



CAMBRIAN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECTS

Plas Dolbenmaen Garndolbenmaen, Gwynedd

Archaeological Desk Dased Study, Building Recording & Watching Brief



By
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Report No. 616

Project No. 1061

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Archaeological Desk Based Study, Building Recording & Watching Brief

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Non Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) for Mr Gruffydd Price of Llanbedr, Gwynedd on behalf of his client Mr Emlyn Thomas, Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn.

The work involved a desk based assessment of the area of the proposed development followed by archaeological building recording and watching brief. The desk based assessment highlighted the development area as potentially being within the bailey enclosure of a motte and bailey fortification. The building recording made a permanent record of the post-medieval structures already present on the site prior to their removal/refurbishment whilst the watching brief monitored all ground breaking activities in order that the archaeological resource was not compromised.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 The site is located on land adjacent to the north side of the A487 at Dolbenmaen, Gwynedd. The assessment area is centred on national grid coordinate SH 50322 42104 (Fig 1).

1.1.2 An archaeological desk based assessment, building recording and a watching brief were deemed necessary as part of the planning conditions imposed on the site. A specification for the works was drawn up by Mark Houliston (CAP) and approved by Ashley Batten (GAPS).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site of the proposed development lies adjacent to the Afon Dwyfor in the bottom of a small valley formed by Craig-y-garn to the north, rising to 363m OD, and Bryniau Ystumcegid to the south, rising to 179m OD. The surrounding landscape is characterised by sparsely settled uplands to the north of the site and flatter land leading to Porthmadog Bay to the south.

1.2.2 The solid geological formations beneath the assessment area are mainly composed of Caradoc rock formations of the Ordovician era (British Geological Survey 2001).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 According to Lewis (1833), DOLBENMAEN (DOL-BEN-MAEN), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tremadoc, on the road from Carnarvon, containing 355 inhabitants. There are some considerable veins of copper-ore in this parish, but no spirited efforts have ever been made to work them ; and the higher, or mountainous, part of it contains an abundance of manganese. Numerous quartz crystals, in the form of regular prisms of six, eight, and ten sides, terminating at one extremity in an obtuse point, and of considerable magnitude, have been found here, and deeply imbedded in a species of black vegetable soil. A fair is held annually on August 26th. The living is rectorial and is consolidated with the rectory of Penmorva, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor.

The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is a small structure, in the later style of English architecture, built in 1432, and now in a very ruinous and neglected state. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Not far from the church is a circular artificial mound of earth, on which was a castle, apparently built to guard the pass of the valley, and probably of British origin; but no remains of the building are now in existence. At Ystum Cegid, not far from the site of the castle, are three vast cromlechs, situated near each other and of very rude construction. A rent-charge of £2. 10 was bequeathed to the poor of this parish by an unknown benefactor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £ 111. 7.

- 1.3.2 More information is provided in a recent study by Lynch (1995). The castle mound, 36m in diameter and some 6m high, can clearly be seen from the road despite the trees; its concave top preserves a hint of vanished buildings of stone. A substantial ditch survives on the west, but on the other side's the base has been damaged by later walls. Had there been a bailey, it has been lost under later farm buildings and the 16th-18th-century house, Plas Dolbenmaen. The mound is on private land, and visitors can not climb on it, but it is worth visiting because the grouping of church, castle and manor house is both attractive and unusual for Wales, where such nucleated villages are rare. The history of the motte, built at a fordable crossing of the river Dwyfor, is not well documented. It could be a Norman base or the product of the revival of Welsh power in the early 12th century. It later formed the administrative center *maerdref* of the commote of Eifionydd and a royal seat until about 1230, when Llywelyn the Great moved the court to Criccieth. A village of bondmen would have been attached to the court to work the lord's fields, hence the tight cluster of houses around it to this day.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Desk Based Assessment

- 2.1.1 The main scope and objectives of the desk based study were to reveal the nature, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development. The purpose of the desk-based assessment, in accordance with standards and guidance as laid down by the *Institute for Archaeologists*, was to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the area (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised;
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a program of research.

2.2 **Building Recording**

The main purpose of the Building Recording was:

- 2.2.1 To produce a record of key structural fabric prior to alteration to English Heritage level 2 standards.

2.3 **Watching Brief**

The main purpose of the Watching Brief was:

- 2.3.1 To preserve, by record, all buried archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development;
- 2.3.2 Provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

2 **Desk Based Assessment Methodology**

- 3.1.1 For the purposes of the archaeological desk based study the following repositories were visited/consulted;

- Regional Historic Environment Record, Bangor
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (Gwynedd)
- National Library, Aberystwyth
- RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
- Archaeology Data Service
- Cadw

- 3.1.2 At these repositories the following sources were consulted:

- All Ordnance Survey Maps
- Tithe Enclosure Award and Parish Maps
- Estate Maps
- Historical documents pertaining to the site
- Archaeological books and journals
- Unpublished reports
- Aerial photographs
- SAM data

- 3.1.3 At the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record a search of all sites recorded in the HER as being located either within or up to 500m from the edge of the proposed development area was undertaken. This was then supplemented with a similar search of data held by the Archaeology Data Service.

4 Building Recording Methodology

4.1 English Heritage Level 2 Recording

- 4.1.1 According to English Heritage (2006, Section 5.2) Level 2 is a descriptive record. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project.

Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the buildings development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.

A Plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

A level 2 record will typically consist of drawings, photography and a written record.

- 4.1.2 The desk based assessment, building recording and watching brief were undertaken by Chris E Smith (MIFA).
- 4.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological building recording* and current Health and Safety legislation.

5 Desk Based Assessment Results

5.1 HER Data

- 5.1.1 A search of the Regional HER in Bangor revealed a total of 3 known entries within a 500m radius of the assessment area (Fig 2). A search of Cadw's scheduled ancient monument and listed buildings database revealed a total of two scheduled ancient monuments and eight listed buildings within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- 5.1.2 Palaeolithic. No finds or features from the Palaeolithic period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- 5.1.3 Mesolithic. No finds or features from the Mesolithic period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- 5.1.4 Neolithic. No finds or features from the Neolithic period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- 5.1.5 Bronze Age. No finds or features from the Bronze Age period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- 5.1.6 Iron Age. No finds or features from the Iron Age period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area by the HER. Cadw's scheduled ancient monument database lists Craig-y-Tyddyn camp, a hillfort, (SAM CN046) as being an Iron Age feature within 500m of the assessment area.
- 5.1.7 Roman Period. Two hut circles of supposed Roman date, are located within a 500m

radius of the assessment area. Both are visible only as earthworks. They are located at SH50584190 and SH50564192.

- 5.1.8 Post Roman/Dark Age/Saxon/Viking. No finds or features from the post Roman period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- 5.1.9 Medieval Period. A single medieval feature is noted by the HER as existing within a 500m radius of the assessment area. It is listed as a stone structure, possibly a house, and is located at SH50574208. Cadw's listed building database lists the Church of St. Mary (PRN 43776) as a medieval feature within 500m of the assessment area. Also, the Dolbenmaen castle mound (PRN 93540, SAM CN063) is recorded.
- 5.1.10 Post-medieval Period. No finds or features from the post-medieval period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area by the regional HER. Cadw's listed buildings database lists seven post-medieval listed buildings within 500m of the assessment area. These include:
- LB4279 – Plas Holland Rectory
 - LB21522 – St. Mary's church Lychgate
 - LB4281 – NW range of farm buildings at Dolbenmaen
 - LB21551 – NE range of farm buildings at Dolbenmaen
 - LB4280 – Dolbenmaen Farmhouse
 - LB21552 – Wash house building at Dolbenmaen
 - LB4213 – Pont Dolbenmaen
- 5.1.11 Modern. No finds or features from the post medieval period are recorded within a 500m radius of the assessment area.

5.2 Map Regression Analysis

- 5.2.1 The 1840s Tithe map (Fig 3) for Dolbenmaen shows the assessment area in very clear detail. The complex of buildings at Dolbenmaen, as well as the motte, are all represented. Two small possible structures area shown, one immediately to the east of the assessment area and one immediately to the north, which are seemingly no longer standing. The two structures subject to building recording work are shown and appear, in plan at least, much the same as they do today.
- 5.2.2 The 1841 1st Series OS Map shows the assessment area though not in any clear detail. The area of Dolbenmaen is marked though not clearly enough for information to be available. The map is therefore not included.
- 5.2.3 The 1890 1st Edition six inch OS map (Fig 4) also shows the assessment area in very clear detail. Two small features, possibly structures, marked on the earlier tithe map, one immediately to the east of the assessment area and one immediately to the north, appear to have either been removed by this point or are not marked. The two structures subject to building recording work appear the same as on the 1840s tithe map
- 5.2.4 The 1905 2nd Edition six inch OS map (Fig 5) again shows the area in very clear detail. A further small structure, that marked as being within a small enclosure attached to the east side of the building complex, appears to have been removed or not marked by this point.

The main building complex appears largely unchanged. The two structures subject to building recording work appear the same as on the 1840s tithe map and the 1st Edition OS map.

- 5.2.5 The 1945-8 New Popular Edition OS map shows the assessment area though, similar to the 1841 1st series map, in no particular detail. The map is therefore not included.

5.3 **Map Regression Summary**

- 5.3.1 The map regression analysis has shown that, since at least the 1840s, the plan of the two buildings subject to recording work has remained largely unchanged. Whilst small changes to the surrounding structures, such as buildings no longer marked, are noted, the building complex remains largely unchanged.

5.4 **Aerial Photographs**

- 5.5.1 As the two structures in question did not show any visible changes in plan from 1840 to the present day during the map regression study, it was considered unlikely that aerial photograph analysis would yield any positive results. Nevertheless, aerial photographs were consulted at the Royal Commission in Aberystwyth.
- 5.5.2 Various photographs were consulted (see list in bibliography) from 1945 onwards though none showed any changes to the structures.
- 5.5.3 A Google Earth satellite image from 2006 (Plate 1) shows the two structures in question as being without roofs. The current roofs must, therefore, have been added subsequently.

5.5 **Aerial Photograph Summary**

- 5.5.1 The aerial photograph analysis has shown that within the assessment area no changes are immediately obvious other than a lack of roofs on the structures in 2006.

5.6 **Portable Antiquities Scheme**

- 5.6.1 A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme finds database yielded no results for the area surrounding Dolbenmaen.

6 **Desk Based Assessment Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 The HER data has shown that, whilst other features of archaeological interest do exist within a 500m radius of the assessment area, the main features are the castle mound and the later farm buildings which make up the assessment area. The church of St. Mary across the road from the castle mound appears, according to a floor plan found within the Royal Commission, to date to the 15th century. Salter (1993) mentions only that the church walls are medieval and does not commit to a more precise date. The castle, as a defensive structure at least, is likely to have been defunct by this date.
- 6.1.2 The following is an extract from the Royal Commissions Coflein database regarding the relationship between the castle and the church at Dolbenmaen:

A medieval castle mound thought to have been associated with a llys, a princely court. This is a steep sided roughly circular mound, roughly 40m across and 6.5m high. The 12.5-14.5m diameter summit is dished within a slightly raised bank. There is a broad ditch on the west of the mound which is otherwise encroached upon and mutilated by the outbuildings of the Plas on the north and east. With the exception of the thirteenth century castle of Criccieth this is the only castle site in Eifionydd cantref. It is possible that Plas Dolbenmaen, recorded in 1662, at the foot of the mound, stands on the site of a medieval house. St Mary's church (NPRN 43776) could have originated as a chapel attached to a llys. There are several instances in north Wales of castle mounds associated with apparently unfortified houses, for example Aber (NPRN 95692), also in Caernarvonshire, and Castell Prysor (NPRN 308964), Crogen (NPRN 306558) and Rug (NPRN 306598) in Merioneth (Wiles, 2007).

- 6.1.3 A plan contained within the Royal Commission site archive for Dolbenmaen appears to suggest that the farm buildings are located within the area of the castle bailey (See fig 6). This would appear to be the most logical location of the bailey.
- 6.1.4 The construction of the farm buildings is likely to have caused much below ground disruption thus disturbing any archaeological remains which were present. There is a chance, however, that medieval remains do still exist in this area.
- 6.1.3 The map regression and aerial photography analysis has shown that little change has occurred in the area in the recent past.

7 Watching Brief Results

7.1 Summary Background

- 7.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a drain run to a bio-disk soakaway in mid December. The groundworks were undertaken so as to install sufficient drainage for the potential redevelopment of the buildings at Dolbenmaen.

7.2 Soils and ground conditions

- 7.2.1 The site and weather conditions were reasonably good during the undertaking of the watching brief; extremely cold weather was experienced though this did little to hamper proceedings. The ground conditions were dry, with frozen soil in places.

7.2 Distribution of deposits

- 7.2.1 The topsoil (101) was a moderately compacted dark brown silt and reached a depth of around 0.3 – 0.4m on average. This deposit contained lots of tree root activity.
- 7.2.2 The subsoil (102), which varied very little from the topsoil deposit, was a mid to dark brown fine grained silt material. Very little subsoil material was present.
- 7.2.3 Natural deposits were reached across the excavated area at a depth of around 0.5m. The natural deposits consisted of a mixed yellow brown clay with occasional stone inclusions.

7.3 Description of excavated area

Trench 1 (Fig 6) (Plates 2-3)

- 7.3.1 The trench measured approximately 25m in length by 0.5m in width and was aligned on roughly an east - west axis.
- 7.3.2 The trench was excavated by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. The trench was excavated to accommodate a drainage pipe into a bio-disk soak-away. In the middle of the trench a 2 x 2m square (Plate 2) was excavated to accommodate the bio-disk soak-away unit.
- 7.3.3 Removal of overburden and topsoil deposits (101) revealed a mid to dark brown silt subsoil horizon (102) at a depth of around 0.4m. Subsequent removal of this layer revealed a compacted yellow/brown clay surface with frequent stone inclusions which was taken to represent natural deposits. The deposits remained consistent in their distribution and thickness along the whole length of the service trench.
- 7.3.4 The larger area, opened to accommodate the bio-disk unit, also showed the same deposits with natural being reached at a depth of around 0.5m.
- 7.3.5 A single sherd of 18th – 19th century ceramic was recovered from the topsoil deposit. No other archaeological finds, features, deposits or horizons were noted.

8 Building Recording Results

8.1 Building One (Plates 4 – 21)

- 8.1.1 Building One (Fig 7) is a large barn aligned on a north east – south west axis. The structure measures 16m in length by 10m in width. Access into the building is made via either of two doors set into the south east facing wall. A further door is set into the north west facing wall although this is not used for access.
- 8.1.2 A stone built lean-to has been added to the north east end of the building. This is currently being used for storage so no access was available.
- 8.1.3 An extension to the building appears to have been added to the north west facing wall. The extension extends the width of the building by approximately 3m. Owing to fresh mortar on the outside, as well as a new roof on the entire structure, evidence that the extension is not part of the original build only exists internally. Internal butt joints are visible between the extension and the original barn.
- 8.1.4 It would appear, therefore, that the original barn consisted of a single rectangular structure to which additions were made against the north east wall and the north west wall. Given that the structure does not appear to change shape from 1840 onwards (according to the cartographic analysis) it would seem reasonable to assume that the additions pre-date the drawing of the 1840 tithe map.
- 8.1.5 No trace of any original floor remains in the building. Only compacted rubble and earth is currently visible.
- 8.1.6 Internally, it appears as if no original lintels remain on the doors and windows. All appear to have been replaced reasonably recently with similar structures in concrete or wood.

- 8.1.7 Areas of walls appear to have been recently re-pointed. Patches of the original lime mortar are visible in other areas.
- 8.1.8 There are no traces of any internal partitions ever having been present within the main body of the building.
- 8.1.9 An area of internal rendering, possibly in lime mortar, is visible in the north west corner of the building. It covers a uniform area of wall and is approximately 1.7m high. No other render visible anywhere else.
- 8.1.10 A small feature of architectural note is a small (0.35 x 0.8m) window in the north west facing wall of the original structure. Rather than being a window to the outside, this small gap was apparently for a continuous belt to pass through, driving machinery (Thomas, Pers.comm). It appears to have a sharply sloping sill and also to have been at least partly blocked. Further original architectural details may have been masked or removed by later activity.
- 8.1.11 Externally the south east end wall of the building appears to butt tightly against the material of the medieval motte. The motte was most likely cut into and the building constructed against it.
- 8.1.12 A detailed and phased drawing of the structure is shown in Fig 7.

8.2 **Building Two (Plates 22 – 38)**

- 8.2.1 Building Two (Fig 8) is a large rectangular structure aligned on a north west – south east axis. It measures approximately 15m in length by 6.5m in width. Access into the building is made via either of two doors set into the south west facing wall. Access to an upper floor was once gained via external steps and a door set into the north west facing wall.
- 8.2.2 No internal partitions are currently visible within the structure, although a raised concrete plinth at the north western end of the building appears to indicate that a separate room was once located here. Traces of a cross wall are visible within the internal face of the north east facing wall adjacent to the edge of the concrete plinth. Joist holes set in the walls above the plinth indicate a second floor level. A door set high into the north west end wall at the top of a set of external stairs indicates how this area was accessed. No upper floor level now remains.
- 8.2.3 The floor of the building is composed of cobble stones. They are obscured by an accumulation of soil but are visible in places. The structure was a former cow shed (Thomas Pers.comm). A narrow recess set into the cobbles, running the length of the structure, appears to have acted as a drain run. A small raised plinth set into the south east corner is a curious feature, appearing to serve no function. The landowner recalls it being used to store grain, elevating it from the ground as damp protection, though whether this represents the original function is unclear.
- 8.2.4 Remnants of what appear initially to be a concrete floor remain in the internal face of the north east facing wall. Upon closer inspection and consultation with Mr Thomas it appears these are the remains of a concrete trough.
- 8.2.5 A detailed drawing of the structure is shown in Fig 8. Aside from internal architectural elements having clearly been removed at some point, i.e. the trough and the end room, no apparent phasing is visible within the walls of the structure.

- 8.2.6 Figure 9 shows a plan of Buildings One and Two highlighting the directions from which the photographs in plates 4 to 38 were taken.

9 Discussion and Interpretation

9.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 9.1.1 The desk based assessment and watching brief were not hampered in any way although the use of the structures as storage did render recording difficult in places.

9.2 Overall interpretation and conclusions

- 9.2.1 The desk based assessment was designed to assess the distribution of archaeological features surrounding the assessment area and note any changes to the two structures over time. Whilst it showed archaeological features in the surrounding area neither aerial photograph analysis or map regression showed any specific changes to the two structures or their setting.
- 9.2.2 As cartographic analysis of the two structures can only go back as far as around 1840, it must be concluded that both structures were standing more or less in their current form 170 years ago.
- 9.2.3 In terms of structural change in the last 170 years, any such work is likely to have been carried out internally, thus having no impact on the structures appearance. New roofs were added to both structures between 2006 and 2009.
- 9.2.4 The watching brief was carried out to assess the presence or absence of below ground archaeological remains. The area was deemed likely to have remains present owing to the close proximity of the motte and the continued occupation of the area. The results of the watching brief were, however, negative. No remains of any period were identified.
- 9.2.5 The watching brief was carried out in an area marked as a small enclosure on the tithe map, immediately to the south east of the building complex. Given the lack of archaeological remains it may be that this small enclosure was kept for livestock or some other agricultural activity associated with the farm building complex.
- 9.2.6 Given the shape of the enclosure and its location immediately adjacent to a motte there was a possibility that the enclosure defined the limits of a bailey. The watching brief results showed no sign of any medieval activity however.
- 9.2.7 The building recording was carried out to create a permanent record of the two structures prior to potential redevelopment. The work has shown them to be largely unremarkable post-medieval agricultural buildings.
- 9.2.8 Few, if any, architectural details of intrinsic value or significance remain. This may be due to later internal works having removed such features. The cobbled surface forming the floor in Building Two is noteworthy as it has the potential to be largely intact, protected beneath an accumulated layer of soil and debris.

10 Acknowledgements

- 10.1.1 Thanks to; Gruffydd Price and Emlyn Thomas for their assistance and understanding

throughout the project, Angharad Stockwell at GAT for providing the HER data, Ashley Batten at GAT for his input and all the helpful staff at the National Library and RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

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Search of regional HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor

- 500m radius around the assessment area

Scheduled Ancient Monument GIS Polygons and Listed Building locations from Cadw

- 500m radius around the assessment area

Search of aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and the Welsh Assembly collection, Cardiff. List of photographs consulted below:

<i>Sortie No.</i>	<i>Frame No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
106G/UK/1469	4268-9	4/5/1946
106G/UK/664	3199-3200	14/8/1945
106G/UK/1467	3175-6	3/5/1946
71-351	199	-
73-028	008	-
Zeiss 406 12" 80001	207	21/3/1973
97-568	106	-
99-906	274	-
00-069	041	-
01-911	6303	-

Search of all readily available cartographic material held at the National Library, Aberystwyth

- 1840s Tithe Map of Dolbenmaen
- 1st Edition 1:10560 1890 OS Map
- 2nd Edition 1:10560 1905 OS Map

Search of Portable Antiquities Scheme finds database – Dolbenmaen - 16th December '09



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**APPENDIX I:
Gazetteer**

MSAMNO CN063 HISTORIC_C Caernarvonshire
SAM_NAME Dolbenmaen Castle Mound

SITE_TYPE Motte
BROADCLASS Defence

MSAMNO CN046 HISTORIC_C Caernarvonshire
SAM_NAME Craig-y-Tyddyn Camp

SITE_TYPE Hillfort
BROADCLASS Defence



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APPENDIX II:
Figures

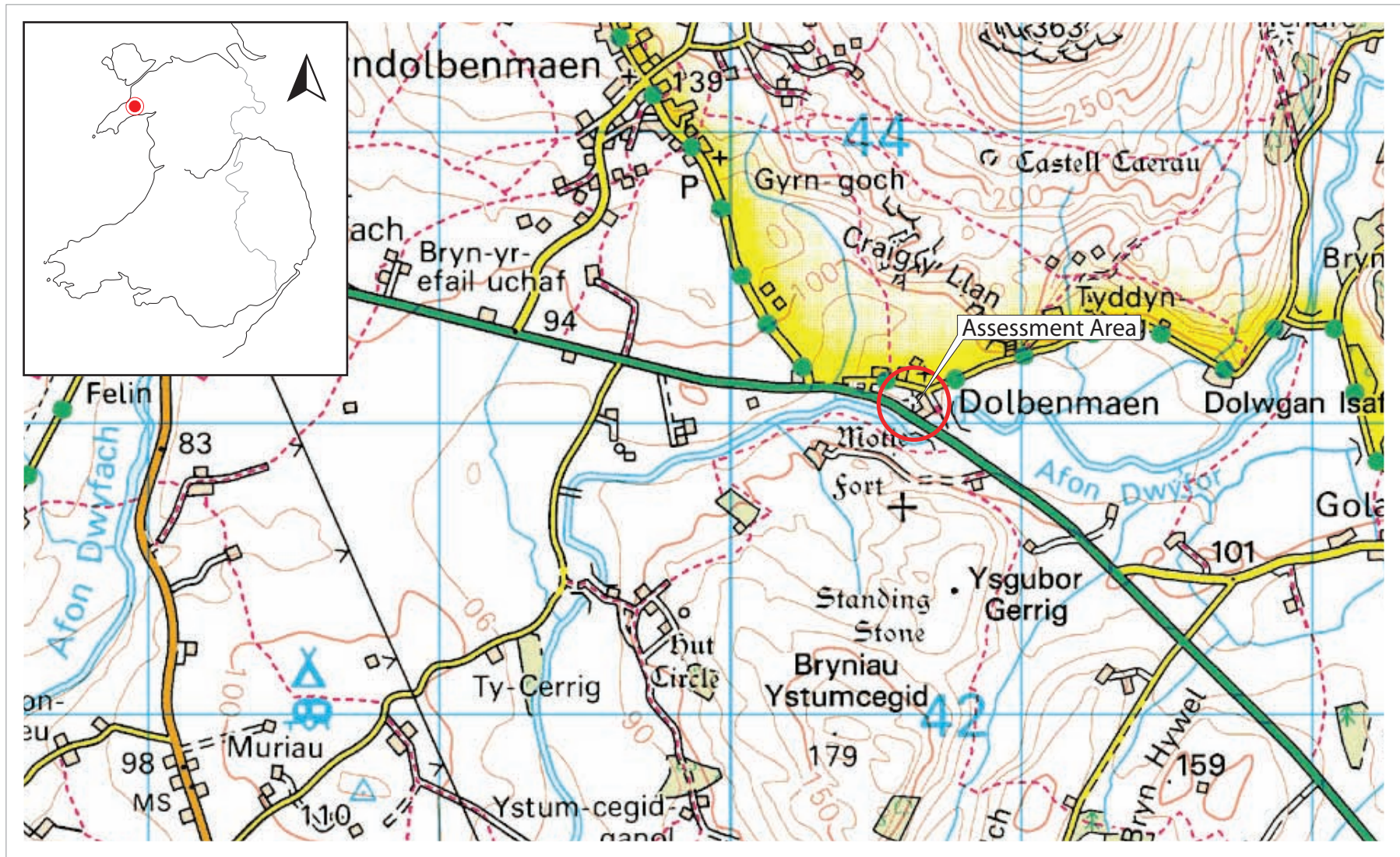


Fig 1: Map showing general location of assessment area

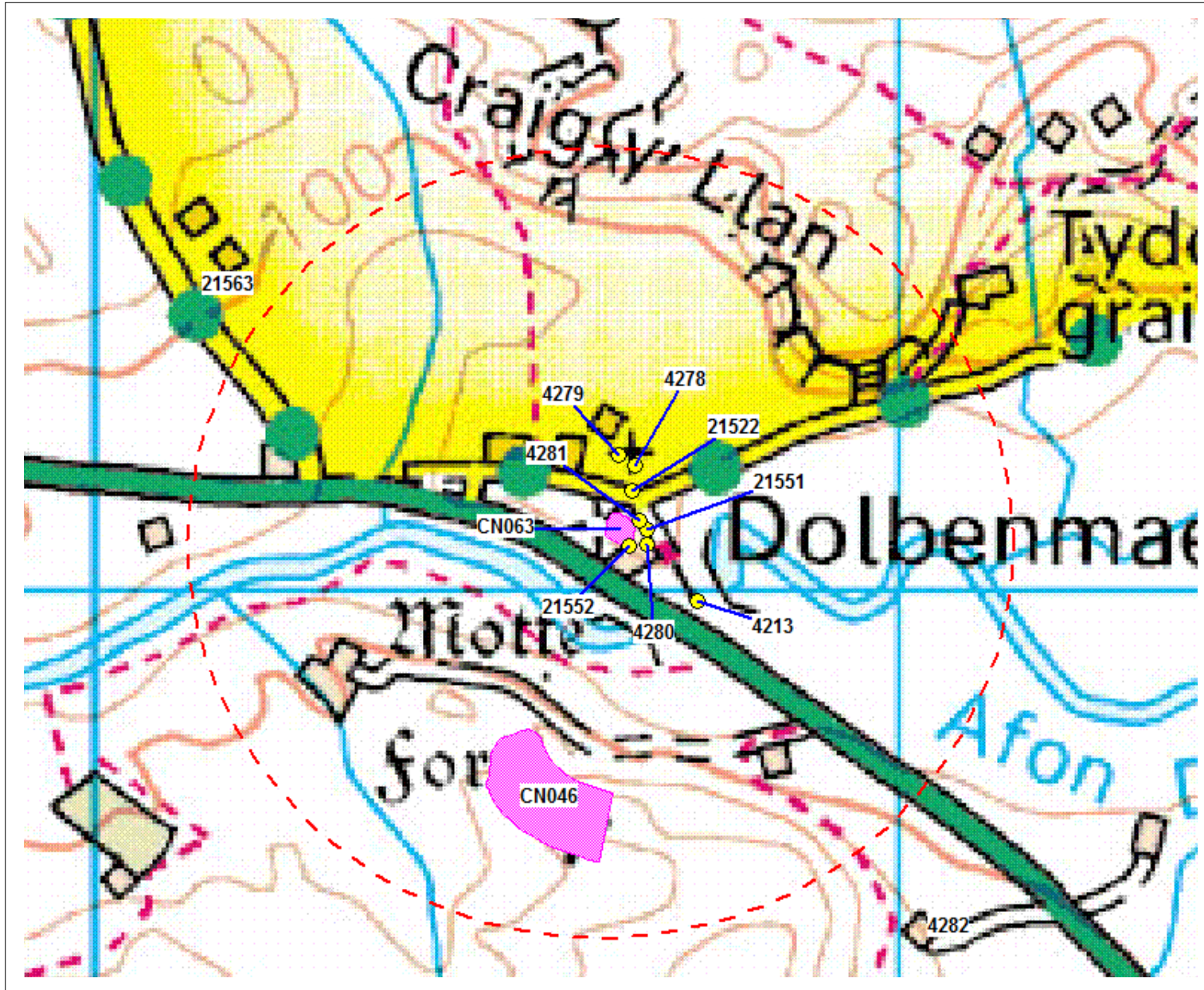


Fig 2: Map showing locations of Listed Buildings (yellow) and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (pink) within 500m of assessment area

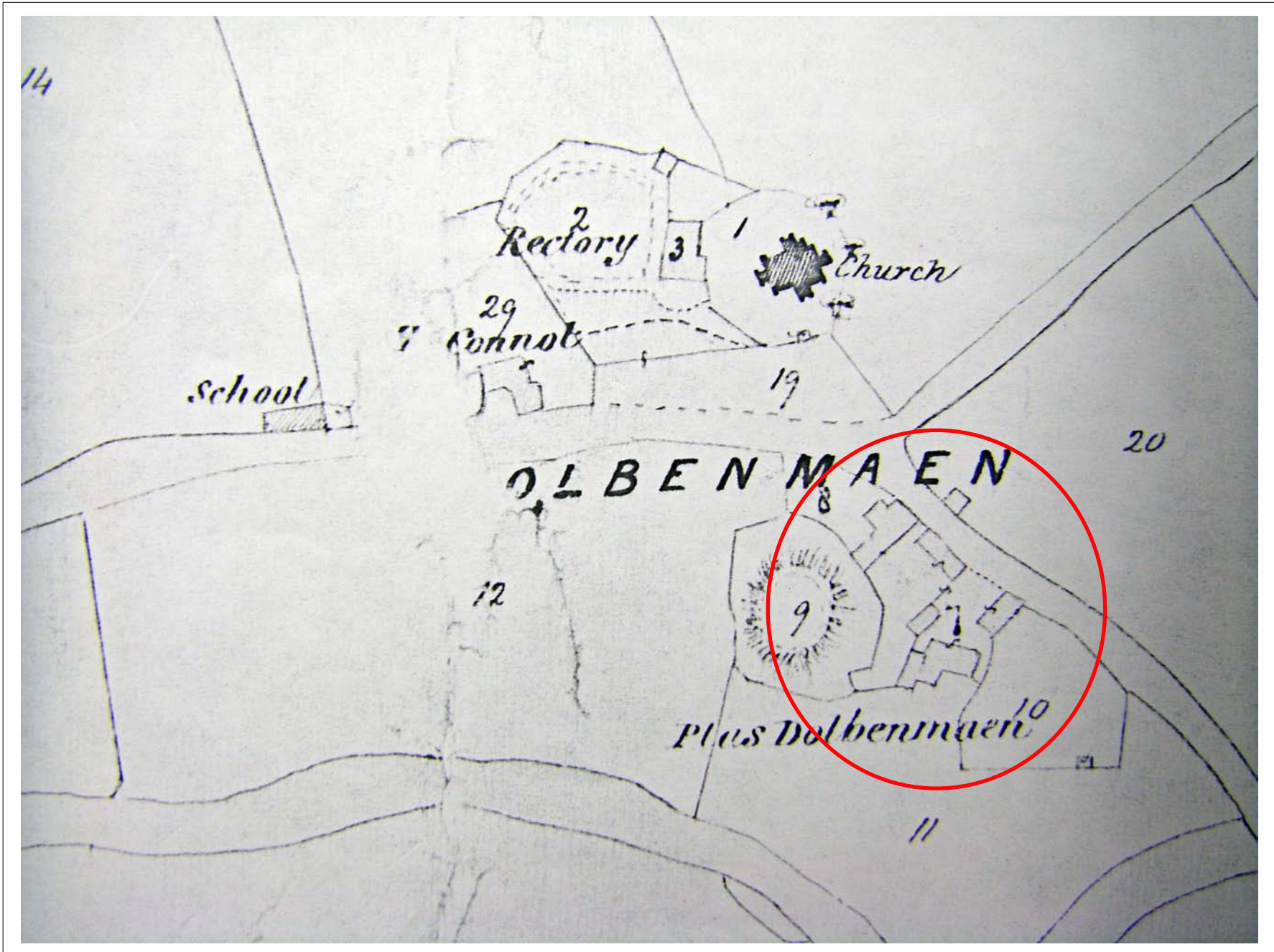


Fig 3: 1840s Tithe Map of Dolbenmaen showing assessment area

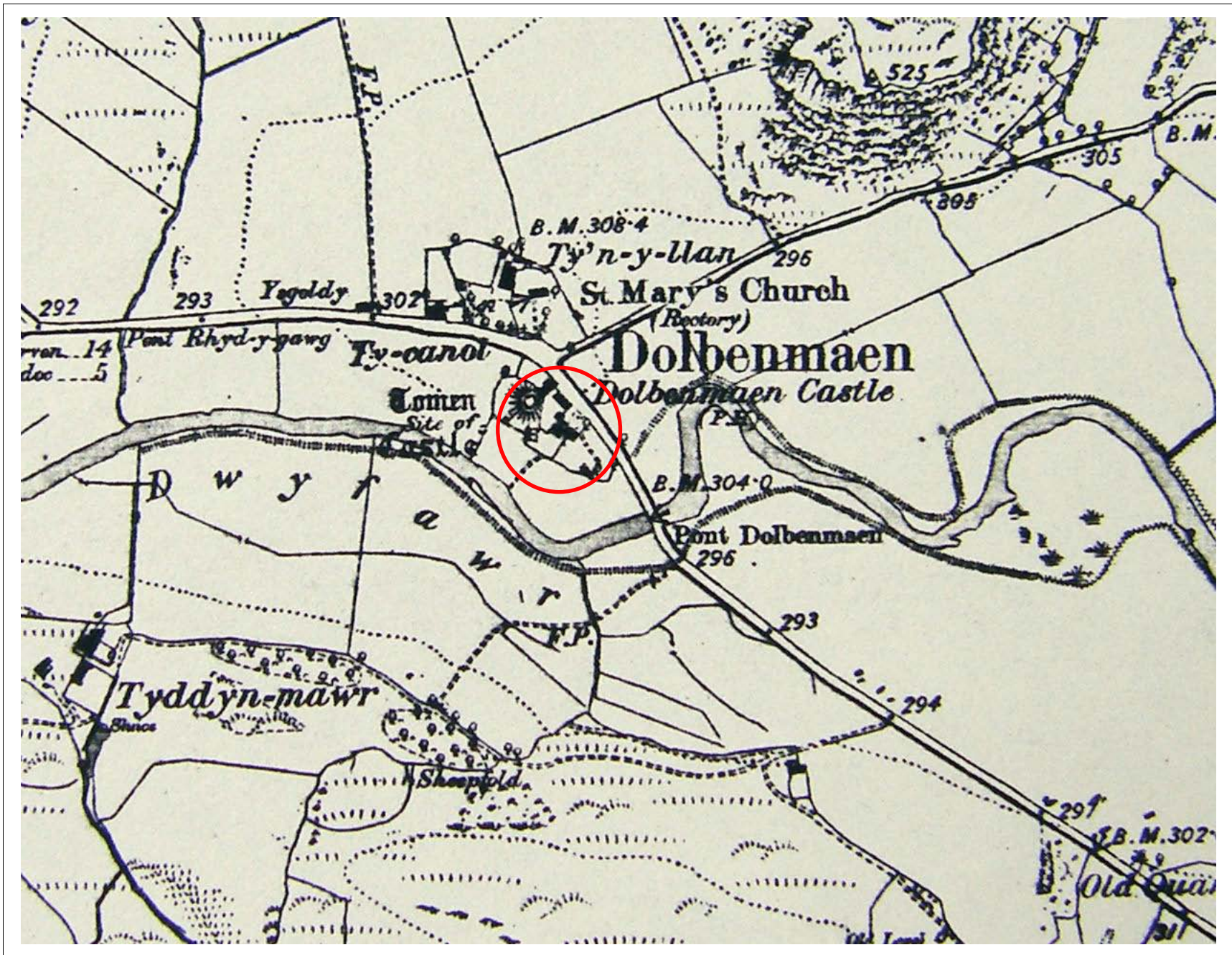


Fig 4: 1890 1st Edition six inch OS map showing assessment area

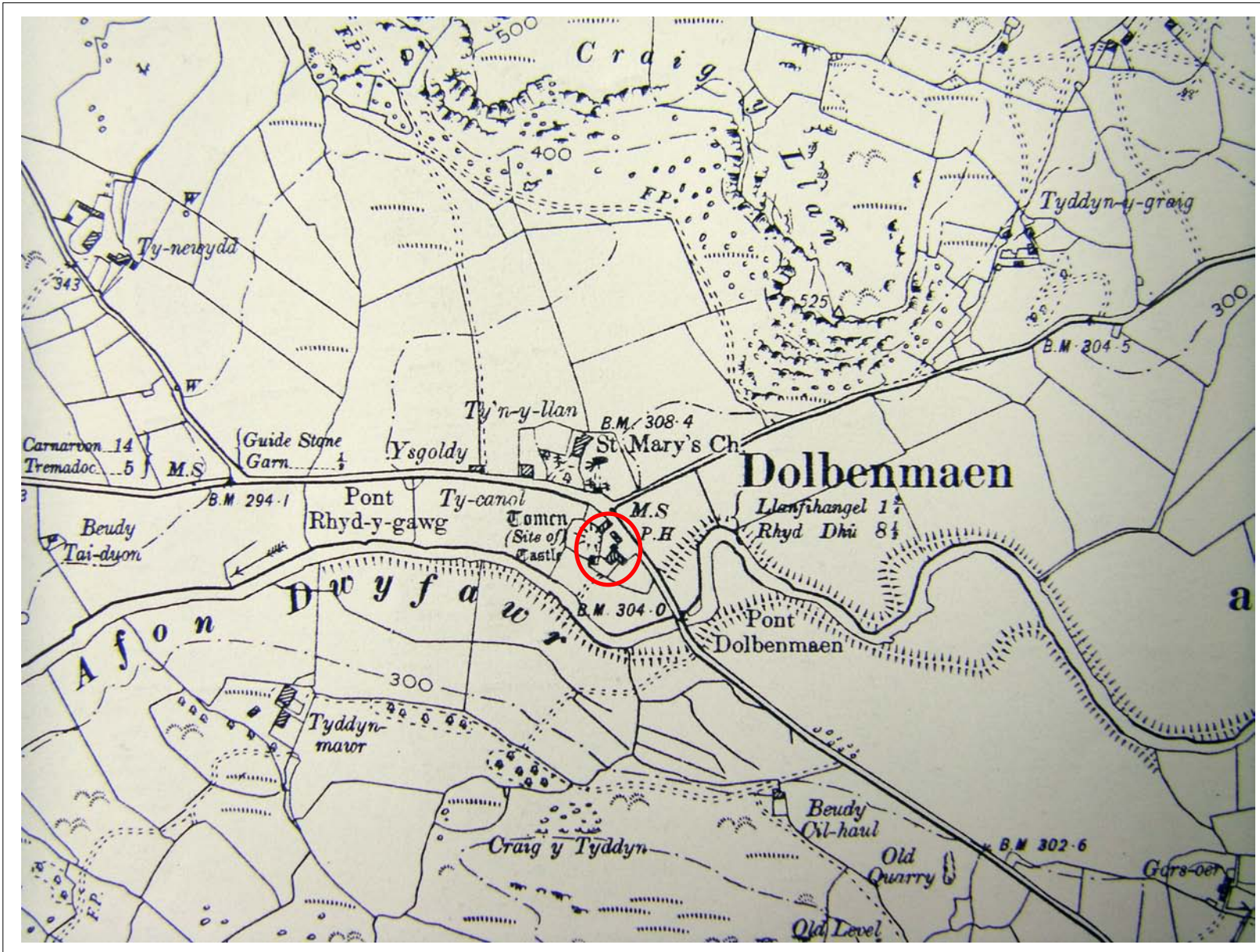


Fig 5: 1905 2nd Edition six inch OS map showing assessment area

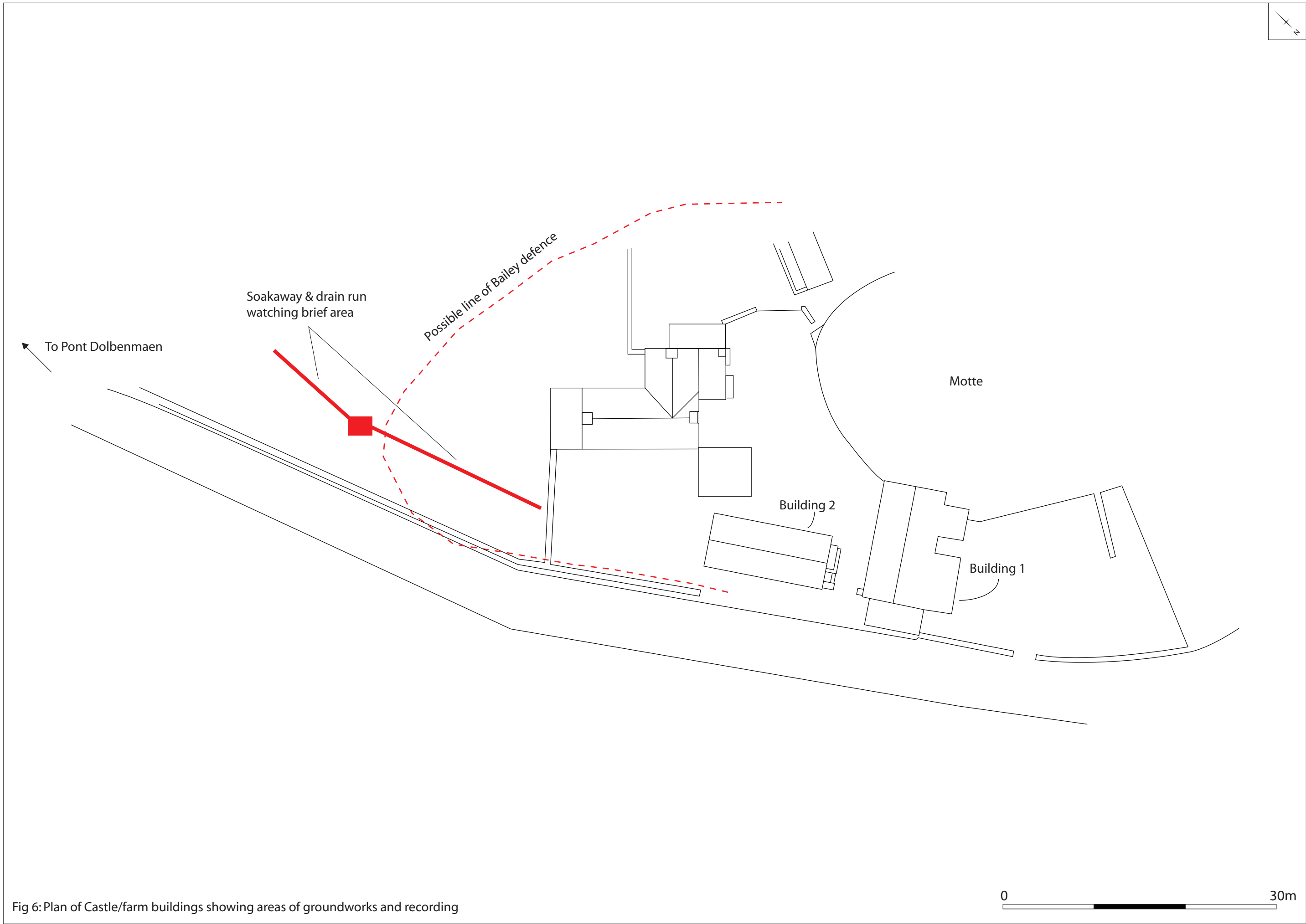
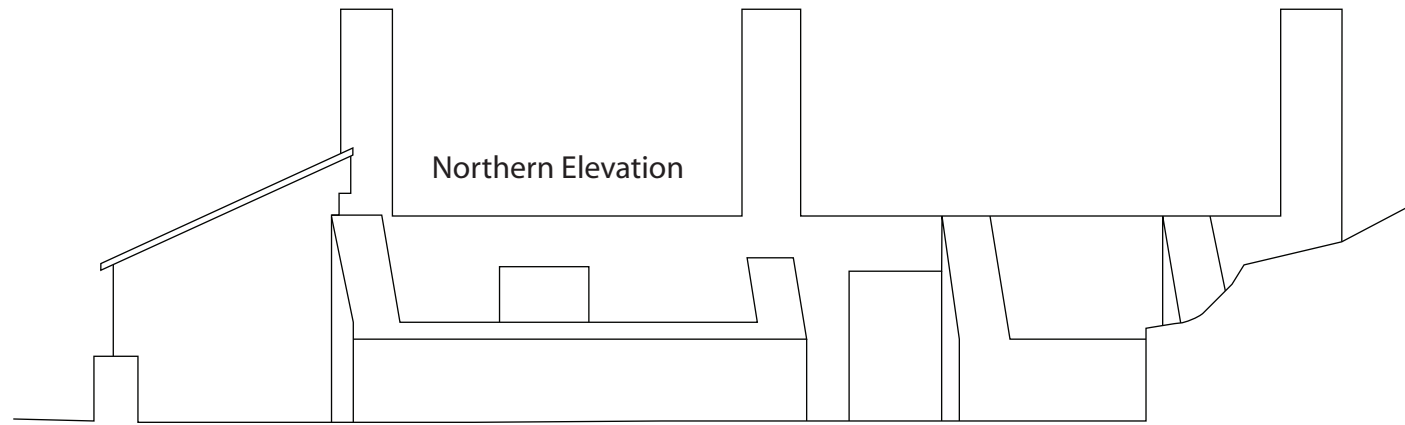
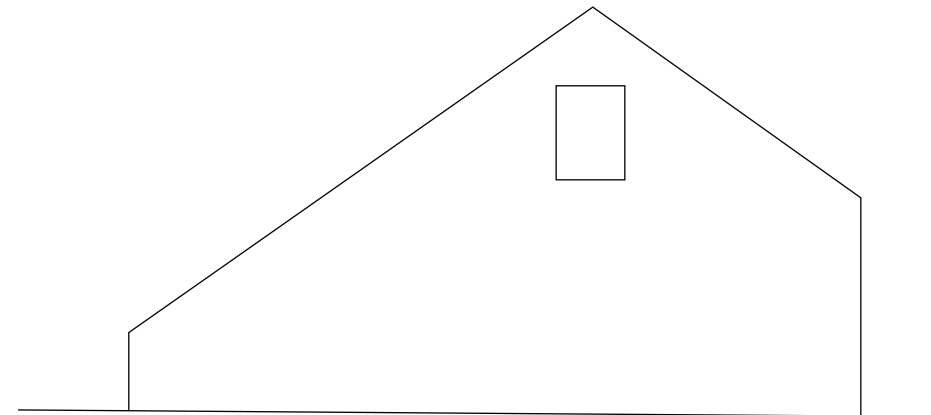


Fig 6: Plan of Castle/farm buildings showing areas of groundworks and recording

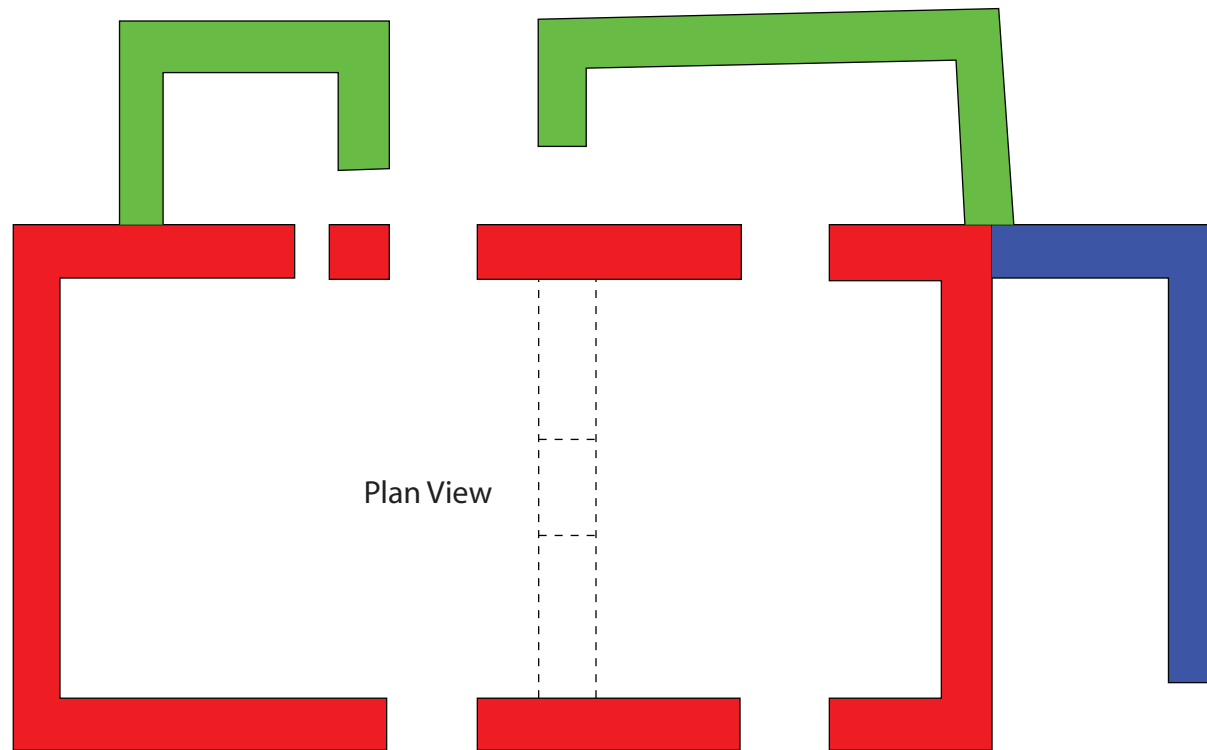
0 30m



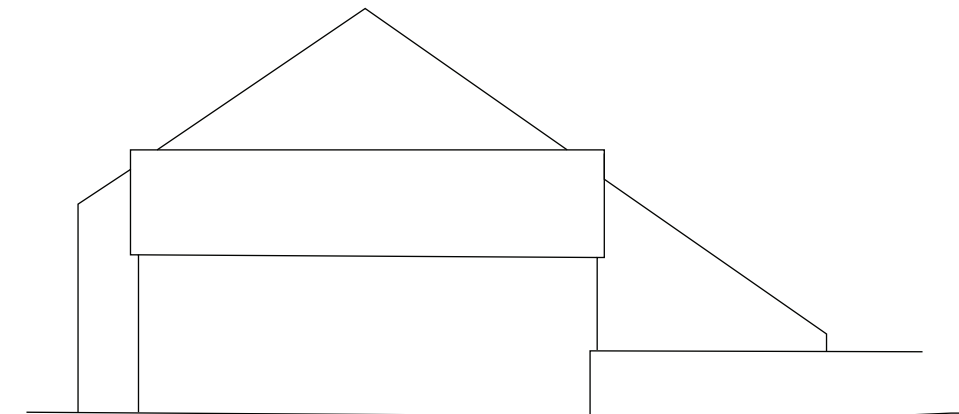
Northern Elevation



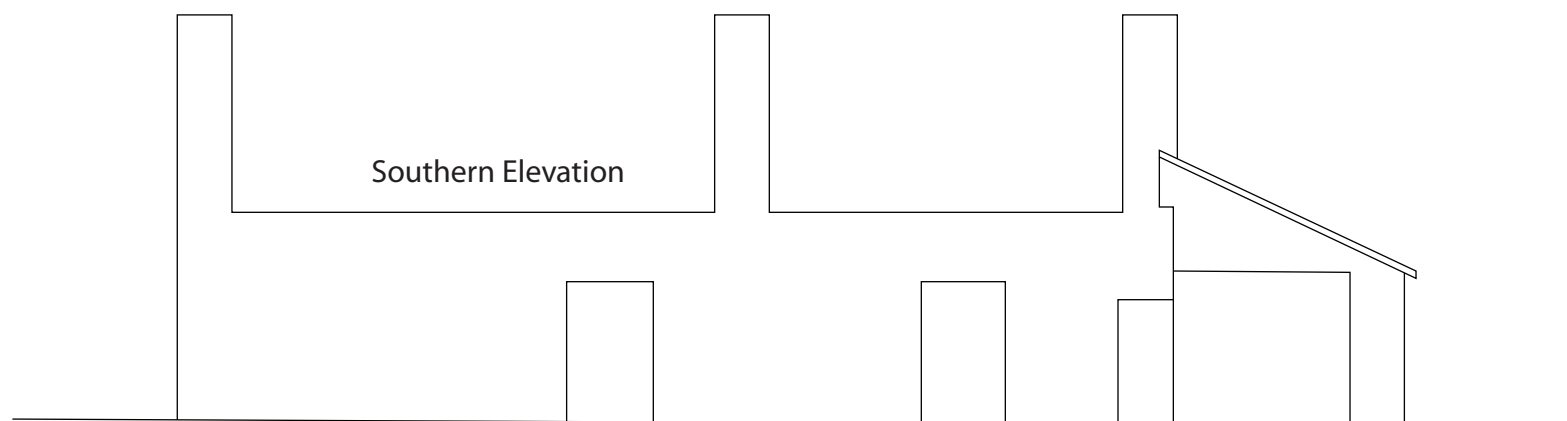
Western Elevation
(Largely Obscured)






Plan View



Eastern Elevation

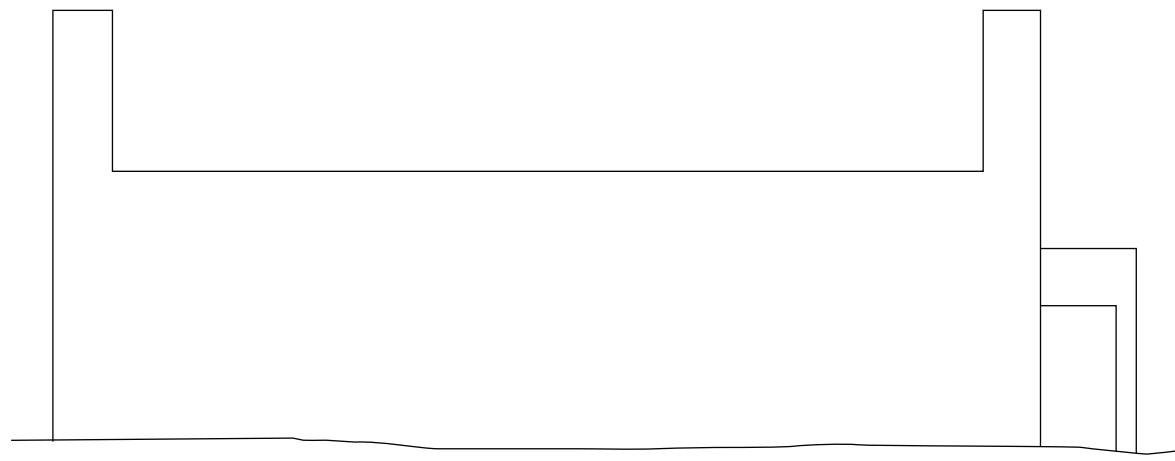


Southern Elevation

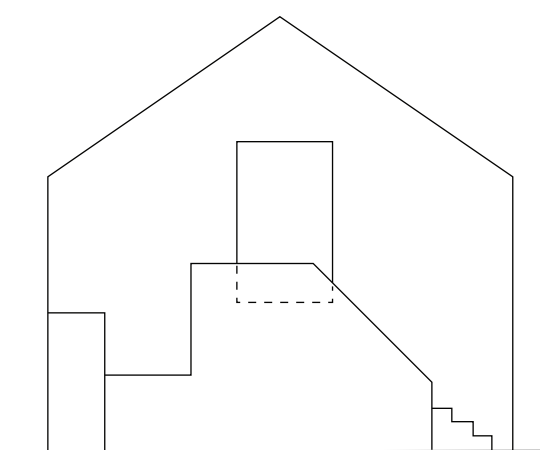
-  Phase one
-  Phase two
-  Phase three

Job Title:	Plas Dolbenmaen
Drawing Title:	Building one
Date:	16th Feb 2010
Drawn By:	CES
Scale:	1:100
Figure 07:	

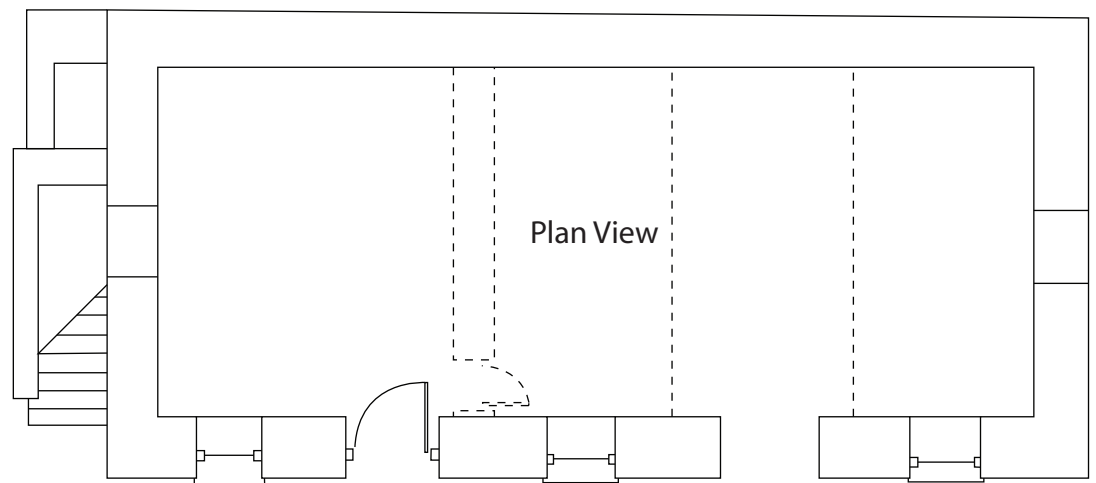




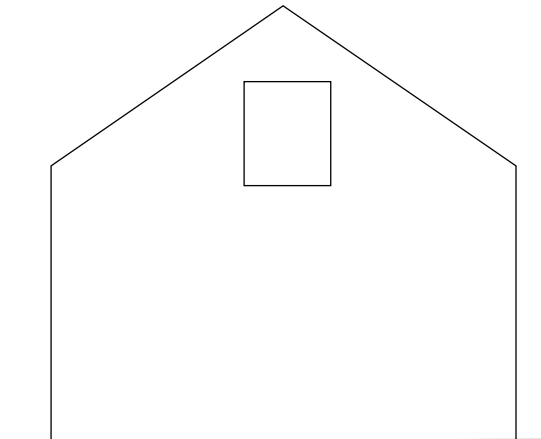
Eastern Elevation



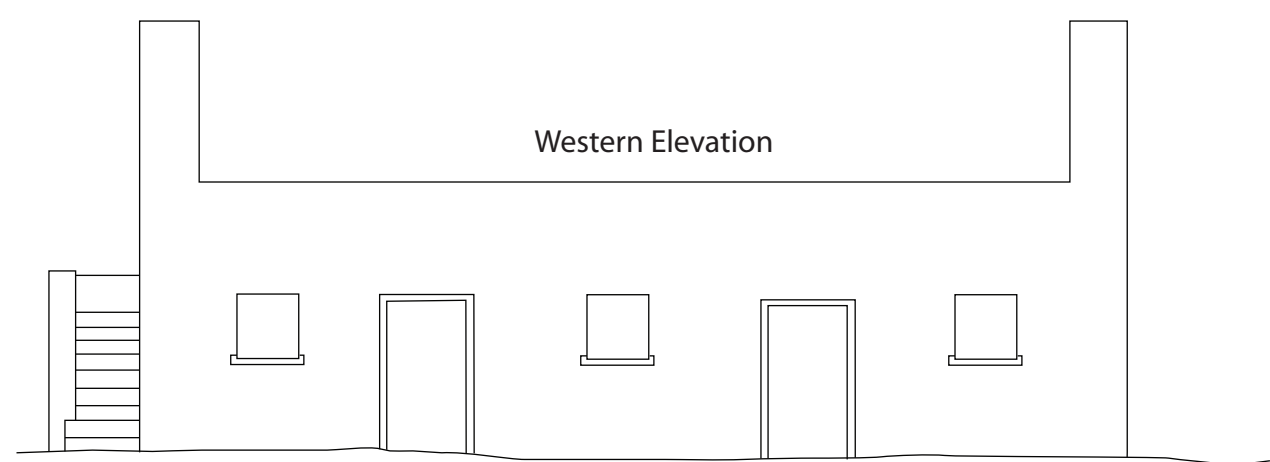
Northern Elevation



Plan View



Southern Elevation



Western Elevation

Job Title:	Plas Dolbenmaen
Drawing Title:	Building Two
Date:	16th Feb 2010
Drawn By:	CES
Scale:	1:100

Figure 08:





Numbers and directional arrows correspond to plate numbers and viewpoints

Job Title: Plas Dolbenmaen

Drawing Title: Photo Directions

Date: 16th Feb 2010

Drawn By: CES

Scale: 1:100

Figure 09:



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**APPENDIX III:
Plates**



Plate 1: 2006 Google Earth satellite image showing structures subject to recording as being unroofed



Plate 2: View of biodisc soakaway area, showing natural at a depth of approximately 0.5m



Plate 3: View of drain run into biodisc soakaway. Natural levels observed at similar depth



Plate 4: Internal view of Building one, Scale 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 5: View of internal doorway within Building one, Scale 1x2m



Plate 6: View of internal doorway through to additional structure, Scale 1x2m



Plate 7: Internal view of Building one, Scale 1x2m



Plate 8: Internal view of Building one, Scale 1x2m



Plate 9: View of relatively new roof from within Building one



Plate 10: Internal view of relatively new roof within Building one



Plate 11: View along added structure in Building one, Scale 1x1m



Plate 12: View into smaller room of additional structure, Scale 1x1m



Plate 13: View of butt joint between Building one and additional structure



Plate 14: Internal view along additional structure, Building one



Plate 15: External view of main entrance into Building one, Scales 1x2m & 1x1m



Plate 16: External view of Building one showing where the structure butts against the motte, Scale 1x2m



Plate 17: External view of further additional structure, note butt joint, Scale 1x2m



Plate 18: External view of further additional structure, Scale 1x2m



Plate 19: View of butt joint between both additional structures, Scale 1x2m



Plate 20: External view of rear of additional structure, Building one, Scale 1x2m



Plate 21: External view of rear of additional structure, Building one, showing where building butts against the motte, Scale 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 22: External view of front of Building two, Scales 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 23: View along path in front of Building two, Scales 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 24: View of external steps Building two, Scales 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 25: View of external steps and gate, Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 26: View of doorway at top of external stairs, Building two



Plate 27: Internal view of Building two, note doorway leading to stairs in wall, Scales 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 28: Internal view of Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 29: View of blocked window within Building two, Scale 1x1m



Plate 30: View of doorway within Building two, Scales 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 31: View of window within Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 32: View of main doorway in Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 33: View of blocked window within Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 34: View of raised plinth in Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 35: View of gully within cobbled floor Building two, Scale 1x2m



Plate 36: External view of Building two, Scales 1x2m & 1x1m



Plate 37: External view of end wall of Building two



Plate 38: View of trough remains in Building two, Scale 1x2m



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**APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet**

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Dolbenmaen, Gwynedd

Site Name:	Plas Dolbenmaen
Site Code:	PDG/09/BR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	Report No. 616
NGR:	NGR SH 50322 42104
Site Type:	Agricultural Buildings
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment/Watching brief/Building recording
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	Oct 2009 – Feb 2010
Categories Present:	Multi Period
Location of Original Archive:	CAPLtd
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	None
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	CAPLtd
Restrictions to access:	None



CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

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