Pen-yr-Orsedd, Llangefni Industrial Estate, Ynys Mon

Archaeological Watching Brief



Pen-yr-Orsedd, Llangefni Industrial Estate, Ynys Mon

Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45186

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Prepared for: Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd

March2018

Written by: Ken Owen & Rob Evans

Front cover image: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site (Archive Image: G2555_007)

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Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 45186

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd i gwblhau brîff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir a oedd yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad uned ddiwydiannol yng nghyffordd ffordd Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Pen-yr-Orsedd, o fewn Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Llangefni. Roedd potensial archeolegol yn cynnwys actifeddau cyn-hanesyddol a chanoloesol, a oedd wedi ei nodi yn yr ardal ehangach. Roedd y safle gynt yn uned ddiwydiannol fawr gydag yn gysylltiedig ardal wedi'i thirlunio; roedd y brîff gwylio yn canolbwyntio ar yr ardal wedi'i dirlunio, ac fe fonitrodd gwaith tir a oedd yn cynnwys cloddio archeolegol a phwll prawf geotechnegol. Gwelodd y brîff gwylio uwchbridd bas ac isbridd cywasgedig, a awgrymodd hyn fod yr ardal wedi cael ei dirlunio yn ystod datblygiad ystadau diwydiannol. Roedd gweithgarwch archeolegol yn gyfyngedig i ddraeniad amaethyddol a oedd yn cyn-dyddio yr ystâd ddiwydiannol. Awgrymodd goroesiad y nodweddion hyn bod gostyngiad y tir ar gyfer yr ystâd ddiwydiannol heb fod yn ormodol, oherwydd os byddai, byddai yn debygol byddai'r nodweddion hyn wedi eu tynnu neu eu torri. Yn seiliedig ar yr arsylwadau hyn, mae potensial o hyd bod actifedd cynt yn goroesi o fewn yr ardal gyffredinol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an industrial unit development at the junction of Pen-yr-Orsedd road and Industrial Estate road, within the Llangefni Industrial Estate. Archaeological potential included prehistoric and medieval activity, which had been identified in the wider area. The site was formerly a large industrial unit with an associated landscaped area; the watching brief was concentrated on the landscaped area and monitored groundworks including excavation and a geotechnical test pit. The watching brief observed shallow topsoil and compacted subsoil, which suggested the area had been landscaped during the industrial estate development. Archaeological activity was limited to agricultural drainage that pre-dated the industrial estate. The survival of these features suggested that the ground reduction for the industrial estate was not excessive as these features would likely have been removed or truncated. Based on these observations, there is still potential for the survival of earlier activity within the general area.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd* to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an industrial unit development at the junction of Pen-yr-Orsedd road and Industrial Estate road, within the Llangefni Industrial Estate (NGR SH46157523; Figure 01). The development included 5 industrial units, parking and access, as indicated on *Amec Foster Wheeler* drawing 39695-XX-DR-A-5002 (Figure 02). The site was formerly a large industrial unit with associated grass landscaping (Plates 1 to 4); the archaeological watching brief was limited to the landscaped area at the southern end of the site and was completed during March 2018.

The project was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS; ref. D2083) and was undertaken in accordance with Condition 9 of planning reference 34LPA1015B/CC.

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

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

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There are no known archaeological features recorded by the Historic Environment Record within or within close proximity to the site. Significant archaeological activity had previously been identified within the wider area, indicative of prehistoric and later activity, including the following:

- A possible Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 2733; NGR SH4647275030), 390m southeast of the proposed development, although this feature has been destroyed and may possibly have been a natural feature (Smith, G. 2002; Smith, S. 2016)
- A prehistoric hammer stone find (PRN 2677; NGR SH46807560) located 720m northeast of the proposed development
- A Middle Bronze Age Burnt Mound (PRN 16,073; NGR SH690750) and associated pits has been excavated 790m east southeast of the proposed development area
- An enclosed settlement of probable Roman date (PRN 36390; NGR SH4650874710)
 has been identified 660m southeast of the proposed development
- The possible site of approximately 30 early medieval cist burials is noted 500m of the proposed development area (PRN 2680, NGR SH45657531)
- The medieval and later settlement site, recently excavated at Hedd yr Ynys (PRN 32,799; NGR SH45657516) lies 540m west southwest of the proposed development (Kenny 2018)
- The Tregarnedd Medieval Moated Site (PRN 2727; SH468746) is a Scheduled Monument (SM) (Ref: AN047) and lies 970m southeast of the proposed development area; it is the nearest SM to it.
- Post-medieval agricultural buildings have been noted 670m southeast of the proposed development (PRN 3688; NGR SH4653174747)
- A number of significant post-medieval houses lie about 420m west of the proposed development beyond the Afon Cefni and former railway line (PRNs 36,151; 61,460-1), along with a former watermill, Melin Fron (PRN 30873; NGR SH4563175247)

- From 340m northwest of the proposed development area lies the historic core of Llangefni, containing a number of important historic buildings. The closest of these is the Grade II listed Shire Hall Building (PRN 11,620; NGR SH4591575487)
- A post-medieval token find (PRN 19,621; NGR SH46607540), 450m east northeast of the proposed development

A significant amount of archaeological work had been carried out from *c*.140m south of the proposed development area, associated with both Parc Bryn Cefni and the former *Peboc* site since 2002 (GAT Projects G1723, G2063, G2024, G2207 and G2461). The results from these investigations include the identification of the middle Bronze Age burnt mound noted above, found during the expansion of the Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate (Smith, G. 2002). Agricultural buildings and evidence for a probable Roman period settlement, also detailed above, were identified during work on the former *Peboc* site (Evans 2012; Kenny and Cooke 2013).

An examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVIII.3, 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively) demonstrated that the mitigation area was formerly a large irregular shaped field (cf. Figure 04). The field was bounded to the east by a road, to the west by a river, the Afon Cefni, and field boundaries to the north and south. Both the road and river are still extant; the former is now used as the main road through the industrial estate. The field boundaries were no longer extant and appear to have been removed as part of the development of the industrial estate. A footpath is listed on all three editions of the map, running along the western side of the field close to the river. No other features were visible on the map within the field. Part of the site was formerly the location of Hyfforddiant Môn Training, which occupied a large unit at the northern end of site (cf. Figure 01).

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 divided into four categories:

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

GAT completed a partial watching brief and all attendances were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3000) camera set to maximum resolution (3872 × 2592 10 effective megapixels) in RAW format and were converted to TIFF for archiving in accordance with *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015). A total of 52 images were taken (archive reference: G2555_001 to G2555_052; cf. Appendix II).

4 RESULTS

The watching brief monitored the groundworks within the grassed portion of the site and was undertaken between the 5th and 8th March 2018. The groundworks were completed by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The limit of excavation averaged 0.40m, which was the maximum depth required by *Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd.* The topsoil measured 0.15m in depth and comprised a softly compacted dark/mid-grey loamy sand-silt; this was followed by a subsoil with a maximum depth of 0.30m, which comprised a mid-brown/grey clay-sand-silt with occasional sub-angular stones (Plate 6). The subsoil appeared compacted and may have been landscaped as made ground during the industrial estate development. The glacial horizon was not reached across the entire groundworks area and was limited to the western portion of the site, where it was identified as a yellow-grey compact silt-sand (Plate 13 and 14). A geotechnical trial pit was monitored at the western end of the site (Plate 15), which had a limit of excavation of 2.3m; no additional stratigraphy was identified.

Archaeological activity was limited to the following (Figure 05):

- Feature 1: Large modern drain, orientated southeast-northwest and crossing the centre of the watching brief area (Plate 5);
- Feature 2: Post-medieval stone-filled drain, orientated east-west and located at the eastern end of the site; interpreted as a redundant agricultural field drain (Plate 8);
- Features 3 and 5: Modern buried electrical cables, orientated east-west and southeast-northwest respectively and connected to a junction box at the northern end of the watching brief area (Plate 7);
- Feature 4: Modern ceramic drain orientated north-south and running into Feature 1 (Plate 10); and
- Feature 6: Modern ceramic drain orientated north-south and running into Feature 1 (Plate 12).

The majority of the features were limited to the northern end of the watching brief area; no activity was identified at the southern end. It appeared likely that the electric cables were related to the development of the former industrial unit to the north, as was the large modern drain, whilst the other drainage features were related to earlier agricultural activity.

Artefactual activity was limited to the recovery of modern pottery sherds within the topsoil horizon.

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd* to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for an industrial unit development at the Llangefni Industrial Estate. The site was formerly a large industrial unit with associated grass landscaping to the south; the watching brief was limited to the landscaped area. The shallow depth of the topsoil and the compacted nature of the subsoil suggested the area had been landscaped during the industrial estate development. This was supported by the limited artefactual evidence, which contained modern pottery. Agricultural drainage activity pre-dating the industrial estate was identified, with the stone-filled drain likely predating the ceramic drains. The survival of these features suggested that the ground reduction for the industrial estate was not excessive as these features would likely have been removed or truncated in that instance.

The groundworks did not exceed the subsoil horizon at the eastern end of the watching brief area, so whilst there is still potential for earlier activity to survive, the drainage and services would have likely disturbed any earlier activity (Figure 05). At the western end, the glacial horizon was reached but no activity was identified. Based on these observations, there is very limited potential for any earlier activity to survive on site, there is still potential for the survival of earlier activity within the general area.

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- 19. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

Plates

Plate 1: General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_002).

Plate 2: General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_003).

Plate 3: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_005).

Plate 4: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_006).

Plate 5: Working shot showing land drain - F1 (archive reference: G2555_017).

Plate 6: General shot of machined area (archive reference: G2555_019).

Plate 7: Electric cable - F3; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_022).

Plate 8: Modern drain - F2; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_025).

Plate 9: Working shot of cleaned area (archive reference: G2555_027).

Plate 10: Drain F4 with F2 in background; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_028).

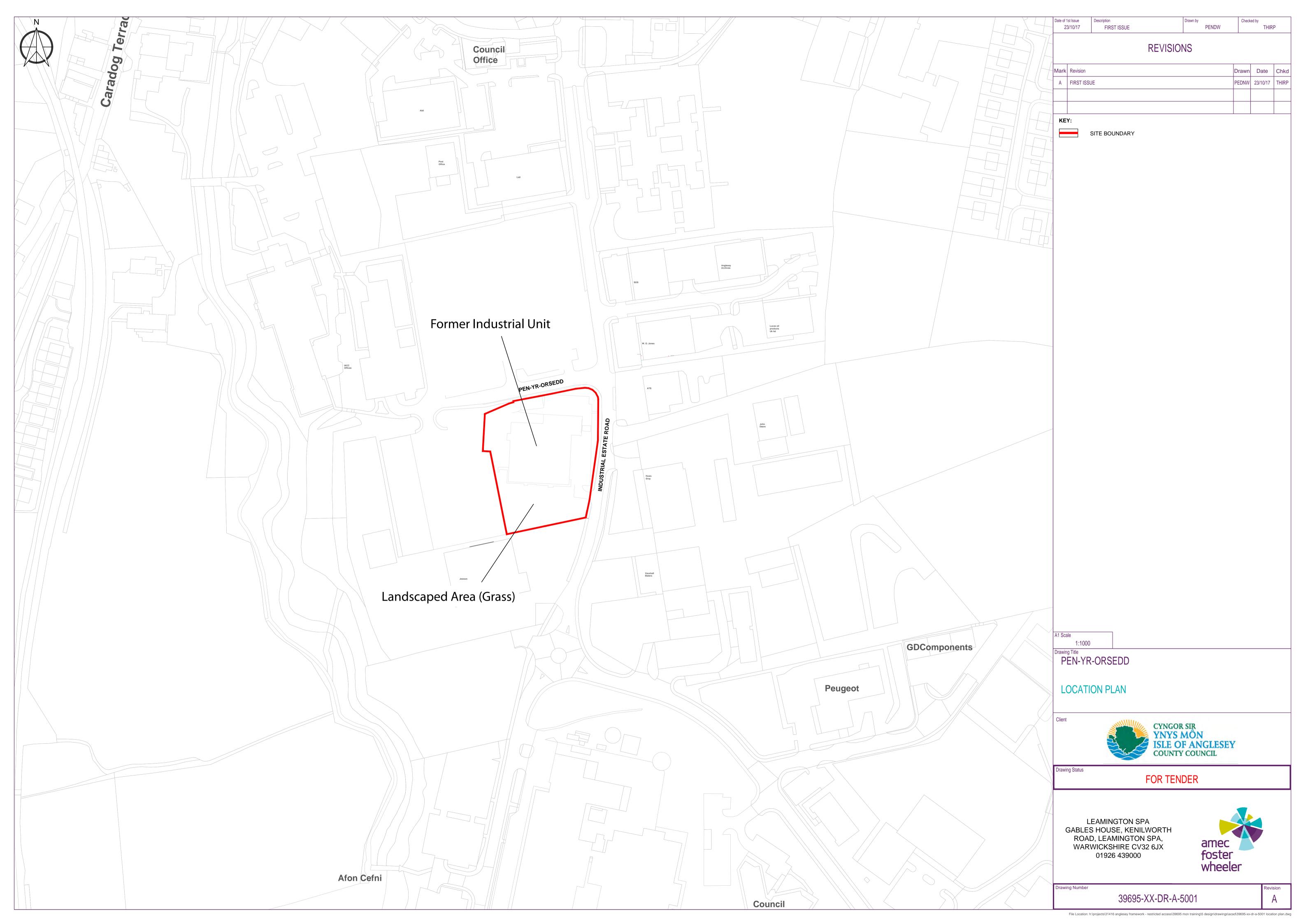
Plate 11: Shot of completed section at SW of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_038).

Plate 12: Modern drain - F6; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2555_042).

Plate 13: Shot of machined western side; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_046).

Plate 14: Machined SW corner of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_049).

Plate 15: Section of Test Pit; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2555_048).





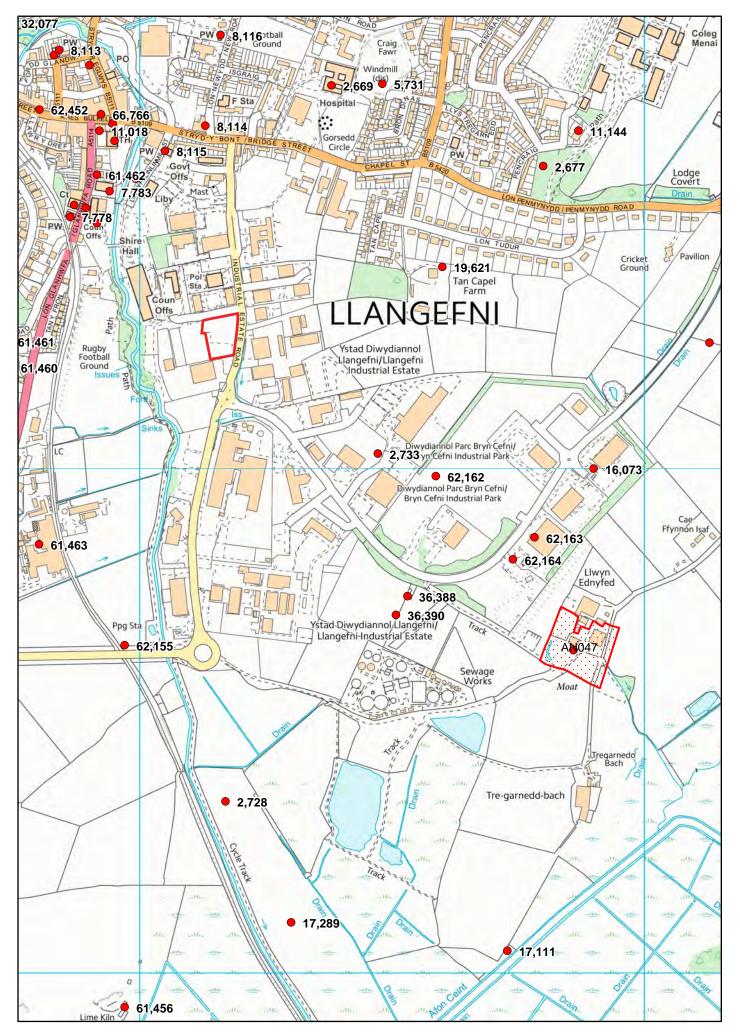


Figure 03: Location of archaeological features (red dots) within proximity to the development site (red outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE and SH47NE. Scale 1:5000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number Al100020895.

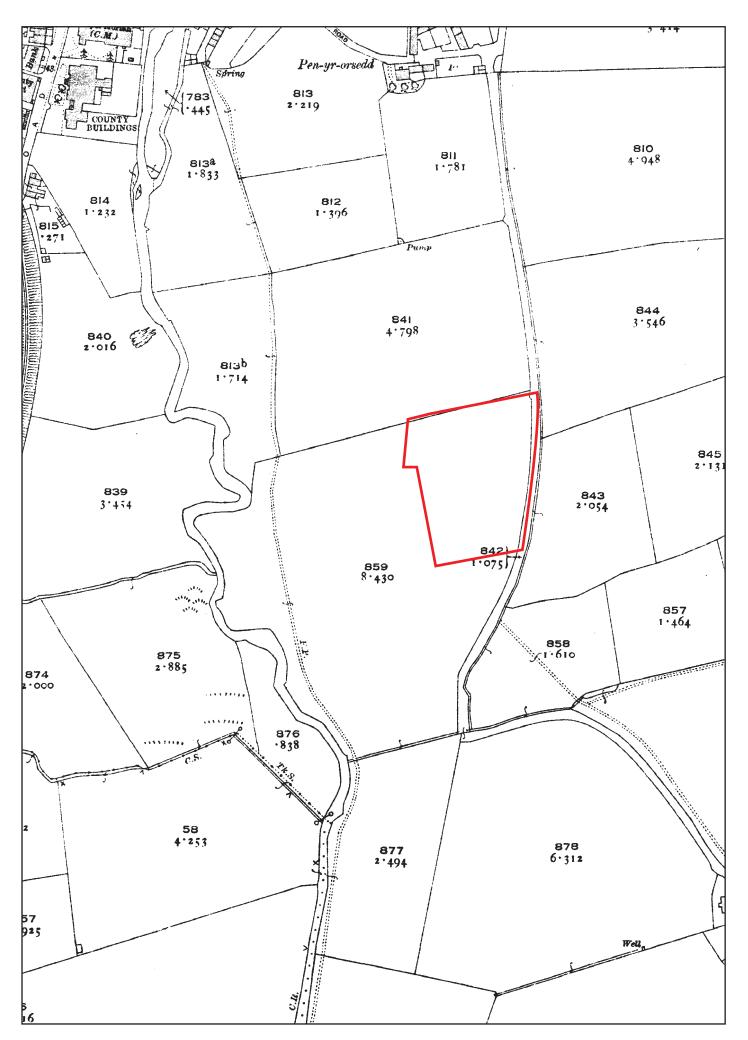


FIGURE 04: Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVIII.3; 1920). The development site is outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4

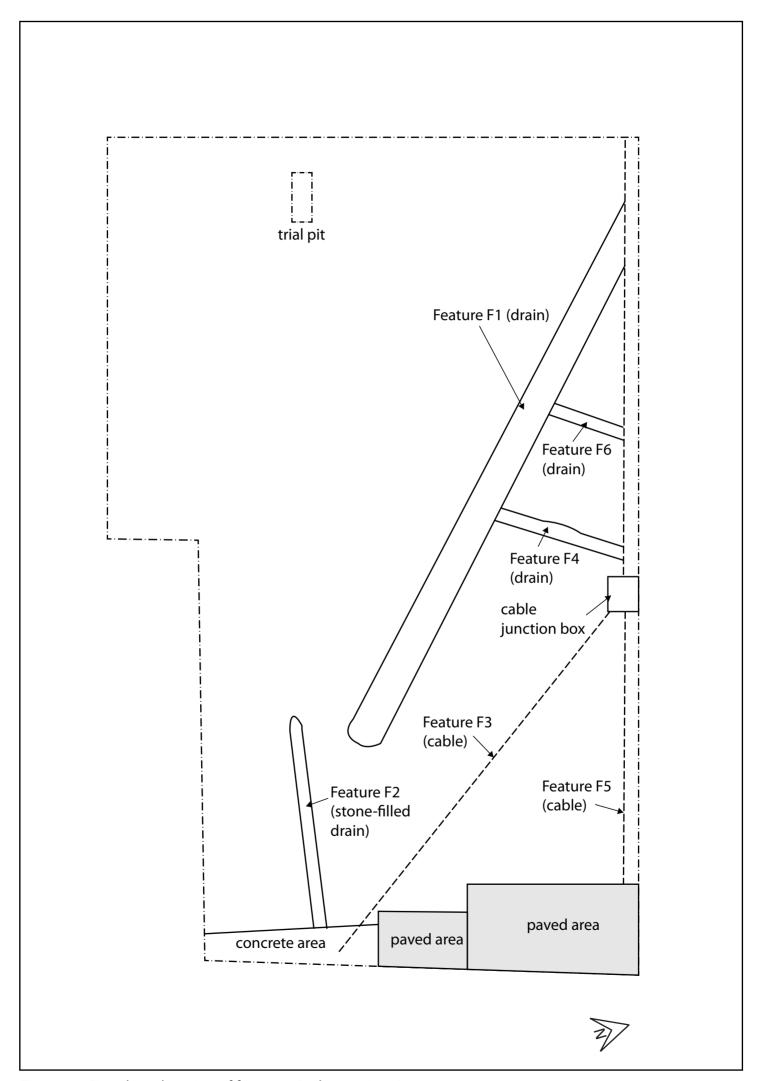


Figure 05: Site plan – location of features. Scale: 1 to 20@A4.



Plate 1: General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_002).



Plate 2: General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_003).



Plate 3: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_005).



Plate 4: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_006).



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Plate 6: General shot of machined area (archive reference: G2555_019).



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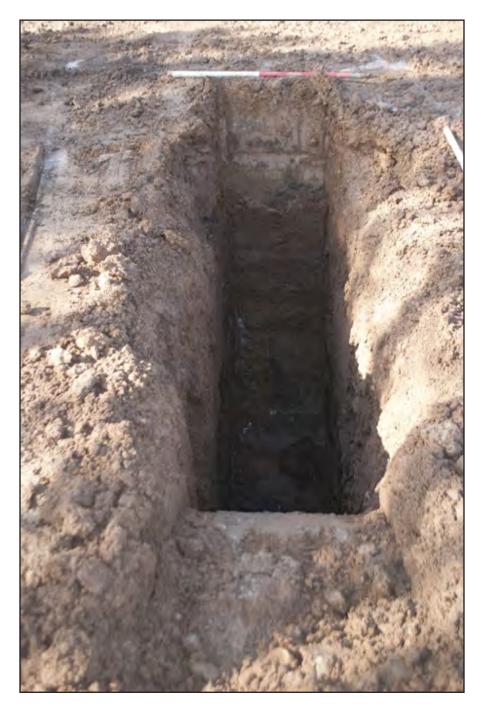


Plate 15: Section of Test Pit; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2555_048).

7 APPENDIX I

7.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation, February 2018

PEN-YR-ORSEDD, BRYN CEFNI IND. ESTATE, LLANGEFNI (G2555)

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45186

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

DAWNUS CONSTRUCTION HOLDINGS LTD

February 2018

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
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Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	ROBERT EVANS	Mozens	08/02/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN KUBGETS	fresh.	08/02/18

Revision H	listory		
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

Figures

Figure 01: Location plan. Based on Amec Foster Wheeler drawing 39695-XX-DR-A-5001.

Figure 02: Reproduction of Amec Foster Wheeler drawing 39695-XX-DR-A-5002.

Figure 03: Location of archaeological features (red dots) within proximity to the development site (red outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE and SH47NE. Scale 1:5000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number Al100020895.

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Plate 2: General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_003).

Plate 3: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_005).

Plate 4: General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2555_006).

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PEN-YR-ORSEDD, BRYN CEFNI IND. ESTATE, LLANGEFNI (G2555)

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd*, February 2018

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 45186

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by the *Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an industrial unit development at the junction of Pen-yr-Orsedd road and Industrial Estate road, within the Llangefni Industrial Estate (NGR SH46157523; Figure 01). The development will include 5 industrial units, parking and access, as indicated on *Amec Foster Wheeler* drawing 39695-XX-DR-A-5002 (Figure 02). The site is currently a former large industrial unit with associated grass landscaping, as indicated on Figure 01; the archaeological watching brief will be limited to the grass area at the southern end of the site and is expected to be completed during March 2018.

The project will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS; ref. D2083) and undertaken in accordance with Condition 9 of planning reference 34LPA1015B/CC. The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There are no known archaeological features recorded by the Historic Environment Record within or within close proximity to the site. Significant archaeological activity has been identified within the wider area, indicative of prehistoric and later activity, including the following (Figure 03):

- A possible Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 2733; NGR SH4647275030), 390m southeast of the proposed development, although this feature has been destroyed and may possibly have been a natural feature (Smith, G. 2002; Smith, S. 2016)
- A prehistoric hammer stone find (PRN 2677; NGR SH46807560) located 720m northeast of the proposed development
- A Middle Bronze Age Burnt Mound (PRN 16,073; NGR SH690750) and associated pits has been excavated 790m east southeast of the proposed development area
- An enclosed settlement of probable Roman date (PRN 36390; NGR SH4650874710)
 has been identified 660m southeast of the proposed development
- The possible site of approximately 30 early medieval cist burials is noted 500m of the proposed development area (PRN 2680, NGR SH45657531)
- The medieval and later settlement site, recently excavated at Hedd yr Ynys (PRN 32,799; NGR SH45657516) lies 540m west southwest of the proposed development (Kenny 2018)
- The Tregarnedd Medieval Moated Site (PRN 2727; SH468746) is a Scheduled Monument (SM) (Ref: AN047) and lies 970m southeast of the proposed development area; it is the nearest SM to it.
- Post-medieval agricultural buildings have been noted 670m southeast of the proposed development (PRN 3688; NGR SH4653174747)
- A number of significant post-medieval houses lie about 420m west of the proposed development beyond the Afon Cefni and former railway line (PRNs 36,151; 61,460-1), along with a former watermill, Melin Fron (PRN 30873; NGR SH4563175247)

- From 340m northwest of the proposed development area lies the historic core of Llangefni, containing a number of important historic buildings. The closest of these is the Grade II listed Shire Hall Building (PRN 11,620; NGR SH4591575487)
- A post-medieval token find (PRN 19,621; NGR SH46607540), 450m east northeast of the proposed development

A significant amount of archaeological work has been carried out from *c*.140m south of the proposed development area, associated with both Parc Bryn Cefni and the former *Peboc* site since 2002 (GAT Projects **G1723**, **G2063**, **G2024**, **G2207** and **G2461**). The results from these investigations include the identification of the middle Bronze Age burnt mound noted above, found during the expansion of the Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate (Smith, G. 2002). Agricultural buildings and evidence for a probable Roman period settlement, also detailed above, were identified during work on the former *Peboc* site (Evans 2012; Kenny and Cooke 2013).

An examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVIII.3, 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively) shows the mitigation area as a large irregular shaped field (cf. Figure 04). The field is bounded to the east by a road, to the west by a river, the Afon Cefni, and field boundaries to the north and south. Both the road and river are still extant; the former is now used as the main road through the industrial estate. The field boundaries are no longer extant and appear to have been removed as part of the development of the industrial estate. A footpath is listed on all three editions of the map, running along the western side of the field close to the river. No other features are visible on the map within the field. Part of the site was formerly the location of Hyfforddiant Môn Training, which occupied a large unit at the northern end of site (cf. Figure 01).

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 divided into four categories:

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

GAT will conduct a partial watching brief during groundworks in the portion of the site that is currently grassed landscaping. The groundworks will be undertaken by *Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd* and are scheduled from 5th March 2018, with a projected duration of four weeks.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The soil strip and ground reduction (with the exception of the removal of glacial til and areas of concrete, hardcore, tarmac) will be conducted by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket;
- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas (Appendix I);
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas (Appendix II) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from G2555_001. When possible, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit);
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. For linear features, terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised; if these aren't present then representative slots will be completed. Features such as burnt mounds, which comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within mitigation area) and followed by additional excavation if earlier activity is encountered beneath the spread. The following minimum strategy will also apply: 50% sample of each discrete feature (followed by complete excavation once section records are completed), 10% sample of each linear feature. In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;
- Any required sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 proforma permatrace;
- Any required 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 of the watching brief, along with an
assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the
MAP2 process). Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake
any post-excavation programme of works.

3.3 Human Remains

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

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

3.4 Ecofacts

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

3.5 Artefacts

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

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

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

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

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

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

GAPS will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. The contact details are:

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

4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

- 1. Non-technical summary
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Aims and objectives
- 4. Background
- 5. Methodology
- 6. Results
- 7. Conclusions and further recommendations
- 8. List of sources consulted.
- 9. Appendix I approved GAT project design
- 10. Appendix II photographic metadata
- 11. Appendix III context register
- 12. Appendix IV ecofact register
- 13. Appendix V artefact register

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

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

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

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

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

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, a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication Archaeology in Wales. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

6 PERSONNEL

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

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam.

8 INSURANCE

8.1 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

8.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2018

8.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity-£5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

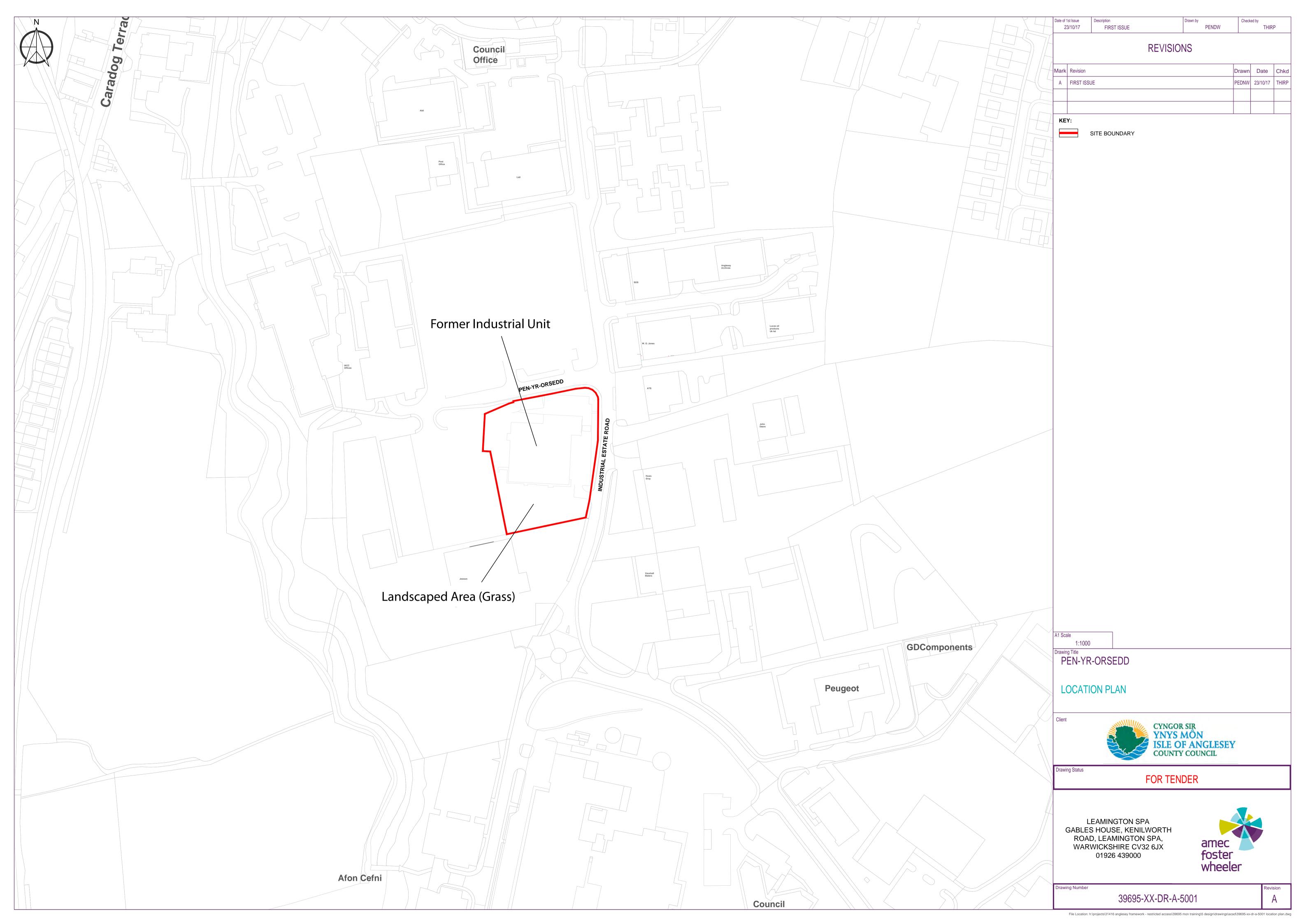
EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2018

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

- 1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
- 2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
- 3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
- 4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
- 5. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
- Evans, R. 2012 Peboc Biomass Energy Plant, Llangefni, Anglesey. Unpublished GAT Report No. 970
- 7. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
- 8. Historic England, 2017, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports
- 9. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- 10. Kenney, J. and Cooke, R. 2013 *Proposed Energy Generator, Peboc, Llangefni, Ynys Môn.* Unpublished GAT Report No. **1108**
- 11. Kenny, J. 2018 *Hedd yr Ynys Excavation, Lôn Fron, Llangefni, Anglesey.* Unpublished GAT Report No. **1414**
- 12. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVIII.3, 1889.
- 13. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVIII.3, 1900.

- 14. Smith, G. 2002 Excavation of a Middle Bronze Age Burnt Mound and Associated Pit at Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Llangefni, Anglesey 2001. Unpublished GAT Report No. 463
- Smith, S. 2016 Cerbydau Gwynfor Coaches, Llangefni Ynys Môn. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1300
- 16. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVIII.3, 1920.
- 17. Oriel Ynys Mon, 2012. Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive
- 18. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
- 19. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

10.1 Location plan. Based on *Amec Foster Wheeler* drawing 39695-XX-DR-A-5001.



11.1 Reproduction of *Amec Foster Wheeler* drawing 39695-XX-DR-A-5002.



12.1 Location of archaeological features (red dots) within proximity to the development site (red outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE and SH47NE. Scale 1:5000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number Al100020895.

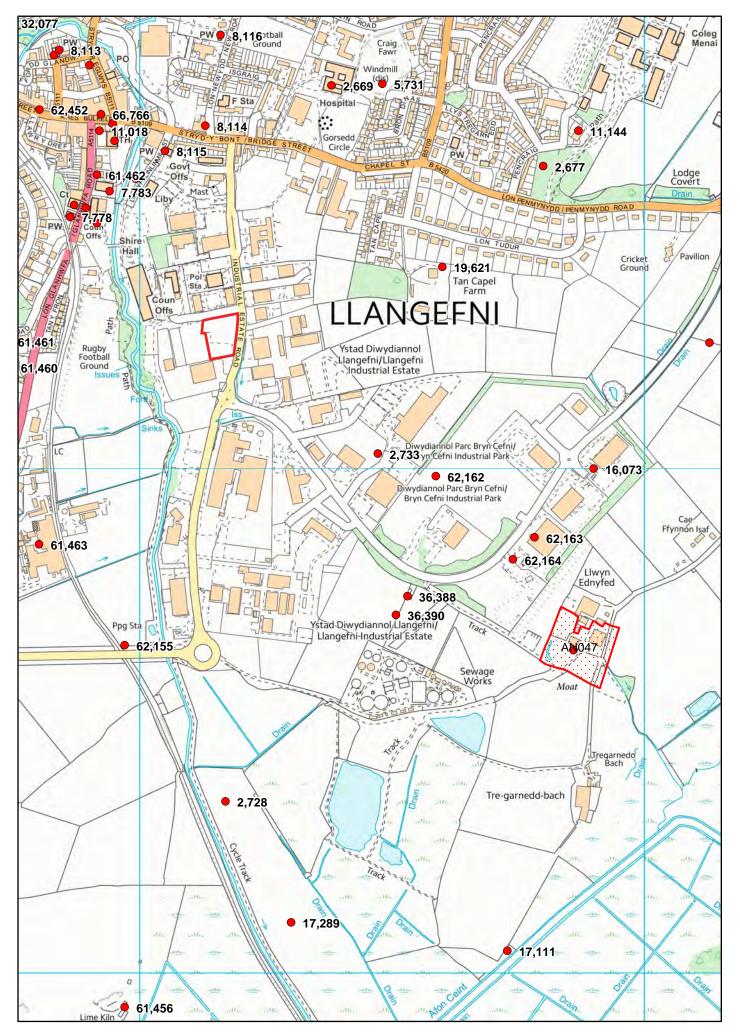


Figure 03: Location of archaeological features (red dots) within proximity to the development site (red outline). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47SE and SH47NE. Scale 1:5000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number Al100020895.

13.1 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series map sheet of the area (Sheet XVIII.3; 1920). The development site is outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4.

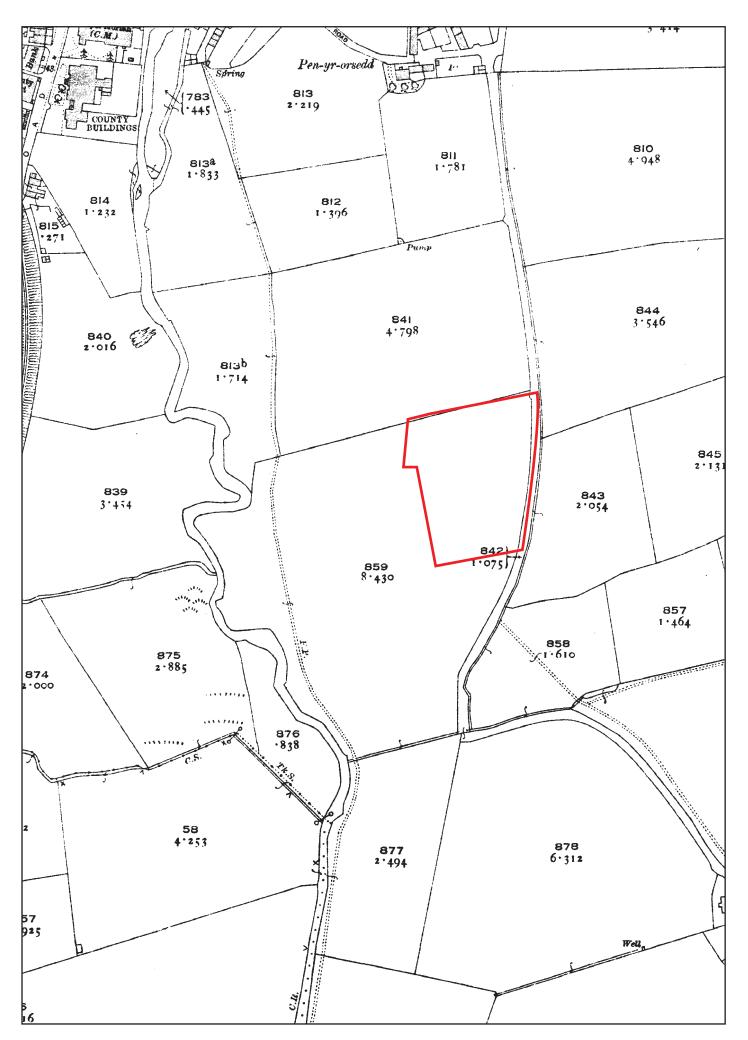


FIGURE 04: Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVIII.3; 1920). The development site is outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4

14 APPENDIX I

14.1 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.

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Projec	t Name:		Project Number:								
Photo No.	Trench	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Initials	Date				

15 APPENDIX II

15.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GW	YNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL	L 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		
g. sp		

8 APPENDIX II

8.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_001	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site	E	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_002	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site	NE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
45186	G2555_003	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site	NNE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
45186	G2555_004	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Eastern area of site	NNE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_005	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site	WNW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
45186	G2555_006	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site	WNW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
45186	G2555_007	Pen yr Orsedd	General Pre-Ex shots of Western area of site	NW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	05/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Front cover

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_008	Pen yr Orsedd	General shot of area after removal of vegetation	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_009	Pen yr Orsedd	General shot of area after removal of vegetation	SE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_010	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot at start of topsoiling phase-removing crushed stone	SSE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_011	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_012	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_013	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	ENE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_014	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of the location of a live cable	SSE	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_015	Pen yr Orsedd	Location of live cable and modern hedgeline	NNW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_016	Pen yr Orsedd	Stone filled drain	ENE	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_017	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot showimg land drain - F1	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
45186	G2555_018	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of modern drain - F2	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
45186	G2555_019	Pen yr Orsedd	General shot of machined area	WSW		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
45186	G2555_020	Pen yr Orsedd	Land drain - F2	WSW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_021	Pen yr Orsedd	Modern drain - F2	SE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_022	Pen yr Orsedd	Electric cable - F3	SSE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
45186	G2555_023	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of the completed eastern area	ENE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_024	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of the completed eastern area	WSW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_025	Pen yr Orsedd	Modern drain - F2	NW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
45186	G2555_026	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot after the completion of the eastern area	ENE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_027	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot of cleaned area	NNW		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
45186	G2555_028	Pen yr Orsedd	Drain F4 with F2 in background	N	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_029	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	N		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_030	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_031	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	NE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	06/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_032	Pen yr Orsedd	Line of electric cable	SE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_033	Pen yr Orsedd	Line of electric cable at North of site	ENE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_034	Pen yr Orsedd	Close up of electric cable, as seen in photo 34	ENE	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_035	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot at West of site	ENE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_036	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot at West of site	SSE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_037	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of completed section at SW of site	ESE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_038	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of completed section at SW of site	ESE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
45186	G2555_039	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of completed section at SW of site	NW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_040	Pen yr Orsedd	Working shot	Е		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_041	Pen yr Orsedd	Cigar shaped feature - F5	WSW	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_042	Pen yr Orsedd	Modern drain - F6	SSE	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	07/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_043	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of machined western side	SSE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_044	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of machined western side	NNW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_045	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of machined western side	WSW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_046	Pen yr Orsedd	Shot of machined western side	ENE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
45186	G2555_047	Pen yr Orsedd	Section of Test Pit	SSE	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_048	Pen yr Orsedd	Section of Test Pit	ENE	1x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
45186	G2555_049	Pen yr Orsedd	Machined SW corner of site	NE	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plate
45186	G2555_050	Pen yr Orsedd	Machined SW corner of site	SW	2x1m	Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_051	Pen yr Orsedd	General shot of site	WSW		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45186	G2555_052	Pen yr Orsedd	General shot of site	ENE		Photographic record of watching brief	Ken Owen	08/03/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



