

# LLAIN DELYN, GWALCHMAI

## Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



# Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai

## Archaeological Mitigation

Project No. G2543

Report No. 1413

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December 2017

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**Front cover image:** General shot of bases [07] and [08] and concrete connecting path [09] (archive image G2543\_085)

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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,  
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)  
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Approvals Table				
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Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
01	Edited the Results and Conclusions	4.3 & 5	For GAPS approval



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## **CRYNONDEB DAD-TECHNEGOL**

### **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Roedd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (YAG) dan gytundeb gan BC Services Ltd i gwblhau rhaglen o leddfiad archeolegol ymlaen datblygiad tai awgrymedig yn Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Sir Fôn. Wnaeth y lleddfiad archeolegol dadorchuddia gweddillion o adeiladau a llwybrau yn gysylltiedig hefo'r Lletya'r Swyddogion o'r maes awyr gwasgarog y Llu Awyr Brenhinol o'r Ail Ryfel Byd.

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by BC Services Ltd to complete a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed housing development at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Anglesey. The archaeological mitigation uncovered the remnants of buildings and paths associated with the Officer's Quarters of the dispersed airfield of RAF Mona from the Second World War.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *BC Services Ltd* to complete a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed housing development at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Anglesey. The proposed development (Figure 01) is currently an area of waste land located off Crown Street and to the immediate south of the current Llain Delyn estate (centred on NGR SH 39227586). The site was previously assessed by GAT in 2011 (GAT Report 947).

The mitigation was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and consisted of:

- The careful removal of vegetation to identify and record the remnants of the former site of the Second World War encampment (PRN 34,669) identified in GAT Report 947;
- Controlled strip of the development to help determine the surviving extent of PRN 34,669 as well as determining the presence or absence of prehistoric or medieval archaeology.

Prior to the commencement of the groundworks an archaeological project design was submitted to and approved by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) ([Appendix I](#)).

All work was planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);

- *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014); 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 BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) revealed that there are two known archaeological sites within the boundary of the proposed development and four archaeological sites within close proximity. The existing records list the presence of a Prisoner of War camp (PRN 34,669) from the Second World War and the former site of a small building (PRN 34,670) within the site boundary. The camp was purportedly established in the 1940s on land between Gwalchmai Uchaf and the A5 and was initially for Italian, then Polish prisoners of war. The camp covered a large area, as seen in the aerial photograph of 1945 (Figure 02) that extended north beyond the boundary of the proposed development. The GAT archaeological assessment (GAT Report 947) of the site noted that the footprint of ten buildings lay within the south east field of the proposed development, five of which were now beneath modern development along Crown Street. The footprint of the remaining five buildings, including surviving camp infrastructure survives beneath the vegetation within the south eastern field.

The former site of a small building (PRN 34,670), located in the corner of the north west field of the proposed development, formed part of the farmstead of Ysgubor Esgob. It is not depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (Figure 03) but it is present by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900. There are no visible upstanding remains of the building.

In the back garden of Glyn Alan, 67 Crown Street, Gwalchmai along the eastern boundary of the proposed housing development, there are the remains of an air raid shelter (PRN 34,671) associated with the camp. It consists of a semi-sunken shelter of half-round concrete panels that measured approximately 10m long and 3m wide.

To the immediate south west of the site boundary there is the farm house Ysgubor Esgob (PRN 34,672). It was once part of the Penrhos estate and the house is believed to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There are no known historical references to the farm earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The name of the farm translates as the *Bishop's barn* and while the name cannot be traced back to the medieval period it is probable that that the farm "*formed part of the Bishop of Bangor's holding as recorded in the Extent of 1306*" (6, Davidson, 2011).

To the south west of the site, off Crown Street, is the Grade II listed building Jerusalem Chapel (PRN 7857). It is a two-story Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in simple Renaissance style that was built in 1780, then subsequently rebuilt in 1849 and refurbished in 1925. It is associated with a cemetery to the immediate north east of the chapel.

To the north of the proposed development there is the Spite Inn (PRN 34674), a post medieval inn. The name is derived from *hospitium*, which refers to the use of the site as an inn or place of shelter in medieval times. Research conducted by A. Davidson (GAT Report 947) revealed that the name could not be traced back further than the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

An examination of the Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 First (1889), Second (1900) and Third (1922) Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 02-04) revealed that the field boundaries within the boundary of the proposed development were extant and aside from encroachment from house building, have not changed. The make-up and number of outbuildings associated with the farm Ysgubor Esgob remain the same around the farmyard. The only notable change that is relevant to the site being the appearance of PRN 34,670 on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The two fields that comprise the site are clearly associated with the farm.

### 3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- Dense vegetation was present throughout the entirety of Field 1 of the proposed development (Plate 01) and covered the remnants of PRN 34,669. It was carefully cleared and removed by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Plate 02), placed onto a front loading dumper and transported to Field 2;
- The north western edge of Field 2 was soil stripped, as part of the controlled strip, by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Plate 03), to the surface of the underlying natural. Once the GAT archaeologist assessed and confirmed no archaeological deposits were present, this area was used to store cleared vegetation, soil and spoil from Field 1. As the controlled strip continued a second area was cleared and assessed along the eastern edge of Field 1 to store the remaining spoil;
- The dumper and excavator avoided areas that had been freshly stripped until they had been checked, recorded and cleared by the GAT archaeologist. Otherwise the plant moved across areas of intact topsoil;
- The entirety of the proposed development site was soil stripped to the level of archaeological remains and the underlying natural, whatever was encountered first;
- The boundary of the site and the location of the archaeological features identified therein were surveyed using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- All GAT attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT pro-formas; and
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3000) camera set to maximum resolution (3,872 x 2,592 10 effective megapixels) in RAW format and were converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. In total 101 photographs were taken during the archaeological mitigation. A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, were produced using Microsoft Access (archive images G2541\_001 to G2541\_102; see [Appendix II](#) for a reproduction of the metadata).
- In total 22 contexts were assigned to the layers and archaeological features identified during the archaeological mitigation (see [Appendix III](#) for a reproduction of the context register).



## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Vegetation Clearance and Controlled Strip**

The proposed development is located roughly in the centre of Gwalchmai Uchaf, off Crown Street. It is comprised of two fields that are bordered to the north by the existing Llain Delyn estate, a row of detached bungalows along the east off Crown Street, the farm Ysgubor Esgob (PRN 34,670) and associated outbuildings to the south and open fields to the west. The larger of the two fields, Field 1 makes up the eastern side of the site and is accessed off the lane that leads to Ysgubor Esgob. Field 2 is smaller and trapezoidal in plan, being accessed via a gap in a field boundary off Field 1 (Figure 01). Prior to the commencement of the archaeological mitigation Field 1 was covered by dense vegetation that consisted of brambles, gorse bushes and wild-seeded deciduous trees.

The archaeological mitigation commenced on Monday 13<sup>th</sup> November with some initial clearance of vegetation along the southern entrance of the site (Plate 04). Given the volume of vegetation present it soon became evident that a dedicated storage area for the cleared material would be required. As such, the north western edge and approximately one third of Field 2 was stripped of soil for this purpose. The topsoil (01) consisted of a fine, loose mid brown clayey loam mixed with occasional small sub-angular stones and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. It overlaid a thin (maximum of 0.20m) layer of subsoil (02) which comprised of a mid brown silty clay mixed with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (Plate 05). The subsoil sealed a loose, fine light orangey yellow gravelly clay natural mixed with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (Plate 06) and infrequent outcrops of shale bedrock. No archaeological deposits or features were identified during this part of the controlled strip.

The western/north western edge of Field 2 was defined by a well-preserved clawdd [04], orientated northeast – southwest (Plate 07) and which continued along the western boundary of the Llain Delyn estate. The clawdd was covered in long grass and surmounted by a wire and post fence. It had an approximate width of 0.50m and height of 1.0m. A range of outbuildings associated with Ysgubor Esgob defined the south western limit of Field 2. The range consisted of at least three linked stone and mortar constructed outbuildings, two of which had hinged corrugated asbestos/concrete roofs and the third had a modern ridged aluminium roof (Plate 08).

The clearance of the dense vegetation in Field 1 uncovered the remnants of three bases ([05], [06] and [07]) associated with buildings from the Second World War along with sections of concrete paths ([09] and [11]) that linked the buildings. Once this work had been completed, demolition rubble was removed from the northwest corner of the field (Plate 09) to reveal another base [08]. Field 1 was then systematically stripped of soil as part of the controlled strip, during which the remnants of a fifth base [10], a probable air raid shelter [12] and associated infrastructure ([13], [14] and [15]) of the former camp were identified (Figure 06).

The remainder of Field 2 was subsequently soil stripped as part of the controlled strip. The topsoil, subsoil and underlying natural were the same as what had been noted in the north western part of the field. There was though a greater concentration of shale bedrock in the south eastern corner of Field 2 (Plate 10), in the proposed location of PRN 34,670. There was no indication of the small building first depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1900), which would indicate that it had used the bedrock as a base and no remnants of it had survived within the subsoil or topsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered within Field 2.

Fields 1 and 2 were separated by a clawdd [17], which extended the full length of Field 2, with an average height of 1.0m and width that varied from 2.50m at the base to 1.50m at the summit (Plate 11). The clawdd consisted of a mix of loose root filled mid brown silty clay (reminiscent of the subsoil) with the remnants of a stone facade along the west face. The façade was made up of a random mix of medium sized sub-angular locally sourced stones.

## **4.2 Remains of the World War Two Camp**

The vegetation clearance and controlled strip of the soil in Field 1 revealed the remnants of bases and surviving infrastructure of the World War Two camp. The RAF aerial photograph taken in 1945 helped to provide the approximate location of various structures associated with the camp in Field 1.

The remnants of five bases for buildings associated with the camp: [05], [06], [07], [08] and [10], were located within Field 1 (Figure 06). Bases [05] and [06] were positioned off the lane (Plate 12) leading to Ysgubor Esgob, at the south western limit of the field, while the bases [07] and [08] were situated along the north eastern edge of the field (Plate 13). Base [10] was located along the mid-point of the eastern edge of Field 1 (Plate 14).

The bases were constructed in a uniform manner, which would indicate that they were built in a relatively short time span during the establishment of the camp. The building method

involved the hand excavation of a narrow foundation to the level of the underlying subsoil (02), as was evident for bases [07] (Plate 15), [08] and [10] (Figure 16) or the surface of the clay natural (03) as was the case for bases [05] (Figure 17) and [06]. The width of the foundation base was only clear on [10], as only a fragment of it had survived, and measured 0.32m (Plate 18). A skim of concrete was deposited at the base of the cut, on average this was 0.12m deep, on top of which was built a brick wall bonded by cement. The bricks used in the wall were frogged and were built in an English bond style, as was evident along the south face of [07]. The brick walls of the bases had a maximum surviving depth of 0.60m, as evident for the west face of [05] (Plate 19) but the depth of the wall did vary, as seen along the east face of [07] (Plate 20). This section of brick wall ranged from 0.24m and three visible courses of brick at the northeast corner of the base to 0.40m and five courses of brick at the centre of the wall. This variation may indicate that the foundations followed the gradient of the ground and the bricks were used to effectively level the wall. The eastern and western faces of the bases were two brick deep, while the north and south faces were one brick deep. The outer faces of the brick walls were covered by cement render to the level of the concrete foundation base. Inserted at regular intervals along the centre of the brick walls there were thick round metal rods that had been folded over (Plate 21). The precise use of these metal rods is unknown but they were probably employed to hold in place panels that would have formed the sides of the buildings. The brick walls formed the frame of the bases, with the interior being filled by a mix of medium to large sub-angular stones and soil. This rubble stone interior and the inner edge of the brick walls were sealed by a layer of poured concrete that in turn was covered by a skim of cement that was smoothed to form the floor surface of the buildings. This cement surface on bases [07] and [08] appeared to have been mixed with tar, possibly to help to make them watertight.

The most intact bases, i.e. [05], [06], [07] and [08] had survived to floor level and had a uniform footprint of 11.0m length and 5.0m width. They were largely orientated north northwest – south southeast and all of them had an entrance on the north face. This was denoted by the surviving footprint of a porch and accompanied on one occasion, [05], by a concrete step (Plate 22). The porches [18], [19], [21] and [22], like the bases, were all uniform in style and construction. The best preserved was the porch [21], located on base [08]. It was an inverted 'L'-shape in plan, consisting of a one brick deep wall, built on top of the concrete base and set within the cement floor of the building (Plate 23). The entrance into the porch/building was 0.92m wide and 1.56m long. At the entry into the building the width of the porch narrowed to 0.81m. At the foot of the 'L', on the southwest corner of the porch, there was what appeared to be a small cupboard, that measured 0.52m north – south

by 0.64m east – west. Aside from the remnants of the porches there was no surviving evidence for the internal division of the buildings uncovered.

The least well preserved base [10] was located at the eastern edge of Field 1. It was comprised of a section of ‘frogged’ brick wall bonded by cement set on top of a concrete foundation. The wall had an exposed length of 1.68m, height of 0.32m and width of 0.23m. These truncated remains probably formed the short side of a building base set on an east – west axis, as depicted on the RAF aerial photograph and was identical to those recorded elsewhere within Field 1.

The bases were linked by a series of concrete paths [09], [11] and [15]. Path [11] linked the bases [05] and [06] (Plate 24), while path [09] linked bases [07] and [08] and [15] was the central path that crossed the length of Field 1 on a north – south axis (Plate 25). All of the paths consisted of poured concrete, with an even surface and ragged, uneven underside. The paths had an average width of 1.20m and depth of 0.15m. Path [11] was cut at two points, to the entrances of bases [05] and [06] by [20] for a narrow cast iron water pipe on an east – west axis which continued beyond the boundary of the site toward Ysgubor Esgob. In all likelihood this was a post-war water main for the adjacent farm.

To the immediate south of base [08], close to the entrance into Field 2, there were the collapsed remnants of a probable air raid shelter [12]. The structure was orientated north – south, rectangular in plan, with a surviving length of 10.6m, width of 2.50m and height of 0.75m. It consisted of a concrete base along the outer edge of which there was moulded slots to receive reinforced concrete panels (Plate 26) used to form the sides and roof of the shelter. The remnants of the panels survived in-situ along the eastern and southern face of the structure (Plate 27). There were remnants of black rubber (Plate 28), probably used to seal and help waterproof the building, between the individual panels. Access to the building was through a doorway located at the north face, via a distinct porch of which the floor and the outline of walls on the concrete base survived. The porch area was square in plan, measuring approximately 1.50m x 1.50m, with a rusted metal grating located in the northwest corner (Plate 29).

Access to the porch and thus the building was via a short flight of concrete steps [13] framed by the remnants of a narrow brick and cement wall (width of 0.20m), rendered in cement. The steps were 0.90m wide and 1.70m long and were linked with a concrete path [14] that was also orientated east – west (Plate 30). The path was level with the top of the steps. It comprised of two, stepped layers of concrete the lower of which was laid directly on top of the subsoil (02) and was more even than the other paths associated with the camp, with

largely smooth sides and rounded corners on the eastern edge. It was overlaid by a thin layer of sand, which was sealed by a layer of poured concrete with a smooth surface and uneven underside (Plate 31); more reminiscent of the paths that linked the building bases. Path [14] had a surviving length of 2.20m, maximum width (based on the lower step) of 1.50m and depth of 0.30m.

Assuming that the surface of path [14] was at ground level for when the camp was in active use and as steps were required to access the associated building, it is highly likely that the shelter was partially sunken. In addition, a good example of how building [12] may have looked when extant can be seen at the nearby PRN 34,671. The air raid shelter is barrel-shaped (Plate 32), constructed of reinforced concrete panels with rubber sealing that appear to be partially held in place by rectangular slabs of concrete at the apex of the panels that are kept in position by large metal pins, secured by bolts at either end (Plate 33). These pins were found in association with building [12].

Building [12] had been deliberately demolished and backfilled by (16) redeposited cohesive yellowish light brown gravelly clay mixed with fragments concrete from the collapsed building and modern rubbish, which included bits of white plastic chairs, sweet wrappers and bottles of Dr Pepper! The rubbish mixed within the fill fits in well with the information received from the residents of the adjacent Llain Delyn estate, who stated that the building was demolished as it had become a drinking and drug den. Given the make-up of the rubbish the demolition must have occurred within the last 10 years.

### **4.3 Archaeological Research Results**

The archaeological assessment conducted of the site in 2011 (GAT Report 947) outlined that the then owner of the adjacent farm (Ysgubor Esgob) stated that the site was part of a Prisoner of War camp for Italian and Polish prisoners. The archaeological mitigation though has cast some doubt on this reference. During the topsoil strip a fragment of a RAF canteen coffee mug was retrieved from the topsoil adjacent to bases [07] and [08]. The mug is white ceramic with part of a blue stamped 'R.A.F.' and king's crown inside a circle (Plate 34). In addition, research into Second World War Prisoner of War camps in Wales, indicates that there were two such camps located on Anglesey at Aberffraw for German prisoners and Brynsiencyn for Italian prisoners (information sourced from [www.valleyaviationsociety.net](http://www.valleyaviationsociety.net)) and that RAF Mona was used as a relief landing ground to assist RAF Valley and RAF Bodorgan.

The key piece of information that came to the fore during this research though was a copy of the site plan of RAF Mona from the Second World War (Figure 07). The map depicts the layout of the airfield, showing the runways and associated infrastructure, such as communal areas and W.F. Station. There are several dispersed numbered areas, which are associated with the airfield. This includes 'Site No. 4' which corresponds with the location of Gwalchmai Uchaf and is similar in layout to what is depicted on the 1945 RAF aerial photo (Figure 02). According to the associated key 'Site No. 4' was used as 'Officers Quarters'.

It must be concluded therefore that based on the information to hand the buildings uncovered at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai housed officers of the RAF and that the site formed part of the dispersed airfield of RAF Mona during the Second World War. The memory of the former owner of Ysgubor Esgob though may not be entirely flawed as while the site's primary role as dispersed accommodation for RAF Mona is correct, during the immediate post-war period it may have been used to house Prisoners of War, a common practice at former military sites (pers. com. Roger J. C. Thomas, Historic England).

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by BC Services Ltd to complete a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed housing development at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Anglesey. The archaeological mitigation involved the removal of dense vegetation followed by a controlled strip across the entirety of the proposed development site. This investigation revealed the remnants of five bases, a probable air raid shelter and associated concrete paths.

The archaeological mitigation revealed fairly extensive remains associated with the officer's quarters of RAF Mona during its use in the Second World War and allowed for a full investigation of the structures that had been largely or completely obscured by vegetation or a mixture of soil and later 20<sup>th</sup> century land clearance. The earlier assessment conducted by GAT (Reports 947) was limited to what was visible and which had survived as upstanding remains, while this investigation allowed GAT to better determine how the structures were constructed and revealed the surviving layout which closely mirrored what is visible on the 1945 RAF aerial photo (Figure 02). While work has been previously conducted on this site by GAT and on RAF Mona, this is the first archaeological excavation of an element of the dispersed Second World War airfield and provides invaluable insight into the survival of 'Site No. 4', the methods of construction and may indicate the potential for surviving elements of this and other sites associated with RAF Mona.

The *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* was consulted to help to provide context for the archaeological mitigation of Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai. One of the priorities for assessment of the Research Framework in relation to the Industrial and Modern Period (post 1750) was the significance of military and defensive sites (Gwyn, Alfrey & Hughes, 2011, 2).

In addition, Cadw funded research undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts as part of the *Military Airfields Scheduling and Listing Enhancement Programme* was conducted between 2011 and 2013. The purpose of this programme was "to identify and examine the environs and airfield defences of 20<sup>th</sup> century military airfields to assess their condition and, where appropriate, to recommend sites for scheduling and Listing" (Evans, 2013, 1). RAF Mona was one of the sites identified and assessed on Anglesey, which had started 'life' as a First World War airship station to carry out anti-submarine and maritime patrols over the Irish Sea and was subsequently re-established in early 1940 as a relief airfield (Evans, 2013, 16). Further to the battles of France and Britain, from about 1940 onwards, RAF airfields were designed to contain dispersed sites, typically subdivided into technical and domestic areas,

which lay just outside of the airfield's perimeter. The buildings of these areas were deliberately laid out in an asymmetrical manner to aid in their concealment from enemy attack from the air (Evans, 2013, 10). The dispersed accommodation areas of RAF Mona were located just west of the airfield and *"is now confined to surviving isolated structures in what were areas of much more extensive accommodation"* (Evans, 2013, 17) and were designated as PRNs 32323 and 32324. The sites are located in fields to the immediate north of the A5, close to the turn off for Crown Street, Gwalchmai (Figure 08).

The investigation of the bases within Field 1 revealed that they were constructed in a uniform manner. This would strongly imply that the hut bases were built to a set design and, along with the other surviving aspects of the camp infrastructure, were built in a relatively short time span. This would have been a necessity given that it was constructed during the Second World War. While only the bases of these camp huts had survived, the presence of thick round metal rods at regular intervals within the bases' walls would suggest that they were used to hold panels, possibly made of either reinforced concrete (similar to those used to construct the probable air raid shelter) or timber, in place to form the walls of the camp huts. If the walls were composed of prefabricated concrete panels, then they probably would have incorporated window frames and doorways. Equally the bases may have supported a 'Laing' hut that consisted of standard prefabricated lightweight timber wall sections bolted together with roofs of corrugated asbestos sheeting.

During the remainder of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some of the structures were probably used as outbuildings for Ysgubor Esgob or for use as drink and drug dens before they were deliberately demolished for being unsafe or misuse. The remnants of the bases, paths and probable air raid shelter though survived surprisingly well to provide fresh insight into the use of this field as part of the dispersed camp associated with RAF Mona during the Second World War. While the majority of 'Site No. 4' has been destroyed by post-war housing developments, elements of the camp may yet survive, below the turf, in the field adjacent to Gwel Arfon, off Crown Street and off the lane that leads to the Spite Inn.

Aside from the remains of the buildings and infrastructure of 'Site No. 4' and the cloddiau ([04] and [17]), no archaeological remains or deposits were identified during the course of the archaeological mitigation. The small building identified during the archaeological assessment on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1900) was no longer extant in the southeast corner of Field 2. The controlled strip did not uncover any physical indication of the building or any sign of foundations that may have been associated with it. Given the presence of natural shale bedrock in this location it is probable that the structure was built directly on top



of this and the subsequent demolition of the building was so thorough that nothing was left behind.

The fields that make up the proposed housing development would have been part of the farm associated with Ysgubor Esgob. While Field 1 was incorporated within 'Site No. 4' and then during the post-war period encroached upon by housing, Field 2 in comparison was comparatively untouched. The depth of the topsoil/subsoil along with the richness of the topsoil and a lack of obvious ploughing would indicate that the field had long been used for pasture.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. *Air Ministry Record Site Plan of RAF Mona No. 477/45 (National Archives);*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;*
4. Davidson A., Land at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Anglesey, Archaeological Assessment. Unpublished GAT Report 947;
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2);*
6. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation;*
7. Evans, R., 2013, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Military Structures, Scheduling Enhancement. Unpublished GAT Report 1132;
8. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft);*
9. Gwyn D., Alfrey J. and Hughes S. 2011. *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales 2011: Industrial and Modern Period (post 1750);*
10. Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;*
11. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);*
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives;*
13. [www.valleyaviationsociety.net](http://www.valleyaviationsociety.net);
14. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition).

## **Figure 01**

**Location plan of the proposed building site and known archaeological sites. Scale 1:5,000 @ A4**

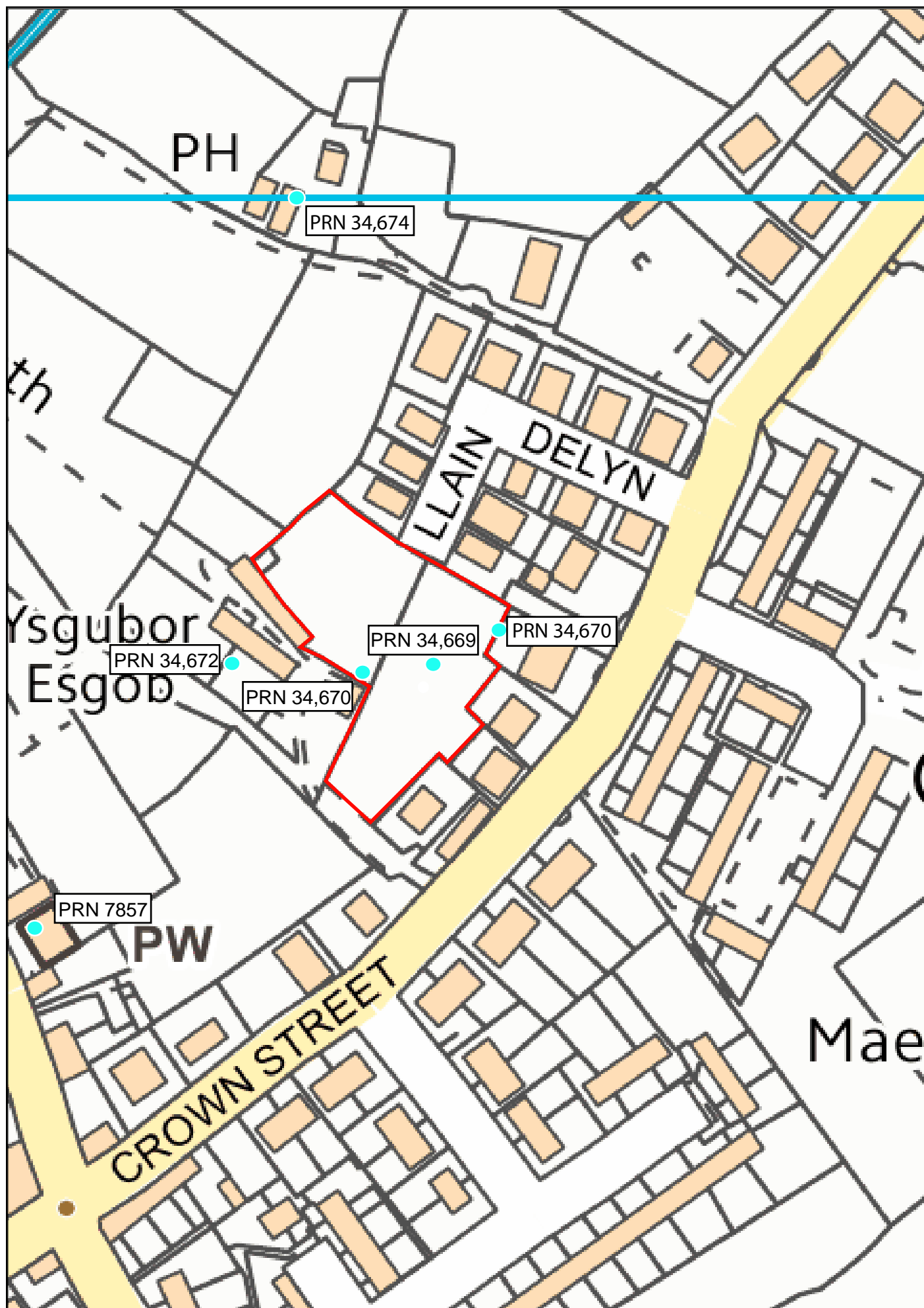


Figure 01: Location plan of the proposed building site and known archaeological sites. Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

## **Figure 02**

**Detail from RAF AP 106G/UK 655 frame 4192 taken 13th Aug 1945 showing the PoW camp. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.**



Figure 02: Detail from RAF AP 106G/UK 655 frame 4192 taken 13th Aug 1945 showing the PoW camp. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.

### **Figure 03**

**Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 First (1889) Edition  
Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary  
of the proposed development.**

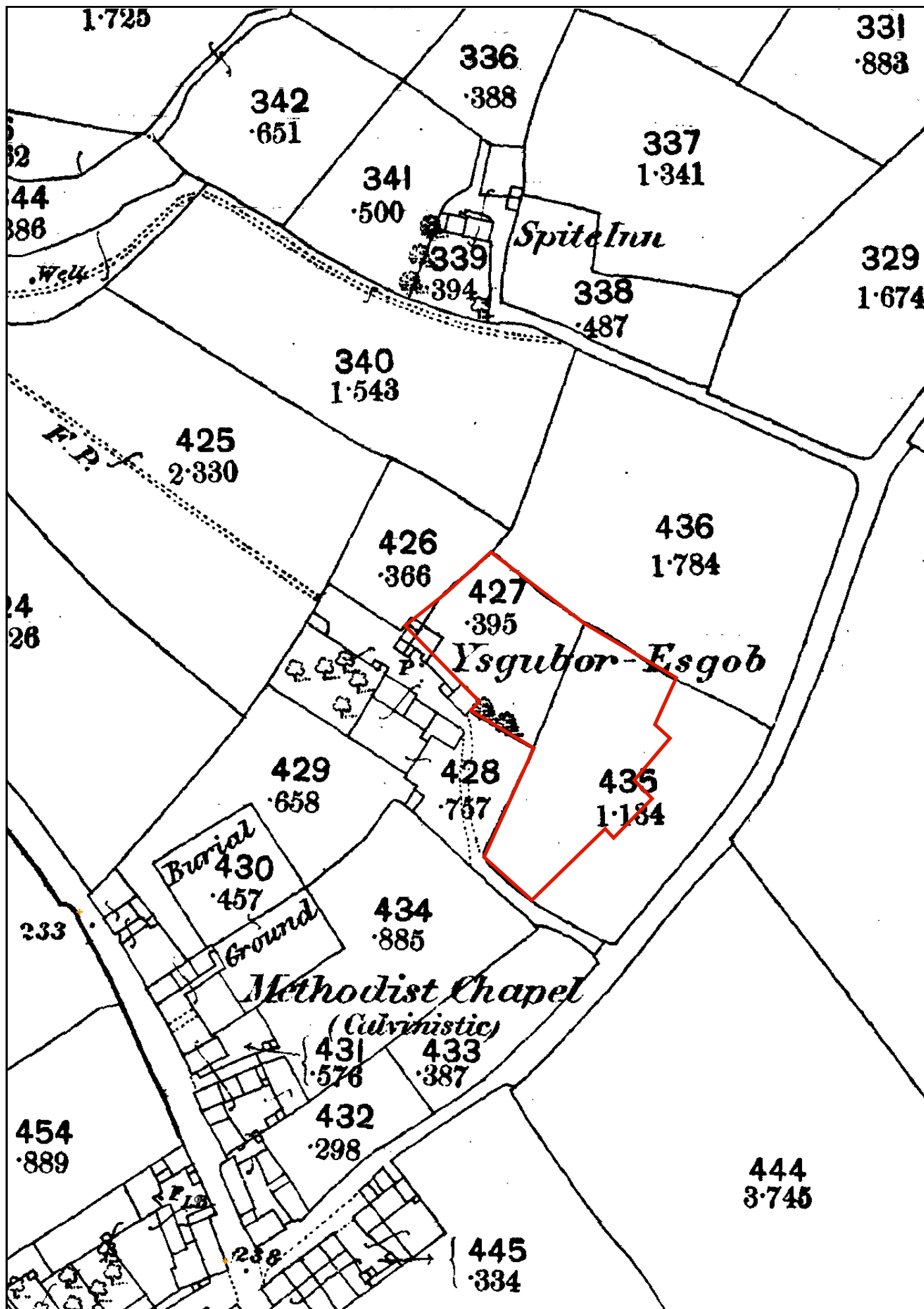


Figure 03: Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 First (1889) Edition Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.



## **Figure 04**

**Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 Second (1900) Edition  
Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary  
of the proposed development.**

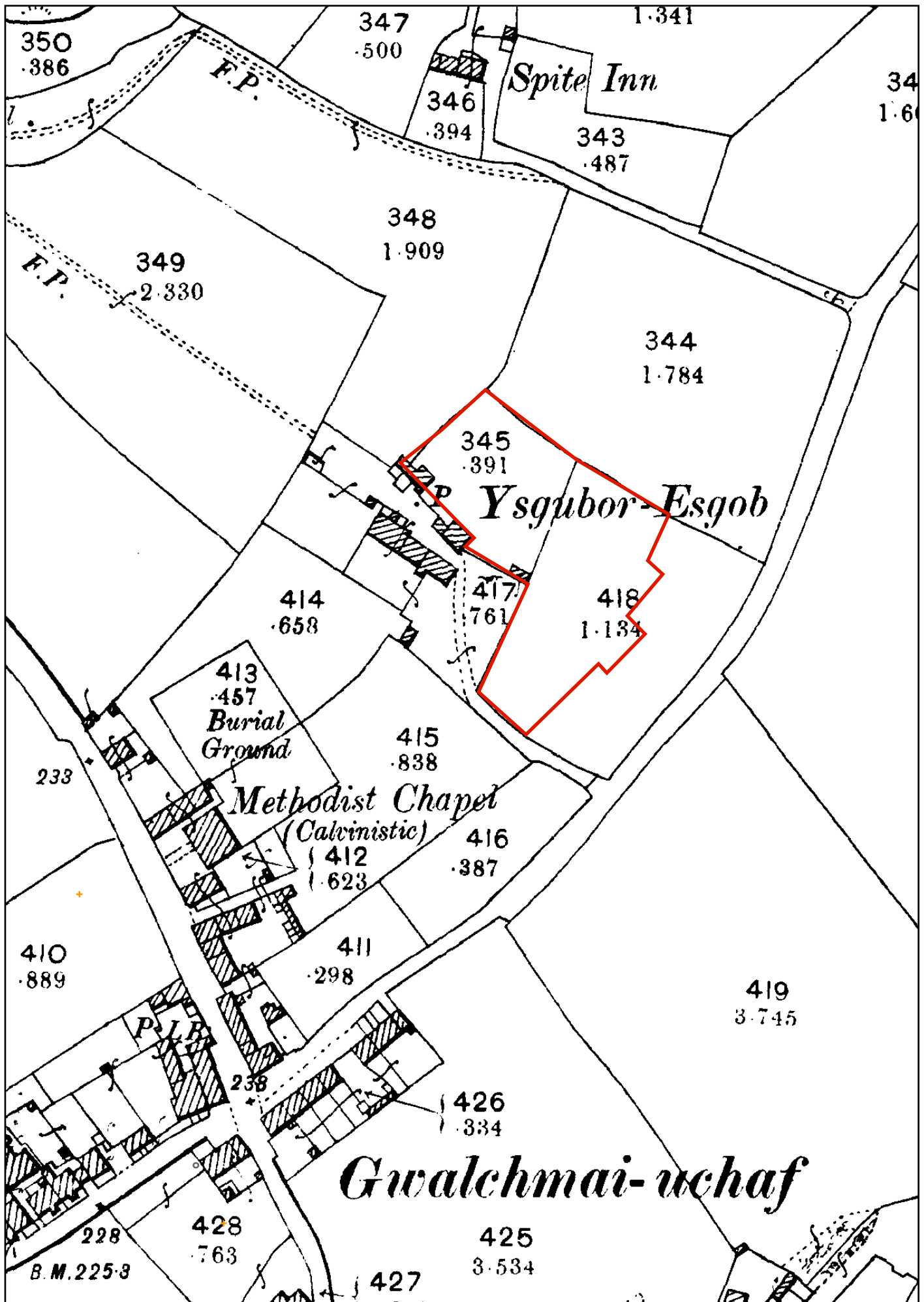


Figure 04: Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 Second (1900) Edition Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.

## **Figure 05**

**Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 Third (1922) Edition  
Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary  
of the proposed development.**

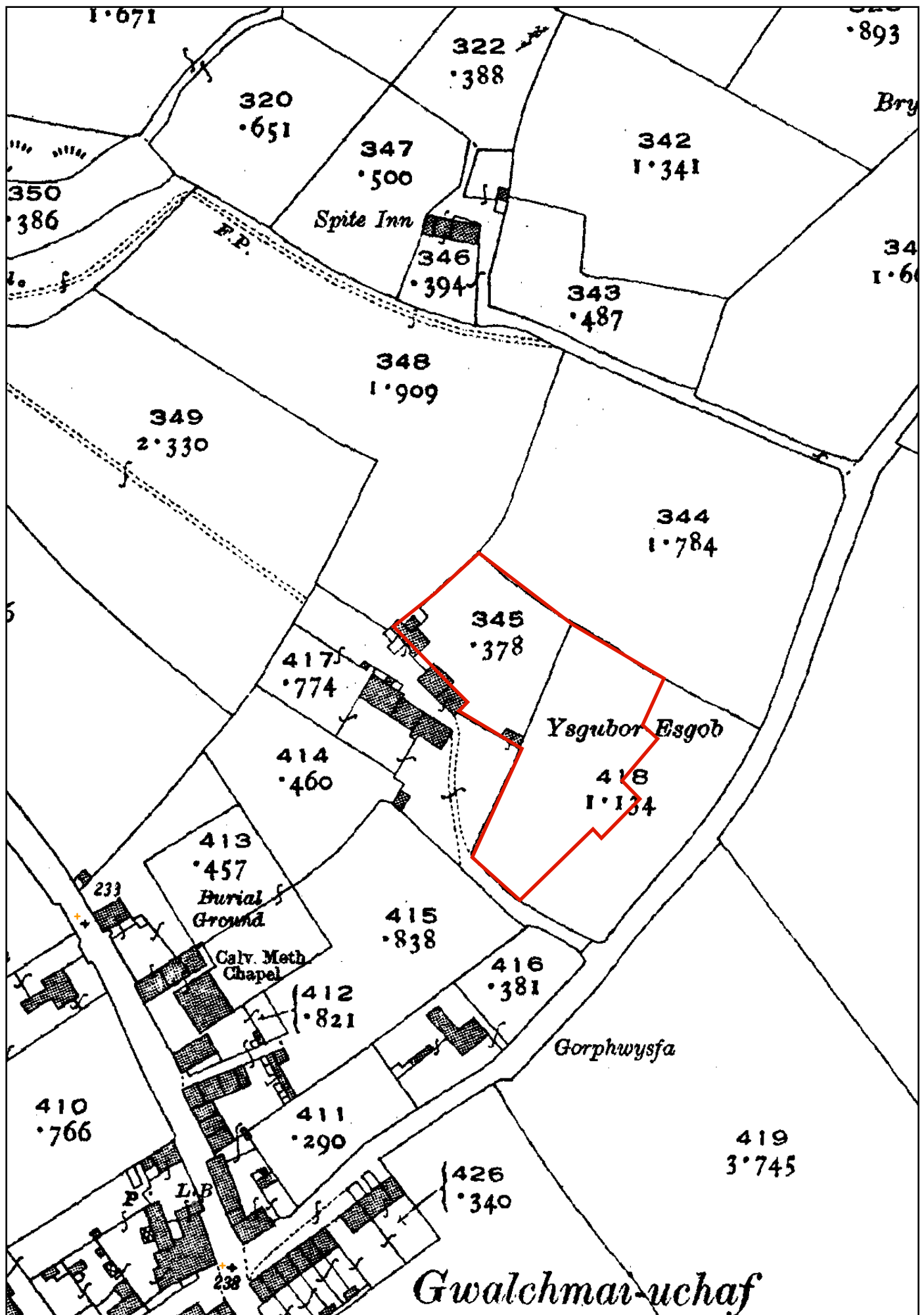


Figure 05: Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 Third (1922) Edition Ordnance Survey. Scale 1:1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.

## **Figure 06**

**Archaeological features within the site boundary of the proposed housing development uncovered during the archaeological mitigation.**

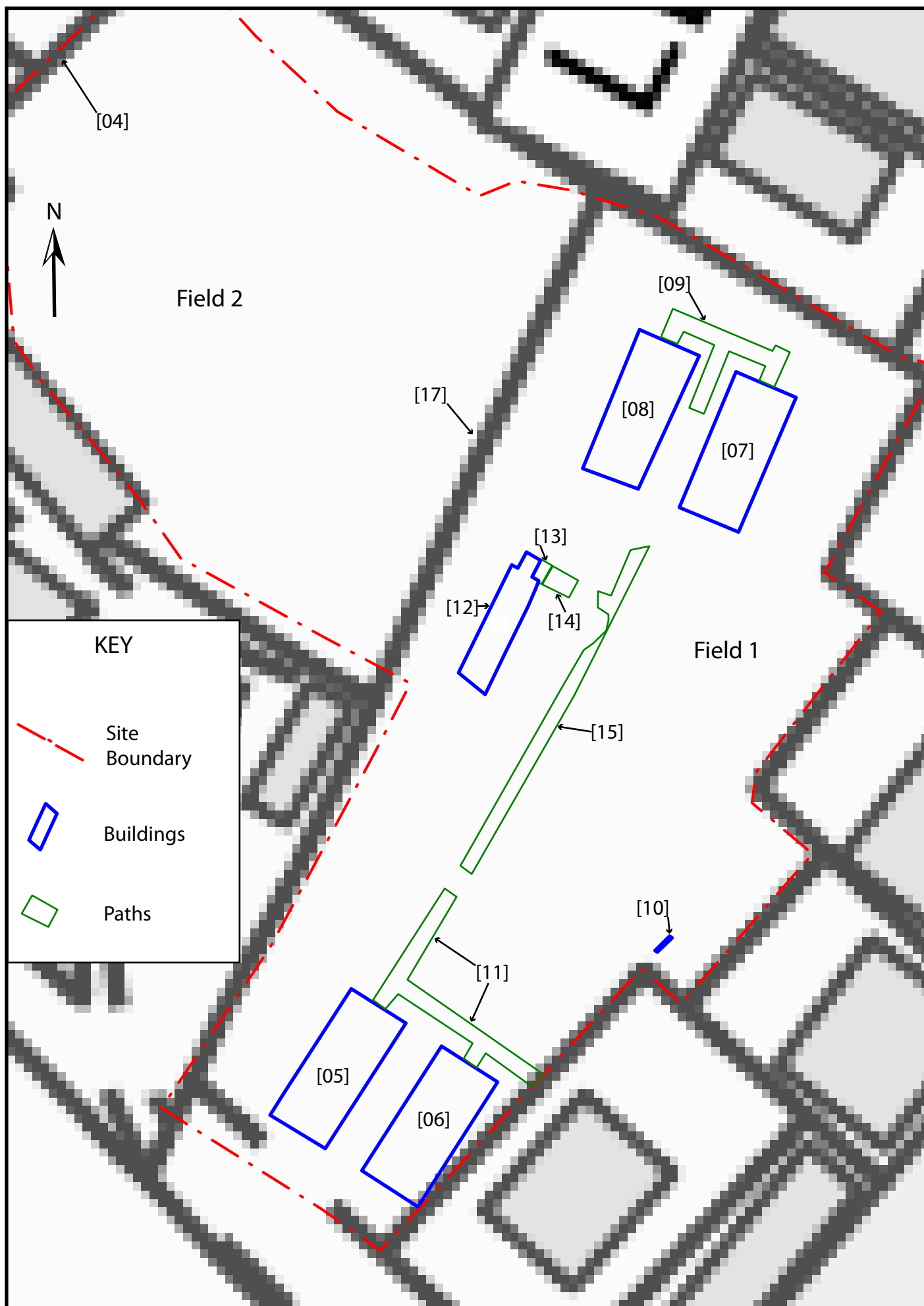
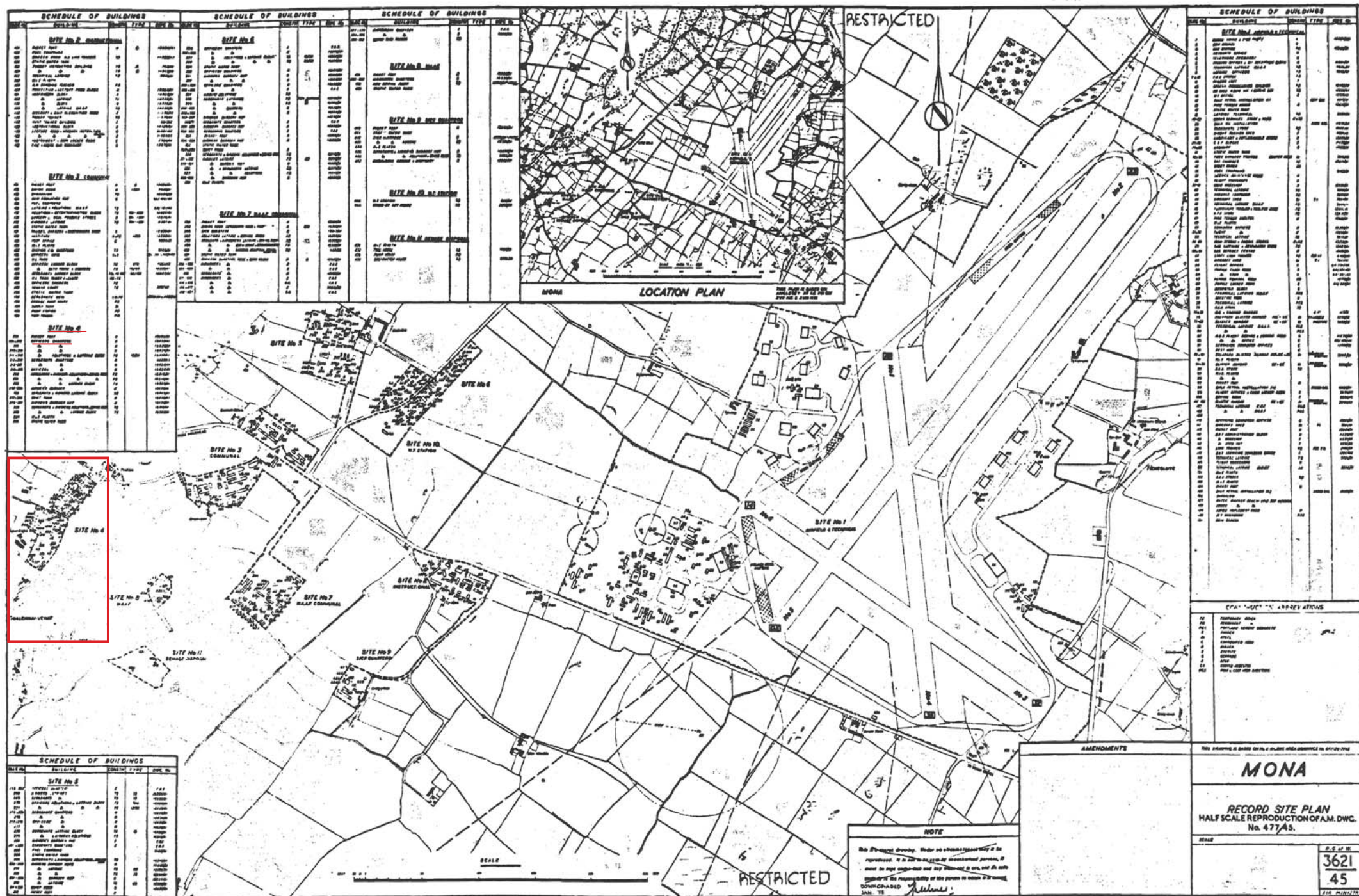


Figure 06 Archaeological features within the site boundary of the proposed housing development uncovered during the archaeological mitigation. Scale 1:400 @A4.

## **Figure 07**

**Reproduction of Air Ministry Record Site Plan of RAF Mona No. 477/45  
(National Archives).**







## **Figure 08**

**Location of Mona Airfield and PRNs 32323 & 32324 in relation to the  
proposed development. Scale 1:14,000 @ A4.**



Figure 08: Location of Mona Airfield and PRNs 32323 & 32324 in relation to the proposed development.  
Scale 1:14,000 @ A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895





Plate 01: Example of thickness and height of vegetation in Field 1 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_014)



Plate 02: Removal of vegetation in Field 1 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_015)





Plate 03: Topsoil strip along the northwest edge of Field 2 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_002)



Plate 04: Initial clearance of Field 1 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_001)





Plate 05: East facing section of topsoil/subsoil in Field 2 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_003)



Plate 06: North east corner of Field 2 stripped Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_013)





Plate 07: South east face of clawdd [04] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_008)



Plate 08: Outbuildings associated with Ysgubor Esgob (PRN 34,672) Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_009)





Plate 09: Clearance of demolition rubble on top of base [08] No scale (archive reference: G2543\_017)



Plate 10: Outcrop of bedrock in south western corner of Field 2 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_054)





Plate 11: North facing section of clawdd [17] between Field 1 and 2 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_068)



Plate 12: Bases [05] and [06] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_075)





Plate 13: Bases [07] and [08] with path [09] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_085)



Plate 14: Location of Base [10] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_086)





Plate 15: North east corner of base [07] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_028)



Plate 16: Base [10] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_022)





Plate 17: North west corner of Base [05] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_032)



Plate 18: North east face of Base [10] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_023)





Plate 19: West face of Base [05] showing depth and concrete rendering Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_076)



Plate 20: View of east side of platform base [07] showing cement render, concrete base and brick lining Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_086)





Plate 21: North east corner of Base [07] showing bent metal rods Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_029)



Plate 22: View of Base [05] showing path, step and entrance porch [18] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_078)





Plate 23: Brick foundations set in concrete for porch [21], at entrance of Base [08] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_089)



Plate 24: Route of path [11] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_084)





Plate 25: Route of path [15] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_082)



Plate 26: Air raid shelter [12] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_047)





Plate 27: Surviving panels of [12] along south and east faces Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_051)



Plate 28: Rubber seal between concrete panels of east face of [12] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_050)





Plate 29: Porch of [12] and steps [13] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_043)



Plate 30: Path [14] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_040)





Plate 31: North face of path [14] Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_041)



Plate 32: PRN 34,671 Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_098)





Plate 33: PRN 34,671, western face with view of tethering bolts Scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2543\_100)



Plate 34: Photograph of Find 01 - Body sherd and handle of Royal Air Force white ceramic mug. Scale 10cm (archive reference G2543\_102)

## **Appendix I**

### **Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design**

LLAIN DELYN, GWALCHMAI  
(G2543)

EVENT PRN 45084

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

*Prepared for*

*BC Services Ltd*

***October 2017***

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	STUART REILLY	<i>Stuart Reilly</i>	25/10/17
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS	<i>[Signature]</i>	25/10/17
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS	<i>[Signature]</i>	25/10/17

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

## LLAIN DELYN, GWALCHMAI, ANGLESEY

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (G2538)

Prepared for *BC Services Ltd*, October 2017

Event PRN 45084

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *BC Services Ltd* to provide a project design for completing a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed housing development at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Anglesey. The proposed development (Figure 01) is currently an area of waste land located off Crown Street and to the immediate south of the current Llain Delyn estate (centred on NGR SH 39227586). The site was previously assessed by GAT in 2011 (GAT Report 947).

The mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and will constitute:

- The careful removal of vegetation to identify and record the remnants of the former site of the Second World War Prisoner of War camp (PRN 34,669) identified in GAT Report 947;
- Controlled strip of the development to help determine the surviving extent of PRN 34,669 as well as determining the presence or absence of prehistoric or medieval archaeology.

All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014); 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 BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) revealed that there are two known archaeological sites within the boundary of the proposed development and four archaeological sites within close proximity. The known archaeological sites within the site boundary are the remnants of a Prisoner of War camp (PRN 34,669) from the Second World War and the former site of a small building (PRN 34,670). The camp was established in the 1940s on land between Gwalchmai Uchaf and the A5 and was initially for Italian, then Polish prisoners of war. The camp covered a large area, as seen in the aerial photograph of 1946 (Figure 02) that extended north beyond the boundary of the proposed development. The GAT archaeological assessment (GAT Report 947) of the site noted that the footprint of ten buildings lay within the south east field of the proposed development, five of which were now beneath modern development along Crown Street. The footprint of the remaining five buildings, including surviving camp infrastructure survives beneath the vegetation within the south eastern field.

The former site of a small building (PRN 34,670), located in the corner of the north west field of the proposed development, formed part of the farmstead of Ysgubor Esgob. It is not depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (Figure 03) but it is present by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900. There are no visible upstanding remains of the building.

In the back garden of Glyn Alan, 67 Crown Street, Gwalchmai along the eastern boundary of the proposed housing development, there are the remains of an air raid shelter (PRN 34,671) associated with the Prisoner of War camp. It consists of a semi-sunken shelter of half-round concrete panels that measured approximately 10m long and 3m wide.

To the immediate south west of the site boundary there is the farm house Ysgubor Esgob (PRN 34,672). It was once part of the Penrhos estate and the house is believed to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There are no known historical references to the farm earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The name of the farm translates as the *Bishop's barn* and while the name cannot be traced back to the medieval period it is probable that that the farm "*formed part of the Bishop of Bangor's holding as recorded in the Extent of 1306*" (6, Davidson, 2011).

To the south west of the site, off Crown Street, is the Grade II listed building Jerusalem Chapel (PRN 7857). It is a two-story Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in simple Renaissance style that was built in 1780, then subsequently rebuilt in 1849 and refurbished in 1925. It is associated with a cemetery to the immediate north east of the chapel.

To the north of the proposed development there is the Spite Inn (PRN 34674), a post medieval inn. The name is derived from *hospitium*, which refers to the use of the site as an inn or place of shelter in medieval times. Research conducted by A. Davidson (GAT Report 947) revealed that the name could not be traced back further than the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

An examination of the Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 First (1889), Second (1900) and Third (1922) Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 02-04) revealed that the field boundaries within the boundary of the proposed development were extant and aside from encroachment from house building, have not changed. The make-up and number of outbuildings associated with the farm Ysgubor Esgob remain the same around the farmyard. The only notable change that is relevant to the site being the appearance of PRN 34,670 on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The two fields that comprise the site are clearly associated with the farm.

### **3 METHOD STATEMENT**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- The dense vegetation that covers the remnants of PRN 34,669 will be carefully cleared and removed by machine under the supervision of the GAT archaeologist. The footprint of the surviving buildings and associated infrastructure will be documented on GAT pro-formas, through photographic record and surveyed using a Trimble R8 GPS unit. This work will take place the week commencing 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and is anticipated to take two working days;
- The controlled strip will be undertaken using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the instruction of the GAT archaeologist. The strip will remove the soil in controlled strips until the underlying natural or archaeological deposit is reached; whatever is encountered first;
- The spoil will be removed by two front loading dumpers. The dumpers and excavator will avoid areas that have been freshly stripped until they have been checked and cleared by the GAT archaeologist. In the meantime they will travel over areas of intact topsoil;
- The spoil will be deposited and stored in an area of the site that has been cleared and assessed during the course of the fieldwork to be absent of archaeology. If this is not immediately practical or possible then a temporary storage area will be used and subsequently stripped once a permanent area of the site has been identified during the course of the fieldwork;
- The controlled strip will be conducted during the week commencing 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017 after the vegetation clearance. It is anticipated that this will take five working days and will continue into the week commencing 13<sup>th</sup> November. If it extends beyond this period the GAT archaeologist will inform the client and GAPS and make them aware of the new timetable;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, contexts records, registers of artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (Appendix I; Appendix II);
- A record will be made on GAT pro-formas of the topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded

photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;

- Photographic ID boards will be used throughout and include information on project code, context number or numbers and orientation of image;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera (Nikon D40) 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 I) and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The archive numbering system will start from G2541\_001;
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Features, including pits and postholes, will be subject to an initial 50% sample by volume. A minimum of 10% of linear features will be excavated to provide stratigraphic relationships, to characterise feature morphology and to recover artefactual and ecofactual material. The focus of the excavation of linear features will be on terminals and interactions with other features. Specific feature strategies will be confirmed with GAPS and client during the works;
- All sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- All plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace; and
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with recommendations for any subsequent post-excavation assessment in line with the MAP2 process.

## 3.2 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features be identified that include sealed deposits deemed suitable for dating, samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples (or 100% if the feature is smaller). The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011).

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

### 3.3 Human Remains

No indication of the presence of human remains has been previously detected. If any human remains are identified and they cannot be preserved in situ, they will be excavated in line with the appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each individual) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist will be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment:

Dr. Genevieve Tellier

Tel: 01286 238827

Email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com

The osteologist will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist will 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 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Part of the proposed development site incorporates a former WWII PoW camp and as such all diagnostic artefacts from a secure archaeological context will be retained and those from an unknown context will be examined on site and noted but will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal, 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and English Heritage (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via:

Lucy Whittingham

Project Manager (post-excavation)

AOC Archaeology

Tel: 0208 843 7380

Email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Ynys Môn Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ) 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 (*BC Services Ltd*) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriol Ynys Môn Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ). 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 Oriol Ynys Môn, this must be in accordance with the Oriol Ynys Môn – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive* (2012).

### **3.5 Monitoring Arrangements**

The GAPS Archaeologist will be informed of the project timetable 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. The curator contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett [jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten [ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk](mailto:ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926

### 3.6 Fieldwork Archiving

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections: all cross referenced and complete – site matrix produced;
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 of the archaeological mitigation.

### 3.7 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. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusions and further recommendations
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – context register
11. Appendix IV – ecofact register
12. Appendix V – artefact register

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

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

## 4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A draft report (or interim report) will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion; a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion (end of May 2018). If appropriate, accompanying digital data in the form of a project database, GIS table(s) and photographs will also be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record simultaneously.

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only);
- If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within six months of project completion. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only);
- 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 archaeological mitigation, 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 PERSONNEL**

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all aspects of the archaeological mitigation, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in Sec. 3.7. A Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in Sec. 4.

## **6 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The GAT Project Archaeologist will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2007).



## **7 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 22/06/2018

### **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 22/06/2018

### **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 23/07/2018

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Davidson, Land at Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai, Anglesey, Archaeological Assessment. Unpublished GAT Report 947
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
10. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

## FIGURE 01

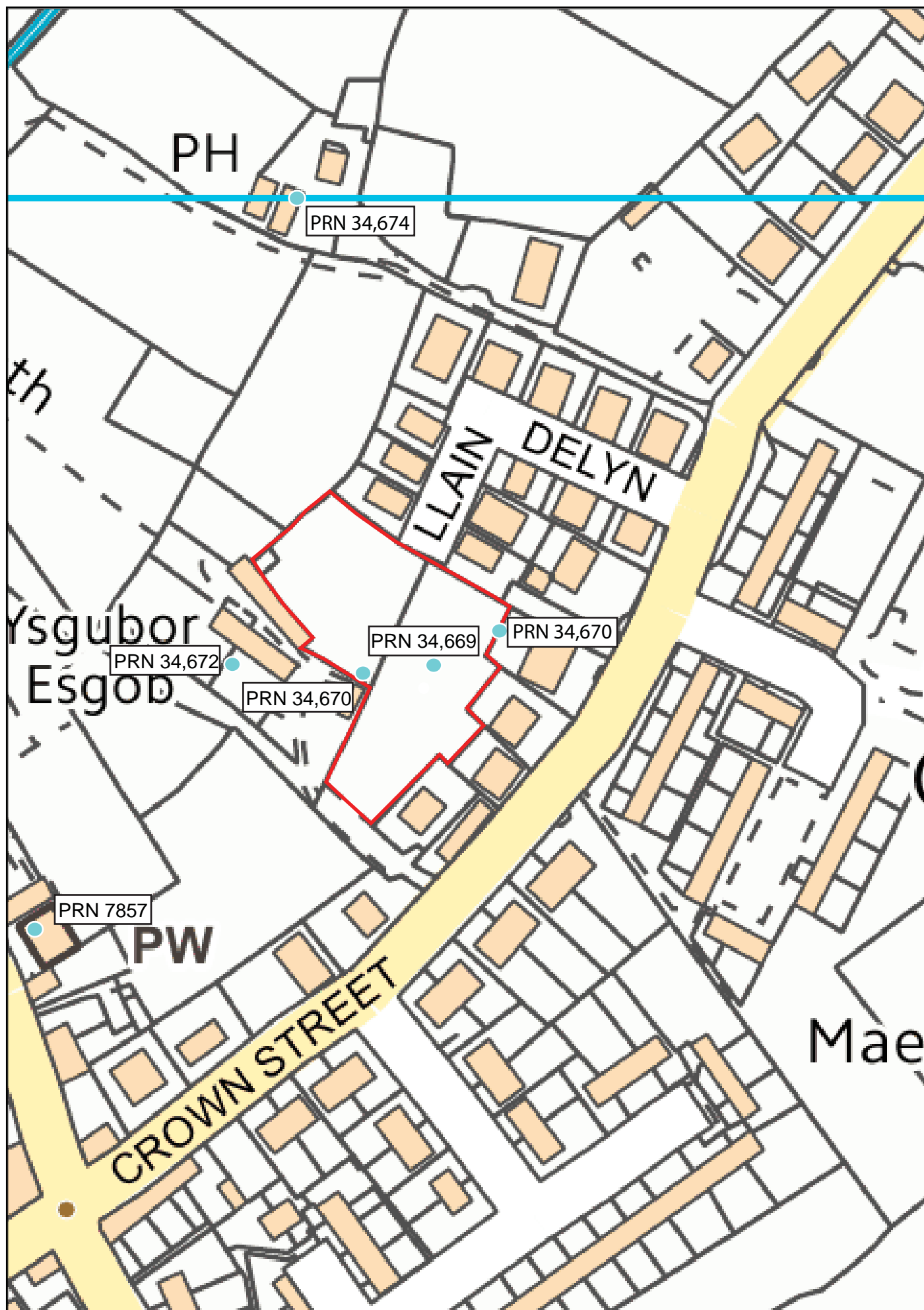


Figure 01: Location plan of the proposed building site and known archaeological sites. Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

## FIGURE 02



Figure 02: Detail from RAF AP 106G/UK 655 frame 4192 taken 13th Aug 1945 showing the PoW camp. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.

## FIGURE 03



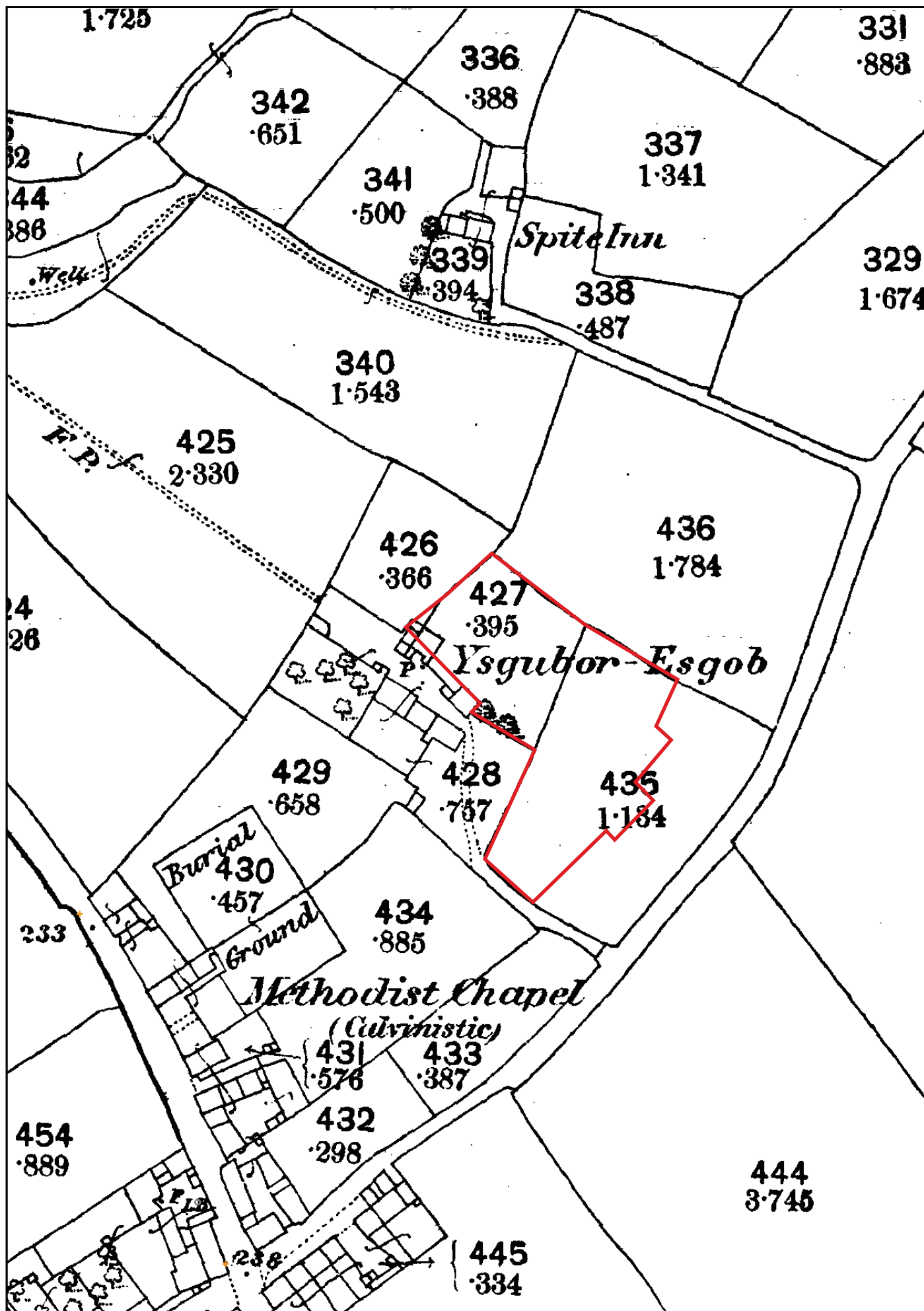


Figure 03: Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 First (1889) Edition Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.



## FIGURE 04

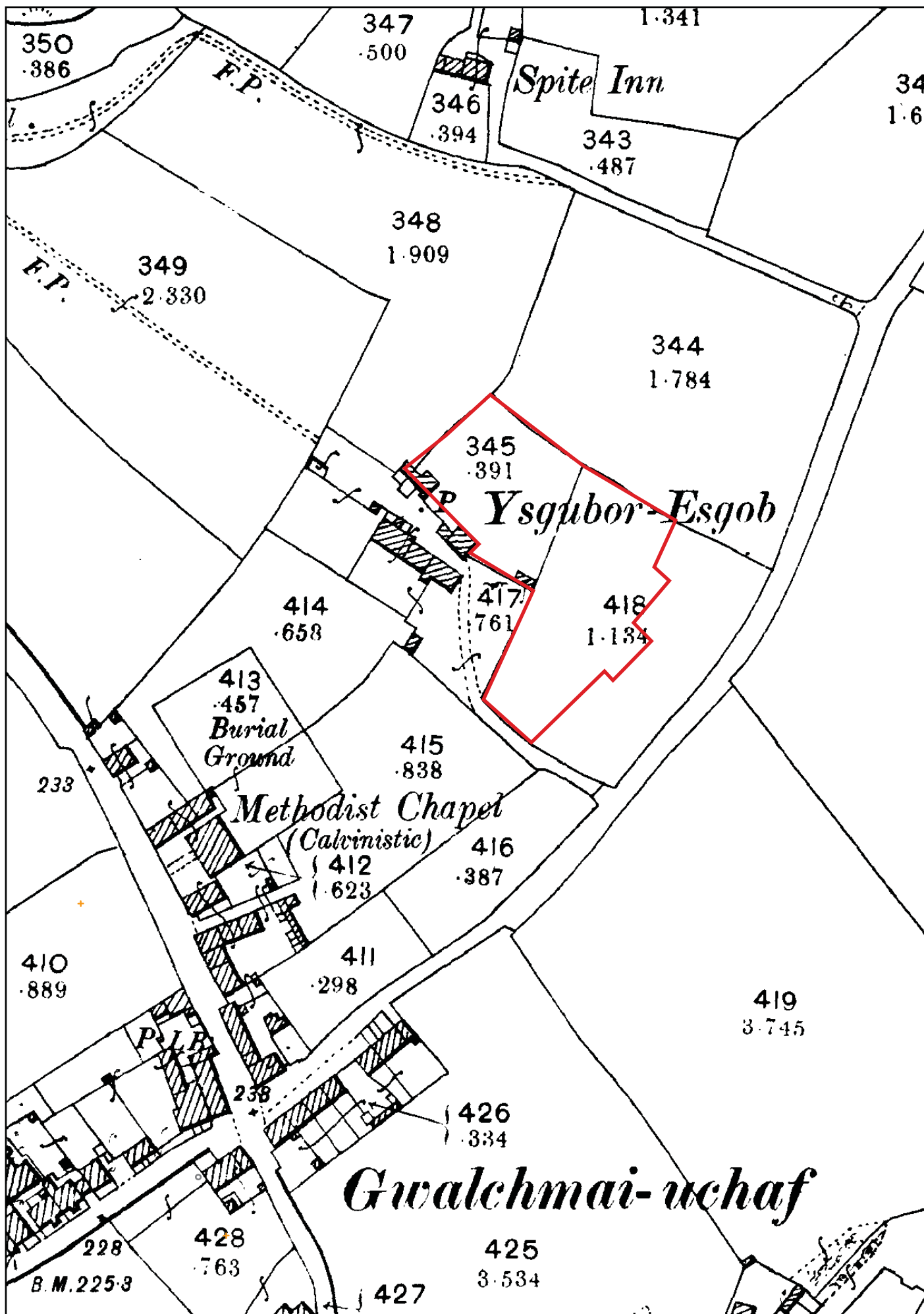


Figure 04: Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 Second (1900) Edition Ordnance Survey. Scale 1: 1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.

## FIGURE 05

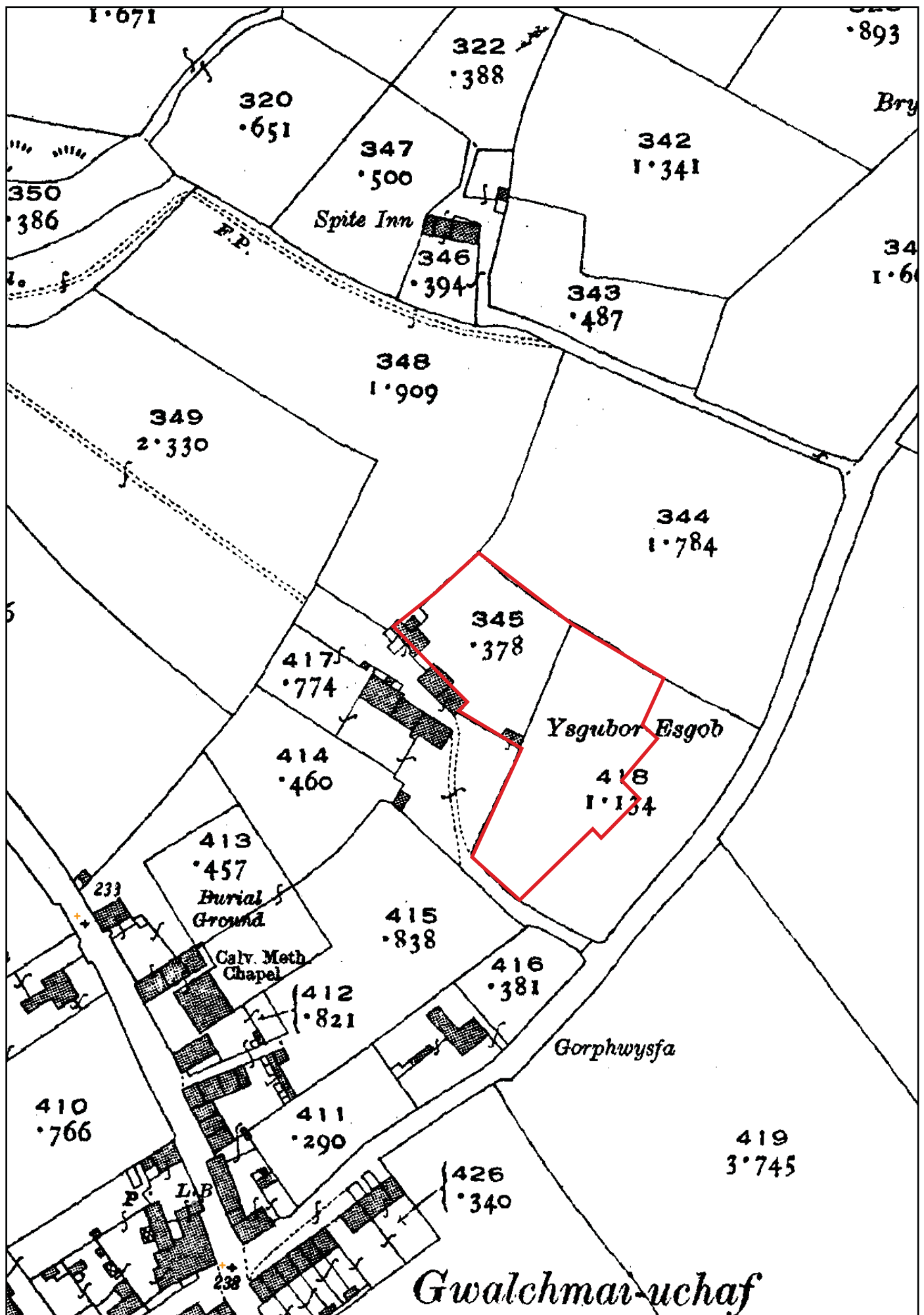


Figure 05: Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XVII.4 Third (1922) Edition Ordnance Survey.  
Scale 1:1,500 @ A4. Red outline represents boundary of the proposed development.



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma**

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context record pro-forma**

## GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

## CONTEXT RECORD FORM

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE		
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT
DEPOSIT			CUT
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			Draw sketches overleaf
FILLED BY	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <p>This <div></div> context</p> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		
FILL OF	Stratigraphic matrix		
PLANS		SECTIONS	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.			
SAMPLE Nos.		FIND Nos.	
FEATURE No		GROUP No	CONSISTS OF
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION		SAME AS	
		CHECKED BY (initials/date)	INITIALS/DATE



**SKETCH**

**DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED**

## **Appendix II**

### **Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata**

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata.

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
G2543_001	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Digger clearing are off lane to uncover hut bases		SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2543_002	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Top soil strip along NW edge of field 2		NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2543_003	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	East facing section of topsoil/subsoil in field 2	(01) (02)	E	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2543_004	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area stripped in Field 2 beside NW boundary	(03)	SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_005	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area stripped in Field 2 beside NW boundary	(03)	E	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_006	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area totally stripped along NE boundary field 2	(03)	SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_007	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area totally stripped along NE boundary field 2	(03)	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_008	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	SE face of earth and stone bank in field 2	[04]	SE	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2543_009	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area stripped adjacent to farm outbuildings (W edge of field 2)	(03)	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2543_010	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Top/subsoil depth along W edge of field 2	(01) (02) (03)	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_011	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Stripped area of NW corner of field 2	(03)	S	1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
								Trust	
G2543_012	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	North east corner of field 2 stripped	(03)	S	1m	Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_013	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	North east corner of field 2 stripped	(03)	NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2543_014	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Example of thickness and height of vegetation		SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2543_015	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Removal of vegetation in field 1		SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2543_016	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Vegetation being removed at north edge of site (base uncovered)		SW		Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_017	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Demolition rubble (of demolished WW2 camp building) being cleared		SW		Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2543_018	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Height of demolition rubble at N edge of field 1		SSW		Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_019	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Removal of spoil that sealed base [08]	[08]	SE	1m	Stuart Reilly	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_020	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area cleared of store spoil in field 1 - mid-point SE boundary	(03)	SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_021	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area cleared of store spoil in field 1 - mid-point SE boundary		NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2543_022	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	NW face of wall [10]; remnants of brick foundation	[10]	NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16



PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
G2543_023	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	NE face of wall [10]	[10]	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2543_024	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Surface of wall [10] (portrait view)	[10]	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_025	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area stripped to N of [05] and [06]	(03)	SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_026	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Path [11] with [06] and metal pipe	[11] [06]	NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_027	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	E face of wall and foundation of [07] (corner)	[07] (02) (03)	E	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_028	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	NE corner of building [07]	[07]	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2543_029	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	NE corner of building [07] showing bent metal rods	[07]	E	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2543_030	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Soil strip along E side of [07]	[07] (02) (03)	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_031	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Clearance of rubbish dump in SW corner of field 1		E		Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_032	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	NW corner of base [05]	[05]	NNW	1m	Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2543_033	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	N face of base [05]	[05]	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_034	Llain Delyn,	Step leading into the	[05] [11]	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
	Gwalchmai	entrance of [05]						Archaeological Trust	
G2543_035	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Soil strip of western edge of field 1	(03) [11]	S	1m	Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_036	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Area stripped in SW corner of field 1	(03) [11]	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_037	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Soil strip NW corner of field 1	[08]	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	17/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_038	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Removal of filled ground entrance between the fields	(16)	N		Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_039	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Exposing air raid shelter [12]	[12] (16)	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_040	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Path, steps and air raid shelter (post-clean)	[12] [14]	E	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2543_041	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	N face of stepped path [14]	[14]	W	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2543_042	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Close-up of N face of [14] to show rounded corner	[14]	W	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_043	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Path [14] leading to steps [13] and entrance of [12]	[13] [12] [14]	NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2543_044	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Close-up of steps [13]	[13] [12]	NW	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_045	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Entrance of shelter [12]	[12]	SW	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
								Trust	
G2543_046	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Air raid shelter and demolition rubble	[12] (16)	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_047	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Air raid shelter, demolition rubble and steps	[12] [13] (16)	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2543_048	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Air raid shelter and rubble	[12] [13] (16)	NE	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_049	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Air raid shelter and rubble	[12] (16)	SE	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_050	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Close-up of NE face of shelter-slabs and bitumen seal	[12] (16)	SE	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2543_051	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Air raid shelter and demolition rubble	[12] (16)	S	1m	Stuart Reilly	20/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2543_052	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General shot of topsoil stripping in field 2 (non POW camp field)		SSW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_053	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of section through topsoil on western edge of field 2		E	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_054	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view showing bedrock protrusion through bright orange sandy natural		NW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2543_055	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of topsoil stripping in Field 2		SSE	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_056	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of NW side of field 2 prior to use of area for wood stockpile, taken from		SSE	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
		'clawdd'							
G2543_057	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of NW side of field 2 prior to use of area for wood stockpile, taken from 'clawdd'		NNW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_058	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of topsoil stripping at SE corner of field 2 adjacent to the 'clawdd'		N	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_059	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of small tree/shrub bole in SE corner of field 2		WNW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_060	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View along the clawdd between fields 1 and 2		WSW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_061	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View along the clawdd between fields 1 and 2		ENE	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_062	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of stripped area for SE corner of field 2		SE	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_063	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of clawdd in SE corner of site (with story board)		WSW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_064	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Ass. 53, with story board		E	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_065	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Action shot from SE corner of site showing topsoil stripping after the removal to the NE of wood		SW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_066	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of Field 2 post topsoil stripping		NW	1m	Robert Evans	21/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_067	Llain Delyn,	General view of Field 2 post		SE	1m	Robert	21/11/2017	Gwynedd	



PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
	Gwalchmai	topsoil stripping				Evans		Archaeological Trust	
G2543_068	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	N facing section of boundary [17] between field 1 and 2	[17]	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2543_069	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of boundary [17]	[17]	N	1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_070	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform in entrance way [05]	[05]	SSE	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_071	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform in entrance way [05]	[05]	NNW	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_072	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Detail of brick embedded porch on platform [05]	[05]	NE	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_073	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform [05]	[05]	WSW	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_074	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform [05]	[05]	SW	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_075	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view (angled) of platform [05] and [06]	[05] [06]	WSW	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2543_076	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform [06] showing depth and concrete rendering over brick	[06]	SW	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2543_077	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Oblique shot of west facing side of platform [06]	[06]	W	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_078	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform [06] showing path, step and entrance	[06] [19]	NNE	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological	22

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
		porch [19]						Trust	
G2543_079	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform [06]	[06]	SSW	1 x 2m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_080	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of metal service pipe trench [20] which cuts concrete path [11] at [05] entrance	[05] [20] [11]	WNW	2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_081	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of metal service pipe trench [20] which cuts concrete path [11] at [05] entrance	[05] [20] [11]	NNE	2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_082	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of concrete path [11] (N-S section)	[11]	SSW	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2543_083	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of concrete path [11] (E-S section between [15] and [06])	[11] [05] [06]	WNW	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_084	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General shot of bases [07] and [06] - action shot	[11] [05] [06]	NNE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2543_085	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General shot of bases [07] and [08] and concrete connecting path [09]	[07] [08] [09]	NE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2543_086	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of E side of platform base [07] showing concrete rendered side and concrete base and brick lining	[07]	ESE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2543_087	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of bases [07] and [08] with path [11] in foreground and path [09] in background	[07] [08] [09] [11]	SW	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_088	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Angled shot showing [07] and [08] showing sub base, rendered brick and concrete	[07] [08]	W	1m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
		floor level of platform bases							
G2543_089	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of brick foundations set in concrete [21], foundations to entrance porch to [08]	[08] [21]	NNE	1m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2543_090	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of platform [07] with brick porch [22] in foreground	[07] [22]	NNE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_091	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of west side platform [08]	[08]	ENE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_092	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of the north east corner of the development plot showing [07] and [08]	[07] [08]	E		Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_093	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of site from the North		N	2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_094	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of demolished air raid shelter [12] and [11]	[12] [11]	NE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_095	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of demolished air raid shelter [12] and [11]	[12] [11]	SE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_096	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of former field boundary dividing fields 1 and 2		NNE	1 x 2m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_097	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view from site entrance		S		Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_098	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view of complete air-raid shelter to east of development area in private garden		W	1m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2543_099	Llain Delyn,	Detailed view of above		W	1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
	Gwalchmai							Archaeological Trust	
G2543_100	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	View of door at western end, blocked by modern breeze block boundary		SW		Stuart Reilly	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2543_101	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	General view from base [08], showing air-raid shelter (complete beyond boundary)		W	1m	Robert Evans	23/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2543_102	Llain Delyn, Gwalchmai	Photograph of Find 01: Fragment of RAF mug			0.2m	Bethan Jones	01/12/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34

## **Appendix III**

### **Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context List**



Context No.	Type	Description	Length	Breadth	Depth/Height	Interpretation
01	Deposit	Topsoil: fine, loose mid brown clayey loam mixed with occasional small sub-angular stones	n/a	n/a	0.30m	n/a
02	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay mixed with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	n/a	n/a	0.20m	n/a
03	Deposit	Natural: loose, fine light orangey yellow gravelly clay	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
04	Clawdd	Earth and stone bank	n/a	0.50m	1.0m	Land boundary
05	Building	Rectangular base of building comprised of concrete foundation, cement rendered brick walls, stone and soil infill and concrete floor.	11.0m	5.0m	0.60m	Base of WW2 camp hut
06	Building	Rectangular base of building comprised of concrete foundation, cement rendered brick walls, stone and soil infill and concrete floor.	11.0m	5.0m	0.60m	Base of WW2 camp hut
07	Building	Rectangular base of building comprised of concrete foundation, cement rendered brick walls, stone and soil infill and concrete floor.	11.0m	5.0m	0.60m	Base of WW2 camp hut
08	Building	Rectangular base of building comprised of concrete foundation, cement rendered brick walls, stone and soil infill and concrete floor.	11.0m	5.0m	0.60m	Base of WW2 camp hut
09	Path	Poured concrete		1.20m	0.15m	Path to link bases [05] & [06]
10	Building	Remnants of brick and cement wall set on a concrete foundation	1.68m	0.32m	0.32m	Remnant of base of WW2 camp hut
11	Path	Poured concrete		1.20m	0.15m	Path to link bases [07] & [08]
12	Building	Concrete base with slots to receive reinforced concrete panels for sides and roof	11.5m	2.50m	0.75m	Air raid shelter
13	Steps	Concrete steps (x3) framed by cement rendered brick wall	1.50m	0.90m	0.30m	Steps leading to [12]
14	Path	Stepped poured concrete path	2.30m	1.70m	0.30m	Path connected to [13] & [14]
15	Path	Poured concrete		1.20m	0.15m	Central path through camp

Context No.	Type	Description	Length	Breadth	Depth/Height	Interpretation
16	Deposit	Re-deposited yellowish light brown gravelly clay mixed with fragments of concrete and modern rubbish	9.0m	2.50m	1.0m	Backfill to cover demolished [12]
17	Clawdd	Mix of loose, root-filled mid brown silty clay and random sub-angular stone western face		2.50m	1.0m	Land boundary
18	Structure	Brick and cement wall at entrance of [05]	1.56m	1.71m	0.09m	Brick porch for [05]
19	Structure	Brick and cement wall at entrance of [06]	1.56m	1.71m	0.09m	Brick porch for [06]
20	Cut	Cut for cast iron pipe; severed path [11]		1.0m	1.0m	Cut for cast iron pipe
21	Structure	Brick and cement wall at entrance of [07]	1.56m	1.71m	0.09m	Brick porch for [07]
22	Structure	Brick and cement wall at entrance of [08]	1.56m	1.71m	0.09m	Brick porch for [08]



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