

Gwynle, Y Bala, Gwynedd

Archaeological Watching Brief



Gwynle, Y Bala, Gwynedd

Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45307

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Prepared for: Iwan Morris

September 2018

Written by: Robert Evans & John Roberts


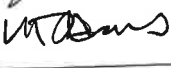
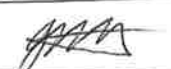
Front cover image: View of motte (Gwynle is the pebble-dashed building on edge of image to the left of the motte) (G2573_013)

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Scale: 1:40@A4

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Plate 6: Representative section showing contexts (101) and (102) in south facing section of the foundation trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2573_016).

CRYNODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Iwan Morris i gynnal briff gwylio yn ystod gwaith adeiladu sylfaen oedd yn gysylltiedig ag estyniad cefn ar annedd breifat a adwaenir fel Gwynle, yn Y Bala, Gwynedd. Safai'r eiddo gerllaw mwnt a adwaenir fel Tomen Fawr, ac roedd potensial y byddai gwaith adeiladu sylfaen yn cyfarfod â gweithgaredd archaeolegol cysylltiedig. Lleolwyd yr estyniad oddi mewn i olion ystafell wydr flaenorol. Cadarnhaodd y briff gwylio fod yr ystafell wydr wedi ei hadeiladu ar haen lefelu oedd wedi ei mewnforio, a llwyddodd ffos sylfaen ar gyfer yr estyniad i adnabod pridd gardd cynharach o dan yr haen lefelu, gyda hwnnw'n ymestyn tu hwnt i ffin y cloddio. Mae'n debyg i'r pridd gardd cynharach fod yn rhan o'r ardd/iard oedd yn parhau'n bresennol mewn mannau eraill, ac erys potensial fod gweithgaredd archaeolegol i'w gael yn yr ardaloedd hynny ble na chafodd y pridd gardd ei ddrysu na'i glirio ymaith.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Iwan Morris to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a rear extension for a private dwelling known as Gwynle, located in Y Bala, Gwynedd. The property was located adjacent to a medieval motte known as Tomen Fawr and there was potential for associated archaeological activity to be encountered during groundworks. The extension was located within the footprint of a former conservatory. The watching brief confirmed the conservatory was built onto an imported levelling layer and the foundation trench for the extension identified a former garden soil beneath the levelling layer that continued beneath the limit of excavation. The former garden soil was likely to have been part of the garden/yard that was still present elsewhere and there is still potential for archaeological activity in the remaining areas where the garden soil has not been disturbed or removed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Iwan Morris* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a rear extension for a private dwelling known as *Gwynle*, located in Y Bala, Gwynedd (NGR SH92803611; Figure 01). The extension was located at the southeastern end of the property (Figure 02) and was built as a replacement for an existing conservatory, within a reduced footprint. The property was located immediately adjacent to Tomen y Bala Motte, which is a Scheduled Monument (ME016) of medieval origin (Figure 01).

The project was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of the Snowdonia National Park Authority and undertaken in accordance with Conditions 4 and 5 of Planning Application Decision Notice ref.: NP5/53/111 A. The watching brief was completed in accordance with an approved project design prepared by GAT (cf. [Appendix I](#)).

The Historic Environment Record Enquiry Reference Number for this project was GATHER993 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 45307.

The archaeological mitigation was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 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 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site prior to removal by groundworks. The extension area is adjacent to a medieval scheduled monument and the objective would be to establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to acknowledge the cooperation and support provided by Iwan Morris and Nedw Llewelyn during the archaeological watching brief. GAT would also like to acknowledge the support and guidance provided by GAPS throughout all stages of the project. In addition, GAT would also like to acknowledge the GAT project team (Rob Evans).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Medieval motte at Tomen Y Bala (Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 3,202) is a sub circular, steep sided mound, approximately 40m in diameter and 9m high. Its levelled summit is approximately 16.5m in diameter and it is one of the largest examples of its kind in Wales.

Tomen Y Bala motte is a possible Norman defensive earthwork. It is mentioned in 1202, when Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, attacked and seized the castle from Elise ap Madog (GAT Report 1331, 6). The motte may well have been destroyed during this attack and appears to have gone out of use at some point after this. At the time of the revolt of Owain Glyndŵr in the early fifteenth century, the town's garrison is housed in six houses, and the motte would therefore no longer appear to be a functioning fortification (*ibid.*).

It has been adapted into a garden feature in more recent times, and a spiral pathway now winds around the motte, through planted shrubbery, to the summit (*ibid.*). There is no visible evidence for structures or the ditch or bailey that would originally have been associated with the fortification, and the motte now stands truncated, bounded by a modern wall and the streets of the town (*ibid.*).

Very little archaeological work has been carried out at the location of the motte or the town of Bala itself. In the early 1990's, archaeologists conducting a watching brief at the site of the old gas works, immediately to the southwest of the motte, identified what they believed to be part of the ditch around the base (*ibid.*). A further watching brief carried out at the gas works site in 2012 by Cotswold Archaeology did not identify any features or finds thought to be associated with the motte (*ibid.*).

GAT was contracted by Cyngor Gwynedd Council in 2016 to undertake a photographic survey and archaeological watching brief at the motte during the repair and maintenance of a stone retaining wall at the northern end of the motte (GAT Report 1331). The works were completed to the immediate south of Gwynle and include the dismantling and rebuilding of part of the boundary wall belonging to the property (designated as Wall F in GAT Report 1331). The groundworks along Wall F confirmed that the ground immediately behind the retaining wall was disturbed and was not part of the original motte construction; it was most likely redeposited material associated with the construction of the wall. All artefacts found during the groundworks were post medieval in date.

An examination of the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XXII.3, 1888 and 1901 respectively; cf. Figure 04) shows the local area with a similar urbanised layout as the present day. The property is shown as a rectangular block adjacent to the motte and the map lacks any further detail regarding the property size and form.

3 METHODOLOGY

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CiFA, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance);
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance);
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining);
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

GAT undertook an intensive watching brief during the foundation level groundworks, which were completed by contractors supplied by *Iwan Morris* on the 20th September 2018. The foundation excavation was completed by a 3-tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (a pecker and toothed bucket were also used to break up and remove the conservatory base). During the watching brief, attendance was recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3000) camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format (3,872 × 2,592; 10.2 effective megapixels), 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 G2573_001 to G2573_020 (cf. [Appendix II](#)).

4 RESULTS

The extension area was located at the rear of the property within the footprint of a former conservatory (Plate 01). The conservatory base was brick-built, with a slate tiled floor that measured 3.9m wide and 7.0m long, forming a tetrahedral shape (Plates 2 and 3). The conservatory appeared to be mid to late 20th century in date and was built onto a concrete base, 0.45m thick (Plate 4). The base sealed a mid-orange/brown silt-clay mixed with slate waste and rubble, which was interpreted as an imported levelling layer (context 101) (Plate 6). The extension area measured 2.0m wide and 5.20m long and incorporated a 0.60m wide and 0.95m deep L-shaped foundation trench that was cut into the levelling layer (Figure 03; Plate 5)). Within the trench, from a depth of 0.60m, the levelling layer sealed a deposit of mid-yellow/brown sand-clay-silt, with inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded stones (context 102) (Plate 6). This deposit was interpreted as former garden soil, present before the construction of the conservatory and probably part of a wider garden area that would have formed the rear of the property; the garden soil continued beneath the limit of the foundation trench and no further deposits were identified within the confines of the excavation area. Two modern drainage pipes ran across the extension area cutting the garden soil and terminating in an inspection chamber located close to the property (Figure 03). No artefacts were identified or recovered.

To the south of the extension area, the rear of the property also included a garden/yard, a small modern shed and the motte retaining wall. None of these were affected by the current works.

5 CONCLUSION

The archaeological watching brief at Gwynle did not identify any archaeological activity within the confines of the extension area. However, it was noted that the conservatory base was built onto an imported levelling layer that in turn sealed a former garden soil. As the garden soil continued beneath the limit of excavation, it is possible that archaeological activity may still be present at a greater depth, although there would have been further disturbance from the excavation of the drainage pipes and associated inspection chamber. A 20th century shed, located outside the extension area at the southeastern end of the property truncated part of the motte edge, as did a 19th century retaining wall forming the southern property boundary, but the remainder of the site comprised a yard and there may also be potential here for further archaeological activity below ground level.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Gwynedd Museums Service/Gwynedd Council, 2009. *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives*
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Historic England, 2017, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
10. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XXII.3, 1888.
11. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XXII.3, 1901.
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
13. Smith, S.G. and Ryan Young, C. 2016. *Tomen Y Bala Motte, Bala, Gwynedd: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished GAT Report 1331
14. Storiel, 2012. *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive*
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

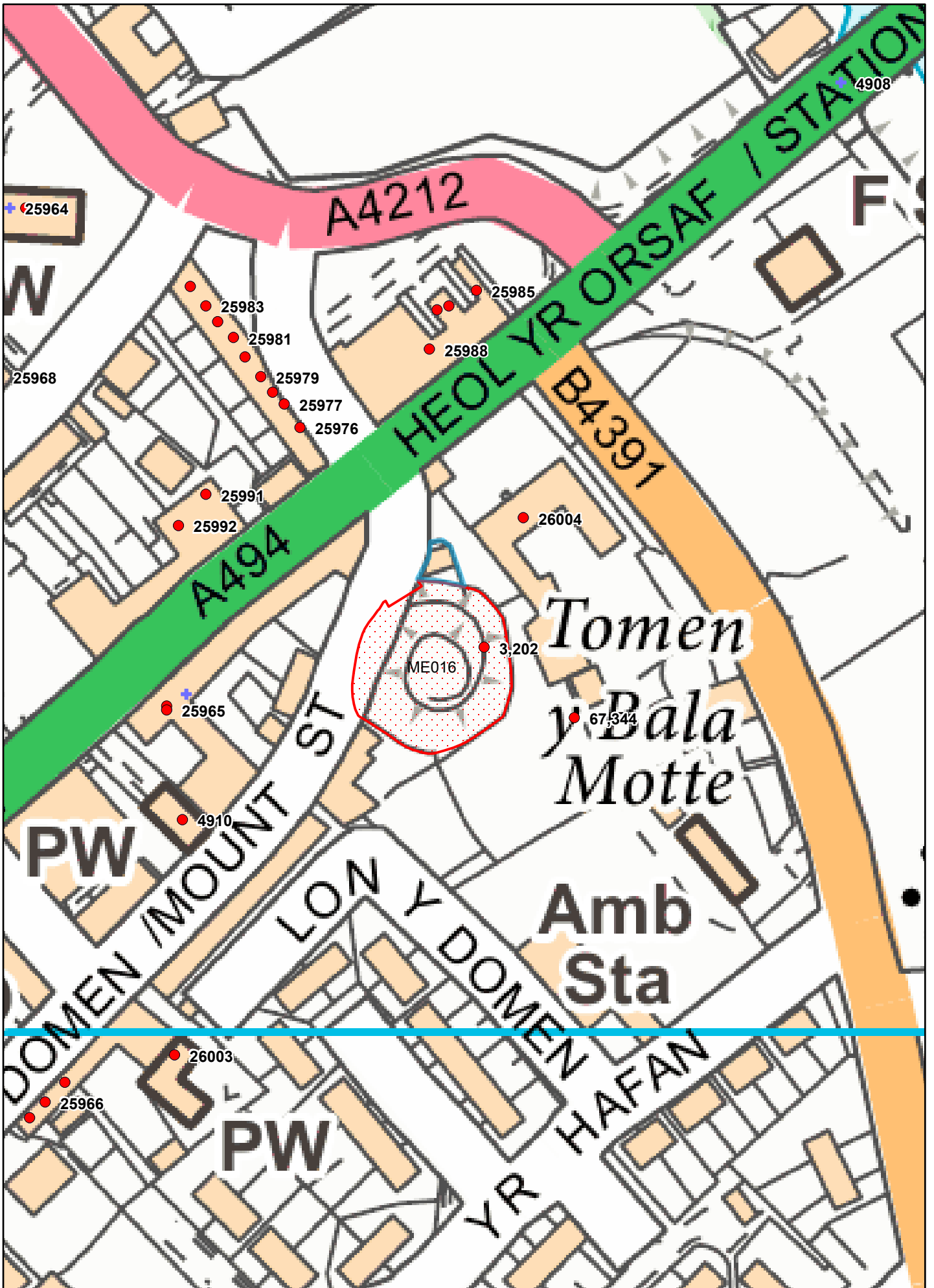
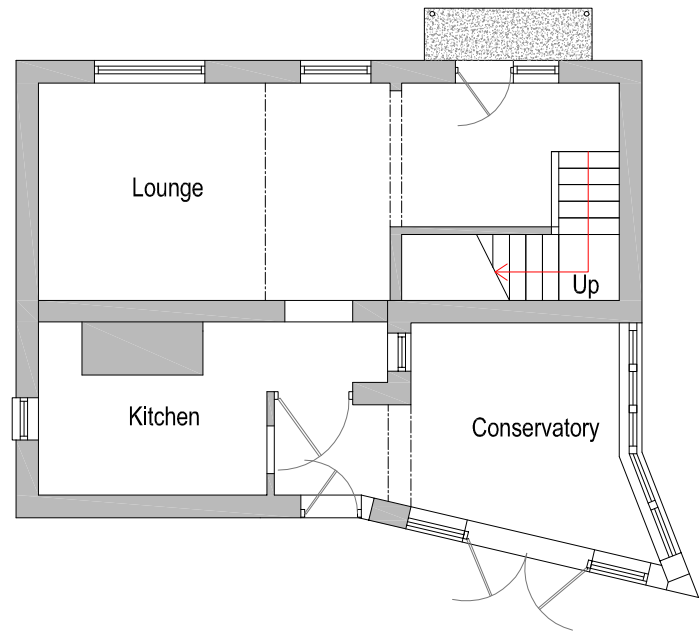
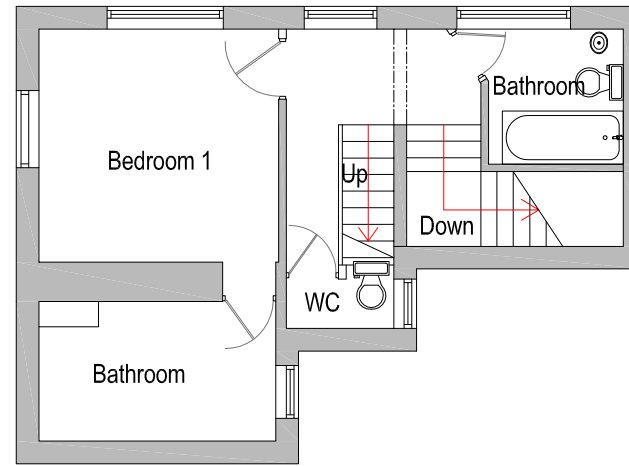


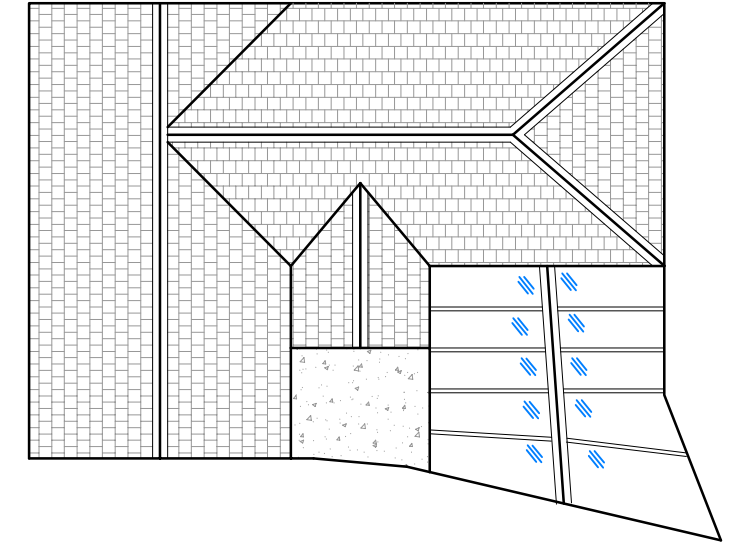
Figure 01: Location of archaeological features within proximity to the development site (blue outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE and SH47NE. Scale 1:1250 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.



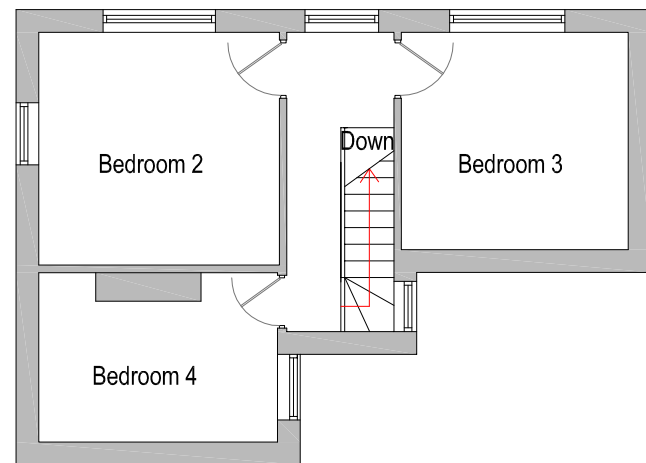
Existing Ground Floor Plan



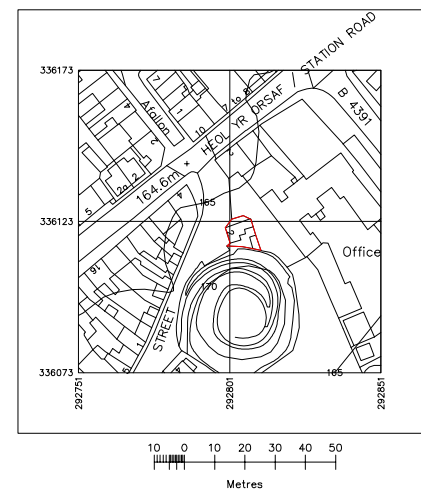
Existing First Floor Plan



Existing Roof Plan



Existing Second Floor Plan



Produced on 27 April 2018 from the Ordnance Survey National Geographic Database and incorporating surveyed revision available at this date. This map shows the area bounded by 292751,336073 292751,336173 292851,336173 292851,336073. Reproduction in whole or part is prohibited without the prior permission of Ordnance Survey. Crown copyright 2018. Supplied by copla ltd trading as UKPlanningMaps.com a licensed Ordnance Survey partner (100054135). Data licenced for 1 year, expiring 27 April 2019. Unique plan reference: vtb/242475/330948

LOCATION PLAN
Scale 1:2500

Rev	By	Description of Amendment	Revisions	Chk by	Date

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Dylunio Llewelyn Designs

Client **Iwan Morris**

Project **Gwynle Renovation and Extension**

Drawing Title
Existing Plans and Location Plan

Drawn N.Llewelyn	Scale 1:100	Project No.	Drawing No. 01
Date Apr '18	File	Rev A	
Checked	Window		
Date			

Figure 02: Existing Plan of Gwynle, reproduced from Dynlunio Llewelyn Designs Drawing 03

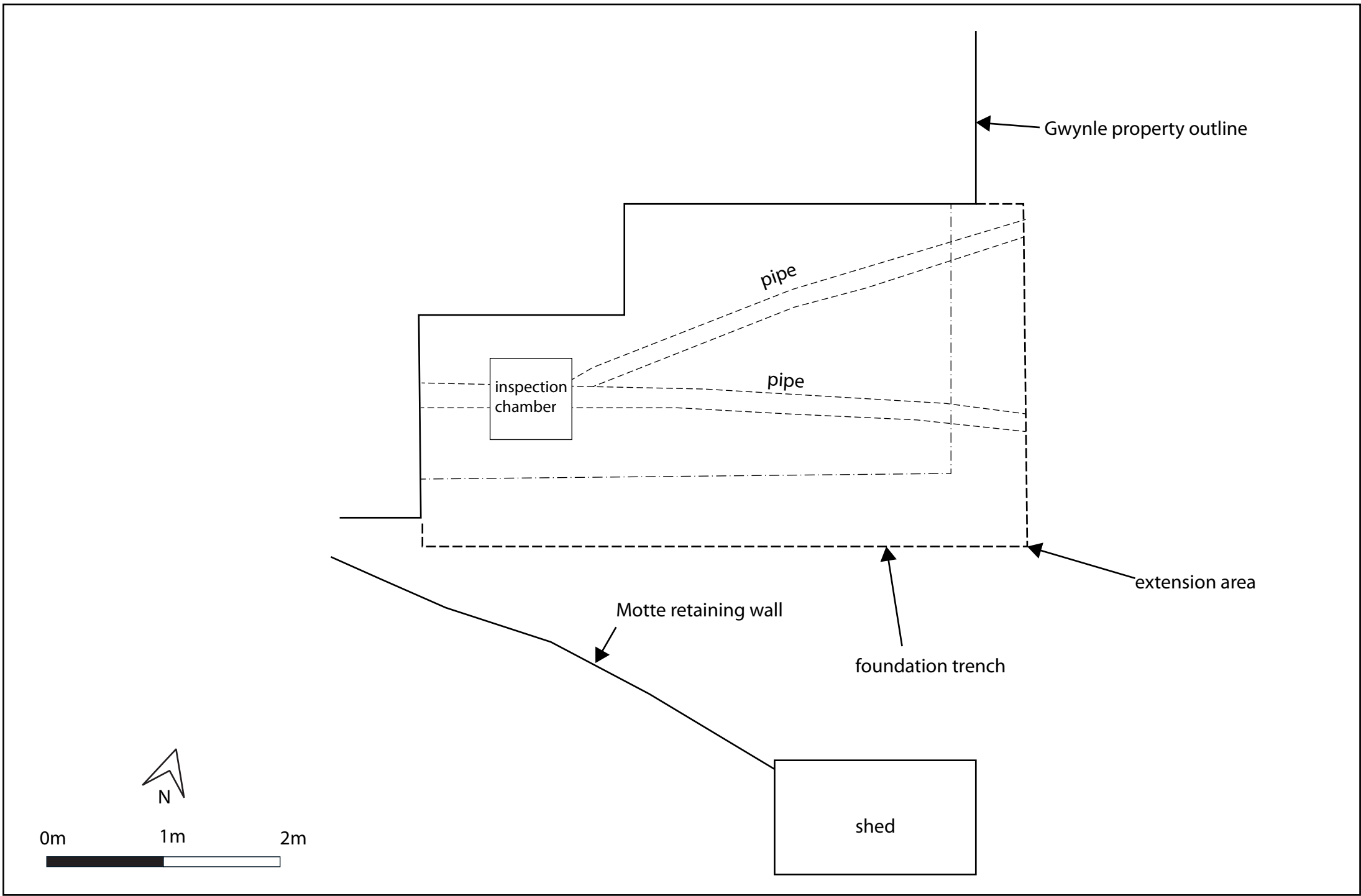


Figure 03: Location plan of extension area, foundation trench and associated activity. Scale: 1:40@A4

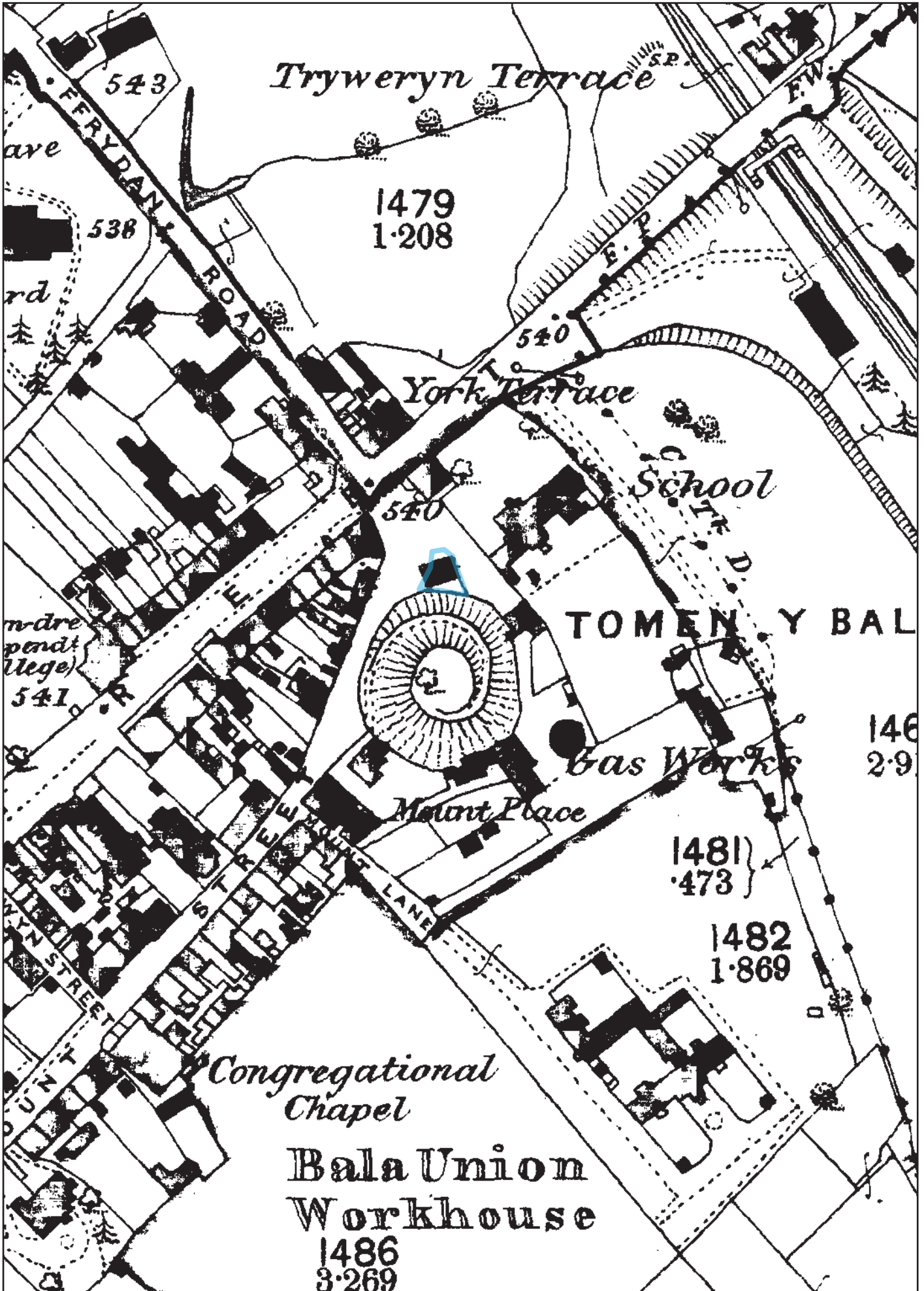


Figure 04: First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series map sheet of the area (Sheet XXII.3; 1888). The development site is outlined in blue. Scale: 1 to 1250@A4.



Plate 1: View of Gwynle and yard; scale: not used (archive reference: G2573_009).



Plate 2: General view of the former conservatory area; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2573_001).



Plate 3: View from the north-northeast showing the retaining wall for the motte and its relationship with the conservatory; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2573_003).



Plate 4: View of conservatory area subsequent to wall footing removal; slate floor in place; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2573_011).



Plate 5: Angled view of new foundation trenches post-excitation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2573_019).



Plate 6: Representative section showing contexts (101) and (102) in south facing section of the foundation trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2573_016).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of approved project design prepared by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, September 2018.

GWYNLE, Y BALA, GWYNEDD (G2573)

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference
Number 45307

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF




Prepared for

IWAN MORRIS

September 2018



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		14/09/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	ROBERT EVMS		14/09/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		14/09/18

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

GWYNLE, Y BALA, GWYNEDD (G2573)

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Iwan Morris*, September 2018

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 45186

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by the *Iwan Morris* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a rear extension for a private dwelling known as *Gwynle*, located in Y Bala, Gwynedd (NGR SH92803611; Figure 01). The extension is located at the southeastern end of the property (Figure 02) and will be built as a replacement for an existing conservatory, within a reduced footprint (Figure 03). The property is located immediately adjacent to Tomen y Bala Motte, which is a Scheduled Monument (ME016) of medieval origin (Figure 04).

The project will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of the Snowdonia National Park Authority and undertaken in accordance with Conditions 4 and 5 of Planning Application Decision Notice ref.: NP5/53/111 A ([Appendix I](#)). *The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.*

The Historic Environment Record Enquiry Reference Number for this project is GATHER993 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 45307.

The archaeological mitigation will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
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1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site prior to removal by groundworks. The extension area is adjacent to a medieval scheduled monument and the objective would be to establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Medieval motte at Tomen Y Bala is a sub circular, steep sided mound, approximately 40m in diameter and 9m high. Its levelled summit is approximately 16.5m in diameter and it is one of the largest examples of its kind in Wales.

Tomen Y Bala motte is a possible Norman defensive earthwork. It is mentioned in 1202, when Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, attacked and seized the castle from Elise ap Madog (GAT Report 1331, 6). The motte may well have been destroyed during this attack and appears to have gone out of use at some point after this. At the time of the revolt of Owain Glyndŵr in the early fifteenth century, the town's garrison is housed in six houses, and the motte would therefore no longer appear to be a functioning fortification (*ibid.*).

It has been adapted into a garden feature in more recent times, and a spiral pathway now winds around the motte, through planted shrubbery, to the summit (*ibid.*). There is no visible evidence for structures or the ditch or bailey that would originally have been associated with the fortification, and the motte now stands truncated, bounded by a modern wall and the streets of the town (*ibid.*).

Very little archaeological work has been carried out at the location of the motte or the town of Bala itself. In the early 1990's, archaeologists conducting a watching brief at the site of the old gas works, immediately to the southwest of the motte, identified what they believed to be part of the ditch around the base (*ibid.*). A further watching brief carried out at the gas works site in 2012 by Cotswold Archaeology did not identify any features or finds thought to be associated with the motte (*ibid.*).

GAT was contracted by Cyngor Gwynedd Council in 2016 to undertake a photographic survey and archaeological watching brief at the motte during the repair and maintenance of a stone retaining wall at the northern end of the motte (GAT Report 1331). The works were completed to the immediate south of Gwynle and include the dismantling and rebuilding of part of the boundary wall belonging to the property (designated as Wall F in GAT Report 1331). The groundworks along Wall F confirmed that the ground immediately behind the retaining wall was disturbed and was not part of the original motte construction; it was most likely redeposited material associated with the construction of the wall. All artefacts found during the groundworks were post medieval in date.

An examination of the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XXII.3, 1888 and 1901 respectively) shows the local area with a similar urbanised layout as the present day (cf. Figure 05 for a reproduction of the First Edition map). The property is shown as a rectangular block adjacent to the motte and the map lacks any further detail regarding the property size and form.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CiFA, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance);
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance);
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining);
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

GAT is proposing an intensive watching brief during foundation level groundworks for the building extension. The groundworks will be undertaken by *Iwan Morris* and are scheduled from late September 2018, with a projected duration of 1 day.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The foundation excavation will be conducted by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket;
- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and 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 **G2573_001**. Where practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit);
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. For linear features, terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised; if these aren't present then representative slots will be completed. 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 discrete features are identified within the trench, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within trench) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;*
- Any required plans and sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the watching brief, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.3 Human Remains

If any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. 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 should 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 *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

3.4 Ecofacts

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with 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* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the watching brief 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. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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 Oriel Ynys Môn, 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 National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales 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 for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT). 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. If artefacts are transferred to Storiol, this must be in accordance with the Gwynedd Museums Service/Gwynedd Council – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives* (2009).

3.6 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.

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

GAPS 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. The contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett | jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten | ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced within one month 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 GAPS and to the client prior to production of the final report.

Dependant on the outcome of the archaeological watching brief the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* will be consulted to help to provide context and to help inform the archaeology identified.

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological mitigation outlined in this written scheme of investigation will commence in September 2018. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (October 2018); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (April 2019).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with any relevant, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;
- Dependent on the results, a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS' involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the archaeological mitigation on site, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [Sec. 3.2](#). The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [Sec. 5](#).

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. 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 which were prepared by Ellis Whittam.

8 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.

9 INSURANCE

9.1 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 21/06/2019

9.2 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 21/06/2019

9.3 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

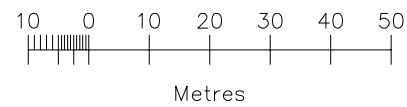
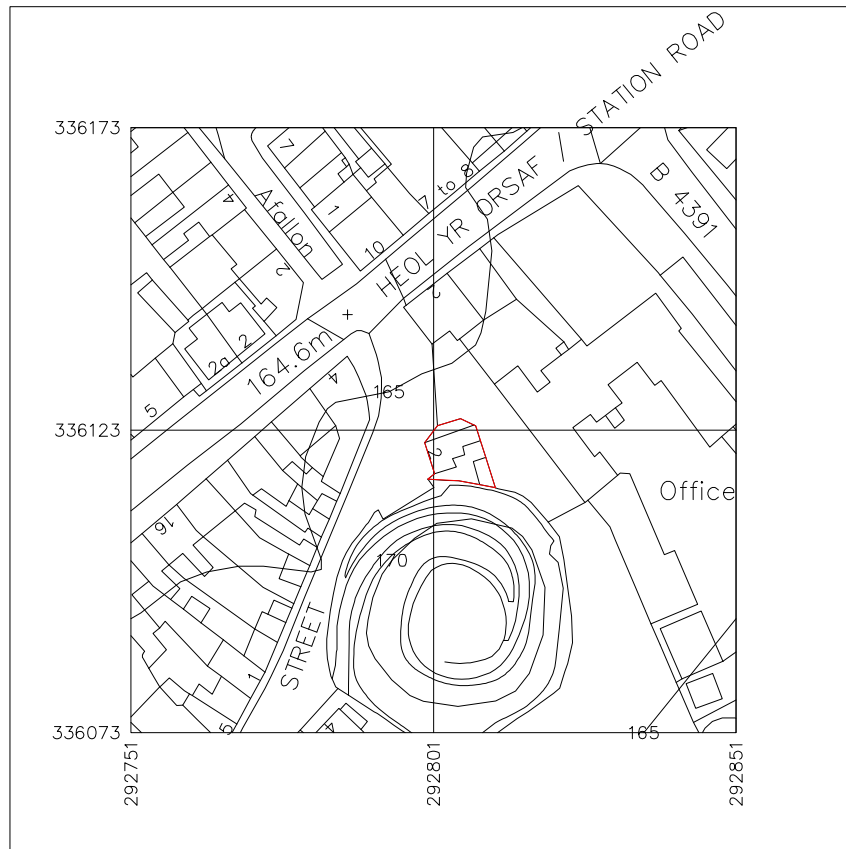
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Gwynedd Museums Service/Gwynedd Council, 2009. *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives*
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Historic England, 2017, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
10. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XXII.3, 1888.
11. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XXII.3, 1901.
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
13. Smith, S.G. and Ryan Young, C. 2016. *Tomen Y Bala Motte, Bala, Gwynedd: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished GAT Report 1331
14. Storiel, 2012. *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive*
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

11 FIGURE 01

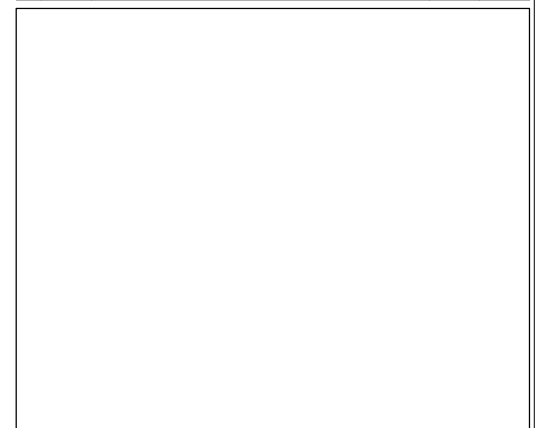
11.1 Location plan. Based on Dynlunio Llewelyn Designs Drawing 05.



Produced on 27 April 2018 from the Ordnance Survey National Geographic Database and incorporating surveyed revision available at this date.
 This map shows the area bounded by 292751,336073 292751,336173 292851,336173 292851,336073
 Reproduction in whole or part is prohibited without the prior permission of Ordnance Survey.
 Crown copyright 2018. Supplied by copla ltd trading as UKPlanningMaps.com a licensed Ordnance Survey partner (100054135).
 Data licenced for 1 year, expiring 27 April 2019. Unique plan reference: v1b/242475/330948

Location Plan

Rev	By	Description of Amendment	Revisions	Chk by	Date



Dylunio Llewelyn Designs

Client **Iwan Morris**

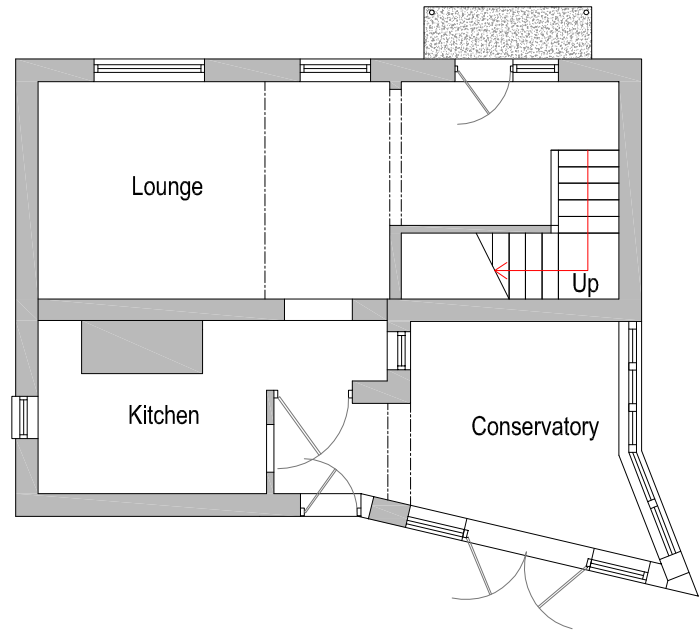
Project **Gwynle Renovation and Extension**

Drawing Title
Location Plan

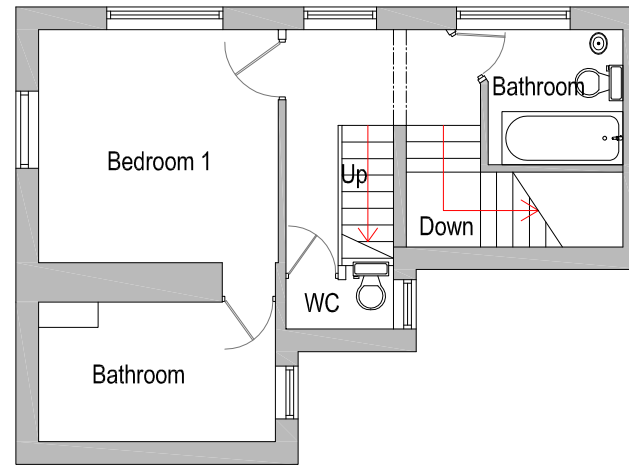
Drawn	N.Llewelyn	Scale	1:1250	Project No.		Drawing No.	05
Date	Apr '18	File		Rev			
Checked		Window					
Date							

12 FIGURE 02

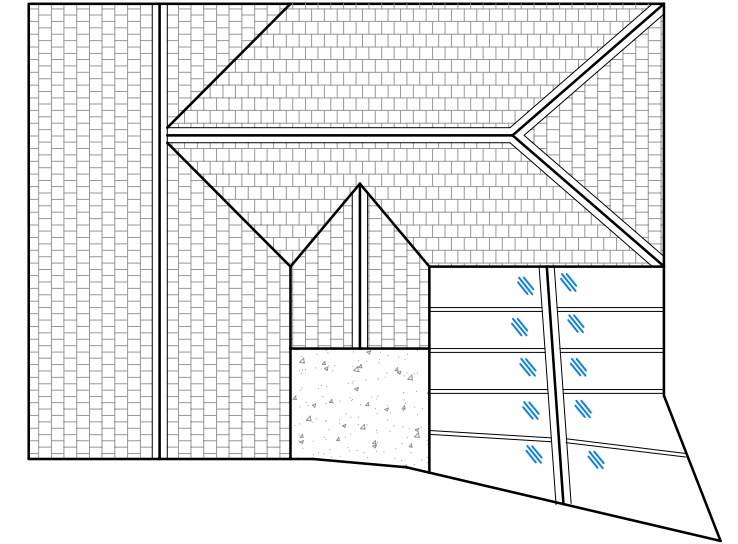
12.1 Existing Plan of Gwynle, reproduced from Dynlunio Llewelyn Designs Drawing 03.



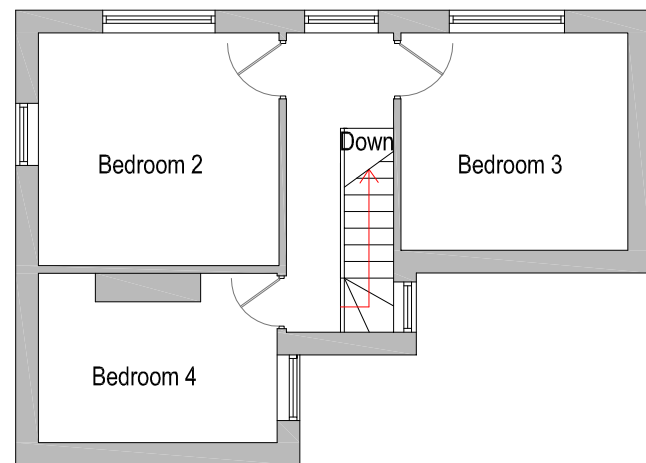
Existing Ground Floor Plan



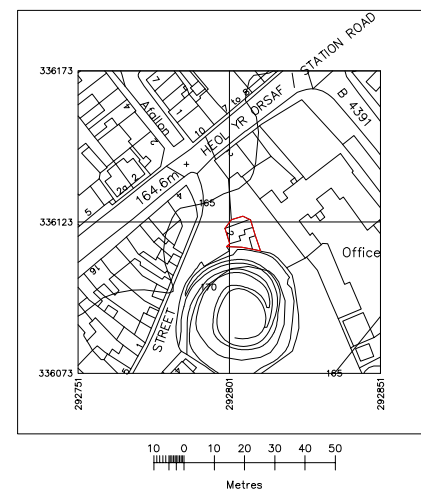
Existing First Floor Plan



Existing Roof Plan



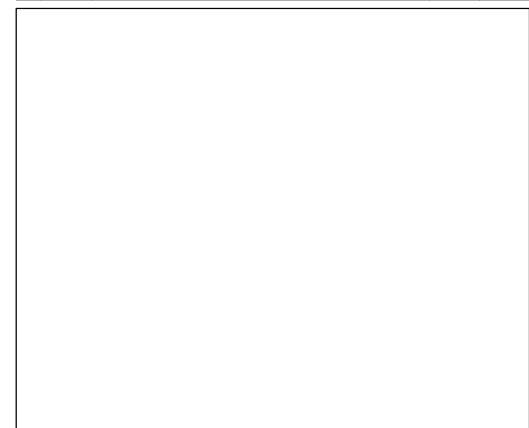
Existing Second Floor Plan



Produced on 27 April 2018 from the Ordnance Survey National Geographic Database and incorporating surveyed revision available at this date. This map shows the area bounded by 292751,336073 292751,336173 292851,336173 292851,336073. Reproduction in whole or part is prohibited without the prior permission of Ordnance Survey. Crown copyright 2018. Supplied by copla ltd trading as UKPlanningMaps.com a licensed Ordnance Survey partner (100054135). Data licenced for 1 year, expiring 27 April 2019. Unique plan reference: v1b/242475/330948

LOCATION PLAN
Scale 1:2500

Rev	By	Description of Amendment	Revisions	Chk by	Date



Dylunio Llewelyn Designs

Client **Iwan Morris**

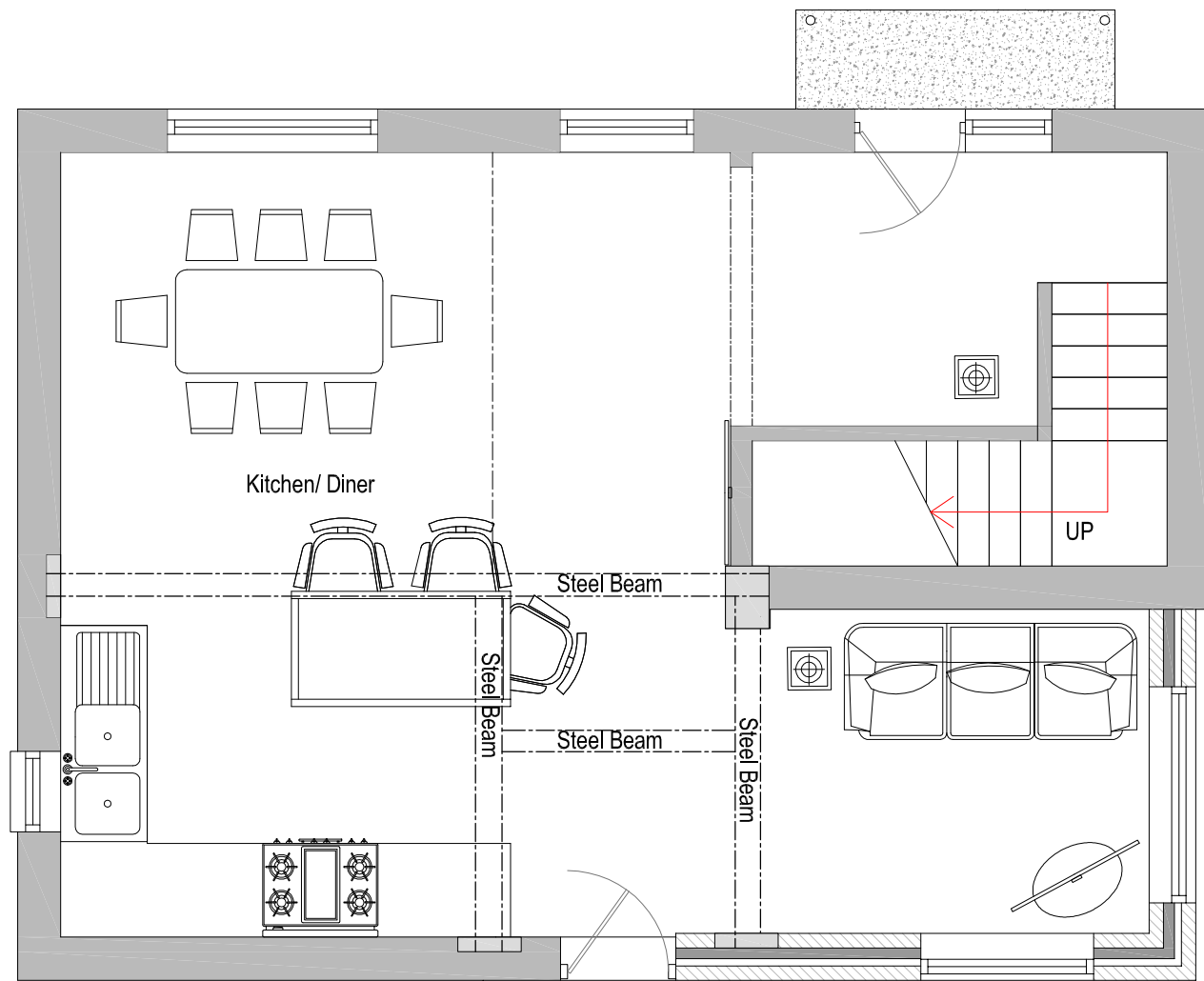
Project **Gwynle Renovation and Extension**

Drawing Title
Existing Plans and Location Plan

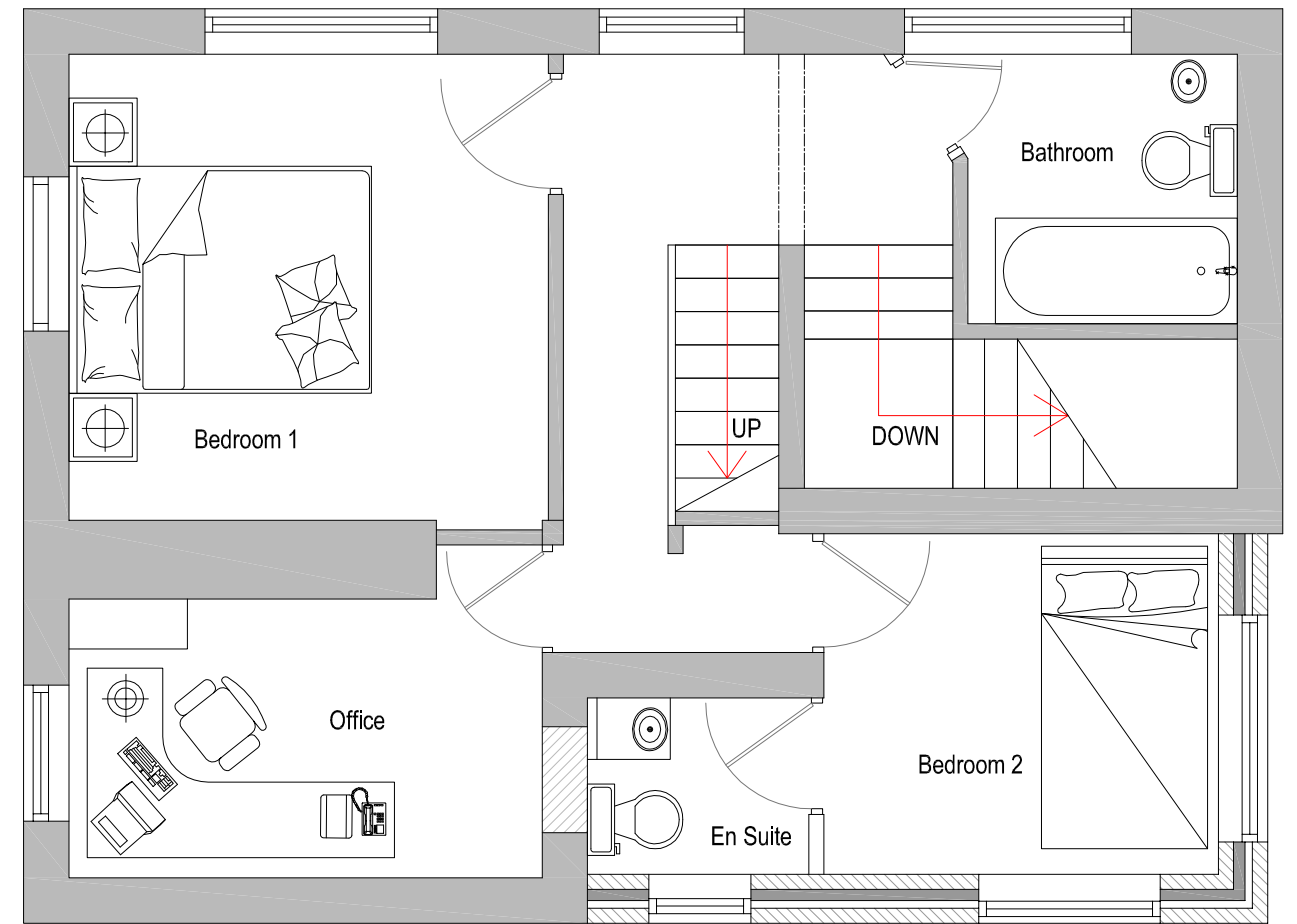
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Date: Apr '18	File	Rev: A	
Checked:	Window		
Date:			

13 FIGURE 03

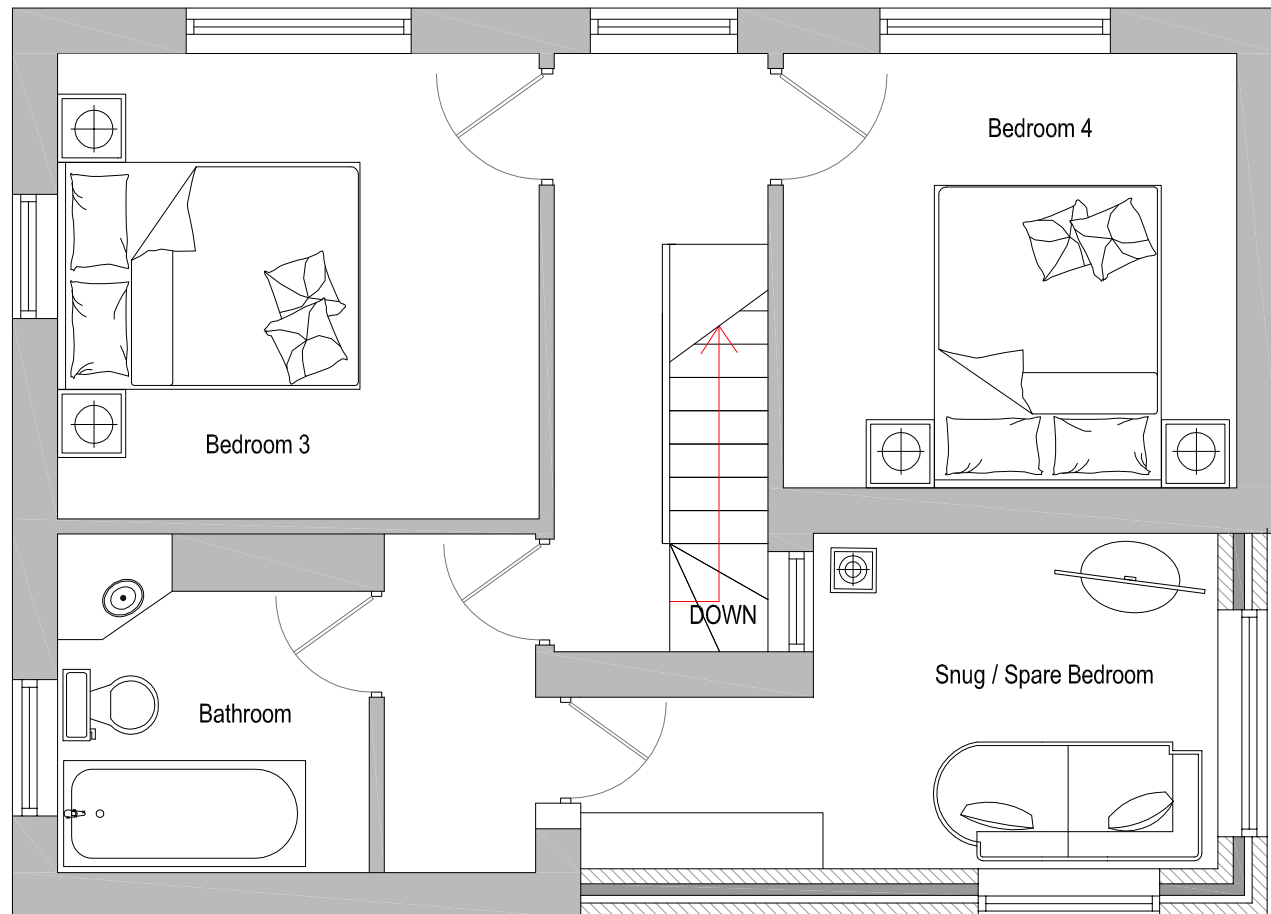
13.1 Proposed Plan of Gwynle, reproduced from Dynlunio Llewelyn Designs Drawing 03.



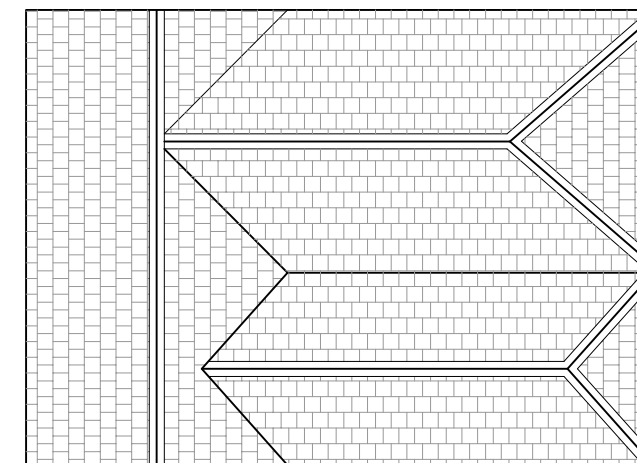
Proposed Ground Floor



Proposed First Floor



Proposed Second Floor



Proposed Roof Plan
1:100

Rev	By	Description of Amendment	Revisions	Chk by	Date

Dylunio Llewelyn Designs

Client **Iwan Morris**

Project **Gwynle Renovation and Extension**

Drawing Title
Proposed Plans

Drawn: N. Llewelyn	Scale: 1:50	Project No.	Drawing No.
Date: Apr '18	File		03
Checked: Date	Window	Rev: A	

14 FIGURE 04

14.1 Location of archaeological features within proximity to the development site (blue outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH93NW. Scale 1:1250 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.

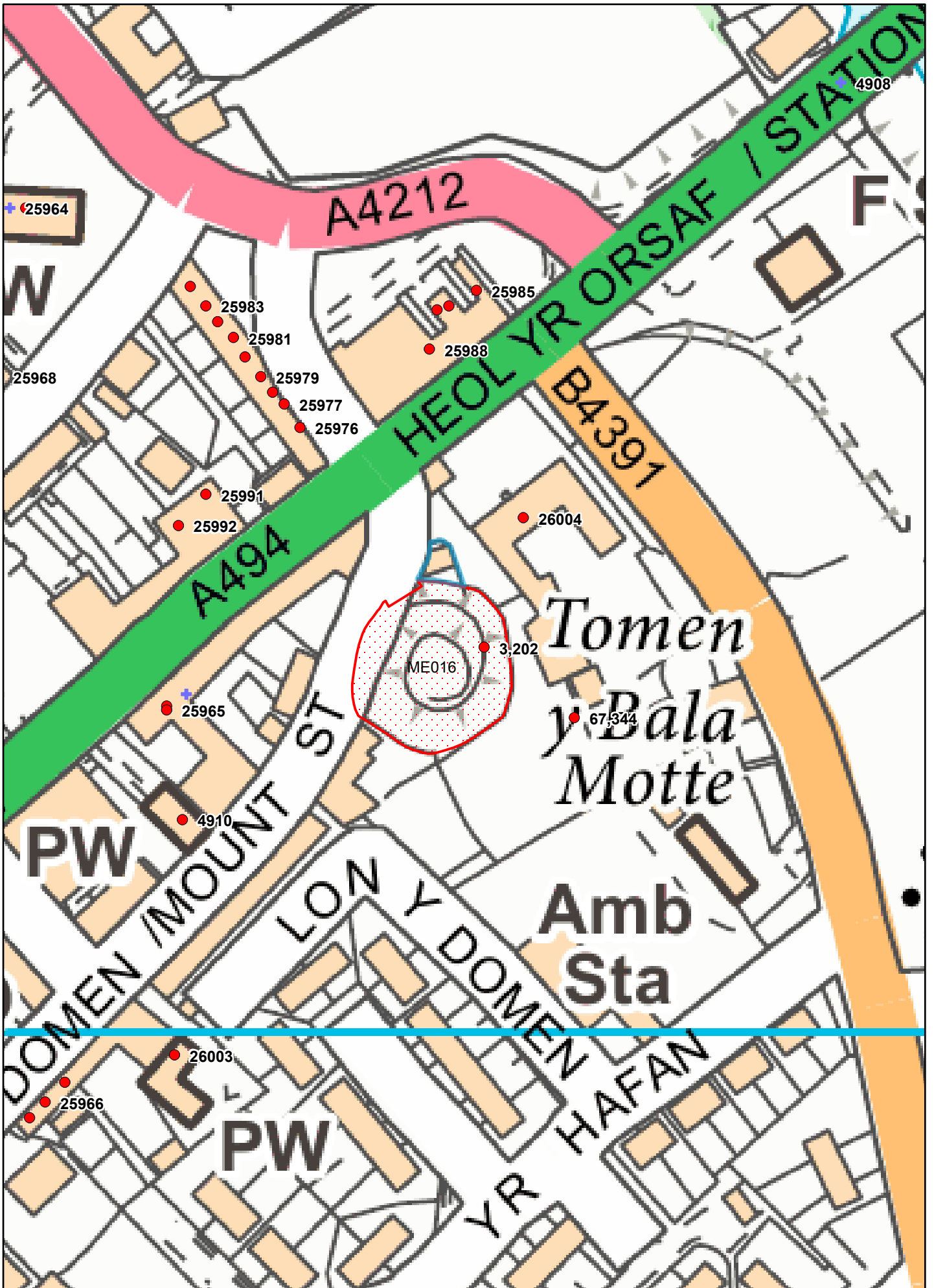


Figure 04: Location of archaeological features within proximity to the development site (blue outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE and SH47NE. Scale 1:1250 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.

FIGURE 05

14.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series map sheet of the area (Sheet XXII.3; 1888). The development site is outlined in blue. Scale: 1 to 1250@A4.

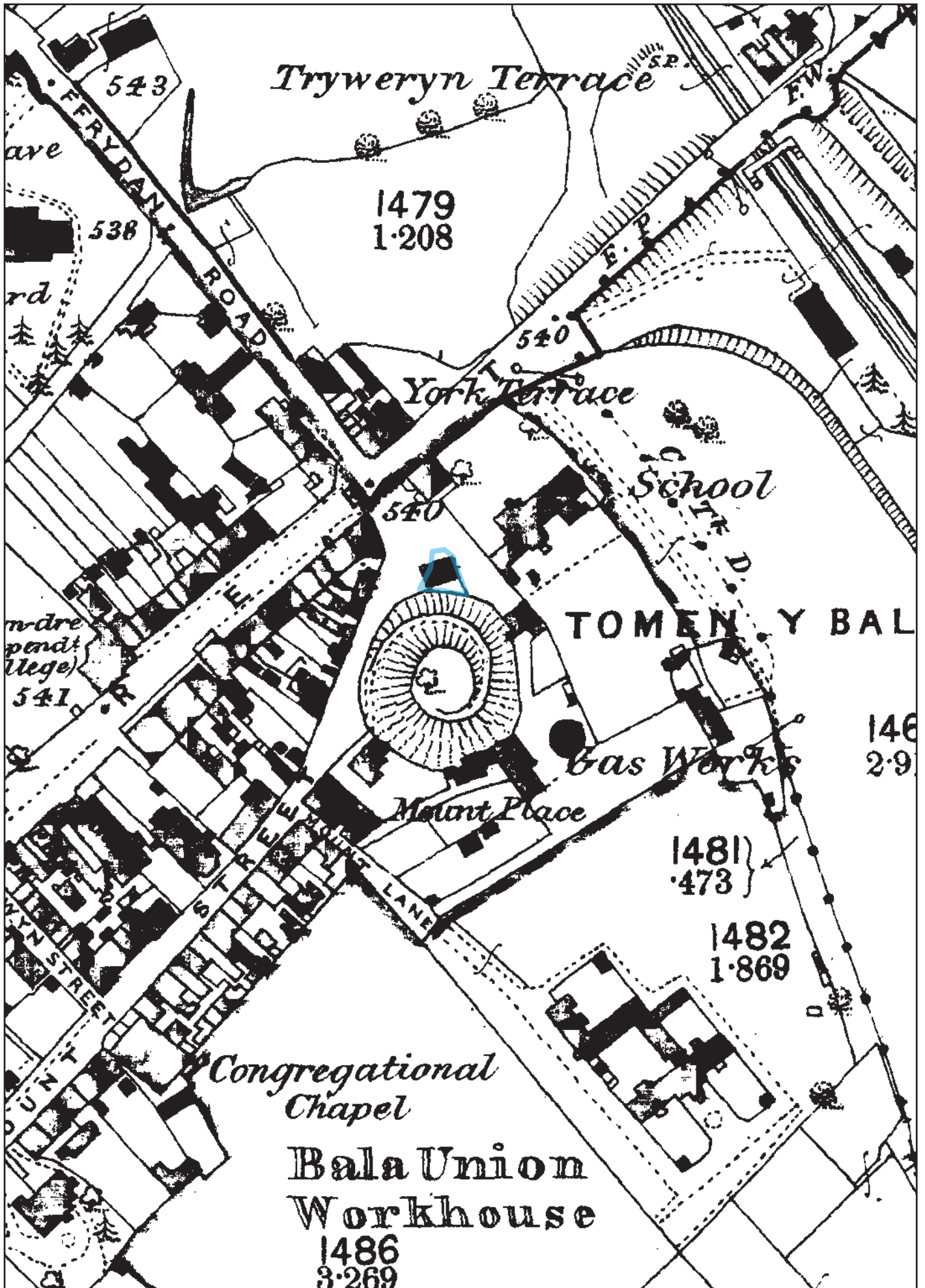


Figure 05: First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series map sheet of the area (Sheet XXII.3; 1888). The development site is outlined in blue. Scale: 1 to 1250@A4.

15 APPENDIX I

15.1 Reproduction of Snowdownia National Park Authority Planning Application Decision Notice ref.: NP5/53/111 A



Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri ~ Snowdonia National Park Authority

Rhif Cais: NP5/53/111A

Cofrestrwyd: 07/06/18

Math Caniatad: Llawn

Mr. Nedw Llewelyn
21 Hunter Street
Cardiff
CF10 5JY

Deddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref, 1990
Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref, (Gweithdrefn Rheoli Datblygiad) (Cymru) 2012

Mae'r Awdurdod a enwir uchod, yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol, **TRWY HYN YN CANIATAU'R** datblygiad a fwriedir gennych, sef:

**Dymchwel ystafell wydr ac adeiladu estyniad cefn tri llawr,
Gwynle, 2 Heol y Domen, Bala.**

Yn unol a'r cynlluniau a'r cais a gyflwynwyd i'r Awdurdod ar yr amod(au) a nodir isod:

1. Rhaid dechrau'r datblygiad a ganiateir yma cyn pen PUM mlynedd o ddyddiad y penderfyniad hwn.
2. Mae'n rhaid cyflawni'r datblygiad a ganiateir yma yn unol â'r cynlluniau a gymeradwywyd isod:
03 Rev A - Proposed Plans
04 - Proposed Elevations
05 - Location Plan
06 - Foundation Plan and Method Statement a dderbyniwyd ar 02/07/18
3. Mae'n rhaid i do'r estyniad gael ei orchuddio gyda llechi mwyn naturiol Cymreig, neu lechi gyda nodweddion lliw, gwedd a hindreuliad tebyg fel y llechi ar brif do'r tŷ ac wedyn ei gadw felly.
4. Ni chaniateir cyflawni unrhyw ddatblygiad hyd nes bydd manyleb archaeolegol am raglen gwaith archaeolegol wedi cael ei gyflwyno i a'i gymeradwyo yn ysgrifenedig gan yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Bydd rhaid i'r datblygiad gael ei gario allan a'r holl waith archaeolegol gael ei gwblhau yn llwyr unol a'r manylion a gymeradwyir.
5. Bydd rhaid darparu adroddiad manwl ar y gwaith archaeolegol, fel sy'n ofynol gan amod 4 i'w gyflwyno i a'i gymeradwyo yn ysgrifenedig gan yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol o fewn 6 mis o gwblhau y gwaith maes archaeolegol.

Y rhesymau am ddyfarniad yr Awdurdod i ganiatau y datblygiad yn ddarostyngedig i'r amodau a nodwyd eisioes yw:

1. I gydymffurfio a Rhan 91 (fel y diwygiwyd) o'r Ddeddf Gynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990.
2. Er mwyn diffinio'r caniatâd ac i osgoi amheuaeth.
3. Er mwyn sicrhau fod y datblygiad yn edrych yn foddhaol ac y defnyddir deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn enwedig polisïau 1, 6 ag A.
4. Er mwyn sicrhau gweithredu rhaglen lliniaru archaeolegol priodol yn unol â gofynion Polisi Cynllunio Cymru 2016 a NCT 24: Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol.
5. Er mwyn sicrhau fod y gwaith yn cydymffurfio â Rheoli Projectau Archaeolegol (MAP2) a Safonau a Chanllawiau y Sefydliad Siartredig i Archaeolegwyr (ClfA).

NODYN CYNGHOROL

1. Gweler copi o sylwadau gan Cadw dyddiedig 03/07/18.

Penderfynwyd ar y cais drwy ystyried y polisi/au a ganlyn o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 1, 15, 6, 7, D, Ff.

**** MAE'N BWYSIG EICH BOD YN DARLLEN Y NODIADAU AMGAEEDIG ****

A W Lloyd

PENNAETH RHEOLAETH DATBLYGU A CHYDYMFFURFIAETH
Ar ran Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Rheolaeth Tir

Dyddiad: 08/08/18



Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri ~ Snowdonia National Park Authority

Application Number: NP5/53/111A

Registered:07/06/18

Permission Type: Full

Mr. Nedw Llewelyn
21 Hunter Street
Cardiff
CF10 5JY

Town and Country Planning Act, 1990

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012

The above named Authority being the local planning authority **HEREBY PERMIT** the development proposed by you, namely:

Demolition of a conservatory and the construction of a three storey rear extension, Gwynle, 2 Mount Street, Bala.

In accordance with the plans and application submitted to the Authority and subject to any conditions specified hereunder:

1. The development hereby permitted shall be commenced before the expiration of five years from the date of this decision.
2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans:
03 Rev A - Proposed Plans
04 - Proposed Elevations
05 - Location Plan
06 - Foundation Plan and Method Statement received on 02/07/18
3. The roof of the extension shall be covered in natural Welsh mineral slate or slates of the equivalent colour, texture and weathering characteristics as the slates on the main roof of the dwelling house and maintained thereafter.
4. No development shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.
5. A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition 4 shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

The reasons for the Authority's decision to grant permission for the development subject to compliance with the conditions herein before specified are:

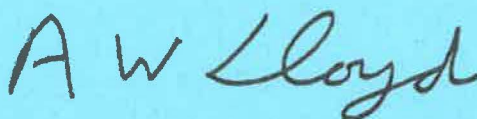
1. To Comply with Section 91 (as amended) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
2. To define the permission and for the avoidance of doubt.
3. To ensure a satisfactory standard of appearance of the development and the use of appropriate local building materials, in accordance with Eryri Local Development Plan Policies and in particular policies 1, 6 and A.
4. To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2016 and TAN 24: The Historic Environment.
5. To ensure that the work will comply with Management of ARchaeological Projects (MAP 2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archeologists (CIfA).

ADVISORY NOTE

1. See copy of comments received from Cadw dated 03/07/18.

The application was determined having regard to the following policy(ies) in the Eryri Local Development Plan 1, 15, 6, 7, D, Ff .

**** IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU READ THE ENCLOSED NOTES ****



**HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE
On Behalf of The Director of Planning and Land Management**

Date: 08/08/18

16 APPENDIX II

16.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

17 APPENDIX III

17.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

Date

Project name

Project number

Compiler

Location

Description

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma.

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
45307	G2573_001	General view of the former conservatory area		E	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
45307	G2573_002	General view of the yard conservatory area		SE	not used	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_003	View from the north-northeast showing the retaining wall for the motte and its relationship with the conservatory		NNE	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
45307	G2573_004	General working shot of the the 3-tonne machine working in the conservatory area		E	not used	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_005	View of brick-built shed to the east of the motte south of the conservatory area		N	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_006	General working shot showing Gwynle rear and yard		SE	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_007	View of former garden/yard retaining wall at southeast end of yard plot		E	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_008	View of foundation demolition to a depth of 0.45m		SE	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
45307	G2573_009	View of Gwynle and yard		N	not used	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
45307	G2573_010	Wide-angled view of Gwynle and yard showing the motte to the west of the house		N	not used	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_011	View of conservatory area subsequent to wall footing removal; slate floor in place		E	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
45307	G2573_012	View of pecker breaking up the concrete conservatory base		SE	not used	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_013	View of motte (Gwynle is the pebble-dashed building on edge of image to the left of the motte)		SW	not used	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_014	View of the conservatory area from the south showing broken concrete		S	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_015	View of conservatory area with the old foundations removed		SE	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_016	Representative section showing contexts (101) and (102) in south facing section of foundation trench	(102), (102)	S	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
45307	G2573_017	General view of the foundation trench excavation	(102), (102)	E	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
45307	G2573_018	General "work in progress" shot of new foundation trench excavation		SSE	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45307	G2573_019	Angled view of new foundation trenches post-excavation		SE	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
45307	G2573_020	General view of foundation trench post-excavation		S	1x1m	Photographic record of mitigation	Robert Evans	21/09/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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