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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

Fferm Wern, Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn:

Archaeological Evaluation

Commissioned by

Elfed R Williams (ERWCONSULTING)
for Mr and Mrs Cunliffe

Fieldwork by

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EAS Client Report 2023/04

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd is

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NGR

Centred on: SH 54983 74916

Location and Topography (Figure 1)

The proposed new static holiday caravan and chalet site is located within a field to the north east of the farmyard associated with Fferm Wern, Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn (Figure 1). Whilst the development, itself, will occupy a single field, it is proposed to construct an access road through an adjacent field to the south of the main development. Both fields were under pasture at the time of the evaluation which took place between 20/2/2023 and 10/3/2023. The main field has a low rolling character, tending to be slightly higher to the north-east, whilst the northern boundary tends to be lower than the rest of the field. This field has boundary banks, with a hedge and mature trees to the south-east and north-east, a woodland to the north and a fence separating the field from the farmyard to the south-west. The field to the south tended to gently slope down to the south-west. It was largely surrounded by mature hedges on field banks, except for the section around the paddock adjacent to the farmyard which surrounded by fences.

Archaeological Background

It is intended to construct a new static holiday caravan and chalet site with ancillary on-site services for 55 units, on the ground behind Fferm Wern, (Figure 1) and to modify the access to the field to avoid the farm yard. The Anglesey Historic Environment Record includes no records within the development area (GATHER1820) with the nearest records relating to the listed buildings of the farm complex (PRN 73968, 73969, 73970, 73971, 73972, 73973, 73974, 73975 and 73976) and two possible stone axes (PRN 3165 and 3166) which have been reported from the field to the south-east of the development. There is also an uncertain record of a standing stone at SH 5452 7494, approximately 365 m to the west of the development. The only other record within 500 m of the proposed development is a post-medieval pond recorded on early Ordnance Survey mapping at SH 5521 074721 (PRN 56067).

The immediately available historic mapping shows the development of the field, in which the development is planned to take place, from the late eighteenth century (Figures 2 – 4). The earliest available map is in a books of estate maps of the Plas Gwynn Estate held by the National Library of Wales (Ms. Maps Vol. 94 094/8/2) dated to 1769. This includes a map of a property known as Ty Croes Farm (Figure 2.1) which shows the area to the north-east of the farm to be two fields, that shown as Plot 5 being the location of the development. Plot 5 is clearly larger than the current field. It also suggests that the boundary between the main field and that to the south is earlier than the mid eighteenth century.

The 1845 Tithe map of Llandegfan parish in the County of Anglesey (https://places.library.wales/viewer/4551366#?cv=8&h=1&xywh=-1801%2C-283%2C9233%2C5644) show both of the fields as a single unit with a field name of Fferm which was occupied by Robert Roberts and owned by John Price (Figure 2.2). It is curious that the two fields are not shown as separate entities which may be a cartographic error or may suggest that the two fields were being farmed as a single unit at the time.

The Ordnance Survey map published in 1889 (Figure 3.1) shows that the field shown on the tithe map is re-divided into two fields, a situation that continued until at least the map

published in 1953 (Figure 4.2). The only difference is that from 1914 (Figure 4.1) the western side of the field, now woodland, is shown as boggy ground.

In October 2022 a Fluxgate Gradiometer survey was commission from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, which was carried out by 360 Archaeology and Heritage Ltd (Barker 2022). The survey detected a series of short linear and curvilinear anomalies along with pockets of magnetic enhancements and isolated responses. Weak linear anomalies were also identified that could be suggestive of former trackways and several possible field boundaries that were not represented on the historical mapping available at the time of the survey were located (Barker 2022, 4).

Aims of Evaluation

1. To evaluate the results of the Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey
2. To evaluate the archaeological record within the development area.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned by Elfed R Williams, ERWConsulting, (for the land owners Mr and Mrs Cunliffe) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the site of the proposed static holiday caravan and chalet site. A total of forty, trenches were excavated to evaluate the Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey carried out by 360 Archaeology and Heritage Ltd. The majority of these were approximately 20 x 2 m in size, although one trench was "L" shaped with each leg being approximately 20 m long was excavated. A series of linear features were recorded crossing the trenches which appear to represent part of a field system, possibly predating that shown on the 1769 estate map of the area. One unusual feature consisted of a short length of dry-stone walling constructed in the base of a ditch. This wall was capped with a deposit of clay.

The fieldwork took place between 20/2/2023 and 10/3/2023

Comisiynwyd Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd gan Elfed R Williams, ERWConsulting, (ar gyfer y tirfeddianwyr Mr a Mrs Cunliffe) i gynnal gwerthusiad archeolegol o safle o faes carafanau sefydlog a chabanau gwyliau arfaethedig. Cloddiwyd cyfanswm o ddeugain o ffosydd i werthuso'r Arolwg Graddiomedr Fluxgate a wnaed gan 360 Archaeology and Heritage Ltd. Roedd y mwyafrif o'r rhain tua 20 x 2 m o faint, er bod un ffos ar siâp "L" gyda phob darn tua 20m o hyd. Cofnodwyd cyfres o nodweddion llinellol yn croesi'r ffosydd sy'n ymddangos fel pe baent yn cynrychioli rhan o system gaeau, o bosibl yn hŷn na'r hyn a ddangosir ar fap ystad 1769 o'r ardal. Roedd un nodwedd anarferol yn cynnwys darn byr o waliau sych wedi'u hadeiladu ar waelod ffos. Gorchuddiwyd y wal hon gyda haenen o glai.

Digwyddodd y gwaith maes rhwng 20/2/2023 a 10/3/2023

Methods

Forty trenches were laid out across the development area (Figure 5) with the aim of sampling the results of the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). These were positioned to both sample the anomalies recognised by the geophysical survey and areas where the survey did not suggest archaeological activity. The majority of the trenches were approximately 20 x 2 m in size, however, Tr1 consisted of two, 2 m wide legs (each 20 m long set at right angles to each other forming an "L" shaped trench.

The topsoil was removed with mechanical excavator using a smoothed faced ditching bucket 1.8 m wide. After this, all of the work was carried out by hand. Any features located were recorded with a written, drawn and photographic record being kept. Photographs were taken with a Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the photographs recorded in RAW format, which was converted to .TIFF for the archive. Photogrammetric plans of trenches with archaeological features were produced using Agisoft Metascape v. 1.8.1.

The fieldwork took place between 20/2/2023 and 10/3/2023.

Results

Trench 1 (Figure 6)

Trench 1 was an "L" shaped trench 20.74 x 21.66 m in size with each of the legs being 2.0 m wide. It was designed to sample a group of magnetic anomalies in the western corner of the main field. There was up to 500 mm of topsoil within the trench (Context 1) which sealed four archaeological features cut into the natural sub-soil.

Context 2 (Figure 10, Plate 1) was a linear feature crossing the trench in a WNW – ESE direction 800 mm wide and up to 200 mm deep with sloping sides and rounded base. It was filled with Context 3.

Context 4 (Figure 10, Plate 2) was a linear feature running NE-SW. It was 450 mm wide and up to 150 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with Contexts 5.

Context 6 (Figure 10, Plate 3) was an irregular shallow hollow at least 3.40 m long and 500 mm wide, the feature, however, is only 100 mm deep with an irregular base and sloping sides. It was filled with Context 7

Context 8 (Figure 10, Plate 4) was a linear feature 1.2 m wide and up to 500 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. It ran approximately NW – SE. There were three fills within this feature with a primary fill (Context 11) which occupies the basal 155 mm. Siting on top is a collection of stones (Context 10) which appear to have collapsed into the ditch from the south western side. These possibly suggest that there may have been a stone wall on the south western side of the boundary. Context 10 was sealed by Context 9 which probably is deliberately dumped into the top of the feature, possibly when the field system was replaced with that shown on the Tithe Map.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 19.78 x 2.0 m in size. It was positioned to sample an apparent blank area within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey ((Barker 2022). No archaeology was recorded.

Trench 3 (Figure 6)

Trench 3 was 19.89 x 2.0 m in size and was designed to sample a linear anomaly recorded by the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 13) sealed a single linear feature (Context 14, Figure 10, Plate 5) which crossed the trench in an approximate NW – SW direction. The feature was 560 mm wide and up to 160 mm deep with moderately sloping side to the NE and a step on the SW side 100 mm deep and a slightly rounded base. There is some suggestion of later animal burrow disturbance with a slightly deeper section in the middle of the excavated area. It was filled with Context 15.

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

Trench 4 was 19.81 x 2.0 m in size and was positioned to sample an "L" shaped magnetic anomaly and possible linear anomaly within the Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey (Barker 2022). Below, up to, 400 mm of topsoil (Context 16) two archaeological features were located.

Context 17 was a broad, shallow linear feature which was 4.1 m wide and up to 220 mm deep with sloping sides and a flattish base (Figure 13, Plate 6). This cut contained a dump of angular stone block up to 200 mm in size and the occasional fragment of slate (Context 19) which is thought to be the disturbed base to a clawdd wall. This layer also contained a possible mid Victorian coin (see below). Context 19 was sealed by Context 18 which is thought to be a deliberate backfilling of the feature, probably to produce the single field shown on the Tithe Map.

Running at a slight angle to Context 17 was a linear feature (Context 20, Figure 10, Plate 7) which was 1000 mm wide and up to 400 mm deep with sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. It was filled with Context 21.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 19.93 x 2.0 m in size and was positioned to sample the same magnetic anomalies as Trench 4. No archaeology was recorded.

Trench 6 (Figure 6)

Trench 6 was 19.81 x 2.0 m in sized, it was placed to sample a "blank" area within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022).

Below up to 350 mm of topsoil (Context 23, Figure 10, Plate 8) a modern feature was located running at a slight angle to Tr6. The feature was 400 mm wide and up to 170 mm deep with a variable profile from a steep, "V" shaped at the southern end to a broad, "U" shaped profile near its northern end. It ran for approximately 4 m before fading out in both directions. The fill of this feature (Context 25) contained fragments of blue fertiliser bags

Trench 7

Trench 7 was 19.88 x 2.0 m in size. It was positioned to samples an amorphous magnetic anomaly in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). No archaeology was recorded.

Trench 8 (Figure 6)

Trench 8 was 20.15 x 2.0 m and was placed sample a linear anomaly from the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Only a single possible post-hole was recorded (Context

28, Figure 10, Plate 9). The feature had a circular plan, 450 mm in diameter and was 200 mm deep with near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. It was filled with Context 29

Trench 9 (Figure 6)

Trench 9 was 19.78 x 2.0 m in size. It was placed to sample one of the longer linear anomalies, running NE – SW near to the northern boundary of the field. Below 300 mm of topsoil (Context 30) was a complex of recut ditches (Contexts 31-34, Figure 10, Plate 10).

The earliest of the features recorded within this complex is a narrow slot (Context 34) 130 mm wide and 120 mm deep which was cut by a broad feature (Context 33) which was 260 mm deep and possibly up to 1.2 m wide. The relationship between Context 33 and, the larger, Context 31 is uncertain as they contained an identical fill (Context 36). The latest feature in the complex was Context 32 which was cut into the top of Context 33. This feature was 985 mm wide and up to 160 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. This sequence of recut ditches is paralleled by that recorded in Trench 12.

Trench 10 (Figure 6)

Trench 10 was 19.44 x 2.0 m in size. It was placed to sample a linear anomaly crossing the field and a series of amorphous magnetic anomalies recorded in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey. Below 300 mm of topsoil (Context 38) a single linear feature (Context 39, Figure 10, Plate 11) was recorded. This was a shallow ditch running approximately E -W across Tr10. It was 950 mm wide and 130 mm deep, with low, sloping, sides which merge with the slightly rounded base. It was filled with Context 40. It is assumed this feature is the same feature as Context 42 in Trench 11.

Trench 11 (Figure 7)

Trench 11 was 19.66 x 2.0 m in size and was placed to sample the same linear anomaly as Trench 10. Below 300 mm of topsoil (Context 41) a single linear feature was recorded (Context 42, Figure 10, Plate 12). This was 800 mm wide and up to 150 mm deep with sloping sides which merged with the slightly concave base. It was filled with Context 43. This is probably the same feature as Context 39 in Tr10.

Trench 12 (Figure 7)

Trench 12 was 19.52 x 2.0 m in size. It is one of three trenches (Trenches 9, 12 and 16) which cross a linear anomaly recorded in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Below 350 mm of topsoil (Context 44) was a complex of intercutting ditches (Contexts 45 – 48, Figure 10, Plate 13) which can be related to similar features recorded in Trench 9.

There is a very similar sequence of intercutting ditches as Trench 9 with the earliest feature being a narrow slot (Context 47) which was 120 mm wide and survived to a depth of 120 mm below the base of Context 48. This was replaced by one of the two intercutting ditches (Contexts 45 and 46) which form the western side of the complex. The relationship between Contexts 45 and 46 is not possible to determine as they have the same fill (Context 49). Context 45 was at least 800 mm wide and 400 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base; whilst Context 46 was probably up to 1.6 m and 350 mm deep with gently sloping sides which merge with its rounded base. The most recent of the recuts was Context 48 which was a ditch 1000 mm wide and 280 mm deep with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base.

The evidence from both this trench and from Trench 9 would suggest this was a fairly important boundary which was maintained over a reasonable period of time.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was 19.66 x 2.0 m in size. It was positioned to sample a blank area within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey plot (Barker 2022). No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was 19.35 x 2.0 m in size and positioned within an area with magnetic anomalies thought to be geological in origins (Barker 2022). No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was 19.86 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample an area of magnetic disturbance which was assume to be the result of geological variability at this location. No archaeological features were found.

Trench 16 (Figure 7)

Trench 16 was 19.58 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample a linear anomaly recorded within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey which could be related to linear features within Trenches 9 and 12. The removal of up to 400 mm of topsoil (Context 55) revealed two linear anomalies (Contexts 56 and 58)

Context 56 (Figure 13, Plate 14) was a ditch running approximately NE-SW across the trench. It had a "V" shaped cross section with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The top of the feature widened into a flat benched area 2.20 m wide and up to 90 mm deep, although the ditch itself was 600 mm wide and 380 mm deep.

Running parallel to Context 56, Context 58 (Figure 13, Plate 14) was a linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat base 900 mm wide and 220 mm deep. It was filled with Context 58, a stony fill of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with many small, angular stones up to 50 mm in size. There were also, at least, three, large, angular stone blocks up to 550 x 250 x 150 mm in size towards the western side of the feature. This fill was distinctly different to all the other feature fills encountered.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was 19.59 x 2.00 m in size. It was located to sample an area of magnetic disturbance which was thought to be geological in origins (Barker 2022) No archaeology was recorded.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was 19.93 x 2.00 m in size and was positioned to sample two areas of magnetic disturbance thought to be the response to geological variability. No archaeological features were recorded.

Trench 19 (Figure 7)

Trench 19 was 19.48 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample a weak, linear, magnetic anomaly thought to be archaeological in origins (Barker 2022). Up to 350 mm of topsoil (Context 62) sealed a series of parallel, or near parallel, shallow gullies or plough slots. These occur in two groups with Contexts 65 – 70 being closely grouped, whilst Context 77 is separated by approximately 2.2 m (Figure 11, Plate 15).

Context 65 was a very shallow gully 250 mm wide, but only 50 mm deep with sloping sides and a flattish base.

Context 66 was a shallow gully only 250 mm wide and up to 50 mm deep with sloping sides and a slightly rounded base.

Context 67 was a shallow gully, 250 mm wide and up to 60 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base.

Context 68 was a shallow gully 360 mm wide and up to 50 mm deep with low sloping sides which merged with a flat base.

Context 69 was a shallow gully 400 mm wide and 50 mm deep with sloping sides and a flat base.

Context 70 was a shallow gully 250 mm wide and up to 60 mm deep with sloping sides and a somewhat irregular base.

Separated from the rest of the gullies by 2.2 m and probably giving rise to the magnetic anomaly, Context 77 (Figure 11, Plate 16) is deeper than the other features in this trench. It was 330 mm wide and 120 mm deep with steeply sloping sides and a slightly irregular base.

Trench 20 (Figure 7)

Trench 20 was 19.71 x 2.00 m in size. It was placed in a largely blank area of the Fluxgate Gradiometer plot (Barker 2022). Up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 63) sealed a single linear feature (Context 141)

Context 141 (Figure 11, Plate 17) was a linear feature crossing Tr20 in a NE – SW direction. 1.10 m wide and 300 mm deep. This feature had sloping sides and a rounded base. The eastern side tended to have a less steep slope.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was 19.84 x 2.00 m in size and was positioned to sample a band of magnetic disturbance thought to be the result of variability within the underlying geology. No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

Trench 22 (Figure 7)

Trench 22 was 19.42 x 2.00 m in size. It was located to sample a linear anomaly with a second, weaker linear anomaly running parallel (Barker 2022). Up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 79) sealed two, parallel linear features, both running NW - SE (Contexts 80 and 82).

Context 80 (Figure 11, Plate 18) was a linear feature 900 mm wide and 120 mm deep with low sloping sides which merge with the flattish base. This feature aligns with the stronger of the magnetic anomalies recorded in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey

Context 82 (Figure 11, Plate 19) was a linear feature 1.2 m wide, but only 120 mm deep with sloping sides and a flattish base. The northern side tends to be steeper. The feature appears to align with the weaker of the linear magnetic anomalies.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was located to sample a blank area within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). It was 19.66 x 2.00 m in size. No archaeological features were located.

Trench 24 (Figures 8 and 14)

Trench 24 was 19.39 x 2.00 m in size and was positioned to sample the northern end of a linear magnetic anomaly that appears to cross between the two fields (Barker 2022). 350 mm of topsoil (Context 91) seal a single, unusual feature. This was a ditch (Context 85) with wall (Context 88) in its base (Plates 20 – 22).

The ditch (Context 85) was 1.6 m wide and 460 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. Slightly offset to the south west, but running parallel with the ditch was a dry-stone wall (Context 88) built in the base. This was constructed of field stone, being a random collection of both rounded and angular blocks. These were up to 400 x 300 x 200 mm in size, although the majority are smaller, typically less than 250 x 200 x 150 mm. It survived to a height of 400 mm which consists of three rough courses. The wall appears to stop before it met the southern side of the trench, although it extends beyond the extent of the trench to the north. Capping the wall was a deposit of mottled orange and yellow clay (Context 88, Plate 22) 450 mm wide and 100 mm thick. This formed a slightly domed profile.

The ditch had two fills, a primary fill (Context 89) up to 160 mm deep and a general fill (Context 86) which filled the rest of the feature. The wall (Context 88) sits within a cut (Context 90, filled with Context 91) suggesting the wall was constructed after the ditch had started to collect sediment and was therefore a secondary feature. Within Context 86, five lithic artefacts were recovered, however, a fragment of a clay pipe was also recovered from this context suggesting the lithic artefacts were residual. The clay capping suggests that the wall was never taller than the depth of the ditch and the terminal suggests it did not extend the full length of the ditch. It is unlikely, therefore to have been a Ha-ha, but may have acted as a support for a bridge over the ditch.

Trench 25 (Figure 8)

Trench 25 was 19.86 x 2.00 min size and was positioned to sample the same linear anomaly investigated in Trenches 24, 26, 32 and 34. Up to 400 mm of topsoil (Context 93) sealed two features. A ditch (Context 94) and a shallow scoop (Context 96)

Context 94 (Figure 11, Plate 23) was a ditch equivalent to Context 85 in Trench 24, Context 94 in Trench 25, Context 99 in Trench 26, Context 107 in Trench 32 and Context 115 in Trench 115. It was up to 2.8 m wide and 650 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The base became deeper to the NW with a step in the base of the feature. The NE side was noticeably steeper with the SW side having a break of slope with a gentle slope at the top which becomes steeper in its lower levels.

Context 96 (Figure 11, Plate 24) was a shallow linear scoop running across Tr25 with low sloping sides which merged with an irregular base. It was 1.2 m wide, but only 100 mm deep

Trench 26 (Figure 8)

Trench 26 was 19.77 x 2.00 m in size, it was one of five trenches which were designed to sample a linear anomaly which appears to extend between the two fields. Up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 98) sealed a single ditch (Context 99).

Context 99 (Figure 11, Plate 25) was a ditch equivalent to Contexts 85, 94, 107 and 115 in Trenches 24, 25, 32 and 34. It was 1.36 m wide and 350 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base

Trench 27

Trench 27 was 19.92 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample the southern end of a linear anomaly located in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). No archaeological features were located in this trench.

Trench 28

Trench 28 was 19.81 x 2.00 m in size, located to sample an area of slight magnetic disturbance thought to be the result of variability in the underlying geology. No archaeology was found.

Trench 29

Trench 29 was 19.84 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample and area with slight magnetic variability thought to be the result of the underlying geology (Barker 2022). No archaeology was recovered.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was 19.75 x 2.00 m in size. It was located to sample an area of magnetic variability thought to be the result of the underlying geology. No archaeological features were found.

Trench 31

Trench 31 was 19.31 x 2.00 m in size. It was designed to sample an apparent blank area within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022) No archaeology was found.

Trench 32 (Figure 8)

Trench 32 was 19.48 x 2.00 m in size. It was placed to sample the same linear anomaly sampled in Trenches 24, 25, 26 and 34. Up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 106) sealed a single linear feature (107).

Context 107 (Figure 11, Plate 26) is probably equivalent to Contexts 85, 94, 99 and 115. It was a ditch 1.80 m wide and 550 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The NE side tended to be steeper than the SW.

Trench 33 (Figure 8)

Trench 33 was 18.42 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample a feint, "L" shaped anomaly within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Up to 350 mm of topsoil (Context 109) sealed two features, a ditch (Context 110) and possible post-hole (Context 112).

Context 110 (Figure 11, Plate 27) was a shallow linear feature crossing Tr33. It was 1.60 m wide, but only 150 mm deep with sloping sides which merge with the flat base. It is likely that this feature is the origins of the linear anomaly recorded in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey.

Context 112 (Figure 11, Plate 28) was a roughly circular, discrete feature 530 mm in diameter and up to 160 mm deep. The NE side was near vertical whilst the SW sloped gently to the flattish base. The function of this feature is uncertain, but it might be a post-hole.

Trench 34 (Figure 9)

Trench 34 was 19.66 x 2.00 m in size. It was one of five trenches which sampled a linear magnetic anomaly which appears to pre-date the current field pattern. Up to 330 mm of topsoil (Context 114) sealed a single ditch (Context 115).

Context 115 (Figure 11, Plate 29) is probably equivalent to Contexts 85, 94, 99 and 107. It was a ditch running across Tr34, which was 1.80 m wide and 500 mm deep. The NE side was moderately steep; however, the SW side had a series of three gentle steps reaching down to the slightly rounded base. This may have been a series of re-cuts, but there was a single fill within this feature making it impossible to determine.

Trench 35 (Figure 9)

Trench 35 was 19.31 x 2.00 m in size and was designed to sample a linear, magnetic, anomaly recorded in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Up to 250 mm of topsoil sealed three features.

Context 118 (Figure 12, Plate 30) was probably the terminal end of a linear feature running approximately N-S. It was 900 mm wide and originally 200 mm deep, although animal disturbance on the western side gave a maximum depth of 250 mm. It had very steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. There was further disturbance with an animal run that joins the southern side of the feature.

Context 120 (Figure 12, Plate 31) was a shallow ditch, 1.20 m wide and 200 mm deep with shallow sloping sides which merge with a rounded base. This feature is probably the origins of the magnetic anomaly recorded in this position. This feature is probably equivalent to Context 128 in Trench 37.

Context 122 (Figure 12, Plate 32) this feature was either the terminal end of a linear feature or a small pit extending beyond the trench. It was 600 mm wide and 150 mm deep with feature has sloping sides and a rounded base. The side to the east tended to be shallower than that to the west.

Trench 36 (Figure 9)

Trench 36 was 19.67 x 2.00 m in size. It was placed to sample a linear anomaly located within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Below up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 124) a single linear feature (Context 125) was located which is corresponds to the linear magnetic anomaly.

Context 125 (Figure 12, Plate 33) was a linear feature crossing Tr36. It consists of a shallow gully 1.20 m wide, but only 220 mm deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The sides tended to be slightly steeper on the western edge.

Trench 37 (Figure 9)

Trench 37 was 19.53 x 2.00 m in size and was positioned to sample the same linear anomaly located in Trench 35. Below up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 127) a single linear feature (Context 128) was located which is probably equivalent to Context 120 in Trench 35.

Context 128 (Figure 12, Plate 34) was a linear feature crossing Tr37. It was very shallow gully 1.10 m wide, but only 100 mm deep. It had shallow sloping sides merge with a slightly rounded base.

Trench 38 (Figure 9)

Trench 38 was 19.64 x 2.00 m in size and was positioned to sample the relationship between three linear anomalies located in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Below up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 130) only two clear archaeological features were located, Contexts 131 and 133.

Context 131 (Figure 12, Plate 35) was a ditch running approximately E-W diagonally across Tr38. It was between 800 mm and 1100 mm wide and 120 mm deep this gully/ditch had sloping sides and a flat base. It can be directly related to one of the linear anomalies located in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey.

Context 133 (Figure 12, Plate 36) was an irregular hollow between 1.00 and 3.00 m wide and extending beyond the extent of Tr38. It had gently sloping sides and a somewhat irregular base. In general, the feature was 140 mm deep although some areas may have been a little deeper. It is possible that the western side may have been a gully or ditch crossing the trench, although there is no difference in the fills. If so this would equate to the linear magnetic anomaly recorded by the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey at this point.

Trench 39 (Figure 9)

Trench 39 was 19.32 x 2.00 m in size. It was located to sample a linear magnetic anomaly located in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Barker 2022). Up to 300 mm of topsoil (Context 135) was removed revealing a single archaeological feature (Context 136), although this is on the line of the magnetic anomaly it is not the ditch or gully that was expected.

Context 136 (Figure 12, Plate 37) was a discrete feature 700 mm in diameter and up to 130 mm deep with sloping sides and a flat base. It is not certain whether it was a small pit, large post-hole or simply the hole left when a stone was removed.

Trench 40 (Figure 9)

Trench 40 was 20.27 x 2.00 m in size. It was positioned to sample a blank area within the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey, However, below 300 mm of topsoil (Context 138) a single archaeological feature (Context 139) was located.

Context 139 (Figure 12, Plate 38) was either a small pit or a large post-hole. It was sub-rectangular in plan measuring 800 x 450 mm in size and reached a depth of 200 mm. It had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base.

Finds

Lithics

A small group of lithic artefacts were recovered during the course of the evaluation. Only seven artefacts were found, five of which were from a single context. A range of raw materials are represented with flint, chert, Graig Lwyd and a quartzite cobble within the assemblage.

The majority of the artefacts were from Context 86 within Trench 24. These are all residual artefacts as post-medieval finds were also recovered from this context. The artefacts were:

- Part of a fractured cobble of quartzite. This artefact has been heated so that the cortex is coloured a pale pink. There is impact damage on one end which probably lead to the cobble collapsing. 63.3 x 61.5 x 35.0 mm 175.3g (Plate 39)

Plate 39: Cobble with impact damage from Context 86

- A tertiary flake of Graig Lwyd, probably derived from a polished tool. There is a small area of polish on the distal dorsal surface. 28.6 x 23.0 x 5.2 mm 3.5g (Plate 40)

Plate 40: Flake of Graig Lwyd from Context 86

- A crude, side scraper made on the middle section of a tertiary flake of chert. The right side of the flake has a series of abrupt, long, stepped removals forming a straight working edge. 30.4 x 24.9 x 7.3 mm, 5.5g. (Plate 41)

Plate 41: Side Scraper from Context 86

- A tertiary flake of a high-quality flint. 22.6 x 12.9 x 5.3 mm 1.7g (Plate 42)

Plate 42: Flint flake from Context 42

- A chunk of heated and battered chert 28.8 x 17.3 x 13.4 mm 8.3g (Plate 43)

Plate 43: Batter flint chunk from Context 86

From Trench 35, Context 121 a single flint artefact was recovered. This was:

- A proximal end microburin on a high-quality flint. This by-product of microlith production is of a Late Mesolithic form. 10.8 x 10.9 x 2.2 mm 0.3g (Plate 44).

Plate 44: Microburin from Context 121

From Trench 38, Context 130, a spall of pale grey, opaque flint was recovered (Plate 45).

Plate 45: Flint spall from Context 130

Whilst all the lithic artefacts are residual, they suggest a low level of activity on the site from the Late Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

Post Medieval Artefact Assemblage

M. Jones

The artefact assemblage recovered from the excavations at Wern Farm was small. In addition to the stratified material detailed below a small number of Buckley style coarse ware sherds were recovered from the turf layer. These items range in date from the 19th to early 20th centuries. They were not quantified or retained.

Trench 1

Context (7)

Three pottery sherds a clay tobacco pipe foot with partial bowl and an iron nail were recovered from this context.

Ceramics

Sherd 1 - A small rim sherd with a flat triangular clubbed lip. The fabric is red-brown with occasional white grit inclusions. The sherd has a mid-brown splash glaze with a speckled russification externally and internally.

Sherd 2 - A small rim sherd. The fabric grey brown with a dark brown glaze externally and internally.

Sherd 3 - A medium rim sherd. The fabric is grey brown with a dark brown glaze externally and internally.

The three sherds date from the 18th – 19th centuries.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single partial clay tobacco pipe was recovered. The pipe foot and part of the bowl survived, with a stamp visible on the foot. The stamp was oval with two centrally placed fleur-de-lis designs flanked by a W in the top right-hand corner and a C in the lower left-hand corner.

A similar design was identified on a pipe found within a rubbish pit excavated on an archaeological excavation on Lower Bridge Street Chester in the 1970's. The artefactual material from the pit was dated to the early 1700's (Davey 1980: 85).

Further discussion with David Higgins of the Society for Clay Pipe studies revealed that the stamp is that of Charles Ward, a pipe maker from Loppington (Shropshire). It is suggested that the pipe production began in the 1680's and continued when he and his family moved to Oswestry in 1696. A probated record for Charles Ward is dated 1725 although it is possible that production was continued for a short period by his son. This would make the pipe a relatively early date for a rural Welsh context.

Iron nail

A single iron nail was recovered from this context. The nail was 100 mm in length with flat squared sides and a flat off-centre squared head approximately 15 mm in thickness.

Trench 4

Context (19) Soil matrix between stone on top of bank

A single copper coin, or possibly a token, (diameter 25 mm) was recovered from this deposit. It was heavily worn and corroded. It is possible that there is a partial face facing left on the obverse although very difficult to be certain. The coin is likely to date from the mid-Victorian period 1850 -1880 (Howard 2007).

Trench 24

Context (86)

A small fragment of clay tobacco pipe bowl. Of mid to later 19th century date.

Trench 33

Context (113)

Ceramic building material. An uneven chunk/fragment of orange fabric ceramic building material. Likely 19th century date.

Trench 35

Context (121)

A small rim sherd of red-brown fabric with occasional white grit inclusions. The sherd has a mid-brown splash glaze with a speckled russification internally.

Likely of 18th century date but could be slightly later with continued manufacture into the early 19th century.

Discussion (Figure

There is a good correlation between the archaeological features recorded in the evaluation and the magnetic anomalies of the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey (Figure 15). This is not a complete correlation with a few archaeological features which do not appear in the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey and, similarly, some anomalies which could not be related to archaeological features.

In general, both the evaluation and the Fluxgate Gradiometer survey indicate that there was field system on a slightly different alignment from the current fields (Figure 16). The historic mapping (Figures 2 – 4) suggests the framework for the current layout has existed since at least the mid eighteenth century, thus the field system indicated by the evaluation and Fluxgate Gradiometer survey predates this point. The date of the field system, however, is unknown, field systems have been identified on Ynys Mon dating to at least the Iron Age Kenney *et al* 2021, 204) and at Parc Cybi, some of the boundaries form a narrow field resembling an enclosed strip or quillet possibly a remnant of a medieval open field system. The boundaries at Fferm Wern (Figure 16) seem to indicate a series of small paddocks near to the farm with the possibility of a network of larger fields further to the north and east. The lack of prehistoric finds, except for a few residual lithic items, may suggest that a prehistoric date is unlikely and the recovery of post-medieval pottery from some of the features possibly suggests the ditches represented were still open when the current field system was adopted.

The most curious of the features encountered was the ditch (Context 85) with a wall built in its base (Context 88) in Trench 24. The ditch can be traced across the development area, tending to become deeper to the north west, however, it is only in Trench 24 that the wall was encountered. The wall was built into a previously existing feature, which had started to silt. It appears that the wall was never taller than 0.52 m and had a clay cap. Its function is uncertain, but it is unlikely that the wall was part of a ha-ha as it appears to stop within Trench 24. One possibility is that the "wall" was a central support for a bridge over the ditch at this point.

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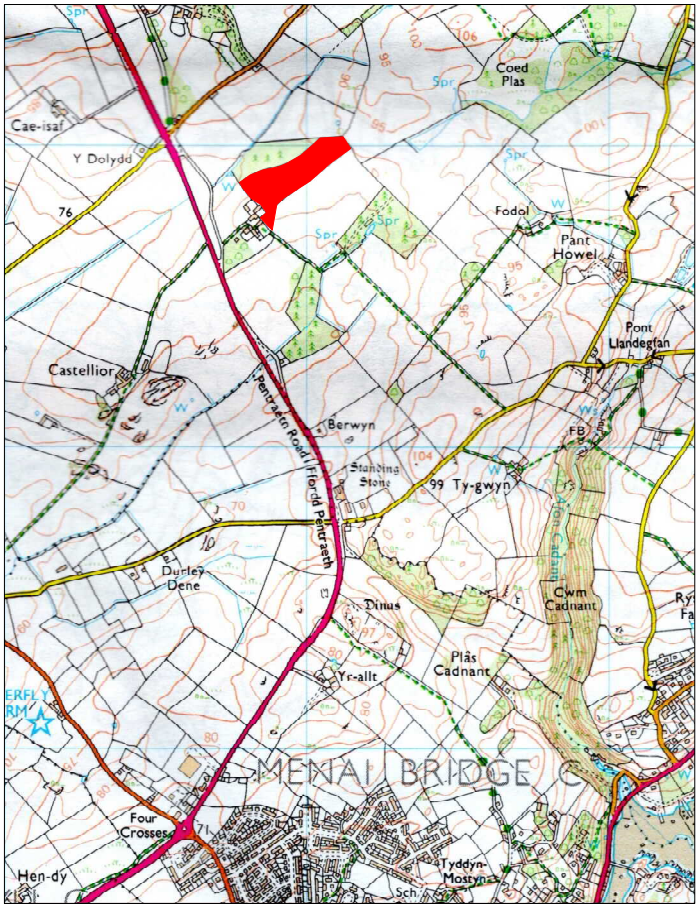
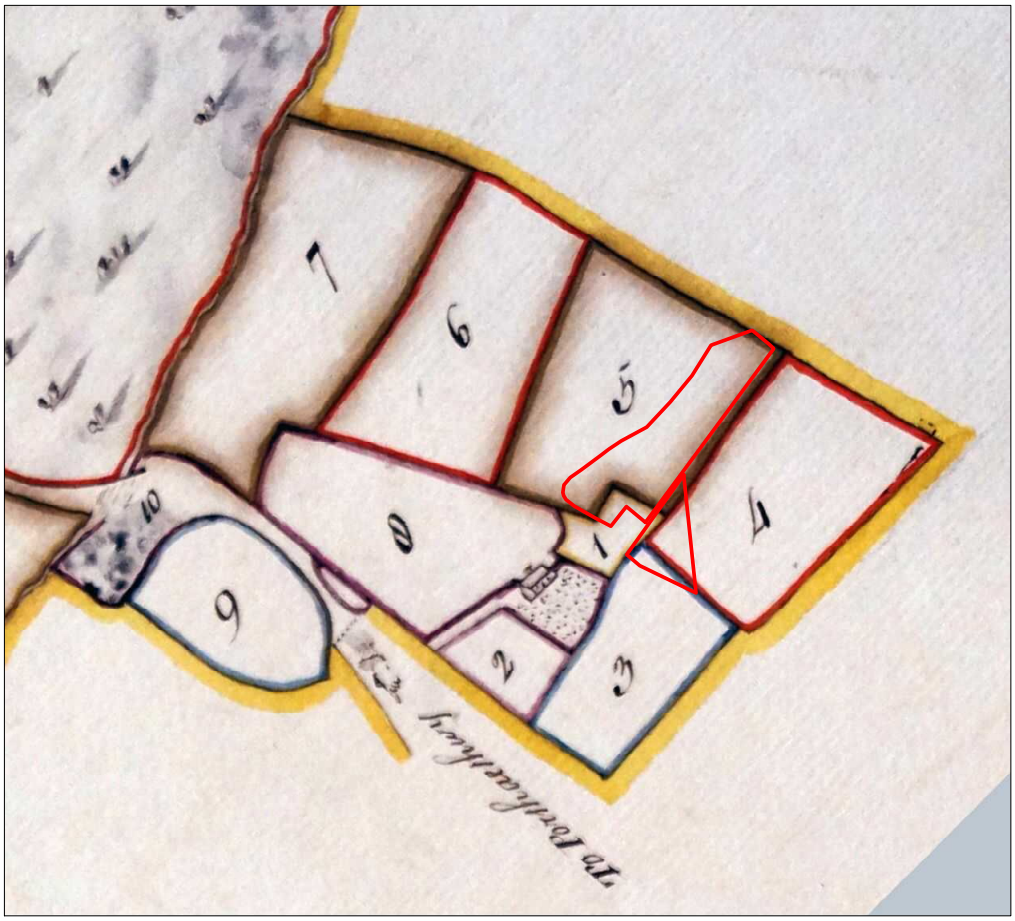
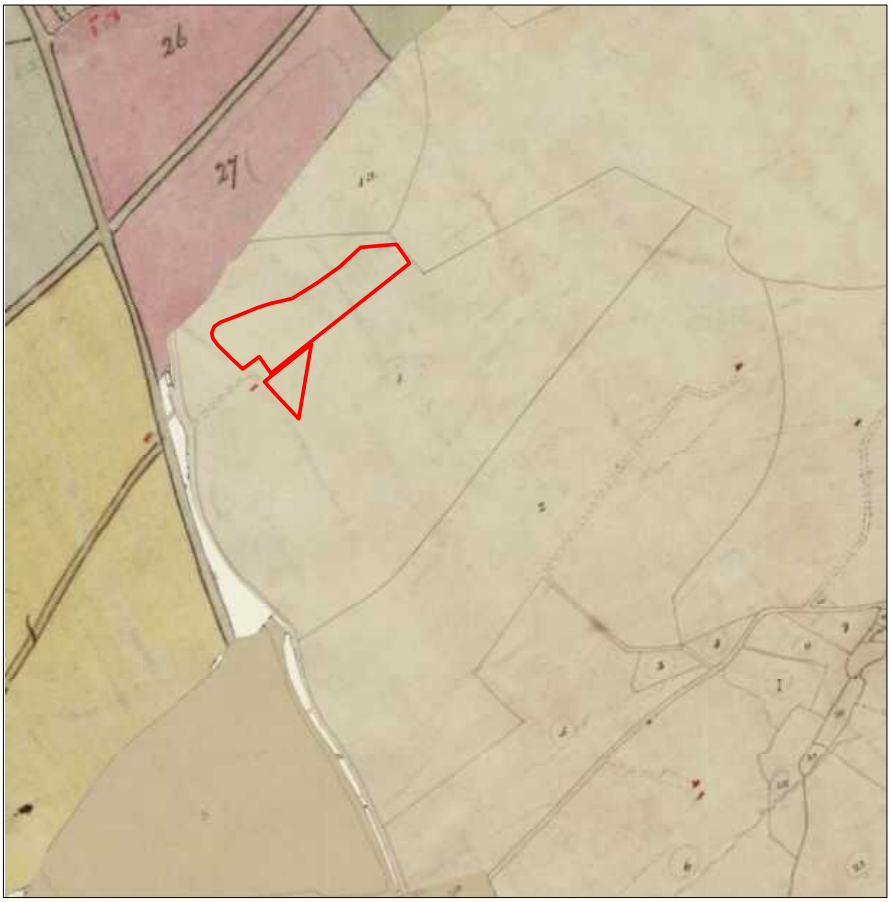


Figure 1: Location
Scale 1:25,000

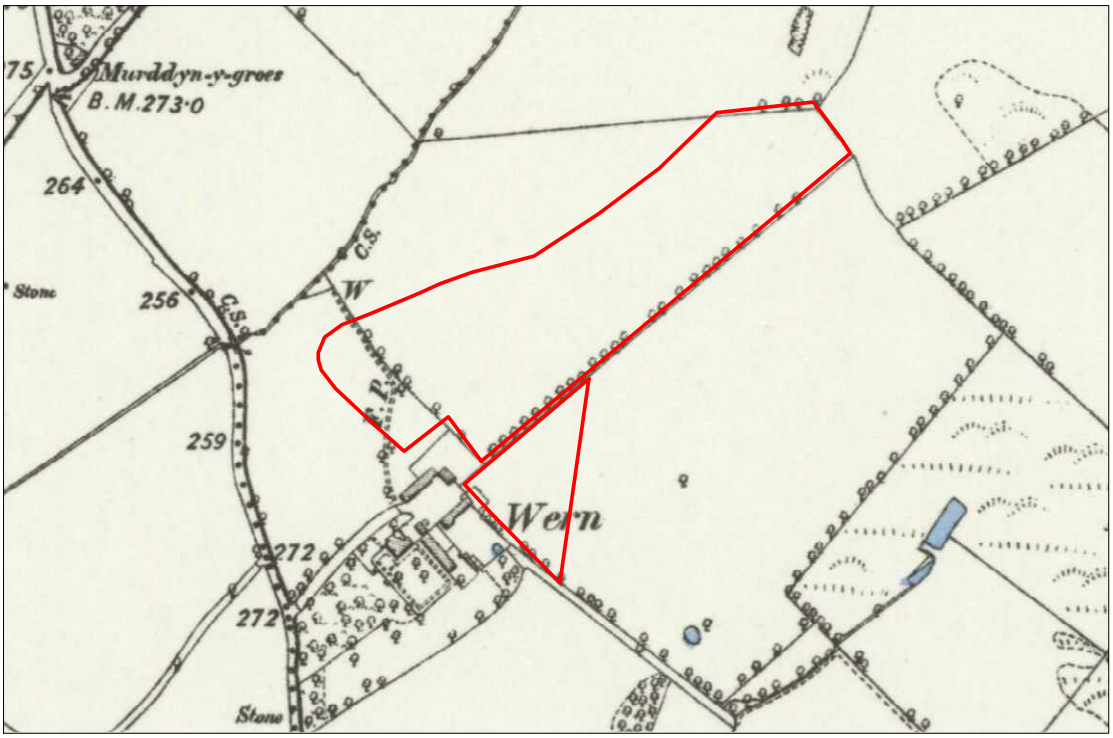


Extract from the map of Ty Croes Farm from the 1769 Plas Gwynn Estate Maps (not to scale)

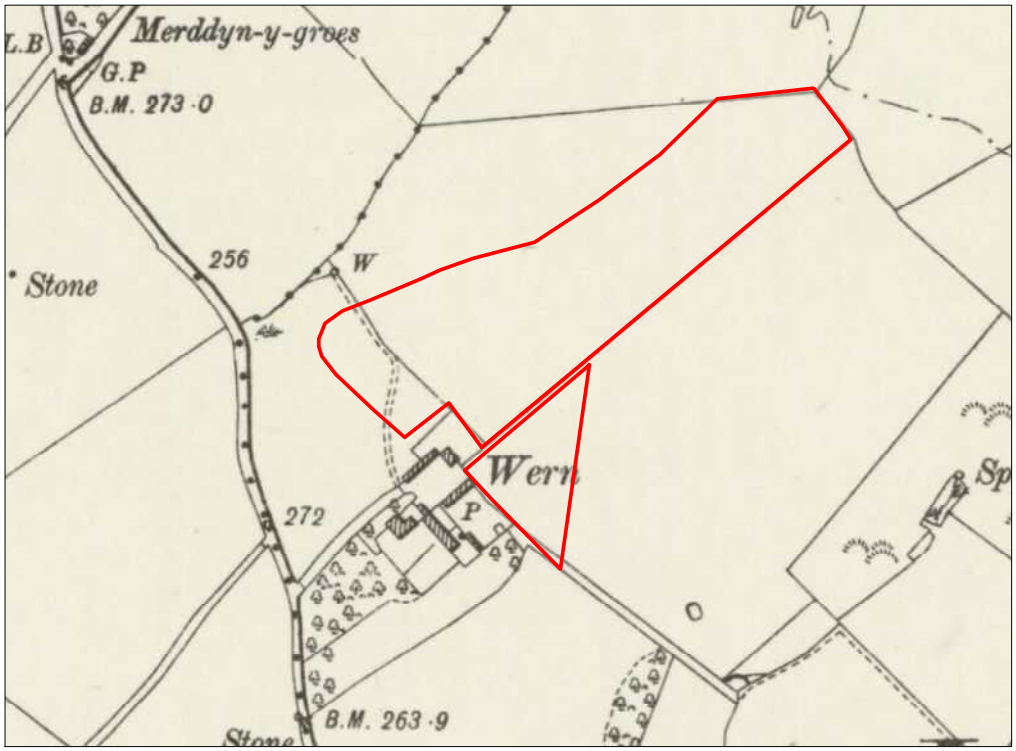


Extract from the 1845 Tithe map, Llandegfan parish in the County of Anglesey

Figure 2: Extracts from the 1769 Estate Map and 1845 Tithe Map
Not to Scale

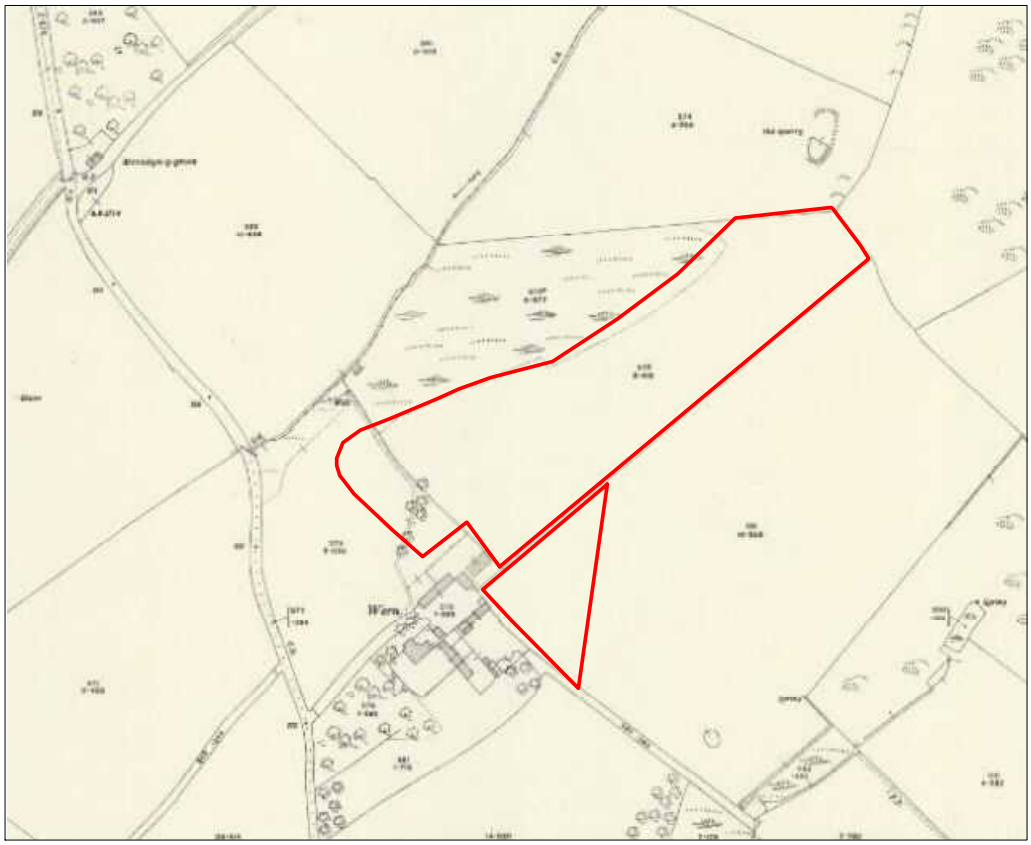


1889

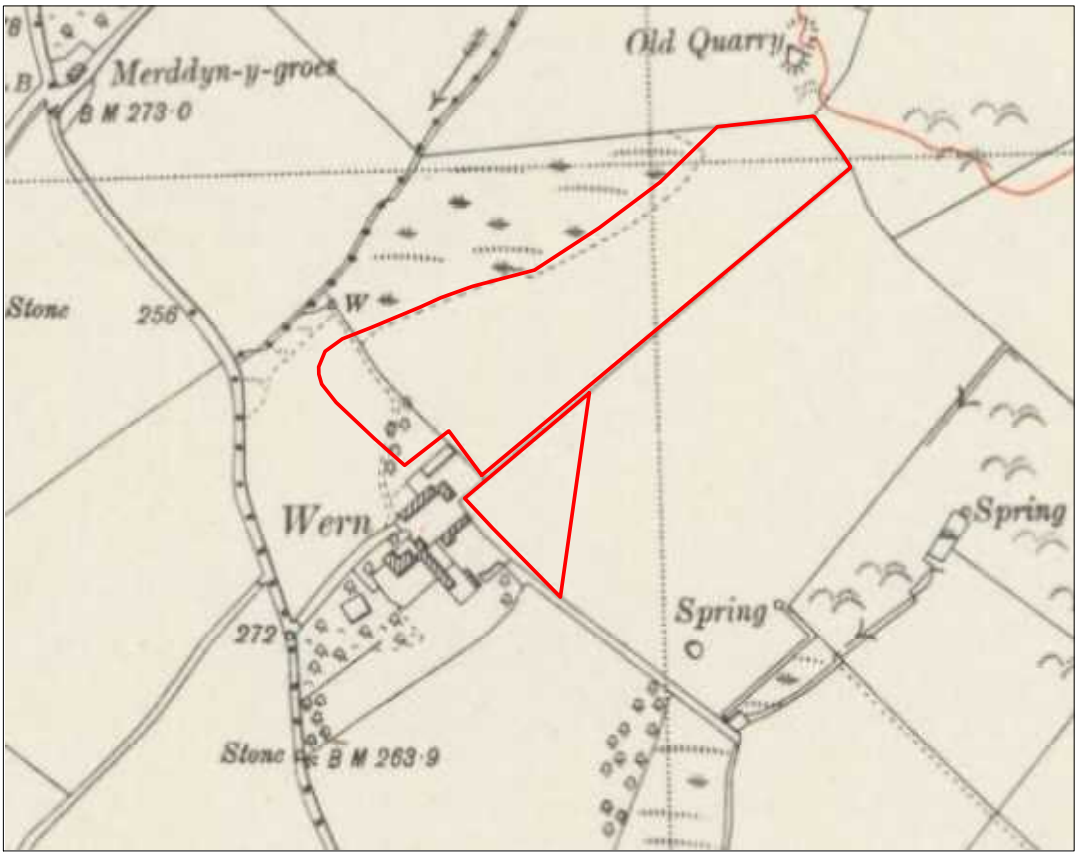


1901

Figure 3: Extracts from the 1889 and 1901 Anglesey XIX. NE Maps
Rescaled to 1:5000



1914



1953

Figure 4: Extracts from the 1914 and 1953 Anglesey XIX. NE Maps Rescaled to 1:5000

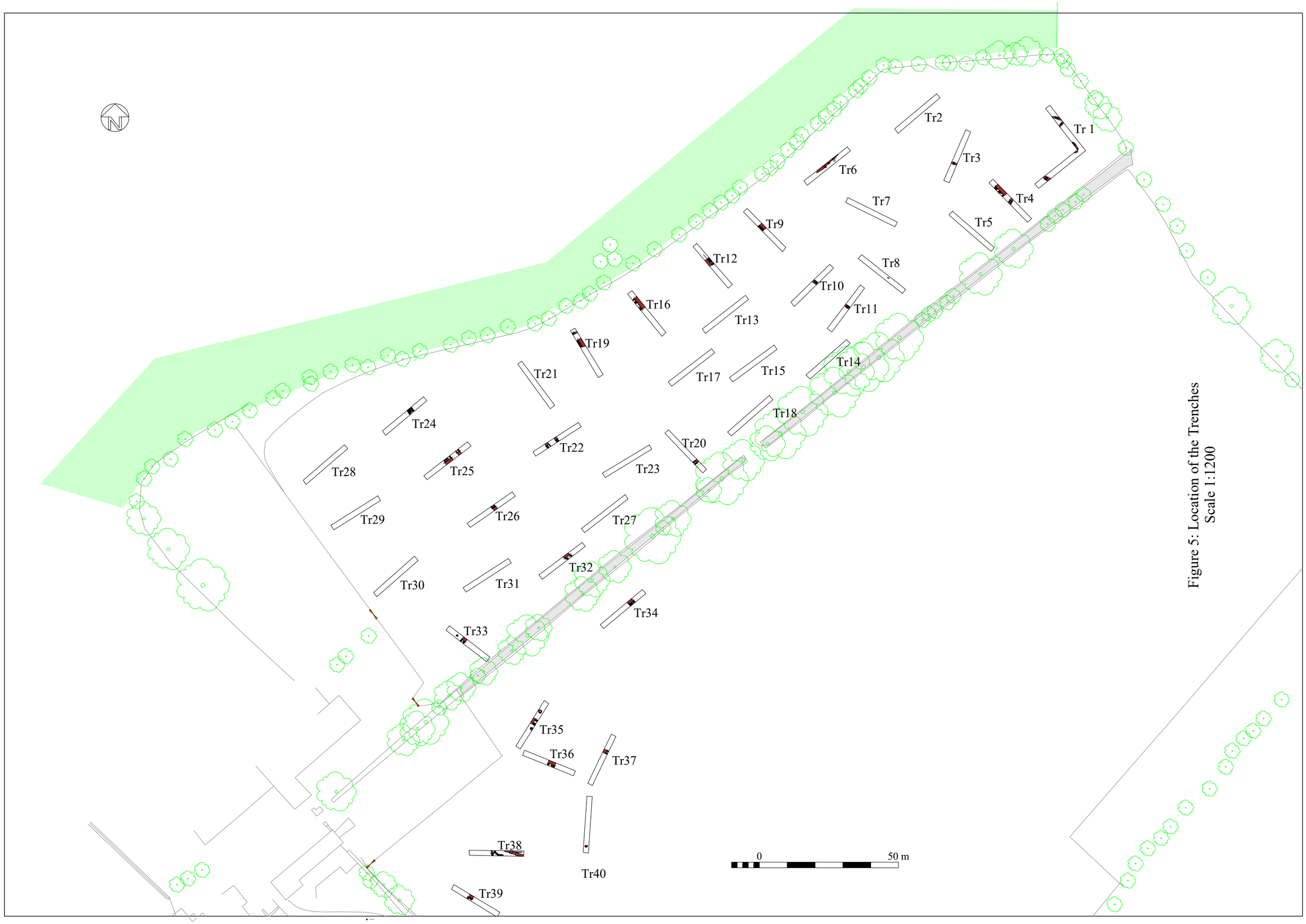


Figure 5: Location of the Trenches
Scale 1:1200

Figure 6: Trench Plans
Scale 1:100

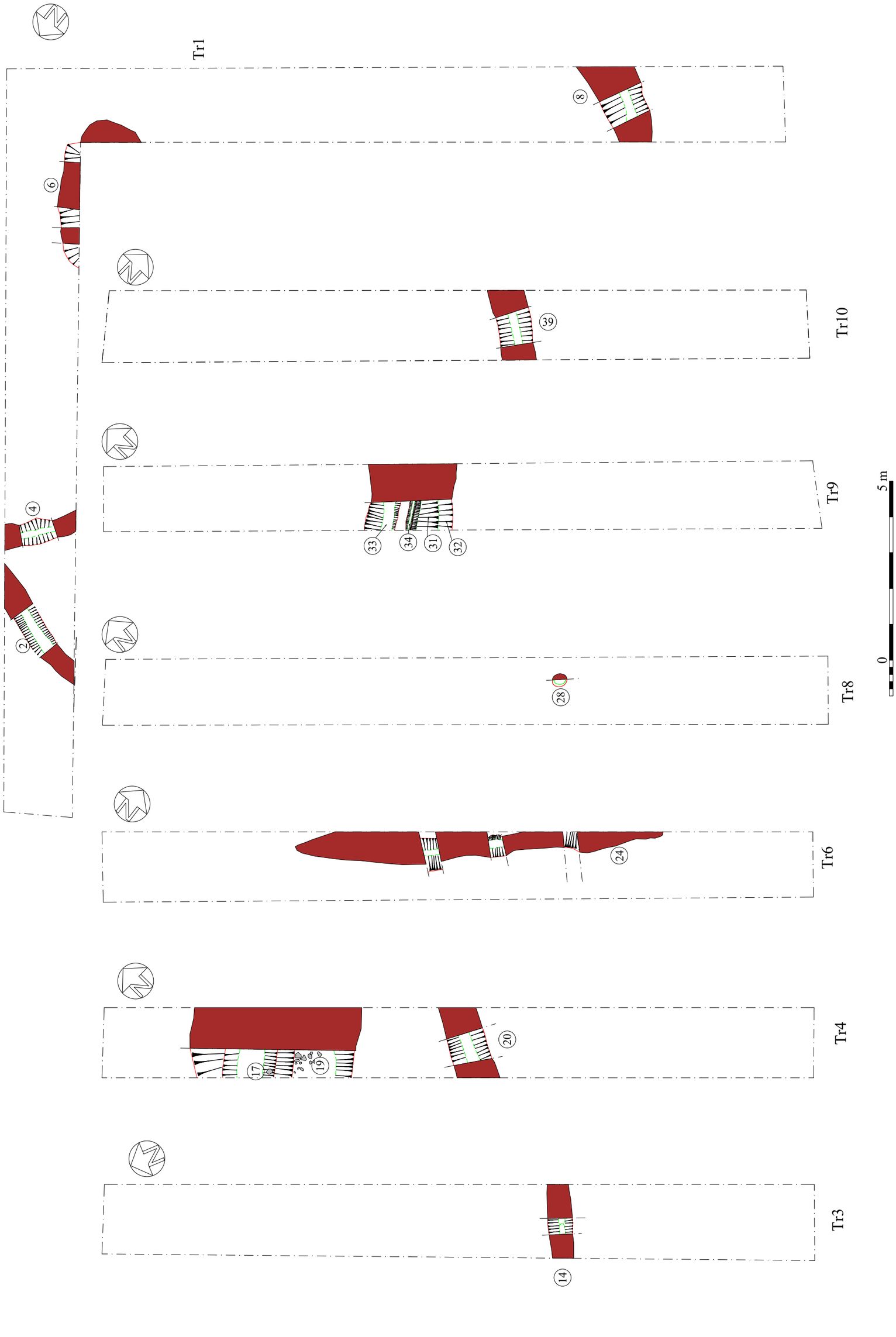
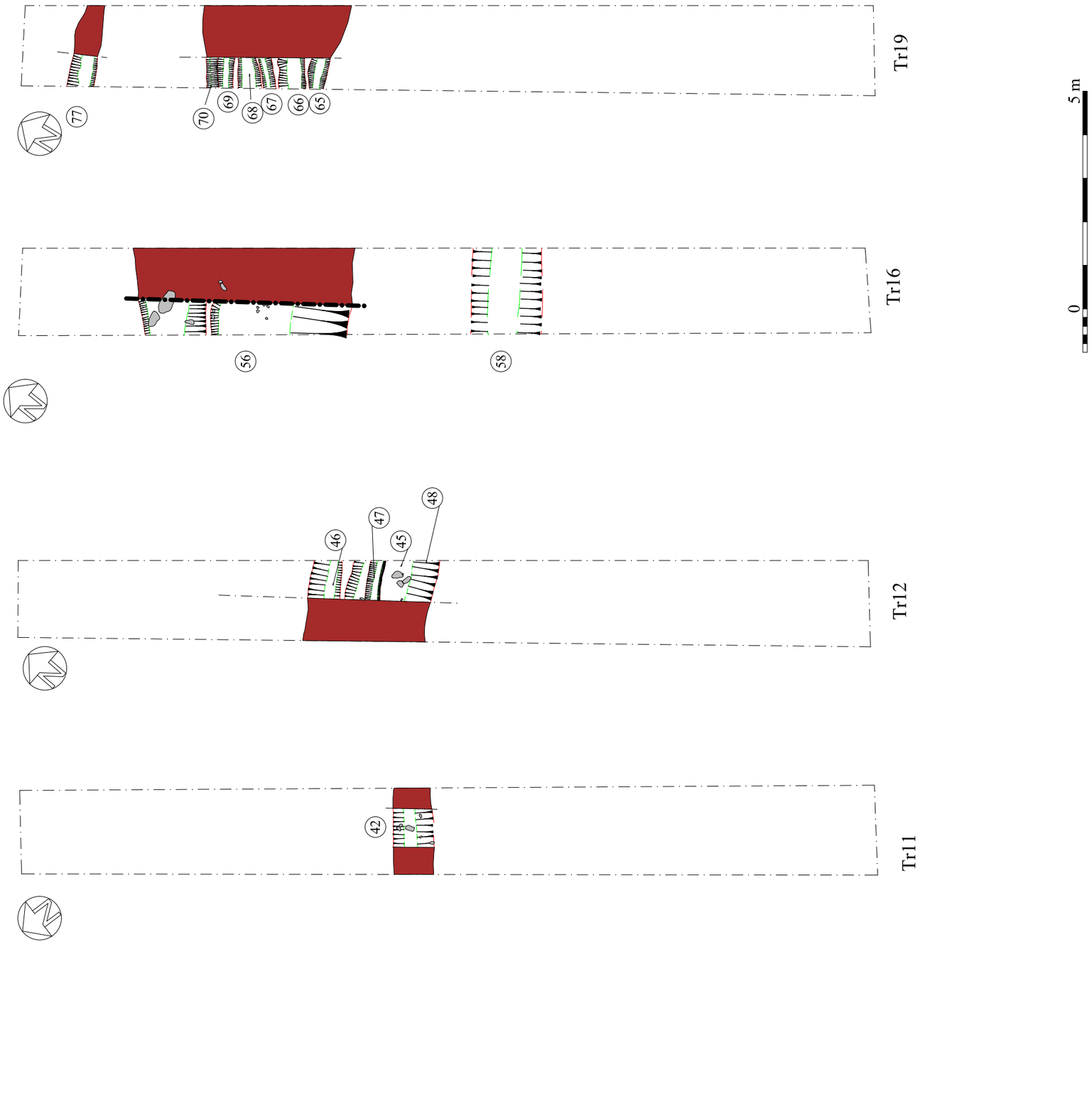


Figure 7: Trench Plans
Scale 1:100



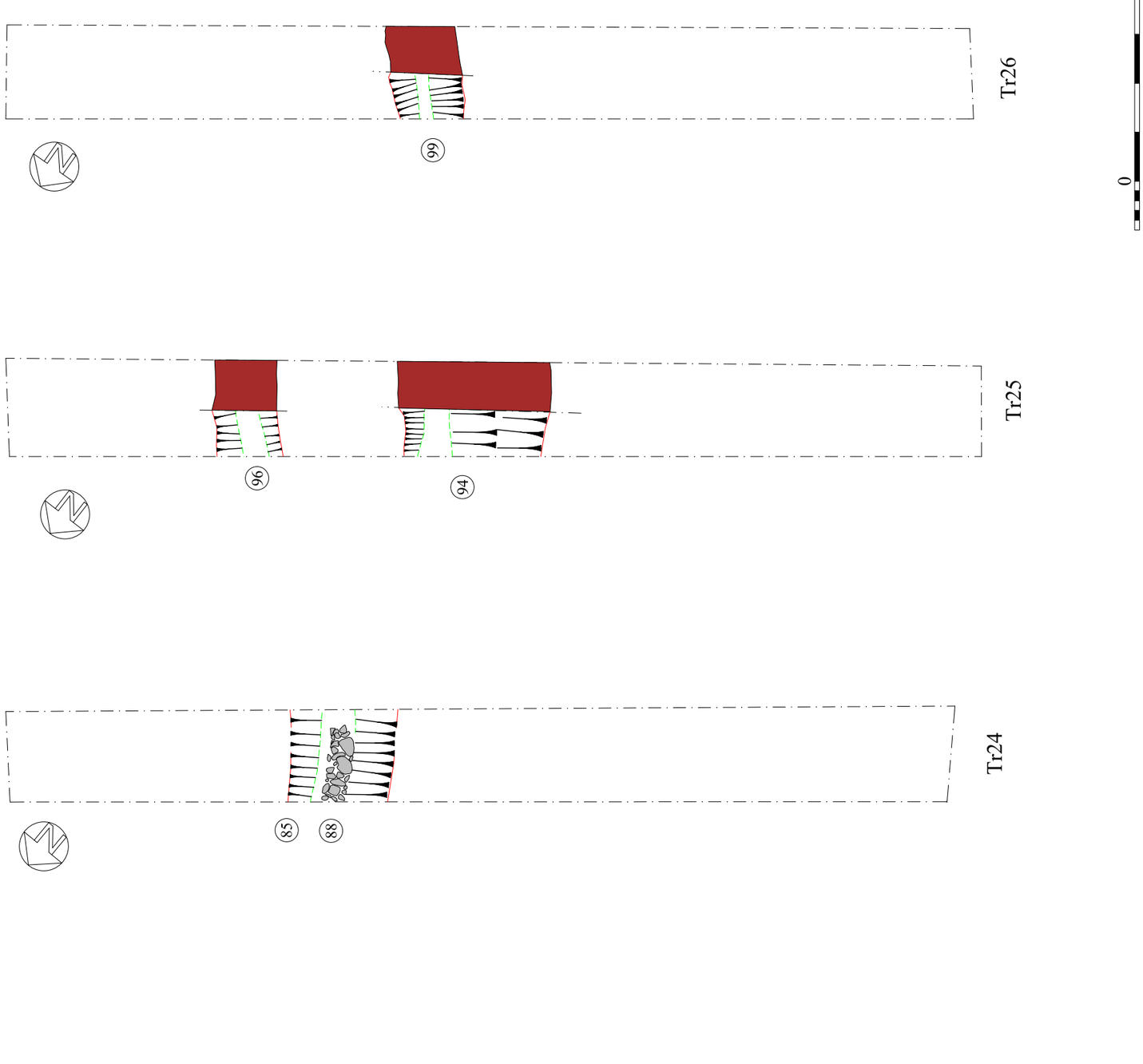


Figure 8: Trench Plans
Scale 1:100

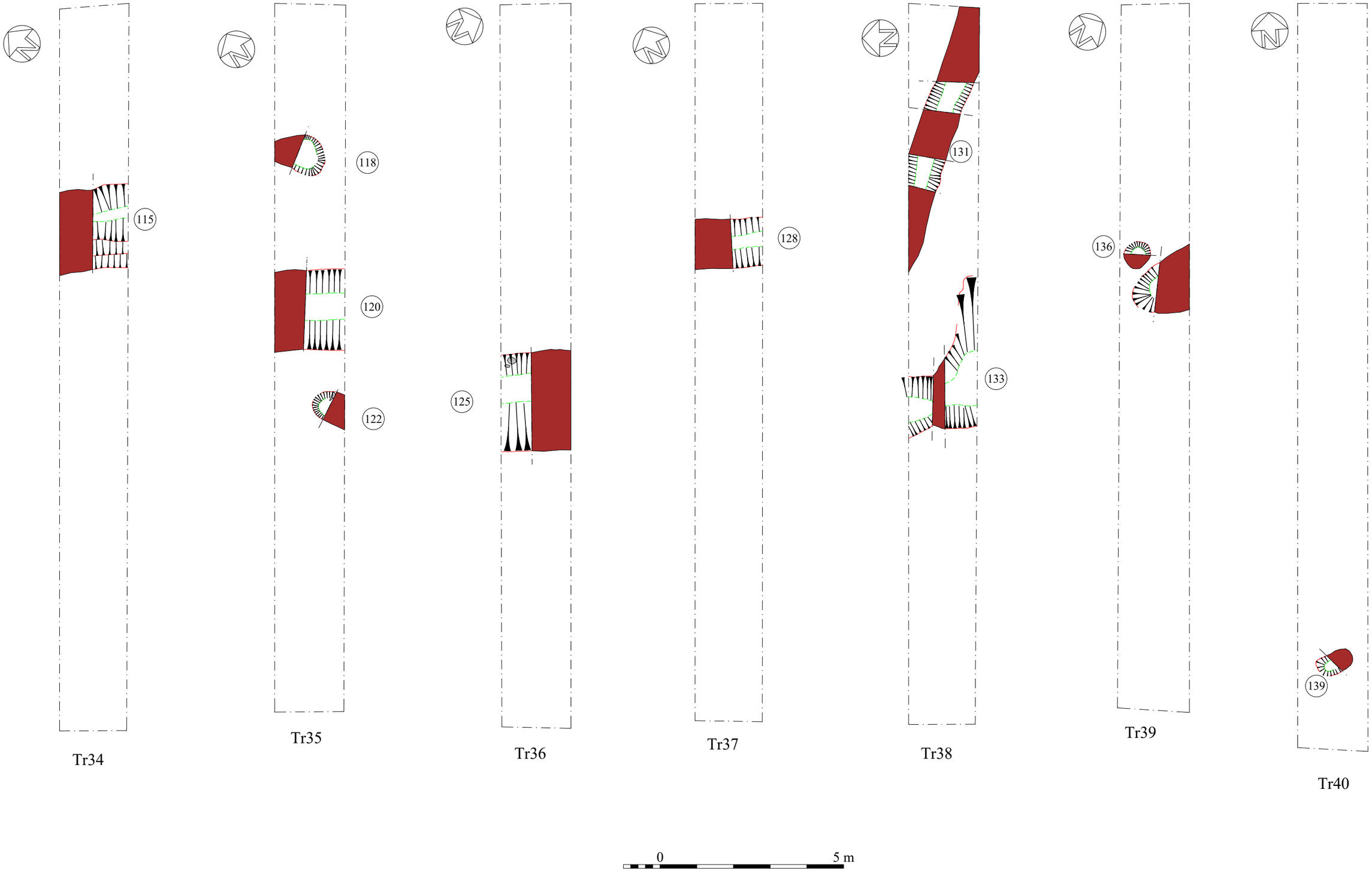


Figure 9: Trench Plans
Scale 1:100

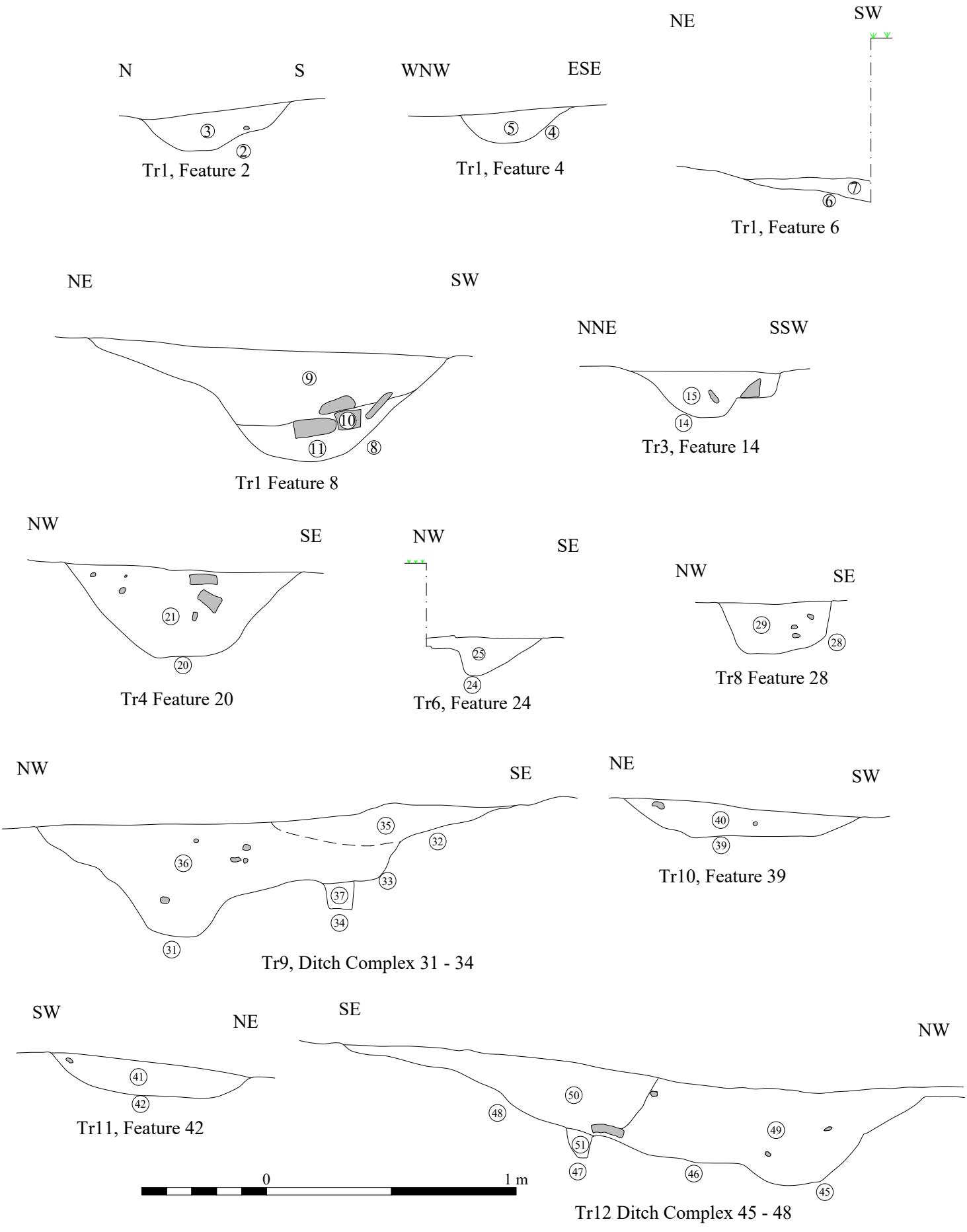
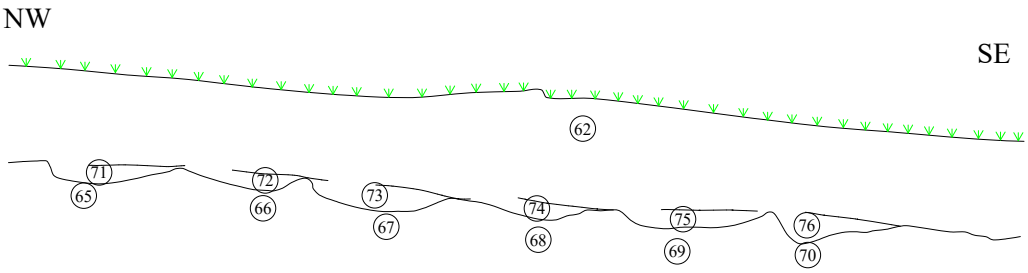
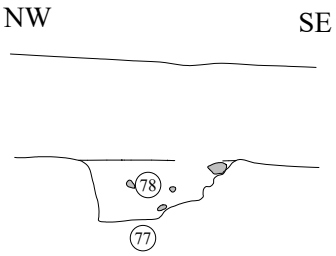


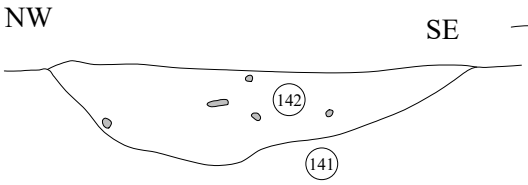
Figure 10: Sections
Scale 1:20



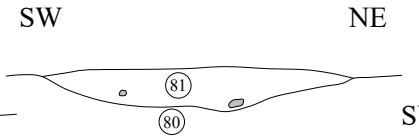
Tr 19, Sequence of Gullies or Plough Slots 65 - 70



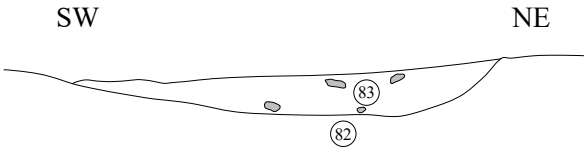
Tr19 Feature 77



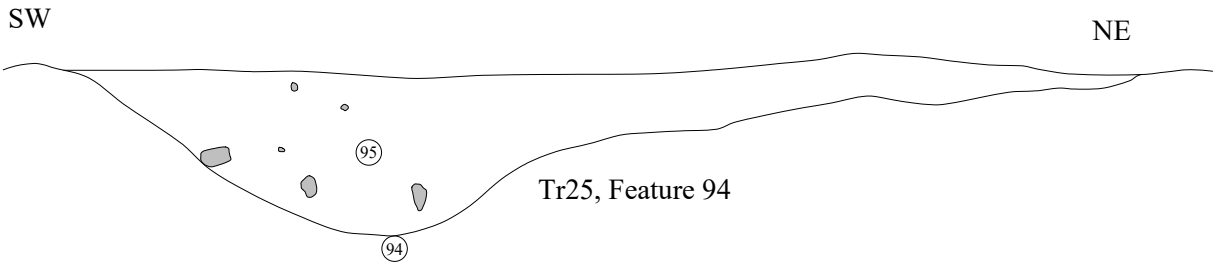
Tr20, Feature 141



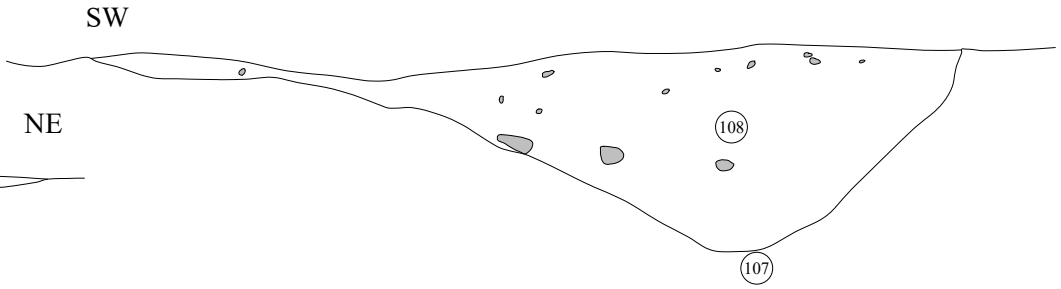
Tr22 Feature 80



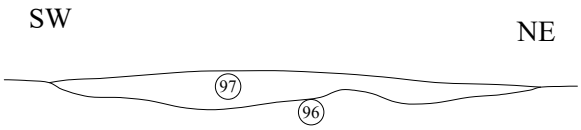
Tr22, Feature 82



Tr25, Feature 94



Tr32, Feature 107



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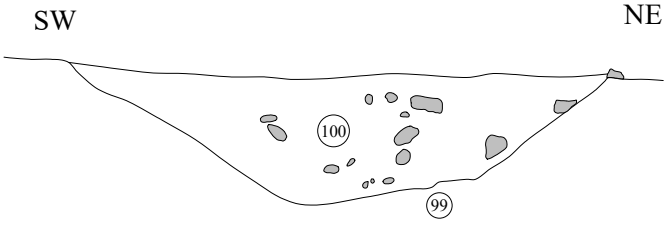
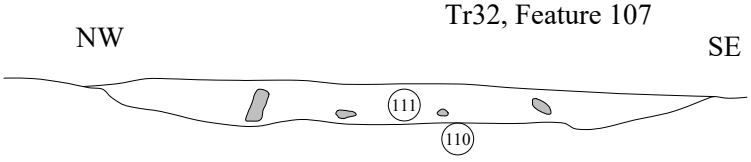
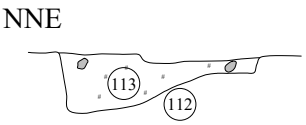


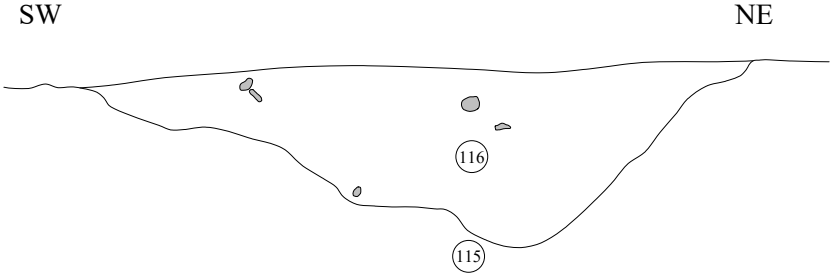
Tr26, Feature 99



Tr 33, Feature 110



Tr33, Feature 112



Tr34, Feature 115

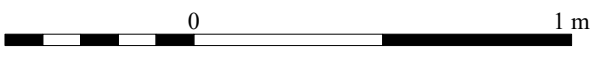
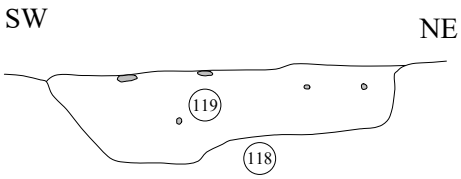


Figure 11: Sections
Scale 1:20



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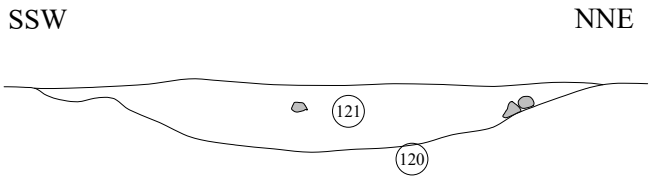

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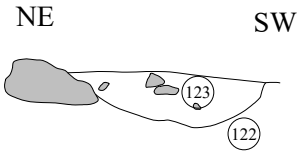

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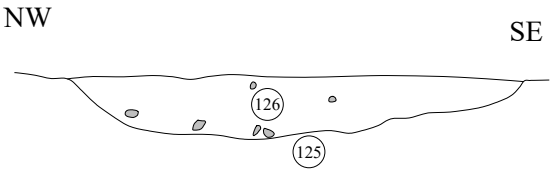

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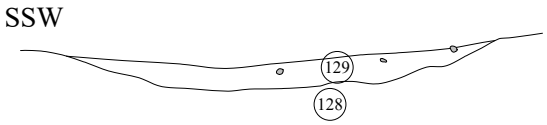
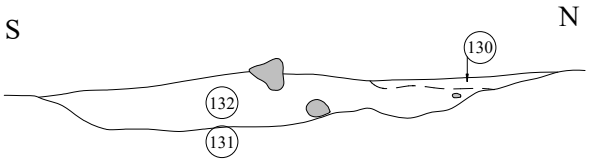
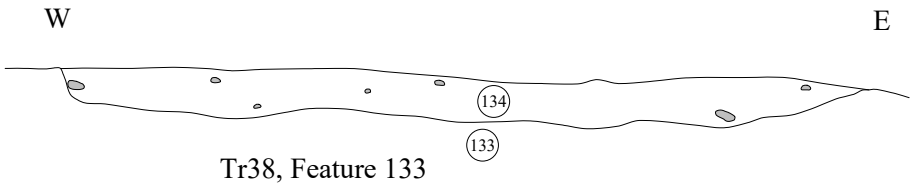


Tr37, Feature 128



Tr38, Feature 131



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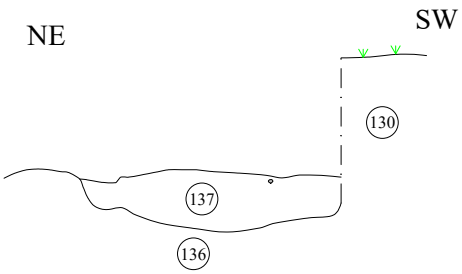
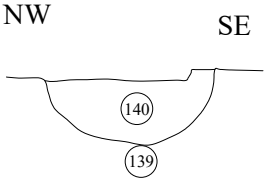


Tr39, Feature 136



Tr40, Feature 139

Figure 12: Sections
Scale 1:20

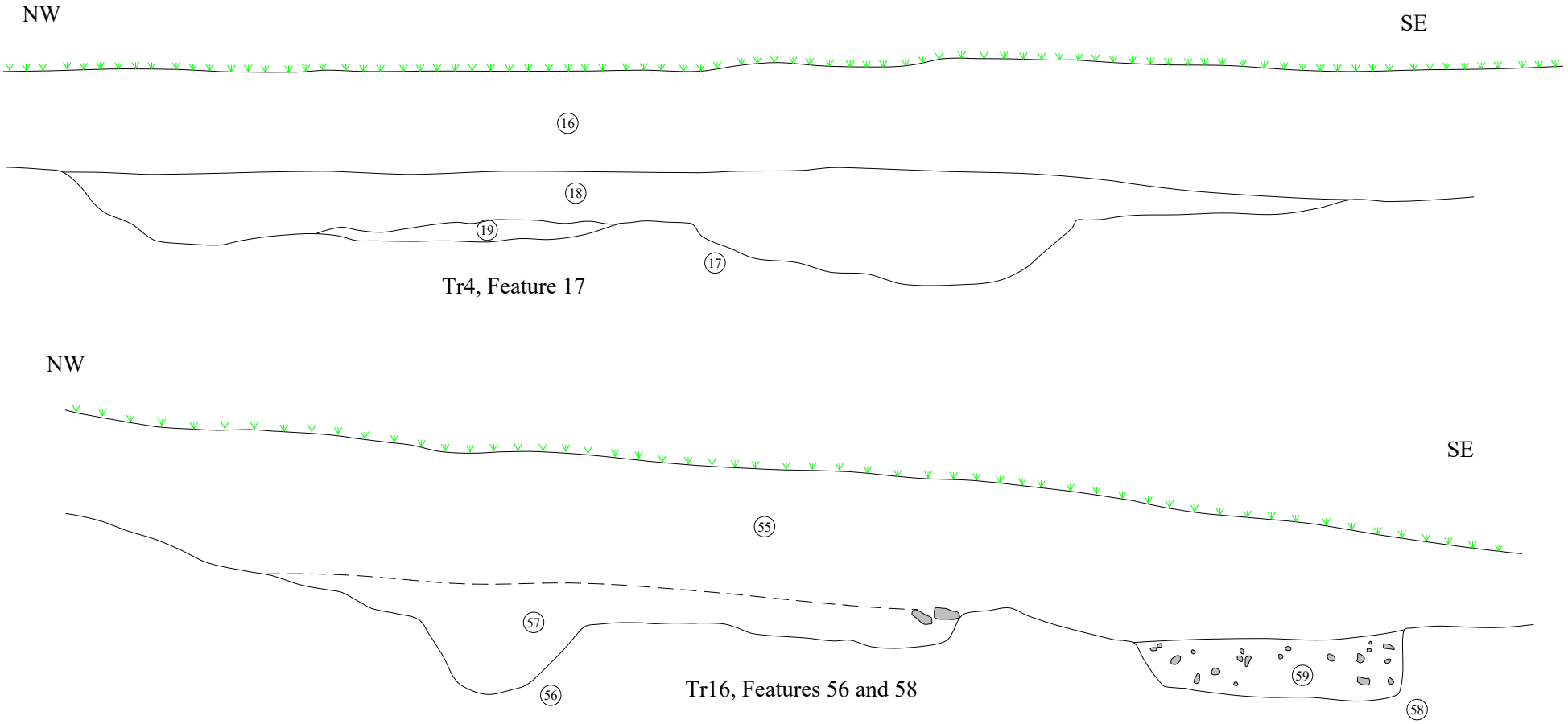
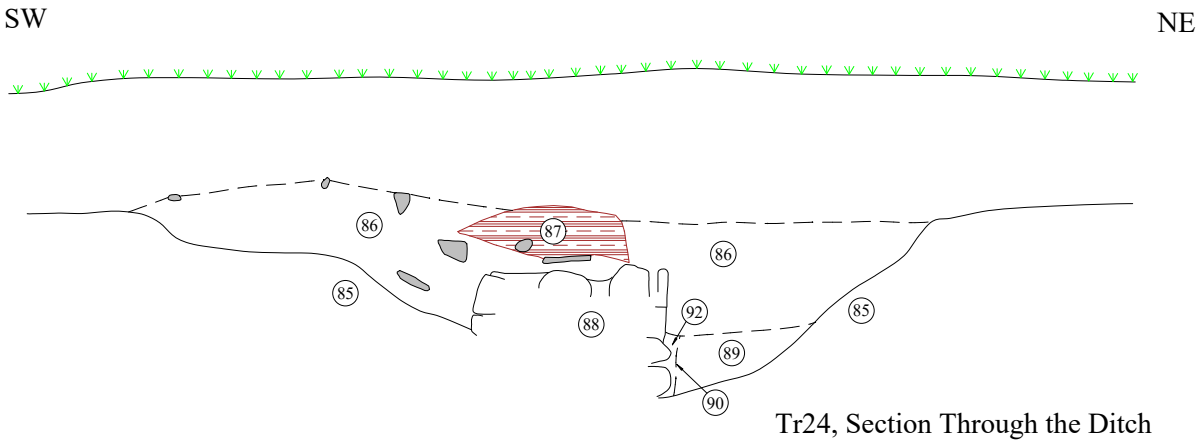
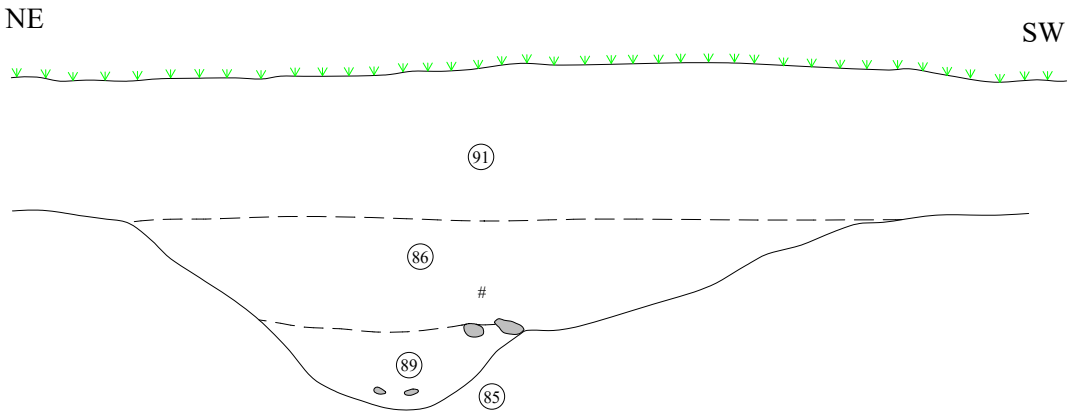
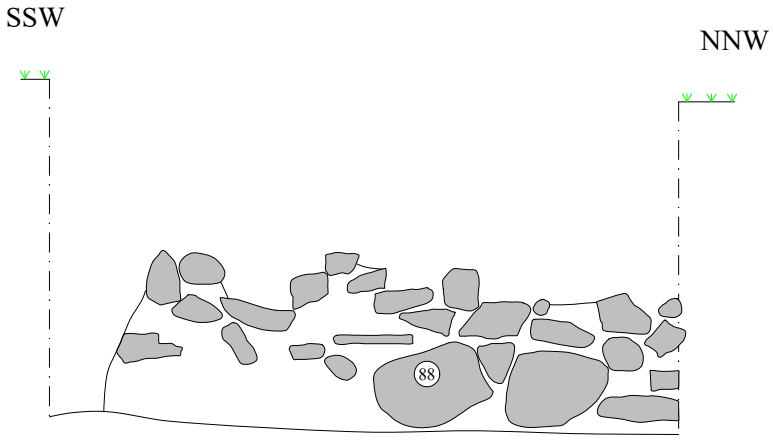


Figure 13: Sections
Scale 1:20



Tr24, Section Through the Ditch





Tr24, Elevation of the Wall

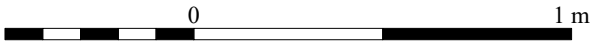


Figure 14: Trench 24. Sections and Elevation
Scale 1:20

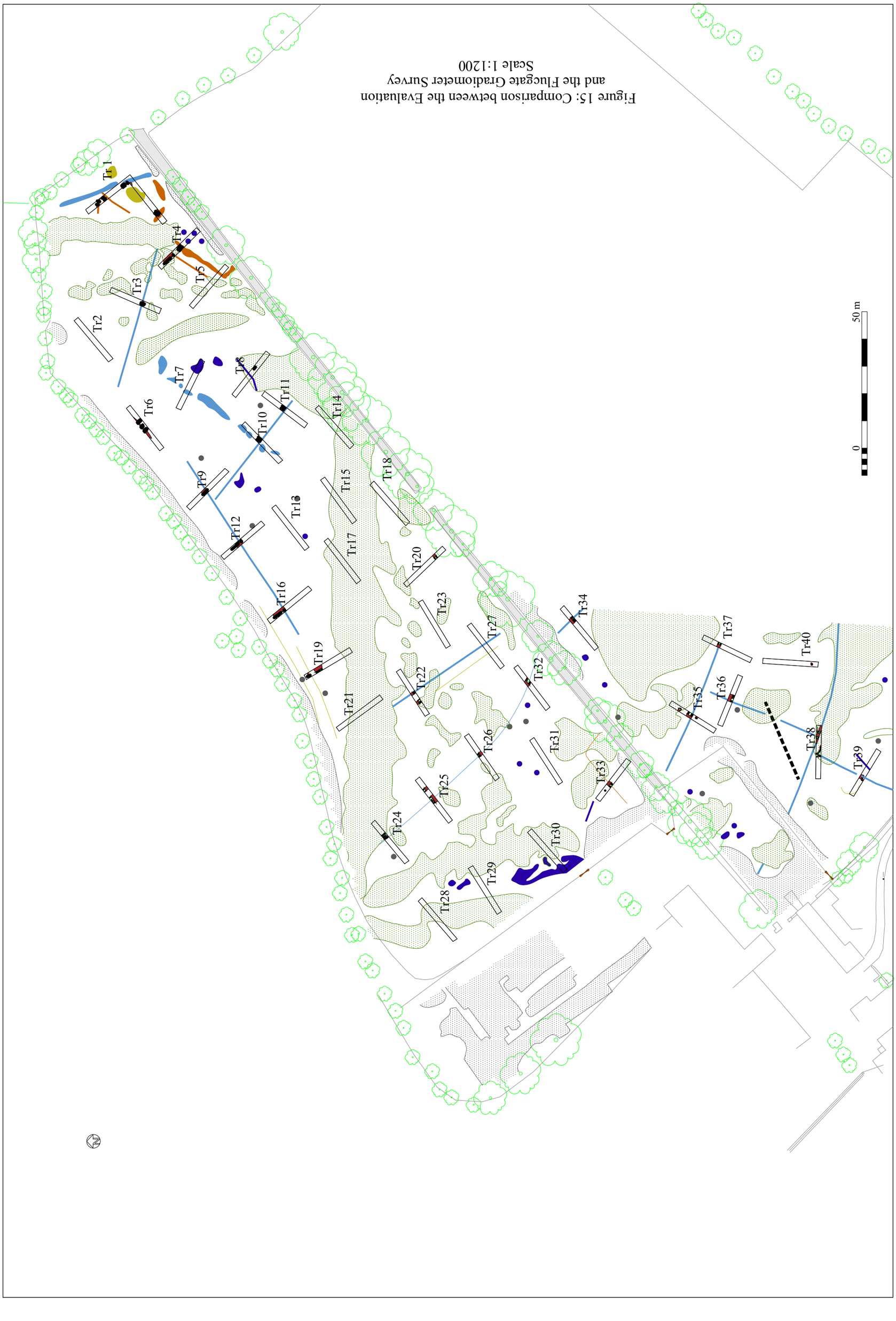


Figure 15: Comparison between the Evaluation and the Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey
Scale 1:1200

Figure 16: Possible Field System
Scale 1:12000

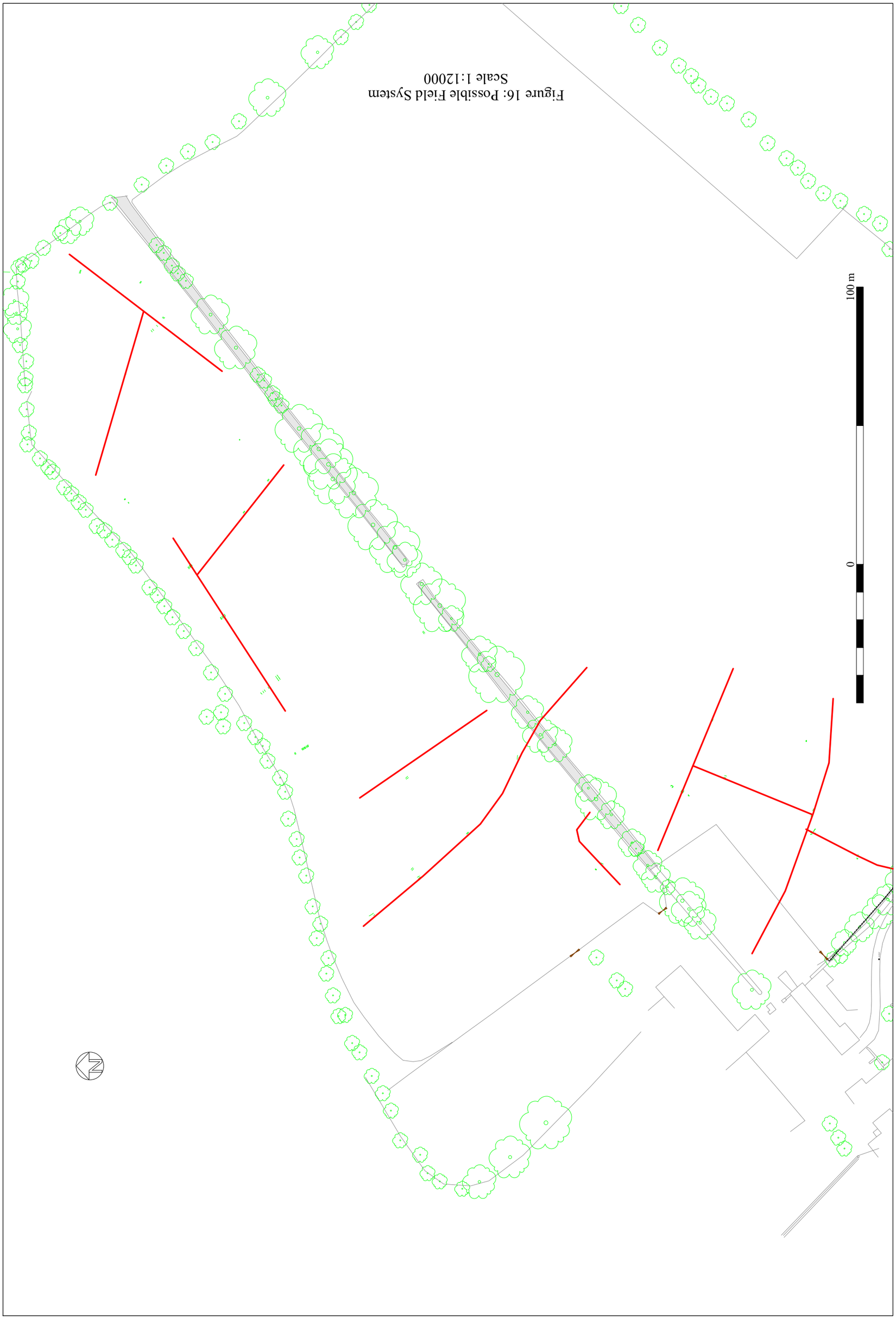


Plate 1: Linear feature, Tr1, Context 2

Plate 2: Linear feature, Tr1, Context 4

Plate 3: Feature, Tr1, Context 6

Plate 4: Linear feature, Tr1 Context 8

Plate 5: Linear feature, Tr3, Context 14

Plate 6: Possible clawdd wall base, Tr4, Context 17

Plate 7: Linear feature, Tr4, Context 20

Plate 8: Modern feature, Tr6, Context 24

Plate 9: Possible post-hole, Tr8, Context 28

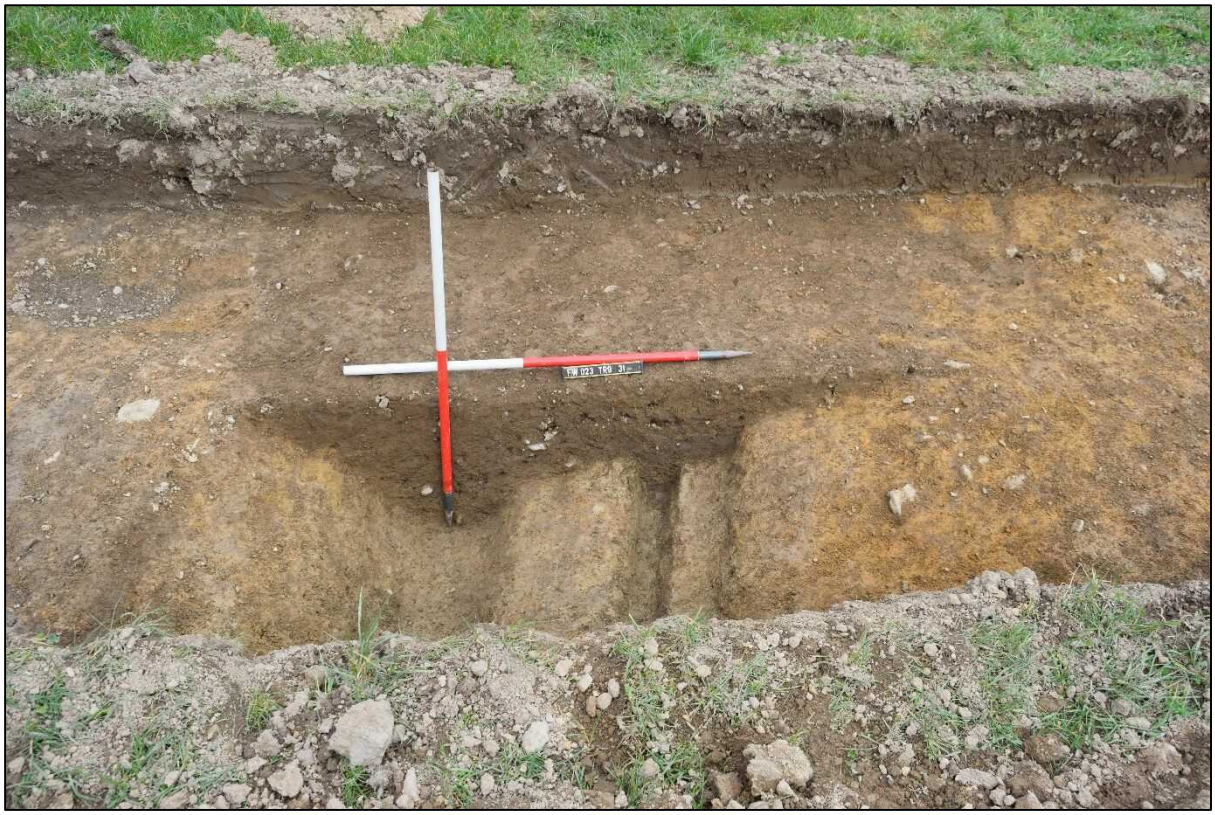


Plate 10: Ditch Complex, Tr9, Contexts 31-34

Plate 11: Linear feature, Tr10, Context 39

Plate 12: Linear feature, Tr11, Context 42

Plate 13: Intercutting ditch complex, Trench 12, Contexts 45 – 48

Plate 14: Feature in Tr16, Contexts 56 and 58

Plate 15: Parallel gullies or plough-slots Tr19, Contexts 65 – 70

Plate 16: Gully, Tr19, Context 77

Plate 17: Linear feature, Tr20, Context 141

Plate 18: Linear feature, Tr22, Context 80

Plate 19: Linear feature, Tr22, Context 82

Plate 20: Ditch with a wall in its base, Tr24, Contexts 85 and 88

Plate 21: Ditch with wall in its base, Tr24, Contexts 85 and 88

Plate 22: Clay cap (Context 87) to Wall (Context 88) within Tr24

Plate 23: Ditch, Tr25, Context 94

Plate 24: Scoop, Tr25, Context 96

Plate 25: Ditch, Tr26, Context 99

Plate 26: Ditch, Tr32, Context 107

Plate 27: Linear feature, Tr33, Context 110

Plate 28: Possible post-hole, Tr33, Context 112

Plate 29: Ditch, Tr34, Context 115

Plate 30: Possible ditch terminal Tr35, Context 118

Plate 31: Linear feature, Tr120 Context 120

Plate 32: Possible terminal, Tr35, Context 122

Plate 33: Linear feature, Tr36, Context 125

Plate 34: Linear feature, Tr36, Context 128

Plate 35: Linear feature, Tr38, Context 131

Plate 36: Feature, Tr38 Context 133

Plate 37: Small pit or large post-hole, Tr39, Context 126

Plate 38: Small pit or large post-hole, Tr40, Context 139

Appendix 1: Specification

Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation at Fferm Wern Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn, LL59 5RR (Planning Reference SCR/2022/14)

Compiled by I.P. Brooks 19/01/2023

1. Non-Technical Summary

1.1. It is planned to construct a new static holiday caravans and chalets site with ancillary on-site services for 55 units, on the ground behind Fferm Wern, Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn (Figure 1). As part of the archaeological evaluation of the site EWR Consulting have commissioned a series of trial trenches on the site on behalf of the owners Mr and Mrs Rupert Cunliffe.

2. Background

2.1. Mr and Mrs Rupert Cunliffe plan to build a new holiday complex for 55 static caravans and chalets together with the required ancillary services land behind Fferm Wern, Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn (Figure 1), Planning Reference C21/0718/41/LL

2.2. They have previously commissioned an archaeological geophysical survey from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust who sub-contracted the survey to 360 Archaeology (Barker 2022).

2.3. In October 2022, a Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey was commissioned from 360 Archaeology by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Barker 2022). This showed a number of magnetic anomalies of potential archaeological origins. These anomalies include a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies which may represent a series of old field boundaries and associated features which do not correspond with the current land divisions. There are also a series of other anomalies which are believed to be the response to variability in the underlying geology, although this is yet to be tested.

2.4. As a result of the geophysical survey, T. Fildes (Development Control Archaeologist from the Gwynedd Archaeological Service) has recommended a programme of evaluation with "Trial Trenching at this stage in order to both interrogate the results of the Geophysics and also to diagnose the sub-surface deposits of the site in the wider sense." (Fildes email dated 01 November 2022)

3. Objectives

3.1. The principal objectives of the proposed evaluation are as follows:

3.1.1. To evaluate the results of the geophysical survey and characterise the archaeological record.

4. Fieldwork Program

4.1. A program of field work is proposed for this area that will include:

4.1.1. The excavation of forty-one 20 x 1.8 m trenches

4.1.2. Analysis

4.1.3. Archive preparation

4.1.4. Report preparation

6. Methodology

6.1. Fieldwork

6.1.1. The trenches will be laid out as in Figure 2

6.1.2. All topsoil and superficial deposits will be removed using a smooth faced bucket under constant archaeological supervision and monitoring.

6.1.3. The trench will be cleaned by hand and any subsequent excavation will also be carry out by hand.

6.1.4. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed will be fully recorded including:

6.1.4.1. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.

6.1.4.2. 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.

6.1.4.3. Photographs will be taken with Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP

6.1.4.4. If appropriate photographs will be taken with a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7 camera on an extendable pole. These photographs will be processed with Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 to produce photogrammetric images of the trenches.

6.1.4.5. Plan drawings showing the extent and nature of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.

6.1.4.6. Section drawings of any features recorded to record vertical stratigraphy.

6.1.5. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning service will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.

6.1.6. The photographs will include metric scales

6.1.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.

6.1.8. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related

6.1.9. Where possible, features will be sampled to obtain dating and functional evidence.

6.1.10. 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 intension of excavating approximately 50% of spreads being sampled.

6.1.11. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.

6.1.12. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.

6.1.12.1. 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.

6.1.12.2. 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.

6.1.13. 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.

6.2. Post Excavation Analysis

6.2.1. If there is little, or no, archaeological deposits/features or remains recorded during the evaluation will progress immediately on to the archive report.

6.2.2. 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.

6.2.3. 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.

6.3. Finds

6.3.1. The intension is to archive any suitable finds with Oriel Ynys Môn.

6.3.2. Any flint artefacts will be studied by I.P. Brooks for Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

6.3.3. Any pottery will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist

6.3.4. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist

6.3.5. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.

6.3.6. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.

6.3.7. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist

6.3.8. 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

6.3.9. 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.

6.3.10. The initial report will include an assessment of the finds from the work and a recommendation for further study if require.

6.4. Archive Preparation and Report Preparation

6.4.1. The regional Historic Environment Record will be consulted in order to place any archaeological features in their regional perspective.

6.4.2. On competition of fieldwork an archive of the results will be prepared.

6.4.3. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales

6.4.4. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives

6.4.5. 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 Oriel Ynys Môn.

6.4.6. 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;

6.4.6.1. A site location plan

6.4.6.2. A plan of the site locating any features or archaeological deposits located.

6.4.6.3. An outline methodology

6.4.6.4. The results of the Evaluation.

6.4.6.5. A full bibliography

6.4.6.6. A copy the agreed specification

6.4.6.7. An assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation

6.4.6.8. Up to five copies of the report will be provided.

6.4.6.9. A digital copy of the report will also be provided.

6.4.6.10. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record

6.4.6.11. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

6.4.6.12. 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)"

7. Staff

7.1. The project will be carried out by Ian Brooks, PhD, BA, MCIfA., FSA

7.2. The staff will include M. Jones (CR Archaeology) and possibly C Rees (CR Archaeology

8. Timetable

8.1. It is intended to start the fieldwork on 20nd February 2023.

8.2. The week previous the trenches will be marked out with a series of flags

8.3. The following are estimates of the time required:

8.3.1. Marking out: 2-man days (two people for one day).

8.3.2. Removal of topsoil with the machine: 3 – 4 days

8.3.3. Fieldwork: 40-man days (two people for twenty days)

8.3.4. Assessment and report: 10 days

9. General

9.1. CIfA Code of Conduct

9.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct

9.2. Health and Safety

9.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times.

9.2.2. A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request.

9.3. Staff

9.3.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA

9.3.2. Project Staff will include Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA, M. Jones BA and C. Rees BA, MA, MCIfA.

9.4. Curatorial Monitoring

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

9.5. Insurance

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

9.5.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

10. Data Management

10.1. Photographs will be taken in Nikon NEF (Raw) format

10.1.1. These will be converted to TIFF for archiving and JPEG for illustrations and general use.

10.1.2. Photographs for photogrammetry will be taken in JPEG format and processed using Agisoft Metascape v. 1.6.3. Orthographically corrected elevations photos will be produced in JPEG format and converted to TIFF for archiving.

10.2. Any topographic survey will be carried out using a Leica TS06 total station with the data processed using NRG Engineering Surveying System V2016.00.

10.2.1. Survey files will be converted to DXF format.

10.3. Initial written notes will be made on an "i Pad" using the "Pages" app. These will be converted to WORD format (.docx) format on downloading

10.4. The text for the report will be produced in Word (.docx) format

10.5. Drawing will be made in TurboCad 2021 v. 28.0 and stored in .TCW format. These

will be converted into .DXF or .DWG format for archiving.

10.6. The report will converted to .PDF format using Expert PDF 15.

10.7. All files will be stored on the company laptop computer and backed up onto a suitable storage device.

11. Copyright

11.1. 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.

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

12. References

Barker, N. 2022. *Fferm Wern / Wern Farm, Porthaethwy, Geophysical Survey, October 2022*. 360 Archaeology Client Report 3093.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
1	Layer	Tr 1	Topsoil, up to 500 mm thick layer of mid yellowish brown sandy loam throughout the trench. Tends to become thicker down slope, being only 300 mm deep in the leg of the trench running parallel with the axis of the field.	Above 2, 3, 4 and 5
2	Cut	Tr1	"U" shaped gully with sloping sides and a rounded base. 800 mm wide and up to 200 mm deep. Runs approximately east -west.	Below 1 Contains 3
3	Fill	Tr1	Mid yellowish-brown silt with the occasional small (up to 40 mm), sub-angular stone and rare larger, angular fragment (up to 100 mm)	Below 1 Within 2
4	Cut	Tr1	"U" shaped gully running approximately north - south. 450 mm wide and up to 150 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Below 1 Contains 5
5	Fill	Tr1	Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with a few, small (up to 10 mm) angular stone fragments.	Below 1 Within 4
6	Cut	Tr1	Shallow, irregular scoop in the angle of Tr1. At least 3.40 m long and 500 mm wide, the feature is only 100 mm deep with an irregular base and sloping sides. Contained post-medieval pot.	Below 1 Contains 7
7	Fill	Tr1	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a few, small (up to 100 mm) angular stone fragments. Some post-medieval pot recovered from this feature. Also contained the fragment of a 1720 clay pipe.	Below 1 Within 6
8	Cut	Tr1	Ditch 1.2 m wide and up to 500 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The ditch runs approximately east -west with the northern side tending to be at a slightly lower angle.	Below 1 Contains 9, 10 and 11
9	Layer	Tr1	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with very few, small (up to 100 mm) angular stones. Layer up to 300 mm thick.	Below 1 Above 10 Within 8
10	Layer	Tr1	Collection of angular stones up to 150 mm in size along the southern side of the feature. [collapse from bank above]. Sitting on top of initial silting in the ditch	Below 8 Above 11 Within 8

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
11	Layer	Tr1	Pale yellowish brown clayey silt in the bottom 150 mm of the ditch. Probably the initial silting within the ditch.	Below 10 Within 8
12	Layer	Tr2	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
13	Layer	Tr3	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 14 and 15
14	Cut	Tr3	Linear feature running approximately NW - SW. 560 mm wide and up to 160 mm deep. Slightly deeper section in the middle of the excavated area is probably the result of animal disturbance. The feature has moderately sloping side to the NE and a step on the SW side 100 mm deep. The base is slightly rounded.	Below 13 Contains 15
15	Cut	Tr3	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional stone up to 60 mm in size and a few larger, (up to 120 mm) angular stone blocks, particularly on the shelf to the SW.	Below 13 Within 14
16	Layer	Tr4	Topsoil up to 400 mm thick	Above 17, 18, 20
17	Cut	Tr4	Broad, shallow linear feature crossing Tr4. 4.1 m wide and up to 220 mm deep with sloping sides and a flattish base. This cut contains the possible base of a clawdd wall	Below 16 Contains 18 and 19
18	Fill	Tr4	Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with very few small (up to 10 mm) angular stones. This layer merges with Context 16 above and with Context 19 below.	Below 16 Above 19 Within 17
19	Layer	Tr4	Dump of angular stone block up to 200 mm in size and the occasional fragment of slate (up to 200 mm) in a matrix very similar to Context 18 above. This layer also contained a coin of possible early Victorian period. Possible base of a clawdd wall.	Below 18 Within 17
20	Cut	Tr4	Linear feature running approximately N - S. 1000 mm wide and up to 400 mm deep with sloping sides and a slightly rounded base.	Below 16 Contains 21
21	Fill	Tr4	Mid yellowish-brown loam with a few, angular, stone blocks up to 100 mm in size, particularly in the upper, western sector of the fill. [possible collapse from a lost bank]. The fill also contains a few small (up to 10 mm) stones. Moderately root disturbed.	Below 16 Within 20

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
22	Layer	Tr5	Topsoil up to 350 mm thick.	
23	Layer	Tr6	Topsoil up to 350 mm thick	Above 24
24	Cut	Tr6	Modern feature running at a slight angle to Tr6 on its western edge. 400 mm wide and up to 170 mm deep, this feature has a variable profile from a steep, "V" shaped profile to a broad, "U" shaped profile near its northern end. Feature runs for approximately 4 m before fading out in both directions. Modern feature it contains fragments of blue fertiliser bags.	Below 23 Contains 25
25	Layer	Tr6	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional cobble up to 100 mm in size. The layer also contains fragments of blue fertiliser bags.	Below 23 Within 24
26	Layer	Tr7	Topsoil up to 450 mm thick	
27	Layer	Tr8	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 28
28	Post-hole	Tr8	Circular cut feature 450 mm in diameter and 200 mm deep with near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. No other associated feature recorded in Tr8.	Below 27 Contains 29
29	Fill	Tr8	Fill of Context 28. Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with the occasional small, sub-angular stone up to 10 mm in size.	Below 27 Within 28
30	Layer	Tr9	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 31, 32, 33
31	Cut	Tr9	Part of a recut ditch complex running NE - SW in Tr9. This feature was originally approximately 1.2 m wide and 470 mm deep. It's relationship with Context 33 is uncertain. Sloping sides and a slightly rounded base.	Below 30, contains 36 Uncertain with 33
32	Cut	Tr9	Shallow recut of the ditch complex including Contexts 31 - 34. approximately 900 mm wide and 200 mm deep with low sloping sides and a rounded base.	Below 30 Cuts 33 Contains 35
33	Cut	Tr9	Linear feature at least 800 mm wide and 300 mm deep with sloping sides (where they can be seen) and a flattish base. Part of the recut ditch complex with 31-34. Uncertain relationship with Context 31	Below 35 Cut by 32 Uncertain with 31
34	Cut	Tr9	Narrow slot in the base of 33. The surviving section is 150 mm wide and 150 mm deep cut into the base of Context 33.	Below 36 Cut by 33 Contains 37

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
35	Fill	Tr9	Fill of Context 32. Yellowish brown clayey silt with the rare small pebble up to 10 mm in size.	Below 30 Within 32
36	Fill	Tr9	Fill of Contexts 31 and 33. It is impossible to determine the difference between the fills of these two features. Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with the occasional small pebble up to 50 mm in size.	Below 35 Within 31 and 33
37	Fill	Tr9	Yellowish brown clayey silt filling Context 34.	Below 36 Cut by 33 Within 34
38	Layer	Tr10	Topsoil up to 300 mm deep	Above 39
39	Cut	Tr10	Shallow ditch running approximately E -W across Tr10. 950 mm wide and 130 mm deep the feature has low sloping sides which merge with the slightly rounded base.	Below 38 Contains 40 Equivalent to 42
40	Fill	Tr10	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the rare sub-angular stone up to 20 mm in size.	Below 38 Within 39
41	Layer	Tr11	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 42, 43
42	Cut	Tr11	Linear feature running approximately E-W. The feature is 800 mm wide and up to 150 mm deep with sloping sides which merge with the slightly concave base. This is probably the same feature as Context 39 in Tr10	Below 41 Contains 43 Equivalent to 39
43	Fill	Tr11	Slightly mottled mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 20 mm) sub-angular stone.	Below 41 Within 42 Equivalent to 40
44	Layer	Tr12	Topsoil up to 350 mm thick	Above 45, 46, 47, 48
45	Cut	Tr12	Ditch within a complex of cut and recut equivalent to those recorded in Tr9. At least 800 mm wide and 400 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base, this is the deepest of the recuts. Uncertain relationship with 46	Below 44 Contains 49 Uncertain with 46
46	Cut	Tr12	Wide ditch probably up to 1.6 m and 350 mm deep with gently sloping sides which merge with its rounded base. Part of the ditch complex in this trench.	Below 44 Cut by 48 Contains 49 Uncertain with 45 and 47
47	Cut	Tr12	Narrow slot towards the eastern side of the ditch complex. Slot 120 x 120 mm cut into the base of 48. The slot has steeply sloping sides and a rounded base.	Below 50 Cut by 48 Contains 51 Uncertain with 46

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
48	Cut	Tr12	Ditch cut into the upper section of the ditch complex on the eastern side. 1000 mm wide and 280 mm deep this feature has moderately sloping sides and a rounded base.	Below 44 Cuts 47, 46 Contains 50
49	Fill	Tr12	Undifferentiated fill in ditches 45 and 46. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a few, small (up to 20 mm) sub-angular stones.	Below 44 Cut by 48 Within 45, 46
50	Fill	Tr12	Fill of 48. Yellowish brown clayey silt with very few small stone up to 10 mm in size. Slightly mottled with yellow sandy deposits.	Below 44 Above 51 Within 47
51	Fill	Tr12	Fill of 47. Gritty yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate quantity of small (up to 10 mm) sub-angular stones	Below 50 Within 47
52	Layer	Tr13	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
53	Layer	Tr14	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
54	Layer	Tr15	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
55	Layer	Tr16	Topsoil up to 400 mm thick	Above 56, 57, 58, 59
56	Cut	Tr16	Ditch running approximately NE-SW. “V” shaped ditch with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The top of the feature widens into a flat benched area 2.20 m wide and up to 90 mm deep, although the ditch itself is 600 mm wide and 380 mm deep.	Below 55 Contains 57
57	Fill	Tr16	Mid yellowish brown, gritty, clayey silt with a low density of small (less than 20 mm) sub-angular stone. The fill also contains the rare, larger (up to 100 mm) angular rock fragment.	Below 55 Within 56
58	Cut	Tr16	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat base 900 mm wide and 220 mm deep.	Below 55 Contains 59
59	Fill	Tr16	Fill of 58. Stony fill of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with many small, angular stones up to 50 mm in size. There are also at least three large angular stone blocks up to 550 x 250 x 150 mm in size towards the western side of the feature.	Below 55 Within 58
60	Layer	Tr17	Topsoil up to 270 mm deep	
61	Layer	Tr18	Topsoil up to 300 mm deep	
62	Layer	Tr19	Topsoil up to 350 mm deep	
63	Layer	Tr20	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
64	Layer	Tr21	Topsoil up to 300 mm deep	

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
65	Cut	Tr19	Very shallow gully 250 mm wide, but only 50 mm deep with sloping sides and a flattish base. One of a series of six roughly parallel gullies.	Below 62 Contains 71
66	Cut	Tr19	Shallow gully only 250 mm wide and up to 50 mm deep with sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. One of a series of six roughly parallel gullies.	Below 62 Contains 72
67	Cut	Tr19	Shallow gully, 250 mm wide and up to 60 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. Part of a group of six roughly parallel gullies.	Below 62 Contains 73
68	Cut	Tr19	Shallow gully 360 mm wide and up to 50 mm deep with low sloping sides which merge with a flat base. One of six roughly parallel gullies.	Below 62 Contains 74
69	Cut	Tr19	Shallow gully 400 mm wide and 50 mm deep with sloping sides and a flat base. One of six roughly parallel gullies.	Below 62 Contains 75
70	Cut	Tr19	Shallow gully 250 mm wide and up to 60 mm deep with sloping sides and a somewhat irregular base. One of a series of six, roughly parallel gullies.	Below 62 Contains 76
71	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 mm in size	Below 62 Within 65
72	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 mm in size	Below 62 Within 66
73	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 mm	Below 62 Within 67
74	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 mm in size	Below 62 Within 68
75	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 mm in size	Below 62 Within 69
76	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 mm in size	Below 62 Within 70
77	Cut	Tr19	Gully 330 mm wide and 120 mm deep with steeply sloping sides and a slightly irregular base. Although it appears to run on the same alignment as the group of six gullies it is separated by 2.2 m and this gully is much deeper.	Below 62 Contains 78

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
78	Fill	Tr19	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 300 mm in size. Possibly somewhat disturbed by rabbit burrows	Below 62 Within 77
79	Layer	Tr22	Topsoil up to 300 mm deep	Above 80, 81, 82, 83
80	Cut	Tr22	Linear feature running approximately NW-SE. 900 mm wide and 120 mm deep, this feature has low sloping sides which merge with the flattish base.	Below 79 Contains 81
81	Fill	Tr22	Fill of 80. Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with a low density of sub-angular stones up to 30 mm in size	Below 79 Within 80
82	Cut	Tr22	Linear feature running approximately NW-SE. This feature is 1.2 m wide, but only 120 mm deep with sloping sides and a flattish base. The northern side tends to be steeper.	Below 79 Contains 83
83	Fill	Tr22	Fill of 82. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 20 m in size	Below 79 Within 82
84	Layer	Tr23	Topsoil up to 250 mm thick	
85	Cut	Tr24	Ditch, 1.6 m wide and 460 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The southern side of the ditch tends to have a gentler slope. This ditch is curious as it has a dry-stone wall built in its base parallel with its course (Context 88). Runs approximately east -west.	Below 91 Contains 86, 87, 88, 89
86	Fill	Tr24	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate density of small, sub-angular stone (up to 10 mm) rare fleck of charcoal and occasional larger stone up to 200 mm in size. These stone may be derived from the wall (Context 88). Layer merges with 91 above.	Below 91 Above 87, 88, 89 Within 85
87	Layer	Tr24	Clay cap on to of the wall (Context 88). Mottled orange and yellow clay forming a cap on top of the wall. Capping 450 mm wide and 100 mm thick forming a slightly domed band. The layer was only seen in section, so it's full extent is uncertain	Below 86 Above 88 Within 85

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
88	Wall	Tr24	Dry stone wall in the bottom of ditch (Context 85). Wall 460 mm wide, surviving for three courses to a height of 400 mm. The western end of this wall is better preserved with fewer stone towards the east. Constructed of field stone being a random collection of both rounded and angular blocks. Stones up to 400 x 300 x 200 mm in size, although the majority are smaller, typically less than 250 x 200 x 150 mm. They are only roughly coursed.	Below 87 Abuts 93 Within 85 and 90
89	Fill	Tr24	Lower fill of 85. Slightly grey, yellowish brown, clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 10 mm) stone. Primary silting in the base of the ditch, cut for the construction of the wall	Below 87 Cut by 90 Within 85
90	Cut	Tr24	Cut for the wall through the initial silting in the ditch. Near vertical cut running parallel to the northern face of the wall, leaving a gap of about 50 mm between the cut and the wall face.	Below 86 Cuts 89 Contains 92
91	Layer	Tr24	Topsoil up to 350 mm thick	Above 87, 85
92	Layer	Tr24	Fill of cut for the wall. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt similar to 87 above.	Below 87 Abuts 88 Within 90
93	Layer	Tr25	Topsoil up to 400 mm thick	Above 94, 95
94	Cut	Tr25	Ditch equivalent to 85. Ditch up to 2.8 m wide and 650 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The base becomes deeper to the NW with a step in the base of the feature. The NE side is noticeably stepper to the NE with the SW side having a break of slope with a gentle slope at the top which becomes steeper in its lower levels. On the same alignment as 85 and is probably the same ditch.	Below 93 Contains 95
95	Fill	Tr25	Fill of Context 94. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate density of small (up to 10 mm) sub-angular stone and the occasional larger (up to 80 mm) sub-rounded stone.	Below 93 Within 94
96	Cut	Tr25	Shallow linear scoop running across Tr25 with low sloping sides which merge with an irregular base. 1.2 m wide, but only 100 mm deep	Below 93 Contains 97

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
97	Fill	Tr25	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate density of small (up to 10 mm) stones. This layer also contained a shred of post-medieval pottery.	Below 93 Within 96
98	Layer	Tr26	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 99, 100
99	Cut	Tr26	Ditch equivalent to 87 and 94. Ditch 1.36 m wide and 350 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. On the same alignment as 87 and 94, to which it is likely to be an extension.	Below 98 Contains 100
100	Fill	Tr26	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate density of small (up to 10 mm) stone and a noticeably quantity of larger (up to 100 mm) stone fragments, of both angular and rounded forms.	Below 98 Within 99
101		Tr27	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
102	Layer	Tr28	Topsoil up to 400 mm thick	
103	Layer	Tr29	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
104	Layer	Tr30	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
105	Layer	Tr31	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	
106	Layer	Tr32	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick.	Above 107, 108
107	Cut	Tr32	Equivalent to 87, 94 and 99. Ditch 1.80 m wide and 550 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The NE side tends to be steeper than the SW	Below 106 Contains 108
108	Fill	Tr32	Fill of 107. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate density up to of small (up to 10 mm) sub-angular stones and the occasional larger, block up to 150 mm in size. The larger blocks tend to occupy the middle of the fill.	Below 106 Within 107
109	Layer	Tr33	Topsoil up to 350 mm thick	Above 110, 111, 112, 113
110	Cut	Tr33	Shallow linear feature crossing Tr33. 1.60 m wide, but only 150 mm deep with sloping sides which merge with the flat base	Below 109 Contains 111
111	Fill	Tr33	Fill of 110. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional, sub-rounded stone up to 80 mm in size.	Below 109 Within 110
112	Cut	Tr33	Roughly circular, discrete feature 530 mm in diameter and up to 160 mm deep. The NE side is near vertical whilst the SW slopes gently to the flattish base. Possible post hole?	Below 109 Contains 113

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
113	Cut	Tr33	Fill of 112. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a moderate density of small (up to 10 mm) sub-angular stones and the occasional fleck of charcoal.	Below 109 Within 112
114	Layer	Tr34	Topsoil up to 330 mm thick	Above 115, 116
115	Cut	Tr 34	Probably equivalent to 87, 94, 99, 107. Ditch running across Tr34 1.80 m wide and 500 mm deep. The NE side is moderately steep, however, the SW side has a series of three gentle steps reaching down to the slightly rounded base. This may be a series of re-cuts, but there is a single fill within this feature making it impossible to see.	Below 114 Contains 116
116	Fill	Tr34	Fill of Context 115. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a few, small (up to 50 mm) sub-rounded stones. There is some root disturbance to this layer.	Below 114 Within 115
117		Tr35	Topsoil up to 250 mm thick	Above 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123
118	Cut	Tr35	Probably the terminal end of a linear feature running approximately N-S. 900 mm wide and originally 200 mm deep, although animal disturbance on the western side give a maximum depth of 250 mm. Very steep, near vertical sides and a flat base to this feature. There is an animal run that joins the southern side of the feature.	Below 117 Contains 119
119	Fill	Tr35	Fill of 118. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a few, small (up to 30 mm), sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Some mottling with yellow clay in places.	Below 117 Within 118
120	Cut	Tr35	Shallow ditch, 1.20 m wide and 200 mm deep with shallow sloping sides which merge with a rounded base	Below 117 Contains 121
121		Tr35	Fill of 120. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 20 mm) stone and rare larger (up to 50 mm) angular block.	Below 117 Within 120
122	Cut	Tr35	Either the terminal end of a linear feature or a small pit extending beyond the trench. 600 mm wide and 150 mm deep this feature has sloping sides and a rounded base. The side to the east tends to be shallower than that to the west.	Below 117 Contains 123

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
123		Tr35	Fill of 122. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional, sub-rounded stone up to 50 mm in size.	Below 117 Within 122
124	Layer	Tr36	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 125, 126
125	Cut	Tr36	Linear feature crossing Tr36. Shallow gully 1.20 m wide, but only 220 mm deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The sides tend to be slightly steeper on the western edge.	Below 124 Contains 126
126	Fill	Tr36	Fill of 125. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small stone up to 30 mm in size. The fill also contains a few large, sub-rounded stone blocks up to 250 mm in size, particularly on the western edge.	Below 124 Within 125
127	Layer	Tr37	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 128, 129
128	Cut	Tr37	Linear feature crossing Tr37. Very shallow gulls 1.10 m wide, but only 100 mm deep. Shallow sloping sides merge with a slightly rounded base	Below 127 Contains 129
129	Fill	Tr37	Fill of 128. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 20 mm) rounded pebble.	Below 127 Within 128
130	Layer	Tr38	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 131, 132, 133, 134
131	Cut	Tr38	Ditch running approximately E-W diagonally across Tr38. Between 800 mm and 1100 mm wide and 120 mm deep this gully/ditch has sloping sides and a flat base.	Below 130 Contains 132
132	Fill	Tr38	Fill of 131. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 20 mm) rounded and sub-rounded stone and a few larger stone blocks up to 150 mm in size. These tend to be more angular than the rest of the stones.	Below130 Within 131
133	Cut	Tr38	Irregular hollow between 1.00 and 3.00 m wide and extending beyond the extent of Tr38, this feature has gently sloping sides and a somewhat irregular base. In general the feature is 140 mm deep although some areas may be a little deeper. It is possible tha the western side may be a gully or ditch crossing the trench, although there is no difference in the fills.	Below 130 Contains 134
134	Fill	Tr38	Fill of 133. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 50 mm) sub-rounded stone.	Below 130 Within 134
135	Layer	Tr39	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 136, 137

Context	*Type*	*Location*	*Description*	*Relationships*
136	Cut	Tr39	Discrete feature ?pit/post hole? 700 mm in diameter and up to 130 mm deep this feature has sloping sides and a flat base. It is not certain whether it is a small pit, large post-hole or simply the hole left when a stone was removed.	Below 135 Contains 137
137	Fill	Tr39	Fill of 136. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with the occasional small (up to 10 mm) rounded stone.	Below 135 Within 136
138	Cut	Tr40	Topsoil up to 300 mm thick	Above 139, 140
139	Cut	Tr40	Small pit or large post-hole. Sub-rectangular in plan this feature measures 800 x 450 mm in plan and reaches a depth of 200 mm. It has steeply sloping sides and a rounded base.	Below 138 Contains 140
140	Fill	Tr40	Fill of 139. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with very few other inclusions.	Below 138 Within 139
141	Cut	Tr20	Linear feature crossing Tr20. 1.10 m wide and 300 mm deep this feature has sloping sides and a rounded base. The eastern side tend to have a less steep slope.	Below 63 Contains 142
142	Fill	Tr20	Fill of 141. Reasonably gravelly, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with many small (less than 20 mm) sub-angular to rounded stones and the occasional larger (up to 50 mm) rounded stone. The fill is moderately disturbed with tree roots.	Below 63 Within 141

Appendix 3: Photographic Index

Frame	*Looking*	*Description*
FW_001	NW	The field before excavation of the trenches
FW_002	NW	The field before excavation of the trenches
FW_003	ESE	Trench 1, Context 2
FW_004	ESE	Trench 1, Context 2
FW_005	NE	Trench 1, Context 4
FW_006	NE	Trench 1, Context 4
FW_007	SE	Trench 1, Context 6
FW_008	SE	Trench 1, Context 6
FW_009	WNW	Trench 1, Context 8
FW_010	WNW	Trench 1, Context 8
FW_011	WNW	Trench 3, Context 14
FW_012	WNW	Trench 3, Context 14
FW_013	NE	Trench 4, Context 17
FW_014	N	Trench 4, Context 17
FW_015	E	Trench 4, Context 17
FW_016	NE	Trench 4, Context 20
FW_017	NE	Trench 4, Context 20
FW_018	NE	Trench 6, Context 24
FW_019	NE	Trench 6, Context 24
FW_020	NE	Trench 8, Context 28
FW_021	NE	Trench 8, Context 28
FW_022	NE	Trench 9, Context 31
FW_023	NE	Trench 9, Context 31
FW_024	SE	Trench 10, Context 39
FW_025	SE	Trench 10, Context 39
FW_026	SE	Trench 11, Context 42
FW_027	SE	Trench 11, Context 42
FW_028	ENE	Trench 12, Context 45
FW_029	ENE	Trench 12, Context 45
FW_030	WSW	Trench 16, Context 56
FW_031	WSW	Trench 16, Context 56
FW_032	WSW	Trench 16, Context 56
FW_033	WSW	Trench 19, Contexts 65 - 70
FW_034	WSW	Trench 19, Contexts 65 - 70
FW_035	WSW	Trench 19, Context 77
FW_036	WSW	Trench 19, Context 77
FW_037	NNW	Trench 22, Context 80
FW_038	NNW	Trench 22, Context 80
FW_039	NNW	Trench 22, Context 82
FW_040	NNW	Trench 22, Context 82
FW_041	NNW	Trench 24, Context 88, after the first half of the trench had been excavated
FW_042	NNW	Trench 24, Context 88, after the first half of the trench had been excavated
FW_043	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, after the first half of the trench had been excavated
FW_044	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, after the first half of the trench had been excavated
FW_045	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, after the first half of the trench had been excavated
FW_046	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_047	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_048	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_049	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_050	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.

Frame	*Looking*	*Description*
FW_051	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_052	SW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_053	NNW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_054	NNW	Trench 24, Context 88, fully excavated.
FW_055	NNW	Trench 24, Clay cap to wall (Context 87)
FW_056	SE	Trench 25, Context 94
FW_057	SE	Trench 25, Context 94
FW_058	SE	Trench 25, Context 96
FW_059	SE	Trench 25, Context 96
FW_060	SE	Trench 26, Context 99
FW_061	SE	Trench 26, Context 99
FW_062	SE	Trench 26, Context 99
FW_063	NW	Trench 32, Context 107
FW_064	NW	Trench 32, Context 107
FW_065	NW	Trench 32, Context 107
FW_066	NE	Trench 33, Context 110
FW_067	NE	Trench 33, Context 110
FW_068	ESE	Trench 33, Context 112
FW_069	ESE	Trench 33, Context 112
FW_070	NW	Trench 34, Context 114
FW_071	NW	Trench 34, Context 114
FW_072	NW	Trench 35, Context 118
FW_073	NW	Trench 35, Context 118
FW_074	NW	Trench 35, Context 120
FW_075	NW	Trench 35, Context 120
FW_076	SE	Trench 35, Context 122
FW_077	SE	Trench 35, Context 122
FW_078	SSW	Trench 36, Context 125
FW_079	SSW	Trench 36, Context 125
FW_080	WNW	Trench 37, Context 128
FW_081	WNW	Trench 37, Context 128
FW_082	ESE	Trench 38, Context 131
FW_083	ESE	Trench 38, Context 131
FW_084	ESE	Trench 38, Context 131
FW_085	N	Trench 38, Context 133
FW_086	NE	Trench 38, Context 133
FW_087	NE	Trench 39, Context 136
FW_088	NE	Trench 39, Context 136
FW_089	ENE	Trench 40, Context 139
FW_090	ENE	Trench 40, Context 139
FW_091	NE	Trench 20, Context 141
FW_092	NE	Trench 20, Context 141
FW_093	NE	Trench 20, Context 141
FW_094	NE	Trench 20, Context 141
FW_095	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 1
FW_096	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 2
FW_097	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 3
FW_098	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 4
FW_099	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 5
FW_100	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 6
FW_101	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 7
FW_102	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 8

Frame	*Looking*	*Description*
FW_103	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 9
FW_104	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 10
FW_105	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 11
FW_106	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 12
FW_107	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 13
FW_108	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 14
FW_109	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 15
FW_110	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 16
FW_111	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 17
FW_112	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 18
FW_113	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 19
FW_114	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 20
FW_115	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 21
FW_116	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 22
FW_117	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 23
FW_118	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 24
FW_119	SW	Rectified composite photograph of the elevation of Context 88, Trench 24
FW_120	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Context 88, Trench 24
FW_121	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 25
FW_122	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 26
FW_123	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 27
FW_124	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 28
FW_125	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 29
FW_126	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 30
FW_127	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 31
FW_128	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 32
FW_129	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 33
FW_130	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 34
FW_131	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 35
FW_132	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 36
FW_133	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 37
FW_134	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 38
FW_135	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 39
FW_136	Vertical	Rectified composite photograph of Trench 40