

TY'N FFYNNON, LLANERCHYMEDD

Gwerthusiad Archeolegol (Ffosio Arbrofol) /
Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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Gwerthusiad Archeolegol (Ffosio Arbrofol) / Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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


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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Mr a Mrs Thomas i ymgymryd â gwerthusiad archaeolegol (ffosydd treial) cyn datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig ar dir yn Tyn Ffynnon, Llannerchymedd, Ynys Môn. Cynhaliwyd y ffosydd treial fel rhan o broses werthuso archaeolegol raddol a ragflaenwyd gan arolwg geoffisegol.

Roedd yr archaeoleg a nodwyd o fewn y pum ffos treial yn amaethyddol ei natur. Mae'r ffosydd a ddatgelwyd o fewn y ffosydd treial yn perthyn i hen system gaeau hirsgwar a ffosydd a wnaeth ffordd ar gyfer aredig yn ystod y 19eg ganrif.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Thomas to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Tyn Ffynnon, Llannerchymedd, Anglesey. The trial trenches were undertaken as part of a staged archaeological evaluation process that was preceded by a geophysical survey.

The archaeology identified within the five trial trenches was agricultural in nature. The ditches uncovered within the trial trenches belong to a relict rectilinear ditched field system that subsequently made way for ploughing during the 19th century.

INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Thomas to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Tyn Ffynnon, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey (NGR SH41508408; postcode: LL71 7AD; [Figure 01](#)). The development area measures 0.71 ha and will include 16 dwellings located within a field of improved open pasture at the western end of Llanerchymedd.

The evaluation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and a written scheme of investigation was submitted to and approved by GAPS in advance of works ([Appendix I](#)).

The trial trenches were excavated to evaluate the results of the geophysical survey conducted by GAT in March 2020 (see GAT Report 1531).

The evaluation was undertaken on 19th and 20th August 2020 in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

GAT 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).

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a

manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. was GATHER 1305 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 45949.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- to verify and determine the results of the geophysical survey report (GAT report 1531) that identified probable evidence for two conjoined sub-rectangular ditched settlement enclosures, along with a rectilinear ditched field system and traces of ridge and furrow agriculture (McGuinness, 2020, 18);
- the probable preservation of relict field systems which predate historic mapping may be of medieval (1110 – 1539 AD) or post medieval (1539 – 1750 AD) origin and may contribute to settlement and land use development as outlined in Medieval (1110 – 1539 AD) and Post Medieval Wales (1539 – 1750 AD) by *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017*; and
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- *Client* Mrs & Mr Thomas, in particular for the provision of welfare and plant. John for the professional operation of the JCB;
- *RG Hire Ltd* for provision of the CAT scanner and scanning the trench locations for underground services;
- *GAPS* for advice and guidance from Tom Fildes & Jenny Emmett;
- *GAT site team* Carol & Stuart; and
- *Cadnant Planning* Sarinah Farooq for your assistance with this project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record demonstrated that the evaluation area was part of a wider historic landscape associated with Llanerchymedd as well as within a general area of known archaeological activity, with two sites located within close proximity:

- The site of a Bronze Age earthwork associated with burial activity (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 3589) is located at NGR SH41308400, c.181m to the southwest; and
- St. Mary's Church (PRN 3578) is located at NGR SH4176084090, c.219m to the east, which includes possible early medieval elements within a later church, including a doorway between the nave and tower with a roughly round arch and square abaci.

In terms of post-medieval land use and development, an examination of the 1844 Rhodygeidio Tithe Award map shows the development plot at the northwestern end of a larger plot called Cae r ffynon, the boundaries of which appear to conform to the boundaries of the current field and the adjacent field to the southwest. By the time of the Ordnance Survey First (1889), Second (1900) and Third (1920/21) Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Maps of the area (Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14) the larger field appears to have been subdivided. The Ordnance Survey maps depict the development area as an enclosed field of open pasture at the western end of Llanerchymedd, adjacent to the main settlement area. Its boundaries generally match the current boundaries. This layout has not fundamentally changed into the present, beyond the subtraction of two building plots within the former eastern corner of the field.

1.3 Geology & Topography

The underlying bedrock geology in the vicinity of Llanerchymedd is Ordovician a geologic period, the second of six periods of the Palaeozoic Era. The Ordovician spans 41.6 million years from the end of the Cambrian Period 485.4 million years ago to the start of the Silurian Period 443.8 million years ago. It is a sandstone overlaid by glacial boulder clays and silty and peat soils underlie lowland pastoral grazing land bounded by a strongly geometric pattern of medium to large scale and, more occasionally, small scale fields.

Llanerchymedd is located within north, central Anglesey, which forms the agricultural core of the island. It is rural area set within a gentle lowland landscape that if not for hedgerows,

cloddiau hedge banks and occasional sheltered copses and areas of scrub, the area has an open, rolling and windswept character (NRW, 2014, 2-3).

1.4 Previous Work

In 2020, a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was completed across the footprint of the proposed development area (McGuinness 2020; GAT Project G2645). The aim of the survey was to investigate any potential archaeological remains which survive at the location, ahead of any subsequent targeted excavations. The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. The results suggested the soil conditions were generally suitable for a gradiometer survey and produced various positive responses.

At the north-eastern end of the development area two well-defined sub-rectangular low-moderate positive polarity ditch-type anomalies with associated parallel areas of increased negative response [1] [2] were identified. They appeared to represent two small conjoined enclosures with a central pit [4] in [2] and parallel-sided sub-rectangular cut feature [3] in [1]. The majority of these anomalies have been excluded from further evaluation, as planning permission is already in place for this area (cf. [Figure 01](#)); part of anomaly [1] is still within the revised evaluation area and will be targeted as part of the trial trenching programme.

Within the revised evaluation area the remains of a field system was identified [5] and [6], which was likely associated with the settlement discovered at the north-eastern end of the survey area. In addition, a number of parallel broadly spaced east-northeast west-southwest aligned straight linear anomalies were identified within the survey area. They most likely represent the traces of ridge and furrow cultivation.

METHODOLOGY

1.5 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aimed to expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as well as areas that currently masked by background noise from ferrous objects.

A total of five trial trenches were excavated; the details of the individual trenches are shown below and located in [Figure 02](#):

Trench no.	Start (E/N)	End (E/N)	Rationale	Figure no.
TR01	241498.3223 384146.3585	241508.1834 384128.9435	Located to target the possible strong thermoremnant features [1] defined in GAT 1531 as a possible settlement remains.	01
TR02	241496.731 384118.7064	241514.4414 384109.3891	Located to investigate feature [05] field system and ridge and furrow.	01
TR03	241491.685 384096.1729	241478.4023 384081.2072	Located to investigate feature [05] field system and ridge and furrow.	01
TR04	241468.335 384081.847	241481.6013 384066.8613	Located to investigate feature [06] field system, ridge and furrow and minor weak linear trends.	01
TR05	241503.00 384079.46	241507.57 384070.55	Located to investigate minor weak linear trends.	01

1.6 Fieldwork Methodology

The works were undertaken on the 19th & 20th August 2020.

- A pre-start condition survey was completed by GAT prior to the excavation of the trial trenches;
- The trial trenches were surveyed in advance by GAT staff using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<1cm accuracy). The Trimble R8 unit was also used for all subsequent digital surveying. The site grid was established relative to the OS National Grid;
- The location of the trial trenches was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by a suitably qualified and competent operative prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services. Existing service drawings had also been consulted;
- The trial trenches were opened and closed by an 8-tonne mechanical backhoe excavator (supplied and operated by the client Mr Thomas) under archaeological direction. The trenches were carefully de-turfed by the mechanical backhoe excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, the turf was stored close to the trench and re-laid following the backfilling process;
- Excavation by machine continued until the first significant archaeological horizon, or the glacial horizon, whichever was encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs and contexts records were recorded using GAT pro-formas. The records include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features were recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and were 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 images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The archive was prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales Guidelines for digital archives (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Historic Environment Record

(HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop and archive numbering system G2645_001 to G2645_040 (cf. [Appendix II](#));

- All archaeological features and deposits encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. A minimum of 10% of linear features were excavated to provide stratigraphic relationships, to characterise feature morphology and to recover artefactual and ecofactual material. The context register is listed under [Appendix III](#);
- All sections were drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale and all plans at a minimum 1:20 scale using GAT pro-forma perm trace. A total of 8 drawings were completed ([Appendix IV](#)).

RESULTS

In total five trial trenches were excavated across the proposed development targeting possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Trenches 01 to 04 measured 2m wide and 20m long, while Trench 05 had a width of 4m and length of 10m.

1.7 Trench 01 (Plates 01-05 & Figures 03, 04 & 05)

Trench 01 was located at the northern boundary of the proposed development, orientated southeast – northwest to investigate probable archaeology interpreted as “*two well-defined sub-rectangular low-moderate positive polarity ditch-type anomalies*” (McGuinness, 2020, 15). The trench had an excavated length of 20m width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.58m. The underlying natural (103) consisted of coarse, compact orange sandy clay mixed with moderate small deposits of light grey clay and moderate inclusions of small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It was cut by two linears positioned at the centre of the trench, [104] which was aligned southeast – northwest and [106] that was orientated northeast – southwest. The linear [104] had an exposed length of 3.7m with a maximum exposed width of 1.08m and depth of 0.28m. The cut had a fairly abrupt break of slope at the top, with a steep side along the northeastern edge and a more gradual, stepped side along the southwestern edge. The break of slope at the base was gradual and merged with a flat base. It was nominally filled by (105) a soft, cohesive mid brown sandy silty clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones but this was almost indistinguishable from the overlying plough soil (102). Infrequent small sherds of black glazed earthenware were retrieved from (105) during the hand excavation of [104]; these were noted and discarded.

To the immediate north of [104] was the linear [106], with an exposed length of 2.0m, width of 1.06m and depth of 0.12m. The cut had an almost imperceptible break of slope at the top with gradually sloping sides that merged with an uneven base. The nominal fill of the linear, (107) was practically indistinguishable from the overlying plough soil (102) and fill (105) of [104] being a soft, cohesive mid brown sandy silty clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones. Infrequent small sherds of black glazed earthenware and a single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware were retrieved from (107) during the hand excavation of [106]; these were noted and discarded.

The intersection and direct physical relationship between the linears [104] and [106] was not caught within Trench 01 but given the virtually indistinguishable fills this would have been difficult to establish within a section. Based on the available cartographic, artefactual and stratigraphic evidence it is most probable that these features were former field boundaries

that were simultaneously removed to create a larger field which was given over to ploughing. The physical remains of these ditches appear to have been badly eroded by this subsequent ploughing and mixed with the fills of said ditches.

The natural (103) along with the ditches [104] and [106] were overlaid by (102) a loose mid brown sandy silty clay mixed with moderate small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. Layer (102) was plough soil and produced infrequent small sherds of black glazed earthenware. It had a maximum depth of 0.26m and was in turn sealed beneath (101) a soft, cohesive mid brown loamy clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones, with a maximum depth of 0.24m.

Aside from the ditches [104] and [106] no other archaeological remains or deposits were identified within Trench 01.

1.8 Trench 02 (Plates 06 – 07 & Figures 03, 06 & 07)

Trench 02 was located to the immediate south of Trench 01, with a southeast – northwest alignment. It was excavated to investigate a “*curvilinear low-moderate positive polarity ditch-type anomaly*” (McGuinness, 2020, 15) and ridge and furrow activity. The trench had an excavated length of 20m width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.73m. The underlying natural (203) consisted of coarse, compact orange sandy clay mixed with moderate small deposits of light grey clay and moderate inclusions of small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It was cut by a shallow linear [204] positioned close to the southeastern terminal of the trench. The feature had an exposed length of 2.0m, width of 0.95m and maximum excavated depth of 0.20m. The cut had an imperceptible break of slope at the top with gently sloping sides which merged with an uneven base. It was filled by (205) a firm light brownish orange silty clay mixed with the occasional small sub-angular stone. No artefacts were recovered from (205).

The natural (203) and linear [204] were covered by (202) a loose mid brown sandy silty clay mixed with frequent small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It varied in depth from 0.23m to 0.48m along the length of the trench. Layer (202) was plough soil which was uncovered in all five of the trial trenches excavated across the site and was a homogenous layer with no indication of the ridge and furrow identified in the geophysical survey. It was covered by (201) a soft, cohesive mid brown loamy clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones, with a maximum depth of 0.23m.

The linear [204] was most probably the remnants of a shallow ditch, part of the ‘L’-shaped feature denoted on the geophysical survey which defined a former enclosure or field. Aside

from the ditch there was no physical evidence for the ridge and furrow either within the plough soil (202) or along the surface of the natural (203).

1.9 Trench 03 (Plates 08 – 09 & Figures 03, 08 & 09)

Trench 03 was located close to the southwest boundary of the proposed development, with a northeast – southwest orientation. It was excavated to investigate the continuation of a “*curvilinear low-moderate positive polarity ditch-type anomaly*” (McGuinness, 2020, 15). The trench had an excavated length of 20m, width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.59m. The underlying natural (303) consisted of coarse, compact orange sandy clay mixed with moderate small deposits of light grey clay and moderate inclusions of small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It was cut by a shallow linear [304] located within the centre of the trench. The linear was exposed for a length of 2.0m with a maximum width of 1.12m and depth of 0.18m. The cut had an imperceptible break of slope at the top and base, with gradually sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. It was filled by (305) a loose mid orangey brown silty clay mixed with moderate small angular and sub-angular stones. No artefacts were recovered from (305).

The natural (303) and linear [304] were covered by (302) a loose mid brown sandy silty clay mixed with frequent small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It varied in depth from 0.22m to 0.42m along the length of the trench. Layer (302) was plough soil which was uncovered in all five of the trial trenches excavated across the site and was a homogenous layer. It was covered by (301) a soft, cohesive mid brown loamy clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones, with a maximum depth of 0.22m.

The linear [304] was most probably the remnants of a shallow ditch and continuation of [204], being part of the ‘L’-shaped feature denoted on the geophysical survey which defined a former enclosure or field. Aside from the ditch no other archaeological remains or deposits were identified within Trench 03.

1.10 Trench 04 (Plates 10 – 11 & Figures 03, 10 & 11)

Trench 04 was located to the immediate southwest of Trench 03, parallel with the boundary of the proposed development, with a northwest – southeast orientation. It was excavated to investigate a “*the remains of a ditched field boundary*” (McGuinness, 2020, 16) associated with the adjacent anomaly in Trenches 02 and 03. The trench had an excavated length of 20m, width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.50m.

The underlying natural (403) consisted of coarse, compact orange sandy clay mixed with moderate small deposits of light grey clay and moderate inclusions of small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It was cut by a shallow linear [404] which had a exposed length of 2.0m, width of 0.90m and depth of 0.12m. The cut had an imperceptible break of slope at the top and base, with gradually sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It was filled by (405) a soft, cohesive mid orangey brown silty clay mixed with moderate small to medium sized angular and subangular stones. A base sherd of a black glazed earthenware jar and a short length of a clay pipe stem were recovered from (405) noted and discarded.

The natural (403) and linear [404] were covered by (402) a loose mid brown sandy silty clay mixed with frequent small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. It varied in depth from 0.35m to 0.45m along the length of the trench. Layer (302) was plough soil which was uncovered in all five of the trial trenches excavated across the site and was a homogenous layer. It was covered by (401) a soft, cohesive mid brown loamy clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones, with a maximum depth of 0.15m.

The linear [404] was most probably the remnants of a shallow ditch and may have been broadly contemporary with ditches [304] and [204]. Aside from the ditch no other archaeological remains or deposits were identified within Trench 04.

1.11 Trench 05 (Plates 12 – 14 & Figure 03)

Trench 05 was positioned at the southeastern corner of the proposed development and targeted an area of ridge and furrow and features of uncertain origin flagged up in the geophysical survey. The trench was 10m long, 4.0m wide and 0.50m deep, being aligned northwest – southeast.

The underlying natural (503) was a fine, coarse yellowish orange sandy clay mixed with frequent angular and subangular small to medium sized stones, with a large concentration along the southwestern edge of the trench. It was covered by (502) a fine loose mid brown sandy clay mixed with moderate subrounded and subangular stones which had an average depth of 0.35m throughout the trench. A moderate amount of pottery sherds, primarily of black glazed earthenware and tin-glazed earthenware, was recovered from layer (502) during the excavation of the trench and subsequent cleaning of the trench sides. The pottery was noted and discarded. Layer (502) was plough soil which was uncovered in all five of the trial trenches excavated across the site and was a homogenous layer with no indication of the ridge and furrow identified in the geophysical survey. It was sealed beneath layer (501) a

soft, cohesive mid brown loamy clay mixed with infrequent small sub-angular stones, with a maximum depth of 0.15m.

No physical evidence for the ridge and furrow either within the plough soil (502) or along the surface of the natural (503) was uncovered or identified during the excavation of Trench 05. The features of uncertain origin most likely coincided with the concentration of stone within the natural clay (503) along the southwestern edge of the trench. No other archaeological remains or deposits were identified within Trench 05.

CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Thomas to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Tyn Ffynnon, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey. The trial trenches were excavated to evaluate the results of the geophysical survey conducted by GAT in March 2020 (see GAT Report 1531).

The trial trenches successfully located and recorded the rectilinear ditched field system identified in the geophysical survey (GAT Report 1531) as features [1], [5] and [6] which correspond with the linears [104/106], [204], [304] and [404]. The linears were most probably the surviving remnants of ditches which defined this field system. The ditches [104/106], [204], [304] and [404] broadly had the same profile, dimensions and almost identical fills that were largely indistinguishable or very similar to the overlying plough soil that was identified throughout the site. The ploughing was sufficiently extensive and deep to have eradicated most of the physical remains of the earlier field system, with only the bases of the ditches that defined it surviving within the underlying sandy clay natural. The uniformity of the ditch fills is directly related to the depth of the plough soil, with some of the fills (105, 107 & 405) and the plough soil producing variable amounts of black glazed earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware and clay pipe stems which were assessed to be of 19th century date. Based on the composition of the fills, artefactual evidence and how the field system pre-dates the first available cartographic evidence from the mid-19th century, it is suggested that the ditches [104/106], [204], [304] and [404] are broadly contemporary and are of 18th / early 19th century in origin. The ditches were most likely removed simultaneously by a landowner wishing to increase the size of the available fields which was subsequently turned over to ploughing, as documented by the homogenous plough soil encountered across the length and breadth of the proposed development and this had been undertaken by the time of the 1844 Rhodygeidio Tithe Award map.

Trial trenches 03 and 05 did not identify any physical remains of the ridge and furrow associated with the later use of the current field and identified in the geophysical survey. The presence, depth and uniformity of the plough soil across the field though does indirectly support the results of the geophysical survey.

The archaeology identified within the five trial trenches was agricultural in nature. The ditches belong to a relict rectilinear ditched field system that subsequently made way for ploughing during the 19th century.

SOURCES CONSULTED

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2. Davidson A., Davies W & M. Gray 2017, A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval, *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017*;
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4. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).
5. McGuiness, N. 2020, Tyn Ffynon, Llanerchymedd. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey. (GAT Report 1531).
6. National Landscape Character (NLCA02) Central Anglesey 2014, Natural Resources Wales.
7. Ordnance Survey First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1889.
8. Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1900.
9. Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1920/21.
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11. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
12. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



Construction Risks	Maintenance/cleaning Risks	Demolition/adaptation Risks
In addition to the hazard/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing take note of the above. It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an appropriate method statement.		
Safety Health and Environmental Information Box		



Figure 01
Site Location Plan

Rev

Description

Initials

Date



DESIGN
AND
ARCHITECTURE
LIMITED



CIAT
Registered Professional

Pier House
t: 01248 717230

St. Georges Road
e: office@wmdesign.co.uk

Menai Bridge

Anglesey LL59 5EY
w: www.wmdesign.co.uk

Proposed Residential Development
Site adj, Tyn Y Ffynon
Llanerchymedd

Site OS Plan

J & H Thomas			
project	drawing status	date	
SH1804	Preliminary	04/12/2019	
originator	scale @ A3	number	rev
Adrian Williamson	1:1250	A-00-01	

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Figure 02: Geophysical survey interpretative plan and proposed trial trenches

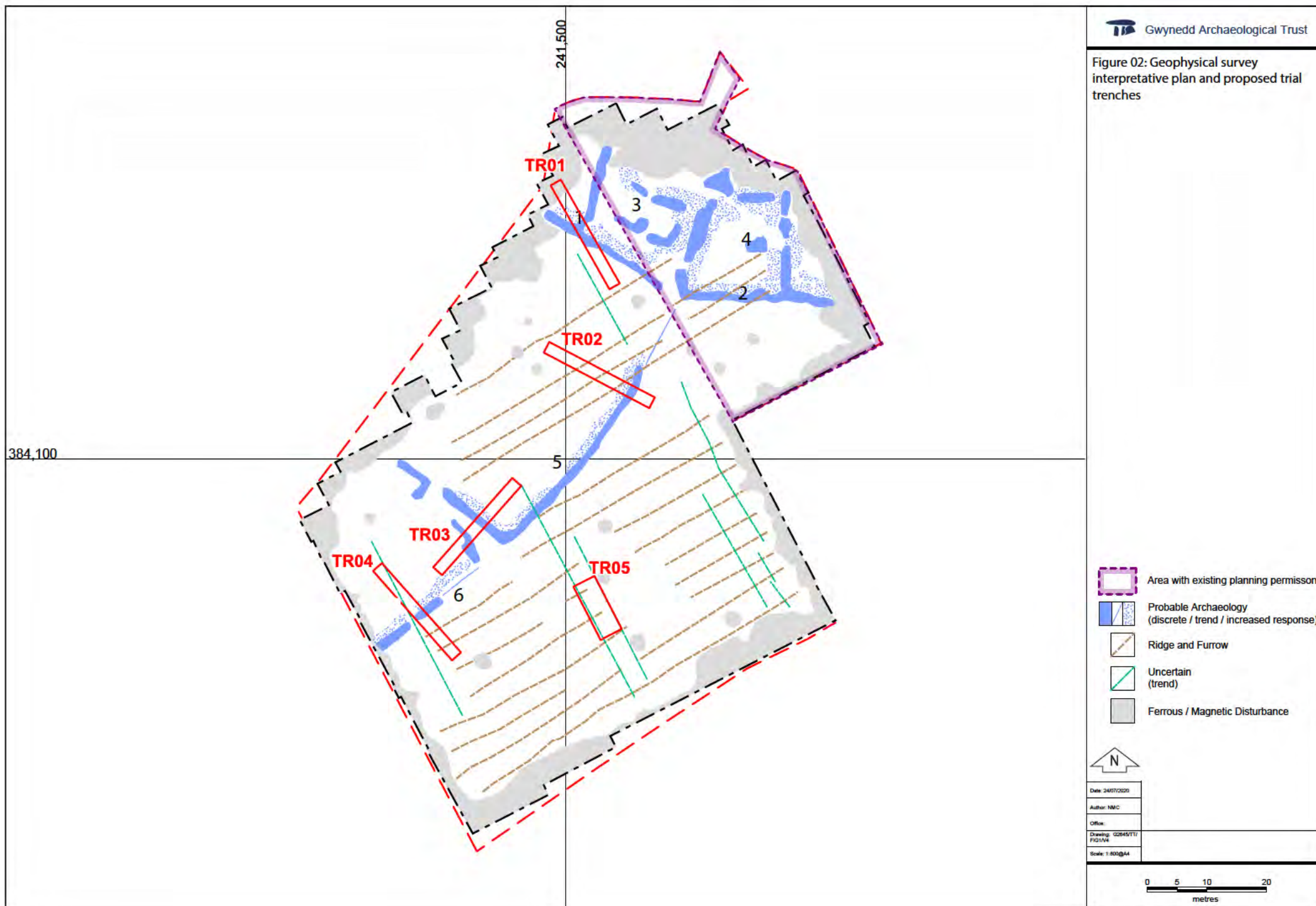




FIGURE 03:
Site plan showing
location of trenches
and excavated features

Date: 24/08/2020

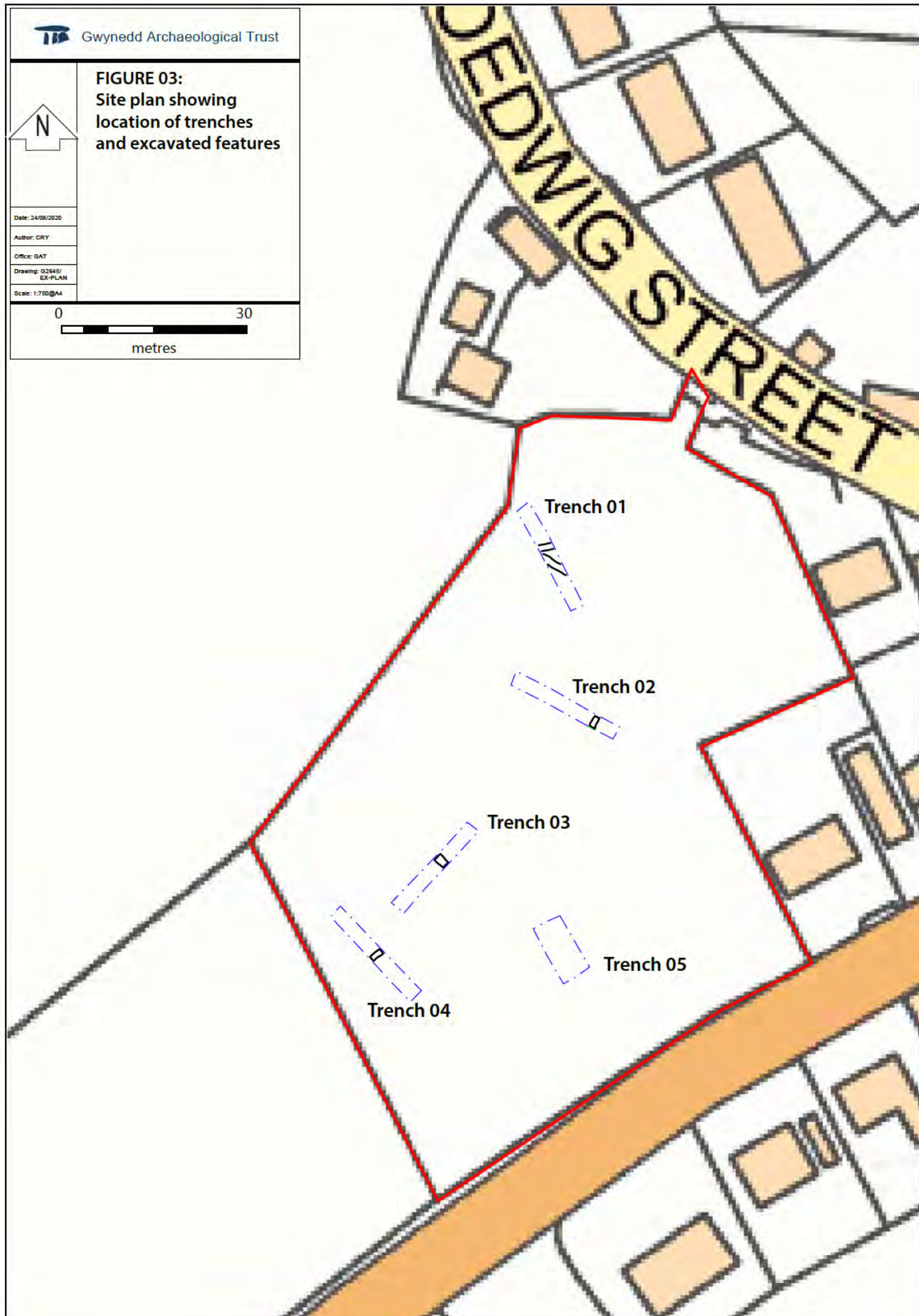
Author: CRY

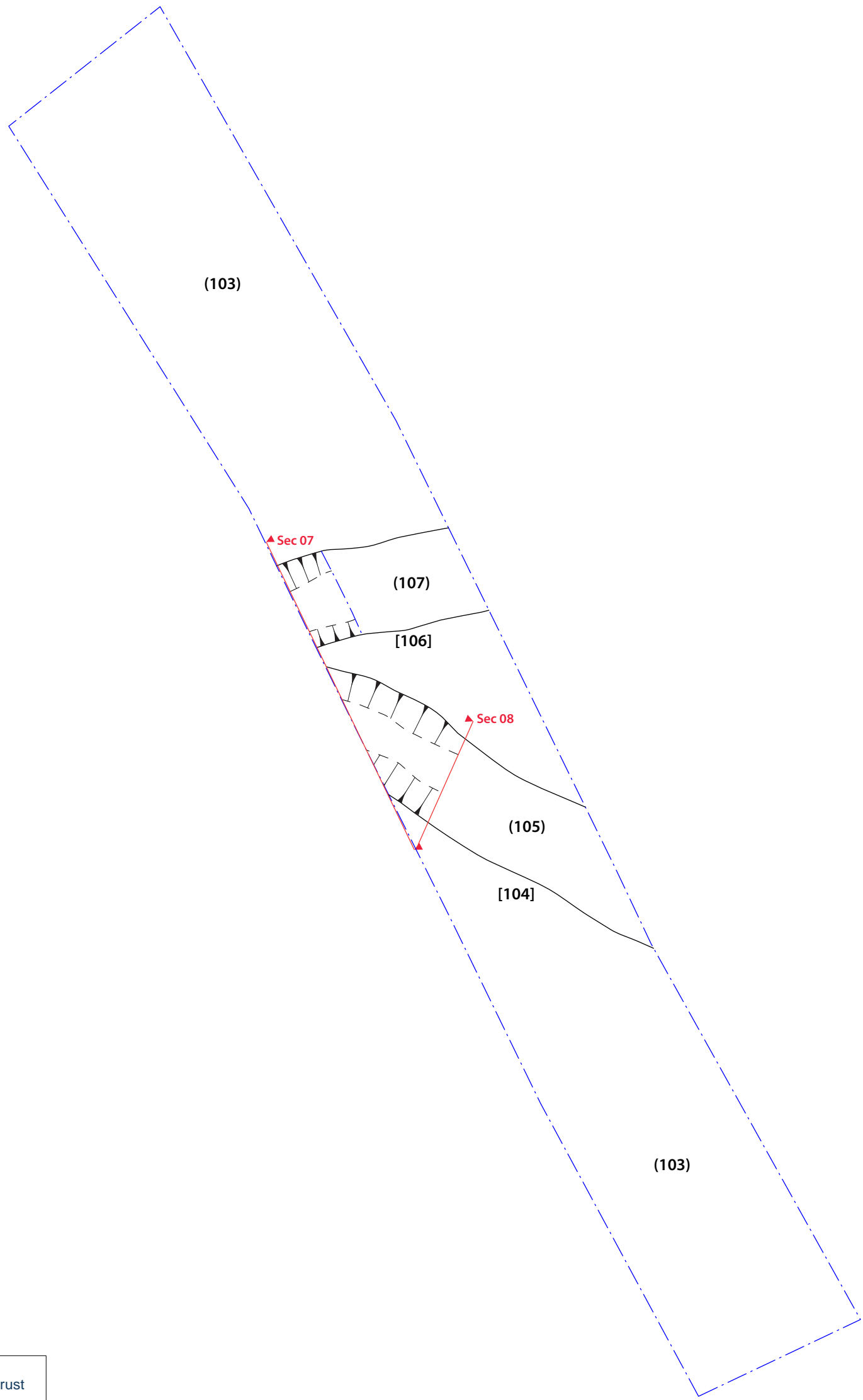
Office: GAT

Drawing: 02545/
EX-PLAN

Scale: 1:750@A4

0 30
metres





Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 04:
Trench 01 plan

Date: 24/08/2020
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2645/
T11
Scale: 1:60@A3

0 6m

Figure 05.1, Scale 1:20

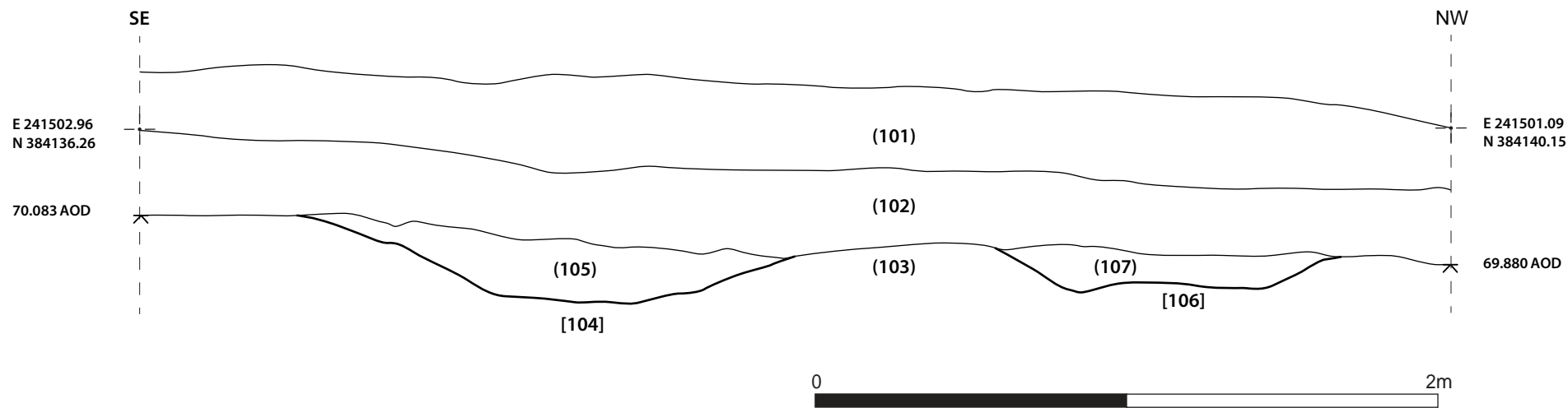


Figure 05.2, Scale 1:10


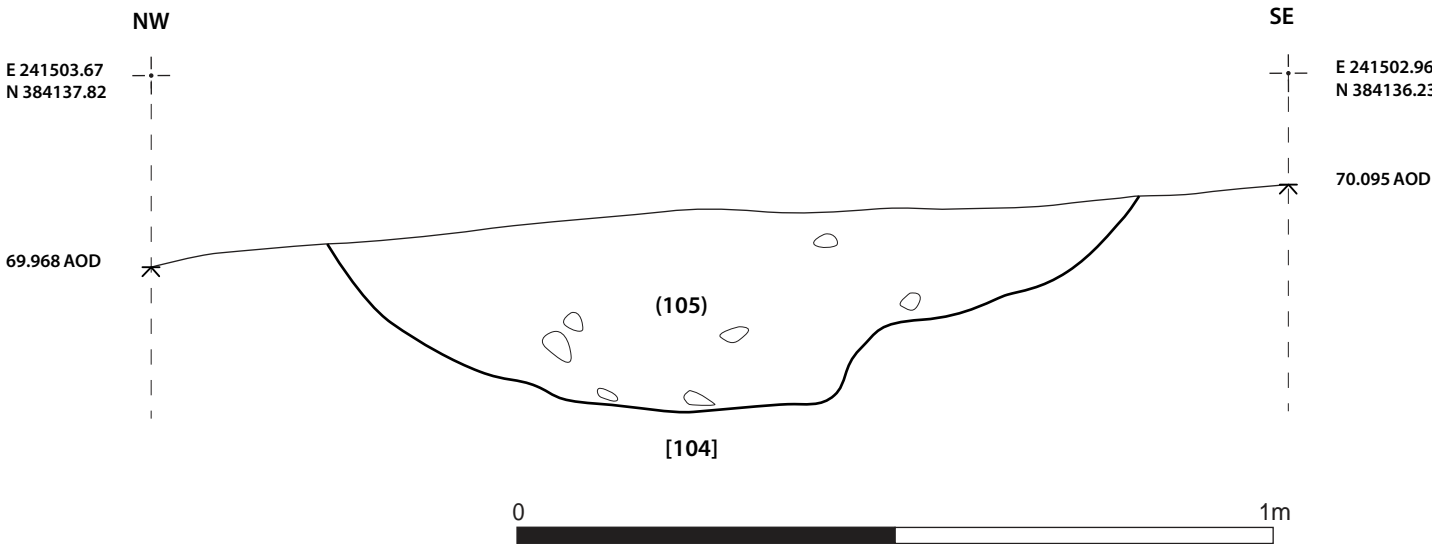
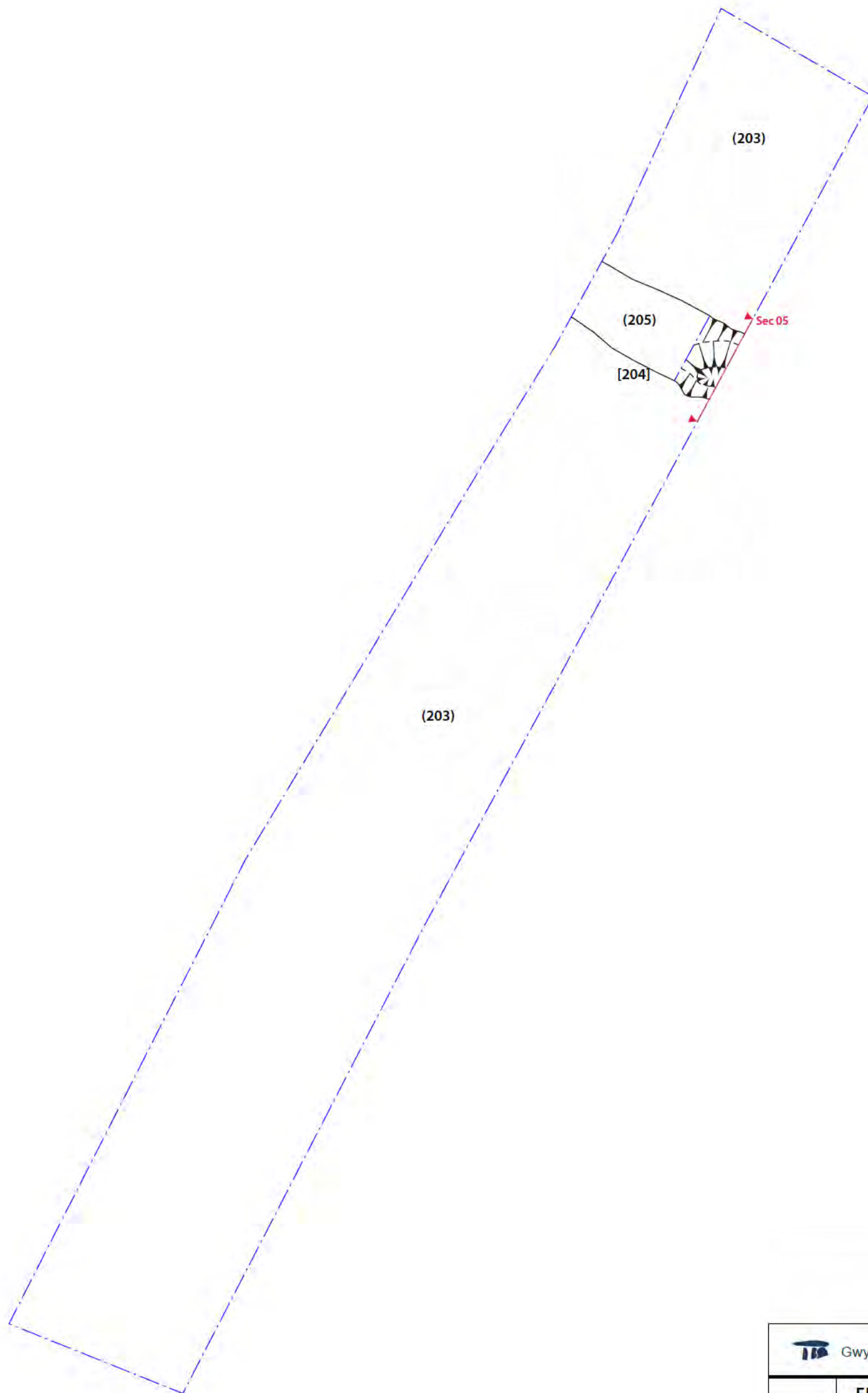
 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 05.1:
NE facing section of
ditches [104] and [106]

FIGURE 05.2:
SW facing section of
ditch [104]

Date: 24/08/2020
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: C2845/ DWG07-08
Scale: 1:20 @ A4 Scale: 1:10 @ A4





0 6m

 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 06:
Trench 02 plan

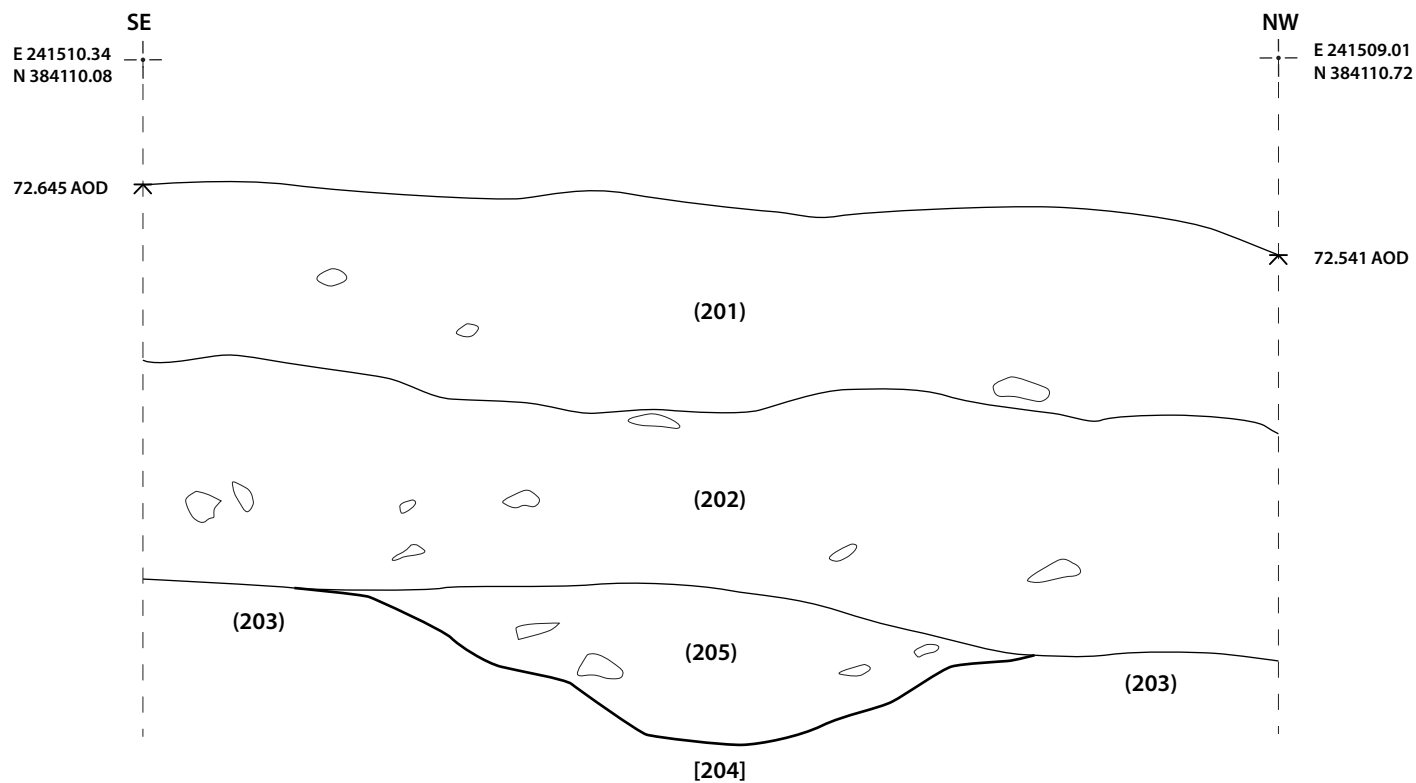
Date: 24/08/2020

Author: CRV

Office: GAT

Drawing: 02645/
T2

Scale: 1:50 @ A3



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 07:
SW facing section of
ditch [204]

Date: 24/08/2020

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

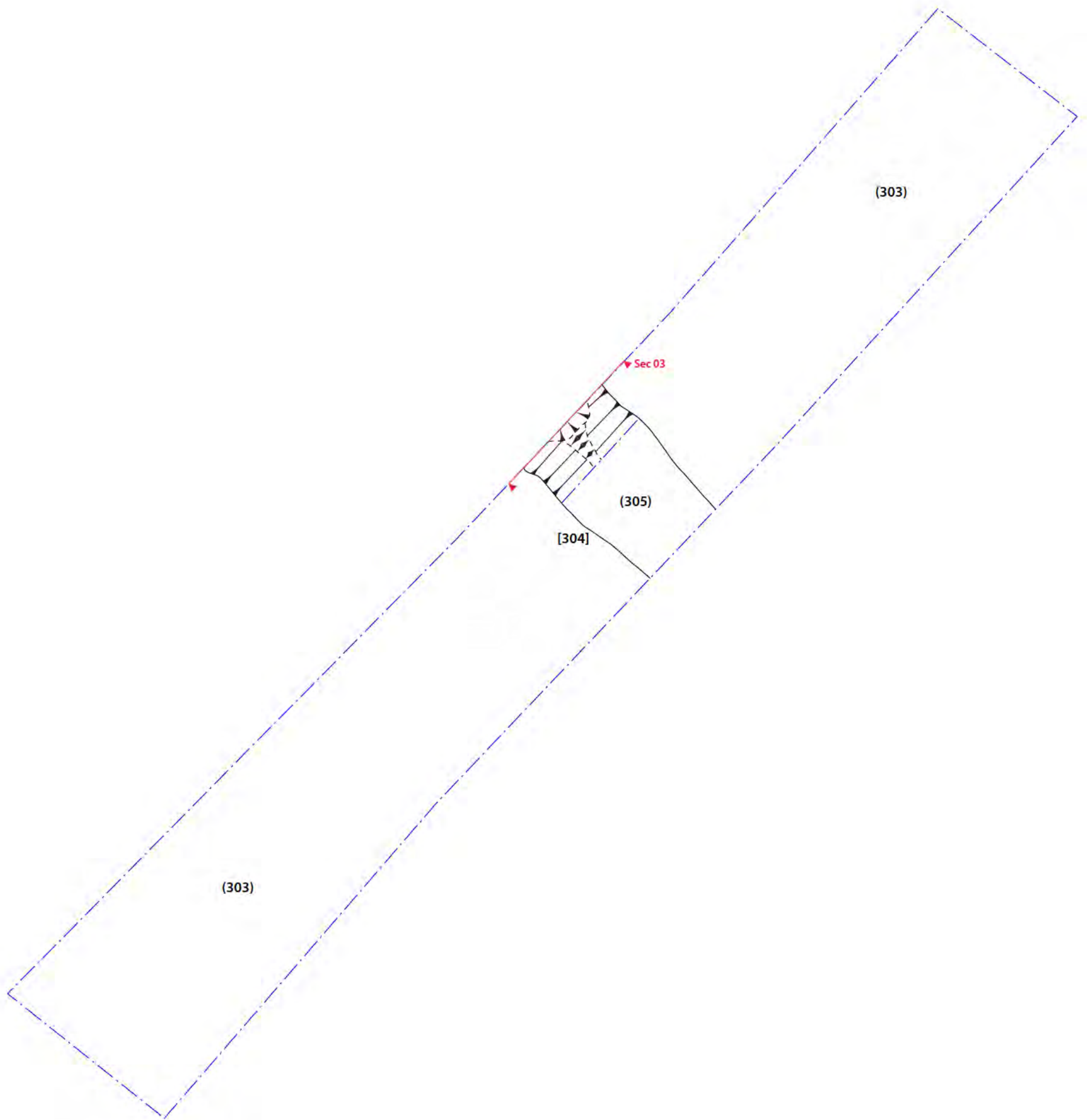
Drawing: G2645/
DWG05

Scale: 1:10@A4

0



1m



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**FIGURE 08:
Trench 03 plan**

Date: 24/08/2020

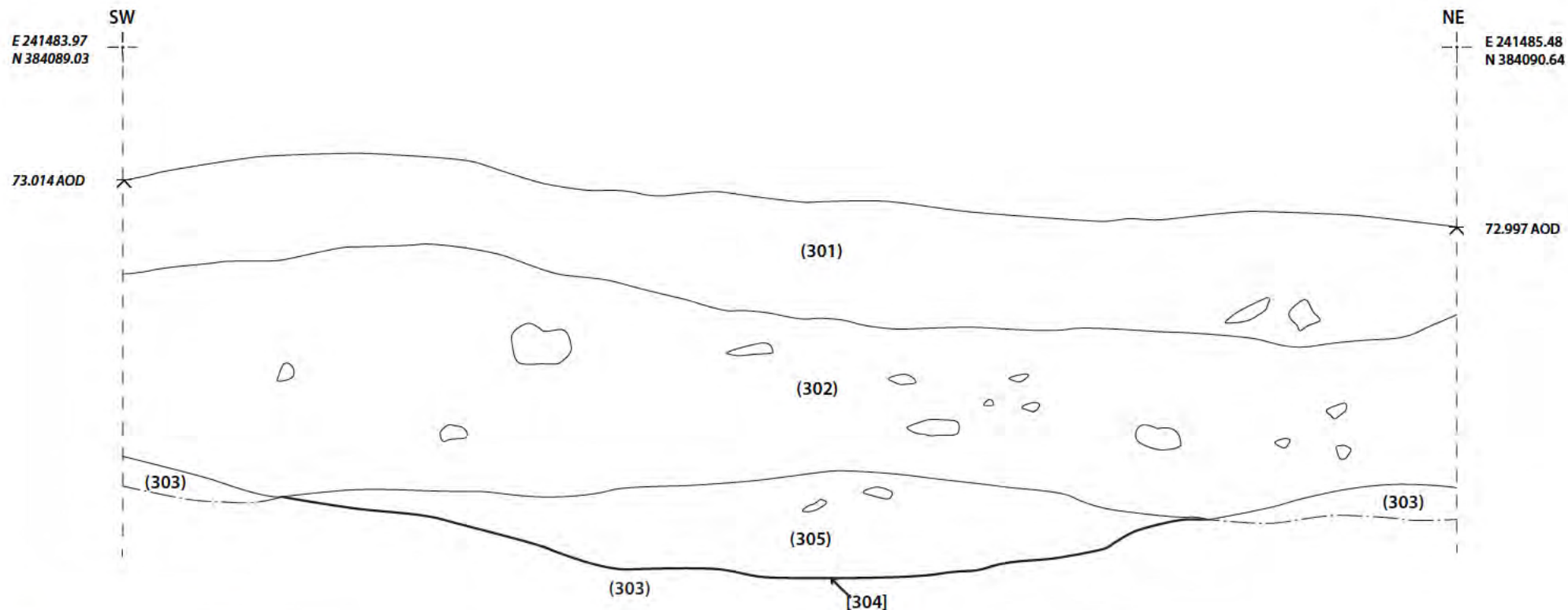
Author: GRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: 02645/
T13

Scale: 1:50@A3

0 6m



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 09:
SE facing section of
ditch [304]

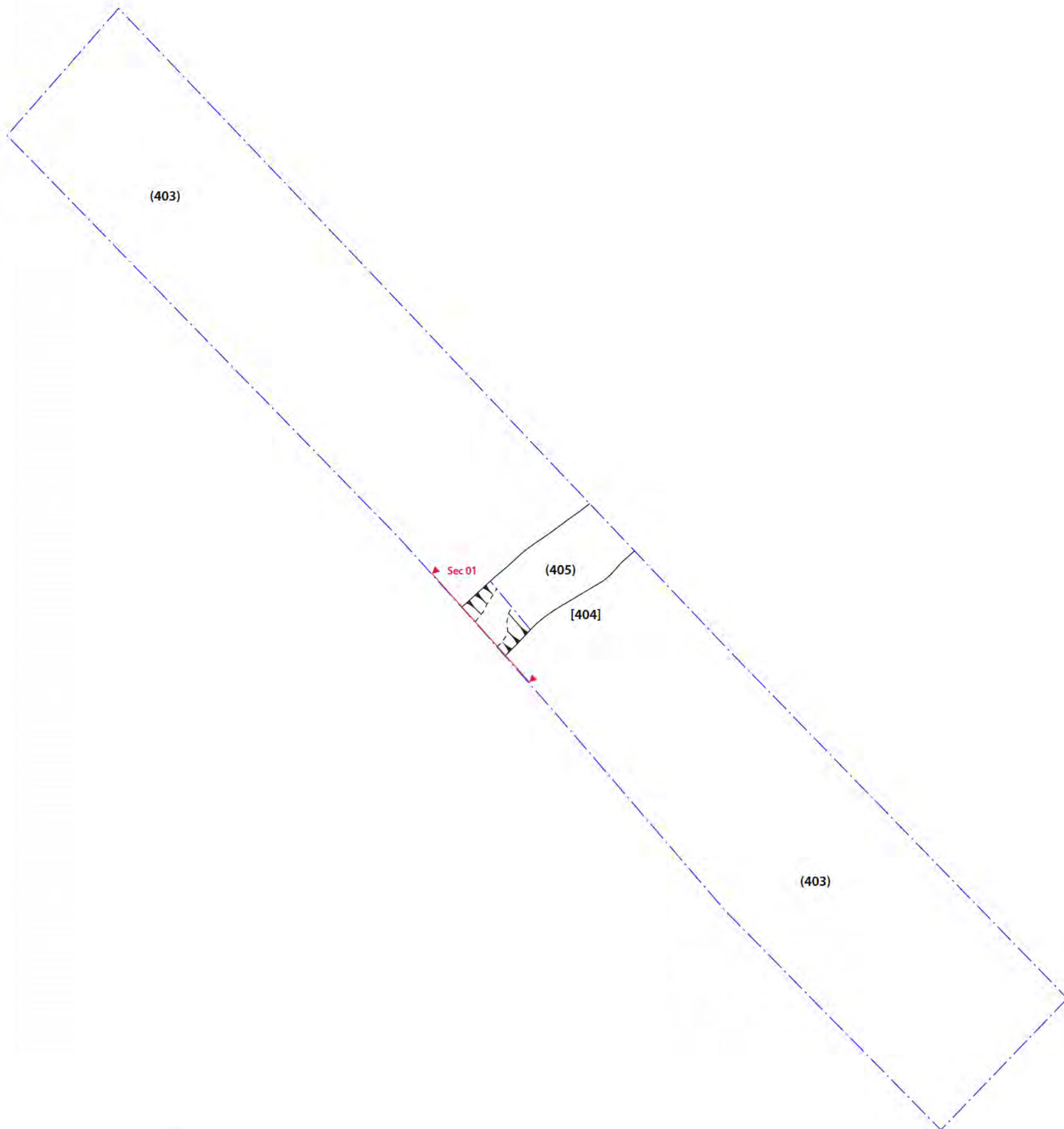
Date: 24/08/2020

Author: GRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: 02645/
DWG03

Scale: 1:10@A4



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**FIGURE 10:
Trench 04 plan**

Date: 24/08/2020

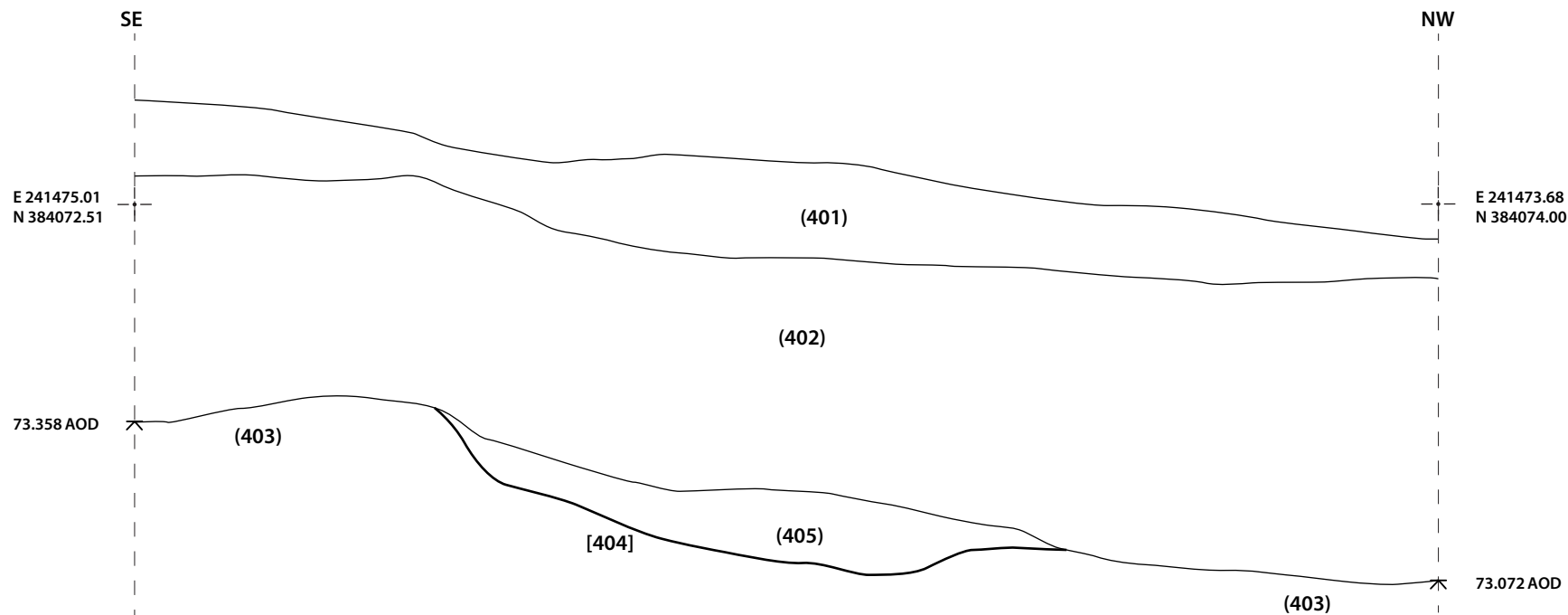
Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2645/
T04

Scale: 1:50@A3





Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 11:
NE facing section of
ditch [404]

Date: 24/08/2020

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2645/
DWG01

Scale: 1:10@A4





Plate 01: Trench 1 excavated; scale 2x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2651_032).



Plate 02: Pre-ex of ditches [104] and [106]; scale 2x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2651_027).



Plate 03: NE facing section of ditches [104] [106]; scale 2x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2651_035).



Plate 04: Close-up of NE face of [106]; scale 2x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2651_038).



Plate 05: NW face of ditch [104]; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2651_040).



Plate 06: Post-machining trench shot Trench 2; scale 2x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2651_024).



Plate 07: NE facing baulk section ditch [204]; scale 1x1m; view from NE
(archive reference: G2651_033).



Plate 08: Post-machining trench shot Trench 3; scale 2x1m; view from SW
(archive reference: G2651_015).



Plate 09: Baulk section through ditch [304] oblique; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2651_021).



Plate 10: Post-ex view of Trench 4; scale 2x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2651_011).



Plate 11: NE facing trench section with ditch [404]; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2651_019).



Plate 12: Post-excitation view of Trench 5; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2651_006).



Plate 13: Representative section of NE face of Trench 5; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2651_008).



Plate 14: Oblique view of NE section face of Trench 5; scale 2x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2651_010).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

TYN FFYNNON, LLANERCHYMEDD (G2645)

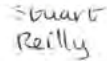


WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for Mr & Mrs Thomas

August 2020



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	S. Reilly		17/08/20
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS		17/08/20
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		17/08/20

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
01	Aims and Objectives section added	1.1	GAPS approval
	Removed term 'equivalent'	1.2	
	HER reference and PRN required	1.3	
	Geological & Topographical information added	2.1	
	Additional information in methodology	3.1	
	Oriel YM rather than STORIEL	3.5	
	Additional figure locationplan	Figure 01	

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

TYN FFYNNON, LLANERCHYMEDD (G2645)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for *Mr & Mrs Thomas*, August 2020

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Mr & Mrs Thomas to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Tyn Ffynnon, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey (NGR SH41508408; postcode: LL71 7AD; [Figure 01](#)). The development area measures 0.71 ha and will include 16 dwellings located within a field of improved open pasture at the western end of Llanerchymedd.

The trial trenches will be excavated to evaluate the results of the geophysical survey conducted by GAT in March 2020 (see GAT Report 1531).

The evaluation will be undertaken during August 2020 in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

GAT 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).

The project will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- to verify and determine the results of the geophysical survey report (GAT report 1531) that identified probable evidence for two conjoined sub-rectangular ditched settlement enclosures, along with a rectilinear ditched field system and traces of ridge and furrow agriculture (McGuinness, 2020, 18);
- the probable preservation of relict field systems which predate historic mapping may be of medieval (1110 – 1539 AD) or post medieval (1539 – 1750 AD) origin and may contribute to settlement and landuse development as outlined in Medieval (1110 – 1539 AD) and Post Medieval Wales (1539 – 1750 AD) by *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017*; and
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological evaluation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist 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. GAPS contact details are:

Tom Fildes 07920264232

Jenny Emmett 07824481052

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number is GATHER1305 and the event primary reference number is 45949.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for new assets identified and recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record demonstrated that the evaluation area was part of a wider historic landscape associated with Llanerchymedd as well as within a general area of known archaeological activity, with two sites located within close proximity:

- The site of a Bronze Age earthwork associated with burial activity (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 3589) is located at NGR SH41308400, c.181m to the southwest; and
- St. Mary's Church (PRN 3578) is located at NGR SH4176084090, c.219m to the east, which includes possible early medieval elements within a later church, including a doorway between the nave and tower with a roughly round arch and square abaci.

In terms of post-medieval land use and development, an examination of the 1844 Rhodygeidio Tithe Award map shows the development plot at the northwestern end of a larger plot called Cae r ffynon, the boundaries of which appear to conform to the boundaries of the current field and the adjacent field to the southwest. By the time of the Ordnance Survey First (1889), Second (1900) and Third (1920/21) Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Maps of the area (Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14) the larger field appears to have been subdivided. The Ordnance Survey maps depict the development area as an enclosed field of open pasture at the western end of Llanerchymedd, adjacent to the main settlement area. Its boundaries generally match the current boundaries. This layout has not fundamentally changed into the present, beyond the subtraction of two building plots within the former eastern corner of the field.

2.1 Geology & Topography

The underlying bedrock geology in the vicinity of Llanerchymedd is Ordovician a geologic period, the second of six periods of the Paleozoic Era. The Ordovician spans 41.6 million years from the end of the Cambrian Period 485.4 million years ago to the start of the Silurian Period 443.8 million years ago. It is a sandstone overlaid by glacial boulder clays and silty and peat soils underlie lowland pastoral grazing land bounded by a strongly geometric pattern of medium to large scale and, more occasionally, small scale fields.

Llanerchymedd is located within north, central Anglesey, which forms the agricultural core of the island. It is rural area set within a gentle lowland landscape that if not for hedgerows,

cloddiau hedge banks and occasional sheltered copses and areas of scrub, the area has an open, rolling and windswept character (NRW, 2014, 2-3).

2.2 Previous Work

In 2020, a geophysical survey (magnetometer) was completed across the footprint of the proposed development area (McGuinness 2020; GAT Project G2645). The aim of the survey was to investigate any potential archaeological remains which survive at the location, ahead of any subsequent targeted excavations. The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. The results suggested the soil conditions were generally suitable for a gradiometer survey and produced various positive responses.

At the north-eastern end of the development area two well-defined sub-rectangular low-moderate positive polarity ditch-type anomalies with associated parallel areas of increased negative response [1] [2] were identified. They appeared to represent two small conjoined enclosures with a central pit [4] in [2] and parallel-sided sub-rectangular cut feature [3] in [1]. The majority of these anomalies have been excluded from further evaluation, as planning permission is already in place for this area (cf. [Figure 01](#)); part of anomaly [1] is still within the revised evaluation area and will be targeted as part of the trial trenching programme.

Within the revised evaluation area the remains of a field system was identified [5] and [6], which was likely associated with the settlement discovered at the north-eastern end of the survey area. In addition, a number of parallel broadly spaced east-northeast west-southwest aligned straight linear anomalies was identified within the survey area. They most likely represent the traces of ridge and furrow cultivation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aims to expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as well as areas that currently masked by background noise from ferrous objects.

A total of five 20x2m trial trenches will be excavated; the details of the individual trenches are shown below and located in [Figure 02](#):

Trench no.	Start (E/N)	End (E/N)	Rationale	Figure no.
TR01	241498.3223 384146.3585	241508.1834 384128.9435	Located to target the possible strong thermoremnant features [1] defined in GAT 1531 as a possible settlement remains.	01
TR02	241496.731 384118.7064	241514.4414 384109.3891	Located to investigate feature [05] field sysytem and ridge and furrow.	01
TR03	241491.685 384096.1729	241478.4023 384081.2072	Located to investigate feature [05] field sysytem and ridge and furrow.	01
TR04	241468.335 384081.847	241481.6013 384066.8613	Located to investigate feature [06] field system, ridge and furrow and minor weak linear trends.	01
TR05	241521.2683 384083.3565	241503.5002 384074.1492	Located to investigate minor weak linear trends.	01

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The works are due to be undertaken from week commencing 17th August 2020.

- A pre-start condition survey will be completed by GAT comprising a written description of existing site access and ground conditions. A photographic record will be completed as part of the condition survey;
- The trial trenches will be surveyed in advance by GAT staff using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<1cm accuracy). The Trimble R8 unit will also be used for all subsequent digital surveying. The site grid will be established relative to the OS National Grid;
- The location of the trial trenches will be scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by a suitably qualified and competent operative prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services. Existing service drawings have also been consulted;
- The trial trenches will be opened and closed by a 8-tonne mechanical backhoe excavator (supplied by the client Mr Thomas) **under archaeological direction**. The trenches will be carefully de-turfed by the mechanical backhoe excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, the turf will be stored close to the trench and re-laid following the backfilling process;
- Excavation by machine will continue until the first significant archaeological horizon, or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs and contexts records will be recorded using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix I](#); [Appendix II](#); [Appendix III](#)). The records will include 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 images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas 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 **G2645_001**. A photographic ID board will be used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers;

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be hand drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace; section datums will be recorded;
- A trench plan and long section of all trenches that contain archaeology will be hand drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 scale using GAT pro-forma permatrace.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, 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 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced within one month (September 2020) 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 the GAPS Planning Archaeologist and to the client prior to production of the final report.

3.4 Human Remains

If any human remains are identified during the course of the evaluations, the GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be informed immediately. If the remains cannot be preserved in situ their recovery will take place under appropriate regulations, with due sensitivity and regard for health and safety issues as recommended in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017). 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 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](#) 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 *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.5 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for dating, ecofact samples will be taken. The sampling procedure will be informed by specialist advice upon discovery, particularly for waterlogged/organic deposits. The specialist contact will be Jackeline Robertson (AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). The sampling strategy will also 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).

3.6 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. Retained 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 Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Jackeline Robertson (AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380).

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 Mon, 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 Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, 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 (Mr & Mrs Thomas) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriol Ynys Mon). 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 Mon, this must be in accordance with the Oriol Ynys Mon – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive* (2012).

4 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. 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. A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will also be prepared.

On completion, the following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and the GAPS Planning Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the Gwynedd HER within six months of project completion (final report only). If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will also be submitted to the regional Gwynedd HER. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required HER standards;
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (final report only). This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

5 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The trial trenching will be completed by Project Archaeologists who will have responsibility for conducting fieldwork, preparing the site archive, liaising with GAPS and Mr H Roberts and preparing the draft report and final report. The project manager will be responsible for reviewing and approving the report prior to submission.

Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. 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 (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and both the Welsh Government's and GAT's guidelines on Covid-19.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products 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/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

7.2 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 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

7.3 Professional Indemnity

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

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2021

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Bezant J. & Bailey J. 2017, Earlier Post Medieval 1539 to 1750, *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017*;
2. Davidson A., Davies W & M. Gray 2017, A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval, *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017*;
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.
4. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).
5. McGuiness, N. 2020, Tyn Ffynon, Llanerchymedd. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey. (GAT Report 1531).
6. National Landscape Character (NLCA02) Central Anglesey 2014, Natural Resources Wales.
7. Ordnance Survey First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1889.
8. Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1900.
9. Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9, VII.10, VII.13 & VII.14; 1920/21.
10. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*.
11. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
12. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

FIGURE 01

Location plan, denoting development area (outlined red) targeted for evaluation. Scale 1:800@A4.



Construction Risks	Maintenance/cleaning Risks	Demolition/adaptation Risks
In addition to the hazard/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing take note of the above. It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an appropriate method statement.		
Safety Health and Environmental Information Box		

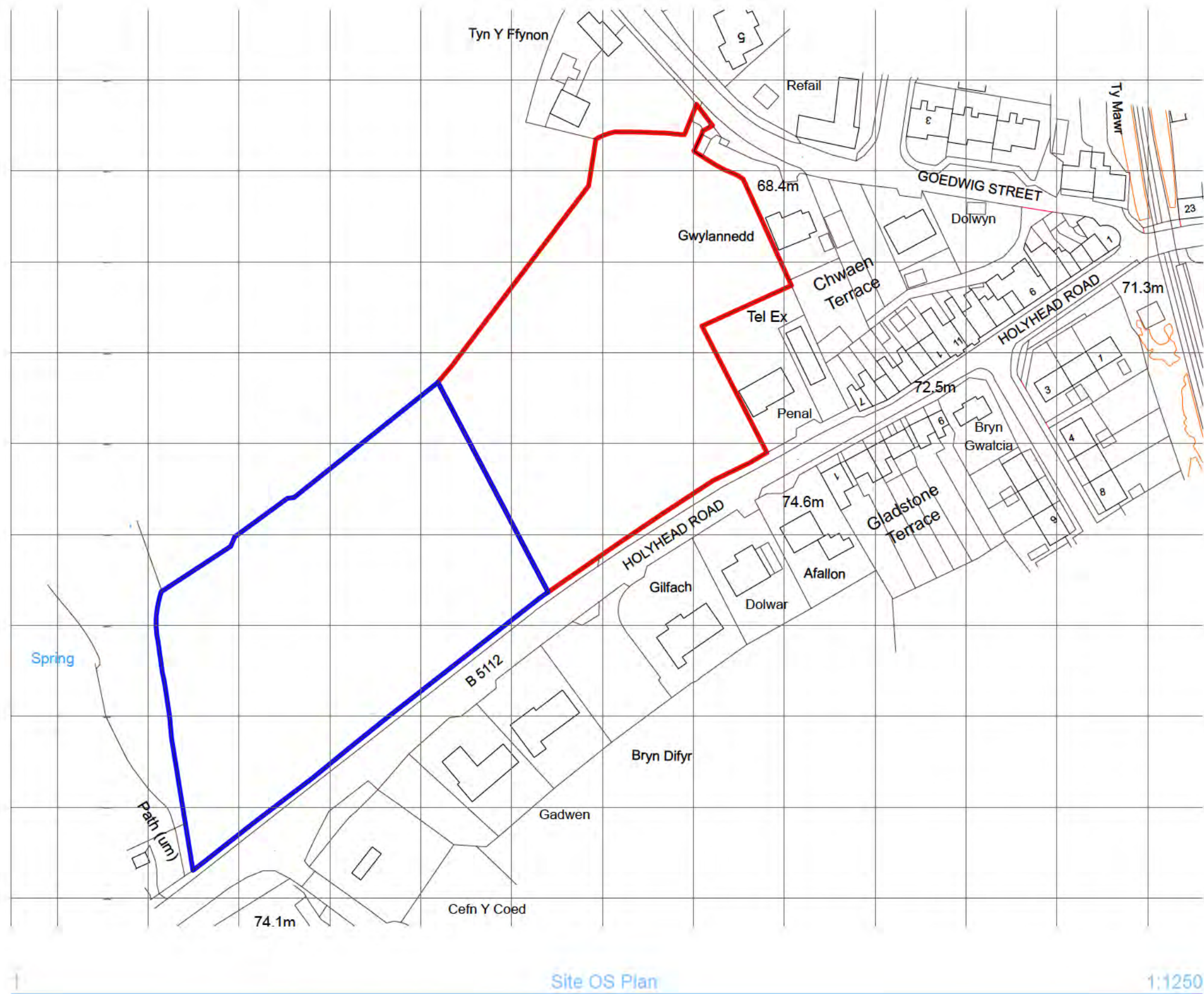


Figure 01
Site Location Plan

Rev

Description

Initials

Date



DESIGN
AND
ARCHITECTURE
LIMITED



CIAT
Registered Professional

Pier House
t: 01248 717230

St. Georges Road
e: office@wmdesign.co.uk

Menai Bridge

Anglesey LL59 5EY
w: www.wmdesign.co.uk

Proposed Residential Development
Site adj, Tyn Y Ffynon
Llanerchymedd

Site OS Plan

J & H Thomas			
project	drawing status	date	
SH1804	Preliminary	04/12/2019	
originator	scale @ A3	number	rev
Adrian Williamson	1:1250	A-00-01	

This document and its design content is copyright ©. It shall be read in conjunction with all other associated project information including models, specifications, schedules and related consultants documents. Do not scale from documents. All dimensions to be checked on site. Immediately report any discrepancies, errors or omissions on this document to the Originator. If in doubt ASK.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the written specification provided by WMDesign. Structural Engineers drawings details and calculations shall take precedence over the Architectural drawings. If in doubt ASK

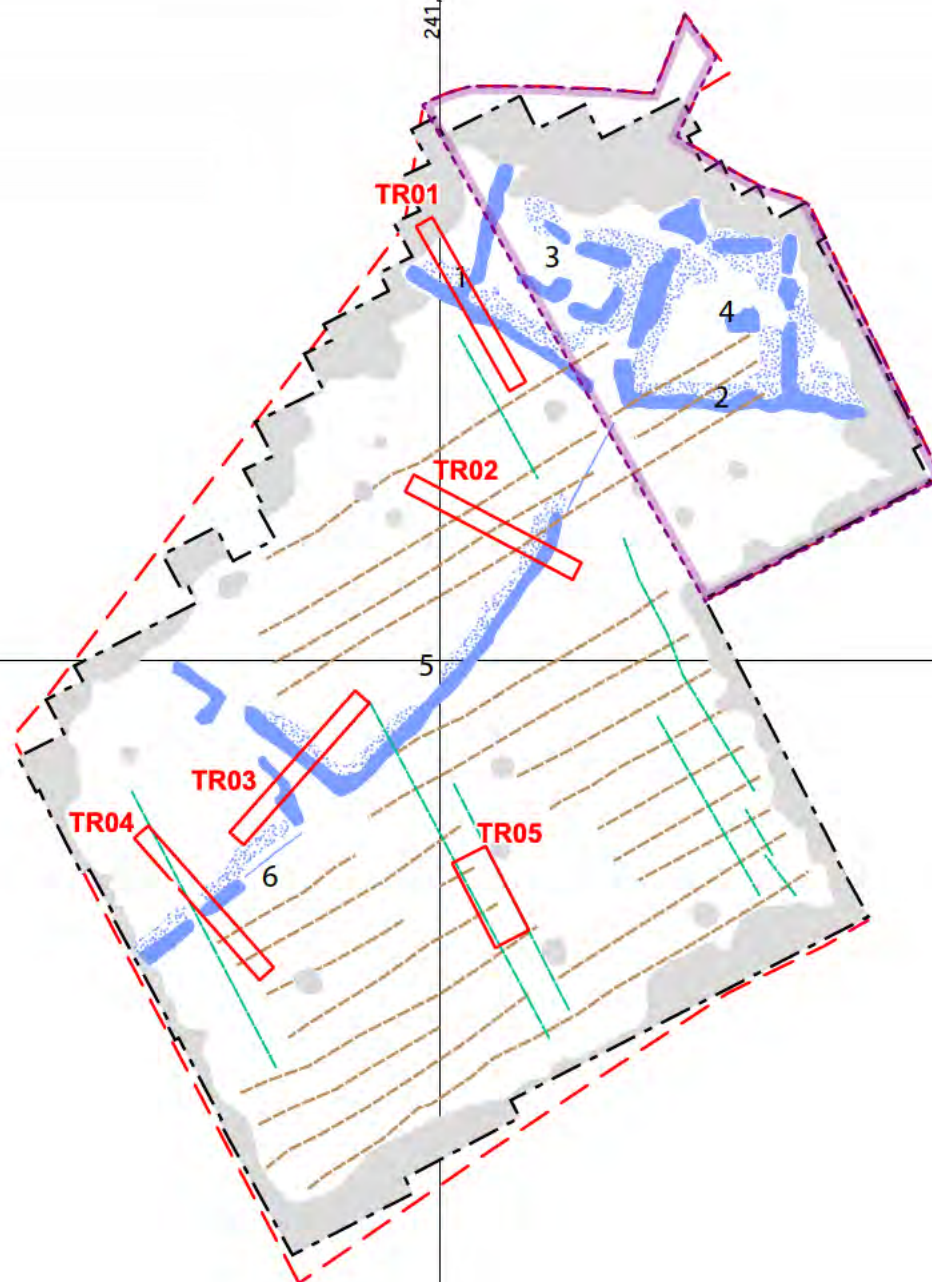
FIGURE 02






Geophysical survey interpretative plan and proposed trial trenches

Figure 02: Geophysical survey interpretative plan and proposed trial trenches

384,100

241,500



-  Area with existing planning permission
-  Probable Archaeology (discrete / trend / increased response)
-  Ridge and Furrow
-  Uncertain (trend)
-  Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Date: 24/01/2020
 Author: NMC
 Office:
 Drawing: G2645/1/1
 FIG10/4
 Scale: 1:800@A4

0 5 10 20
 metres

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Trench Sheet pro-forma

TRENCH SHEET

Project Name and Number			Trench number	
Trench size		Plans		
Max. trench depth		Sections		
Orientation		Photos		
Date/Initials		Area/chainage		

List of layers and/or features in trench (continue on back of sheet if necessary)

Context No.	Depth below surface	Brief description

General summary



Sketch plan:

Add north arrow:

Sketch section:

Notes:

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet 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> <div> This <div></div> context </div> <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

APPENDIX II

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2651_001	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre commencement Trench 5		NNW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_002	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre commencement Trench 4		SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_003	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre commencement Trench 3		SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_004	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre commencement Trench 2		NW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_005	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre commencement Trench 1		SSE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_006	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	503	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2651_007	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	503	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_008	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Representative section of NE face of Trench 5	501 502	ENE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2651_009	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Representative section of NE	501 502	ENE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			face of Trench 5						Trust	
G2651_010	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Oblique view of NE section face of trench 5	501 502 503	NNE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2651_011	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-ex view of trench 4		NW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2651_012	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-ex view of trench 4		NW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_013	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex of linear [404] Tr4 (location)	404 405	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_014	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex of linear [404] Tr4 (close- up)	404 405	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_015	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-machining trench shot tr3		SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2651_016	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-machining trench shot tr3 portrait		SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_017	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex baulk section through ditch [304]	304 305	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_018	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex baulk section through ditch [304]	304 305	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2651_019	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	NE facing trench section with ditch [404]	404 405	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2651_020	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	SE Facing baulk section of ditch [304]	304 305	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_021	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Baulk section through ditch [304] oblique	304 305	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2651_022	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-ex of [404]	404 405	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_023	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-ex of [404]	404 405	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_024	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-machining trench shot tr2		NW	2x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2651_025	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Post-machining trench shot tr2 portrait		NW	2x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_026	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex ditch [204]	204 205	NW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_027	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex of ditches [104] and [106]	104 106	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2651_028	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex of ditches [104]	104 106	NE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			and [106]						Trust	
G2651_029	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex of ditches [104] and [106] (close-up)	104 106	NE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_030	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Pre-ex of ditches [104] and [106]	104 106	NNW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_031	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Trench 1 excavated		NW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_032	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Trench 1 excavated		SE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2651_033	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	NE facing baulk section ditch [204]	204 205	NE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2651_034	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Plan shot ditch [204]	204 205	NE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_035	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	NE facing section of ditches [104] [106]	104 106	ENE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2651_036	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	NE facing section of ditches [104] [106]	104 106	ENE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2651_037	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Oblique view of ditches	104 106	NNE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_038	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Close-up of NE face of [106]	106	ENE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2651_039	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	Close-up of NE face of [104]	104	ENE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2651_040	G2651_Tyn_Fynnon_ Llanerchymedd	Evaluation	NW face of ditch [104]	104	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	20/08/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5

APPENDIX III

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Register

Appendix III

G2645 – Tyn Ffynnon, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey Context Register

Context No.	Sub-Area	Description
101	Trench 01	Topsoil
102	Trench 01	Plough soil
103	Trench 01	Natural
104	Trench 01	NW-SE aligned ditch
105	Trench 01	Fill of [104]
106	Trench 01	NE-SW aligned ditch
107	Trench 01	Fill of [106]
201	Trench 02	Topsoil
202	Trench 02	Plough soil
203	Trench 02	Natural
204	Trench 02	Cut of shallow ditch
205	Trench 02	Fill of [204]
301	Trench 03	Topsoil
302	Trench 03	Plough soil
303	Trench 03	Natural
304	Trench 03	Cut for boundary ditch
305	Trench 03	Fill of [304]
401	Trench 04	Topsoil
402	Trench 04	Plough soil
403	Trench 04	Natural
404	Trench 04	Cut for linear
405	Trench 04	Fill of [404]
501	Trench 05	Topsoil
502	Trench 05	Plough soil
503	Trench 05	Natural

APPENDIX IV

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Drawing Register

Appendix IV

G2645 Tyn Ffynnon, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Size	Scale	Site Subdivision	Description	Date	Initials
01	01	A4	1:10	Trench 04	NE facing baulk section of [404]		SR
02	01	A4	1:20	Trench 04	Post-ex plan of [404]		SR
03	02	A4	1:10	Trench 03	SE facing baulk section of [304]		CRY
04	02	A4	1:20	Trench 03	Post-ex plan of [304]		CRY
05	03	A4	1:10	Trench 02	NE facing baulk section of [204]		CRY
06	03	A4	1:20	Trench 02	Post-ex plan of [204]		CRY
07	04	A4	1:20	Trench 01	NE facing baulk section of [104] & [106]		SR
08	05	A4	1:10	Trench 01	SW facing section of [104]		CRY
09	06	A4	1:20	Trench 01	Post-ex plan of ditches [104] & [106]		CRY



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
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