

CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES, LLANGEFNI, YNYS MÔN

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES, LLANGEFNI, YNYS MÔN

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Prepared for: CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES

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Written by: Spencer Smith

***front cover image: view from the south of the evaluation trench
within the estate landscape (archive image: G2461_001)**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed development within the Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni, Ynys Môn. Previous archaeological work had identified that the south east corner of the site was occupied by a rock outcrop suggested to be the remains of a prehistoric burial mound known as Tregarnedd cairn. The cairn was identified as a natural rock outcrop. No evidence for any constructed chambers within the cairn or any other prehistoric activity were identified within the confines of the development area.

The watching brief also confirmed that the area had been disturbed by recent activity associated with the development of the business park, with imported material, along with services and a former site compound also evident. The excavation reduced the development plot to the glacial horizon and no further archaeological activity was identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches* to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of four new industrial units within a 0.5ha plot at Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH46447505; Figure 01). Prior to construction, the plot comprised undeveloped pasture land located between three developed plots and a local road. The watching brief was completed between the 9th and 17th of March 2016.

The watching brief was completed in response to planning application 34C692/ECON and in accordance with a brief prepared by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (reference: D3003; dated 26th February 2016; reproduced as [Appendix I](#)). GAPS stated in the brief that the archaeological mitigation should consist of, “(A)n archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on an intensive basis, addressing all intrusive groundworks (topsoil strip, excavation of service trenches foundations, levelling groundworks etc.) at the site”. This was due to the presence of a mound at the southeast end of the site which was recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (Primary Reference Number 2733) as the possible remains of a substantial burial cairn, as well as recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the local area.

GAT produced a project specification prior to the start of groundworks, in accordance with the GAPS brief (cf. [Appendix II](#)), which was approved by GAPS (8th of March 2016).

The watching brief was completed in accordance with the GAPS brief, the approved specification and the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). The watching brief archive was completed in accordance with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) *Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*, 2015.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

As stated in the GAPS project brief (D3003: 01) and from information within the Historic Environment Record, the development was located within an area of known and suspected prehistoric and Roman activity. Within the development area, the possible remains of a substantial prehistoric burial cairn (Primary Reference Number 2733) were identified at the southeastern portion of the site (Figure 01; NGR SH46477503). The site was evident as a mound, which had previously been evaluated by GAT in 1998 (Davidson, A. 1998. GAT Report 312; reproduced as [Appendix III](#)). The evaluation concluded that the mound represented a natural limestone outcrop, but also added that “Tregamedd cairn is recorded as being removed in the 19th century, and systematic removal of the stone would leave very little evidence to be recovered, if the evaluation trenches were not positioned directly over the site of a chamber” (*ibid.*: 03). The evidence pointed to there being “very little archaeological evidence left to recover”, but that a watching brief should be maintained on any groundworks in the area (*ibid.*).

3 METHODOLOGY

The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services project brief required an intensive watching brief as defined in Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. The watching brief included the following:

- Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and intrusive groundworks within the development site, as far as the glacial horizon or limit of excavation (whichever was encountered first);
- Preparation of a full archive report.

The watching brief was completed between the 9th and 17th of March 2016. The footprint of the development zone was excavated by a 17.5 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The cairn mound (PRN 2733) was also removed by the tracked excavator using a toothed bucket. Excavation depth varied between 0.60m and 1.00m, in response to the terrain; the excavation reached the glacial horizon.

All attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas, with images taken using a Nikon D40 digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000; 6.1 effective megapixels). A total of 47 images were taken in RAW format that were subsequently converted to TIFF for archiving, in accordance with *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The image archive reference numbers are G2461_001 to G2461_047 (cf. [Appendix IV](#) for the photographic metadata).

4 RESULTS

The watching brief monitored the reduction of the existing ground level to the limit of excavation required for the scheme. The excavation was completed by a tracked excavator removing the topsoil in controlled levels (Plates 01 to 03). The limit of excavation reached the glacial horizon which was identified as a boulder clay.

The mound was located at the southeastern portion of the site and was initially stripped of topsoil prior to the removal of the mound core (Plates 03 and 04). The mound/cairn core was confirmed as a limestone/sandstone outcrop (Plates 15 and 16); no evidence for archaeological activity was identified on the mound/cairn and it was subsequently reduced to the limit of excavation by the tracked excavator (Plate 05). Patches of decayed stone were identified in the glacial clay east of the outcrop (Plates 09 and 10); the patches were elongated in shape with dark patches that initially looked like evidence for burning but were confirmed on inspection as decay.

The southern end of the plot was also characterised by evidence for recent activity associated with the development of the business park: patches of clay were identified to the north of the mound/cairn (Plates 07 and 08), which appeared to be imported material, whilst the whole area was sealed by topsoil up to 1.0m thick (Plate 10), which included topsoil probably deposited from the neighbouring developed plots. A redundant service was recorded, running eastwards across this portion of the site and what appeared to be a former site compound was identified to the east of the mound/cairn that comprised a 10m long and 5m wide slate waste and stone deposit connected to the local road by a 2m wide stone track (Plates 13 and 14). An electrical service was buried within the track where it reached the road.

The central and northern end of the site was characterised by 0.6m topsoil that sealed the glacial horizon (Plates 11 and 12). The uniform nature of the topsoil thickness suggested it may have included imported material, as was also evident at the southern end.

No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the groundworks area and no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

5 CONCLUSION

The archaeological watching brief undertaken in advance of the proposed development within the Bryn Cefni Industrial Park revealed important information about the Tregarnedd cairn which occupied the south east corner of the development site. Although no evidence for any constructed chambers within the cairn were noted, any burials which could have been inserted into the softer sandstone layer of the cairn by removing the fractured limestone from above it may well have been lost with the eroding of the cairn both through natural processes and subsequently human activity. Certainly the cairn served as an important marker in the landscape, giving its name to both the township and the moated medieval site situated to the southwest, and may even have served as an early medieval assembly or meeting point similar to that recently identified at Dolbenmaen, Gwynedd (Smith 2012:9).

The earliest reference to the cairn so far identified was made by the Anglesey antiquarian Henry Rowlands (1655 – 1723) in his 'Antiquitates Parochiales', which was published after his death in volumes i (1846) to iv (1849) of the journal 'Archaeological Cambrensis'. His description is as follows:

"This township has undoubtedly received its name from that immense heap of stones, the most renowned of the relics of ancient monuments of the kind, which rises in the centre of the district" (Rowlands 1849:188).

The antiquarian Thomas Pennant visited the cairn during his journeys to collect information for his multi volume publication 'Tours in Wales'. In volume III, he described his visit to both the cairn and the adjacent medieval moated site, remarking:

"The name of this place is taken from an immense *Carnedd*, or heap of stones, surrounded with great upright stones in an adjacent field. It seems to have beneath it passages formed on the sides and tops with flat stones, or flags. These were the repositories of the dead" (Pennant 1883: 51).

The 'passages' which Pennant saw were identified during the 2016 watching brief as being where the bedding planes of the sandstone geology, which forms the lower part of the cairn have slipped apart, revealing large 'flags' (Plates 15 and 16), a feature also identified in the trenching of the mound undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1998 but due to the limited size of the excavation trench, unable to be interpreted fully (Davidson 1998:2).

The site of the Tregarnedd cairn is next described by Samuel Lewis in his 'A Topographical Dictionary of Wales', first published in 1833. Lewis relied on previously collated source of information for his work, and his description is as follows:

“Trêgarnedd..., which took its name from a large carnedd, or sepulchral heap of stones, in an adjoining field...The adjacent carnedd, which consisted of an immense pile of stones, surrounded by a circle of upright stones about eighty-six yards in diameter, was wholly removed in 1822, for the purpose of building a wall to divide the field” (Lewis 1834:103).

Not all the carnedd was removed however, as the antiquarian Henry Longueville Jones in his series of ‘Mona Mediæva’ articles published in *Archaeologica Cambrensis* states:

“The immense Carnedd, spoken of by Pennant, and from which the place took its name, was situated in a field immediately adjoining the high road to Bangor, on the western side: but the stones of it were almost all removed a few years ago, by the present tenant of the land (1846.) Its site is, however, visible in a small clump of trees, the roots of which are covered with stones, nearly in front of the farm-house of Tan y Graig”. (Jones 1847: 44)

In 1855 Jones published his third ‘List of Early British Remains’, and within the sub-section ‘II.- Tumuli or Carneddau, and Beddau (*Graves*)’. Of Tregarnedd cairn he says:

“Tregarnedd. – The name of an ancient house one mile and a half south of-east of Llangefni. It was so called from an immense carnedd, now nearly all removed by ignorant farmers. This carnedd is partially planted over, a circumstance which will tend to preserve traces of its lower portions; it may have been sixty feet in diameter” (Jones 1855: 20).

All this information taken together would seem to indicate that the cairn, although not as prominent as it was, was still a visible feature in the landscape. The location of the cairn was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1888 - Anglesey VIII.3 – (surveyed and published in the same year) as a clump of seven trees, and the field boundary created from the stones was also depicted, running from south west to north east to the south of the remains of the cairn. The depiction of the location of the field boundary remains unchanged throughout the various iterations of the 2nd and 3rd edition maps of 1899 (published 1901) and 1914-15 (published 1926), but the location of the cairn alters. In 1899 it is depicted as having a circular edge and topped with three trees, whilst by 1914-15 the circular edge has been removed to be replaced by a circular clump of nine trees.

In an article in the *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* in 1923 E. Neil Baynes includes Tregarnedd in his list entitled: “Tumuli which probably covered bronze age burials, but concerning which no certain evidence is available” (Baynes 1923: 31). The 4th (revised 1938 – published ca. 1948) and 5th (revised 1949 – published 1953) editions depict the mound in the same manner as the 3rd edition. A comparison of a vertical aerial photograph of the site of the Tregarnedd cairn taken in 1945, to the information recorded on the 5th edition of the Ordnance Survey map indicated that the location of the cairn was correct.

The RCAHMW Inventory of the Island of Anglesey, published in 1937, makes reference to the moated site of Tregarnedd, but does not mention the cairn as a monument, or the

derivation of the Tregarnedd name. Lynch in 'Prehistoric Anglesey', published in 1970, refers to the cairn as a possible one, but that it had been destroyed (Lynch 1970: 40-43). She also postulates that the 'passages' Pennant noted might have been a cruciform chamber, although these have now been identified during the 2016 watching brief as a geological feature of the lower part of the cairn.

The excavation over the site of the cairn during the watching brief revealed that although the size of the cairn had been reduced by the construction of the field boundary wall in 1822 and reduced again prior to 1846, at most only between a quarter and a fifth of the total cairn material was removed. However, this could still account for the loss of any archaeological material from the upper part of the cairn, and also for the unstratified flint flakes found during the 1998 excavation (Davidson 1998: 2-3).

The watching brief also confirmed that the area had been disturbed by recent activity associated with the development of the business park, with imported material, along with services and a former site compound also evident. The excavation reduced the development plot to the glacial horizon and no further archaeological activity was identified.

6 REFERENCES

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19. Russell Hughes Cyf. Drawing 2348-15-03 Proposed Site Plan

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22. <http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/map/?lang=en#&x=-4.30274&y=53.24990&z=17&b=0&a=1945&o=0.30>

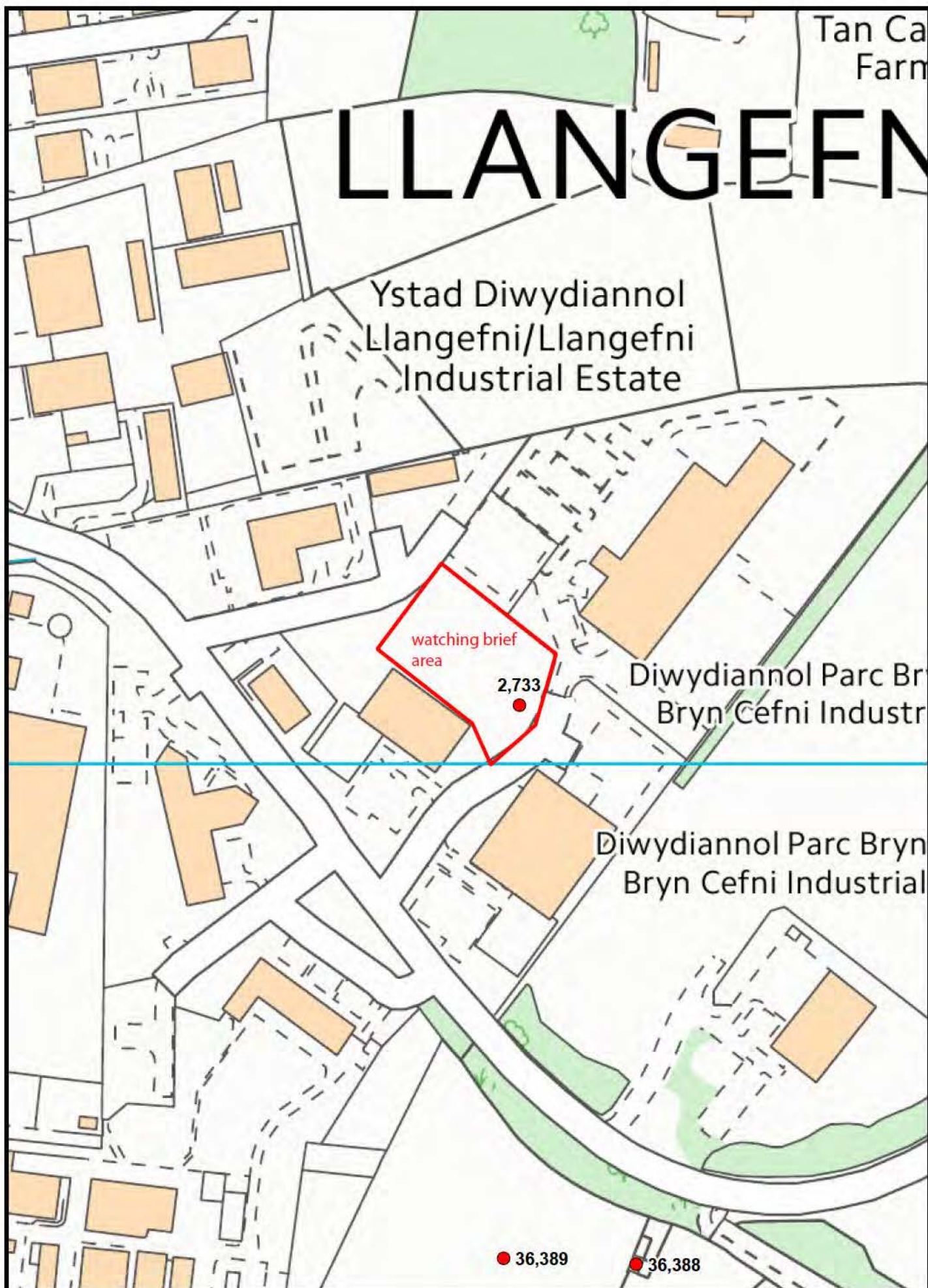


Figure 01: Reproduction of 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE & SH47NE, denoting location of watching brief area and the site of possible remains of a prehistoric burial cairn (PRN 2733).
Scale: 1 to 2500@A4

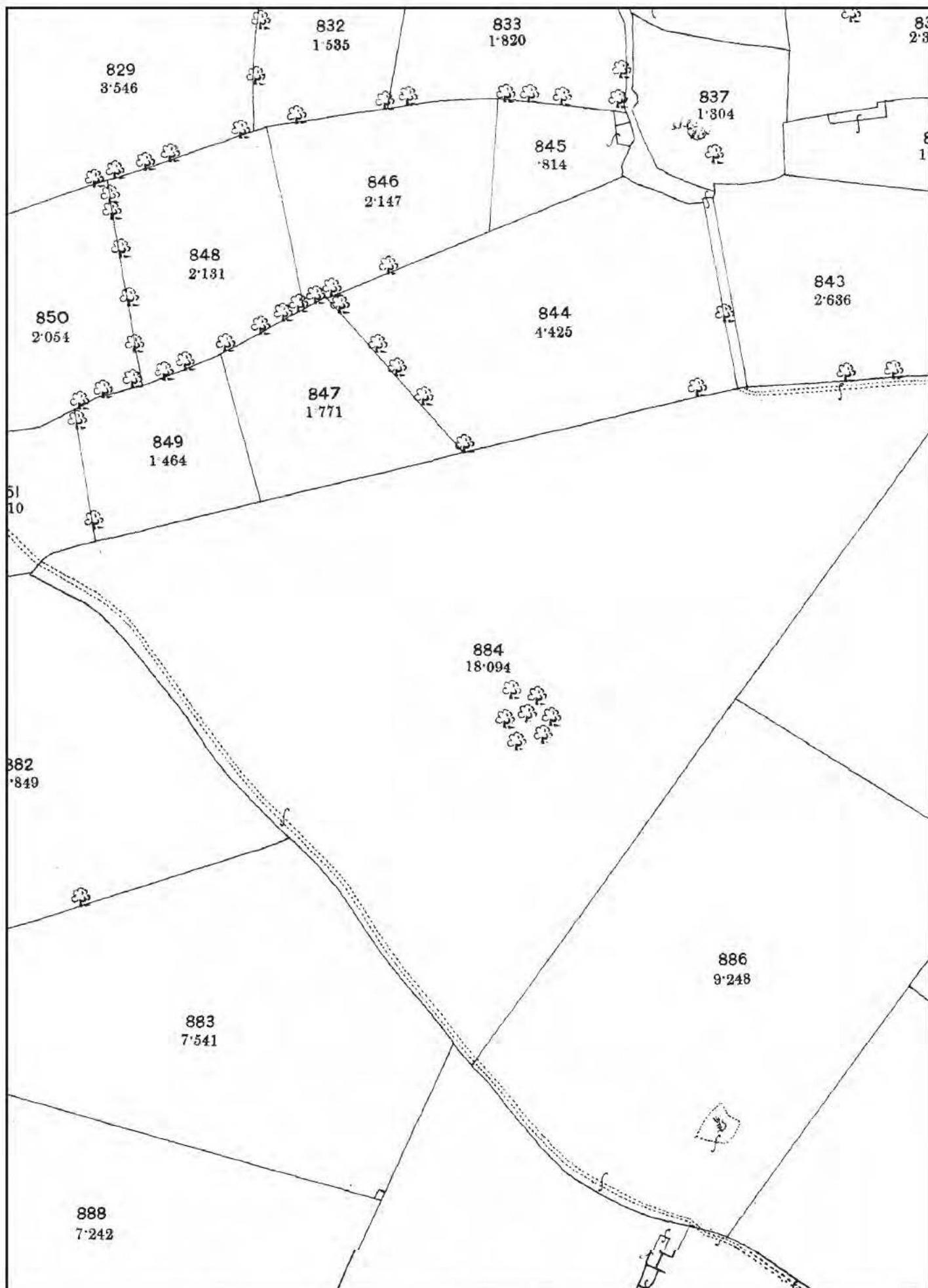


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Anglesey VIII.3 First Edition, published in 1889. Mound Primary Reference Number 2733 is visible in the centre of the map as the collection of trees. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4

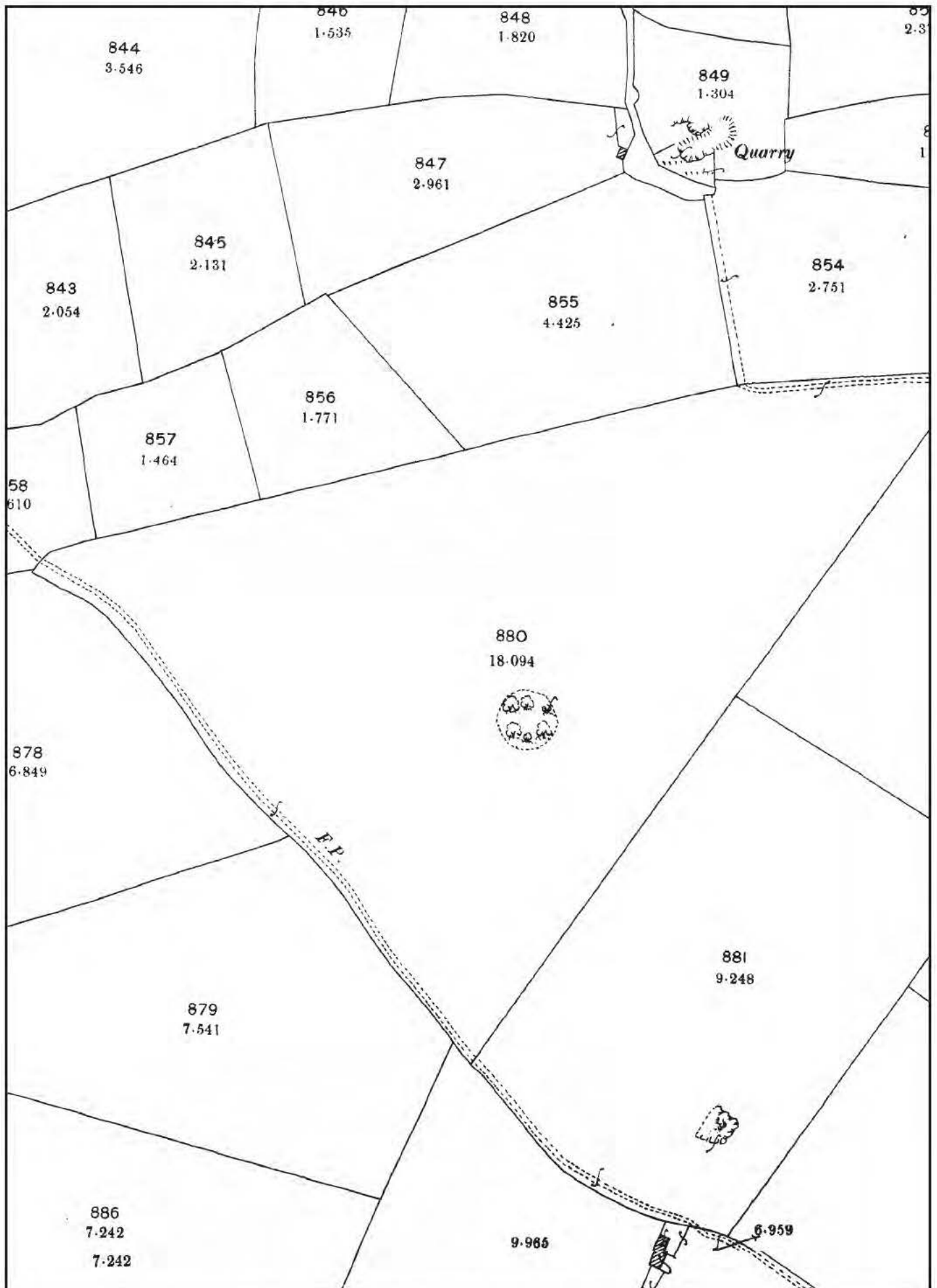


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Anglesey VIII.3 Second Edition, published in 1900. Mound Primary Reference Number 2733 is visible in the centre of the map as the collection of trees. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4

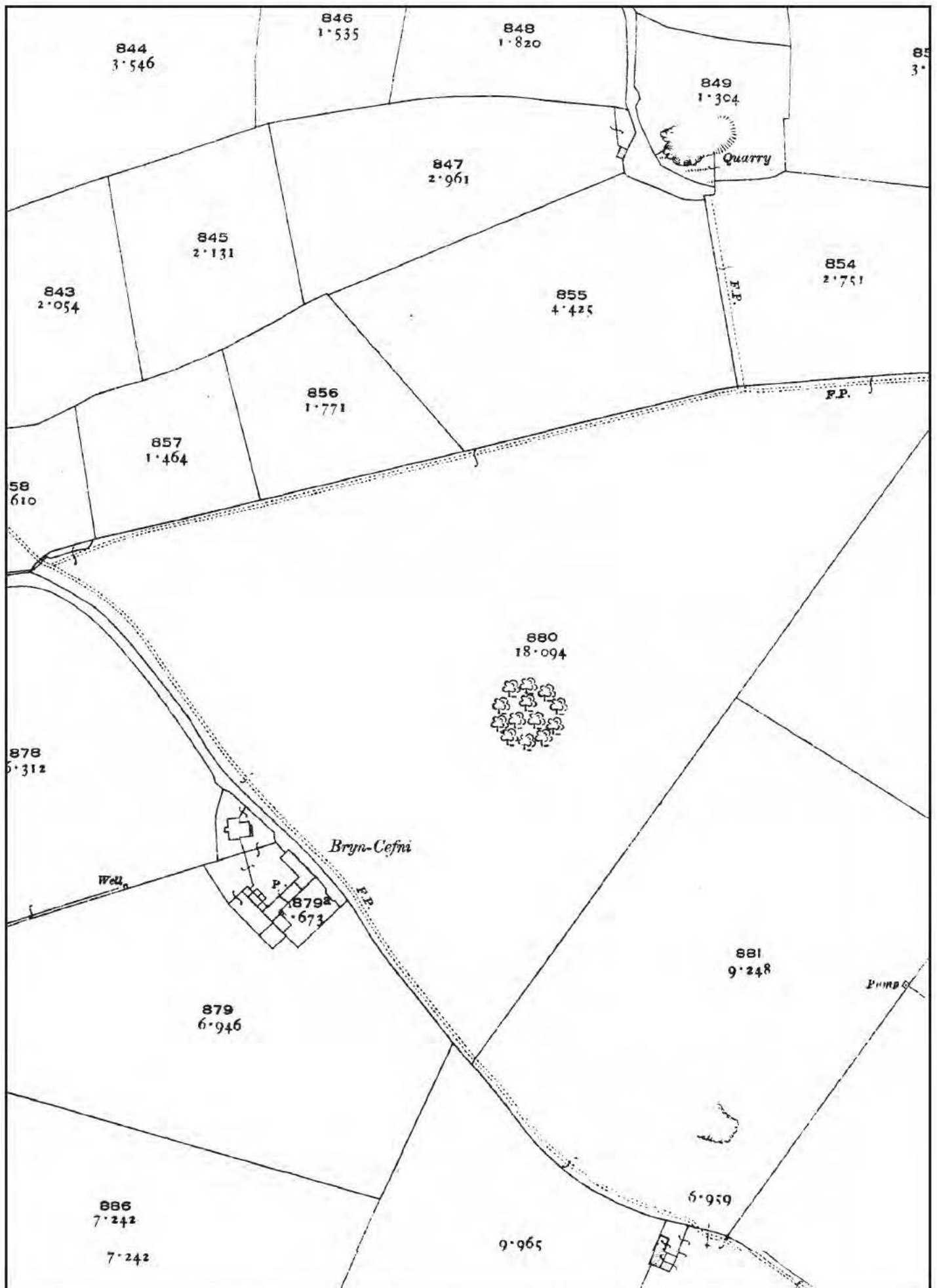


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Anglesey VIII.3 Third Edition, published in 1920. Mound Primary Reference Number 2733 is visible in the centre of the map as the collection of trees. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4



Plate 01: View of site from south west; the mound Primary Reference Number (PRN) 2733 is to the right side on the right side of the image surmounted by trees (archive image: G2461_010).



Plate 02: General view of the site from the north during the start of groundworks (archive image: G2461_011).



Plate 03: View west of the site during initial groundworks with the tracked excavator atop mound PRN 2733 (Scale: 1 x 1.0m; archive image: G2461_001).



Plate 04: View south of site during groundworks detailing limit of excavation in the foreground (0.60m) and mound PRN 2733 in the background (Scale: 1 x 1.0m; archive image: G2461_025).



Plate 05: View west of mound PRN 2733 during removal by tracked excavator. The mound was a limestone/sandstone outcrop (Scale 1 x 1.0m; archive image: G2461_045).



Plate 06: View south of mound during groundworks detailing exposed geology/mound PRN 2733 in the background and deposited clay in the foreground (archive image: G2461_018).



Plate 07: View south of mound during groundworks detailing exposed geology/mound, PRN 2733 at the left of image, limit of excavation in the background and deposited clay in the foreground (Scale: 1x1.0m; archive image: G2461_019).



Plate 08: View north during groundworks detailing degraded stone and the glacial horizon in the foreground (Scale: 1 x 1.0m; archive image: G2461_031).



Plate 09: View northwest during groundworks detailing degraded stone and the glacial horizon in the foreground. Excavation depth was 1.0m (Scale: 1 x 1.0m; archive image: G2461_034)



Plate 10: View south of site during groundworks detailing limit of excavation at the northern end of the site, detailing exposed glacial horizon (Scale 1 x 1.0m: archive image: G2461_027).



Plate 11: View east of site during groundworks detailing limit of excavation at the northern end of the site, detailing exposed glacial horizon (Scale 1 x 1.0m: archive image: G2461_028).



Plate 12: View southeast of site during groundworks detailing limit of excavation and evidence of modern dumping of slate waster and stone interpreted as a former site compound associated with the construction of the business park or business park premises. (Scale 1 x 1.0m: archive image: G2461_037).



Plate 13: View south of site during groundworks detailing limit of excavation and evidence of modern dumping of slate waster and stone interpreted as a former site compound associated with the construction of the business park or business park premises. (Scale 1 x 1.0m: archive image: G2461_042).



Plate 14: Detailed view east of the geological bedding planes making up the edge of the mound (PRN 2733) (Scale 1 x 1.0m: archive image: G2461_022).



Plate 15: Detailed view south of the geological bedding planes making up the edge of the mound (PRN 2733)
(Scale 1 x 1.0m: archive image: G2461_023).

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services Project Brief
D3033 (26th February 2016)**

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni

Applicant: Iwan Hughes

Date: 26th February 2016

Planning Reference: 34C692/ECON

National Grid Reference: 246446, 375058

This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological mitigation visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises a plot measuring approximately 0.5 hectares situated within Bryn Cefni industrial estate, Llangefni. Llangefni is the county town of the Isle of Anglesey and is located to the south-east of the centre of the island.
- 1.2 The site is currently undeveloped land to the rear of existing light industrial premises. It is bounded to the north-west and south-east by estate roads and on other sides by modern boundary walls.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 In the south-east of the site is the a mound recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record as the possible remains of a substantial prehistoric burial cairn, from which the nearby place-name Tregarnedd is derived (PRN 2733). The cairn is recorded in antiquarian sources as having been destroyed in the early 19th century, but there is other documentary evidence that suggests that the mound may represent the monument.
- 2.2 The mound was investigated by excavation of two trial trenches in 1998 in connection with previous proposals for development (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report 312), but the results were inconclusive, identifying that the mound was a natural outcrop, but with unstratified flint flakes and an adjacent ditch indicating archaeological potential. It was suggested that the mound may formerly have supported the burial cairn, but that little in situ evidence survived, and a watching brief on nearby development activity was recommended.
- 2.3 Since this work, a number of field investigations in the Llangefni area have demonstrated the survival of buried prehistoric archaeology, primarily of Bronze Age and Romano-British date, suggesting a generally high potential for further evidence in undisturbed ground. Since there is plausible evidence

that the application site formerly contained a significant monument, the potential of the remainder of the plot to have associated remains must be considered high.

2.4 Both the outcrop and adjacent undeveloped land will be affected by the proposed development. Appropriate archaeological mitigation is needed to address the risk of archaeological discovery during works.

2.5 The following documents should be consulted with reference to this brief:

Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Evaluation, unpublished report produced for Bowen Dann Knox by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (report 312), November 1998.

3.0 Archaeological requirements

3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of four industrial units with associated parking areas.

3.2 This is a *brief* for a programme of archaeological work to mitigate the impact of development, to be carried out as a condition of planning permission, in accordance with guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Wales 2016*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). The mitigation will comprise **an archaeological watching brief**.

3.3 The objective of the archaeological programme is to ensure the recording of archaeological remains that will be destroyed or otherwise compromised by the proposed development.

3.4 This *brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.

3.5 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- non-technical summary
- details of the proposed archaeological works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
- a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
- field methodology
- methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
- arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
- post-fieldwork methodology
- the level and grade of all key project staff
- details of all specialists
- a timetable for the proposed works
- the intended method of publication
- archive deposition

- reference to the relevant legislation
- health and safety considerations
- monitoring procedures

4.0 Programme of archaeological mitigation

4.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation is to comprise an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on an **intensive** basis, addressing all intrusive groundworks (topsoil strip, excavation of service trenches, foundations, levelling groundworks etc.) at the site. The scope of monitoring may be reduced should site observations indicate the site to have been extensively disturbed, to comprise wholly made ground, or where natural deposits have been encountered.

4.2 The **watching brief** will include:

- Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and intrusive groundworks within the development site.
- A comprehensive drawn, written and photographic record of any significant archaeological features, structures and deposits that are revealed.
- Preparation of a full archive report.

4.3 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.

5.0 Results

5.1 The archaeological contractor must ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in an archive report.

5.2 The results must be presented in a report, which should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced.

5.3 **The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.**

5.4 A deposit model should be presented in plan and in profile as appropriate, at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.

5.5 The report should specifically include as a minimum the following:

- a) a copy of the brief and agreed specification
- b) a project location plan
- c) all features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- d) a gazetteer of all located sites and/or principal features, including full dimensional and descriptive detail
- e) a full bibliography of sources consulted

f) an archive compact disc.

- 5.6 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.

6.0 General requirements

- 6.1 The archaeological mitigation must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified organisation, fully experienced in work of this character, and all staff employed on the project should be competent in the tasks they are required to perform. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Development Control Archaeologist and all written work attributed to a named author(s).
- 6.2 All work must be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists documentation.
- 6.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:
- English Heritage 2006 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).
 - English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Code of Conduct.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (revised January 2015) Regulations for professional conduct.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
 - Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
 - Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.
- 6.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

- 6.5 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a statement of potential. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this study must be reproduced in full in the desk-based study.
- 6.6 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the location of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 6.7 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before being carried out.
- 6.8 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 6.9 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 6.10 A full archive including all drawings, photographs, written records and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared. All drawings, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged with an appropriate repository (to be agreed with the archaeological curator) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 6.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 6.12 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

7.0 Further information

- 7.1 This document outlines the best practice expected of archaeological fieldwork but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 7.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

8.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 9.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council Local Planning Authority to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

9.0 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

Archaeological Curator

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Curators' Code of Practice.

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Assessment

A desk-based archaeological assessment (also known as a *desk-top assessment*) is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

Brief

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

Evaluation

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context, as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and archive.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Specification

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Watching brief

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological excavation works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.

Jenny Emmett
Development Control Archaeologist
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno
Ffordd Y Garth
Bangor
Gwynedd
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APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project specification

CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES,
LLANGEFNI, GWYNEDD

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
(G2461)

Prepared for

Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches

March 2016

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust




CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES, LLANGEFNI, GWYNEDD

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2461)

Prepared for Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches, March 2016

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| Approvals Table | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|----------|
| | Role | Printed Name | Signature | Date |
| Originated by | Document Author | JOHN ROBERTS |  | 04/03/16 |
| Reviewed by | Document Reviewer | STUART REILLY |  | 04/03/16 |
| Approved by | Principal Archaeologist | JOHN ROBERTS |  | 04/03/16 |

| 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

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches* to provide a project specification for undertaking an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed development at Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH46447505; Figure 01).

The watching brief will be completed during groundworks for the construction of four new industrial units within a 0.5ha plot of currently undeveloped pasture land. The proposals are detailed on Russell Hughes Cyf. Drawing 2348-15-01 (Figure 02) and the groundworks will include foundation excavation.

The archaeological watching brief will be completed in response to planning application 4C692/ECON and in accordance with this, the specification must be approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. GAPS have stated in a project brief for the scheme (reference: D3003; dated 26th February 2016; reproduced as [Appendix I](#)) that the archaeological mitigation should consist of:

- An archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on an intensive basis, addressing all intrusive groundworks (topsoil strip, excavation of service trenches foundations, levelling groundworks etc.) at the site.

The scheme will be monitored by GAPS and will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

As stated in the GAPS project brief (D3003: 01) and from information within the Historic Environment Record, the development is located within an area of known and suspected prehistoric and Roman activity. Within the development area, the possible remains of a substantial prehistoric burial cairn (Primary Reference Number 2733) are located at the southeastern portion of the site (Figure 03; NGR SH46477503). The site is evident as a mound, which has previously been evaluated by GAT (Davidson, A. 1998. GAT Report 312; reproduced as [Appendix IV](#)). The evaluation concluded that the mound represented a natural limestone outcrop, but also added that “Tregamedd cairn is recorded as being removed in the 19th century, and systematic removal of the stone would leave very little evidence to be recovered, if the evaluation trenches were not positioned directly over the site of a chamber” (*ibid.*: 03). The evidence points to there being “very little archaeological evidence left to recover”, but that a watching brief should be maintained on any groundworks in the area (*ibid.*). It is also to be considered that other archaeological investigations in the Bryn Cefni area have identified archaeological activity within previously undisturbed ground, including the Neolithic and Roman activity identified 280m to the south (Primary Reference Number 36389; NGR SH46467475; cf. Figure 03), so the potential remains for all undeveloped sites across this area.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

(Reproduced from Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is 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.

An archaeological watching brief is divided into four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

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

The GAPS project states that an **intensive** watching brief is undertaken for this scheme, to include:

- Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and intrusive groundworks within the development site, as far as the glacial horizon or limit of excavation (whichever is encountered first);
- A comprehensive drawn, written and photographic record of any significant archaeological features, structures and deposits that are revealed; and
- Preparation of a full archive report.

The GAPS project brief states that the scope of monitoring may be reduced should site observations indicate the site to have been extensively disturbed, to comprise wholly made ground, or where natural deposits (e.g. the glacial horizon) is encountered. The watching brief of the car park will also focus on the removal of the earthworks during the groundworks and a record will be made of the earthworks in section.

The groundworks will be completed over a 1 to 2 week schedule, scheduled from early to mid-March 2016.

The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence.

3.2 Basic watching brief methodological procedures

- 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 and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process;
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey.
- All archaeological features/deposits encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If any features are encountered, e.g., pits, postholes or ditches, the following will strategy will apply: 50% sample of sub-circular features, 10% sample of linear features. Any large-scale or more detailed excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**.
- All sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale. This will include the profiles/sections of any earthworks truncated or removed during the course of the car park groundworks. Sections will be drawn on GAT pro-forma permatrace.
- All plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT pro-forma permatrace.
- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).

3.3 Environmental Samples

Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be taken from sealed contexts, with bulk samples from ditches and pit fills proposed as not less than 10 litres from each context. 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.

3.4 Human Remains

Should any finds of human remains be encountered, they will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it 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. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

3.5 Small Finds

Diagnostic 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. 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

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.

Note: the landowner is the client. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of any artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn). 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 Oriel Ynys Môn, this must be in accordance with the Oriel Ynys Môn – Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive (2012; cf. Appendix B).

3.6 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the watching brief may necessitate the production of a new project specification and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the identification of activity that cannot be addressed within the provisions of the current design, e.g., structures. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

The FAWD will be instigated through a GAT produced document that will include:

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate specialist analysis;
- timings, staffing and resourcing;
- additional costs.

The FAWD document will need to be approved by GAPS and any additional resourcing/costs agreed with the client.

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project start date and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow the GAPS Archaeologist time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

3.8 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work 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 imported into a GIS shapfile;
5. Plans (if relevant): 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. Location drawings and a sample of relevant photographs will be used to illustrate the reports.

4 REPORT

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a draft report will be produced within one month incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and purpose
4. Specification
5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
6. Watching Brief Results
7. Summary and conclusions
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved project design

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client for review. Once approved, a final report will be submitted.

Note: if diagnostic artefacts or ecofacts are recovered during the watching brief an interim report that will be submitted in the first instance, along with an assessment of potential summary. The interim report will summarise the results of the fieldwork and the assessment of potential summary will discuss the scope and costs for analysing and assessing any artefacts and ecofacts recovered from site, and for producing a final report and a publication document

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 project specification will be completed in March 2016. A draft report or interim report (if relevant) will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (April 2016); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (September 2016).

The following dissemination will apply:

1. A digital report will be provided to GAPS (draft report then final report).
2. 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 report completion (final report only).
3. 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). Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata. Note: due to the current relocation of the RCAHMW premises, the RCAHMW Archive and Library Team Leader has requested that any new accessions are deferred until June 2016 (email correspondence: 01/03/2016).
4. A digital report(s) plus paper report(s) (if requested) will be provided to the client (draft report then final report).
5. Artefacts recovered from the site during the watching brief will be transferred in accordance with the protocols and guideline defined in [para. 3.5](#).
6. Dependent on the results of the watching brief 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.

5.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a Project Archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing the watching brief and all field management duties, e.g. liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets ([Appendix II](#)) as well as all other on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.9](#). The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report/assessment of potential document, if relevant) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 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 site 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 staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

8 INSURANCE

Public 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/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

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 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

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

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2016

9 REFERENCES

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief;
2. Davidson, A. 1998. Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Evaluation. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 312.
3. English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects.
4. English Heritage, 2011. Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd Edition;
5. Leigh D & D. Watkinson. 1998. First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists.
6. Leigh D & D. Watkinson. 2001. UK Institute for Conservation: Excavated Artefacts and Conservation.
7. Oriel Ynys Môn – Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive (2012; cf. Appendix B)
8. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives
9. Russell Hughes Cyf. Drawing 2348-15-01 Location Plan
10. Russell Hughes Cyf. Drawing 2348-15-03 Proposed Site Plan

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Russell Hughes Cyf. Drawing 2348-15-01

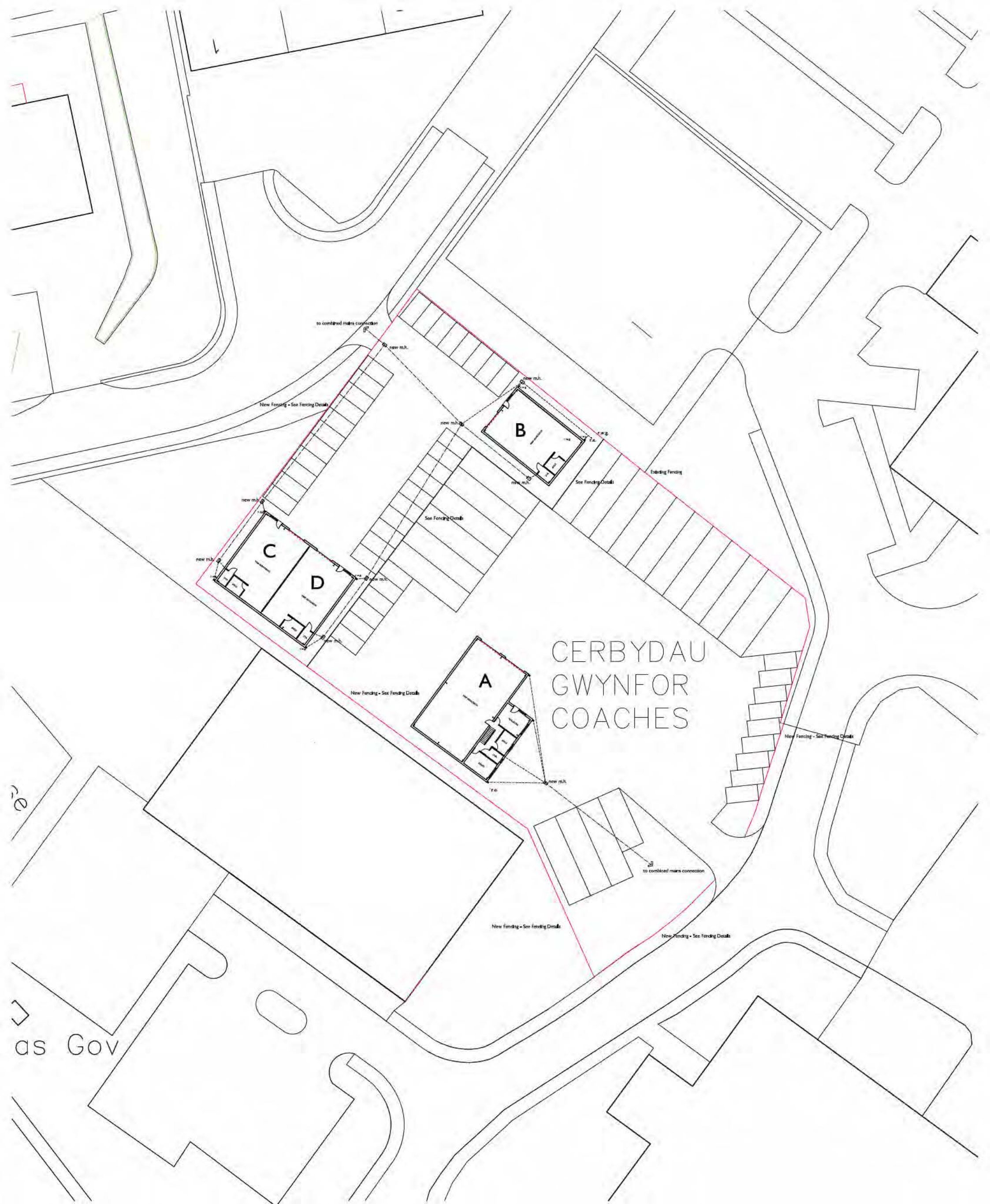
russell-hughes cyf
penneddwirchweiths

56 Bridge Street,
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Ynys Mon
LL77 7HH

Tel: 01248 722333
Fax: 01248 750600
Email: info@russellhughes.co.uk

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Russell Hughes Cyf. Drawing 2348-15-03 Proposed Site Plan



CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES

Ffediwch a chymryd mesurddau graddell oddi ar y dylunio hwn.
Os yn amau - gofynnwch.
Do not scale from this drawing.
If in doubt - ask.
Mae'r dylunio hwn yn hysbysu Penstwr Russell-Hughes ac ni
chiaru'r ei gofio neu ei eiddo'n hysbysu hysbysu.
This drawing is the copyright of Russell-Hughes architects and
must not be copied or reproduced without permission.

Cyfrifun - Job
CERBYDAU GWYNFOR COACHES
BRYN CEFNI, LLANGFN.
Dylunio - Drawing
PROPOSED SITE PLAN.

RHE Dylunio - Drawing No.
2348:15:3
Graddell - Scale
1:500@A3
Dyddiad - Date
December 2015

russell-hughes cyf
penstwr/architects

56 Bridge Street,
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LL77 7HH
Tel: 01248 722333
Fax: 01248 750600
E-mail: info@russellhughes.co.uk

FIGURE 03

- 9.1 Reproduction of 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE & SH47NE, denoting location of watching brief area and the site of possible remains of a prehistoric burial cairn (PRN 2733). Scale: 1 to 2500@A4**

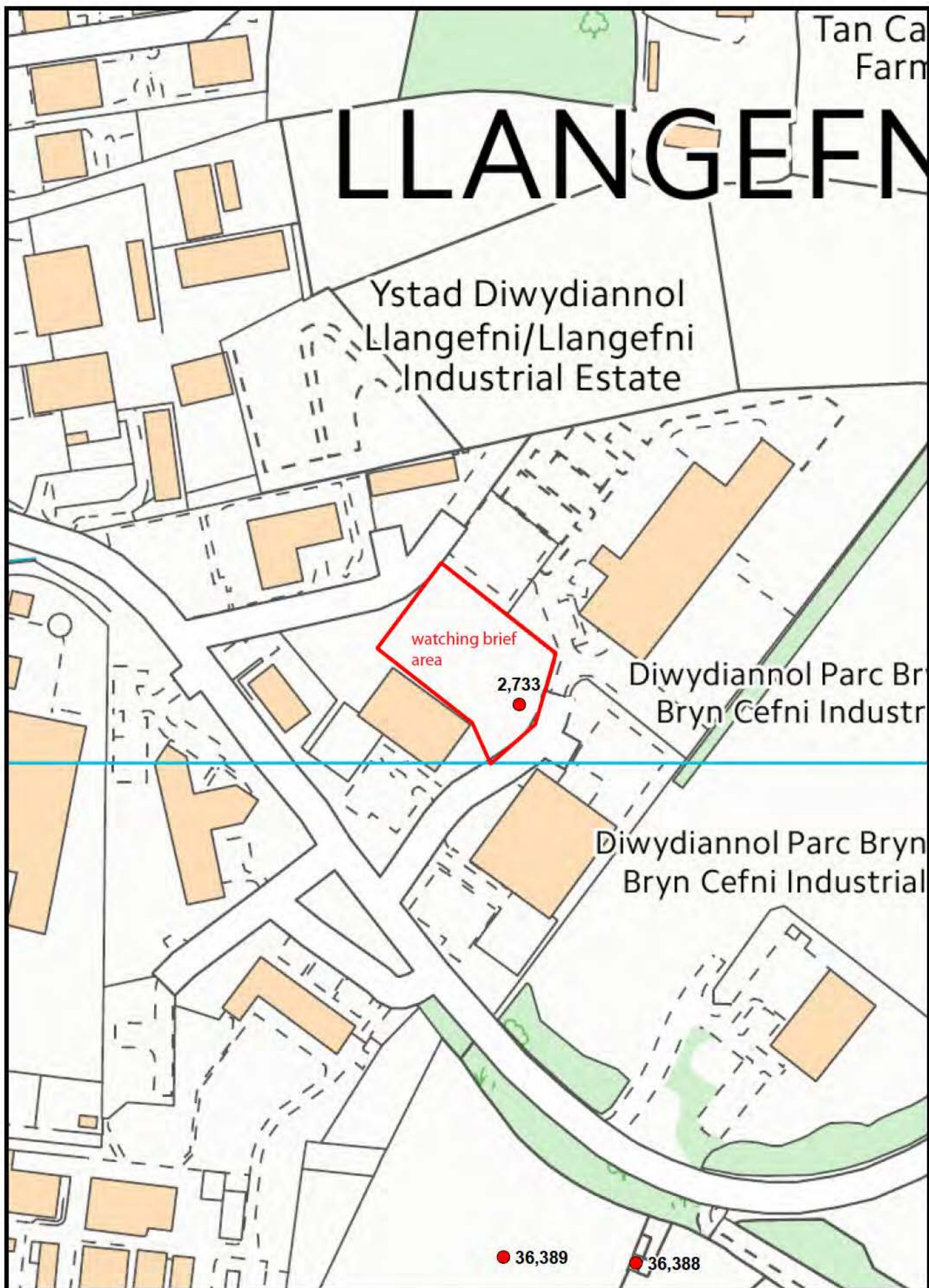


Figure 03: Reproduction of 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE & SH47NE, denoting location of watching brief area and the site of possible remains of a prehistoric burial cairn (PRN 2733).

Scale: 1 to 2500@A4

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services

Project Brief D3033 (26th February 2016)

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni

Applicant: Iwan Hughes

Date: 26th February 2016

Planning Reference: 34C692/ECON

National Grid Reference: 246446, 375058

This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological mitigation visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises a plot measuring approximately 0.5 hectares situated within Bryn Cefni industrial estate, Llangefni. Llangefni is the county town of the Isle of Anglesey and is located to the south-east of the centre of the island.
- 1.2 The site is currently undeveloped land to the rear of existing light industrial premises. It is bounded to the north-west and south-east by estate roads and on other sides by modern boundary walls.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 In the south-east of the site is the a mound recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record as the possible remains of a substantial prehistoric burial cairn, from which the nearby place-name Tregarnedd is derived (PRN 2733). The cairn is recorded in antiquarian sources as having been destroyed in the early 19th century, but there is other documentary evidence that suggests that the mound may represent the monument.
- 2.2 The mound was investigated by excavation of two trial trenches in 1998 in connection with previous proposals for development (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report 312), but the results were inconclusive, identifying that the mound was a natural outcrop, but with unstratified flint flakes and an adjacent ditch indicating archaeological potential. It was suggested that the mound may formerly have supported the burial cairn, but that little in situ evidence survived, and a watching brief on nearby development activity was recommended.
- 2.3 Since this work, a number of field investigations in the Llangefni area have demonstrated the survival of buried prehistoric archaeology, primarily of Bronze Age and Romano-British date, suggesting a generally high potential for further evidence in undisturbed ground. Since there is plausible evidence

that the application site formerly contained a significant monument, the potential of the remainder of the plot to have associated remains must be considered high.

2.4 Both the outcrop and adjacent undeveloped land will be affected by the proposed development. Appropriate archaeological mitigation is needed to address the risk of archaeological discovery during works.

2.5 The following documents should be consulted with reference to this brief:

Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Evaluation, unpublished report produced for Bowen Dann Knox by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (report 312), November 1998.

3.0 Archaeological requirements

3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of four industrial units with associated parking areas.

3.2 This is a *brief* for a programme of archaeological work to mitigate the impact of development, to be carried out as a condition of planning permission, in accordance with guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Wales 2016*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). The mitigation will comprise **an archaeological watching brief**.

3.3 The objective of the archaeological programme is to ensure the recording of archaeological remains that will be destroyed or otherwise compromised by the proposed development.

3.4 This *brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.

3.5 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- non-technical summary
- details of the proposed archaeological works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
- a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
- field methodology
- methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
- arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
- post-fieldwork methodology
- the level and grade of all key project staff
- details of all specialists
- a timetable for the proposed works
- the intended method of publication
- archive deposition

- reference to the relevant legislation
- health and safety considerations
- monitoring procedures

4.0 Programme of archaeological mitigation

4.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation is to comprise an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on an **intensive** basis, addressing all intrusive groundworks (topsoil strip, excavation of service trenches, foundations, levelling groundworks etc.) at the site. The scope of monitoring may be reduced should site observations indicate the site to have been extensively disturbed, to comprise wholly made ground, or where natural deposits have been encountered.

4.2 The **watching brief** will include:

- Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and intrusive groundworks within the development site.
- A comprehensive drawn, written and photographic record of any significant archaeological features, structures and deposits that are revealed.
- Preparation of a full archive report.

4.3 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.

5.0 Results

5.1 The archaeological contractor must ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in an archive report.

5.2 The results must be presented in a report, which should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced.

5.3 **The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.**

5.4 A deposit model should be presented in plan and in profile as appropriate, at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.

5.5 The report should specifically include as a minimum the following:

- a) a copy of the brief and agreed specification
- b) a project location plan
- c) all features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- d) a gazetteer of all located sites and/or principal features, including full dimensional and descriptive detail
- e) a full bibliography of sources consulted

f) an archive compact disc.

- 5.6 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.

6.0 General requirements

- 6.1 The archaeological mitigation must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified organisation, fully experienced in work of this character, and all staff employed on the project should be competent in the tasks they are required to perform. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Development Control Archaeologist and all written work attributed to a named author(s).
- 6.2 All work must be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists documentation.
- 6.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:
- English Heritage 2006 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).
 - English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Code of Conduct.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (revised January 2015) Regulations for professional conduct.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
 - Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
 - Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.
- 6.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

- 6.5 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a statement of potential. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this study must be reproduced in full in the desk-based study.
- 6.6 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the location of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 6.7 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before being carried out.
- 6.8 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 6.9 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 6.10 A full archive including all drawings, photographs, written records and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared. All drawings, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged with an appropriate repository (to be agreed with the archaeological curator) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 6.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 6.12 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

7.0 Further information

- 7.1 This document outlines the best practice expected of archaeological fieldwork but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 7.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

8.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 9.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council Local Planning Authority to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

9.0 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

Archaeological Curator

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Curators' Code of Practice.

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Assessment

A desk-based archaeological assessment (also known as a *desk-top assessment*) is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

Brief

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

Evaluation

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context, as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and archive.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Specification

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Watching brief

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological excavation works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.

Jenny Emmett
Development Control Archaeologist
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno
Ffordd Y Garth
Bangor
Gwynedd
LL57 2RT

Ffon/Tel: 01248 370926
Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925
jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of 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 III

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic record pro-
forma**



Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.
Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

Davidson, A. 1998. Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Evaluation. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 312.

BRYN CEFNI INDUSTRIAL PARK
UNIT 2

RESULTS OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report No. 312

Produced for
Bowen Dann Knox
On behalf of
Welsh Development Agency

November 1998

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

UNIT 2, BRYN CEFNI INDUSTRIAL PARK, LLANGEFNI, ANGLESEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Introduction

An extension to Unit 2, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, has been proposed. Archaeological assessment carried out in advance of the extension of the Industrial Estate south of Unit 2 identified a rock mound situated close to Unit 2 as the possible site of a Prehistoric chambered cairn, known as Tregarnedd (GAT Report No. 302). Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) therefore advised the Local Planning Authority that an archaeological evaluation of the site should be undertaken to ascertain the status of the mound.

Bowen Dann Knox, acting on behalf of WDA, appointed Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Contracts) to carry out the evaluation.

Methodology

Two trenches were excavated into the mound, one from the south-west (Trench 1) and one from the north-west (Trench 2). Trench 1 measured 10m by 4m, and trench 2 measured 20m by 2m. Both trenches were excavated initially by a mechanical excavator (JCB 3CX) to remove the turf and topsoil. Excavation then proceeded by hand. All features and trench locations were surveyed using a Geodimeter 400 Total Station, as also were the limits of the mound.

Results

Trench 1

At the upper, north-east, end of the trench the natural limestone rock (003) was found to lie immediately under the turf and topsoil (001), although the uneven nature of the surface of the rock meant that there were deeper pockets of soil. The rock shelved down steeply, and south-west of the edge of rock, the turf and topsoil lay on a red/brown silty clay subsoil (002). On the slope immediately south-west of the limestone was an intermediate layer (005) which was less red, and with a compacted surface. This layer was difficult to see, but it was possible to feel it during trowelling. Modern pottery was found on this layer. Further to the south-east, at the base of the slope of the mound, the subsoil lay directly under the topsoil, with no intervening layer. Lying upon the subsoil in a series of patches was a layer of burning (004), consisting of burnt clay and charcoal. The layer of burning was shallow, and did not penetrate the subsoil. One piece of post-medieval pottery was found on the burnt layer.

Interpretation of trench 1

The compact layer (005), which did not extend fully over the bedrock (003), was interpreted as a former ground surface, composed partly of decomposed bedrock, which was overlain by the present turf with accumulated top-soil. The burning (004), because it was a thin layer without very dense areas of burning or charcoal, is thought to have resulted from a single large fire, or a small number of large fires, which had penetrated the surface of the subsoil to produce the burnt clay. No features (pits or post-holes) were noted in association with the burning, and a single piece of 19th century pottery showing signs of burning was the only find.

Trench 2

The upper (south-east) part of this trench contained limestone bed-rock (003) either immediately below the turf and topsoil (001), or separated from it by a thin layer of clay (002). As in Trench 1, the surface of the limestone was very pitted, and there were deep pockets of the underlying clay (002). North-west of the limestone, the turf and topsoil overlay a red/brown subsoil which was similar to layer (003) in trench 1. There was slight evidence for an intermediate layer (008) between the topsoil and the subsoil which was up to 500 mm deep at the north-western end, but the colour difference between the two was very slight, and it was only the difference in texture which was noticeable. Cutting through (008) and (003) in a south-west to north-east alignment and at the approximate edge of the mound was a linear cut (007) filled with stones in an orange/brown sandy silt (006). A modern pipeline was visible cutting across the north-western part of the trench, which was not examined further. Two small waste flint

flakes were found immediately above the limestone rock between (001) and (002) at the south-east end of the trench, one of which was a struck flake.

Interpretation of trench 2

The topsoil and turf are a relatively recent accretion, and (008) a former soil which had accumulated over the subsoil (003). The linear feature (006/7) was difficult to interpret, as the actual cut was not clearly visible, and was only recognised by the presence of the stony fill. A drain is the obvious explanation, but it was poorly formed and it is difficult to imagine it functioning efficiently as such. It is unlikely to be a slot defining the edge of the mound, as there was no evidence for it in Trench 1, and it appeared to be running in a straight line, rather than curving.

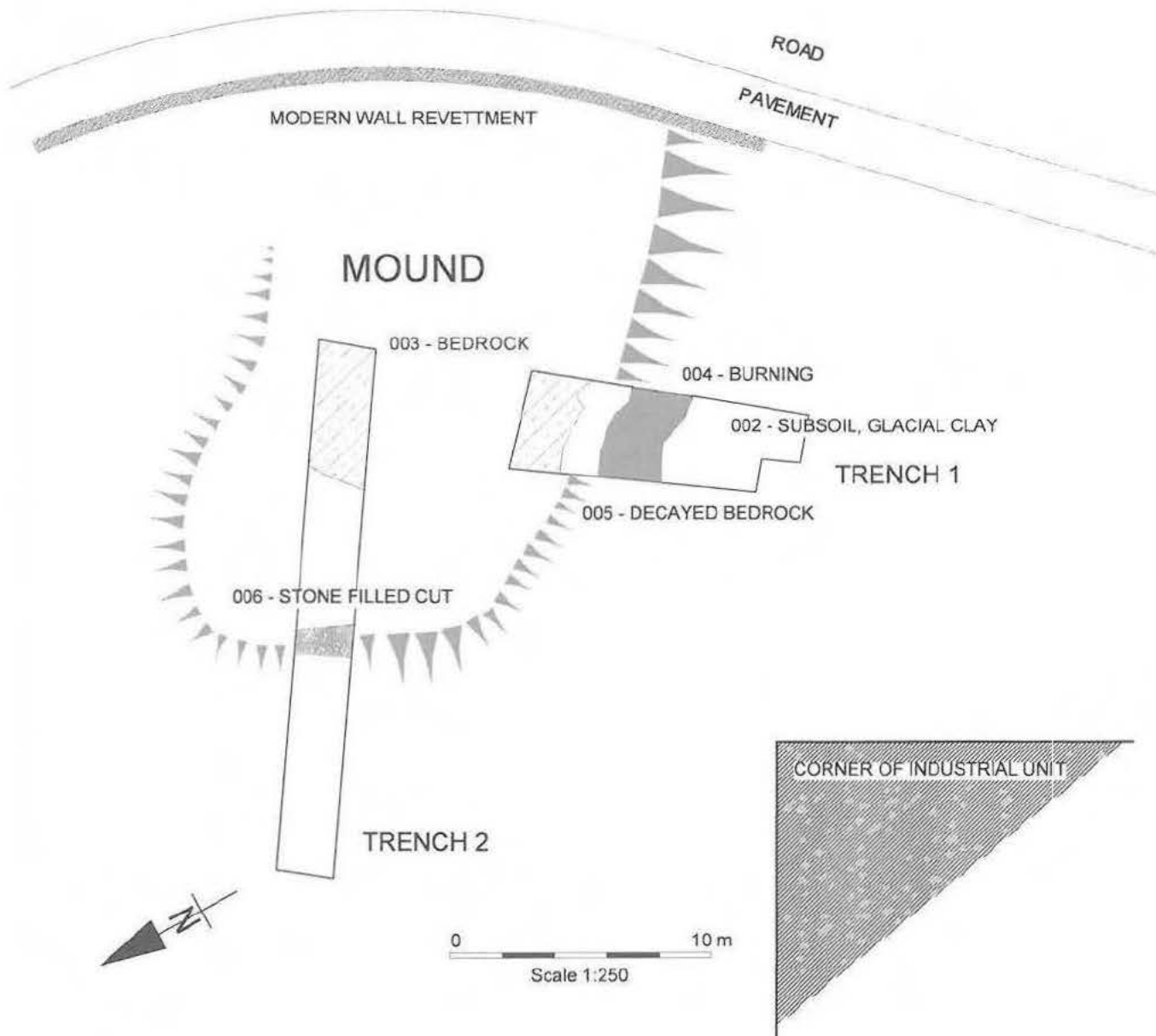
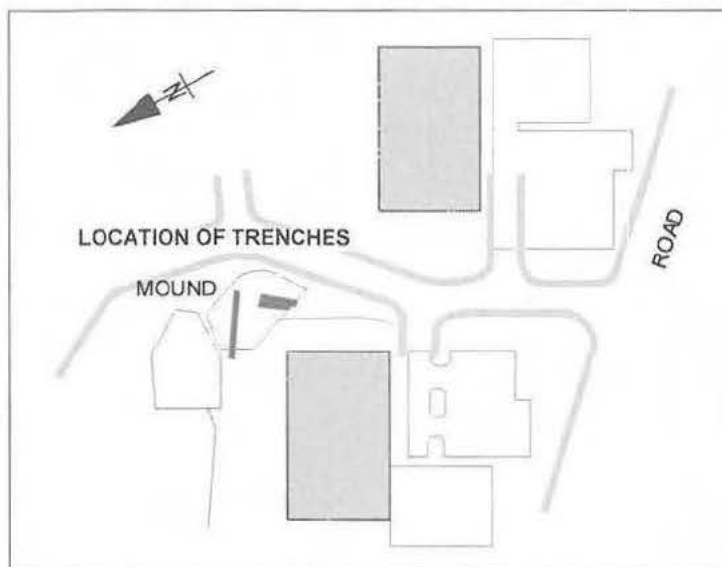
Conclusions

The excavations, despite the relatively large area examined, have not been conclusive. However, the lack of positive evidence leads to the conclusion that, on the basis of the area examined to date, the mound is a natural limestone outcrop, and was not used as a place of burial in Prehistoric times.

A note of caution must be added, however. Tregarnedd cairn is recorded as being removed in the 19th century, and systematic removal of the stone would leave very little evidence to be recovered, if the evaluation trenches were not positioned directly over the site of a chamber. Excavations on the site of a Neolithic cairn at Din Dryfol, on Anglesey, produced only 27 very small pieces of Neolithic pottery, nearly all of which were from the floor of the primary chamber. A number of waste flint flakes were, however, found within the cairn material. The identification of the mound as a natural outcrop does not prevent it also having been used as a burial site. A large number of Neolithic burial mounds utilised rock outcrops as part of the cairn.

It is therefore possible that the site is that of a Neolithic burial cairn, although the evaluation excavations would suggest that, even if this were correct, there is very little archaeological evidence left to recover. However a watching brief during earth moving operations in the immediate vicinity would be justifiable, and it is recommended that one be maintained with the principal aim of attempting to locate Prehistoric evidence within the vicinity of the mound.

| | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| Title | Unit 2, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate Archaeological Evaluation | | |
| Project | BRYN CEFNI EARTHWORK (G1556) | | |
| Client | Bowen Dann Knox (on behalf of the Welsh Development Agency) | | |
| Drawing No. | 1556/01 (1 of 1) | Drawn by | LAD |
| Scale | 1 : 250 | Date | 31/11/98 |
|  GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT Telephone 01248 352535 | | | |





The mound from the south-west prior to excavation.



The mound from the north-west prior to excavation.



Trench 1 from south-west. The limestone is visible at the top end, and a red layer of burnt clay across the centre of the trench.



Trench 2 from north-west, showing the limestone rock at the furthest end, and feature 004 just above the ranging rod.



Trench 2 from the north-west, showing feature 004 which crosses the trench just above the ranging rod.



Trench 2 Feature 004 from north-west. This shows a section excavated across the stone filled slot.

Ymddieriedolaeth Archaeolegol *Gwynedd* Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535 Ffacs: 01248 370825

APPENDIX III

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BRYN CEFNI INDUSTRIAL PARK
UNIT 2

RESULTS OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report No. 312

Produced for
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On behalf of
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November 1998

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Trench 2

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Interpretation of trench 2

The topsoil and turf are a relatively recent accretion, and (008) a former soil which had accumulated over the subsoil (003). The linear feature (006/7) was difficult to interpret, as the actual cut was not clearly visible, and was only recognised by the presence of the stony fill. A drain is the obvious explanation, but it was poorly formed and it is difficult to imagine it functioning efficiently as such. It is unlikely to be a slot defining the edge of the mound, as there was no evidence for it in Trench 1, and it appeared to be running in a straight line, rather than curving.

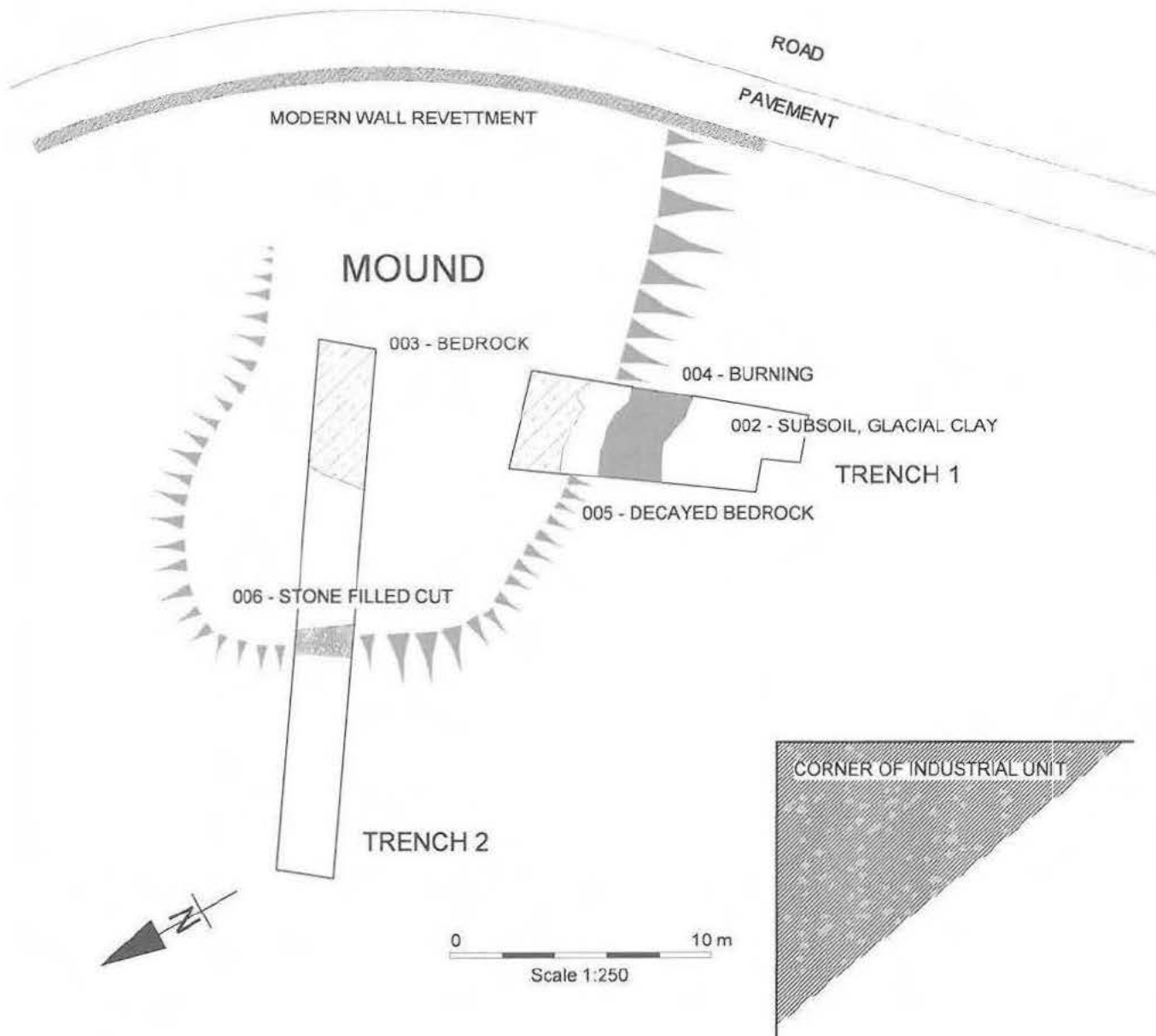
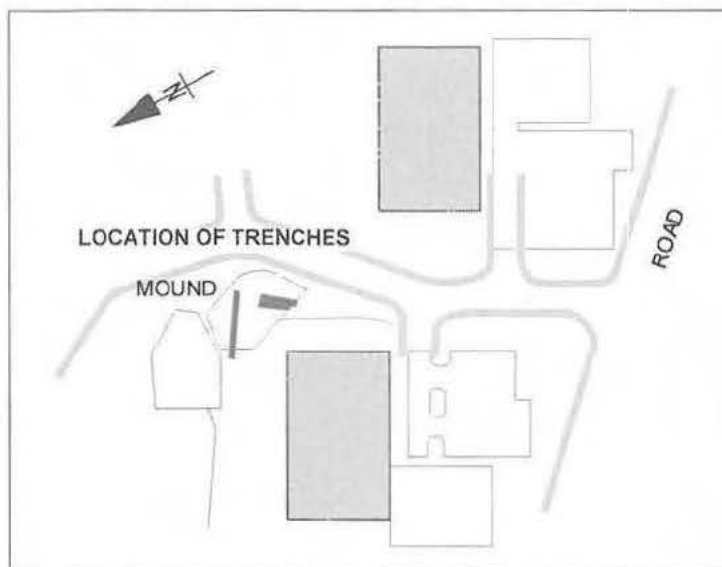
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A note of caution must be added, however. Tregarnedd cairn is recorded as being removed in the 19th century, and systematic removal of the stone would leave very little evidence to be recovered, if the evaluation trenches were not positioned directly over the site of a chamber. Excavations on the site of a Neolithic cairn at Din Dryfol, on Anglesey, produced only 27 very small pieces of Neolithic pottery, nearly all of which were from the floor of the primary chamber. A number of waste flint flakes were, however, found within the cairn material. The identification of the mound as a natural outcrop does not prevent it also having been used as a burial site. A large number of Neolithic burial mounds utilised rock outcrops as part of the cairn.

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| Project | BRYN CEFNI EARTHWORK (G1556) | | |
| Client | Bowen Dann Knox (on behalf of the Welsh Development Agency) | | |
| Drawing No. | 1556/01 (1 of 1) | Drawn by | LAD |
| Scale | 1 : 250 | Date | 31/11/98 |
|  GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT Telephone 01248 352535 | | | |





The mound from the south-west prior to excavation.



The mound from the north-west prior to excavation.



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Trench 2 from the north-west, showing feature 004 which crosses the trench just above the ranging rod.



Trench 2 Feature 004 from north-west. This shows a section excavated across the stone filled slot.

Ymddieriedolaeth Archaeolegol *Gwynedd* Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT
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APPENDIX IV

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic record metadata

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| G2461_001 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | pre-excavation shot mound | W | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | Plate 03 |
| G2461_002 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | excavation of entrance way onto site through mound | W | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_003 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | excavation of entrance way onto site through mound | W | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_004 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view of fractured rock, with outcropping behind ranging pole | N | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_005 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | interface between outcrop and lower ground | E | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_006 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | exposed blue-grey clay oxidising on contact with air | N | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_007 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | representative boulder out of subsoil | W | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_008 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | stripping of east side of mound | E | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_009 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | stripping of east side of mound | E | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_010 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | location shot of site from south west | SW | n/a | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 01 |

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| G2461_011 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | general location shot from the north | N | n/a | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 02 |
| G2461_012 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | general location shot from the northwest | NW | n/a | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_013 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view north from the southern end of site detailing stone mound profile and general excavation depth | S | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_014 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view west of southern end of site detailing general excavation depth and subsoil composition (excavation depth: 0.50m) | E | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_015 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view northwest of southern portion of the site detailing limit of excavation and subsoil horizon | S | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_016 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view south of southern portion of the site detailing limit of excavation and subsoil horizon | N | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| G2461_017 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view southwest of southern portion of the site detailing limit of excavation, subsoil horizon and modern services | E | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_018 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view south of mound and clay band; sealing possible relict topsoil | N | n/a | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 07 |
| G2461_019 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view south of mound and clay band; sealing possible relict topsoil and sealed by imported topsoil | N | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 08 |
| G2461_020 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view north of southern portion of site detailing probable boulder clay | S | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_021 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view north of southern portion of site detailing probable boulder clay | S | 1m | Photograph | 09/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_022 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view of geological bedding planes making up edge of mound | E | 1m | Photograph | 10/03/16 | SGS | GAT | Plate 15 |

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| G2461_023 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view of geological bedding planes making up edge of mound | N | 1m | Photograph | 10/03/16 | SGS | GAT | Plate 16 |
| G2461_024 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | Topsoil strip parallel to existing building to the east | S | 1m | Photograph | 10/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_025 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | View of mound | N | 1m | Photograph | 10/03/16 | SGS | GAT | Plate 04 |
| G2461_026 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view northwest of limit of excavation (north end) | SE | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_027 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view southeast of limit of excavation (north end) | NW | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 11 |
| G2461_028 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view east of limit of excavation (north end) | W | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 12 |
| G2461_029 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view west of limit of excavation (north end) | E | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_030 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | view east of limit of excavation (north end) | W | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_031 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | detail of decayed stone east of mound | S | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 09 |
| G2461_032 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | detail of decayed stone east of mound | W | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | |

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| G2461_033 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | detail of decayed stone east of mound | NW | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_034 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | detail of decayed stone east of mound | W | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 10 |
| G2461_035 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | detail of decayed stone east of mound | N | 1m | Photograph | 11/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_036 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | W | 1m | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_037 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | NW | 1m | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 13 |
| G2461_038 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | SW | 1m | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_039 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | S | 1m | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | |

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| G2461_040 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | W | 1m | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_041 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | N | n/a | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | |
| G2461_042 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | limit of excavation (0.60m) and detail of stone dumping/possible former compound | N | 1m | Photograph | 14/03/16 | JR | GAT | Plate 14 |
| G2461_043 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | View of mound from the north showing stripped area | N | 1m | Photograph | 17/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_044 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | View of mound from the north showing stripped area | N | 1m | Photograph | 17/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |
| G2461_045 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | View of section through mound | W | 1m | Photograph | 17/03/16 | SGS | GAT | Plate 05 |
| G2461_046 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | Field boundary wall constructed in 1822 using material from the mound. | N | 1m | Photograph | 17/03/16 | SGS | GAT | Plate 06 |

| File reference | Project name | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Type | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation | Plate |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| G2461_047 | Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches | Field boundary wall constructed in 1822 using material from the mound. | N | 1m | Photograph | 17/03/16 | SGS | GAT | |



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