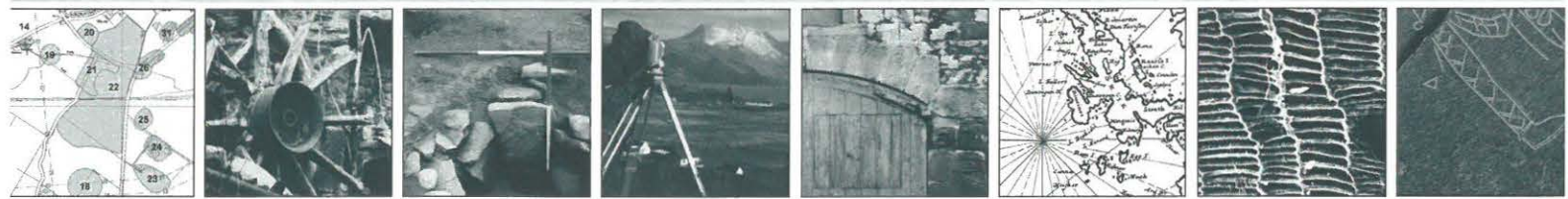


NAGW12



NEFYN ALLOTMENTS

Archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation

*commissioned by Newborough Estate
through Simon Smith and Michael Brooke Architects*

C12/1372/42/LL

June 2013

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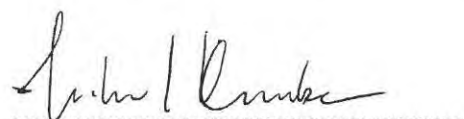
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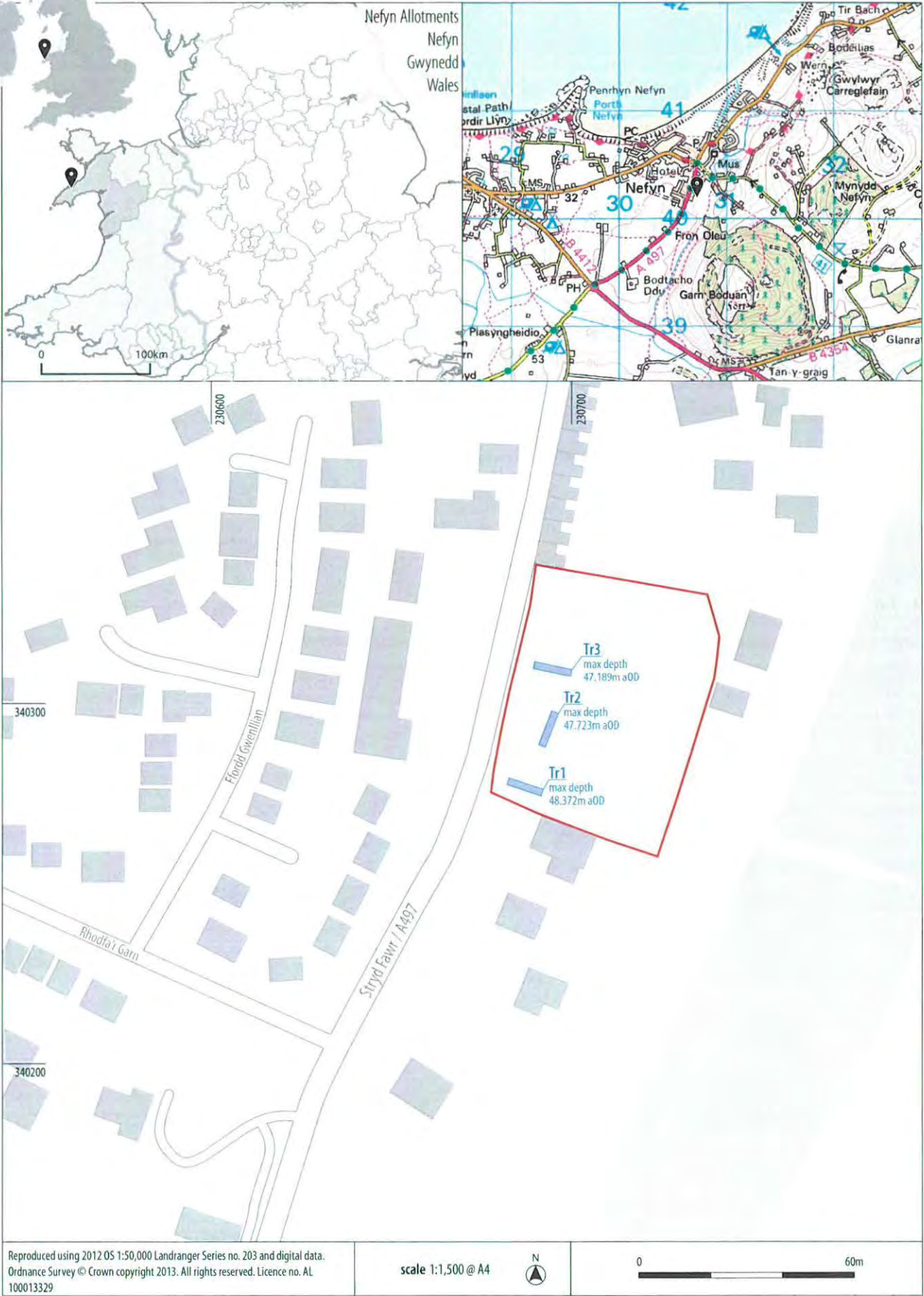


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0 60m

Illus 1
Site location

NEFYN ALLOTMENTS

Archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation

Headland Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment and a programme of trial trenching to ascertain the archaeological potential of a site in Nefyn, Gwynedd. The Development Control Archaeologist required further information in order to inform her decision regarding the proposed development of the site. The programme of trial trenching did not identify any archaeological activity on the site. Previous human activity on the site is likely to have been limited to agricultural use.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation on the former site of Nefyn allotments, Gwynedd (Illus 1). It has been prepared on behalf of Simon Smith and Michael Brooke Architects, who are acting as agents to the Newborough Estate. The client is proposing to develop the site for residential use (Planning Ref: C12/1372/42/LL).

The archaeological works were undertaken in response to a request from the Development Control Archaeologist at Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

determined that there was insufficient evidence to form a view on the proposed development.

In accordance with national planning guidance (Planning Policy Wales 2011) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology) a programme of works was requested to assess the potential for surviving below ground deposits before the determination of the planning application.

Simon Smith and Michael Brooke Architects commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. to prepare a project design for the archaeological scheme of works (Craddock-Bennett 2013). The project design was agreed by the Development Control Archaeologist.

The programme of works comprised desk-based assessment and the excavation of trial trenches on the site.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The application area covers an area of approximately 3800m² immediately to the east of Stryd Fawr (A497) towards the southern extent of the settlement of Nefyn, Gwynedd (Site centre NGR SH 3070 4029). Until 2009 the site was used as community allotments. Bounded by housing to the north, south and east the application area is located at a height of approximately 48m OD, one metre higher than the adjacent pavement and road to the west, and slopes gently from south to north. The underlying geology is recorded as glacial sand and gravels overlying igneous bedrock (BGS 2013 [online]).

3. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The client has applied to Gwynedd Council for planning permission for the construction of 10 two storey dwellings in the western half of the site. A proportion of the site will be retained as allotments. The Development Control Archaeologist at Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, Jenny Emmett, considered the application, and

4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the desk-based assessment and trial trenching were as follows;

- To identify any cultural heritage assets present within the application area and to provide an indication of its archaeological potential;
- To establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development;
- To provide the Development Control Archaeologist with sufficient information to determine whether the application should be granted consent, and if so whether an archaeological condition should be attached to planning permission.



5. METHOD

5.1 Desk-based methodology

The following data sources have been used in the preparation of this report:

- Databases of cultural heritage features maintained by the Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (accessed Feb 2013);
- Records held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (accessed Feb 2013);
- Maps and documentary evidence held by Caernarfon Records Office (visited 1st Feb 2013); and
- Other readily available published sources.

Data has been collected from the above sources for an area extending 1km from the centre of the application area. This is referred to as the study area.

The site was visited on 31st January 2013 to gather information regarding current land use and identify any factors that might affect the archaeological potential of the development site.

5.2 Fieldwork methodology

Fieldwork was conducted on 14th May 2013.

Three trenches, each measuring 10m by 2m were excavated within the proposed development area. The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed houses in the western half of the proposed development area. Due to the presence of overhead power cables in the north of the site, the trenches were excavated within the central and southern parts of the site.

Trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil being removed using a mini-digger mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket. Excavation terminated when geological deposits were encountered.

All trenches were surveyed using a Trimble differential GPS system. All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance. Contexts were given unique numbers and recording was undertaken on pro forma record sheets. Colour transparencies and black and white photographs were taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the progress of the trial trenching. Digital photographs on a 7.2mp camera were taken for illustrative purposes but will not form part of the site archive.

6. RESULTS

6.1 Desk-based assessment

Please see *Illus 2* for location of heritage assets and Appendix 1 for full description.

6.1.1 Prehistoric

The earliest evidence for human activity within the Llyn peninsula is the Neolithic stone axe factory at Mynydd Rhiw, approximately 6 miles to the south-west of Nefyn. Four urns and mini vessels of

Bronze Age date have been discovered within the parish of Nefyn (Bond 2008, 12), and a gold bracelet attributed to this period was discovered at Pistyll to the north-east of the town (HA 5).

Approximately 1,100m to the south-east of the proposed development area is the Iron Age hill top enclosure of Garn Boduan. A single sherd of pottery recovered from the site suggests that occupation continued into the 2nd century AD. More extensive Iron Age remains are recorded within the wider Llyn peninsula, but none are recorded within the study area.

6.1.2 Early medieval

The Dark Ages were also the 'Age of Saints' when Christian missionaries arrived in Llyn to establish religious cells and communities. A monastic cell was established at Nefyn and it is probable that a small settlement grew up around that early Celtic Christian enclosure (Bond 2008, 13). The site of St Mary's Church (HA 8) is suggested by the current custodians of the site, Llyn Historical and Maritime Museum, to be the site of a 6th Celtic Church although the evidence for this is unclear.

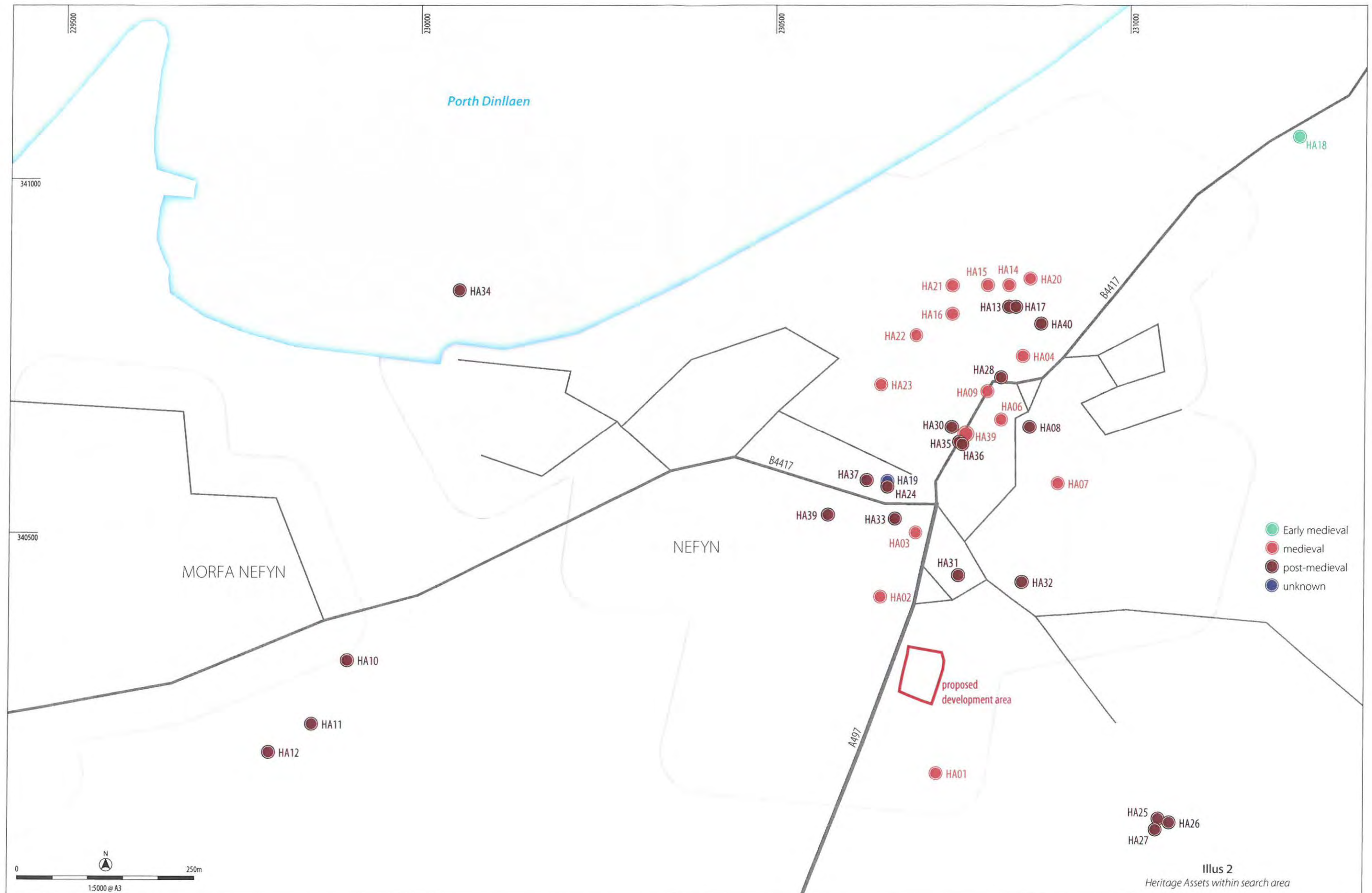
At Ty'n y Cae, approximately 900m to the north east of the proposed development area, a stone incised with an early Christian cross is used as a lintel to a cow shed (HA 18). Prior to 1860 the stone stood on a mound looking out to sea. The HER records that bones were found within the mound and were also ploughed up from an adjacent field (PRN 1536), although there is no record as to whether the bones were human.

6.1.3 Medieval

Fourteen heritage assets dated to the medieval period are present within the study area. Soulsby (1983, 192) ascribes the medieval growth of the settlement to the rich herring stocks to be found in Caernarfon Bay and its location at an important point on the Pilgrim road to Bardsey.

An undated motte (HA 19) approximately 200m to the north of the proposed development area, may represent the centre of early growth within the settlement, and could comfortably date to the second half of the 11th century, coinciding with the first documentary reference to Nefyn regarding the landing of the Welsh Prince Gruffydd ap Cynan in the bay of Nefyn whilst journeying between Northern Wales and Ireland (Bond 2008, 14). From his Irish base, Gruffydd waged a long struggle against hostile local warlords and later the Normans to regain the land of his ancestors in northern Wales.

Nucleated settlement does not appear to have occurred until the later 12th century when the church is first mentioned as being in the possession of the Augustinian canons of Haughmond Abbey. Two burgesses of Nefyn also appear attesting an early 13th century charter, but it is under the two Llewelyns that the settlement developed into the administrative centre of the commot of Dinllaen and came to rank among the principle towns of Gwynedd (Soulsby 1983, 192). The Welsh Princes maintained a Llys (court) in the town, which was repaired in 1284 and 1306-7. The location of the Llys has not been identified within Nefyn, although a site approximately 100m to the north-west of the proposed development (HA 02) has been suggested as a possible location. The modern day Stryd y



Illus 3

1842 Tithe map

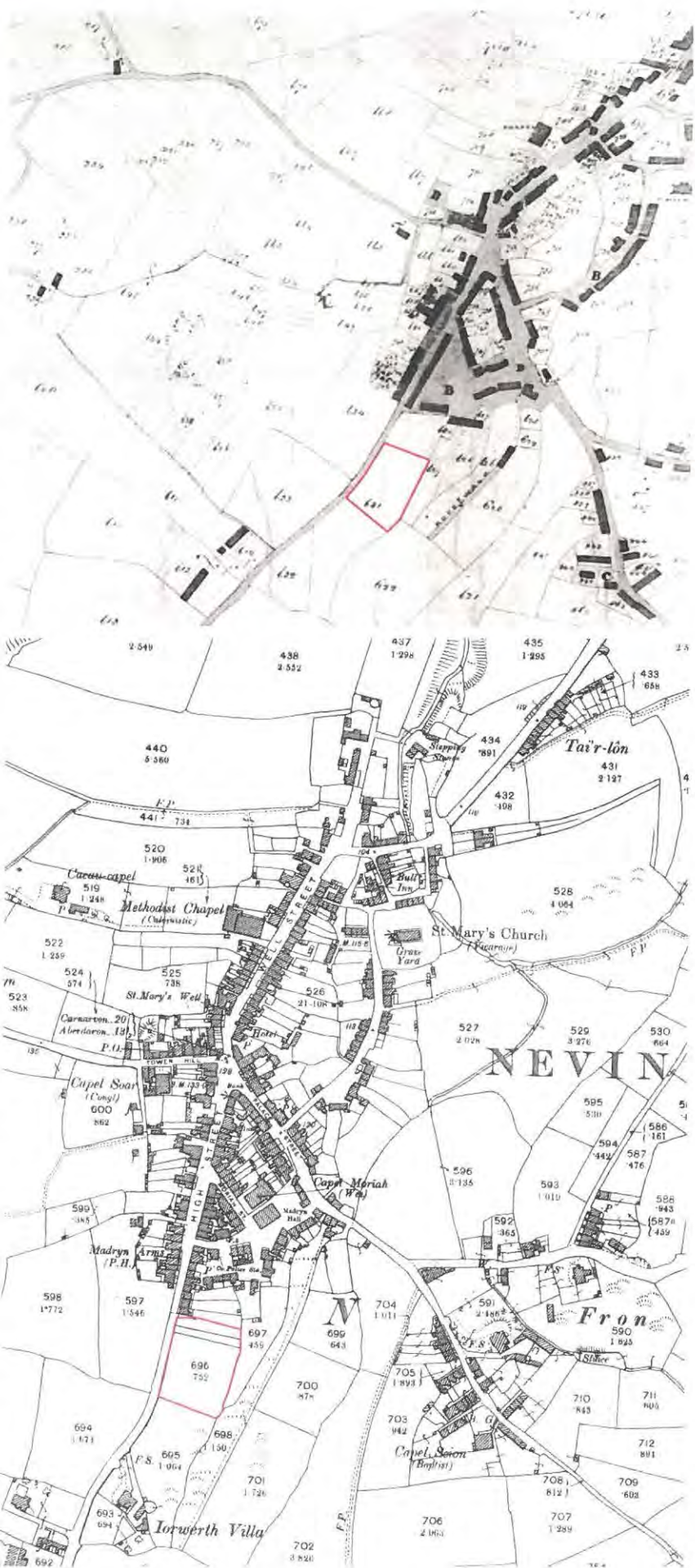
Plas (Palace Street) may also be considered a possible location, approximately 180m to the north of the proposed development area.

Nefyn appears to have developed as an essentially native Welsh settlement prior to the Edwardian conquest. A priory (HA07), attested by 1252, was probably sited near the south-east of St Mary's church by the children's playground, where former field-names incorporated the word *mynach* (monk). Following the defeat of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd by Edward I, Nefyn fell into English hands, and it was here in the summer of 1284 that the King chose to celebrate his victory by holding a tournament. The location for the tournament is believed to be Cae Iorwerth (Edward's Field) located approximately 80m to the south and east of the proposed development area (HA 01). The town was surveyed in the same year and recognised as a *burgus* containing 50 households, a market and seaborne trade. The town was encouraged to expand further and by 1293 the population had almost doubled to 93 taxpayers (Soulsby 1983, 193).

In 1355 the town petitioned the Black Prince (Edward, Prince of Wales) for a charter of privileges. The charter confirmed the existing Saturday market, the addition of two annual fairs and consolidated the towns position within Dinllaen by ordering that all the commot's trade was to be conducted in the borough. The physical framework of the early town is not well documented but it is probable that the early settlement was centred around the church and along Palace Street.

Unfortunately the medieval town suffered from a lack of defences and in 1400 was devastated by Owain Glyndwr. A reduction in the size of the population followed and the town was unable to maintain its medieval extent. The weekly market had lapsed by the 1530s and Nefyn was in decline.

Remnants of Nefyn's medieval field systems are still evident within the landscape. Long narrow fields with a distinctive S-shape (typical of a medieval field ploughed by an ox team) are visible to the north of the settlement (HA 20–23).



Illus 4

1900 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map

**Illus 5**

Trench 3; natural sands and gravels visible in base of trench

By the time of the 1900 Ordnance Survey (*Illus 4*), development had taken place in the north of field 631, with the extension of the row of terraced houses visible on the tithe map. A further two plots appear to have been earmarked for the southward extension of the terrace, but these properties had not been built by the time of the 1918 Ordnance Survey, and only one plot was still marked out. The remaining plot appears to have never been built upon and exists today as an overgrown strip of land in the north of the proposed development area separated from the remainder of the site by a mature hedgerow.

6.2 Archaeological trial trenches

All trenches exhibited the same depositional sequence. A deep, black sandy clay loam topsoil [100, 200, 300] overlay a dark brown, sandy clay subsoil [101, 201, 301] which in turn sealed glacial sands and gravels [103, 203, 302]. A full description of each deposit is presented in Appendix 2.

The topsoil observed across the site appeared to have a high peat content, and was characteristic of an allotment deposit modified for horticultural purposes. 20th century pottery was observed in all trenches. The depth of the topsoil varied between 0.2 and 0.35m. This variation corresponded to allotment plot divisions, which were still visible on the surface.

6.1.4 Post-medieval

A nineteenth century visitor to Nefyn noted 'a poor, straggling, miserable place... neither dignified with Town Hall or handsome church' (Soulsby 1984, 193). The town had suffered decline during the post-medieval period and it was only during the nineteenth century, with the revival of the fishing industry, that the town began to grow once more (PRN 3408).

Twenty-one heritage assets relating to the post-medieval period are recorded within the search area. The majority are existing buildings including two churches (HA 8, 37) and four chapels (HA 30–33). A number of field banks (HA 10–12) in the fields to the west of Nefyn have been attributed to this period, but it is acknowledged that they may be earlier in date.

The tithe map of 1842 (*Illus 3*) shows the proposed development area to be located to the south of the settlement of Nefyn within a field extending further to the north than it does currently. The tithe apportionment records the name of the field (No. 631) as Llain Cae Shyg, and that it was farmed as arable land by Richard Williams. The owner of the land was Sir Love Parry Jones, a decorated British army officer who had previously served as the High Sheriff of Anglesey.

The geological sand and gravel deposits varied. Clean orange sand [103] was identified in Trench 1, whilst the deposits observed in trenches 2 and 3 contained a mixture of sand, gravel and larger sub-rounded stones (*Illus 5*). The level of the geological horizon mirrored the surface topography, sloping from south to north. Root penetration into the surface of the natural was observed in all three trenches.

6.3 Potential for unrecorded archaeological features

6.3.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric activity is recorded within the modern day settlement of Nefyn. The potential for remains of Prehistoric date to occur within the development area is considered to be low.

6.3.2 Early medieval

There is limited evidence for early medieval activity within the study area. The potential for remains of early medieval date to occur within the development area is considered low.

Illus 6

Trench 2; east facing section through deposits



6.3.3 Medieval

The focal point of medieval activity within Nefyn is unknown. The presence of a motte and the likelihood that St Mary’s church is the location for the medieval parish church would suggest that the core of the medieval settlement was located approximately 200m to the north of the proposed development area. The location of the Llys is also unknown, but the place-name evidence of Palace Street combined with the suggestion that medieval activity is taking place within the vicinity of the church, motte and postulated location for the priory, suggest that the focus of medieval activity is located to the north of the proposed development area.

The results of the trial trenching failed to identify evidence for medieval activity within the proposed development area. The potential for remains of this date is therefore considered to be low.

6.3.4 Post-medieval

Of the 21 heritage assets relating to this period recorded within the study area sixteen are extant structures, one is a ship-wreck and the remaining four relate to land division. No structural remains or evidence for post-medieval land division was observed during fieldwork. The potential for remains of this date is therefore considered to be low.

6.3.5 Conclusions

The archaeological potential of the proposed development area has been assessed and the results are as follows;

Archaeological period	Archaeological potential
Prehistoric	Low
Early medieval	Low
Medieval	Low
Post-medieval	Low

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the trial trenching programme. The deep, rich topsoil is consistent with the use of the site as allotments.

There is no evidence for archaeological activity within the proposed development area.

There is no evidence to support the suggestion that the medieval Llys extended into the proposed development area. The results of the desk-based assessment and the trial trenching suggest that the Llys is more likely to have been located further to the north, within the medieval core of the town.

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8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Heritage Assets recorded within 1km of the proposed development area

HA	NPRN	PRN	Name	Form	Site Type	NGR	Period	Description	Status	Status Ref
1	—	7861	Site of Medieval Tournament, Cae Iorwerth, Nefyn	Document	PLACE NAME	SH30734016	Medieval	—	—	—
2	—	6622	Possible Site of Llys, Nefyn	Document	LLYS	SH30654041	Medieval	—	Environmentally Sensitive Area	—
3	—	6529	Nefyn Medieval Township	Document	TOWNSHIP	SH30704050	Medieval	—	Environmentally Sensitive Area	—
4	—	5554	Medieval Jetton (Metal Token) – Findspot, Nefyn	Find Only	FINDSPOT	SH30854075	Medieval	Coin brought in to GAT. It had been found during recent rebuilding/garden moving at above address. Identified by RSK as jetton, and sent to M. Redknap. <1> Identified by E. M. Besley as a jetton made of latten (tin-plate) copying coinage of Charles VI of France struck after 1389. Likely date therefore end C14th or mid C15th. Crude engraving, probably low countries or German origin. <2> RSK to visit site.	—	—
5	—	5540	Gold Bracelet – Findspot, Pistyll	Find Only	FINDSPOT	SH30004000	Bronze Age	Not illustrated on Illus 2. Pistyll lies beyond study area. Coordinates supplied by HER are believed to be inaccurate.	—	—
6	—	5137	Circular Feature, Wintonia, Nefyn	Buried Feature	ROCK CARVING	SH30824066	Medieval	Circular feature (bottom of truncated pit?) found during watching brief on 'Wintonia', Nefyn, Feb '89. No finds or associated features. (For details see GAT 2002 transparency overlay in SMR fieldwork archive). <1>	Dwyfor Area of Archaeological Importance	—
7	—	4317	Nefyn Priory	Document	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SH30904057	Medieval	Priory mentioned in 1252 (Record of Caernarvon 252). Probable site suggested as SE of the church by children's modern playground, i.e. former field names incorporated the word 'mynach' (Bryn Mynach, Cae Mynach). Foundations are said to exist there, particularly beneath the slightly raised area, 50yds E-W by 25yds now utilised as a children's playground; the priory may have stood about here. <1> <2> <3>	—	—
8	43787	4316	St. Mary's Church, Nefyn	Building - Roofed	CHURCH	SH30864065	Post-medieval	Site of Parish church of St. Mary. Present building dates from 1825, however, this is presumably the site of the medieval parish/borough church. Church fittings include memorial tablets of the C17th and medieval decahedral stone (?font). The RCAHM state that the church was held by Augustinian Canons of Haughmond Abbey from the C12th; this presumably is referring to the site of the present church. <1> <2> <3>	—	—
9	401157	3408	Nefyn Medieval Town	Buried Feature	TOWN	SH30804070	Medieval	—	—	—
10	—	17210	Field Bank, Nefyn	Earthwork	BANK (EARTHWORK)	SH29904032	Post-medieval	Earth field bank standing to a height of 2.0m with a fence on either side and on top. Overgrown with gorse. Probably dates from post-medieval enclosure. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—
11	—	17209	Field Bank, Nefyn	Earthwork	BANK (EARTHWORK)	SH29854023	Post-medieval	Redundant and mostly destroyed earth field bank standing to a height of 0.2m and mostly silted ditch. Probably dates from post-medieval enclosure. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—

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HA	NPRN	PRN	Name	Form	Site Type	NGR	Period	Description	Status	Status Ref
12	—	17208	Field Bank, Nefyn	Earthwork	BANK (EARTHWORK)	SH29794019	Post-medieval	Very overgrown earth field bank standing to a height of 1.4m along with part silted ditch. Mature trees growing on the bank are presumably an overgrown hedge. Probably dates from post-medieval enclosure. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—
13	—	17200	Farm Yard, Penisardre Farm, Nefyn	Other Structure	FARMYARD	SH30834082	Post-medieval	A small extension to the main farmyard of Penisardre Farm, enclosed by a wall (PRN 17195). Now disused and overgrown. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—
14	—	17199	Field Bank, Nefyn	Earthwork	BANK (EARTHWORK)	SH30834085	Medieval	A bank faced with neat stonework, forming a revetment for a build-up of plough soil (Feature 14) on the west, uphill side. Contemporary with Penisardre Farm but may overlie remains of a previous medieval boundary. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—
15	—	17198	Lynchet, Nefyn	Earthwork	LYNCHET	SH30804085	Medieval	This is the east end of the former medieval strip field, Feature 13. A depth of soil has built up behind the Post-medieval field bank here (Feature 15). This could be mainly Post-medieval plough headland but might help preserve traces of the former medieval strip field ridge and furrow, possibly even some medieval land surface. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—
16	—	17197	Field Bank, Nefyn	Earthwork	BANK (EARTHWORK)	SH30754081	Medieval	A rather regular field bank without a hedge, which is probably a post-medieval construction, when the fields were enclosed and amalgamated. However, it could be built on top of a medieval boundary, which may have been no more than a plough-headland in the open fields. (Hopewell & Smith 2003)	—	—
17	—	17195	Farmyard Wall, Penisardre Farm, Nefyn	Other Structure	WALL	SH30844082	Post-medieval	A stone-faced bank topped by a hedge, enclosing a yard (PRN 11744). <1>	—	—
18	275727	1536	Cross-incised Stone, Ty'n y Cae	Other Structure	INCISED STONE	SH31244106	Early medieval	Now used as a lintel to a cow house, before 1860 stood on a mound where bones were found, the cross faced the sea. <1> Bones were ploughed up in other parts of the field. <2> The stone is still used as a lintel. <3>	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN180
19	308100	1535	Motte, Nefyn	Earthwork	MOTTE	SH30664057	Unknown	Mutilated remains of circular mound, originally perhaps 3.1m high and 13.1m diameter. A C19th watch tower now crowns the summit. <1> No change. <2> A small motte, c. 3.5m high, surmounted by a small rectangular stone-built tower. Block of toilets being built cut significantly into the west side of the mound. Extensive disturbance, not only by the building work but also by the houses and gardens to the south and the lookout tower on the summit. <3>	—	—
20	—	13937	Strip Field, Nefyn	Earthwork	STRIP FIELD SYSTEM	SH30864086	Medieval	This field lies at right angles to the other identified medieval strip fields and to judge by the 1815 estate map was probably subdivided from previously longer strip fields, PRNS 13934 and 13935. <1>	—	—
21	—	13936	Strip Field, Nefyn	Earthwork	STRIP FIELD SYSTEM	SH30754085	Medieval	No strip ownership was marked on the 1815 estate map here so the field had probably already been amalgamated into one enclosure. However, it is of a typical medieval field shape and was almost certainly previously divided into strips. <1>	—	—
22	—	13935	Strip Field, Nefyn	Earthwork	STRIP FIELD SYSTEM	SH30704078	Medieval	Slight remnants of the medieval field strips survived in 1815. Now all are amalgamated into one large field, but in a long, narrow, S-shape running up and down the slope, typical of a medieval field ploughed by an ox team. <1>	—	—



HA	NPRN	PRN	Name	Form	Site Type	NGR	Period	Description	Status	Status Ref
23	—	13934	Strip Field, Nefyn	Earthwork	STRIP FIELD SYSTEM	SH30654071	Medieval	One of several long, curving fields in the area around Nefyn, which still retained partial ownership as remnants of medieval strip fields in the early 19th century. Now amalgamated as one field, part of Penisardre farm. <1>	—	—
24	34168	12718	Watch Tower	Structure	WATCHTOWER	SH30664057	Post-medieval	Early 19th century, small, square, once connected with fishing industry, External steps to platform with parapet. <1>	Listed Building	LB
25	308893	—	Fron-Fawr, Farmhouse Garden, Nefyn	—	GARDEN	SH3104440095	Post-medieval	—	—	—
26	308892	—	Fron-Fawr, Ruined Building	—	OUTBUILDING	SH31064009	Post-medieval	—	—	—
27	308890	—	Fron-Fawr, Farmhouse	—	FARMHOUSE	SH31044008	Post-medieval	—	—	—
28	16622	—	Old Cross Keys, Well Street, Nefyn	—	DWELLING	SH30824072	Post-medieval	—	—	—
29	16595	—	Nevin Bay - Cottages	—	HOUSE	SH3040	Post-medieval	Not illustrated on Illus 2. HER provided cccordinate lacks required precision.	—	—
30	11893	—	Capel Isaf (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist)	—	CHAPEL	SH30754065	Post-medieval	—	—	—
31	7073	—	Moriah Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	—	CHAPEL	SH30764044	Post-medieval	—	—	—
32	7069	—	Seion Welsh Baptist Church	—	CHAPEL	SH30854043	Post-medieval	—	—	—
33	7066	—	Soar Welsh Independent Chapel	—	CHAPEL	SH30674052	Post-medieval	—	—	—
34	271546	—	Edith	—	WRECK	SH3005540843	Post-medieval	—	—	—
35	26332	—	Cottages, Well Street	—	HOUSE	SH30774064	Post-medieval	—	—	—
36	26363	—	Custom House, Well Street	—	HOUSE	SH30074006	Post-medieval	—	—	—
37	43725	—	St Davids Church	—	CHURCH	SH30644057	Post-medieval	—	—	—
38	43808	—	St Peters Church	—	CHURCH	SH3040	Post-medieval	Not illustrated on Illus 2. HER provided cccordinate lacks required precision.	—	—
39	407392	—	Nanhoran Arms Hotel	—	HOTEL	SH3057640526	Post-medieval	—	—	—
40	411684	—	Y Felin, Nefyn	—	CORN MILL	SH3087540796	Post-medieval	—	—	—

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Appendix 2 Site registers

Appendix 2.1 Trench register

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. Depth (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	10	2	0.60	0.65
2	10	2	0.40	0.50
3	10	2	0.53	0.38

Appendix 2.2 Context register

Trench	Context	Description	Depth (below surface m)
1	100	Black sandy clay loam. Very nutrient rich topsoil.	0.00-0.20
1	101	Dark brown sandy clay subsoil.	0.20-0.40
1	102	Mixed deposit of subsoil and orange sand. Interface.	0.40-0.60
1	103	Orange sand natural	0.60-0.65
2	200	Black sandy clay loam. Very nutrient rich topsoil.	0.00-0.20
2	201	Dark brown sandy clay subsoil.	0.20-0.40
2	202	Mixed deposit of subsoil and orange sand. Interface.	0.40-0.50
2	203	Orange sand natural with discrete gravel patches and infrequent sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Not excavated
3	300	Black sandy clay loam. Very nutrient rich topsoil.	0.00-0.35
3	301	Dark brown sandy clay subsoil.	0.35-0.53
3	302	Orange sand with frequent (c.50%) sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Not excavated

Appendix 2.3 Photographic register

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Direction	Description
1	756/1	768/1	1	N	Trench 1 – South facing section
2	756/2	768/2	2	E	Trench 1 – Plan
3	756/3	768/3	3	W	Trench 2 – East facing section
4	756/4	768/4	4	N	Trench 2 – Plan
5	756/5	768/5	5	S	Trench 3 – North facing section
6	756/6	768/6	6	W	Trench 3 – Plan
7	756/7	768/7	7	S	General view of trenches. Trench 3 in foreground.



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