423, GAT1424, GAT1426, GAT151, GAT152, GAT153, GAT1587, GAT1668, GAT1670, GAT1671, GAT174, GAT180, GAT181, GAT182, GAT1825, GAT183, GAT184, GAT185, GAT186, GAT187, GAT188, GAT194, GAT205, GAT2087, GAT2089, GAT212, GAT213, GAT2216, GAT2217, GAT2222, GAT2226, GAT2235, GAT2244, GAT2245, GAT2252, GAT227, GAT2346, GAT2361, GAT2365, GAT2376, GAT2381, GAT2382, GAT2386, GAT2391, GAT2392, GAT2395, GAT2398, GAT2401, GAT2402, GAT2403, GAT2404, GAT2405, GAT2407, GAT2409, GAT2410, GAT2760, GAT2761, GAT2792, GAT2799, GAT3303, GAT3306, GAT3307, GAT3308, GAT3309, GAT3310, GAT3320, GAT3338, GAT3339, GAT3348, GAT3349, GAT3360, GAT3363, GAT3368, GAT3381, GAT3390, GAT3999, GAT4041, GAT4042, GAT4043, GAT4044, GAT4045, GAT4046, GAT4059, GAT409, GAT410, GAT4197, GAT4200, GAT4201, GAT4203, GAT426, GAT4290, GAT430, GAT4300, GAT431, GAT436, GAT4360, GAT4362, GAT444, GAT4529, GAT4530, GAT4531, GAT4533, GAT5021, GAT5023, GAT5053, GAT5346, GAT5608, GAT5674, GAT5733, GAT5735, GAT582, GAT583, GAT592, GAT6005, GAT6007, GAT6009, GAT6010, GAT6012, GAT606, GAT608, GAT6127, GAT6128, GAT6129, GAT6131, GAT614, GAT621, GAT622, GAT6712, GAT6713, GAT6714, GAT6715, GAT6716, GAT6717, GAT6718, GAT6719, GAT6720, GAT6721, GAT6722, GAT6723, GAT6724, GAT6725, GAT6726, GAT6727, GAT6728, GAT6729, GAT6730, GAT6731, GAT6732, GAT6733, GAT6734, GAT6735, GAT6736, GAT6737, GAT6738, GAT6739, GAT6740, GAT6741, GAT6742, GAT6743, GAT6744, GAT6745, GAT6746, GAT6747, GAT6748, GAT6749, GAT6750, GAT6751, GAT6752, GAT6753, GAT6754, GAT6755, GAT6756, GAT6757, GAT6758, GAT6759, GAT6760, GAT6761, GAT6762, GAT6763, GAT6764, GAT6765, GAT6766, GAT6767, GAT6768, GAT6769, GAT6770, GAT6771, GAT6772, GAT768, GAT770, GAT771, GAT780, GAT784, GAT786, GAT905, GAT907, GAT908, GAT91, GAT910, GAT912, GAT914, GAT918, GAT92, GAT94, GAT948, GAT95, GAT98

SOURCES

Report: Jones, S., 1997, *Deserted Rural Settlement in Western Caernarvonshire*, GAT Report No. 247

REPORT 247

PRN 40835 **NAME** Deserted Rural Settlement Survey **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE FIELD SURVEY **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) **PERSON** Jones, S.

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Thematic Survey Site visits from 1996-1999 by S. Jones. (Some by D. Thompson & some by K. Geary) No more refined information about date of visit on HER

CROSS REFERENCES - GAT110, GAT119, GAT120, GAT1209, GAT1211, GAT1212, GAT1214, GAT1228, GAT123, GAT1230, GAT1243, GAT1263, GAT1268, GAT1270, GAT1271, GAT1278, GAT1281, GAT1296, GAT13157, GAT13162, GAT13169, GAT13172, GAT13178, GAT13180, GAT1319, GAT1320, GAT13200, GAT13201, GAT13206, GAT13211, GAT13222, GAT13237, GAT1324, GAT13242, GAT13243, GAT13244, GAT13254, GAT13257, GAT13262, GAT13265, GAT13266, GAT13268, GAT13287, GAT13288, GAT13299, GAT13300, GAT13307, GAT13313, GAT1332, GAT13321, GAT1334, GAT13353, GAT1336, GAT13368, GAT13369, GAT13372, GAT13373, GAT13378, GAT13384, GAT1339, GAT13390, GAT13394, GAT13397, GAT13398, GAT1340, GAT13408, GAT13410, GAT13415, GAT13418, GAT13423, GAT13424, GAT13442, GAT13443, GAT1345, GAT13454, GAT13455, GAT1346, GAT13463, GAT13464, GAT13466, GAT13469, GAT13470, GAT13482, GAT13483, GAT13485, GAT13486, GAT13495, GAT13496, GAT13498, GAT1350, GAT13507, GAT13519, GAT13525, GAT13526, GAT13530, GAT13532, GAT13535, GAT13540, GAT1355, GAT13550, GAT13551, GAT13554, GAT13555, GAT13559, GAT13560, GAT13563, GAT13572, GAT13573, GAT13579,

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SOURCES

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REPORT None

PRN 45033 **NAME** Cadw Scheduling Enhancement: Holy Wells **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2011 **ORGANISATION** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) **PERSON** Parry, I., Smith, G., and Hopewell, D.

SUMMARY This project has been grant aided by CADW, and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 2011, and forms part of a wider scheduling enhancement project which aims to assess all monuments of Medieval and Post-Medieval date. This report forms one of four projects being undertaken within 2010-11 to examine all ecclesiastical remains from the relevant period. The projects have been undertaken with the primary aim of providing consistent and accurate information to allow the creation of a database of Medieval ecclesiastical sites in Northwest Wales, so that sites considered to be of national importance can be identified.

DESCRIPTION

CROSS REFERENCES - GAT10158, GAT10230, GAT10238, GAT103, GAT1203, GAT1221, GAT1222, GAT1223, GAT1251, GAT1252, GAT1253, GAT12644, GAT1285, GAT1374, GAT13927, GAT1481, GAT15158, GAT15314, GAT15460, GAT15463, GAT1591, GAT1605, GAT16067, GAT1644, GAT16742, GAT17000, GAT1766, GAT1767, GAT1770, GAT18356, GAT1911, GAT1922, GAT2004, GAT201, GAT2158, GAT2202, GAT2230, GAT2232, GAT2254, GAT2255, GAT2262, GAT2266, GAT2279, GAT2343, GAT2379, GAT2417, GAT2462, GAT2540, GAT2587, GAT2597, GAT2618, GAT2619, GAT2624, GAT2662, GAT2696, GAT2741, GAT27527, GAT2769, GAT2770, GAT2771, GAT2772, GAT2923, GAT2986, GAT3011, GAT3013, GAT3027, GAT3028, GAT3039, GAT3043, GAT3045, GAT3073, GAT3093, GAT3119, GAT3199, GAT32041, GAT32043, GAT32047, GAT32048, GAT32050, GAT32051, GAT32052, GAT32053, GAT32054, GAT32055, GAT32056, GAT32057, GAT32058,

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SOURCES

Report: Parry, I., Smith, G., and Hopewell, D. , 2011, Cadw Scheduling Enhancement: Holy Wells, GAT Report 931

REPORT 931

PRN 45965 **NAME** HER Evidence Data Cleansing Exercise **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE MANAGEMENT EVENT **YEAR** 2020 **ORGANISATION** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
(GAT) **PERSON** Derby, S.

SUMMARY HER Staff at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust undertook an Evidence Data Cleansing Exercise for all existing Core records, between May and September 2020. The work focused on migrating form terms to evidence terms using agreed Historic Environment Data Standards terminology. 13615 records were assessed on an individual basis using a combination of the form field and descriptive information to create an evidence record.

DESCRIPTION -

CROSS REFERENCES - GAT1, GAT10, GAT100, GAT1000, GAT10000, GAT10001, GAT10002, GAT10004, GAT10005, GAT10006, GAT10007, GAT10008, GAT10009, GAT1001, GAT10010, GAT10011, GAT10012, GAT10013, GAT10014, GAT10015, GAT10016, GAT10017, GAT10018, GAT10019, GAT1002, GAT10020, GAT10021, GAT10022, GAT10023, GAT10024, GAT10025, GAT10026, GAT10027, GAT10028, GAT10029, GAT10030, GAT10031, GAT10032, GAT10033, GAT10034, GAT10035, GAT10036, GAT10037, GAT10038, GAT10039, GAT1004, GAT10040, GAT10041, GAT10042, GAT10043, GAT10044, GAT10045, GAT10046, GAT10047, GAT10048, GAT10049, GAT1005, GAT10050, GAT10051, GAT10052, GAT10053, GAT10054, GAT10055, GAT10056, GAT10057, GAT10058, GAT10059, GAT1006, GAT10060, GAT10061, GAT10062, GAT10063, GAT10064, GAT10065, GAT10066, GAT10067, GAT10068, GAT10069, GAT10070, GAT10071, GAT100712, GAT10072, GAT10073, GAT10074, GAT10075, GAT10076, GAT10077, GAT10078, GAT10079, GAT10080, GAT10081, GAT10082, GAT10083, GAT10084, GAT10085, GAT10086, GAT10087, GAT10088, GAT10089, GAT10090, GAT10091, GAT10092, GAT10093, GAT10094, GAT10095, GAT10096, GAT10097, GAT10098, GAT10099, GAT101, GAT10100, GAT10101, GAT10102, GAT10103, GAT10104, GAT10105, GAT10106, GAT10107, GAT10108, GAT10109, GAT1011, GAT10110, GAT10111, GAT10112, GAT10113, GAT10114, GAT10115, GAT10116, GAT10117, GAT10118, GAT10119, GAT1012, GAT10120, GAT10121, GAT10122, GAT10123, GAT10124, GAT10125, GAT10126, GAT10127, GAT10128, GAT10130, GAT10131, GAT10132, GAT10133, GAT10136, GAT10137, GAT10138, GAT10139, GAT10141, GAT10142, GAT10143, GAT10144, GAT10145, GAT10146, GAT10147, GAT10148, GAT10149, GAT1015, GAT10150, GAT10151, GAT10152, GAT10153, GAT10154, GAT10155, GAT10156, GAT10157, GAT10158, GAT10159, GAT1016, GAT10160, GAT10161, GAT10162, GAT10163, GAT10164, GAT10165, GAT10166, GAT10167, GAT10168, GAT10169, GAT1017, GAT10170, GAT10171, GAT10172, GAT10173, GAT10174, GAT10175, GAT10176, GAT10178, GAT10179, GAT1018, GAT10180, GAT10181, GAT10182, GAT10183, GAT10184, GAT10185, GAT10186, GAT10187, GAT10188, GAT10189, GAT1019, GAT10190, GAT10191, GAT10192, GAT10193, GAT10194, GAT10195, GAT10196, GAT10197, GAT10198, GAT10199, GAT102, GAT10200, GAT10201, GAT10202, GAT10203, GAT10204, GAT10205, GAT10206, GAT10207, GAT10208, GAT10209, GAT10210, GAT10211, GAT10212, GAT10213, GAT10214, GAT10215, GAT10216, GAT10217, GAT10218, GAT10219, GAT10220, GAT10221, GAT10222, GAT10223, GAT10224, GAT10225, GAT10227, GAT10228, GAT10229, GAT10230, GAT10231, GAT10232, GAT10233, GAT10234, GAT10235, GAT10236, GAT10237, GAT10238,

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GAT11636, GAT11638, GAT1164, GAT11647, GAT1165, GAT11653, GAT11668, GAT11669, GAT1167, GAT11670, GAT11671, GAT11672, GAT11684, GAT11685, GAT11687, GAT1169, GAT11693, GAT117, GAT11703, GAT11705, GAT11715, GAT11716, GAT11718, GAT1172, GAT11720, GAT11721, GAT11723, GAT11724, GAT11728, GAT1173, GAT1174, GAT11744, GAT11745, GAT11746, GAT11748, GAT11754, GAT11757, GAT1176, GAT11767, GAT11768, GAT11769, GAT1177, GAT11771, GAT11772, GAT11774, GAT11775, GAT11776, GAT11777, GAT11778, GAT11779, GAT1178, GAT11780, GAT11782, GAT11783, GAT11784, GAT11785, GAT11786, GAT11787, GAT11788, GAT11789, GAT1179, GAT11790, GAT11791, GAT11792, GAT11793, GAT11794, GAT11795, GAT11796, GAT11797, GAT11798, GAT118, GAT1180, GAT11800, GAT11802, GAT11803, GAT11804, GAT11805, GAT11808, GAT11812, GAT11813, GAT1182, GAT11821, GAT11822, GAT11823, GAT11824, GAT11825, GAT11826, GAT11827, GAT11828, GAT1183, GAT11830, GAT11831, GAT11832, GAT11833, GAT1184, GAT1185, GAT11852, GAT1186, GAT1187, GAT11875, GAT11882, GAT11887, 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SOURCES

Document: Derby, S. , 2020, HER Evidence Data Cleansing Exercise, Digital FI File: EPRN45965

REPORT None

Key to Abbreviations and Terms

GAT: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; **HER:** Historic Environment Record; **PRN** : Primary Reference Number, each site and event is given a unique PRN; **NAME:** The name of the event; **NGR:** Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference; **COMMUNITY:** The community council in which the event took place; **TYPE:** Describes the event type e.g. EXCAVATION; **YEAR:** The year in which the event took place; **ORGANISATION:** The name of the organisation who carried out the event; **PERSON:** The name of the individual/s who carried out the event; **SUMMARY:** A short, unreferenced summary of the event written by HER staff; **DESCRIPTION:** Detailed description of the event; **CROSS REFERENCES:** Any core and/or event PRNs relating to the event; **SOURCES:** The bibliographic references relating to the event; **REPORT:** The reference number of the unpublished report relating to the event (not all event types will produce reports).

AM - 05.07.24 (11:05) - HTML file produced from Gwynedd HER, file number 2059.

Heneb: Gwynedd Region, Craig Beuno, Ffordd Garth, Bangor LL57 2RT.

tel (01248) 352535, email her@heneb.co.uk, website www.heneb.co.uk

Archaeological data, from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, supplied by Heneb: Gwynedd Region in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of the HEDS group Wales, Heneb, 2024.

20.0 APPENDIX III – Radiocarbon Date Report

Report pending



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

July 08, 2024

Mr. Richard Cooke
Aeon Archaeology
25 Mold Road
Broughton
Chester, CH4 0PQ
United Kingdom

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results

Dear Mr. Cooke,

Enclosed are the radiocarbon dating results for nine samples recently sent to us. As usual, the method of analysis is listed on the report with the results and calibration data is provided where applicable. The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages have all been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2020 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

The web directory containing the table of results and PDF download also contains pictures, a cvs spreadsheet download option and a quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analyzed simultaneously with your samples.

Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed here in our laboratory and counted in our own accelerators here. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analyses.

As always Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result unless otherwise requested. The reported d13C values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer). They are NOT the AMS d13C which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.

When interpreting the results, please consider any communications you may have had with us regarding the samples.

The cost of analysis was previously invoiced. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Digital Signature on File

Ronald E. Hatfield President



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700588

A0469.1_04_(1804)

4900 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -27.7 o/oo

(88.5%)
(6.9%)

3715 - 3636 cal BC
3765 - 3732 cal BC

(5664 - 5585 cal BP)
(5714 - 5681 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 54.34 +/- 0.20 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5434 +/- 0.0020

D14C: -456.64 +/- 2.03 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -461.49 +/- 2.03 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ correction): 4940 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
-------------------	--------------------	---

Beta - 700589

A0469.1_08_(1013)

1460 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -25.2 o/oo

(95.4%)

564 - 650 cal AD

(1386 - 1300 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 83.38 +/- 0.31 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8338 +/- 0.0031

D14C: -166.19 +/- 3.11 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -173.62 +/- 3.11 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ correction): 1460 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
-------------------	--------------------	---

Beta - 700590

A0469.1_13_(2111)

1220 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -24.0 o/oo

(77.9%)

770 - 888 cal AD

(1180 - 1062 cal BP)

(17.5%)

686 - 742 cal AD

(1264 - 1208 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 85.91 +/- 0.32 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8591 +/- 0.0032

D14C: -140.90 +/- 3.21 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -148.56 +/- 3.21 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1200 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700591

A0469.1_17_(1202)

2780 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -26.0 o/oo

(75.8%)

1007 - 891 cal BC

(2956 - 2840 cal BP)

(19.6%)

882 - 835 cal BC

(2831 - 2784 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 70.75 +/- 0.26 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7075 +/- 0.0026

D14C: -292.54 +/- 2.64 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -298.85 +/- 2.64 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ correction): 2800 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700592

A0469.1_20_(1606)

4740 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -27.5 o/oo

(73.2%)

3633 - 3498 cal BC

(5582 - 5447 cal BP)

(22.2%)

3436 - 3378 cal BC

(5385 - 5327 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 55.43 +/- 0.21 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5543 +/- 0.0021

D14C: -445.71 +/- 2.07 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -450.65 +/- 2.07 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4780 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700593

A0469.1_24_(502)

1600 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}C$: -26.2 o/oo

(95.4%)

416 - 545 cal AD

(1534 - 1405 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 81.94 +/- 0.31 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8194 +/- 0.0031

D14C: -180.60 +/- 3.06 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}C$: -187.90 +/- 3.06 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without $\delta^{13}C$ correction): 1620 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}C$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}C$). $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700594

A0469.1_26_(508)

1170 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -25.6 o/oo

(73.7%)

772 - 900 cal AD

(1178 - 1050 cal BP)

(21.7%)

916 - 974 cal AD

(1034 - 976 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 86.45 +/- 0.32 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8645 +/- 0.0032

D14C: -135.54 +/- 3.23 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -143.24 +/- 3.23 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1180 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700595

A0469.1_30_(512)

2490 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -26.7 o/oo

**(94.1%)
(1.3%)**

**775 - 514 cal BC
500 - 486 cal BC**

**(2724 - 2463 cal BP)
(2449 - 2435 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 73.35 +/- 0.27 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7335 +/- 0.0027

D14C: -266.53 +/- 2.74 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -273.07 +/- 2.74 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 2520 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Richard Cooke

Report Date: July 08, 2024

Aeon Archaeology

Material Received: June 25, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
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Beta - 700596

A0469.1_46_(3009)

130 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -24.0 o/oo

(62.9%)	1798 - 1942 cal AD	(151 - 7 cal BP)
(26.4%)	1673 - 1743 cal AD	(276 - 206 cal BP)
(4.2%)	1750 - 1765 cal AD	(199 - 184 cal BP)
(0.8%)	1773 - 1778 cal AD	(176 - 171 cal BP)
(0.5%)	1952 - 1954 cal AD	(-3 - -5 cal BP)
(0.2%)	1943 - 1945 cal AD	(6 - 4 cal BP)
(0.2%)	1947 - 1948 cal AD	(2 - 1 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 98.39 +/- 0.37 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.9839 +/- 0.0037

D14C: -16.05 +/- 3.67 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -24.82 +/- 3.67 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 110 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20 + NHZ1

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -27.7$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700588**

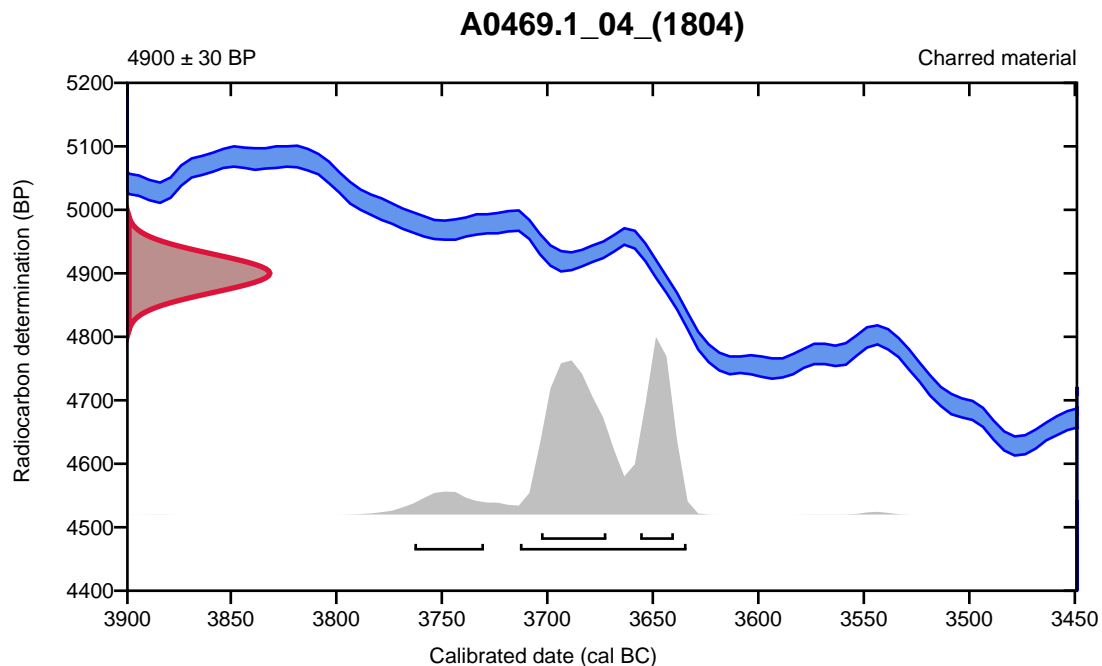
Conventional radiocarbon age **4900 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(88.5%)	3715 - 3636 cal BC	(5664 - 5585 cal BP)
(6.9%)	3765 - 3732 cal BC	(5714 - 5681 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(43%)	3705 - 3674 cal BC	(5654 - 5623 cal BP)
(25.2%)	3658 - 3642 cal BC	(5607 - 5591 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -25.2$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700589**

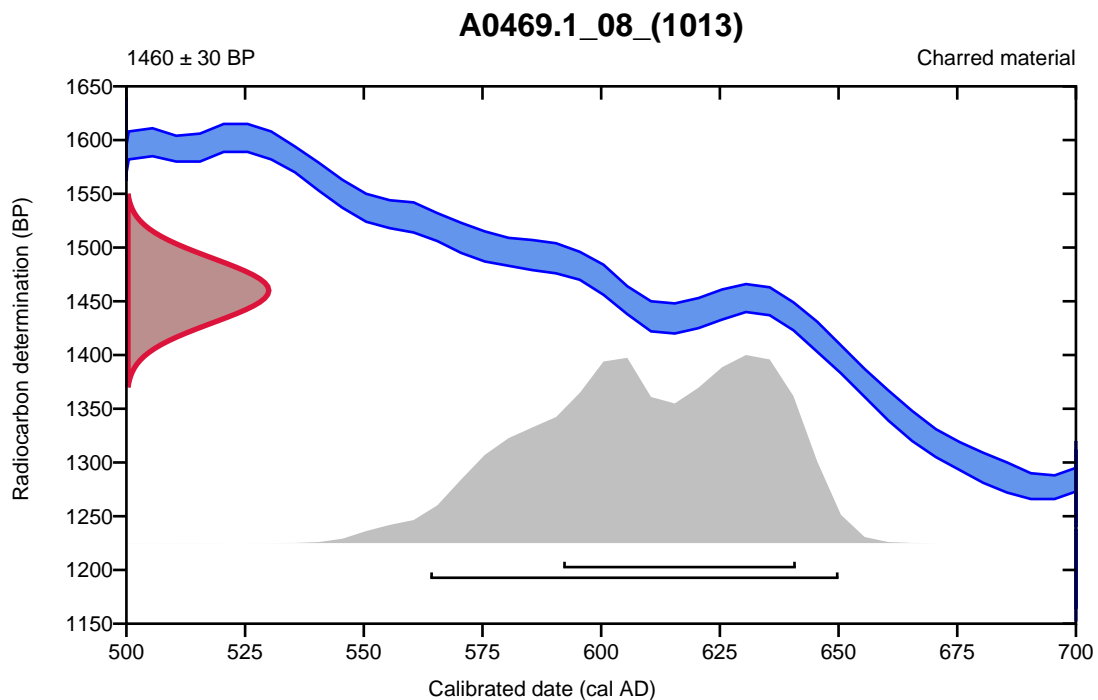
Conventional radiocarbon age **1460 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 564 - 650 cal AD (1386 - 1300 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%) 592 - 641 cal AD (1358 - 1309 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -24.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700590**

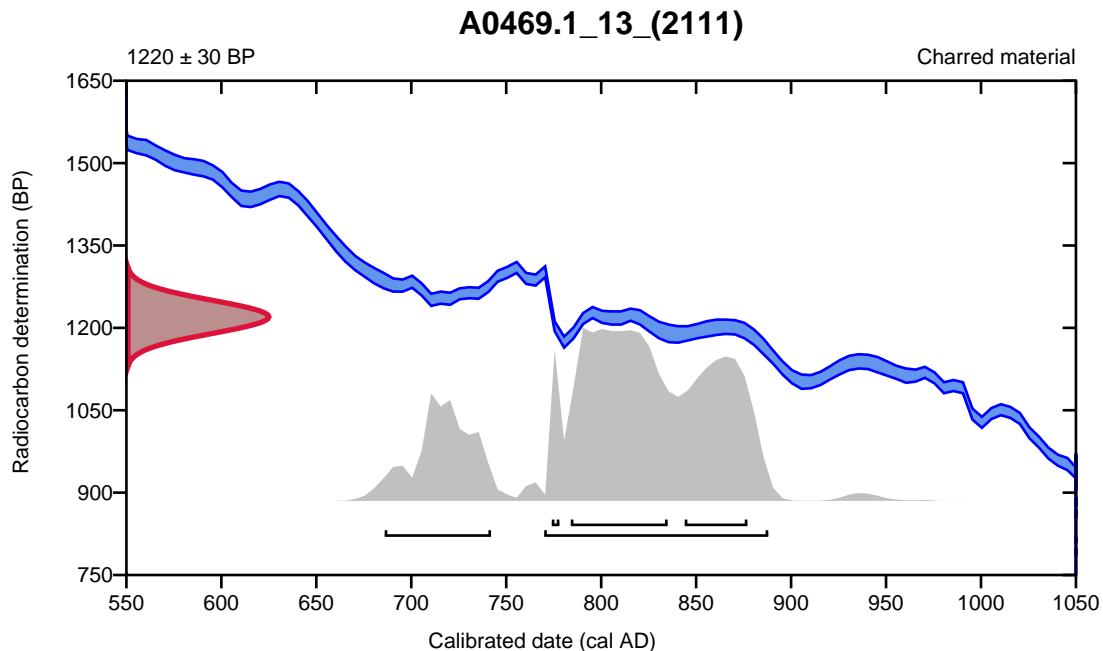
Conventional radiocarbon age **1220 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(77.9%)	770 - 888 cal AD	(1180 - 1062 cal BP)
(17.5%)	686 - 742 cal AD	(1264 - 1208 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(42.5%)	784 - 835 cal AD	(1166 - 1115 cal BP)
(22.9%)	844 - 877 cal AD	(1106 - 1073 cal BP)
(2.8%)	774 - 778 cal AD	(1176 - 1172 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700591**

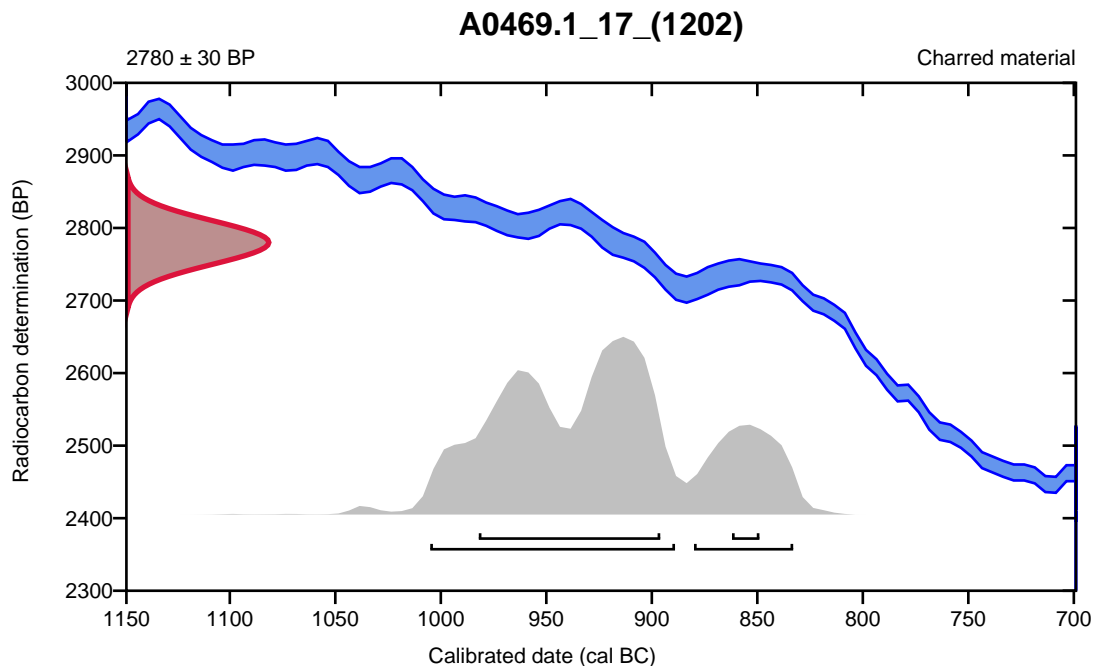
Conventional radiocarbon age **2780 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(75.8%)	1007 - 891 cal BC	(2956 - 2840 cal BP)
(19.6%)	882 - 835 cal BC	(2831 - 2784 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(62.1%)	984 - 898 cal BC	(2933 - 2847 cal BP)
(6.1%)	864 - 851 cal BC	(2813 - 2800 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -27.5$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700592**

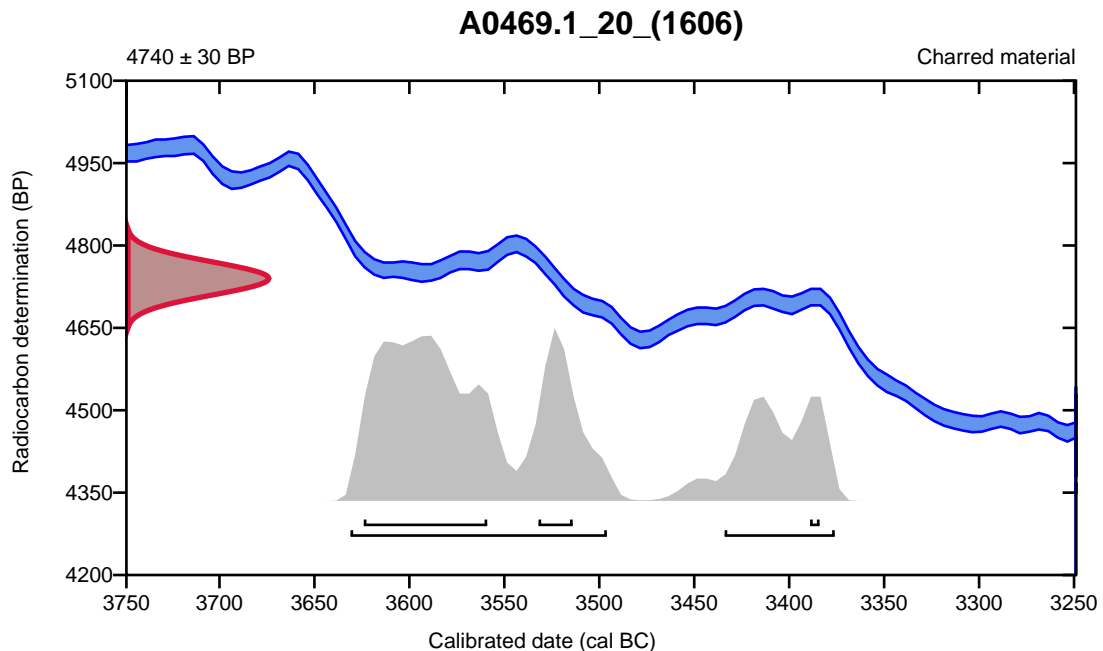
Conventional radiocarbon age **4740 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(73.2%)	3633 - 3498 cal BC	(5582 - 5447 cal BP)
(22.2%)	3436 - 3378 cal BC	(5385 - 5327 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(51.2%)	3626 - 3561 cal BC	(5575 - 5510 cal BP)
(14.1%)	3534 - 3516 cal BC	(5483 - 5465 cal BP)
(2.9%)	3391 - 3386 cal BC	(5340 - 5335 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.2$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700593**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1600 \pm 30 BP**

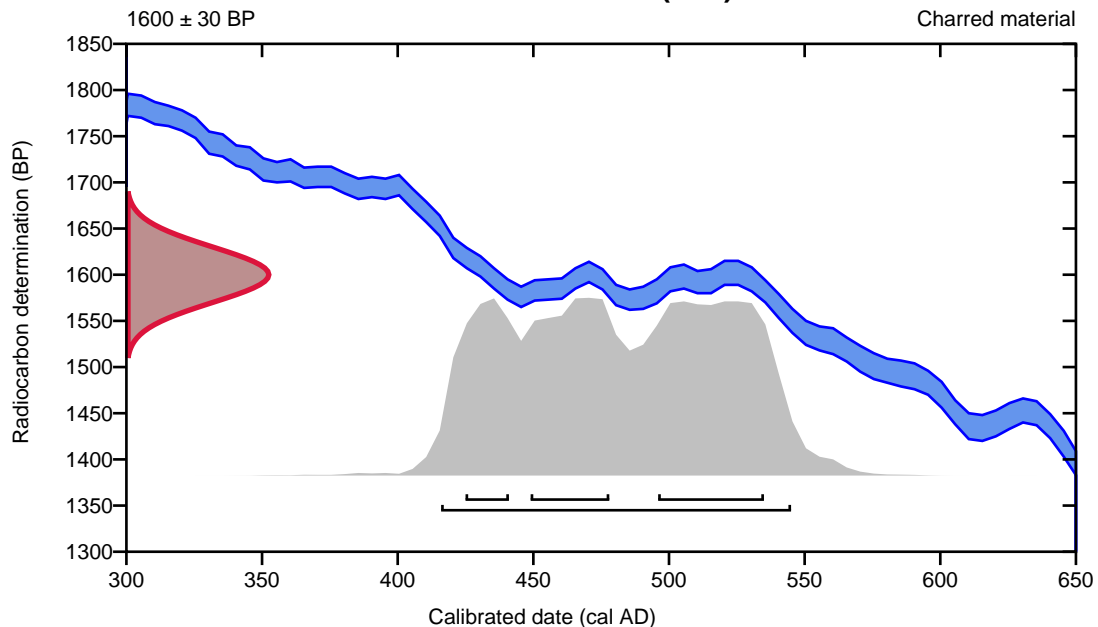
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 416 - 545 cal AD (1534 - 1405 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(32%)	496 - 535 cal AD	(1454 - 1415 cal BP)
(23.4%)	449 - 478 cal AD	(1501 - 1472 cal BP)
(12.7%)	425 - 441 cal AD	(1525 - 1509 cal BP)

A0469.1_24_(502)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -25.6$ o/oo)

Laboratory number Beta-700594

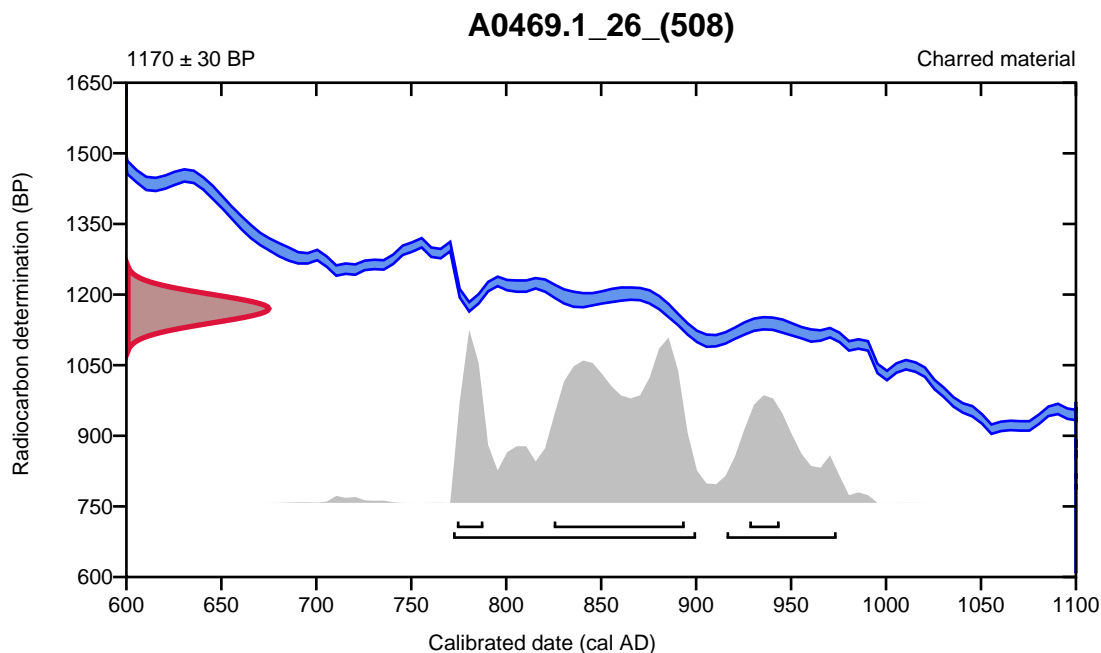
Conventional radiocarbon age 1170 ± 30 BP

95.4% probability

(73.7%)	772 - 900 cal AD	(1178 - 1050 cal BP)
(21.7%)	916 - 974 cal AD	(1034 - 976 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(48.7%)	825 - 894 cal AD	(1125 - 1056 cal BP)
(10.4%)	774 - 788 cal AD	(1176 - 1162 cal BP)
(9.1%)	928 - 944 cal AD	(1022 - 1006 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.7$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700595**

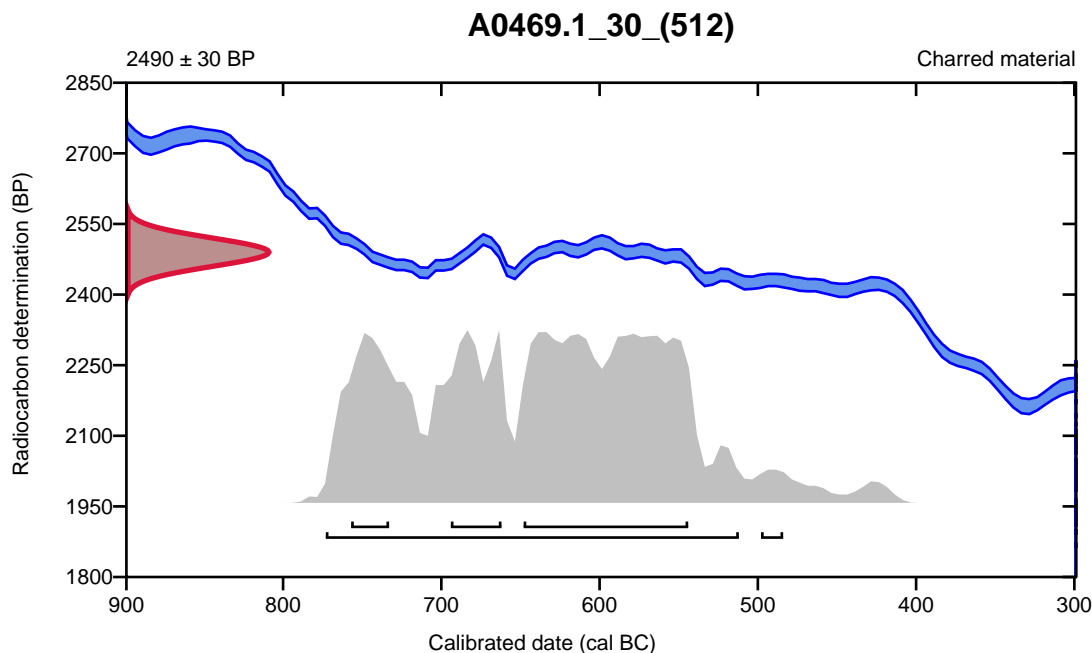
Conventional radiocarbon age **2490 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(94.1%)	775 - 514 cal BC	(2724 - 2463 cal BP)
(1.3%)	500 - 486 cal BC	(2449 - 2435 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(45.9%)	650 - 546 cal BC	(2599 - 2495 cal BP)
(11.9%)	696 - 664 cal BC	(2645 - 2613 cal BP)
(10.4%)	759 - 735 cal BC	(2708 - 2684 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20 + NHZ1)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -24.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-700596**

Conventional radiocarbon age **130 ± 30 BP**

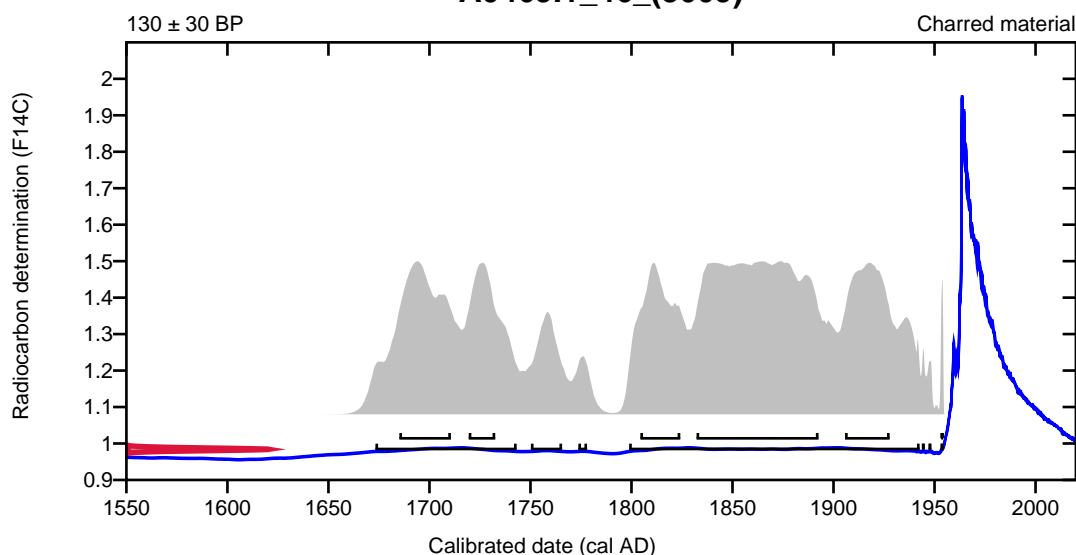
95.4% probability

(62.9%)	1798 - 1942 cal AD	(151 - 7 cal BP)
(26.4%)	1673 - 1743 cal AD	(276 - 206 cal BP)
(4.2%)	1750 - 1765 cal AD	(199 - 184 cal BP)
(0.8%)	1773 - 1778 cal AD	(176 - 171 cal BP)
(0.5%)	1952 - 1954 cal AD	(-3 - -5 cal BP)
(0.2%)	1943 - 1945 cal AD	(6 - 4 cal BP)
(0.2%)	1947 - 1948 cal AD	(2 - 1 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(30.8%)	1832 - 1892 cal AD	(117 - 57 cal BP)
(11.6%)	1685 - 1710 cal AD	(264 - 239 cal BP)
(10.7%)	1905 - 1927 cal AD	(44 - 22 cal BP)
(8.6%)	1804 - 1824 cal AD	(145 - 125 cal BP)
(6.2%)	1719 - 1732 cal AD	(230 - 217 cal BP)
(0.4%)	1953 - 1954 cal AD	(-4 - -5 cal BP)

A0469.1_46_(3009)



Database used

INTCAL20 + NHZ1

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20 + NHZ1

Hua, et al., 2022, *Radiocarbon* 64(4): 723-745. Reimer, et al., 2020, *Radiocarbon* 62(4): 725-757.



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Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NIST SRM-4990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date: July 08, 2024
Submitter: Mr. Richard Cooke

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1

Expected Value: 0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC

Measured Value: 0.43 +/- 0.03 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

Reference 2

Expected Value: 129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC

Measured Value: 128.44 +/- 0.38 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

Reference 3

Expected Value: 96.69 +/- 0.50 pMC

Measured Value: 96.97 +/- 0.30 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

COMMENT: All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation:

Digital Signature on File

Date: July 08, 2024

