

TIR YN CAE'R FELIN, ABERGWYNGREGYN /
LAND AT CAE'R FELIN, ABERGWYNGREGYN

GWERTHUSIAD ARCHEOLEGOL /
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



TIR YN CAE'R FELIN, ABERGWYNGREGYN / LAND AT CAE'R FELIN, ABERGWYNGREGYN

Gwerthusiad Archeolegol / Archaeological Evaluation

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45946

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2651

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1558

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:
Mr. H. Roberts

Awst 2020 / August 2020

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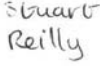


Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:
Ffos 1 peiriannu ôl-beiriannu / Trench 1 post machining (G2651_049)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		18/08/20
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		18/08/20
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		18/08/20

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mr H Roberts to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Cae Felin, Abergwyngregyn, Gwynedd. The excavation a trial trench was undertaken as part of a staged archaeological evaluation process that was preceded by a metal detecting survey and geophysical survey.

The trial trench identified natural deposits that are typical of a narrow river valley. These were disturbed by later activity in the form of a field drain/sump and activity associated with a row of adjacent semi-detached houses; both of which date to the later 20th century. No archaeological deposits or activity were identified within the trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Mr H. Roberts to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Cae Felin, Abergwyngregyn, Gwynedd (NGR SH65727262; postcode: LL33 0LW; [Figure 01](#)). The development area measures 0.081 ha and is located within a field of improved open pasture near Pen-y-Mwd Scheduled Monument (ref. CN007). The planning application reference is NP3/10/121.

The evaluation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and a written scheme of investigation was submitted to and approved by GAPS in advance of works ([Appendix I](#)).

The evaluation trench was part of a staged archaeological evaluation of the site, being preceded by a geophysical survey and metal detecting survey (GAT Report 1542, 2020; cf. para. 2.0). The evaluation was undertaken on 12th August 2020 in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

GAT is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for*

the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. was GATHER 1300 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 45946.

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as well as areas that were masked by background noise from ferrous objects;
- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made if necessary to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- *Client* Mr H Roberts;
- *RG Hire Ltd* for provision of the plant and driver (Arthur);
- *GAPS* for advice and guidance from Tom Fildes & Jenny Emmett; and
- *GAT site team* Carol & Stuart.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evaluation area is located within a known area of medieval and later archaeological activity and is part of a wider historic landscape. The two key sites in proximity to the proposed development area are Pen y Mwd Motte (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 370; NGR SH65647266), c.100m to the northwest, and the site of a medieval Llys (Hall) (PRN 36302 NGR SH65707260), c.34m to the southwest.

Pen y Mwd Motte (Scheduled Monument CN007; PRN370) is an earthen motte (mound) situated on the southwestern bank of the Afon Aber, where the narrow valley joins the coastal plain. The motte has never been excavated; a topographic survey of the motte was undertaken by GAT in 2004, in advance of conservation work to stabilise tree root erosion (PRN 44346; Berks et al). The survey identified the motte as a roughly circular earthwork, 5.8m high, 35.5m diameter at the base and 14.5m diameter at the top, with the remains of a ditch visible on the south side (ibid.: 1). The survey report states that the date of the origin of the motte is unknown, but it is assumed to be one of the mottes established by the Norman Earl of Chester, Hugh of Avranches, during the late 11th century. By the 13th century, Abergwyngregyn is recorded as one of the main residences of the princes of Gwynedd; the wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Joan, died there in 1237, and Llywelyn's son Dafydd in 1246 and there are references to building repairs to court in 1289 and 1303 (ibid). Excavations in 1993 to the south of the motte by GAT, undertaken in connection with a planning application, revealed the foundations of a hall house close to the motte (Scheduled Monument CN007; PRN 36302; PRN 40214). The building was identified as a rectangular stone structure, which appeared to have been divided internally into three sections with projecting wings at either end. The structures survived at foundation level and the northern limit of the building had been incorporated into a later field wall. Recovered artefacts included pottery of the 13th-14th and 15th century, a ring-brooch of 13th-14th century style and a coin of 1335-43 (Johnstone 1994, 1995, 1997 and 2000; Longley 1997). Further excavations at the site were undertaken by the Aber Heritage Valley Partnership, the Snowdonia National Park Authority and GAT in 2010/2011 (PRN 36302; Roberts 2012). The excavations identified more of the footprint of the hall house and a large rectangular stone-built building to the west. The latter measured around 16.5 x 14.5m internally with walls about 1.5m wide. The walls appeared to be robbed down to foundation level along most of their length but in places upper courses survived with neatly faced larger stones enclosing a rubble and earth core. Two hearths were identified within the building along with a large pit measuring 3.5 x 4.5m and up to 0.7m deep.

The hall house has been interpreted as part of the *llys* (court) - a centre of royal power and administration used by the princes of Gwynedd – and it was likely situated within a curvilinear enclosure believed to be the bailey or castle yard defined by the roads to the west (Evans 2008). The site is likely to have gone out of use during the later Middle Ages. The village grew up around the west side of this bailey enclosure and in the late 13th century twenty-four families were recorded as living there (ibid.: 9). In 1339, the village was granted the right to hold a weekly market and a fair three times a year (ibid) and it appeared to have prospered because of its position on the crossroads at the junction of the Aber valley and the coastal road and the route from the coastal road across the Lavan Sands for the ferry across to Anglesey, which was the chief route across the Straits until the opening of Telford's bridge in 1826. This route was also a droving route, which took the valley road over the hills and may have therefore been associated with the Aber fairs (ibid).

Most of the present dwellings in Abergwyngregyn are no earlier than the nineteenth century, and were constructed either by the Bulkeley estate or the Penrhyn estate, which acquired the Bulkeley land holdings in 1863. In terms of post-medieval land use and development, an examination of the Ordnance Survey First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet VII.8; 1889, 1900 and 1914 respectively) show the development area within an enclosed field of open pasture that generally matches the current boundaries. The plot is located at the centre of the town of Abergwyngregyn which is located on the southern side of the A55 dual carriageway and next to the Afon Aber. This layout has not fundamentally changed, beyond additional settlement along the local road network, including two plots along the northeast and southwest boundary of the plot and one on the adjacent side of the road to the southeast.

In 2010, a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was completed across a c. 0.64ha area to the east and south of the motte that included the current proposed development (Hopewell 2010; GAT Project G2137). The aim of the survey was to investigate the location of the *llys* and the surrounding area, further to the results of the 1993-4 excavations and ahead of the subsequent targeted excavations (see above). The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. The results suggested the soil conditions were generally unsuitable for gradiometer survey due to background noise possibly being higher than the magnetic responses from archaeological features (ibid.). The geophysical survey did not detect known archaeological features but faint anomalies were thought to indicate buried archaeology. Two anomalies were identified to the north of the development area: a discrete area of randomly aligned high readings (6), thought typical of either a dump or an

accumulation of burnt material, with a bonfire most likely; a narrow negative anomaly (7) that appeared to originate from an iron covered man hole and interpreted as a modern pipe.

2.1 Previous Evaluation Work

GAT recently completed a geophysical survey and metal detecting survey (GAT Report 1542, 2020). The survey identified additional anomalies not highlighted in the survey completed in 2010 by GAT; these were primarily iron object anomalies of various that were identified across the proposed development area. Overall the results gave the impression of the development area having been extensively disturbed possibly at the time of the construction of the houses to the northeast and may also have included made ground. The geophysical survey was dominated by a series of high magnitude anomalies, some of which were interpreted as modern fences and buildings as well as ferrous responses caused by iron objects in the soil. Stronger anomalies were thought to be either large ferrous objects but seem to be diffuse and less obvious dipoles so could be interpreted as strong thermoremnant anomalies or perhaps geology; moderate anomalies were thought to be the result of bonfires or magnetic boulders in the soil. The metal detector survey resulted in 38 responses, six of which were investigated further; five of these produced modern material, with the sixth response from an unknown source.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aimed to expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as well as areas that currently masked by background noise from ferrous objects.

One 27x2m trial trench was excavated; the details of the trench are shown below and located in [Figure 02](#):

Trench no.	Start (E/N)	End (E/N)	Rationale	Figure no.
TR01	265720.39 / 372622.34	265744.01 / 372609.28	located to investigate part of the geophysical survey area where potential archaeological features may be masked by high levels of background noise from ferrous metal objects.	01

The trial trenching was undertaken on 12th August 2020.

- The trial trench was surveyed in advance by GAT staff using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy). The Trimble R8 unit was also used for all subsequent digital surveying;
- The trial trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool by a suitably qualified operative prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services. In support of this, existing service drawings were also consulted;
- The trial trench were opened using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and excavated in controlled layers. Turf/topsoil, subsoil and subsequent layers / deposits were stored in separate bunds (Plate 01);
- Excavation by machine continued until the first significant archaeological horizon, or the glacial horizon was encountered;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs and contexts records were recorded using GAT pro-formas. The records include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon;

- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The archive was prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales Guidelines for digital archives (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop and archive numbering system G2651_047 to G2651_055 (cf. [Appendix II](#)).

4 RESULTS

The trench was orientated east southeast by west northwest and was positioned within the centre of the proposed development. The earliest deposits were (103) at the east southeastern half of the trench and (105) concentrated at the west northwestern end of the trench. Deposit (103) was uncovered 0.60m below the current ground surface. It was a loose, coarse light brownish grey fine gravel mixed with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded stones and infrequent inclusions of black gravel and black medium to large sub-rounded stones (Plate 02). This discolouration was due to the stones being located in a semi-waterlogged environment and decay as a result of water absorption over time. It is likely that (103) is riverine in nature and may have been a former river channel, which is highly probable given the close proximity of the Afon Aber (located to the immediate east of the site) and being located within a narrow valley.

Deposit (105) abutted (103) to the immediate west northwest (Plate 03); it may have been a broadly contemporary alluvial deposit. It was a compact, soft light grey clay mixed with infrequent small sub-rounded stones. Deposit (105) was 0.60m below the current ground surface. The nature and composition of (105) reflects the location of the site within a narrow river valley. Deposit (105) was disturbed and cut at the west northwestern edge by (106) the remnants of a field drain or sump (Plate 04). It was comprised of a dense concentration of small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones mixed with elements of (105) and included an orange ceramic pipe.

Deposits (103) and (105) were overlaid by (102) a compact, soft light brownish orange silty clay mixed with the occasional small to medium sized round and sub-rounded stones. It was uncovered 0.25m below the current ground surface and extended for a distance of 18.0m along the length of the trench, having been disturbed by deposits (104) and (106). Deposit (102) was subsoil and was sterile producing no artefacts.

Deposit (104) was concentrated at the east southeastern terminal of the trench. It was 0.20m below the current ground surface and extended for a length of 4.0m within the trench. The deposit consisted of a concentration of loose mid-greyish brown gravel mixed with very frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded stones and infrequent sub-rounded boulders (Plate 05). Given the location of (104) it most likely corresponds with an area with a strong concentration of FE or Thermoremnant in the geophysical survey and interpreted as an area of made ground, most likely associated with the construction of the row of houses to the northeast of the development boundary (see Figure 01). Given that the boulders in particular were granite, this would explain the Thermoremnant reading.

The majority of the deposits (102, 103, 104 and 106) were overlaid by (101) topsoil a soft, cohesive mid-brown loamy clay mixed with infrequent small rounded stones. The topsoil only produced infrequent small sherds of glazed earthenware from the late 19th century and 20th century.

The trench identified natural deposits and activity from within the last one hundred year, deposits (104) and (106), that were associated with agricultural drainage of the field or row of semi-detached houses to the immediate northeast. No archaeological deposits activity was identified within the trench.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mr H Roberts to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Cae Felin, Abergwyngregyn, Gwynedd. The excavation of the trial trench was undertaken as part of a staged archaeological evaluation process that was preceded by a metal detecting survey and geophysical survey.

The trial trench identified natural deposits (102, 103 & 105) that are typical of a narrow river valley, being riverine and alluvial deposits. These were disturbed by later activity in the form of a field drain/sump (106) and activity (104) associated with the row of adjacent semi-detached houses; both of which date to the later 20th century. No archaeological deposits or activity were identified within the trench. This lack of archaeological activity corroborates the results of the earlier surveys (see GAT Report 1542).

The development may be positioned to the immediate south of Pen y Mwd Motte (PRN) 370) and the site of a medieval Llys (Hall) (PRN 36302), but the local topography and the natural deposits identified within the trench give insight as to why no archaeological activity was uncovered. The scheduled area which includes Pen y Mwd Motte and the medieval Llys are located on a locally distinct raised platform, a natural choice of location for settlement given the proximity of the Afon Aber and an area with less of a risk of flooding. This platform is approximately 1.5 to 2.0m higher than the ground occupied by the proposed development site (Plate 06). Given the likelihood that this area of Abergwyngregan is prone to flooding and (103) may be the remains of a river channel, the area of proposed development in the medieval era may have been marginal ground with multiple streams passing through it to feed into the Afon Aber and as such may not have been inhabited, at least not on a permanent basis. This analysis does not rule out the possibility that archaeological activity may exist outside of the proposed development boundary, including prehistoric activity which can be more ephemeral in nature.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

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18. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
19. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

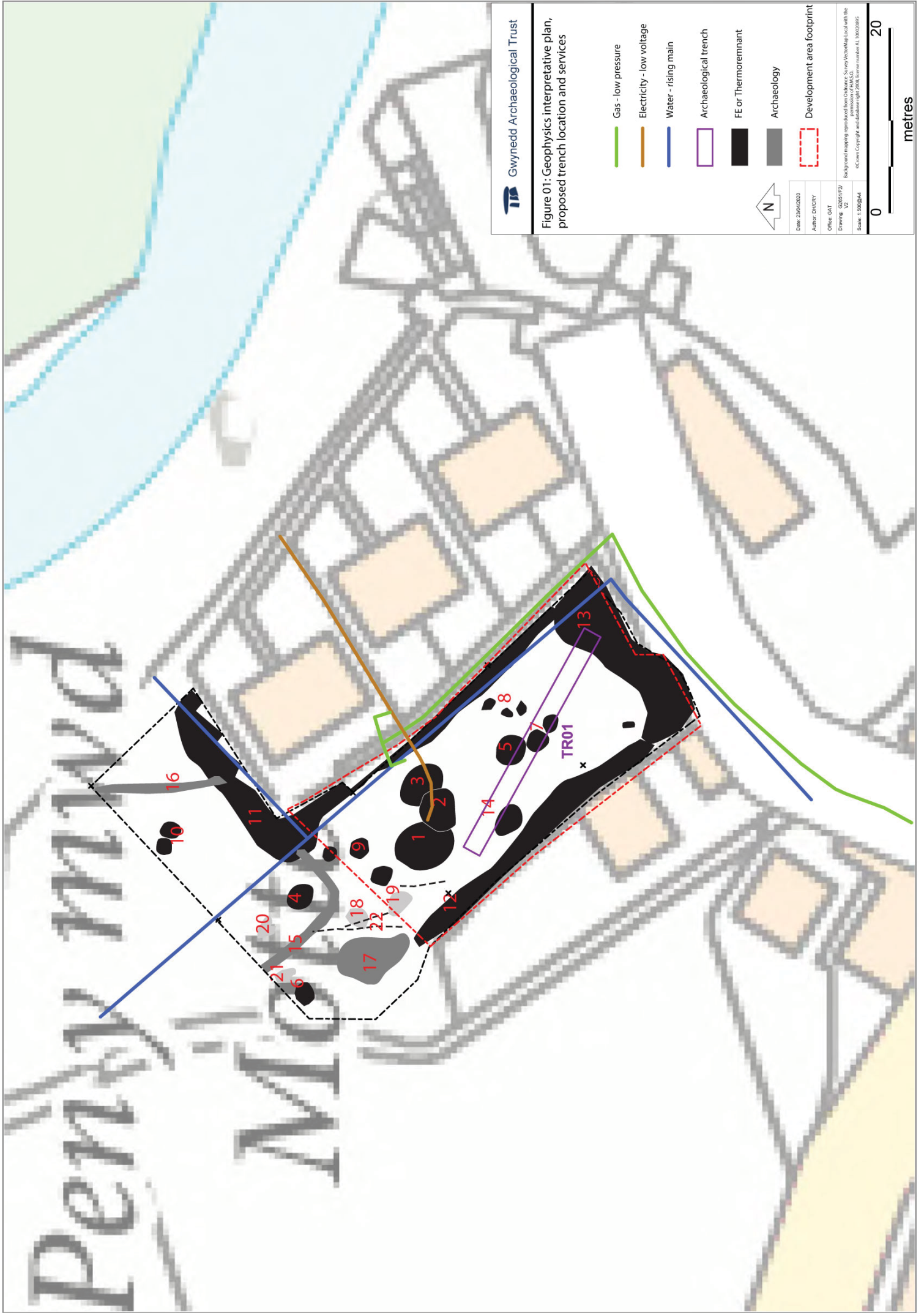


Figure 01: Geophysics interpretative plan, proposed trench location and services

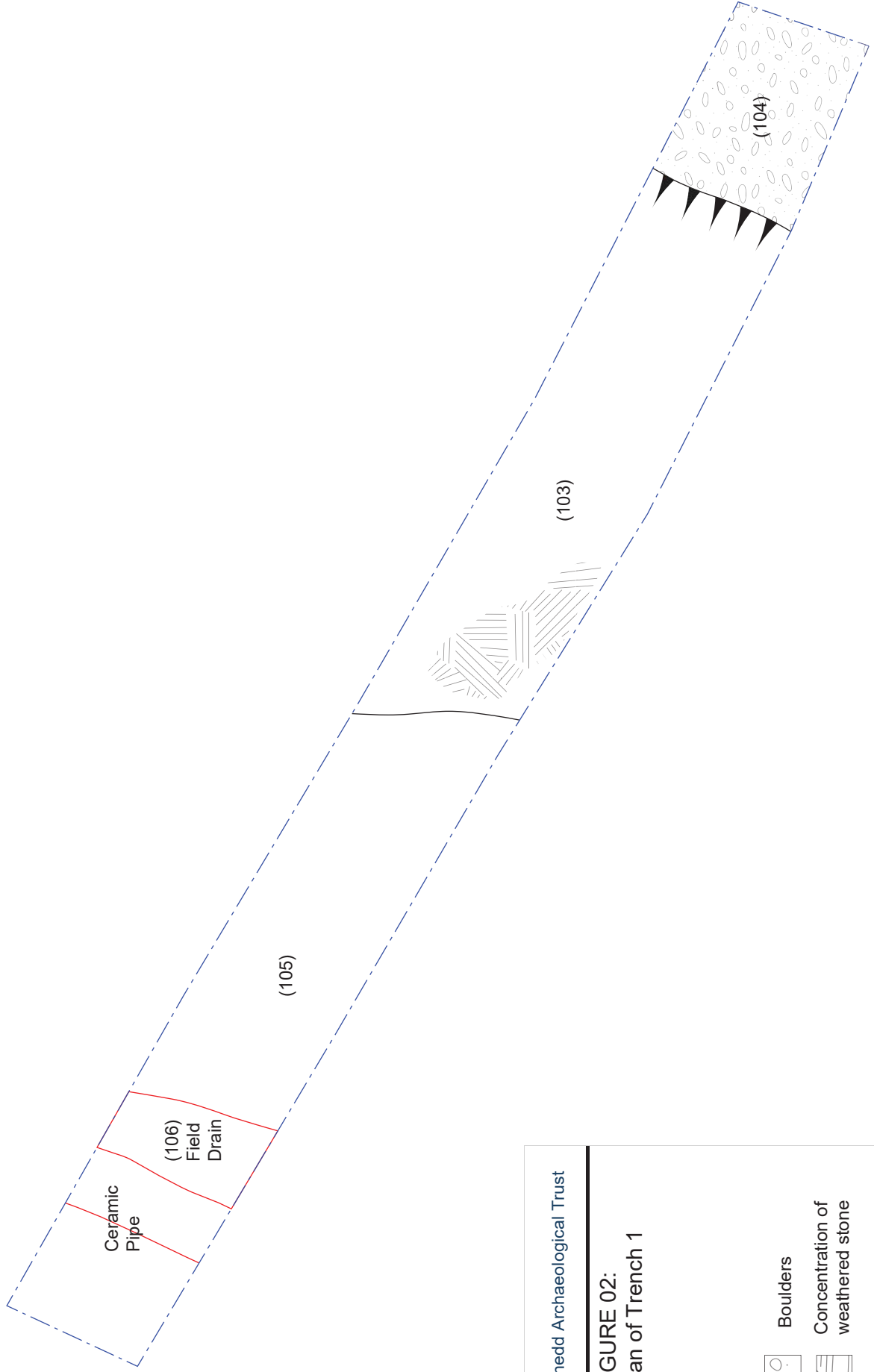
- Gas - low pressure
- Electricity - low voltage
- Water - rising main
- Archaeological trench
- FE or Thermomnant
- Archaeology
- Development area footprint



Date: 23/04/2020
 Office: GAT
 Author: CHERYL
 Drawing: 02
 Scale: 1:500@A4

Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O.
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 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 02:
Plan of Trench 1

Date: 13/06/2020
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2651/TR1
Scale: 1:100@A4



Boulders
Concentration of weathered stone



metres



Plate 01: Working shot mid-excavation of Trench 1; scale: not used (archive reference: G2651_048).



Plate 02: Context (103) - River Channel; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2651_052).



Plate 03: Trench 1 Post-Machining; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2651_050).



Plate 04: Land Drain and pipe (106); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2651_054).



Plate 05: Deposit (104); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2651_049).



Plate 06: View from within scheduled area toward development; scale: not used (archive reference: G2651_019).

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of approved Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written
Scheme of Investigation**

LAND AT CAE FELIN, ABERGWYNGREGYN (G2651)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for Mr H Roberts

August 2020



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

LAND AT CAE FELIN, ABERGWYNGREGYN (G2651)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for *Mr H Roberts*, August 2020

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Mr H Roberts to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Cae Felin, Abergwyngregyn, Gwynedd (NGR SH65727262; postcode: LL33 0LW; [Figure 01](#)). The development area measures 0.081 ha and is located within a field of improved open pasture near Pen-y-Mwd Scheduled Monument (ref. CN007). The planning application reference is NP3/10/121.

The trial trenching is the second of archaeological evaluation and has been preceded by a geophysical survey and metal detecting survey (GAT Report 1542, 2020; cf. para. 2.0). The evaluation will be undertaken during August 2020 in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

GAT is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological evaluation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. GAPS contact details are:

Tom Fildes	07920264232
Jenny Emmett	07824481052

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number is 1300 and the event primary reference number is 45946.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for new assets identified and recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evaluation area is located within a known area of medieval and later archaeological activity and is part of a wider historic landscape. The two key sites in proximity to the proposed development area are Pen y Mwd Motte (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 370; NGR SH65647266), c.100m to the northwest, and the site of a medieval Llys (Hall) (PRN 36302 NGR SH65707260), c.34m to the southwest.

Pen y Mwd Motte (Scheduled Monument CN007; PRN370) is an earthen motte (mound) situated on the southwestern bank of the Afon Aber, where the narrow valley joins the coastal plain. The motte has never been excavated; a topographic survey of the motte was undertaken by GAT in 2004, in advance of conservation work to stabilise tree root erosion (PRN 44346; Berks et al). The survey identified the motte as a roughly circular earthwork, 5.8m high, 35.5m diameter at the base and 14.5m diameter at the top, with the remains of a ditch visible on the south side (ibid.: 1). The survey report states that the date of the origin of the motte is unknown, but it is assumed to be one of the mottes established by the Norman Earl of Chester, Hugh of Avranches, during the late 11th century. By the 13th century, Abergwynnregyn is recorded as one of the main residences of the princes of Gwynedd; the wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Joan, died there in 1237, and Llywelyn's son Dafydd in 1246 and there are references to building repairs to court in 1289 and 1303 (ibid). Excavations in 1993 to the south of the motte by GAT, undertaken in connection with a planning application, revealed the foundations of a hall house close to the motte (Scheduled Monument CN007; PRN 36302; PRN 40214). The building was identified as a rectangular stone structure, which appeared to have been divided internally into three sections with projecting wings at either end. The structures survived at foundation level and the northern limit of the building had been incorporated into a later field wall. Recovered artefacts included pottery of the 13th-14th and 15th century, a ring-brooch of 13th-14th century style and a coin of 1335-43 (Johnstone 1994, 1995, 1997 and 2000; Longley 1997). Further excavations at the site were undertaken by the Aber Heritage Valley Partnership, the Snowdonia National Park Authority and GAT in 2010/2011 (PRN 36302; Roberts 2012). The excavations identified more of the footprint of the hall house and a large rectangular stone-built building to the west. The latter measured around 16.5 x 14.5m internally with walls about 1.5m wide. The walls appeared to be robbed down to foundation level along most of their length but in places upper courses survived with neatly faced larger stones enclosing a rubble and earth core. Two hearths were identified within the building along with a large pit measuring 3.5 x 4.5m and up to 0.7m deep.

The hall house has been interpreted as part of the *llys* (court) - a centre of royal power and administration used by the princes of Gwynedd – and it was likely situated within a curvilinear enclosure believed to be the bailey or castle yard defined by the roads to the west (Evans 2008). The site is likely to have gone out of use during the later Middle Ages. The village grew up around the west side of this bailey enclosure and in the late 13th century twenty-four families were recorded as living there (ibid.: 9). In 1339, the village was granted the right to hold a weekly market and a fair three times a year (ibid) and it appeared to have prospered because of its position on the crossroads at the junction of the Aber valley and the coastal road and the route from the coastal road across the Lavan Sands for the ferry across to Anglesey, which was the chief route across the Straits until the opening of Telford's bridge in 1826. This route was also a droving route, which took the valley road over the hills and may have therefore been associated with the Aber fairs (ibid).

Most of the present dwellings in Abergwyngregyn are no earlier than the nineteenth century, and were constructed either by the Bulkeley estate or the Penrhyn estate, which acquired the Bulkeley land holdings in 1863. In terms of post-medieval land use and development, an examination of the Ordnance Survey First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet VII.8; 1889, 1900 and 1914 respectively) show the development area within an enclosed field of open pasture that generally matches the current boundaries. The plot is located at the centre of the town of Abergwyngregyn which is located on the southern side of the A55 dual carriageway and next to the Afon Aber. This layout has not fundamentally changed, beyond additional settlement along the local road network, including two plots along the northeast and southwest boundary of the plot and one on the adjacent side of the road to the southeast.

In 2010, a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was completed across a c. 0.64ha area to the east and south of the motte that included the current proposed development (Hopewell 2010; GAT Project G2137). The aim of the survey was to investigate the location of the *llys* and the surrounding area, further to the results of the 1993-4 excavations and ahead of the subsequent targeted excavations (see above). The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. The results suggested the soil conditions were generally unsuitable for gradiometer survey due to background noise possibly being higher than the magnetic responses from archaeological features (ibid.). The geophysical survey did not detect known archaeological features but faint anomalies were thought to indicate buried archaeology. Two anomalies were identified to the north of the development area: a discrete area of randomly aligned high readings (6), thought typical of either a dump or an accumulation of burnt material, with a bonfire most likely; a narrow negative anomaly

(7) that appeared to originate from an iron covered man hole and interpreted as a modern pipe.

GAT recently completed a a geophysical survey and metal detecting survey (GAT Report 1542, 2020). The survey identified additional anomalies not highlighted in the survey completed in 2010 by GAT; these were primarily iron object anomalies of various that were identified across the proposed development area. Overall the results gave the impression of the development area having been extensively disturbed possibly at the time of the construction of the houses to the northeast and may also have included made ground. The geophysical survey was dominated by a series of high magnitude anomalies, some of which were interpreted as modern fences and buildings as well as ferrous responses caused by iron objects in the soil. Stronger anomalies were thought to be either large ferrous objects but seem to be diffuse and less obvious dipoles so could be interpreted as strong thermoremanent anomalies or perhaps geology; moderate anomalies were thought to be the result of bonfires or magnetic boulders in the soil. The metal detector survey resulted in 38 responses, six of which were investigated further; five of these produced modern material, with the sixth response from an unknown source.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aims to expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as well as areas that currently masked by background noise from ferrous objects.

One 27x2m trial trench will be excavated; the details of the trench are shown below and located in Figure 01:

Trench no.	Start (E/N)	End (E/N)	Rationale	Figure no.
TR01	265720.39 / 372622.34	265744.01 / 372609.28	located to investigate part of the geophysical survey area where potential archaeological features may be masked by high levels of background noise from ferrous metal objects.	01

The trench will be located with a Trimble GPS unit. GAT staff will include 1 Project Supervisor and 1 Project Archaeologist. The trench will be opened and closed by a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator supplied by a GAT approved subcontractor, RG Hire Ltd. The trench will be carefully de-turfed by the mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, the turf will be stored close to the trench and re-laid following the backfilling process. Full excavation of all features exposed is not being considered within the allotted timeframe but the fieldwork will be sufficient to allow the features to be characterised and artefact and/or ecofacts recovered (if present). All fieldwork will be completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Field Manual.

The trial trenching works are currently scheduled to be undertaken in August 2020.

- The trench will be excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- The trench and any identified archaeological features will be recorded by photographic and written record using GAT pro-formas (cf. [Appendix I](#), [II](#) and [III](#)). Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; the photographic record will be digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive

and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2651_001**. A photographic ID board will be used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if more discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features;
- The location of the trenches, and any identified features, will be recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.

3.2 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced within one month (September 2020) incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata
11. Appendix III – context register
12. Appendix IV – ecofact register
13. Appendix V – artefact register

Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis written scheme of investigation (in line with the MAP2 process).

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and sections. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the GAPS Planning Archaeologist and to the client prior to production of the final report.

3.3 Human Remains

If any human remains are identified during the course of the evaluations, the GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be informed immediately. If the remains cannot be preserved in situ their recovery will take place under appropriate regulations, with due sensitivity and regard for health and safety issues as recommended in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017). In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist will be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.4 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for dating, ecofact samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples (or 100% if the feature is smaller). The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the evaluation to advise GAT on a sampling strategy. For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. Retained artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case *Storiol*, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT) where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner (via Mr H Roberts) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

4 FIELDWORK ARCHIVING

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of fieldwork archiving will be completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results. A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will also be prepared.

On completion, the following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and the GAPS Planning Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the Gwynedd HER within six months of project completion (final report only). If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will also be submitted to the regional Gwynedd HER. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required HER standards;
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (final report only). This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

5 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The trial trenching will be completed by a Project Supervisor and a Project Archaeologist who will have responsibility for conducting fieldwork, preparing the site archive, liaising with GAPS and Mr H Roberts and preparing the draft report and final report. The project manager will be responsible for reviewing and approving the report prior to submission.

Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and both the Welsh Government's and GAT's guidelines on Covid-19.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

7.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2020

Insurance renewal information to be supplied once received.

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

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4. Evans, R, 2008, *A55 Chester to Bangor Trunk Road: Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement: ASIDOHL*, GAT Report 733A
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14. Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1900.
15. Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1920/21.

16. Roberts J G 2012. The archaeological dig in Abergwyngregyn 2010-2011 – a Preliminary Report. Supplement to Aber Heritage Valley Partnership Newsletter No.8 –
17. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*
18. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
19. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

FIGURE 01

Location plan, denoting development area (outlined red) targeted for evaluation, based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH67SE. Scale 1:500@A4.

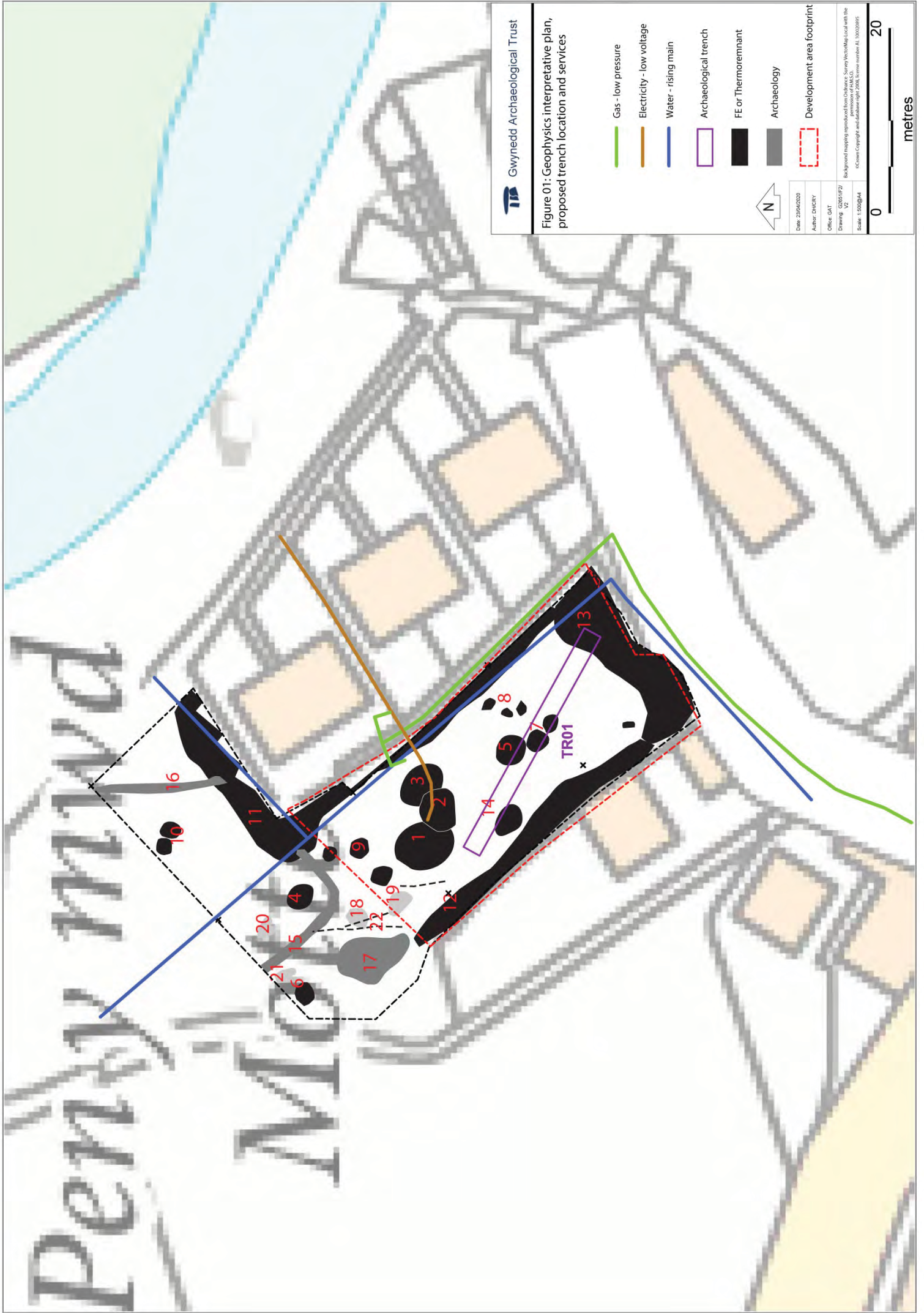


Figure 01: Geophysics interpretative plan, proposed trench location and services

- Gas - low pressure
- Electricity - low voltage
- Water - rising main
- Archaeological trench
- FE or Thermomnant
- Archaeology
- Development area footprint



Date: 23/04/2020
Author: CHERYL
Office: GAT
Drawing: 0251172
Scale: 1:500@A4

Background Mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O.
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APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Trench Sheet pro-forma



Sketch plan:

Add north arrow:

Sketch section:

A large rectangular area for sketching the plan of a test pit or trial trench. It contains a dashed rectangular outline. To the left of the outline is a vertical double-headed arrow. Below the outline are two horizontal arrows pointing outwards from the center, indicating width. The area is intended for a hand-drawn sketch of the site layout.

A large rectangular area for sketching a cross-section of the test pit or trial trench. The background is a fine grid. This area is intended for a hand-drawn sketch of the vertical profile of the excavation.

Notes:

A large rectangular area for taking notes, consisting of horizontal lines for writing. This area is intended for recording observations, measurements, and other details from the excavation.



APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma

SKETCH

DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

APPENDIX II

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2651_001	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View across site prior to trial trench (35mm - Viewpoint 8)	SE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_002	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View across site prior to trial trench (18mm - Viewpoint 8)	SE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_003	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View along lane to southern edge of site (35mm - Viewpoint 10)	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_004	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View along lane to southern edge of site (18mm - Viewpoint 10)	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_005	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from main road, edge of scheduled area toward development (35mm - Viewpoint 11)	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_006	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from main road, edge of	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			scheduled area toward development (18mm - Viewpoint 11)					Trust	
G2651_007	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from main road, edge of scheduled area toward development (35mm - Viewpoint 12)	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_008	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from main road, edge of scheduled area toward development (18mm - Viewpoint 12)	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_009	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	Location of Viewpoint 12 to show height of stone wall, ferns & sunken road	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_010	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View of development site & motte in background from end of lane	SE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			(35mm - Viewpoint 9)						
G2651_011	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View of development site & motte in background from end of lane (18mm - Viewpoint 9)	SE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_012	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	General view along Tan y Dderwen, Abergwyngregy	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_013	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	General view along main road of Abergwyngregy	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_014	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	General view along main road of Abergwyngregy	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_015	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	General view along main road of Abergwyngregy - opposite	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			scheduled area						
G2651_016	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felinn	Assessment	View of existing housing along eastern edge of development	S	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_017	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felinn	Assessment	View of existing housing along western edge of development	E	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_018	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felinn	Assessment	View across site from northwestern edge	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_019	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felinn	Assessment	View from within scheduled area toward development (35mm - Viewpoint 5)	WNW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2651_020	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felinn	Assessment	View from within scheduled area toward development (18mm - Viewpoint 5)	WNW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_021	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felinn	Assessment	View from within	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			scheduled area toward development (18mm - Point 6)					Trust	
G2651_022	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from within scheduled area toward development (35mm - Point 6)	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_023	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from NE corner of scheduled area toward development (35mm - Point 7)	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_024	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from NE corner of scheduled area toward development (18mm - Point 7)	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_025	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	Base of burnt out bonfire in scheduled area	ENE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_026	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	Location of bonfire next to the motte	ENE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_027	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	General location	ENE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
	n	t	shot of motte		Used	Reilly		Archaeological Trust	
	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from on top of motte toward Maesy Gaer Hillfort (35mm - Viewpoint 1)	ESE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_028	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from on top of motte toward Maesy Gaer Hillfort (18mm - Viewpoint 1)	ESE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_029	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from on top of motte toward development (35mm - Viewpoint 2)	ESE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_030	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from on top of motte toward development (18mm - Viewpoint 2)	ESE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_031	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from on top of motte through centre	SE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_032	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment							

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			of village (35mm - Viewpoint 3)						
G2651_033	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from on top of motte through centre of village (18mm - Viewpoint 3)	SE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_034	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from on top of motte toward Pen y Bryn (35mm - Viewpoint 4)	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_035	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from on top of motte toward Pen y Bryn (18mm - Viewpoint 4)	W	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_036	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from hillside of village & development site (35mm - Viewpoint 13)	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_037	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from hillside of village & development site (18mm - Viewpoint 13)	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_038	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felion	Assessment	View from approximate	NE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological	

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			location of Enclosure toward development (35mm - Viewpoint 16)					Trust	
G2651_039	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from approximate location of Enclosure toward development (35mm - Viewpoint 16)	NE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_040	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View from approximate location of Enclosure toward motte (35mm - Viewpoint 17)	NNE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_041	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View toward motte from approximate location of Enclosure (18mm - Viewpoint 17)	NNE	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_042	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View toward	SW	Not	Stuart	10/08/2020	Gwynedd	

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	n	t	development from western side of Pen y Bryn (35mm - Point14)		Used	Reilly		Archaeological Trust	
G2651_043	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View toward development from western side of Pen y Bryn (18mm - Point14)	SW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_044	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View toward motte from western side of Pen y Bryn (35mm - Viewpoint 15)	SSW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_045	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	View toward motte from western side of Pen y Bryn (18mm - Viewpoint 15)	SSW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_046	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Assessment	Frontage of Pen y Bryn	NW	Not Used	Stuart Reilly	10/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_047	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Felin	Evaluation	Pre-Commencement shot TR 1	ESE	Not Used	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2651_048	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	Working Shot mid-ex TR 1	ESE	Not Used	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2651_049	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	TR 1 Post- Machining	ESE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2651_050	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	TR 1 Post- Machining	WNW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2651_051	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	Context 104 - Area of Boulders	ESE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_052	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	Context 103 - River Channel	ESE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2651_053	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	Context 103 - River Channel	WNW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_054	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	Land Drain and pipe	ESE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2651_055	G2651_Land_at_Cae'r_Fel n	Evaluation	Post- Reinstatement TR 1	ESE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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