



Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

Cae Efa Llwyd Quarry, Penygroes
Archaeological Fieldwork Report

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Cae Efa Llwyd Quarry, Penygroes

Archaeological Fieldwork Report

Prepared for Tudor Griffiths Limited

Text by Cindy Nelson-Viljoen, Vicki Hudson

Illustrations by Victoria Scott, Cindy Nelson-Viljoen, Iwan G. Parry

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Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Brython gan Tudor Griffiths Ltd. i ymgymryd â rhaglen o waith lliniaru archaeolegol ar gyfer gwelliannau mynediad a chwarela yn hen chwarel Cae Efa Llwyd ym Mhenygroes (NGR SH46375295). Cynhaliwyd Briff Gwyllo gynhwysfawr yn ystod gwella'r mynediad a Stripio dan reolaeth archaeolegol ar gyfer yr ardal chwarela (EVENT PRN 46075).

Ymgwymerwyd y gwaith mewn tri agwedd. Roedd Agweddau 1 & 2 yn Friffiau Gwyllo yn ystod gwaith i wella mynedfa'r safle, cwblhawyd y gwaith yma rhwng y 25ain o Ionawr a'r 30ain o Fai 2019. Yn ystod Agwedd 3 stripiwyd yr ardal chwarela dan reolaeth archaeolegol, cwblhawyd y gwaith rhwng y 16eg o Fedi a'r 22ain o Hydref 2019.

Ni ddarganfyddwyd unrhyw nodweddion archaeolegol o bwys yn ystod Agweddau 1 & 2. Mae arteffactau a gasglwyd o'r uwchbridd, gan gynnwys darnau o fflint a chetyn clai, yn dangos gweithgaredd yn yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnodau Cynhanesyddol ac ol-ganoloesol ond ni nodwyd unrhyw noweddion cysylltiedig.

Yn ystod Agwedd 3 nodwyd crater o ffrwydryn tir a lanwyd ar y safle yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd (HER PRN GAT 92296). Hefyd nodwyd system o ffosydd ol-ganoloesol (HER PRN GAT 92297).

Nid oes angen gwaith pellach ar yr archif.

Summary

Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology CYF. (ABA) was commissioned by Tudor Griffiths Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of access improvements and quarrying operations at the dormant Cae Efa Llwyd sand and gravel quarry, Penygroes (NGR SH46375295). All access improvement works for the site were monitored by a comprehensive Watching Brief and the extraction area was subject to a Controlled Strip under constant archaeological direction (EVENT PRN 46075).

The work was completed in three phases. Phase 1 & 2 were comprehensive Watching Briefs completed between the 25th of January and the 30th of May 2019, during establishment of new access to the site. Phase 3 was the Controlled Stripping of the new extraction area which was undertaken between the 16th of September and 22nd of October 2019.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered during Phase 1 & 2. Artefacts including struck flint and clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from the topsoil during Phase 2 demonstrate activity in the area during Prehistoric and post-medieval periods, but no associated features were identified.

During Phase 3 a locally known blast crater from a landmine dropped during the Second World War was identified and recorded (HER PRN GAT 92296). A post-medieval ditch system was also identified and recorded (HER PRN GAT 92297).

No further work and/or assessment of the archives are required.

1 Introduction

Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology CYF. (ABA) was commissioned by Tudor Griffiths Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of access improvements and quarrying operations at the dormant Cae Efa Llwyd sand and gravel quarry, Penygroes, at SH46375295 (see Figure 1). The investigated areas were defined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by ABA in 2018, it was determined that a watching brief or controlled strip were required during all invasive works which have the potential of disturbing archaeological deposit. The archaeological works were completed in three phases:

- Phase 1: Watching Brief during breaching/removal of an existing boundary – 25 to 29 January 2019;
- Phase 2: Watching Brief during construction of access road – 30 May 2019;
- Phase 3: Controlled Stripping of extraction area – 16 September to 22 October 2019.

The area investigated for Phase 1 and 2 measured approximately 1,775m² and lies to the west of the A487 Penygroes roundabout on an unclassified road, at SH46305283 (*Figure 1*). The area investigated during Phase 3 measured approximately 30,790m², and was centred on SH46375295 to the northeast of the area stripped in Phase 1 and 2.

Part of the site had previously been quarried and was granted permission for further extraction in 1952. It is believed that the site has not been quarried since this date, but the permission has remained and is now proposed for further extraction. In 2017 a condition placed on the planning permission for access improvements at the site (C17/0455/22/LL) required that a specification of archaeological works was prepared in advance of any improvement or extractions works at the site. It was proposed that this programme consist of:

- Recording of existing boundaries in advance of works;
- Archaeological watching brief during breaching/removal of existing boundaries;
- Comprehensive Archaeological watching brief during all soil stripping associated with the construction of the access.
- Controlled Strip of the extraction area, not including the area previously quarried.

All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ABA, 2018), and in line with the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c). The work was monitored by GAPS, cultural heritage advisors to the Local Authority.

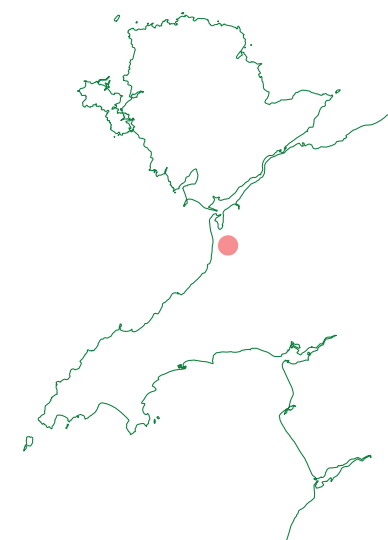
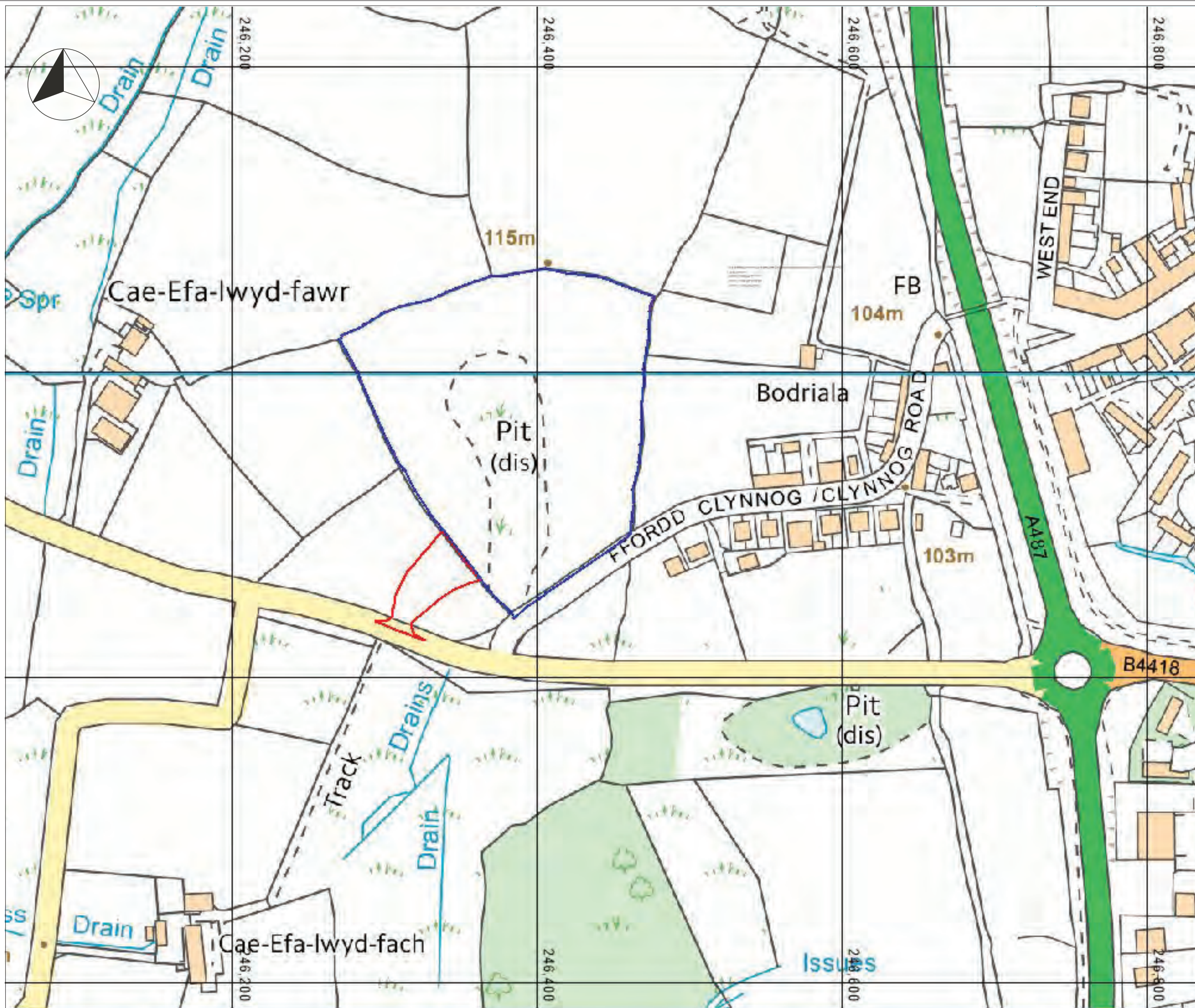


Figure 1
Location Plan, or proposed
access road and quarry site

Key

- Access road
- Quarry site

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Drawn By:

IGP; CNV

Date:

10/03/2020

Location:

SH4630528 / SH46375295

Project:

AB1804 Cae Efa Llwyd

2 Project Background

2.1 Archaeological Background

The Cae Efa Llwyd quarry, located to the west of the Nantlle Valley historic landscape (HER PRN GAT15718), has no archaeology recorded in the immediate vicinity of the extraction site, and approximately 6,844m² of the quarry site has been previously disturbed by extraction activities.

Work in nearby areas with similar underlying geology has also showed that hills of well-draining sand and gravel have attracted human activity for thousands of years (Fasham *et al.*, 1998). Cefn Graianog quarry, located approximately 3.5km to the south of Cae Efa Llwyd, is one of the most investigated landscapes of this kind in the surrounding area. Multiple phases of archaeological mitigation in relation to extensions at the quarry have provided insight into human history of the area from the Neolithic through to modern day [*see Flook (1994) and ABA (2016)*].

A number of assets are recorded within 1km of the area, these include:

Bronze Age:

- Recumbent Stone (HER PRN GAT 32745), south of Penbryn Mawr – 320m west
- Burnt mound (HER PRN GAT 5133), west of Hen-dy, Penygroes - 350m north-east
- Burnt mound (HER PRN GAT 5071), east of Minffordd, Penygroes - 400m north
- Burnt mound (HER PRN GAT 5037), north of Gareg-wen-isaf, Penygroes – 860m north-east
- Penbryn Mawr Standing Stone (HER PRN GAT 12906) - 900m north-west

Given the amount activity in the area during this period, although not certain, it is possible that a grooved stone maul (HER PRN GAT 2353), which was found around Penbryn Mawr and set into the wall above the entrance to the house, could date to this period. Although it is possible that the feature is a rubbing post or former gate post, a possible Standing Stone (HER PRN GAT 37988) is recorded approximately 890m to the south-east.

Roman:

- Part of Roman Road, Segontium to Pen Llystyn to Tomen y Mur (HER PRN GAT 17555) – 590m east

The route of the Roman Road runs broadly on the same alignment as the road from Caernarfon to Porthmadog. No physical evidence of the actual Roman Road had been recorded at the PRN location.

Early Medieval & Medieval:

- Long Huts, East of Eithinog-Uchaf (HER PRN GAT 582) – 420m west
- Ffynnon Rhedyw, Holy Well (HER PRN GAT 2343) – 1km south-east

The site of a Tithe Barn (HER PRN GAT 6611) is recorded approximately 450m north-west of the development area. The date of the site has not been confirmed but it is possible that it could have dated to the medieval period.

Post-Medieval

Numerous features dating to the post-medieval period are recorded within 1km of the development area, a number of which are associated with the slate industry and associated railway. Those closest to the site are:

- Penygroes Station, Former Site of, Penygroes (HER PRN GAT 37,962) – 230m east
- Road Bridge, Afon Wen Railway (HER PRN GAT 33977) – 200m east
- Platform and Tip, W of Penygroes (HER PRN GAT 37986) – 150m north
- Level Crossing, Afon Wen Railway (HER PRN GAT 37961) – 330m north-east
- Railway Siding and Storage, Penygroes (HER PRN GAT 33976) – 225m north-east

Previous quarrying activity nearby is also recorded in the HER. A gravel pit (HER PRN GAT 33990) is recorded 160m south-east of the development area.

During the Second World War it was reported locally that a landmine dropped with a parachute landed on a sandy bank behind Penygroes village's last row of houses on the land of Cae Efa Llwyd farm, located immediately west of Cae Efa Llwyd quarry. The mine crater was back filled by the landowner and fragments of the mine was displayed in Griffiths, a local hardware shop (BBC, 2010).

2.2 Geology and Topography

The underlying bedrock consists of Felsic Tuff of the Padarn Tuff Formation which formed approximately 541 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period in an environment dominated by explosive eruptions of silica-rich magma. The superficial deposits are hummocky glacial deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment dominated by Ice Age conditions (BGS, 2019).

2.3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the archaeological work was to mitigate against any negative impact to previously unidentified archaeology that may come to light during the proposed access and extraction works. The main objectives, as outlined in the WSI (ABA, 2018) were:

- Evaluate the archaeological potential of the site through consultation of existing sources and a walkover survey;
- To record of existing boundaries in advance of works;
- To identify any archaeological features revealed during the stripping of the development area and/or the breaching/removal of boundaries;
- To create a comprehensive record of all identified features;
- To interpret all identified features and their relationship to previously identified archaeology;

- To increase understanding of the archaeological and historical development of the area;
- To inform future management of the site.

2.4 Methodology

2.4.1 Limited Desk Based Assessment

A limited Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was conducted to inform the walkover survey. The sources consulted included:

- Existing NRW LiDAR data;
- Early editions of Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Sources relating to the bomb dropped at the site during WWII.

2.4.2 Walkover survey

The walkover survey was conducted of the entire extraction footprint in advance of intrusive works. No notable features were identified and following discussions with GAPS it was decided that trenching would not be required in advance of the main strip.

2.4.3 Excavation

2.4.3.1 *Archaeological Controlled Strip*

Topsoil and other overburden were removed using a tracked 360-degree excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation proceeded to a depth sufficient to address the objectives of the excavation. Mechanical excavation ceased when the first archaeological features were revealed, or when the absence of any archaeological 'horizon' was adequately demonstrated. Spoil from the stripping operations were stockpiled in bunds outside of the archaeological excavation area. After the completion of mechanical excavation, both the spoil heaps and the stripped surface were visually expected for artefacts. Any finds of potential archaeological interest identified were recovered and their location accurately recorded. Features which proved not to be archaeological were dismissed and no further action taken. Specific criteria related to the stripping of the proposed extraction area at Cae Efa Llwyd also included that:

- An archaeologist directed the excavator at all times;
- Soil was removed in shallow spits as dictated by the archaeologist;
- No vehicles travelled on stripped areas until they were officially signed off by the curator;
- All potential archaeological features were investigated by hand cleaning and limited evaluation
- Features which were archaeological were marked, surveyed and fully investigated;
- The area was surveyed using a Leica GPS system.

2.4.3.2 *Hand Excavation*

Identified archaeological features were investigated by hand excavation. This generally involved:

- Suspected archaeological features were cleaned by hand to define their extent and to identify any surrounding features.
- Features which proved not to be archaeological were dismissed and no further action was taken.
- Pits, post holes and other similar features were half sectioned and a minimum of 50% of each feature was excavated.
- Linear features were investigated by excavating slots across them, a minimum of 10% of each linear feature was excavated.

2.4.3.3 Recording

All excavated contexts and finds were recorded in line with the standards set out in the WSI (2018), and as described below using appropriate ABA pro-forma recording sheets:

- Each archaeological deposit, cut and small find were given a unique sequential number to allow cross referencing;
- A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled - this includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections have been annotated with OD heights;
- The photographic record was compiled using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels, these were taken as high-quality JPEG and RAW images, TIFF images will be created from RAW files for final archiving. Digital images were subject to managed quality control curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image.

2.4.3.4 Archiving

The creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of the archaeological archive followed in line with the regulations of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance* (CIfA, 2014a; 2014b). Upon completion of the project the paper archive and all digital data including photographs will be lodged with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth. Digital copies of the report will be submitted to Gwynedd Historic Environment Records (HER), RCAHMW, GAPs and the client. ABA will hold a digital version of the archive indefinitely.

3 Excavation results

3.1 Breaching/removal of existing boundary (Phase 1)

The boundary wall located along the southeast edge of the field adjacent to the road consisted of a low mortared stone wall with concrete post and wire fence. The topsoil was stripped with a 14-tonne excavator using a ditching bucket that removed approximately 0.15m of loose, black-brown silt clay topsoil. The subsoil, measuring approximately 0.47m deep, consisted of a dark grey-brown, silt clay with frequent inclusions of cobbles. The natural horizon revealed beneath the subsoil consists of a mid-yellow-orange clay sand with occasional inclusions of cobbles (*Plate 1*). No archaeological features, finds or deposit were uncovered. Modern services were noted within the area.



Plate 1. Stripping of topsoil for access road, 1m scale

3.2 Access Road (Phase 2)

The area stripped for the construction of the two-lane access road was stripped in three stages. These strips were arbitrarily called strips A, B and C. Strip A was located to the west, Strip B to the east, and Strip C was located centrally between Strips A and B (*Plates 2 to 4*). Each Strip was photographed, and any potential features were investigated. A total of eight contexts were recorded during the excavation of the proposed access road (*Appendix 1*). The topsoil across the site was a loose mid-grey brown sand silt (001) with occasional inclusions of mixed stones and gravels and had a clear interface. It was shallower upslope to the north and west near the top of the ridge, measuring 0.14m in depth, and became deeper downslope to the west, measuring

0.40m in depth. Seven small finds were recovered from the topsoil including clay tobacco pipe fragments, struck flint, 20th century pottery and brick fragments (*Appendix III*).



Plate 2. Strip A, view from the north



Plate 3. Strip B. View from the north-east, 1m scale



Plate 4. Post Strip B and C. View from the east

A glacial erratic boulder (003), found to the centre of strip A, showed evidence of striations and wear as a result of glacial movement (*Plate 5*). Strip B contained no archaeology features, finds or deposits. Two small pits, [005] and [007], and root activity (002) were found to the north east end of Strip C. Pit [005] was a small pit filled by a firm dark brown orange silt sand (006) with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones and had a clear interface. The cut was circular with steep sides, steeper to the north east, and had a concave base. The pit measured 0.56m in diameter and 0.20m in depth (*Plate 6*). Pit [007], located directly 0.84m west of pit [005], was filled by a loose mid-orange brown silt sand (008) with occasional inclusions of gravel and small mixed stones, and had a clear interface. The cut was rectangular with rounded corners, very steep sides, which became near vertical to the base which was flat (*Plate 7*). The cut measured 0.55m in length, 0.50m in breadth and 0.35m in depth. None of the identified features contained any material evidence of date or function.



Plate 5. Glacial erratic boulder (003). View from the south, 1m scale.



Plate 6. Section of pit [005]. View from the north-west, 1m scale



Plate 7. Section of pit [007]. View from the west, 1m scale

3.3 Extraction Area (Phase 3)

A total of 13 contexts were recorded during the stripping of the extraction area (*Appendix IV*). The topsoil (0009), spread across the site, consisted of a very loose dark grey silt gravel, with the glacial subsoil below it, (0010), consisting of compact orange yellow clay sand and gravel. Two features were identified as requiring full archaeological investigation, a possible boundary ditch [0002] to the north west of the site and a large sub-circular feature [0013] to the north of the site, presumed to be the blast crater from the landmine dropped during the Second World War (*Figure 2*).

The boundary ditch [0002] ran approximately 38.5m south-east from the northern limit of excavation, turning 90 degrees to the south west and continued a further 60.58m where it terminated (*Plate 8 and 9*). Two sections were excavated in each length of the ditch:

- Section 1, fill (0001) cut [0002], and Section 2, fill (0003) cut [0004]
- Section 3, fill (0005) cut [0006] and Section 4, fill (0007) cut [0008]

The fills of all four sections consisted of compact dark orange brown silt with inclusions of small gravel. Section 1 and 2 of the ditch measured up to 1.20m in width and 0.32m in depth. Section 3 and 4 measured up to 0.70m in width and 0.20m in depth.

The large sub-circular feature [0013], located east of the boundary ditch measured 5m in diameter, 0.85m in depth and contained two fills (*Plate 10 and Figure 3*). The upper fill (0011) consisted of a 0.56m deep, compacted, dark grey brown gravel which was used to fill the remaining crater by the landowner in 1997/1998. The lower fill (0012) consisted of a compact light grey silt sand with gravel inclusions, measured 0.30m in depth, and was presumably material used to backfill the crater after the blast in 1940. Due to the size and nature of the feature it was excavated mechanically (*Plate 11*).

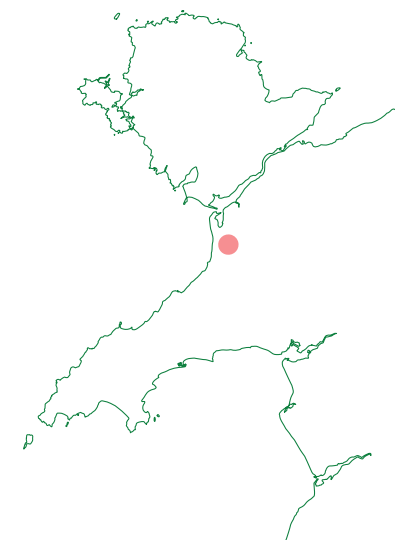
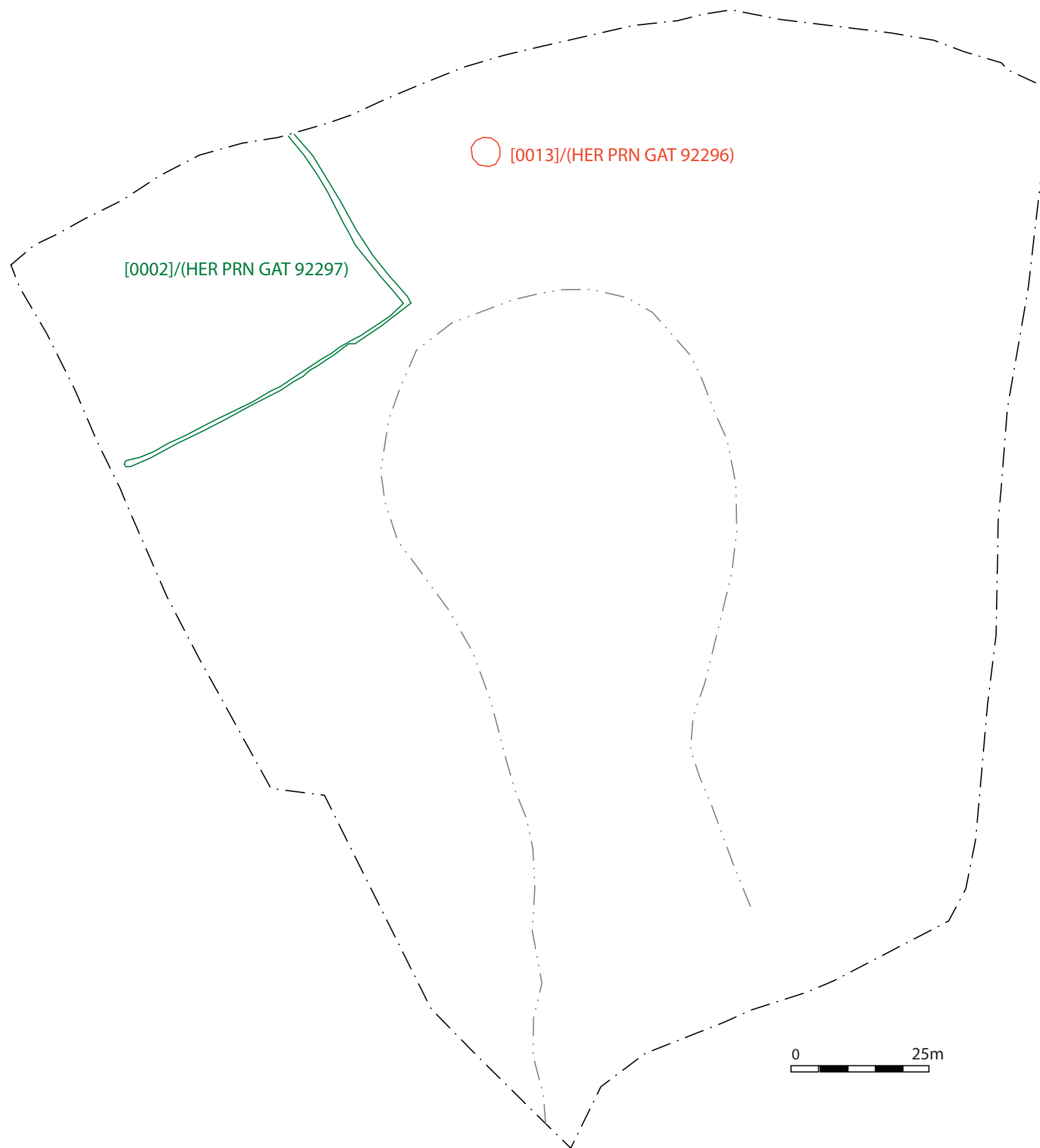
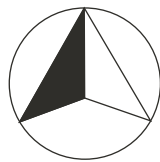


Figure 2
Site Plan.

Key

- Extent of Excavation
- Modern Quarry
- WWII Bomb Crater
- Field Boundary

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Drawn By: RN, TS.

Date: 13/11/19

Location: SH46375295

Project: AB1804 Cae Efa Llwyd Quarry





Plate 8. Corner of boundary ditch [0002], intersect [0004]. View form the south, 1m scale



Plate 9. Section through northwest to southeast length of ditch [0002], intersect [0004]. View from the west, 1m scale

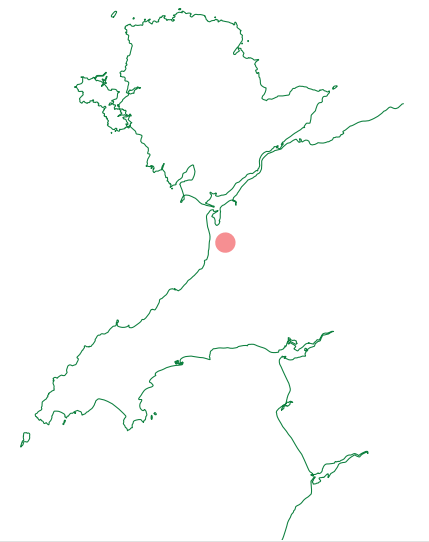
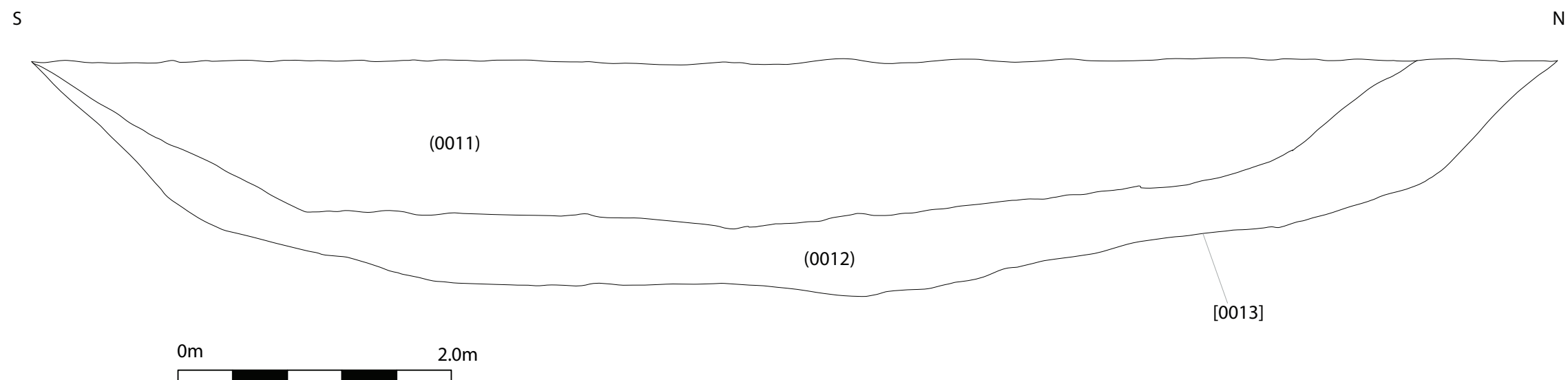


Figure 3

Section of blast crater [0013]



© Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology CYF.

Drawn By: TS

Date: 13/11/19

Location: SH46375295

Project: AB1804 Cae Efa Llwyd Quarry





Plate 10. Blast crater [0013]/HER PRN GAT 92296, prior to excavation. View from the west, 1m scale



Plate 11. Section of blast crater [0013]/ HER PRN GAT 92296, during machine excavation. View from the north

3.4 Finds and dating evidence

3.4.1 Phase 1

No finds were recovered during breaching and removal of the existing boundary wall. No environmental samples were taken from any of the deposits and/or features due to the lack of identified archaeological remains.

3.4.2 Phase 2

Seven unstratified small finds (SF) were recovered from different locations within the topsoil during soil stripping for the construction of the access road (*Appendix III*):

- SF001 - narrow white clay pipe stem
- SF002 - fragment of decorated white clay pipe bowl fragment
- SF003 - rim fragment of glazed pottery
- SF004 - small flint fragment, no obvious working
- SF005 - large flint rejuvenation flake
- SF006 - small modern transfer printed pottery fragment
- SF007 - a piece of brick (CBM)

The clay pipe, pottery and CBM fragments are post-Medieval in date, with the blue and white printed pottery dating to the 20th Century. The flint finds are indicative of Prehistoric activity within the area. Due to their recovery in unstratified topsoil material the finds are of low archaeological significance. No environmental samples were taken from any of the deposits and/or features.

3.4.3 Phase3

Three unstratified small finds, consisting of unworked flint (SF001; SF002; SF0033), were recorded and retained, and may be indicative of prehistoric activity withing the vicinity of the site (*Appendix IV*). The finds were not found in relation to any features and therefore of low archaeological importance. No environmental samples were taken from any of the deposits and/or features.

4 Discussion and Conclusion

The Watching Brief and Controlled Strip was successful in mitigating against the destruction and/or disturbance of previously unknown archaeological features during intrusive groundworks at Cae Efa Llwyd Quarry.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered during the removal of the existing boundary wall during Phase 1.

During the secondary Watching Brief of soil stripping for the construction of the access road (Phase 2), all overlying topsoil was removed and allowed for a clear view of the underlying glacial gravel deposits. The Prehistoric and Post-Medieval small finds recovered from the overlying topsoil had been previously disturbed and are of very low archaeological significance.

The boundary ditch [0002]/(HER PRN GAT 92297) uncovered during the soil stripping of the proposed extraction site (Phase 3) does not appear to be an early field boundary due to its definite right-angled form. It appeared to clearly demarcate the north-western corner of the field and may have been related to earlier quarrying operations at the site or general stock management. The blast crater [0013]/(HER PRN GAT 92296) from the landmine dropped during the Second World War was located and recorded, confirming contemporary newspaper reports and adding to the historical data of the area.

Nothing of archaeological note was observed during the works and the features investigated proved to be post-Medieval. The three flint fragments recovered during Phase 3 are not worked and are of limited archaeological significance. No further work and/or analysis is required and the results from the excavations does not merit wider publication. Any expansion of works in the vicinity of the site, given that the area is so rich in Prehistoric and early medieval activity, should be subject to further archaeological monitoring.

5 Storage and curation

The documentary archive has been ordered, checked and is ready for deposition following ClfA's Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014b). The digital archive has been stored in accordance with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales Guidelines for Digital Archives (Edwards, 2015) and Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA, 2014a).

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Appendices

Appendix I. AB1804 Cae Efe Llwyd quarry (Phase 1 and 2) Context Register

Project	Site	Context #	Description
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	001	TOPSOIL
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	002	ROOTING IN STRIP A
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	003	GLACIAL ERRATIC
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	004	NATURAL ACROSS THE SITE
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	005	CUT OF SMALL PIT
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	006	FILL OF SMALL PIT [005]
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	007	CUT OF PIT TO SW OF [005]
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	008	FILL OF PIT [007]

Appendix II. AB1804 Cae Efe Llwyd quarry (Phase 3) Context Register

Project	Site	Context #	Description
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	001	FILL OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 1
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	002	CUT OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 1
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	003	FILL OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 2
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	004	CUT OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 2
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	005	FILL OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 3
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	006	CUT OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 3
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	007	FILL OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 4
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	008	CUT OF BOUNDARY DITCH, SECTION 4
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	009	TOPSOIL
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	010	NATURAL GLACIAL SUBSOIL
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	011	BOMB CRATER UPPER FILL
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	012	BOMB CRATER LOWER FILL
AB1804	Cae Efa Llwyd quarry	013	BOMB CRATER

Appendix III. AB1804 Cae Efe Llwyd quarry (Phase 1 and 2) Small Find Register

Find number	Context number	Description	Material type	Find type
001	001	CLAY PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	CERAMIC	PIPE
002	001	CLAY PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	CERAMIC	PIPE
003	001	GLAZED POTTERY RIM FRAGMENT	CERAMIC	POTTERY
004	001	FLINT	STONE	LITHIC
005	001	LARGE FLINT REJUVENATION FLAKE	STONE	LITHIC
006	Unstratified	MODERN POTTERY FRAGMENT – WHITE/BLUE	CERAMIC	CERAMIC
007	Unstratified	BRICK/CBM FRAGMENT	CBM	CBM

Appendix IV. AB1804 Cae Efe Llwyd quarry (Phase 3) Small Find Register

Find Number	Context Number	Description	Material type	Find type
001	Unstratified	UNWORKED FLINT	STONE	LITHIC
002	Unstratified	UNWORKED FLINT	STONE	LITHIC
003	Unstratified	UNWORKED FLINT	STONE	LITHIC



Uned G8/12, Intec ◊ Parc Menai ◊ Bangor ◊ Gwynedd ◊ LL57 4FG
01248 672604 ◊ 07769 746996
brythonarchaeology.co.uk

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