

Llanfair Hall, Dwyran

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Llanfair Hall, Dwyran

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2494

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1359

Prepared for: Lucy and John Miller

January 2017

Written by: John Roberts, Spencer Smith and Stuart Reilly




***front cover image: General shot of site and location of pod base. as viewed from the southwest (GAT archive ref.: G2494_001)**

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CONTENTS

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
1 INTRODUCTION.....	3
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
3 METHODOLOGY.....	5
4 RESULTS	7
4.1 Ground reduction for the base of the glamping pods.....	7
4.1.1 Glamping Pod 1.....	7
4.1.2 Glamping Pod 2.....	7
4.2 Excavation of foul water trenches, soakaway trench and septic tank.....	8
5 CONCLUSION	9
6 SOURCES CONSULTED.....	10
Appendix I.....	11
Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services correspondence with Ynys Mon Council, 15th December 2016.....	11
Appendix II.....	12
Reproduction of approved Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief project design (January 2017).....	12
Appendix III.....	13
Photographic Metadata	13

FIGURES

Figure 01: Location map detailing watching brief area. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series (Sheet SH46NE). Scale: 1:2000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

Figure 02: Sketch Plan locating glamping pods, drainage trench and septic tank. Not to scale.

PLATES

Plate 01: General shot from southwest of site and location of pod bases; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_001)

Plate 02: General shot from north of site and location of pod bases; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_002)

Plate 03: General shot from west of site (archive image: G2494_003)

Plate 04: View from the north of glamping pod 1 during excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_004)

Plate 05: View from the west of glamping pod 1 after excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_005)

Plate 06: View from the northeast of glamping pod 2 during excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_007)

Plate 07: View from the south of glamping pod 2 after excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_009)

Plate 08: View from the southwest of the location for the foul water trenches, soakaway trench and septic tank (archive image: G2494_010)

Plate 09: View from the northeast during the excavation of the foul water trenches - length 10.0m; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_015)

Plate 10: View from the northwest during the excavation of the soakaway trench. Note the septic tank positioned near the excavator prior to installation; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_020)

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Llanfair Hall to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two glamping pods and associated drainage at Llanfair Hall, Dwryan, Ynys Môn. The site was located in close proximity to St Mary's church, which is thought to date from the 15th century, and archaeological potential was thus assumed for medieval burials within the wider areas, based both on place name evidence and the potential for the former medieval church boundary to encompass the site of Llanfair Hall. The groundworks did not encounter any artefacts or archaeological activity associated with burials or the church; evidence of recent potato farming was identified, however, as represented by a thick subsoil and ploughscars.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Llanfair Hall* to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two glamping pods and associated drainage at Llanfair Hall, Dwryan, Ynys Môn (NGR SH44766679; Figure 01). The site was located in close proximity to the Grade II* listed St Mary's church (Cadw ref. 5513), which is thought to date from the 15th century.

The watching brief was undertaken further to requirements by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), as specified in correspondence with Ynys Mon Council ([Appendix I](#)) and in accordance with planning application 45C439. GAT was required to prepare a project design in advance of the groundworks, which was approved by GAPS ([Appendix II](#)).

The watching brief was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Historic England, 2004 Historic England. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) confirmed that the development was located approximately 100m north east of the Grade II* listed St Mary's church (Cadw ref. 5513; Primary Reference Number 6989; SH44706676). St Mary's church is a small church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 that has been heavily restored and now contains few architectural features earlier than the 18th century.

The stone-walled churchyard is rectilinear in form although it may have initially been curvilinear. The south side appears to have been extended and the west side has been encroached upon by property boundaries. The entrance is to the south west.

In addition, there are a known archaeological sites in the local area:

- In the field east of the development is Primary Reference Number (PRN) 2628 (NGR SH44906680), identified as place-name *Beddau Gaerwen* which suggests a local tradition of graves possibly outside of the existing churchyard and the potential for medieval burial activity;
- Further to the south east, at an approximate distance of 200m, is Felin Bach or Felin Gaerwen (PRN 24613; SH44956667) a post medieval water mill. This site retains a small water mill, the wheel has gone, but the remains of gearing and three pairs of stones remain.

The first to third edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series maps of the area published in 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively (Sheets XX11.6, XXII.7, XXII.10 and XXII.11) detail a field system to the present day map. The specific field encompassed by the proposed development is the same layout as the present day.

3 METHODOLOGY

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

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

For this scheme, the archaeological watching brief was completed on an intensive basis during groundworks, with attendance scheduled according to the main contractor timetable. The monitored groundworks were completed between the 23rd and 30th January 2017 and included:

- Ground reduction for the base of the glamping pods;
- The excavation of foul water trenches;
- Ground reduction for a septic tank; and
- The excavation of a soakaway trench from the septic tank.

The groundworks were completed using a HITACHI ZAXIS 29U-3 3-tonne mini digger.

All GAT attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4608 × 3072 12.7 effective megapixels) in RAW format and were converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. The photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; a total of 23 images were taken (G2494_001 to G2494_023; q.v. [Appendix III](#));

The final archive will be prepared on approval of the report: the paper records will be retained at GAT, along with a copy of the digital records. The digital records will also be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata, and the approved report (text and Adobe pdf versions).

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and a HER Enquiry Form, provided by the HER, was completed and submitted. A copy of the report will be retained by the HER for public access.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Ground reduction for the base of the glamping pods

4.1.1 Glamping Pod 1

Glamping Pod 1 was located closest to the farmhouse and was orientated north-south (Plate 02; Figure 02); dimensions in plan were 5.7m long and 3.9m wide. The footprint of the pod was excavated to a depth of 0.5m along the southern end and 0.3m along the northern end (Plate 04). The excavation of the northern end did not exceed the topsoil horizon; along the southern end, beneath the topsoil horizon, was an existing levelling deposit, comprising a 0.2m thick deposit of gravel-clay. The excavation of the pod foundation did not exceed the topsoil horizon at the northern end or the levelling horizon at the southern end. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the foundation excavation (Plate 05).

4.1.2 Glamping Pod 2

Glamping Pod 2 was orientated north-south; dimensions in plan were 6m long and 3.7m wide (Figure 02). The footprint of the pod was excavated to a depth of 0.3m along the entire length and width and did not exceed the topsoil horizon (Plates 06 and 07). No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the foundation excavation.

4.2 Excavation of foul water trenches, soakaway trench and septic tank

The foul water trenches, soakaway trench and septic tank were located to the north and northeast of the glamping pods, close to the property boundary (Plate 08; Figure 02). The trenches included a 10m length and an 8.25m length, the latter branched off the longer trench; the septic tank was excavated at the junction of the two lengths.

The trenches were excavated to a mean depth of 0.8m and included a 0.3m deposit of topsoil, followed by a thicker subsoil deposit of orange-brown sand-silt, with the glacial clay horizon at the limit of excavation (Plate 09 and 10). Remnants of ploughscars were visible in the topsoil/subsoil horizon, relating to the former use of the field for potato crops (client *pers. comm.*). Glacial boulders were also identified at the limit of excavation. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the two trenches.

The septic tank excavation was monitored as far as the glacial horizon: the stratigraphy was the same as the two trenches, with 0.3m of topsoil sealing 0.5m of subsoil, leading onto the glacial clay horizon. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the septic tank.

5 CONCLUSION

The watching brief completed at Llanfair Hall farm during the excavation of glamping pod foundations and associated drainage did not identify any archaeological activity of note. The only activity present were remnants of ploughing activity for potato farming. The machine driver used to undertake the potato harvesting, confirming that ploughing continued into recent memory. No evidence for burials or activity associated with St. Mary's Church was forthcoming within the confines of the excavated areas. It is possible that the ploughing, as represented by the ploughscars and thick subsoil, may have removed any earlier archaeological activity, although no artefacts or features cutting into the glacial horizon were identified to suggest any substantial activity was present.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief;
2. Davidson, A, 2002 , The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment;
3. Historic England, 2004 Historic England, 2016. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;
4. English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*;
5. English Heritage, 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*;
6. Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*;
7. Historic Scotland, 2006. *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*;
8. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XXII.06, XXII.07, XXII.10 and XXII.11 First Edition (1889);
9. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XXII.06, XXII.07, XXII.10 and XXII.11 Second Edition (1900);
10. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XXII.06, XXII.07, XXII.10 and XXII.11 Third Edition (1920);
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015. *Guidelines for digital archives*;
12. Steele, N., 2016 , PRN 6322, Felin Bach or Felin Gaerwen, North of Dwyran Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, PRN 6322.

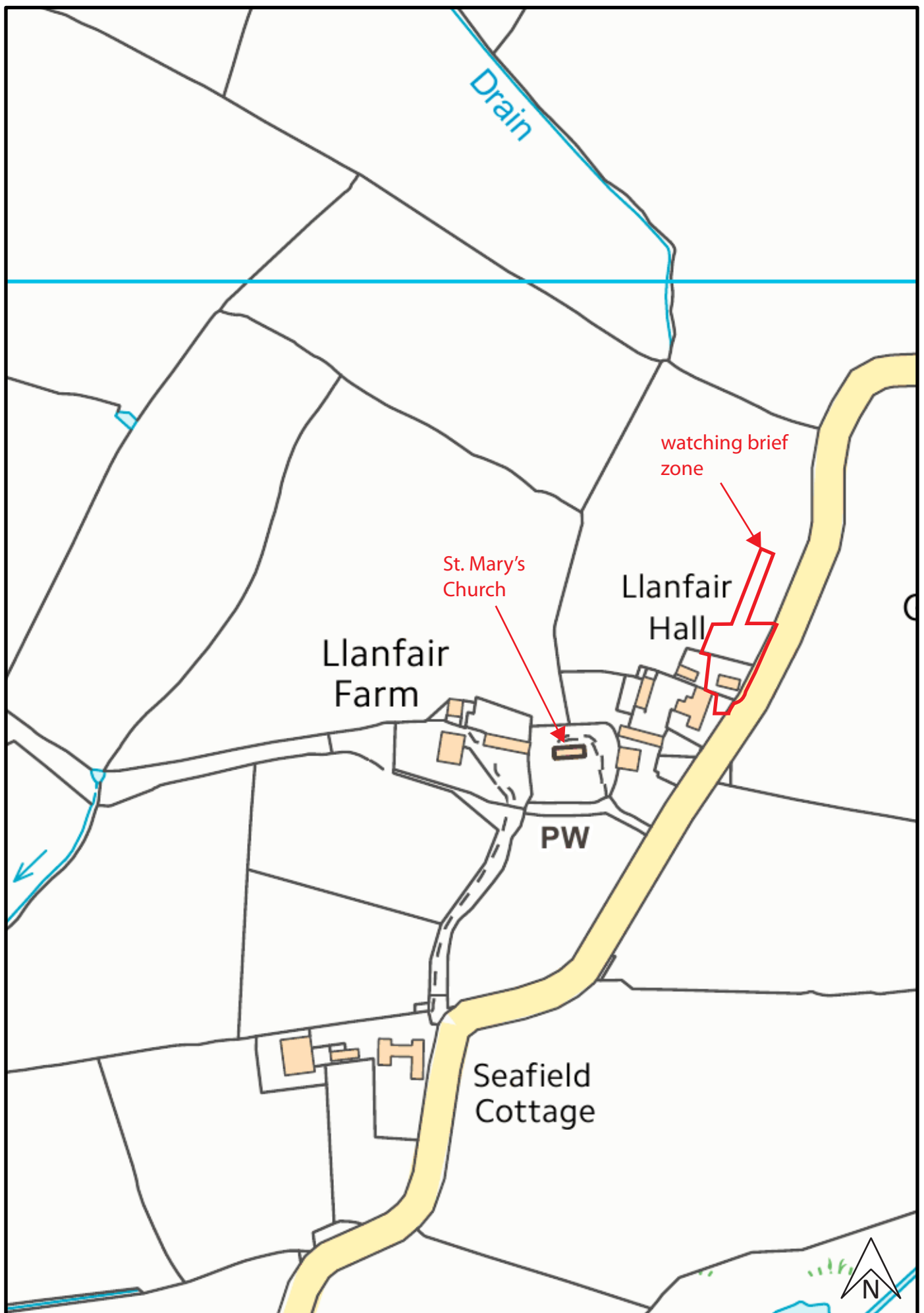


FIGURE 01: Location map detailing watching brief area. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series (Sheet SH46NE). Scale: 1:2000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

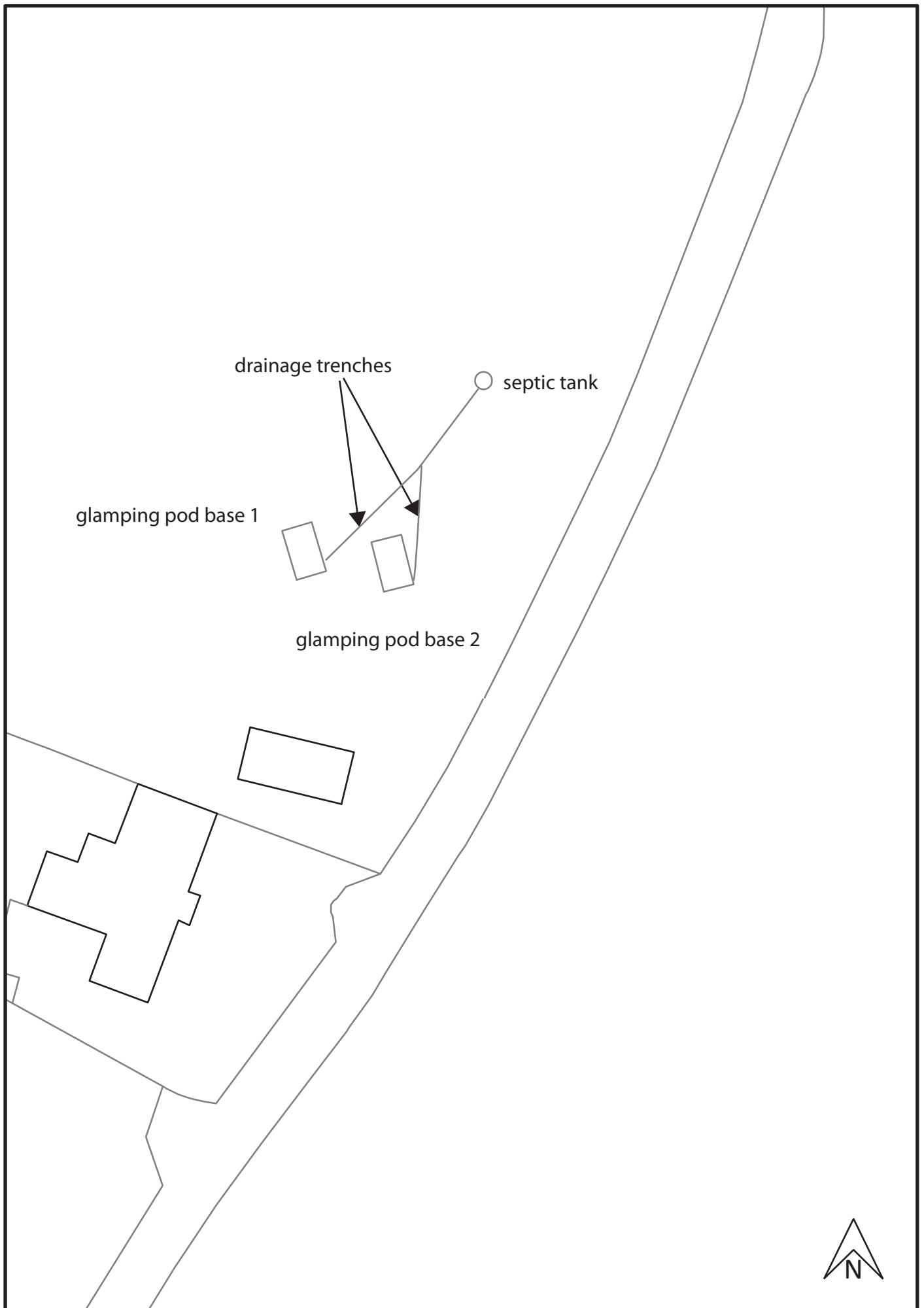


Figure 02: Sketch Plan locating glamping pods, drainage trench and septic tank. Not to scale.



Plate 01: General shot from southwest of site and location of pod bases; scale: 1.0m
(archive image: G2494_001)



Plate 02: General shot from north of site and location of pod bases; scale: 1.0m
(archive image: G2494_002)



Plate 03: General shot from west of site (archive image: G2494_003)



Plate 04: View from the north of glamping pod 1 during excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_004)



Plate 05: View from the west of glamping pod 1 after excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m
(archive image: G2494_005)



Plate 06: View from the northeast of glamping pod 2 during excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m
(archive image: G2494_007)



Plate 07: View from the south of glamping pod 2 after excavation of pod base; scale: 1.0m
(archive image: G2494_009)



Plate 08: View from the southwest of the location for the foul water trenches, soakaway trench and septic tank (archive image: G2494_010)



Plate 09: View from the northeast during the excavation of the foul water trenches - length 10.0m; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_015)



Plate 10: View from the northwest during the excavation of the soakaway trench. Note the septic tank positioned near the excavator prior to installation; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2494_020)

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services
correspondence with Ynys Mon Council, 15th December 2016**



15th December 2016

Our Ref: 1215je02/D3103

Nia Jones
Gwasanaeth Cynllunio
Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
Swyddfa'r Sir
Llangeefni
Ynys Môn
LL77 7TW

Dear Nia,

Planning application: 45C439D
Llanfair Hall, Dwyran

Thank you for the above planning application details. I have checked the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and found that the proposed development may have archaeological implications.

The site is adjacent to the Grade II* listed St Mary's church (Cadw ref. 5513), which is thought to date from the 15th century. The church is however recorded in taxation rolls of 1254, and therefore has origins earlier in the medieval period. The present roughly square churchyard has a raised ground level reflecting a long history of burials, but rectilinear churchyards are more commonly the result of 18th and 19th century church renovations and it is possible that the medieval churchyard may have had a different extent. This is supported by the name given to Llanfair Hall on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, *Ty'n-Ilan*, which implies it is within the former church enclosure.

There are no recorded discoveries of medieval burials within the immediate vicinity of the church, but an antiquarian source documents the place name *Beddau Gaerwen* 'near the church of Llanfair yn y Cwmwd', indicating at least a local tradition of graves outside the current churchyard.

The proposed glamping pods would appear to have low potential for ground disturbance, and are sited so as to minimise the potential for visual impact on the setting of the church. Conversely, the associated septic tank and soakaway will involve disturbance of an area of approximately 150m² according to the submitted plan, and therefore have a higher risk of encountering graves. The survival of human remains within any such graves will depend on local ground conditions: these are highly variable in Anglesey and while the British Geological Survey data suggests the application site has glacial deposits that typically offer poor survival of archaeological remains, this cannot be guaranteed. Even without surviving bone, any graves or other archaeological features would require appropriate recording. It is therefore considered advisable that, should planning permission be granted, appropriate provision should be made to address the risk of archaeological discovery. Depending on the construction methodology, this is most likely to take the form of an archaeological watching brief on ground disturbing works.

Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - JENNY EMMETT - Development Control Archaeologist

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., Ph.D, F.S.A. Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

In the light of these comments and in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2016) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96: 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology', it is recommended that the local planning authority should require that appropriate recording is undertaken, if planning consent is granted. The following condition wording is suggested to secure such recording:

a) No development (including groundworks or site clearance) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.

b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork or completion of the development, whichever is the sooner.

Reasons: 1) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2016 and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology.

2) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

If you have any queries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Jenny Emmett
Development Control Archaeologist

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of approved Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief project design (January 2017)

LLANFAIR HALL (G2494)

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MITIGATION:


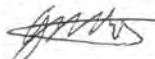
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

LLANFAIR HALL

January 2017

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	STUART REILLY	Stuart Reilly	20/01/17
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS		20/01/17
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		20/01/17

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

LLANFAIR HALL

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Llanfair Hall*, January 2017

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3	METHODOLOGY	7
3.1	Watching Brief	7
3.2	Fieldwork Methodology	8
3.3	Human Remains	9
3.4	Ecofacts	10
3.5	Artefacts	11
3.6	Fieldwork Archiving	12
4	PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING	13
5	DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING	14
5.1	Historic Environment Record	15
6	PERSONNEL.....	16
7	HEALTH AND SAFETY	17
8	INSURANCE.....	18
9	SOURCES CONSULTED	19
	FIGURE 01	20
	Location Map	20
	FIGURE 02.....	21
	Reproduction of client application drawing	21
	Appendix I	22
	Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services correspondence with Ynys Mon Council, 15th December 2016.....	22
	Appendix II.....	23
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma.....	23
	Appendix III	24
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief pro-forma	24

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Llanfair Hall* to prepare a project specification for a programme of archaeological mitigation during groundworks associated with the construction of two glamping pods and associated groundworks at Llanfair Hall, Dwryan, Ynys Môn (NGR SH44766679; Figure 01). The pods are in close proximity to the Grade II* listed St Mary's church (Cadw ref. 5513), which is thought to date from the 15th century (Figure 02).

The archaeological mitigation will consist of an archaeological watching brief of:

- Ground reduction for the base of the glamping pods;
- The excavation of foul water trenches;
- Ground reduction for a septic tank; and
- The excavation of a soakaway trench from the septic tank.

The groundworks are due to start on the week commencing 23rd January 2017; the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) will be informed of the duration of the fieldwork once this has been established with the groundworks contractor.

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

- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Historic England, 2004 Historic England. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

The project will be monitored by GAPS and undertaken in accordance with their requirements for a watching brief, as specified in correspondence with Ynys Mon Council ([Appendix I](#)). The current project design and any subsequent reporting will have to be approved by GAPS prior to final submission. GAPS will also monitor the progress of the fieldwork and be kept informed of all discoveries and subsequent mitigation strategies. The role of both parties in the project should be duly acknowledged in all reporting. Contact details are:

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services

Ashley Batten ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926; and

Jenny Emmett jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) and Coflein revealed that the development is located approximately 100m north east of the Grade II* listed St Mary's church (Cadw ref. 5513; Primary Reference Number 6989; SH44706676). It is a small church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 that has been heavily restored and now contains few architectural features earlier than the 18th century.

The stone-walled churchyard is rectilinear in form although it may have initially been curvilinear. The south side appears to have been extended and the west side has been encroached upon by property boundaries. The entrance is to the south west.

In addition, there are a couple of other PRNs in close proximity to the site. In the field east of the development is PRN 2628 (SH44906680) which is referenced in the HER as the place-name *Beddau Gaerwen* which suggests a local tradition of graves possibly outside of the existing churchyard. Further to the south east, at an approximate distance of 200m, is Felin Bach or Felin Gaerwen (PRN 24613; SH44956667) a post medieval water mill. This site retains a small water mill, the wheel has gone, but the remains of gearing and three pairs of stones remain. It may be on the site of Tal y Bont mill, belonging to the monks of Aberconwy, but I think that mill is more likely to be part of the earthworks on the far side of the river. (Davidson 2002, p.27)

Felin Bach or Felin Gaerwen Corn Mill has now been converted, with apparent significant alterations to the structure and installation of septic tank and soakaway. However, many of the landscape features associated with the mill are still present and the wider area has high archaeological potential.

The former mill pond, shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25 inch map of 1889, was located to the north and north-east of the former mill building. The mill race extends to the north of former mill pond past Gaerwen Farm, and its curving form, partly along the western side of the current access road, is visible on the OS Map up to SH44976706. The tail race discharged water to the south of the mill. Although the section adjacent to the mill has been filled in, it is visible from the footbridge at SH44946665 and appears to run south for another c. 100m until it reaches the footbridge at SH44986655. (Steele, 2016).

The first to third edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series maps of the area published in 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively (Sheets XX11.6, XXII.7, XXII.10 and XXII.11)

detail a field system to the present day map (Figure 01). The specific field encompassed by the proposed development is the same layout as the present day.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

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

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

For this scheme, the archaeological watching brief will be completed on an intensive basis during groundworks, with attendance scheduled according to the main contractor timetable. It is currently expected that 1 No project archaeologist will be in attendance.

General fieldwork methodology is discussed in [para. 3.2](#).

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix III](#));
- 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 be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from **G2494_001**;
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey;
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If encountered, the following minimum strategy will initially apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature. Any post-excavation assessment required will be detailed in a subsequent project design;
- All sections and detailed elevations to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- All plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *To undertake a post-excavation programme of works, additional time, resourcing and costs will be required.*

3.3 Human Remains

If any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete; the remains should be reburied inside the church as close as practical to their original location.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment (Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | tel: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com), who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Historic England, 2004).

3.4 Ecofacts

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

3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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

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

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (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).

3.6 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;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed;

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and purpose
4. Specification
5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
6. Watching Brief Results
7. Summary and conclusions (including any further recommendations – if relevant)
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – GAPS correspondence
10. Appendix II – approved GAT project specification

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

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 commence in January 2017. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (end date tbc); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (submission date tbc).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion (final report only);
- 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;
- 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 team of project archaeologists. The project archaeologist will be responsible for the watching brief, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS liaison, main contractor liaison, osteologist liaison (if relevant). The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets 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 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 22/06/2017

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 22/06/2017

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 23/07/2017

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief;
2. Davidson, A, 2002 , The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment;
3. Historic England, 2004 Historic England, 2016. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;
4. English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*;
5. English Heritage, 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*;
6. Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*;
7. Historic Scotland, 2006. *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*;
8. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XXII.06, XXII.07, XXII.10 and XXII.11 First Edition (1889);
9. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XXII.06, XXII.07, XXII.10 and XXII.11 Second Edition (1900);
10. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XXII.06, XXII.07, XXII.10 and XXII.11 Third Edition (1920);
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015. *Guidelines for digital archives*;
12. Steele, N., 2016 , PRN 6322, Felin Bach or Felin Gaerwen, North of Dwyran Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, PRN 6322.

FIGURE 01

Location Map

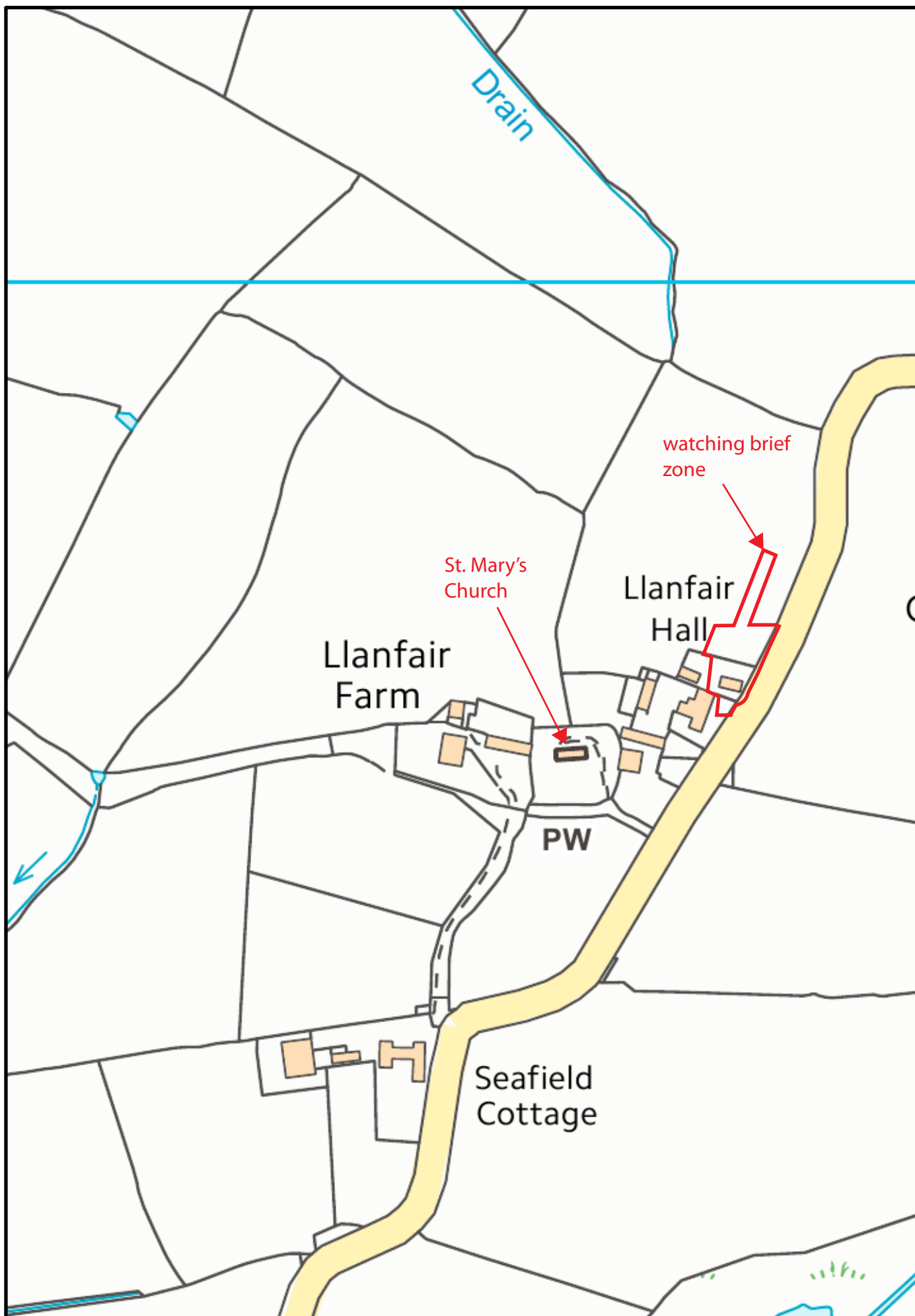
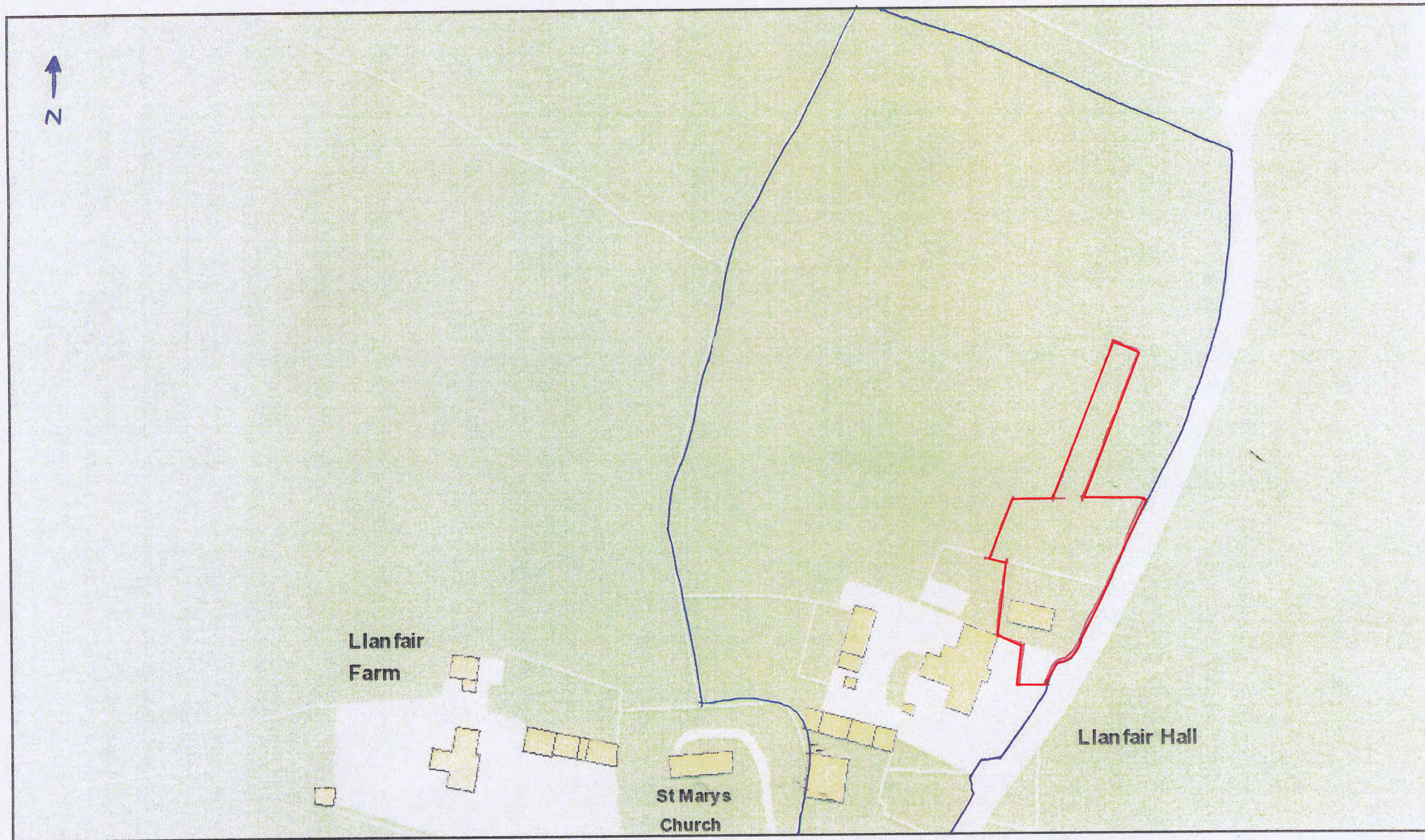


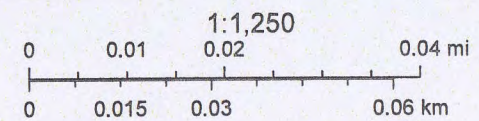
FIGURE 01: Location map detailing watching brief area. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series (Sheet SH46NE). Scale: 1:2000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of client application drawing



September 16, 2016



APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services
correspondence with Ynys Mon Council, 15th December 2016**



15th December 2016

Our Ref: 1215je02/D3103

Nia Jones
Gwasanaeth Cynllunio
Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
Swyddfa'r Sir
Llangeefni
Ynys Môn
LL77 7TW

Dear Nia,

Planning application: 45C439D
Llanfair Hall, Dwyran

Thank you for the above planning application details. I have checked the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and found that the proposed development may have archaeological implications.

The site is adjacent to the Grade II* listed St Mary's church (Cadw ref. 5513), which is thought to date from the 15th century. The church is however recorded in taxation rolls of 1254, and therefore has origins earlier in the medieval period. The present roughly square churchyard has a raised ground level reflecting a long history of burials, but rectilinear churchyards are more commonly the result of 18th and 19th century church renovations and it is possible that the medieval churchyard may have had a different extent. This is supported by the name given to Llanfair Hall on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, *Ty'n-Ilan*, which implies it is within the former church enclosure.

There are no recorded discoveries of medieval burials within the immediate vicinity of the church, but an antiquarian source documents the place name *Beddau Gaerwen* 'near the church of Llanfair yn y Cwmwd', indicating at least a local tradition of graves outside the current churchyard.

The proposed glamping pods would appear to have low potential for ground disturbance, and are sited so as to minimise the potential for visual impact on the setting of the church. Conversely, the associated septic tank and soakaway will involve disturbance of an area of approximately 150m² according to the submitted plan, and therefore have a higher risk of encountering graves. The survival of human remains within any such graves will depend on local ground conditions: these are highly variable in Anglesey and while the British Geological Survey data suggests the application site has glacial deposits that typically offer poor survival of archaeological remains, this cannot be guaranteed. Even without surviving bone, any graves or other archaeological features would require appropriate recording. It is therefore considered advisable that, should planning permission be granted, appropriate provision should be made to address the risk of archaeological discovery. Depending on the construction methodology, this is most likely to take the form of an archaeological watching brief on ground disturbing works.

Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - JENNY EMMETT - Development Control Archaeologist

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., Ph.D, F.S.A. Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

In the light of these comments and in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2016) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96: 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology', it is recommended that the local planning authority should require that appropriate recording is undertaken, if planning consent is granted. The following condition wording is suggested to secure such recording:

a) No development (including groundworks or site clearance) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.

b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork or completion of the development, whichever is the sooner.

Reasons: 1) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2016 and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology.

2) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

If you have any queries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Jenny Emmett
Development Control Archaeologist

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata 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 III

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

Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2494_001	Llanfair Hall	Pre-start meeting	General shot of site and location of pod base.	SW	1m	23/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	01
G2494_002	Llanfair Hall	Pre-start meeting	General shot of site and location of pod base; beside shed.	N	1m	23/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	02
G2494_003	Llanfair Hall	Pre-start meeting	General shot of site.	W	1m	23/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	03
G2494_004	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Excavation of base of pod 1, with excavator and dumper.	N	1m	24/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	04
G2494_005	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Base of pod 1 excavated.	W	1m	24/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	05
G2494_006	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Base of pod 1 excavated.	S	1m	24/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	
G2494_007	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Excavation of base of pod 2, with excavator and dumper.	NE	-	24/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	06
G2494_008	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Base of pod 2 excavated.	W	1m	24/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	
G2494_009	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Base of pod 2 excavated.	S	1m	24/01/2017	Stuart Reilly	GAT	07
G2494_010	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View of line of trench from SW.	SW	-	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	08
G2494_011	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View of line of trench from NNE.	NNE	-	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_012	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View of line of trench from NNE.	NNE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_013	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View of line of trench from NNE.	NNE	-	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_014	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View of line of trench from NE.	NE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_015	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View of line of trench from NE.	NE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	09

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2494_016	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	End of 1st section of trench, changing direction slightly S.	NE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_017	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Trench at change of direction, with boulder visible in base of trench.	NE	-	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_018	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	New branch for soakaway channel cut.	NE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_019	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View along realigned soakaway channel.	NW	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_020	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	View along realigned soakaway channel.	NW	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	10
G2494_021	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Reverse view along realigned soakaway channel.	SE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_022	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Septic Tank pit under excavation.	E	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	
G2494_023	Llanfair Hall	Watching Brief	Septic Tank pit to glacial.	NE	1m	30/01/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	GAT	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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