

PARYS FARM, YNYS MON

Briff Gwylio Archeolegol /
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PARYS FARM, YNYS MON

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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Plate 04: TP17 - south west facing section; scale = 1x1m (archive reference: G2668_016).

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Black a Veatch, ar ran Adnoddau Naturiol Cymru, i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith ymchwilio i'r ddaear yn Fferm Parys, ger Amlwch, Ynys Môn. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith ymchwilio daear o fewn dau gae ar borfa led-well. Roedd asedau archeolegol hysbys yn cynnwys gweithgaredd sy'n gysylltiedig â Phwll Copr Mynydd Parys, gyda hen bont ar gyfer tramffordd neu ffordd crug ym mhen deheuol yr ardal ymchwilio i'r ddaear a nodweddion eraill gan gynnwys ceuffordd, siafft mwynglawdd a seilwaith mwyngloddio yn yr ardal gyfagos.

Cyfyngwyd y gwaith ymchwilio i'r ddaear a fonitryd i bedwar pwll prawf a gloddiwyd â llaw; ni nodwyd unrhyw weithgaredd archeolegol yng nghyffiniau'r pyllau.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Black and Veatch, on behalf of Natural Resources Wales, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works at Parys Farm, near Amlwch, Ynys Môn. The ground investigation works were conducted within two fields of semi-improved pasture. Known archaeological assets included activity associated with Parys Mountain Copper Mine, with a former bridge for a tramway or barrow way located at the southern end of the ground investigation area and other features including an adit, a mine shaft and mining infrastructure in the surrounding area.

The monitored ground investigation works were limited to four hand dug test pits; no archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Black & Veatch, on behalf of Natural Resources Wales, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works on land associated with Parys Farm, near Amlwch, Ynys Môn (NGR SH42899058; postcode LL68 9TS; Figure 01).

The watching brief was completed on 30th November and 1st December 2020, and monitored the hand excavation of trial pits in two fields, in advance of proposed drainage works.

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

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The key aims and objectives were to:

- identify and record any archaeological activity identified during the watching brief. Archaeological activity within the local area included extensive industrial archaeology associated with copper mining, and the objective was to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the watching brief area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this was the case.

The watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). 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 under the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER was informed of the project start date, location, grid reference and estimated timescale; the project was assigned HER Enquiry Number

GATHER1346 and the Event PRN is 46007. A bilingual event summary has been prepared for submission to the HER in accordance with their guidance.

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

2 BACKGROUND

There were known archaeological assets within the ground investigation area and wider area associated with Parys Mountain copper mine, including:

- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 68113, a former bridge for a tramway or barrow-way associated with Parys Mountain Copper Mine (NGR SH42909032), located at the southern end of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- PRN 67950, an adit associated with Parys Mountain Copper Mine, now overgrown (NGR SH42799020), located 135m to the southwest of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- PRN 68324, a mine shaft not visible on the surface (NGR SH43019018), located 150m to the southeast of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- Scheduled Monument AN111, which is the location of a windmill, engine house, precipitation pit and an opencast, all part of the Parys Mountain copper mine complex (SH44159030), located 1.2km to the east of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- Scheduled Monument AN135 – Dyffryn Adda Copper Furnace and Precipitation Ponds, all part all part of the Parys Mountain copper mine complex (SH43809137), located 1.19km to the northeast of the trial pit ground investigation area.

The first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area (Anglesey Sheets III.14 & III.10), published in 1889, 1900 and 1924 respectively (cf. [Figures 03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)), showed an area characterised by irregular fields, located in close proximity to the copper mine. The field system targeted for the ground investigation appeared little altered from the historic mapping.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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 ground investigation works was to have comprised the excavation of a total of 17 test pits in advance of proposed drainage works (Figure 02). Initially the watching brief was commissioned to monitor Test pits 01 to 09; five test pits were to be located at Site A – Parys Farm concrete channel (TP05-TP09), and four test pits were to be located at Site B – Morfa Du adit (TP01-TP04). However, due to the very wet conditions in the fields, the excavator was unable to gain access and the programme of ground investigation works was adapted; as a result TP05 to TP09 were not excavated.

The watching brief monitored TP02, TP03, TP10 and TP17 which were excavated by hand to the glacial clay. Test pits were also excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.2m for sediment samples (TP01, TP04 and TP11 to TP16) and these were not included in the watching brief.

The watching brief was completed by GAT on 30th November and 1st December 2020. All attendances were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas and photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format. A total of 21 images were taken, which were archived in TIFF format (archive refs.: G2668_001 to G2668_021; cf. [Appendix II](#)).

3.2 Data Management Plan

Archiving was completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

This data formed the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan located in the GAT project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the GAT project database via a specific hyperlink. There is no de-selected data.

The following dissemination and archiving strategy has been applied:

- A digital report submitted to the client and GAPS;
- A digital report and Event PRN summary to the regional Historic Environment submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales, submitted in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 RESULTS

The location of all test pits are detailed in Figure 02.

4.1 Site B Morfa Du adit

4.1.1 Test Pit 02

Plate 01

Located on the southern side of Morfa Du adit, the pit measured 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.65m deep. The topsoil was orange brown gravelly silty clay with occasional sub-angular pebble inclusions with a depth of 0.2m. The subsoil comprised brown gravelly clayey silt with a depth of 0.3m. The natural was grey gravelly clay.

No archaeology was identified within the pit.

4.1.2 Test Pit 03

Plate 02

Located on the northern side of Morfa Du adit, the pit measured 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.8m deep. The topsoil was brown gravelly silt with occasional sub-angular pebbles and a depth of 0.2m. The subsoil was light grey brown silty clay with a depth of 0.35m. The natural was light grey brown gravelly clay with moderate amounts of sub-angular pebbles.

No archaeology was identified within the pit.

4.2 Site A Parys Farm concrete channel

4.2.1 Test Pit 10

Plate 03

Located on the western side of the field, the pit measured 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.7m deep.

The topsoil was 0.4m deep and comprised dark brown gravelly silty clay with occasional sub-angular pebbles. The subsoil comprised grey silty clayey sand with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles, with a depth of 0.1m. Beneath this was greyish blue gravelly clay. The base of the pit was waterlogged. No archaeology was identified within the pit.

4.2.2 Test Pit 17

Plate 04

Located on the western side of the field, the pit measured 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.6m deep. The topsoil was 0.15m deep and comprised dark brown gravelly silty clay. The subsoil was grey gravelly silty clayey sand and measured 0.2m deep. The natural was grey gravelly clay. No archaeology was identified within the pit.

5 CONCLUSION

The watching brief at Parys Farm Ynys Mon monitored the excavation of four test pits during the ground investigation works conducted in advance of proposed drainage works. The test pits were excavated by hand to the glacial horizon, and were relatively small, only measuring approximately 0.3m wide and 0.3m long; the depth of the pits was between 0.6m and 0.8m.

The excavations were very restricted in size and were carried out in areas of the field where no archaeological activity was known. No archaeological features were identified within the pits.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

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2. Bennett, J. & Vernon, R., 1995, *Mines of the Gwydyr Forest Part 3*;
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16. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
17. National Archives 1840-45 *Tithe maps and Apportionments of the Parishes of Trefriw and Llanrwst, Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire*
18. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

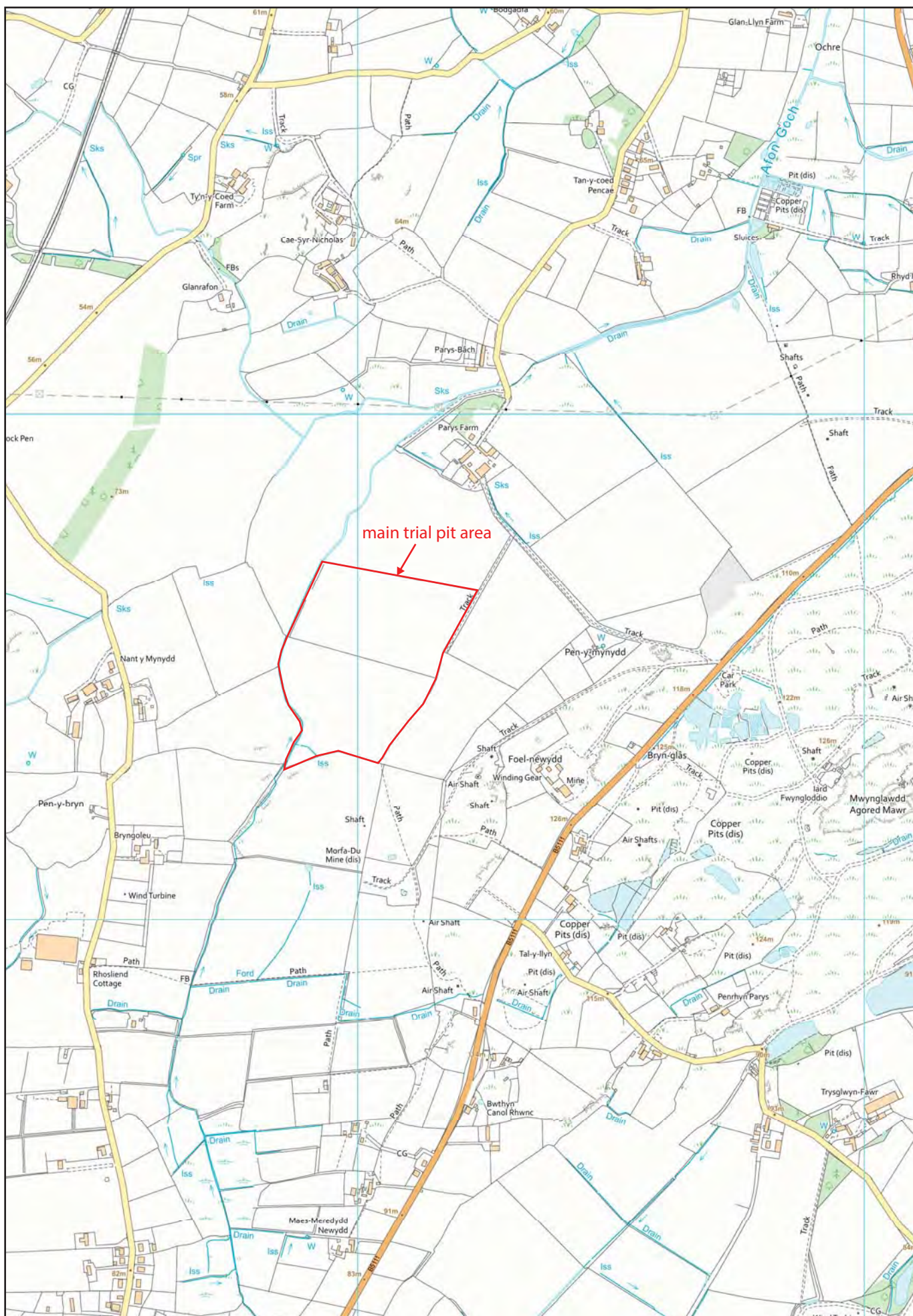


FIGURE 01: Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH49.
Scale 1:10000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

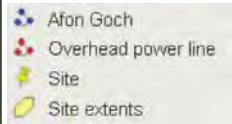


BLACK & VEATCH

Parys Farm Drainage and Monitoring Exploratory hole location plan

Sketched: CRDE Date: 08.09.20
page 1 of 3
Scale - as shown

Key:



■ Mechanically excavated trial pit

■ Mechanically excavated trial pit with
infiltration test

■ Hand excavated trial pit

■ Grab sample locations: surface water sample (SWS)
followed by sediment (SS) sample for WFD tests.

Exploratory hole depths:

TP01 - 3.0m
TP02 - 1.0m
TP03 - 1.0m
TP04 - 3.0m
TP05 - 3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
TP06 - 3.0m (infiltration test 1.5m bgl)
TP07 - 2.5m
TP08 - 2.5m (infiltration test 1.5m bgl)
TP09 - 3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
TP10 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP11 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP12 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP13 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP14 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP15 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP16 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
TP17 - 0.2m (sediment sample)

*Note - all exploratory hole locations are indicative and
are subject to change pending detailed service searches
and topographical surveys. Site locations and depths of
exploratory holes are subject to change during site
investigation by investigation supervisor.

Water and sediment samples to be taken at the Morfa Du
adit, concrete channel and the Dyffryn Adda site directed
by the investigation supervisor.

SKETCH BLACK & VEATCH

Purpose: This sketch is an informal tool
for communicating and collaborating on
projects. It shall not be considered as a
project output, part of a project output or
as satisfying a contractual requirement.
All details are indicative and subject to
further design and collaboration.

Originator: CRDE

Sketch Name: Parys Farm Drainage Exploratory
Hole Locations Plan

Date: 08/09/2020

Site A - Parys Farm concrete channel

Site B - Morfa Du adit

Google Earth

© 2020 Google

200 m



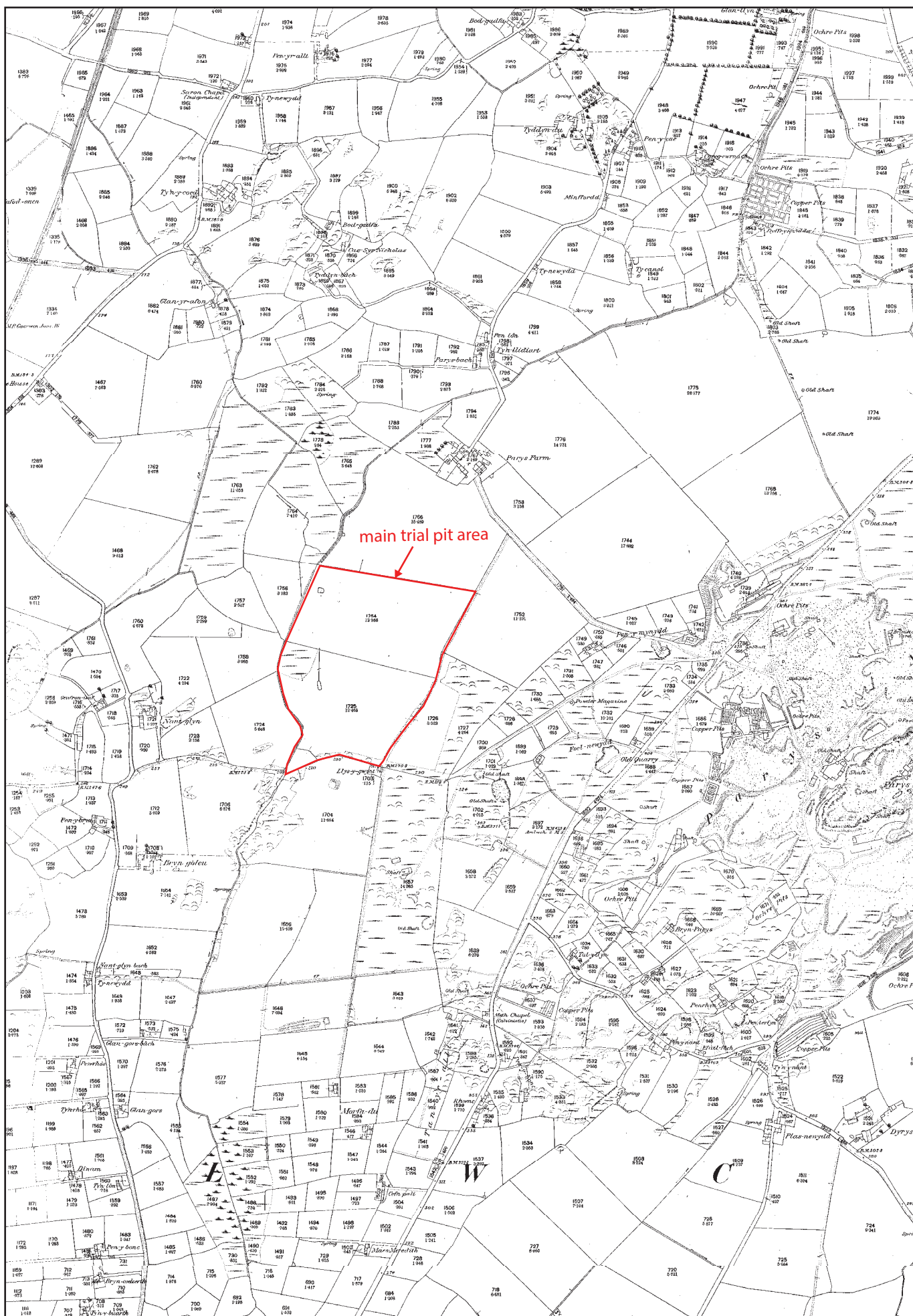


FIGURE 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1889). Scale 1:10000@A4.

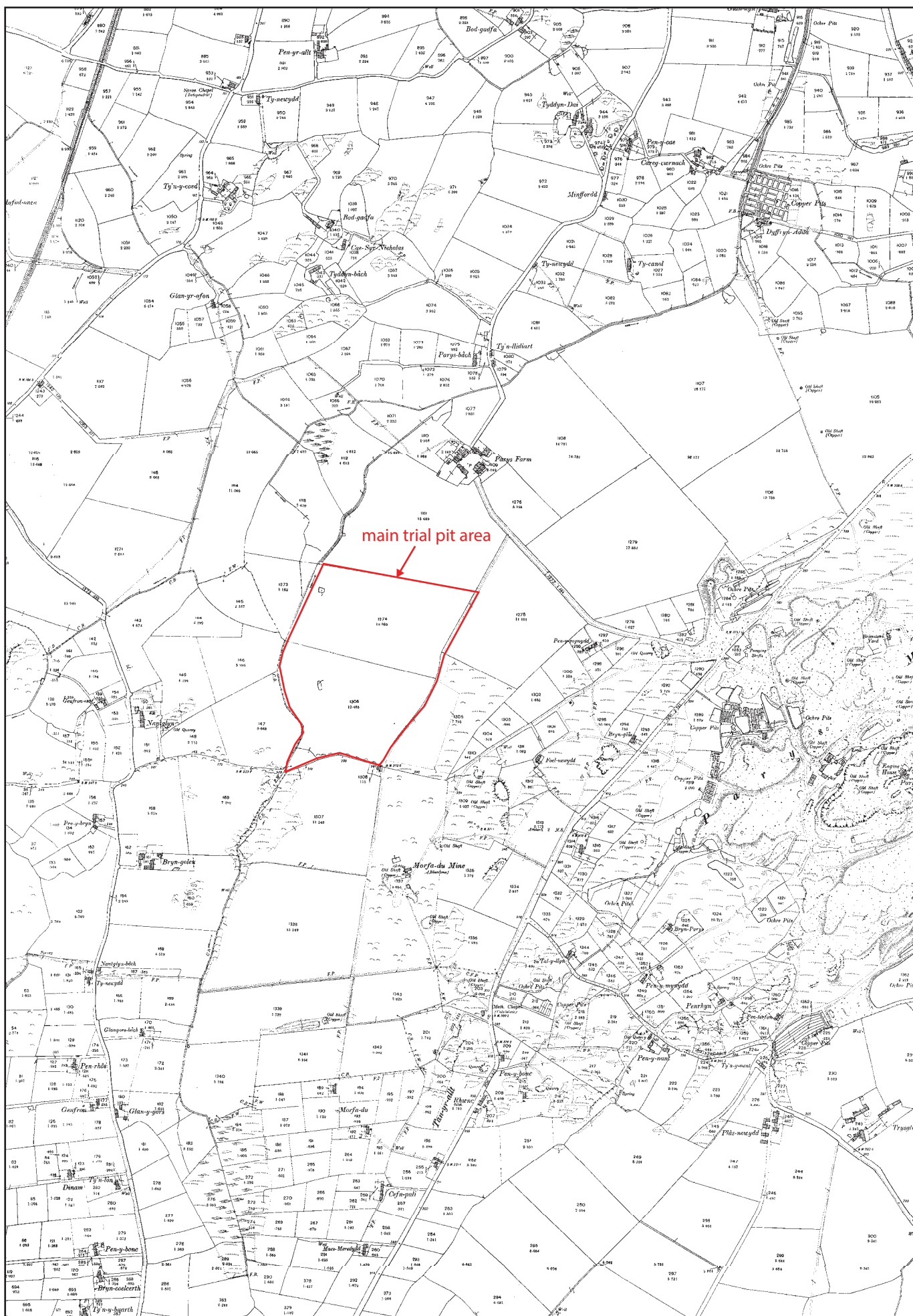


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1900) Scale 1:10000@A4.

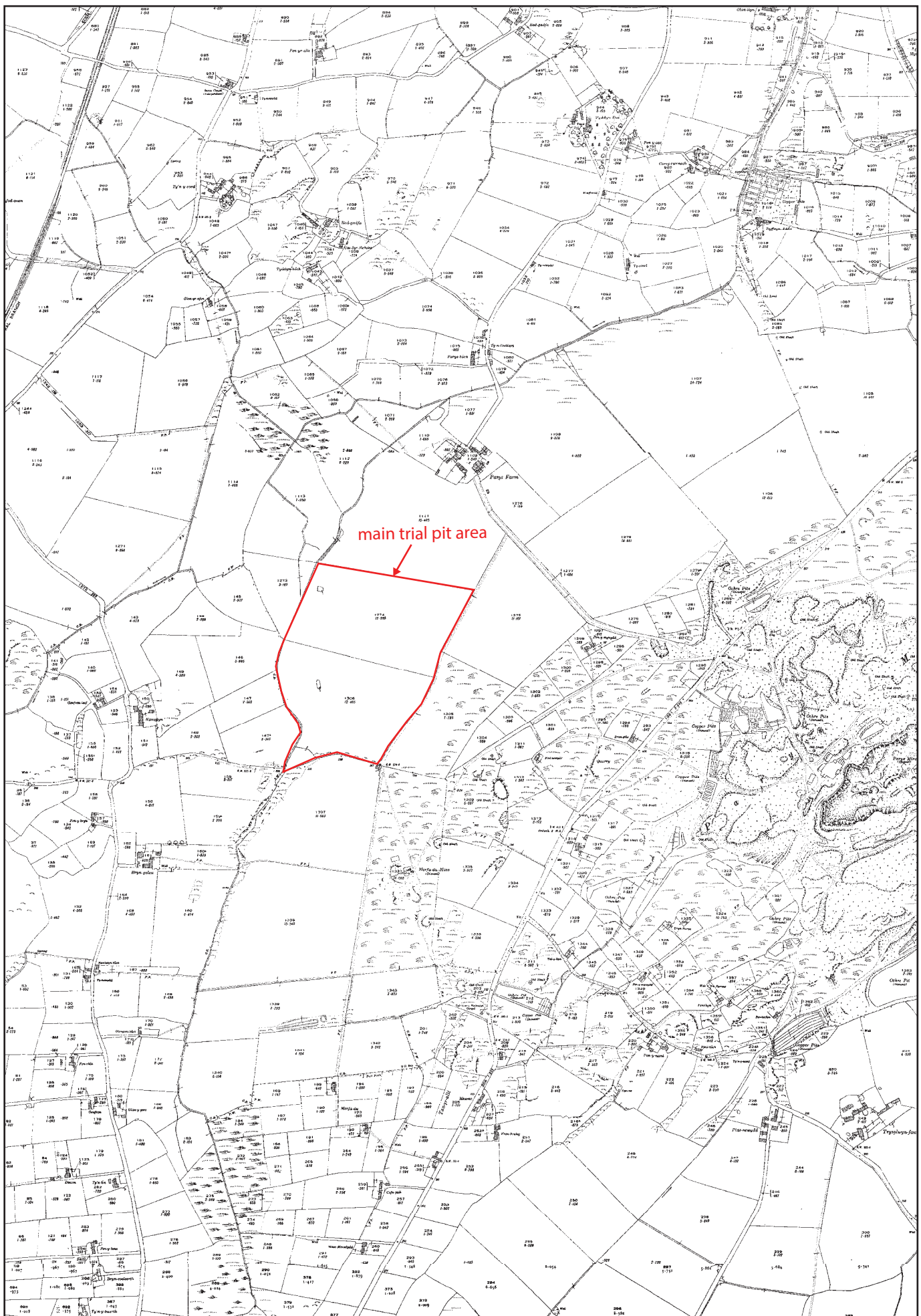


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1924) Scale 1:10000@A4.



Plate 01: TP 02 - south west facing section; scale = 1x1m(archive reference: G2668_011).



Plate 02: TP 03 - south west facing section; scale = 1x1m (archive reference: G2668_008).



Plate 03: TP 010 - south west facing section; scale = 1x1m (archive reference: G2668_018).



Plate 04: TP 017 - south west facing section; scale= 1x1m (archive reference: G2668_016).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

PARYS FARM, YNYS MÔN (G2668)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Black & Veatch

November 2020



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

PARYS FARM, YNYS MÔN (G2668)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Black & Veatch*, November 2020

Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. GATHER1346 / Event Primary Reference Number 46007

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by *Black & Veatch* on behalf of *Natural Resources Wales* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works on land associated with Parys Farm, near Amlwch, Ynys Môn (NGR SH42899058; postcode LL68 9TS; [Figure 01](#)). The ground investigation works are in advance of proposed drainage works and include mechanically excavated trial pits, hand excavated trials pits, and surface water samples/sediment samples, as indicated on [Figure 02](#). The watching brief will monitor the mechanically excavated trial pits, which are scheduled to be undertaken during November 2020.

The watching brief will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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 of the watching brief are to:

- identify and record any archaeological activity identified during the watching brief. Archaeological activity within the local area includes extensive industrial archaeology associated with copper mining, and the objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the watching brief area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

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

- Jenny Emmett 07824481052
- Tom Fildes 07920264232

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic 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). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1346 and the Event PRN is 46007. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying the Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction and Background

There are known archaeological assets within the ground investigation area and wider area associated with Parys Mountain copper mine, including:

- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 68113, a former bridge for a tramway or barrow-way associated with Parys Mountain Copper Mine (NGR SH42909032), located at the southern end of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- PRN 67950, an adit associated with Parys Mountain Copper Mine, now overgrown (NGR SH42799020), located 135m to the southwest of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- PRN 68324, a mine shaft not visible on the surface (NGR SH43019018), located 150m to the southeast of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- Scheduled Monument AN111, which is the location of a windmill, engine house, precipitation pit and an opencast, all part of the Parys Mountain copper mine complex (SH44159030), located 1.2km to the east of the trial pit ground investigation area;
- Scheduled Monument AN135 – Dyffryn Adda Copper Furnace and Precipitation Ponds, all part all part of the Parys Mountain copper mine complex (SH43809137), located 1.19km to the northeast of the trial pit ground investigation area.

The first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area (Anglesey Sheets III.14 & III.10), published in 1889, 1900 and 1924 respectively (cf. [Figures 03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)), show the area as characterised by irregular fields, located in close proximity to the copper mine. The field system targeted for the ground investigation appears little altered from the historic mapping.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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).

The ground investigation works are in advance of proposed drainage works and include mechanically excavated trial pits, hand excavated trials pits, and surface water samples/sediment samples, as indicated on [Figure 02](#). The watching brief will monitor the mechanically excavated trial pits, which are scheduled to be undertaken during November 2020. There will be a total of 17No trial pits, as follows:

Name	Depth
TP01	3.0m
TP02	1.0m
TP03	1.0m
TP04	3.0m
TP05	3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
TP06	3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
TP07	2.5m
TP08	2.5m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
TP09	3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
TP10	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP11	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP12	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP13	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP14	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP15	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP16	0.2m (sediment sample)
TP17	0.2m (sediment sample)

Currently, the watching brief will be limited to trial pits TP01 to TP09; TP10 to TP17 are excluded due to their shallow depth; the surface water samples/sediment samples, including

those in proximity to Scheduled Monument AN135 (Dyffryn Adda Copper Furnace and Precipitation Ponds), are also not included in the watching brief.

3.2 Watching Brief Methodology

The following fieldwork methodology will apply:

- The watching brief will monitor the ground investigation works as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. The mechanical excavator must be fitted with a toothless bucket;
- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix I](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution 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 **G2668_001**. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection 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. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% 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 as will any exposed segments of linear features. *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 plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 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.*
- The watching brief will be preceded by a tool box talk from GAT to the GI contractor, defining the scope and procedures of the archaeological works.
- *Black & Veatch* and *Natural Resources Wales* will kept informed by GAT of the general results and any significant observations, during the course of the watching brief; this will be communicated primarily via email.

3.3 Human Remains

Whilst it is not expected that human remains are to be encountered, 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

Due to the existing ground conditions and the depth of the proposed works it is unlikely that suitable deposits will be encountered. If they are however, bulk samples will be taken by the GAT archaeologist for further assessment and analysis. If any waterlogged/organic deposits are encountered, the GAT archaeologist will monitor and record the depth and context of the deposit or deposits but will not recover samples. Based on potential, e.g., an extensive depth of waterlogged deposits, recourse may be made to a specialist (via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com) for advice on a palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis 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. 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 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. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Oriol Ynys Mon in accordance with their guidelines.

3.6 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;
3. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*; and
4. Measured drawings (permatrace): all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving.

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – drawing register

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 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 following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client/contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.5](#);
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 5](#).

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and site contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. GAT staff will abide by Trust Covid-19 guidelines and site contractor guidelines.

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2021

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording*,
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
6. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
7. Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1889)
10. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1900)
11. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1924)
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
13. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*
14. Thompson D, 2004, Historic Landscape Characterisation: Mawddach. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 492
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

FIGURE 01:

Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH49. Scale 1:10000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

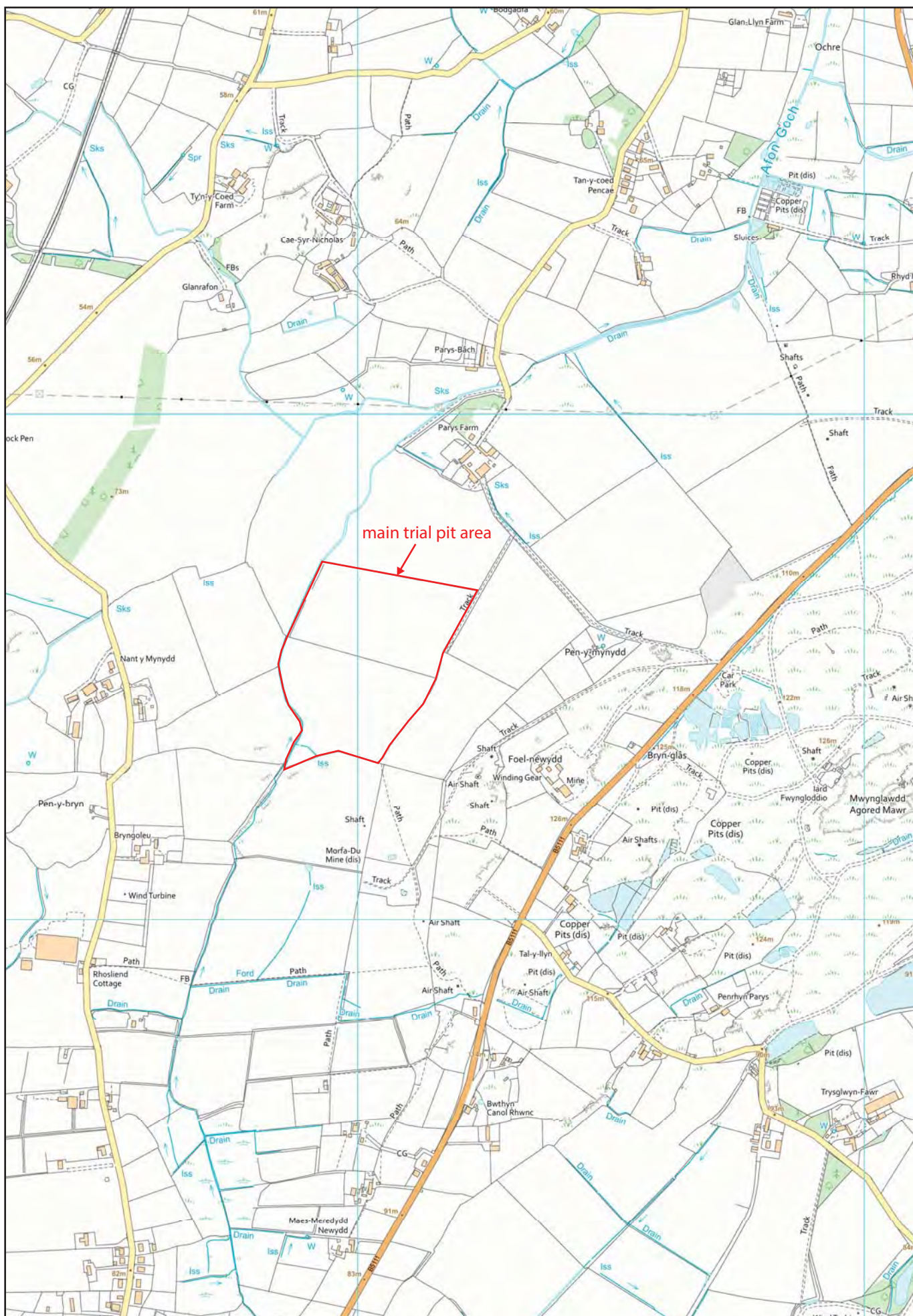


FIGURE 01: Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH49.
Scale 1:10000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

FIGURE 02:

Reproduction of Black & Veatch location plans



BLACK & VEATCH

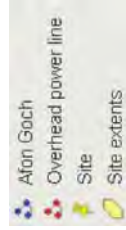
Parys Farm Drainage and Monitoring Exploratory hole location plan

Sketched: CRDE Date: 08.09.20
Page 1 of 3
Scale: as shown

Site A - Parys Farm concrete channel

Site B - Morfa Du adit

Key:



- Mechanically excavated trial pit
- Mechanically excavated trial pit with infiltration test
- Hand excavated trial pit

Grab sample locations: surface water sample (SWS) followed by sediment (SS) sample for WFD tests.

Exploratory hole depths:

- TP01 - 3.0m
- TP02 - 1.0m
- TP03 - 1.0m
- TP04 - 3.0m
- TP05 - 3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
- TP06 - 3.0m (infiltration test 1.5m bgl)
- TP07 - 2.5m
- TP08 - 2.5m (infiltration test 1.5m bgl)
- TP09 - 3.0m (infiltration test 1.0m bgl)
- TP10 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP11 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP12 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP13 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP14 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP15 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP16 - 0.2m (sediment sample)
- TP17 - 0.2m (sediment sample)

*Note - all exploratory hole locations are indicative and are subject to change pending detailed service searches and topographical surveys. Site locations and depths of exploratory holes are subject to change during site investigation by investigation supervisor.

Water and sediment samples to be taken at the Morfa Du adit, concrete channel and the Dyffryn Adda site directed by the investigation supervisor.

SKETCH



BLACK & VEATCH

Purpose: This sketch is an informal tool for communicating and collaborating on projects. It shall not be considered as a project output, part of a project output or as satisfying a contractual requirement. All details are indicative and subject to further design and collaboration.

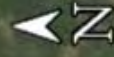
Originator: CRDE

Sketch Name: Hole Locations Plan

Date: 08/09/2020

Google Earth

©2020 Google



200 m

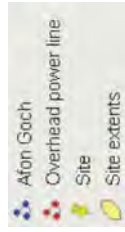


BLACK & VEATCH

Parys Farm Drainage and Monitoring

Sketched: CRDE Date: 08.09.20
Page 2 of 3
Scale - as shown

Key:



Grab sample locations: surface water sample (SWS) followed by sediment (SS) sample for WFD tests.

*Note - all exploratory hole locations are indicative and are subject to change pending detailed service searches and topographical surveys. Site locations and depths of exploratory holes are subject to change during site investigation by investigation supervisor.

Water and sediment samples to be taken at the Morfa Du adit, concrete channel and the Dyffryn Adda site directed by the investigation supervisor.

SWSSS06

Google Earth

© 2020 Google

SKETCH



BLACK & VEATCH

Purpose: This sketch is an informal tool for communicating and collaborating on projects. It shall not be considered as a project output, part of a project output or as satisfying a contractual requirement. All details are indicative and subject to further design and collaboration.

Originator: CRDE

Sketch Name: Parys Farm Drainage Exploratory Hole Locations Plan

Date: 08/09/2020

Site C - Dyffryn Adda adit

100 m

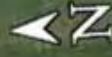


FIGURE 03:

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1889). Scale 1:100000@A4.

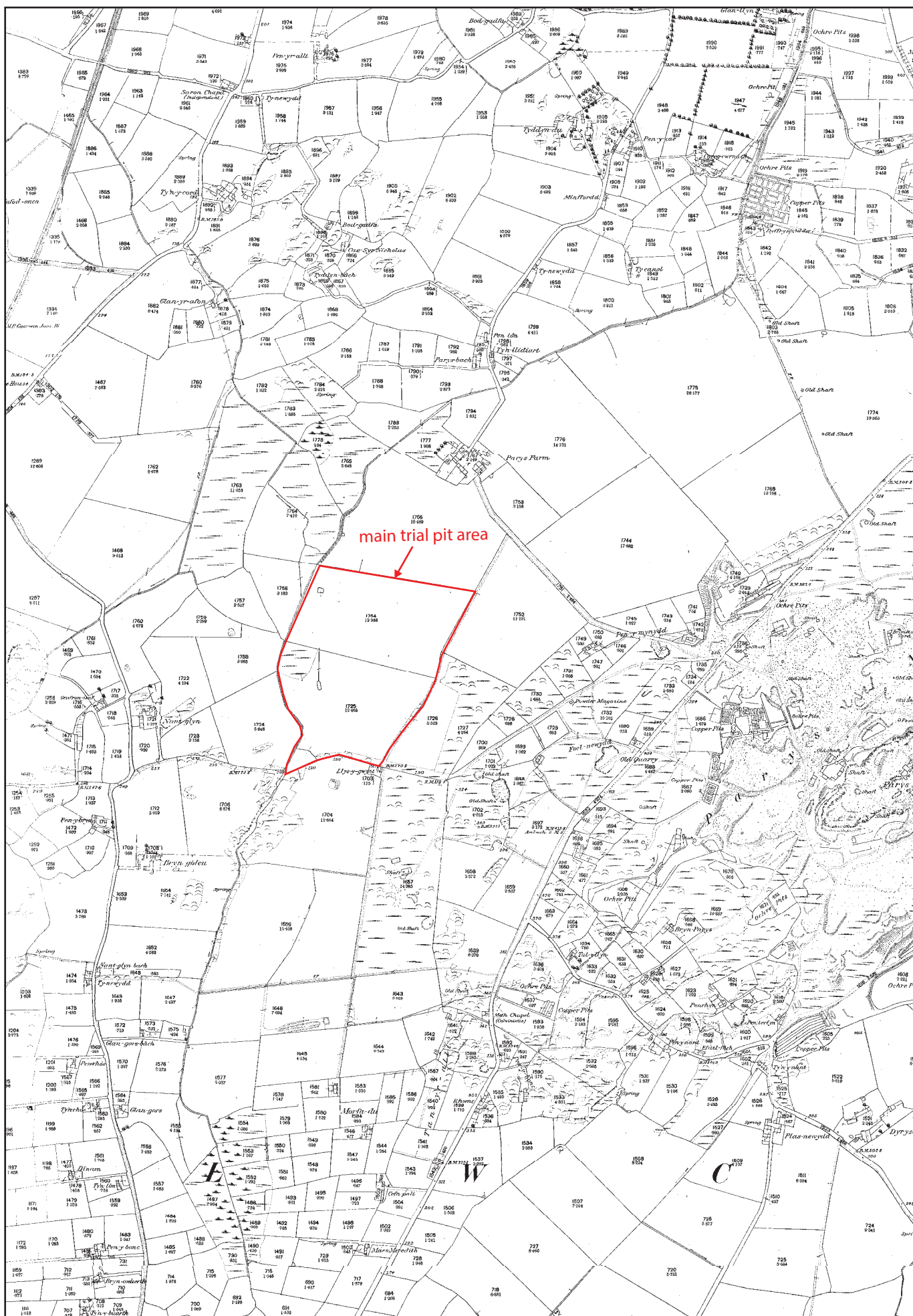


FIGURE 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1889). Scale 1:10000@A4.

FIGURE 04:

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile
Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1900) Scale
1:100000@A4.**

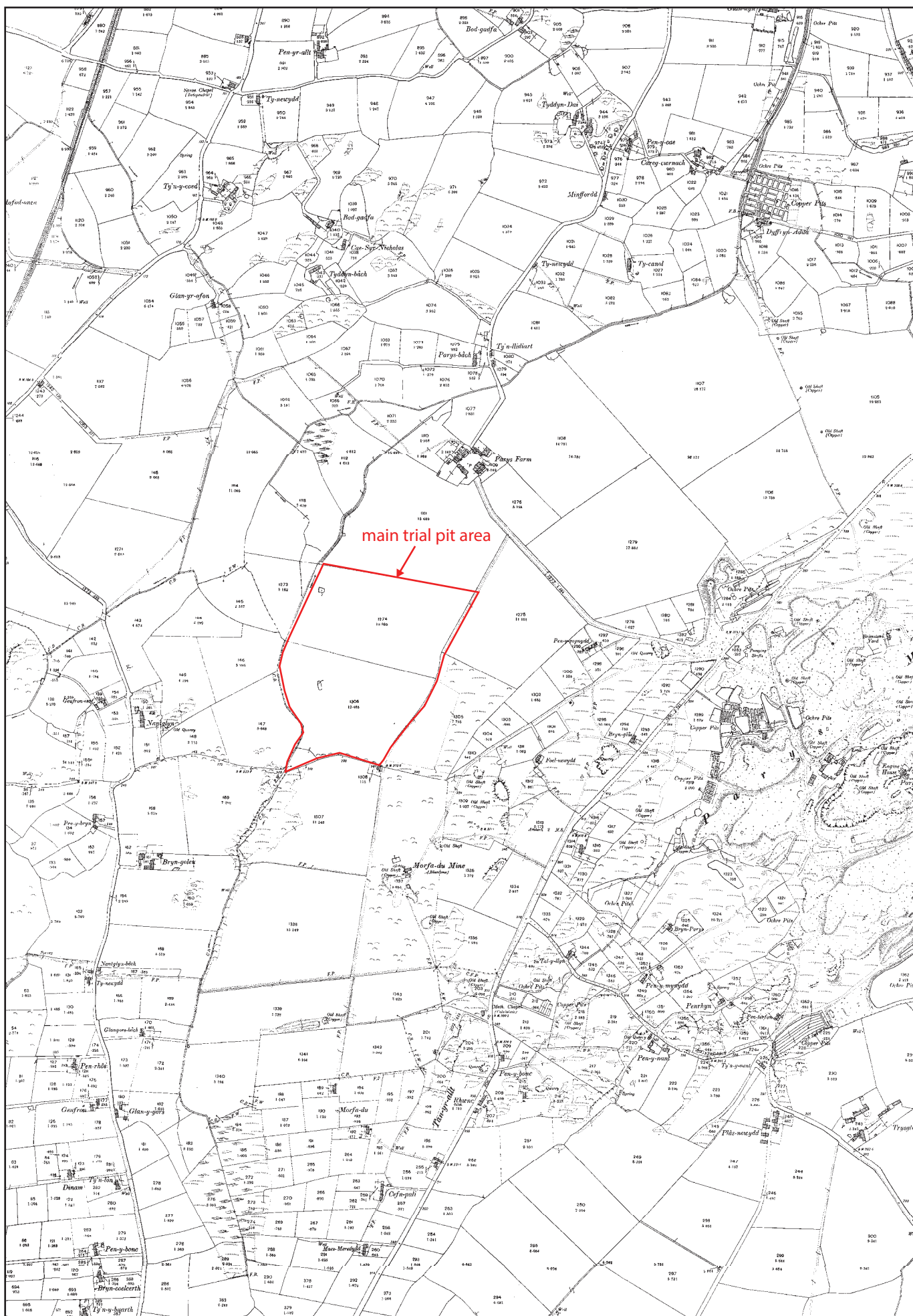


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1900) Scale 1:10000@A4.

FIGURE 05:

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile
Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1924) Scale
1:100000@A4.**

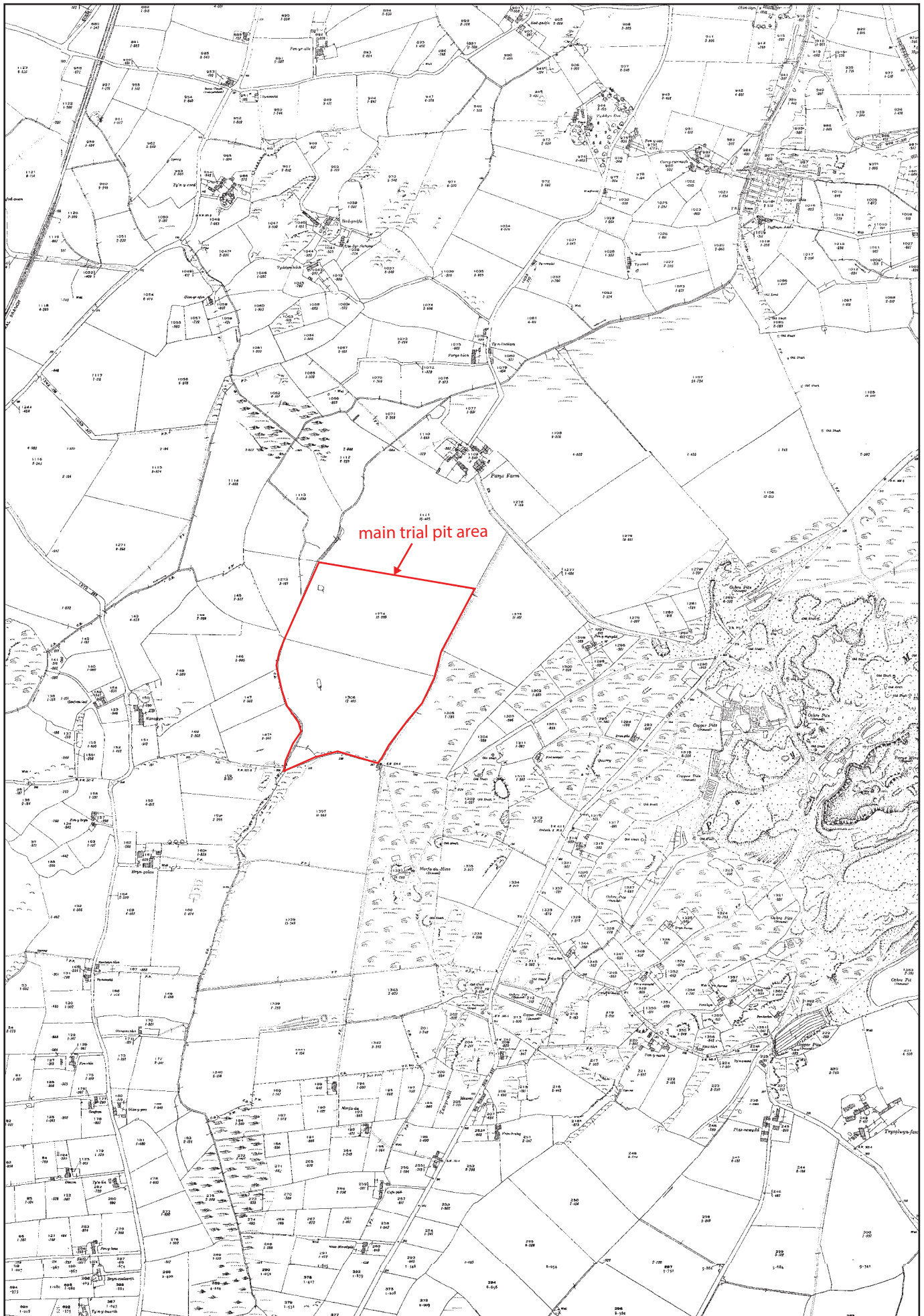


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets III.14 & III.10 (1924) Scale 1:10000@A4.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		Date
Project name	Project number	Compiler
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		

APPENDIX 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 II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2668_001	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	View to NW general shot	n/a	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_002	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	View to SW general shot	n/a	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_003	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	View to SE general shot	n/a	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_004	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	View to NE general shot	n/a	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_005	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	General shot showing adit view to NE	n/a	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_006	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	General shot view to N	n/a	S	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_007	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	General shot view to NW	n/a	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_008	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	Test pit 03	n/a	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_009	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	Test pit 03	n/a	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2668_010	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	Test pit 01	n/a	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_011	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site B	Test pit 02	n/a	NW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_012	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	Test pit 04	n/a	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_013	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	Test pit 14	n/a	SE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_014	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	Test pit 12	n/a	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	30/11/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_015	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	Test pit 13	n/a	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_016	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	SW facing section of test pit 17	n/a	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_017	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	View to NE general shot	n/a	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_018	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	SW facing section of test pit 10	n/a	NW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2668_019	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	Location shot test pit 10 view to SW	n/a	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_020	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	Location shot test pit 10 view to NW	n/a	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2668_021	Parys Farm, Ynys Mon	Site A	View to test pit 17	n/a	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	01/12/2020	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	