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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

**Cefnamwch, Tudweiliog, Gwynedd,
LL53 8AX
Archaeological Evaluation**

I.P. Brooks

EAS Client report 2020/03

Cefnamwlch, Tudweiliog, Gwynedd, LL53 8AX
Archaeological Evaluation

Survey Commissioned

by

Peter Jones-Hughes
on behalf of
Dafydd Wynne Finch

Fieldwork

by

I.P. Brooks

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registered in England

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Introduction

NGR: Centred on SH 23436 35250

Status: Within the grounds of Cefnamwlch Grade II* Listed Building 4222

Within the Cefnamwlch, Brynodol and Llandudwen, Landscape (PRN 33493)

Within Cefnamwlch Gardens, Tudweiliog (PRN 4409)

Within Cefnamwlch Gardens, Grade II garden within the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (PGW (Gd) 23 (GWY))

Location and Topography: (Figure 1)

It is intended to restore and upgrade Cefnamwlch to provide a level of modern living accommodation for the Wynne Finch family. Also, it is intended, to convert the service ranges to provide holiday rental units. As part of this development it is intended to construct new leisure facilities including a swimming pool and pool house within the garden, to the east of the house.

Cefnamwlch is located approximately 250 m south of the village of Tudweiliog, Gwynedd (Figure 1). The proposed pool is to be located to the east of the house on well-kept lawns (Plates 1 and 2) which are divided by gravel paths (Figure 2). To the south of the evaluation is a lane which runs to the south of the building ranges and gives access to the western side of the gardens. This lane is approximately 1 m below the level of the lawns which are essentially flat.

Aims of the Evaluation

To evaluate the site of the proposed swimming pool, pool house and soak-away.

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation, at Cefnamwlch, took place between 21st and 27th July 2020. Two trenches were excavated, that over the proposed position of the swimming pool and pool house had only two modern features within it. The second trench, nearer to the house, had a large area of disturbance at its northern end which was related to a library range demolished in the late twentieth century and the drains around that structure.

Gwnaethpwyd gwerthusiad archeolegol yng Nghefnamwlch rhwng 21 a 27 Gorffennaf 2020. Cloddiwyd dwy ffos. Cafwyd hyd i ddwy nodwedd fodern yn yr un dros leoliad arfaethedig y pwll nofio a'r tŷ nofio. Yn yr ail ffos, yn agosach at y tŷ, cafwyd hyd i ardal fawr o aflonyddwch yn ei phen gogleddol a oedd yn gysylltiedig ag ystod llyfrgell a ddymchwelwyd ar ddiwedd yr ugeinfed ganrif a'r draeniau o amgylch y strwythur hwnnw.

Methodology

Two trenches were laid out, one to sample the area of the proposed pool house and pool (Tr 1) and the second (Tr 2) to cover the area of the proposed soak-away (Drawing SK-C-02) for the roof run-off and backwash from the pool complex (Figure 3). Trench 1 was 22 m long and 3 m wide, whilst Tr 2 was 10 m long and 5 m wide.

The topsoil from both of the trenches was removed with the aid of a mechanical excavator with a smooth faced ditching bucket. The trenches were then cleaned, by hand and all the features revealed excavated by hand. The only exception was a machine dug sondage, in the south west corner of Tr 2 which was used to assess the depth of the soil build-up at this end of the trench. The feature sections were drawn by hand and photographed. Photographs were taken with Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the files being recorded in a RAW (NEF) format. These files were later converted to .tif for archive and for use in this report. Photographs were also taken with Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ80 camera on an extendable pole. These were processed using Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 in order to produce orthographically corrected plan views of the trenches.

A search of the Gwynedd Historical Environment Record was commissioned to locate the known archaeological features within a 1 km radius circle around Cefnamwlch (Figure 4, Appendix 3). The online resources of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (<https://www.coflein.gov.uk>) were also consulted together with the Historic Wales website (<https://historicwales.gov.uk>).

Archaeological background

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record has 25 records within a 1 km radius circle of Cefnamwlch (Appendix 3). The majority of which are either post medieval or unknown in date. Only one prehistoric record is included, the Cefnamwlch Chambered tomb (PRN 1258) which is also known as Coetan Arthur. This is a scheduled ancient monument (CN002), although it is not entirely certain that it is in its original position. In the Cambrian Archaeological Society's field visit to Pwllheli in 1926 (Anon 1926, 44), W.J. Hemp reported a story that the "cromlech" had been moved before 1796 to the edge of the field before being replaced in its original position shortly after. Hemp interpreted the story to suggest some of the mound may have been moved, but not the stone structure of the chamber. The monument, however does indicate a level of Neolithic activity in the area. Slightly further away from Cefnamwlch, to the east are two defended enclosures (Bryn Mawr, PRN 5485 and Pen y Bryn, PRN 24783) which are thought to be Late Bronze Age or Iron Age in date.

The only medieval records within the search relate to Cefnamwlch House itself (see below) and to a possible 14th century medieval font which is thought to have been in Tudweiliog parish church before it was rebuilt in 1849. It is now used as a garden ornament.

Cefnamwlch was the historic seat of the Griffith family, from the end of the 15th century (RCAHMWM 1964, 86). They were one of the most influential families in sub-medieval Wales, retaining Cefnamwlch until 1794. The estate then passed to the Wynne and later Wynne Finch family.

Cefnamwlch has a complex constructional history which is outlined in the architectural development report (Donal Insall Associates 2019), however the current house and associated

service ranges are only part of a larger complex which included the original house and a library wing, neither of which are evident today. The original house sat opposite the surviving gatehouse (PRN 12033, Listed Building reference 19428) and was a “unit system” house (Smith 1988, 166 - 168) thought to date from the 16th or 17th century. It survived until soon after 1814 when it was demolished. The current house, in the north east corner of the complex, is thought to have its origins in the late 17th or early 18th century (RCAHMWM 1964, 87) and was probably a dower house within a larger complex of buildings including the original house which sat slightly to the north and east of the current house. Figure 5 shows the location of two demolished ranges. The position of the old house is based on a map within the Wynne Finch family archive.

A library wing, was erected to the east of the south east wing in *circa* 1877 (Figure 5). It was demolished in the late twentieth century, but its extent is shown on the Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire XXXIX.6 map published in 1900 and on a dyeline plan held by the family thought to date from the 1970’s. The Library Range also appears on an aerial photo, thought to date from the early 1980’s (Donald Insall Associates 2019, 31). This photograph also has a parch mark in the lawn north of the Library Range which may indicate the position of one of the walls associated with the early house on the site.

Evaluation

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches. One 22 x 3 m in size (Tr 1) located to sample the location of the proposed pool house and swimming pool and the other, 10 x 5 m in size to sample the area for a possible soak-away (Figure 3).

Trench 1

Trench 1 was positioned to sample the area of the proposed pool house and pool (Plate 3). It was 22 m long and 3 m wide. The topsoil (Context 1) depth varied along the trench (Figure 6), but tended to become deeper to the south. It would seem likely that this reflects a levelling of the lawn along the southern boundary of the garden.

Below the topsoil only two features were located (Figure 7), both of which are considered to be relatively recent in origins. Context 5 (Plates 4 and 5, Figure 9.1) was either a shallow pit or the end of a linear feature which extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It had relatively steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by two layers (Contexts 3 and 4) of relatively clean sand, but was sealed by a thin layer of dark grey brown, sandy soil (Context 2) with a moderate density of small (less than 10 mm), angular stones, a few flecks of charcoal, and fragments of split slate. This layer is thought to be relatively recent in origins and the only artefact found within this feature was a single, handle sherd of a black glazed ceramic of 19th or 20th century date from Context 8.

The second feature, Context 2, (Plates 6 and 7, Figure 9.2) was filled with a single context (Context 6). It was a shallow hollow, 1.4 x 1.3 m in size and up to 140 mm deep with a slightly irregular shape. Context 6 included a number of modern, machine made bricks, some of which were still mortared together, suggesting a relatively modern date for this feature. The fill also included a fragment of a plastic label moulded with the inscription “...S SEEDS”. The feature sits within an area with a series of open and collapsing animal burrows and it would seem likely that this feature was an attempt to level the lawn after a series of animal burrows had collapsed.

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Figure 8, Plate 2) was located nearer to the house and was positioned to cover the area of a proposed soak-away (Drawing SK-C-02) for the roof run-off and backwash from the pool complex. The topsoil (Context 8) varied in depth between 180 and 400 mm with a tendency to become deeper towards the south (Figure 6). At this end of the trench the topsoil was over a layer of yellowish-brown sandy silt with the occasional fleck of charcoal (Context 9) which was up to 200 mm deep. Context 9 merges with Context 8 above and these two layers suggest that the level of the lawn was increased along the southern boundary in order to produce a flatter lawn.

Cut into the top of Context 9 is the end of a cobble path or surface (Context 10 and 11) which extends out of the trench to the east. The cobble surface (Context 10, Plates 9 and 10) occupies a shallow feature 210 mm deep. There appears to be three layers of cobbles, up to 160 x 120 x 50 mm in size, the lowest level of which was partly held in place with lime mortar. The upper layers of cobbles were bedded in a fine gravel. It would seem likely that this path/surface has been re-surfaced at least once given the layering within the cobbles. One possibility is that this path is that shown on the 1840 Tithe Map of Penllech (Figure 12).

After the removal of the topsoil (Context 8) there was a dark strip crossing the trench (Context 12, Plate 11) which was assumed to be a linear feature such as a gully. However, on excavation this proved to be one of a series of layers within a large feature (Context 17) covering the northern 4.65 m of the trench. A one metre wide trench was dug into Context 17 which showed that the feature has a shelf approximately 250 mm deep running for a distance of approximately 650 mm. At this point the feature becomes deeper reaching depths of up to 570 mm (Figure 9.4 and 9.5, Plate 12). At the break of slope between the two levels there is a stone drain (Context 19). This consists of two upright, dry stone walls capped with a slab of slate. The internal drain measures 280 mm wide and 280 mm high and has a split slate floor (Context 16, Figure 9.6, Plate 14). The split slate floor (Context 16) extended beyond the surviving drain structure forming a curved band 310 mm wide running across the bottom of the sampled area (Figure 10, Plate 13). This would appear to have been the floor of a drain from which the large stonework has been removed. It is likely that the surviving structure (Context 19) is a spur off the main drain which originally ran around the eastern end of the library range. The eastern section of the cut has natural sandy at its base suggesting this may be close to the eastern edge of the drain around the library range.

The areas above the assumed robbed out drain was a fill of loosely packed gravel (Context 14) which is assumed to be associated with the drain. This layer extends to partly fill the side drain (Context 19).

Finds

Only a limited number of archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the excavation (see below), possibly reflecting the lack of activity in this part of the garden. The majority of the finds are post-medieval, or later, in date, however two fragments of unstratified flint were found in Trench 1. Neither of these were formal tool, both being fragments of pebble flint with a limited number of removals.

Context	Trench	Flint	Post-medieval pottery	Widow Glass	Vessel Glass	Clay Pipe	Plastic
⊕	1	2	3	1	1	1	
3	1		1				
6	1			2			1
12	2		5	1			
Total		2	9	4	1	1	1

Conclusions

The two trenches excavated at Cefnamwlch suggest the lawns of the garden have been levelled at some point with the build-up of soil in the southern sector of both trenches. Within Trench 1 (over the proposed swimming pool and pool house) only modern features were located, although the recovery of two flint artefacts would suggest a low level of prehistoric activity in the general area.

Trench 2 (over the area of the proposed soak-away), however, had a large area of disturbance at its northern end which is related to a library range which was known to have existed from circa 1877 until the late twentieth century (Figure 11). Around the library range was a stone-built drain with a side drain which ran approximately NNE – SSW. Although it was not seen in the trench it is likely that this side drain runs through the trench and will be cut by the digging of the soak-away. The other feature within the trench is either a platform or the edge of a path made of a cobbled surface. It is possible that this is the path shown on the 1840 Tithe Map for Penllech (Figure 12)

Recommendations

The proposed construction of the swimming pool and its associated features would appear to have limited archaeological impact with only relatively modern features having been found in Tr 1. In Tr 2, however, the proposed soak-away would disturb the archaeological deposits associated with the library range and its destruction. Thus, it is possible to make the following recommendations:

1. The soak-away for the roof run-off and backwash from the pool complex be moved at least 2 m to the south to avoid the disturbance related to the destruction of the library range
2. An archaeological watching brief be commissioned during the construction phase to record any archaeological features not located in the evaluation.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Peter Jones Hughes for Dafydd Wynne Finch and the support of both is gratefully acknowledge. The machine for the top soiling was provided by Dafydd Wynne Finch, but it was driven by Jonathan Brady whose help with the project is acknowledge. The project was monitored for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service by Jenny Emmett.

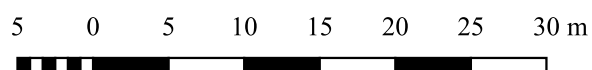
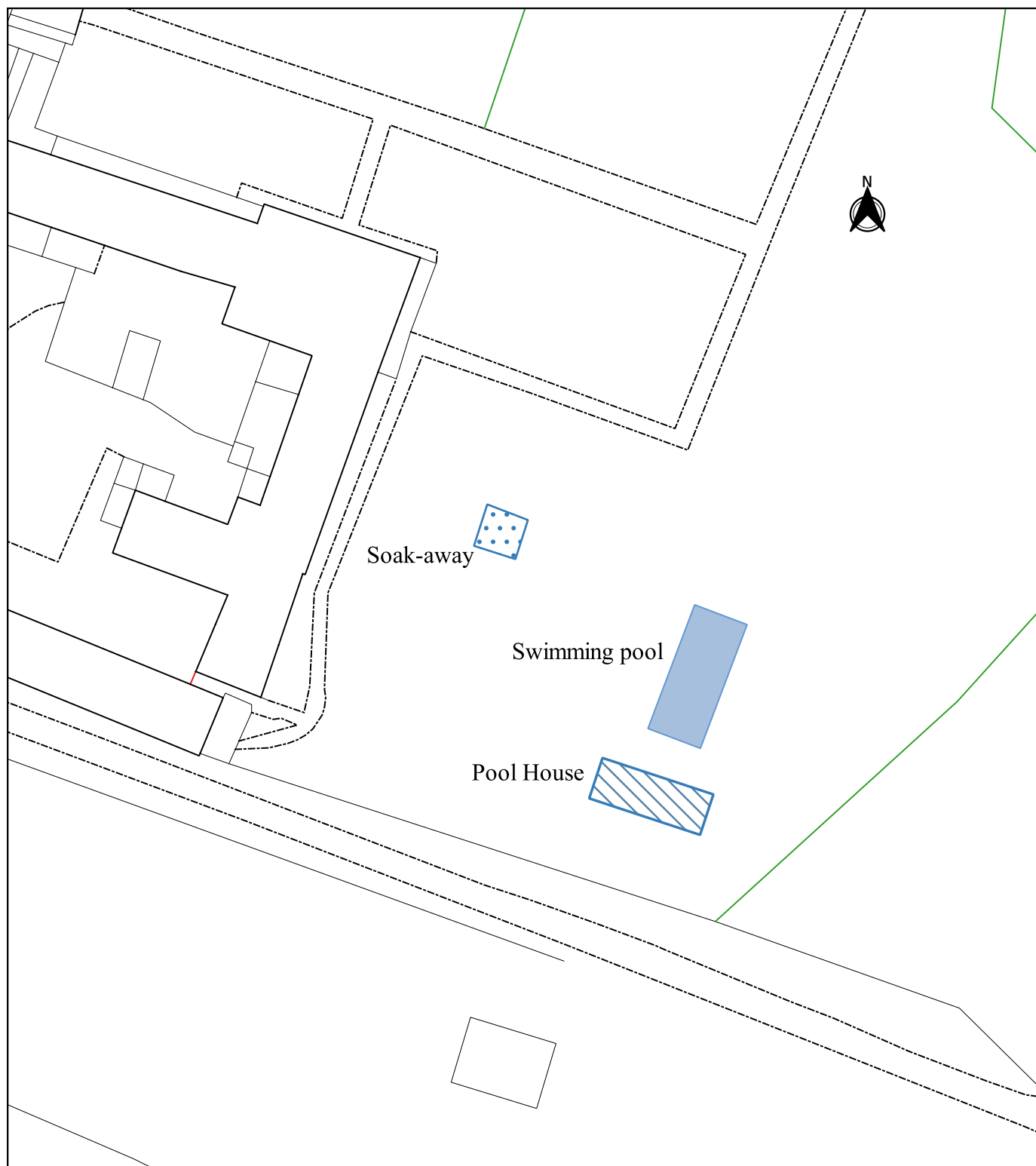
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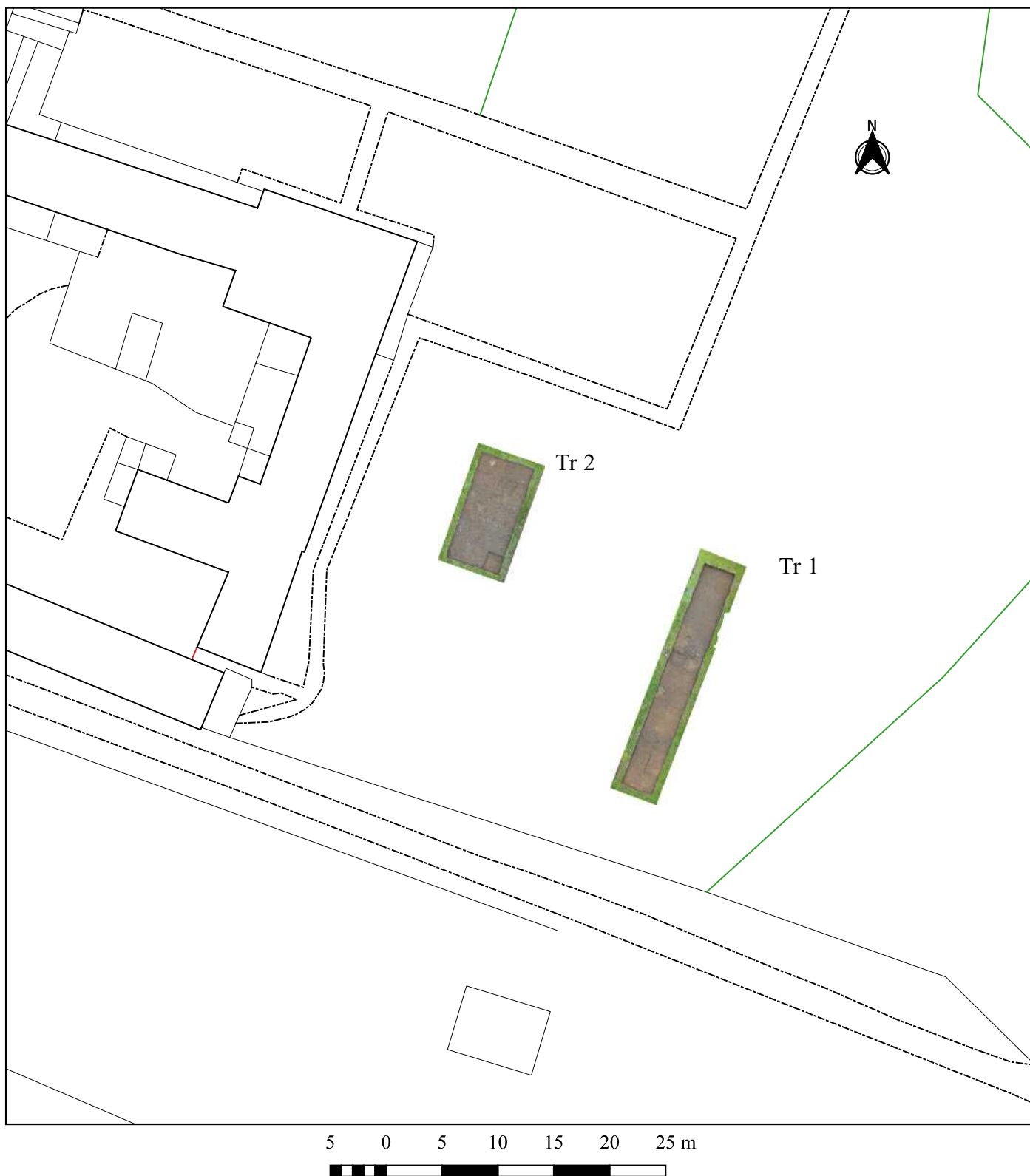
Figure 1: Location
Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 2: Location of the Pool and
Associated Features
Scale 1:500



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Figure 3: Location of the Trenches
Scale 1:500

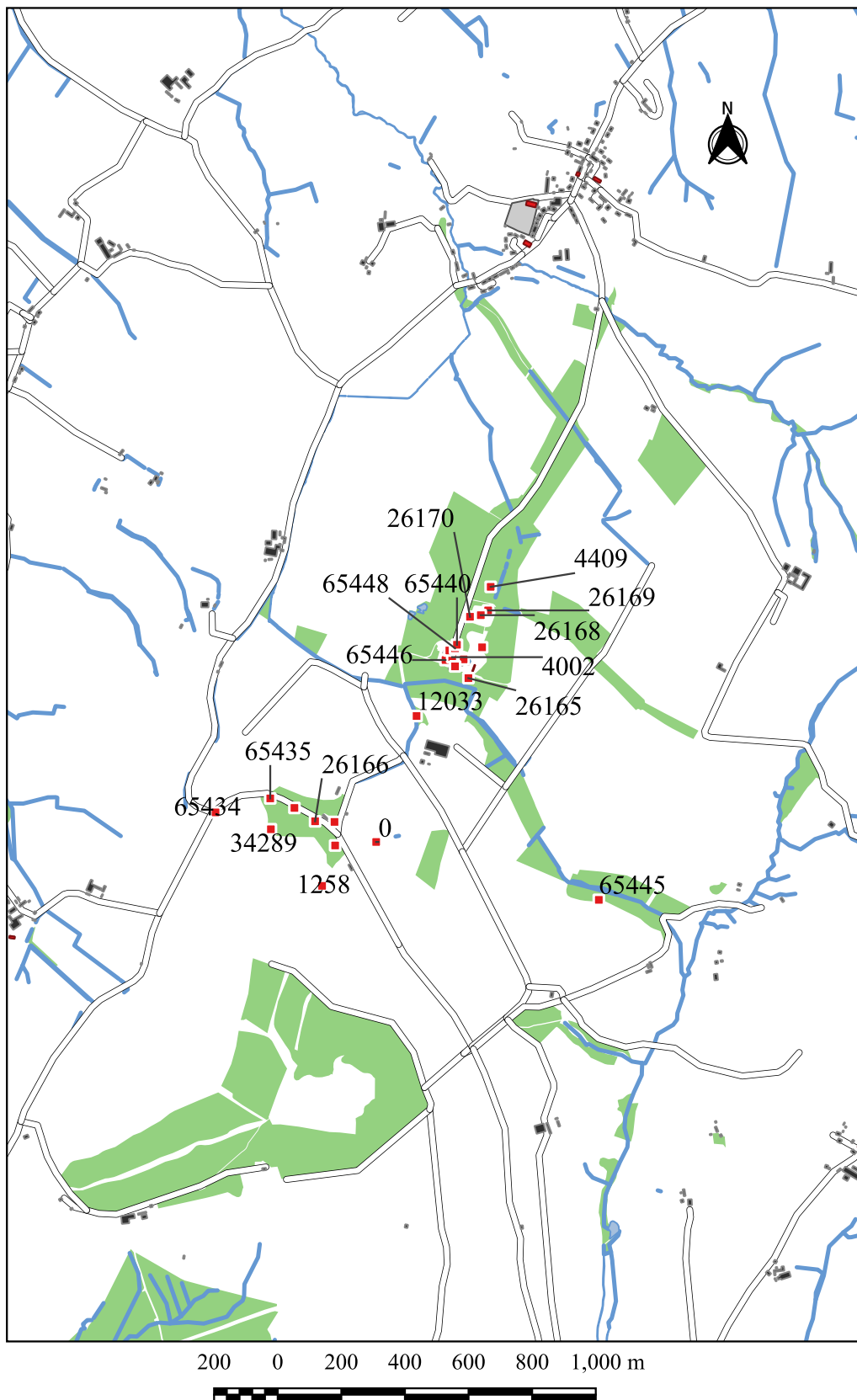
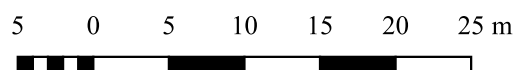


Figure 4: Location of the Features in The Historic Environment Record
Scale 1:20,000



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Figure 5: Possible Locations of the Demolished Ranges
Scale 1:500

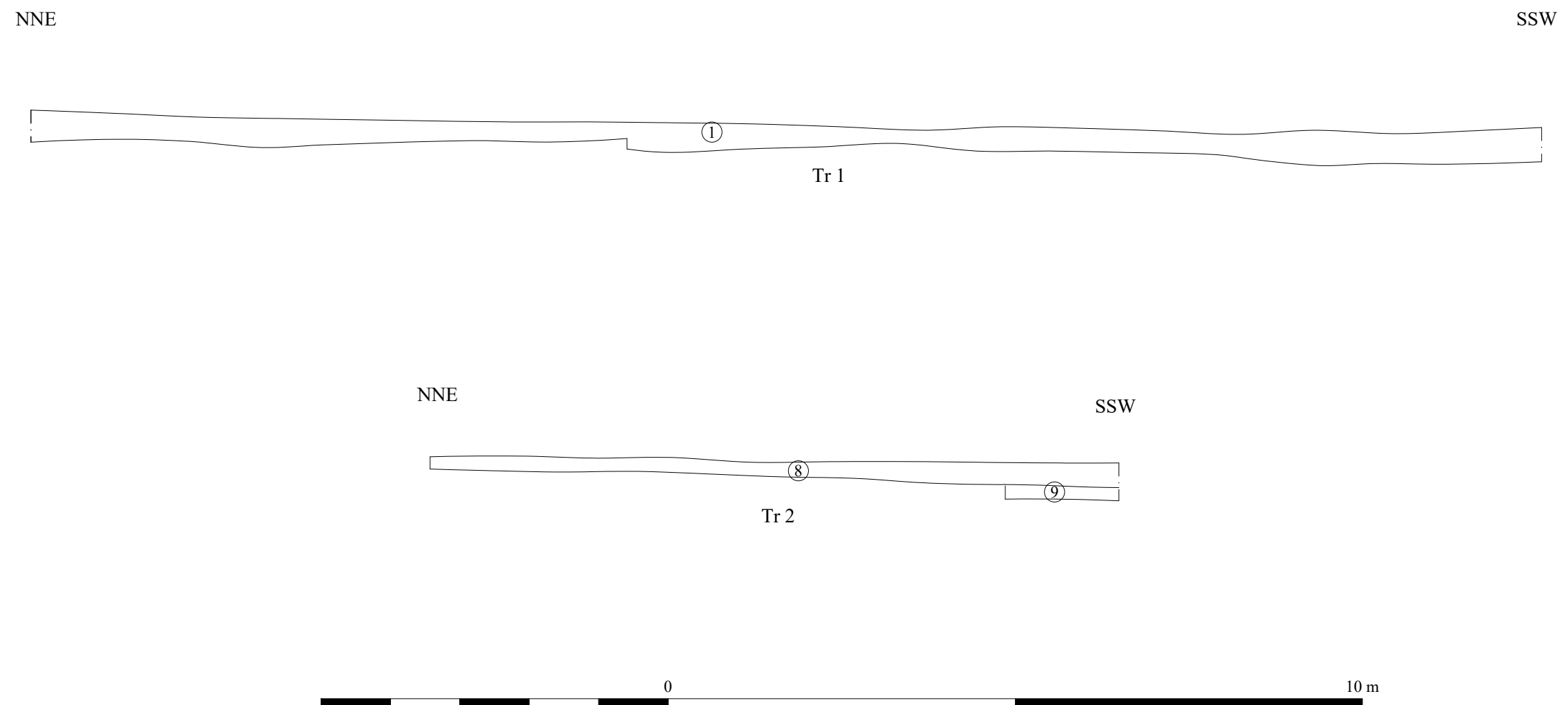


Figure 6: Trench Sections
Scale 1:75

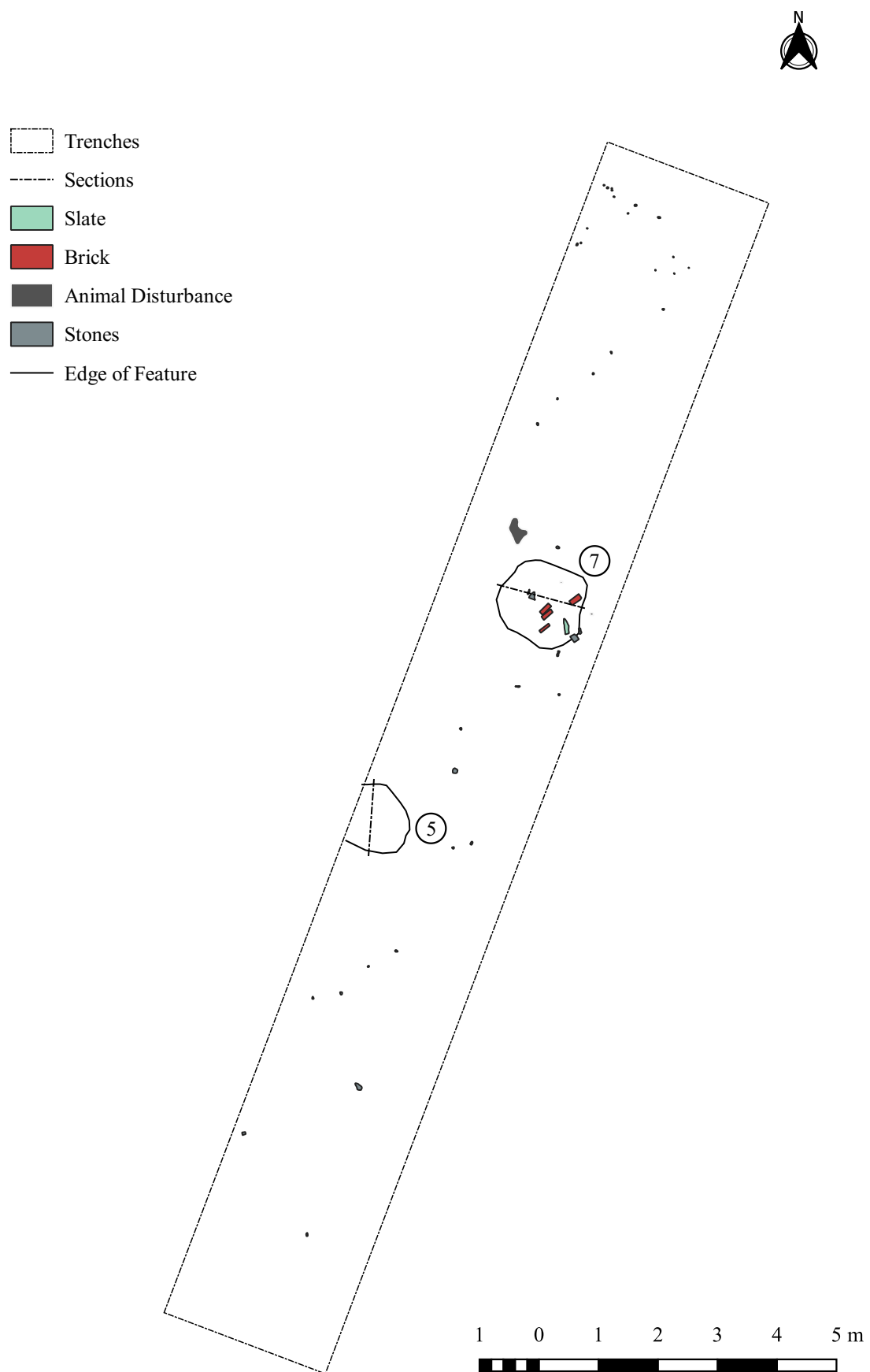


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 1
Scale 1:100

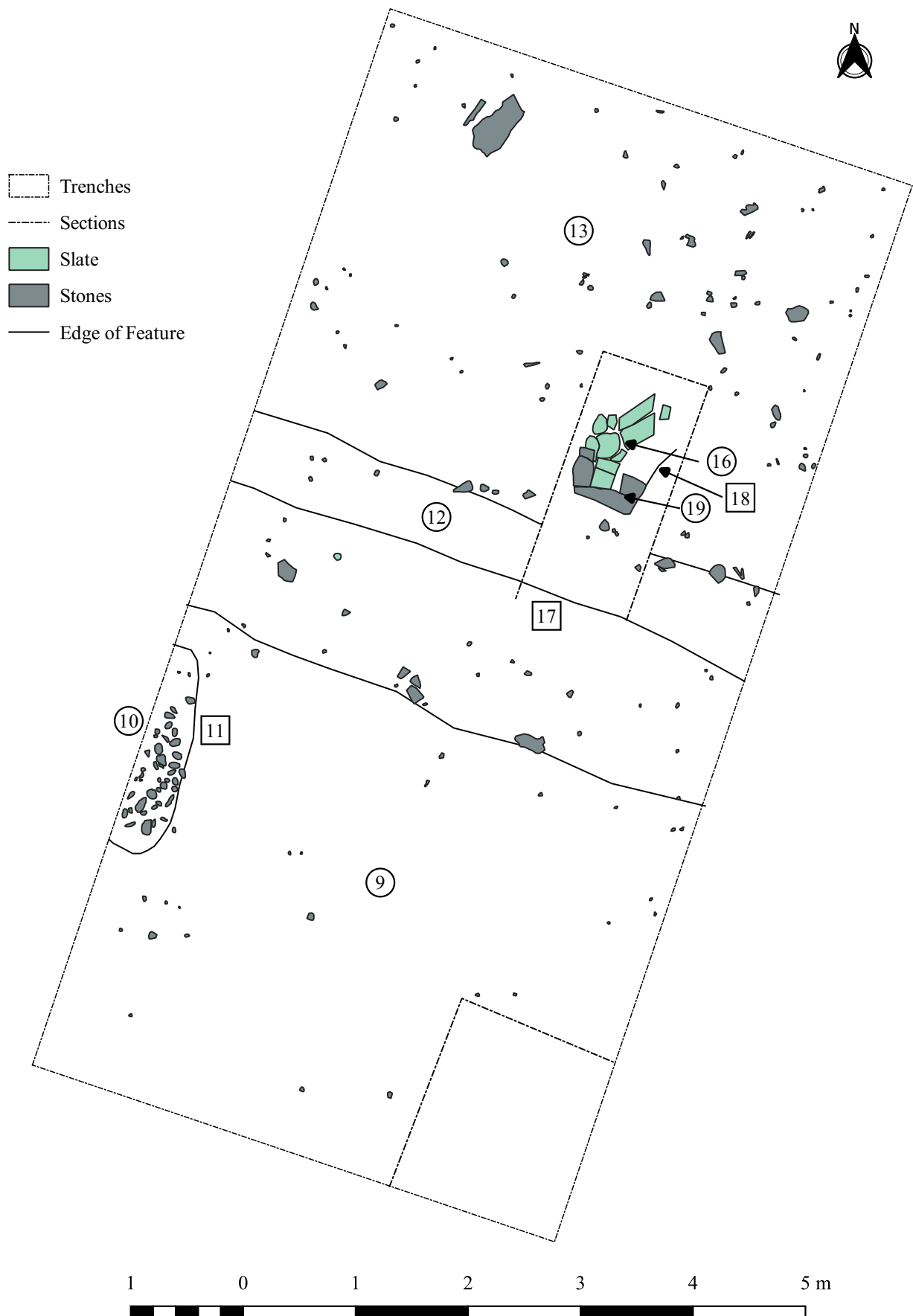


Figure 8: Trench 2 Plan
Scale 1:50

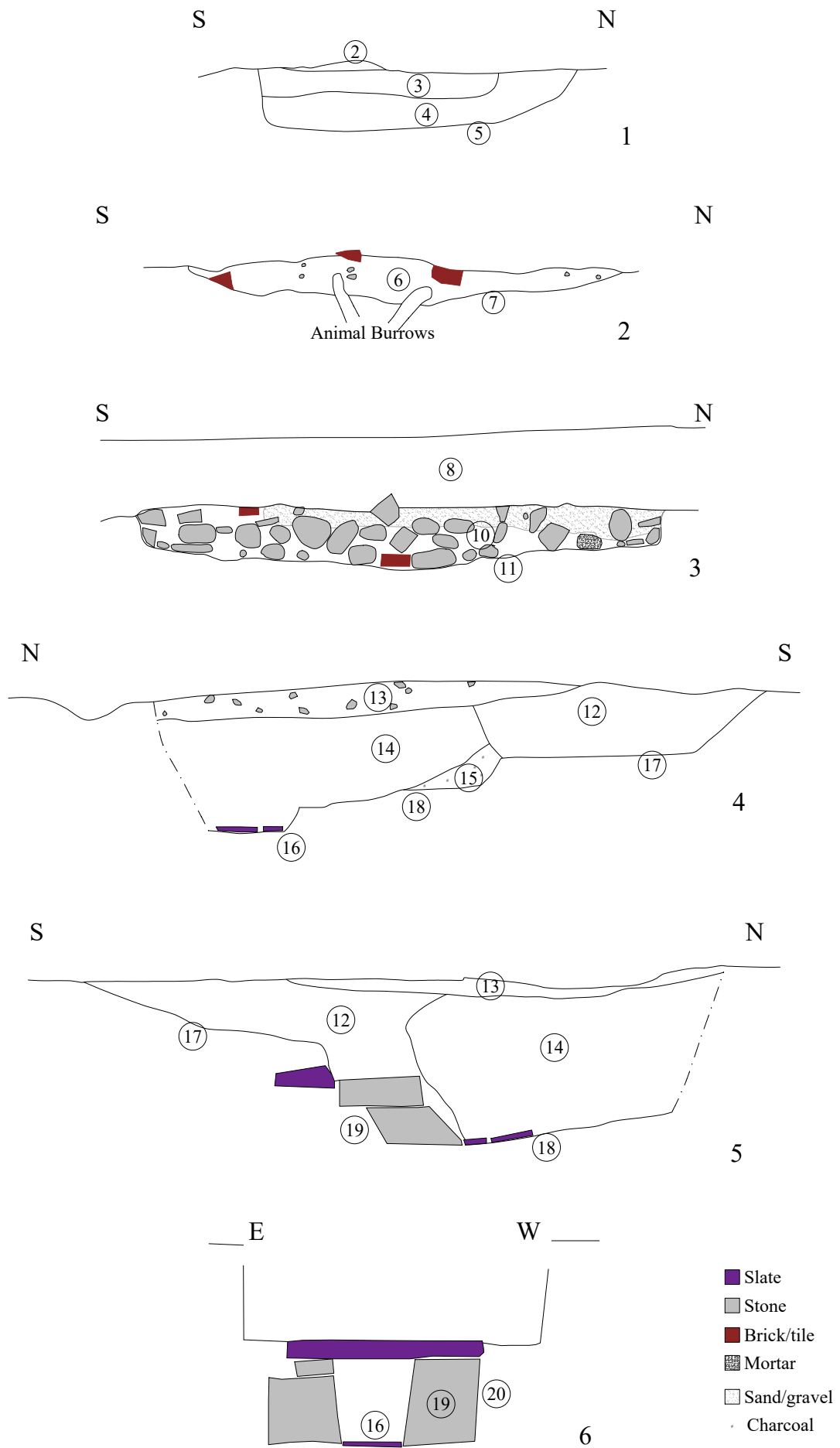


Figure 9: Sections
Scale 1:20

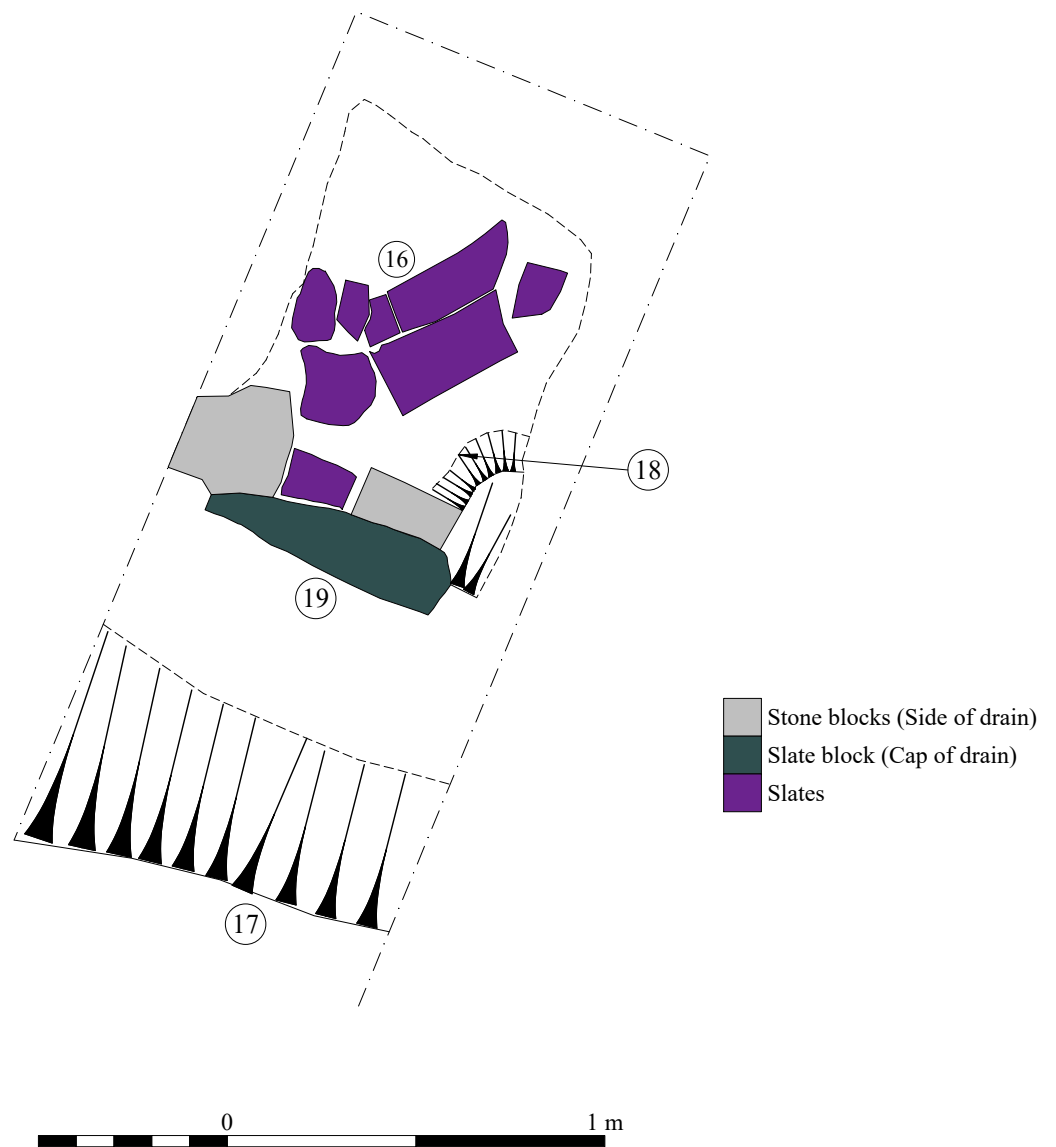
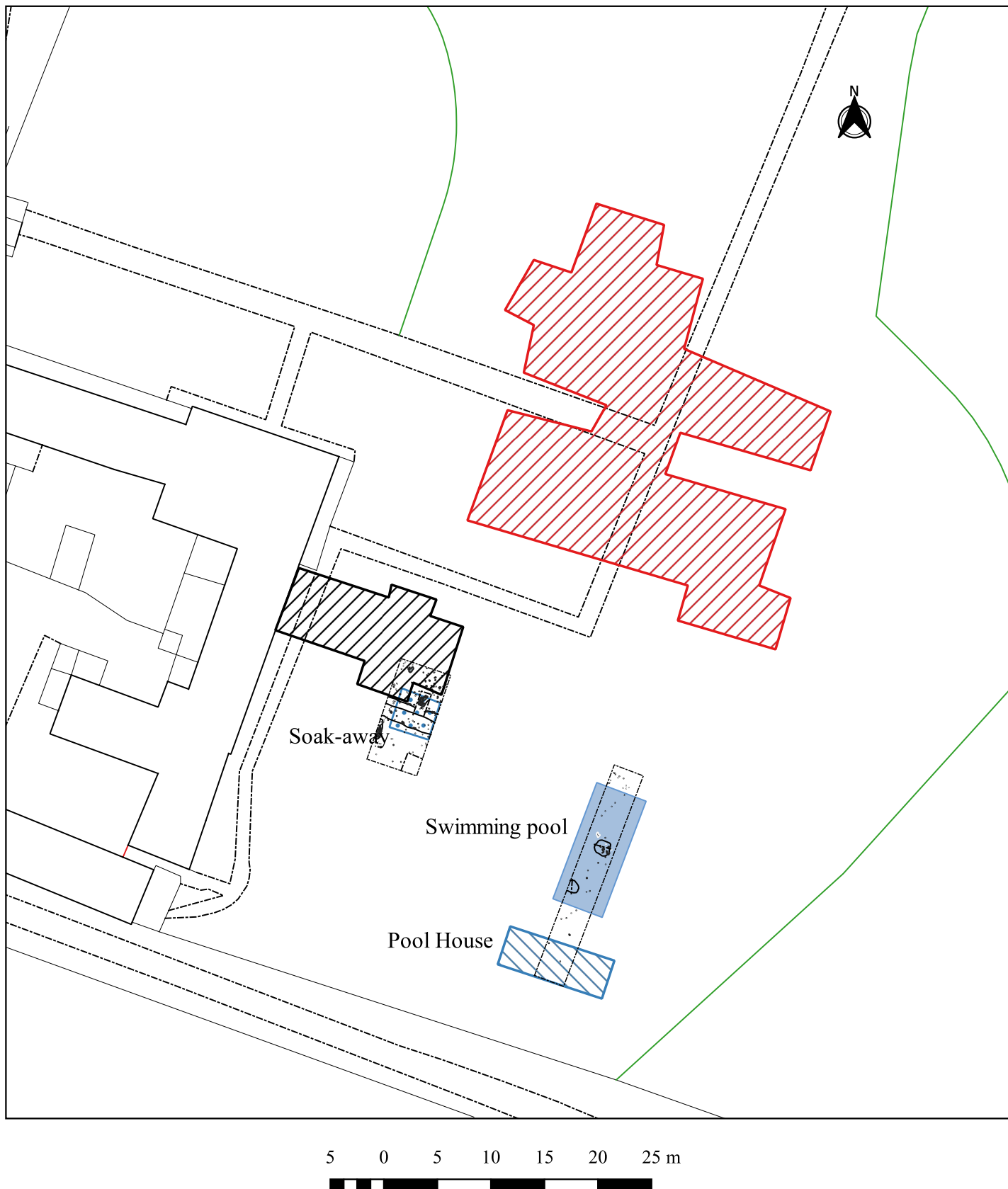


Figure 10: Plan of Drain (Context 10)
Scale 1:20



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Figure 11: Summary
Scale 1:500



Figure 12: Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map of Penllech
(Source <https://places.library.wales>)
Scale 1:500



Plate 1: Area of Tr 1 before excavation



Plate 2: Area of Tr 2 before excavation



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 4: Context 5, before excavation



Plate 5: Context 5, after excavation



Plate 6: Context 7, before excavation



Plate 7: Context 7, after excavation.



Plate 8: Trench 2 looking south



Plate 9: Contexts 10 and 11



Plate 10: Context 10 section



Plate 11: Context 12, before excavation



Plate 12: Contexts 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19 looking east



Plate 13: Drains, Contexts 18 and 20 from above



Plate 14: Drain, Context 20, looking south

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Location	Context type	Description	Relationships
1	Tr 1	Layer	Topsoil. Yellowish brown sandy loam with very few other inclusions. Rare sub rounded stone up to 80 mm in size, fragment of lime mortar (40 mm) and split slate. The slate tended to concentrate in the SW sector of the trench and was probably associated with an iron drain cover that was found during top soiling. Possibly suggesting a drain just outside the trench to the west. The layer varies in depth between 200 and 500 mm, tending to become deeper at each end of the trench, particularly at the southern end. Possibly suggesting that the lawn has been levelled at some point.	Above 2 and 6 Equivalent to 8
2	Tr 1	Fill	Thin layer, less than 15 mm thick of dark grey brown, sandy soil with a moderate density of small (less than 10 mm), angular stones, a few flecks of charcoal, and fragments of split slate [modern disturbance]. The layer sits above Context 3 and partially seals Context 5.	Below 1 Above 3 Within 5
3	Tr	Fill	Yellowish brown sandy soil occupying the top 80 mm of Context 5. Virtually no other components apart from the matrix and a single handle sherd of black glazed ceramic.	Below 2 Above 4 Within 5
4	Tr 1	Fill	Pale yellow sand with the occasional fleck of charcoal. The layer occupies the bottom 140 mm of Context 5.	Below 3 Within 5
5	Tr 1	Cut	Either a large shallow pit or the end of a linear running out of the western side of the trench. Covering an area of 800 x 1100 mm within the trench this feature has near vertical sides and a flat base. It is up to 200 mm deep	Contains 2, 3, 4 Below 1
6	Tr 1	Fill	Mid brown sand with many medium/small (5 - 30 mm) rounded and sub rounded pebbles, fragments of crushed lime mortar. The layer also contained at least seven bricks in both red and grey colours. The two red bricks are still stuck together with a cementous mortar. All of the bricks are of modern machine-made types. Bricks 225 x 110 x 75 mm in size. Also, split slate up to 300 x 100 mm in size. The layer is disturbed with at least two animal burrows. [Modern in fill in a hollow, caused by the collapse of animal burrows]. There are also a few fragments of glass and plastic seed label. The top of the fill, removed in top soiling also contained a rubber mat, similar in appearance to a car mat.	Below 1 Within 7

Context	Location	Context type	Description	Relationships
7	Tr 1	Cut	Slightly irregular hollow 1.4 x 1.3 m in size and up to 140 mm deep. The feature has gently sloping sides and a slightly uneven, but essentially flat base. Disturbed by animal burrows typically 60 mm in diameter, there is also a partially collapsed burrow to the NW which appears to be from a much larger animal. [Possibly a hollow caused by the collapse of an animal burrow system which was topped up with modern debris].	Contains 6 Below 1
8	Tr 2	Layer	Topsoil. Yellowish brown sandy loam varying in depth to between 180 and 400 mm with the layer getting deeper towards the south. At the southern end of the trench it merges with Context 9 below. Very few inclusions, except in the SW corner where four large cobbles, up to 130 x 110 x 60 mm in size were found which might be the edge of the feature. Cobbled surface similar to Context 10.	Above 9, 10, 12 and 13 Equivalent to 1
9	Tr 2	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy silt merging into Context 8 above. Up to 200 mm deep this layer occupies the southern 3.9 m of Tr 2. Probably levelling of the lawn. Machine dug sondage dug in SE corner of the trench 1.56 x 1.60 m in size. Occasional fleck of charcoal.	Below 8 Cut by 11
10	Tr 2	Fill	Large, water worn cobbles in a matrix of yellowish-brown sandy silt. The cobbles are up to 160 x 120 x 50 mm in size and appear to form three rough layers. The lowest layer also contains patches of lime mortar, possibly suggesting the original layer was mortared in. Above this there is some, clean washed pea gravel which presumably was the matrix for the upper levels. The layer also contains a fragment of tile, 120 x 90 x 30 mm in size and occasional angular stones, up to 50 mm in size. [End of a cobbled surface or path].	Below 8 Within 11
11	Tr 2	Cut	Rectilinear cut extending beyond the western section of Tr 2. 1.80 m wide the feature extends into the trench by only 500 mm. It has steeply sloping, near vertical in places, sides and a flat base. [End of a cobbled path, possibly resurfaced at least twice]. The original surface being held in place with lime mortar, later surfaces bedded in pea gravel.	Contains 10 Cuts 9

Context	Location	Context type	Description	Relationships
12	Tr 2	Fill	Very compact yellowish-brown sandy silt with occasional flakes of stone up to 150 mm in size and rare fragments of modern glass (probably window glass). This layer originally presented as a darker strip running across the trench, but proved to be part of a much larger area of disturbance occupying the northern half of the trench. Up to 280 mm deep and 1.0 m wide it is one of a series of tips into Context 17.	Below 8 and 13 Abuts 14 Within 17
13	Tr2	Fill	Friable yellowish-brown sandy silt with a moderate quantity of medium/small angular stones derived from the gravel below.	Below 8 Above 12 and 14 Within 17
14	Tr 2	Fill	Very loose gravel made of angular stones up to 50 mm in size with little or no matrix. Fill of drain disturbed by Context 17. The gravel also extended into the side drain Context 20 running at right angles to the assumed line of the drain around the library range.	Below 13 Above 15 Abuts 12 Within 17
15	Tr 2	Fill	Tip of mid brown sandy silt with the occasional fleck of charcoal partly sealing the side drain (Context 20).	Below 14 Above 20 Within 17
16	Tr 2	Layer	Layer of slates forming an arc in the base of the drain and extending into the side drain (Context 20) where it forms the base. Probably the surviving base of the drain around the library range. Slates up to 420 x 140 mm in size.	Below 14 Within 17
17	Tr 2	Cut	Large feature occupying the northern half of the trench. Up to 500 mm deep. It slopes in from the south to a depth of 300 mm before dropping to the base of the drains.	Contains 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Below 8
18	Tr 2	Cut	Probable drain running east-west. There is some suggestion that it is turning in the trench as there is natural sand at a higher level in the eastern section	Contains 16, 18
19	Tr 2	Other	Stone drain running north-south. Constructed of large stone blocks up to 450 x 270 x 200 mm in size forming a channel 270 mm wide and 260 mm deep. Sealed by a large slate slab 580 x 200 x 70 mm in size. It also has a slate base sealed by at least 300 mm of soil.	Below 12 Contains 14 and 16
20	Tr 2	Cut	Cut for drain running north-south. At least 700 mm wide and 350 mm deep the extent of this feature could not be determined.	Below 12 Contains 14 and 19

Appendix 2: Summary of Photographs in the Archive

File	Scale	Direction (looking)	Description
CEF 2020_01.Tif	none	SSW	Area of the garden for the evaluation before the trenches had been laid out
CEF 2020_02.Tif	none	SSW	Area for Tr 2 before the trenches had been laid out
CEF 2020_03.Tif	none	SW	Eastern elevation of Cefnamwlch
CEF 2020_04.Tif	none	WSW	Eastern elevation of Cefnamwlch with gatehouse in the background
CEF 2020_05.Tif	none	SSW	Area of Tr 1 before excavation
CEF 2020_06.Tif	none	SSW	Area of Tr 2 before excavation
CEF 2020_07.Tif	none	SSW	Tr 2 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 8), but before cleaning
CEF 2020_08.Tif	none	SSW	Tr 2 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 8), but before cleaning
CEF 2020_09.Tif	none	SSW	Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1), but before cleaning
CEF 2020_10.Tif	none	SSW	Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1), but before cleaning
CEF 2020_11.Tif	none	E	Western elevation of the gatehouse
CEF 2020_12.Tif	none	E	Western elevation of the gatehouse
CEF 2020_13.Tif	2 m	SSW	Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1)
CEF 2020_14.Tif	2 m	SSW	Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1)
CEF 2020_15.Tif	2 m	NNE	Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1)
CEF 2020_16.Tif	2 m	NNE	Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1)
CEF 2020_17.Tif	1 m	WNW	Context 5 before excavation
CEF 2020_18.Tif	2 m	WNW	Context 7 before excavation
CEF 2020_19.Tif	2 m	ESE	Context 7 before excavation
CEF 2020_20.Tif	2 m	NNE	Tr 2 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 8)
CEF 2020_21.Tif	2 m	SSW	Tr 2 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 8)
CEF 2020_22.Tif	2 m	SSW	Tr 2 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 8)
CEF 2020_23.Tif	2 m	WNW	Context 12 before excavation
CEF 2020_24.Tif	2 m	WNW	Context 12 before excavation
CEF 2020_25.Tif	2 m	WNW	Contexts 10 and 11 before excavation
CEF 2020_26.Tif	2 m	WNW	Contexts 10 and 11 before excavation
CEF 2020_27.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	WNW	Context 5 section
CEF 2020_28.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	WNW	Context 5 section
CEF 2020_29.Tif	none	NNE	General view of the garden with the trenches
CEF 2020_30.Tif	none	NNW	General view of the garden with Tr 1 in foreground
CEF 2020_31.Tif	none	NW	General view of the garden and house with the trenches in the foreground

File	Scale	Direction (looking)	Description
CEF 2020_32.Tif	none	WNW	General view of the house with the trenches in the foreground
CEF 2020_33.Tif	none	W	General view of the house with the trenches in the foreground
CEF 2020_34.Tif	none	NNE	Entrance to the walled garden
CEF 2020_35.Tif	none	WNW	Gatehouse
CEF 2020_36.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	SSW	Context 7 section.
CEF 2020_37.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	SSW	Context 7 section.
CEF 2020_38.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	SSW	Context 7 section.
CEF 2020_39.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	ESE	Contexts 17, 18 and 20
CEF 2020_40.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	ESE	Contexts 17, 18 and 20
CEF 2020_41.Tif	200 mm	SSW	Contexts 17, 18 and 20
CEF 2020_42.Tif	200 mm	SSW	Contexts 17, 18 and 20
CEF 2020_43.Tif	200 mm	SSW	Context 19
CEF 2020_44.Tif	200 mm	WNW	Context 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20
CEF 2020_45.Tif	200 mm	WNW	Context 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20
CEF 2020_46.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	WNW	Context 11 section
CEF 2020_47.Tif	1 m and 200 mm	WNW	Context 11 section
CEF 2020_48.Tif	none	SSW	Tr 1 after excavation of features
CEF 2020_49.Tif	none	NNE	Tr 1 after excavation of the features
CEF 2020_50.Tif	none	NNE	Tr 2 after excavation of the features
CEF 2020_51.Tif	none	SSW	Tr 2 after excavation of the features
CEF 2020_52.Tif	200 mm	vertical	Photogrammetric image of Context 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20
CEF 2020_53.Tif	none	vertical	Photogrammetric image of Tr 1 after excavation of the features
CEF 2020_54.Tif	none	vertical	Photogrammetric image of Tr 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 1)
CEF 2020_55.Tif	none	vertical	Photogrammetric image of Tr 2 after excavation of the features
CEF 2020_56.Tif	none	vertical	Photogrammetric image of Tr 2 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 8)

Appendix 3: Summary of the Entries on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	Status	Status Grade	Status Ref	NGR
1258	Cefn Amwlch Burial Chamber, Tudweiliog	Chambered tomb on the north side of Mynydd Cefnamwlch, sometimes known as Coetan Arthur	Neolithic	Dwyfor Area of Archaeological Importance Scheduled Monument		CN002	SH22973456
4002	Cefnamwlch House, Tudweiliog	Cefnamwlch House	Medieval	Listed Building	II*	4222	SH2341535272
4409	Cefnamwlch Gardens, Tudweiliog	Gardens associated with Cefnamwlch	Post Medieval	Registered Parks and Gardens		PGW (Gd) 23 (GWY)	SH235355
12033	Gatehouse, Cefnamwlch House, Tudweiliog	Gate house with date plaque of 1607	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II*	19428	SH2338835307
26165	Building, Possible, Cefnamwlch	A building or structure.	Unknown				SH2343035213
26166	Quarry, North West of, Mountain Lodge	A quarry.	Unknown				SH2280734835
26167	Quarry, Possible, North West of, Mountain Lodge	A possible quarry.	Unknown				SH2288334805

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	Status	Status Grade	Status Ref	NGR
26168	Quarry, Possible, West of, Mountain Lodge	A possible quarry.	Unknown				SH2294834763
26169	Quarry, Possible, South West of, Mountain Lodge	A possible quarry.	Unknown				SH2280934738
26170	Quarry, South of, Mountain Lodge	A quarry.	Unknown				SH2301134687
26171	Quarry, Possible, South East of, Caerdydd	A possible quarry.	Unknown				SH2384034516
33493	Cefnamwlch, Brynodol and Llandudwen, Landscape	Historic Landscape defined by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Multiperiod				SH2314034698
34289	Pond and Sluice, S of Cefna	Pond on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map	Unknown				SH2326735094
65434	Font in garden at Cefnamwlch	A possible 14th century medieval font from Tudweiliog parish church, removed when the church was rebuilt in 1849 and reused as a garden ornament.	Medieval	Listed Building	II	19436	SH2347335310
65435	Milestone on B4417 junction	A late 18th or early 19th century milestone.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19447	SH2263534791

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	Status	Status Grade	Status Ref	NGR
65436	Walled Garden at Cefnamwlch	A probable late 18th to early 19th century walled garden, originally a kitchen garden.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19438	SH2343535406
65438	Mountain Lodge at Cefnamwlch	The south lodge to Cefnamwlch, probably built in the 1860s.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19431	SH2300934761
65439	Garden Gates at Cefnamwlch	Probable early 19th century wrought iron gates to an enclosure to the rear of the barn at Cefnamwlch.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19434	SH2337035300
65440	Gatehouse at Cefnamwlch	Gatehouse built in 1607 at Cefnamwlch.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II*	19428	SH2339035306
65443	Sundial in walled garden at Cefnamwlch	An early to mid-18 th century Ashlar pedestal with a later sundial.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19440	SH2346935411
65445	Mounting Block at Cefnamwlch	A possible 18th or early 19th century large mounting block near the gatehouse at Cefnamwlch.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19437	SH2339435318
65446	Barn Range at Cefnamwlch	An early 19th century barn range.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19433	SH2335835270
65448	Coach House at Cefnamwlch	A possibly early 19th century range of outbuildings, partly now a garage, said to have been a coach house.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19432	SH2337935279
65449	Summer House in walled garden at Cefnamwlch	A late 18th or early 19th century garden house in a walled garden.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19439	SH2349235426

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	Status	Status Grade	Status Ref	NGR
65450	Saddlers' Cottage, Stable, Bake and Brew House Range at Cefnamwlch	A partly 18th and 19th century range of outbuildings.	Post Medieval	Listed Building	II	19435	SH2338835250

APPENDIX 4

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Cefnamwlch, Tudweiliog, Gwynedd

Applicant: D & H Wynne Finch

Date: 3rd July 2020

Planning Reference: Pre-application

National Grid Reference: 223300, 335200

This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted. It is recommended that the appointed contractor visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1. For the purposes of this brief, 'the site' is taken to mean the Cefnamwlch estate, comprising a country house, outbuildings and grounds. It is located approximately 1.5km south of the village of Tudweiliog, in the county of Gwynedd. Tudweiliog is located near the north coast on the Llŷn peninsula, approximately 13.5km west-north-west of Pwllheli. The village has a strongly rural character, with limited modern residential development and caravan/camp-sites.
- 1.2. Cefnamwlch has a private character, being set within wooded parkland. The evaluation site is located within the landscaped gardens immediately surrounding the house, at the heart of the estate, and is currently occupied by lawn with established standard trees.
- 1.3. The site is generally level, having been landscaped, and lies at approximately 65m OD. The geology of the evaluation site is characterised by the British Geological Survey as Sarn Complex Leucogranite, overlain by Devensian Diamicton Till, though the geology is locally variable and other parts of the estate are characterised by other formations.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 *Cefnamwlch is a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden of primarily 19th century design, including a walled garden, long front and rear drives, and plantations.*
- 2.2 *Cefnamwlch house is Grade II* listed as an earlier 19th century remodelling of an older range, with exceptionally complete and extensive ranges of service buildings attached (listed building ref. 4222). The buildings are arranged around a*

courtyard orientated on a north-east south-west axis, with the house at the north-eastern corner, and additional outbuildings partly enclosing a further yard area to the west. Several of the outbuildings and associated structures (such as lodges and garden structures) are independently Grade II listed. The earlier components of the main group date from the 17th century, but there are notable 18th, 19th and 20th century elements, which variously add to and detract from the interest of the site.

- 2.3 *A separately Grade II* listed gatehouse (ref. 19428) stands just to the north of the north-west corner of the main group. Dating from 1607, this formerly stood opposite the original house, which was demolished in 1813. Historic sources indicate that this house had been supported by an extensive array of ancillary buildings to its rear (east) and that the present north range had previously formed the south range of an earlier courtyard arrangement.*
- 2.4 *A substantial residence is known to have existed at Cefnamwlch since at least the 15th century, when it was the seat of the prominent Griffith family, subsequently being the home of the equally influential Wynne and latterly Wynne Finch family. The RCAHMW Inventory notes that the original house (positioned approximately to the north east of the current house) is depicted on late 18th and early 19th century illustrations as retaining late 15th/early 16th century structural elements indicative of a first floor hall, and that the associated cellars and drains remain beneath the lawn (RCAHMW, 1964, p.86-88).*
- 2.5 *The area that forms the focus of this brief – the proposed location of a new swimming pool and pool house, with associated drainage – is located to the east of the present building group. This location appears from historic mapping to have been landscaped grounds throughout the site's history, but the footprint of the old house and its ancillary structures is not certain, and there is a potential for evidence of former structures, surfaces or gardens to be encountered.*
- 2.6 *In farmland to the south is a Neolithic chambered tomb (scheduled monument CN002) and in common with the whole of the peninsula, there are several enclosures possibly indicative of later prehistoric settlement within the wider landscape. Recorded archaeology is however comparatively sparse in the locality and, as evidence suggests that the whole of Llŷn was relatively densely settled and farmed during later prehistory, it may be expected that there are undiscovered sites in undeveloped land.*
- 2.7 *There is a potential for any groundworks or development of the site to affect archaeological remains, which are principally expected to be associated with earlier phases of the estate. As the history and context of the site is already known, but no previous intrusive investigation has been undertaken, a programme of archaeological evaluation has been recommended to inform future proposals.*
- 2.8 *The following references must be read in conjunction with this brief: Cefnamwlch, Tudweiliog: Findings on Historic Architectural Development and Features of Significance. Unpublished client report prepared by Donald Insall Associates for D.Wynne Finch, February 2020. Cefnamwlch [sic] in Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales: Conwy, Gwynedd and Anglesey, Cadw/ICOMOS, 2002,*

p.174-179. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire: Vol. III, RCAHMS, 1964, p.86-88.

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 A range of proposals are being designed to return the property to residential occupancy and provide an operational business to support the long-term maintenance and management of the estate. These include renovation, repair and conversion works, demolition of detracting structures, and the construction of new facilities, both for the residents and for the proposed holiday letting and retreat/therapy centre.
- 3.2 This brief is concerned with proposed new structures within the grounds. These are of relatively small footprint, but have the potential to encounter buried remains of earlier estate buildings and landscaping. It is anticipated that if any such features exist, the most likely mitigation approach will be avoidance by design (preservation in situ). It is therefore necessary to establish the presence/absence and significance of any remains at these locations during design development stage.
- 3.3 This is a brief for an archaeological evaluation, to be undertaken prior to submission of a planning application. The objective of the evaluation is to establish the presence/ absence of archaeological remains at key locations and to determine the significance of any such remains. In accordance with Planning Policy Wales (10th edition, December 2018) and TAN24: The Historic Environment (May 2017), the results of the evaluation can be used to inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.
- 3.4 Where relevant, the evaluation report should make recommendations for further investigation or mitigation measures that may be required. Any subsequent stages of archaeological work will be the subject of a separate brief and specification.
- 3.5 This brief should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written specification. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.6 The specification should contain, as a minimum, the following elements: details of the proposed work as precisely as is reasonably possible,
- indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
 - a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological work
 - field methodology including proposed sampling strategies
 - post-fieldwork methodology
 - a dated timetable for the proposed work
 - the level/grade of all key project staff
 - details of external specialists
 - the intended method of publication
 - archive deposition
 - reference to relevant legislation

- health and safety considerations
- monitoring procedures

4.0 Archaeological programme detail

Fieldwork

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation should comprise the excavation of trial trenches at the proposed location of the Swimming Pool and Pool House (refer to Proposed Site Layout plan supplied separately) and to investigate the adjacent Lawn Area where new drainage provision is proposed. The total area of trenching should be in the region of 60-120 sq. m. (equivalent to no more than three 20m x 2m trenches). Trench layout is at the contractor's discretion but must be configured so as to provide a reasonable degree of confidence that significant features such as structural remains will have been identified.
- 4.2 Trenches should be opened by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision, until the exposure of archaeological deposits or the natural (glacial) horizon is reached. Subsequent investigation must be by hand, following the normal principles of archaeological excavation and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It is anticipated that structural remains will be left in situ.
- 4.3 A full drawn, written and photographic record must be made of any archaeological features, structures and deposits that may be revealed. Any feature detail plans and sections should be produced by hand; GPS survey alone will not be accepted. 4.4 Consideration should be given to opportunities for public engagement during and/or following the fieldwork.
- 4.5 Any variation to the above scope must be discussed in advance with GAPS.

Desk-based research

- 4.6 Sufficient desk-based research should be undertaken to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. As a minimum, this should include information available in the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Wales and relevant information produced or provided by/for the applicant in connection with the current proposals (see 2.7 above).

Post-excavation programme

- 4.7 Where applicable (due to the discoveries made) on completion of fieldwork, a post-excavation programme commensurate with the nature and significance of the archaeology encountered should be undertaken. This may entail cleaning, conservation and analysis of any artefactual material, processing of any soil samples taken, or other specialist analysis. Depending on the scale and significance of discoveries, this may be implemented through the staged process defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2) or may follow on directly from fieldwork in a single report. The approach to be taken must be agreed with GAPS in advance.

Report

- 4.8 The results of the fieldwork must be presented in an integrated report including plans and maps as appropriate to the discoveries made. The results should be laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.
- 4.9 Desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological fieldwork and the development proposals.
- 4.10 The report should specifically include the following:
- a bilingual summary
 - a site location plan based on current OS mapping
 - all identified features plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development site
 - appropriately scaled detail plans and sections showing identified features and significant finds
 - full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features (including bilingual summaries of sites given new PRNs)
 - the intended method of publication
 - archiving arrangements
 - a full bibliography of sources consulted
 - a copy of the brief and agreed specification
- 4.11 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological work and the development proposals. Any site photographs included in the report should be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.
- 4.12 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a statement of potential. All specialist reports produced in the preparation of the report must be reproduced in full.
- 4.13 If appropriate, the report should include an assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation and give recommendations for an appropriate future strategy as required.
- 4.14 A pdf version of the report must be sent to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service at the address below and, following approval, to the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.

5.0 General requirements

- 5.1 The archaeological mitigation must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.

5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).

5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015. Guidelines for Digital Archives.

English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)

Historic England, 2015. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)

Brown D. H., 2007. Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, Transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum

Richards, J. and Robinson, D., 2000. Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice (Second Edition).

The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Code of Conduct

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives

Museum and Galleries Commission, 1994. Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage.

5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

- 5.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 5.6 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.
- 5.7 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 5.8 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specification. The contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and give prompt notification of any alteration to the intended programme. The curatorial archaeologist will normally inspect site works and review the progress of excavation reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor is expected to update the curator regularly and upon archaeological discovery in order that monitoring visits can be arranged and the suitability of the existing strategy reviewed.
- 6.2 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.
- 6.3 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

7.0 Further information

- 7.1 This document outlines best practice expected of an archaeological assessment but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 7.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Senior Planning Archaeologist at the address below.

Jenny Emmett

Uwch Archaeolegydd Cynllunio/ Senior Planning Archaeologist

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

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Appendix: 5

Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation at Cefnamwlch, Tudweiliog, Gwynedd

Specification compiled by I.P. Brooks.

02 July 2020

1. Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1. It is intended to return Cefnamwlch to residential use and to construction new facilities, both for the residents and for the proposed holiday letting and retreat/therapy centre. As part of this development it is intended to construct a new swimming pool and pool house to the west of the existing buildings.
- 1.2. Cefnamwlch is a regionally important country house, thought to have its origins in the medieval period, associated with the Griffith family and from 1794 the Wynne and Wynne Finch families. A large 16th to 17th century house, demolished in 1813, is thought to have stood to the north east of the current structure and parts of this house are probably incorporated in the current house.
- 1.3. The current owners were advised to carry out an archaeological evaluation, prior to submitting a planning application for the works, by J. Emmett of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. This work consists of the excavation of an evaluation trench within the area of the proposed pool and pool house.

2. Background

- 2.1. Cefnamwlch is located approximately 250 m south of the village of Tudweiliog, Gwynedd (Figure 1).
- 2.2. Cefnamwlch is a regionally important country house set within a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden of primarily 19th century design. Within the garden there are fourteen listed structures including the house itself and the gatehouse. Cefnamwlch house is Grade II* listed as an earlier 19th century remodelling of an older range, with exceptionally complete and extensive ranges of service buildings attached (listed building ref. 4222). The gatehouse is also Grade II* listed (ref. 19428) and has a heraldic tablet under window with Griffith and Owen arms, and the date 1607, demonstrating it to be part of the earlier layout of the property.
- 2.3. A substantial residence is known to have existed at Cefnamwlch since at least the 15th century, when it was the seat of the prominent Griffith family, subsequently being the home of the equally influential Wynne and latterly Wynne Finch family. This building is known from 18th and 19th century illustrations and is thought to have occupied an area to the north and east of the standing buildings.
- 2.4. Within the wider landscape there is a Neolithic chambered tomb (scheduled monument CN002) approximately 850 to the south. It is also likely that there were later prehistoric enclosures within this area as they are common with the whole of the peninsula.
- 2.5. The local solid geology should be the Sarn Complex, Leucogranite with Devensian glacial deposits including Diamicton, sand and gravel over.
- 2.6. This specification has been prepared considering:

2.6.1. The brief, D3399 Cefnamwlch, Tudweiliog, dated 3rd July 2020 by J. Emmett,

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

2.6.2. Background information and plans provided by Peter Jones Hughes on behalf of the current owners Henrietta and Dafydd Wynne-Finch.

3. Aims

- 3.1. To evaluate the archaeological record within the proposed development area. The results of the evaluation can then be used to inform future decisions regarding the design and potential mitigation strategies.

4. Field work program

- 4.1. The fieldwork program will include:
 - 4.1.1. A desk-based assessment
 - 4.1.2. The excavation of two evaluation trench
 - 4.1.3. Report and archive preparation

5. Methodology

- 5.1. Desk-based assessment
 - 5.1.1. The Gwynedd Historic Environment record will be consulted for relevant records
 - 5.1.2. The National Monument Record for Wales will be consulted for relevant records.
- 5.2. Evaluation Trenches
 - 5.2.1. Two trenches will be excavated with one trench sampling the area of the pool and pool house and the second trench over the proposed soakaway structure for the pool roof runoff and backwash. (Figure 2)
 - 5.2.1.1. The trench over the proposed pool area will be 22 x 3 m in size.
 - 5.2.1.2. The trench over the soakaway will be 10 x 5 m in size
 - 5.2.2. All topsoil and superficial deposits will be removed using a smooth faced bucket under constant archaeological supervision and monitoring.
 - 5.2.3. The trench will be cleaned by hand and any subsequent excavation will also be carry out by hand.
 - 5.2.4. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed will be fully recorded including:
 - 5.2.4.1. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.
 - 5.2.4.2. Hand drawn plans and sections at suitable scales. Typically plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or greater and sections at a scale of 1:10.
 - 5.2.4.3. Photographs will be taken with Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP
 - 5.2.4.3.1. If appropriate photographs will be taken with a Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ80 camera on an extendable pole. These photographs will be processed with Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 to produce photogrammetric images of the

trenches.

- 5.2.4.4. Plan drawings showing the extent and nature of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.
- 5.2.4.5. Section drawings of any features recorded to record vertical stratigraphy.
- 5.2.5. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning service will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.
- 5.2.6. The photographs will include metric scales
- 5.2.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.
- 5.2.8. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related
- 5.2.9. Where possible, features will be sampled to obtain dating and functional evidence.
- 5.2.10. All discrete features will be excavated by hand, whilst a minimum of 10 % of the length of linear features will be sampled. The approach to spreads will be assessed on site with the intention of excavating approximately 50% of spreads being sampled.
- 5.2.11. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.
- 5.2.12. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.
- 5.2.13. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage. 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
 - 5.2.13.1. Bulk samples are likely to be in the range of 10 – 40l depending on the reason for the sample and the availability of suitable material.
- 5.2.14. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained. A further specification will be submitted to detail the excavation of any human remains and the subsequent specialist reports.

5.3. Post Excavation Analysis

- 5.3.1. If there is little, or no, archaeological deposits/features or remains recorded during the evaluation will progress immediately on to the archive report.
- 5.3.2. If significant archaeological remains/features/deposits are encountered. On completion of the fieldwork an assessment of the archaeological record from the site, will be made and the project design updated. Including an estimate on the cost of the post-excavation process.
- 5.3.3. On approval of the updated project design the full archaeological report will be undertaken to including the commissioning of all specialist reports recommended by the revised project design.

5.5. Finds

- 5.5.1. The intention is to archive any suitable finds with STORIEL in Bangor.
- 5.5.2. Any flint artefacts will be studied by I.P. Brooks for Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.
- 5.5.3. Any pottery will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist
- 5.5.4. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist
- 5.5.5. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.
- 5.5.6. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.
- 5.5.7. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist
- 5.5.8. All finds will be bagged by context with the exception of closely datable or “special” finds which will be recorded with a 3 D position and will be bagged separately
- 5.5.9. The requirement for specialist archaeological reports will be discussed with the Curatorial Archaeologist. The extent and cost of any such report will be discussed with the client and a suitable level of response formulated in discussion between the Archaeologist and the Curatorial Archaeologist.
- 5.5.10. The initial report will include an assessment of the finds from the work and a recommendation for further study if require.

5.6. Archive Preparation and Report Preparation

- 5.6.1. On completion of fieldwork an archive of the results will be prepared.
 - 5.6.2. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
 - 5.6.3. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives
 - 5.6.4. The deposition of any find with a local museum will be discussed with the owner and the development control archaeologist with a strong recommendation that any finds are deposited in a suitable local museum. This is likely to be STORIEL in Bangor.
- 5.7. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within four weeks from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;
- 5.7.1. A site location plan
 - 5.7.2. A plan of the site locating any features or archaeological deposits located.
 - 5.7.3. An outline methodology

- 5.7.4. The results of the Evaluation.
- 5.7.5. A full bibliography
- 5.7.6. A copy of the agreed specification
- 5.7.7. An assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation
- 5.7.8. Up to five copies of the report will be provided.
- 5.7.9. A digital copy of the report will also be provided.
- 5.7.10. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record
- 5.7.11. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
- 5.8. The preparation of the report will conform to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018 “Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)”

6. Timetable

- 6.1. If appointed the excavation could take place within the week of 13th – 18th July 2020.
- 6.2. A draft report will be submitted to Peter Jones-Hughes and J. Emmett by 31st July 2020 for comment.
- 6.3. The final report will be submitted by the 7th August 2020.
- 6.4. It is anticipated that the timetable will include:
 - 6.4.1. Desk-top collection of data: 1 man day
 - 6.4.2. Excavation of the evaluation trenches: 4 man days
 - 6.4.3. Report preparation: 2 man days
 - 6.4.4. Archive preparation: 1 man day.

7. General

- 7.1. CIfA Code of Conduct
 - 7.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Code of Conduct
- 7.2. Health and Safety
 - 7.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. A copy of the company’s general statement of policy is available on request.
- 7.3. Staff
 - 7.3.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA
 - 7.3.2. Project Staff will include Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA.

7.5. Curatorial Monitoring

7.5.1. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be informed as to the start date and progress of the fieldwork.

7.6. Insurance

7.6.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.

7.6.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

8. Copyright

8.1. EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

8.2. EAS Ltd is prepared to assign a licence to the client for the use of the report and any associated data.