

FFERM PORTHLLONGDY, YNYS MÔN

PORTHLLONGDY FARM, YNYS MÔN

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL/
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FFERM PORTHLLONGDY, YNYS MÔN

PORTHLLONGDY FARM, YNYS MÔN

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46003

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2666

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1579

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:
Mr & Mrs Batt

Chwefror 2021 / February 2021

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Carol Ryan Young




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Golygfa ar draws yr ardal ddatblygu / View across development area (G2666_02)

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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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Revision History			
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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Mr a Mrs Batt i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod datblygiad arfaethedig ar dir sy'n gysylltiedig â fferm a safle carafanau Porthllongdy, a leolir ym Mae Red Wharf, Ynys Môn ym mis Chwefror 2021. Gostyngwyd arwynebedd y datblygiad i greigwely ac ni nodwyd archeoleg. Byddai hyn yn awgrymu naill ai nad oedd unrhyw ddyddodion neu nodweddion archeolegol yn bresennol neu eu bod wedi cael eu haredig o'r blaen oherwydd bas y creigwely yn yr ardal.

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Batt to undertake an archaeological watching brief during proposed development on land associated with Porthllongdy farm and caravan site, located in Red Wharf Bay, Ynys Môn in February 2021. The area of the development was reduced to bedrock and no archaeology was noted. This would suggest either no archaeological deposits or features were present or that they had previously been ploughed away due to the shallowness of the bedrock in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Mr & Mrs Batt* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during proposed development on land associated with Porthllongdy farm and caravan site, located in Red Wharf Bay, Ynys Môn (NGR SH52918113; postcode LL75 8RJ; Figure 01). The proposed development is for the construction of a new agricultural building along with access, as indicated on *Dinerth Architecture* drawings AL2001 to AL2006 (Figure 02). The watching brief monitored the foundation level groundworks, including the building footprint and access track and was undertaken during on the 1st and 2nd of February 2021. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning application DAG/2020/19. The GAPS reference code for this project is D3507.

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number was 46003

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).

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 a prehistoric field system likely to include a hut circle settlement and a findspot of a copper-alloy object, possibly the fragment of a Roman brooch, 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 the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Historic Background

There are no known archaeological assets within the development, but there are known assets within the wider area, including:

- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 80390, a post medieval findspot located 200m to the northwest (NGR SH5281);
- PRN 1480, a graphite bowl findspot located 270m to the northeast (NGR SH5381);
- PRN 56119, a post medieval house (Gwynhinger House) located 200m to the east (NGR SH5304481391);
- PRN 81816, the findspot of a copper-alloy object, possibly the fragment of a Roman brooch located 410m to the northwest (NGR SH5281);
- PRN 11194, an early 19th Century Grade II listed inn (The Ship Inn) located 430m to the southeast (NGR SH5290281006); and
- NPRN 406990 - Castle Bank, Plas Gwy: a prehistoric field system likely to include a hut circle settlement, located 280m to the northwest (NGR SH52748170).

The first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area (Anglesey Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6), published in 1889, 1900 and 1920 (Figure 03), show the area as characterised by irregular fields, dispersed agricultural settlement and coastal settlement, with no significant change between the three editions. The area is now characterised by modern settlement and an extensive caravan park, with such facilities located to the immediate south and northeast of the proposed development area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 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 results in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014).

The proposed development is for the construction of a new agricultural building along with access, as indicated on *Dinerth Architecture* drawings AL2001 to AL2006 (Figure 03). The watching brief monitored the foundation level groundworks for the building footprint and access track; the watching brief was undertaken on the 1st and 2nd of February 2021. Plant was provided by the client.

2.2 Watching Brief Methodology

The following fieldwork methodology will apply:

- The watching brief monitored the foundation level groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever was encountered first. The mechanical excavator must be fitted with a toothless bucket;
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4608 x 3072) in RAW format and converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. A photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. A total of 25 images were taken (archive numbering system G2672_01 to G2672_25; cf. [Appendix II](#));
- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas.

A full project archive has been prepared and the following dissemination applied during final archiving:

- A digital report has been provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, along with an event summary, in accordance with

Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1); and

- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been prepared for submission to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and includes:
 - 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).

3 RESULTS

The Watching Brief monitored the excavation of the construction footprint for the proposed new agricultural building along with its associated access track (Figure 02). The first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area show the area as characterised by irregular fields, dispersed agricultural settlement and coastal settlement, with no significant change between the three editions. The field has most recently been ploughed and used for growing potatoes (Pers comms John Batt). A topsoil strip over the entire development area was completed before the ground was excavated to the glacial horizon, bedrock or formation level, whichever was encountered first.

The topsoil consisted of a mid brown clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions that covered the entirety of the development area. It had an average depth of 0.25m but got shallower to the south eastern part of the development. The subsoil was confined to the deeper, north western third of the main building footprint and consisted of a mid brown reddish silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. It had a depth of 0.41m at its deepest, which was in the north western limit of excavation. Underlying the subsoil was either the natural, which consisted of a yellow sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions, or bedrock. The natural was observed as pockets of material associated with dips in the bedrock and large boulders (Plates 01-03).

The depth of the bedrock below ground level lessened moving in a south easterly direction across the development area and was approximately 0.25m below ground level over the south eastern half of the development. The bedrock was very friable and easily chipped and broke when scraped by the ditching bucket of the excavator. The south eastern half of the development area appeared very flat in comparison to the north western half though this is possibly due to ploughing in the area and the friable nature of the bedrock (Plates 04-06).

The area of the access track was reduced to formation level c.0.20m below ground level which was also the level of the bedrock in this area (Plates 07-08). No archaeology was noted in the development area.

4 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Mr & Mrs Batt* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during proposed development on land associated with Porthllongdy farm and caravan site, located in Red Wharf Bay, Ynys Môn. The area of the development was reduced to bedrock and no archaeology was noted. This would suggest either no archaeological deposits or features were present or that they had previously been ploughed away due to the shallowness of the bedrock in the area.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

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FIGURE 01:

Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH58SW. Scale 1:5000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

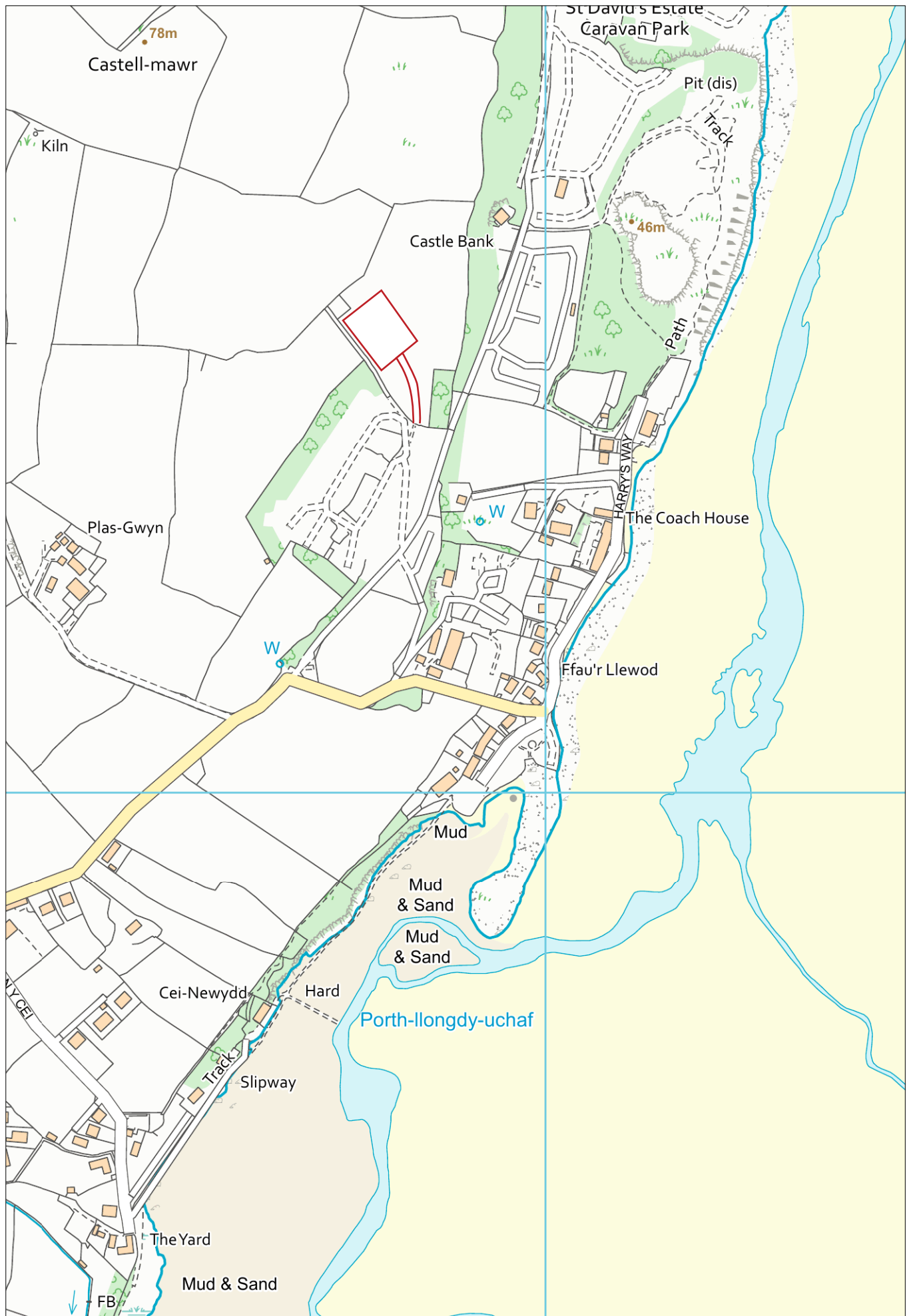
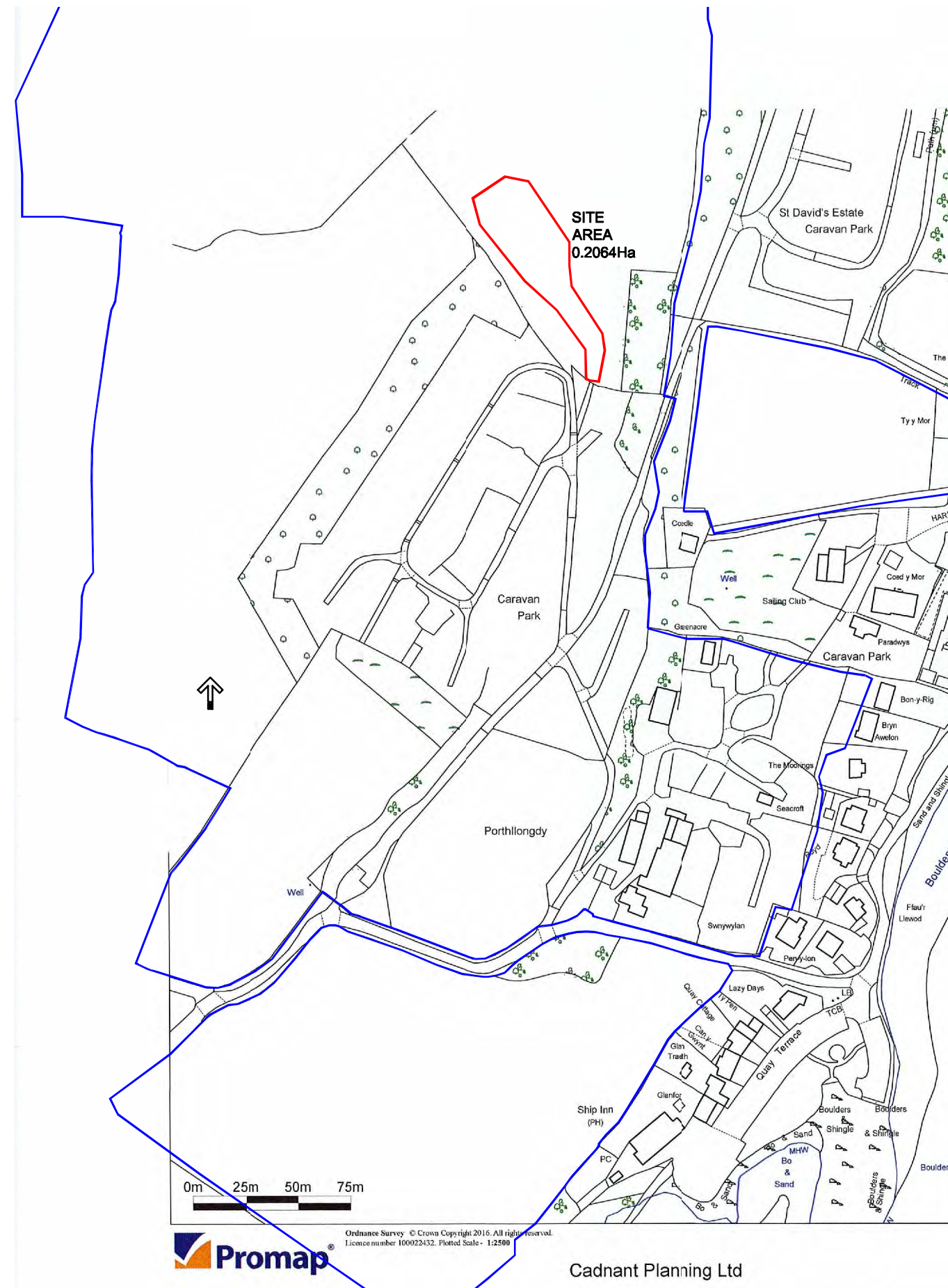


FIGURE 02:

Reproduction of *Dinerth Architecture* drawings AL2001 to AL2006



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Design, Management & Safety

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Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, Porthllongdy Farm, Red Wharf Bay, Anglesey, LL75 8RJ

Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2001 - SITE LOCATION

Date : SEPT 2020

Rev : B

Scale : 1:2500 @ A3

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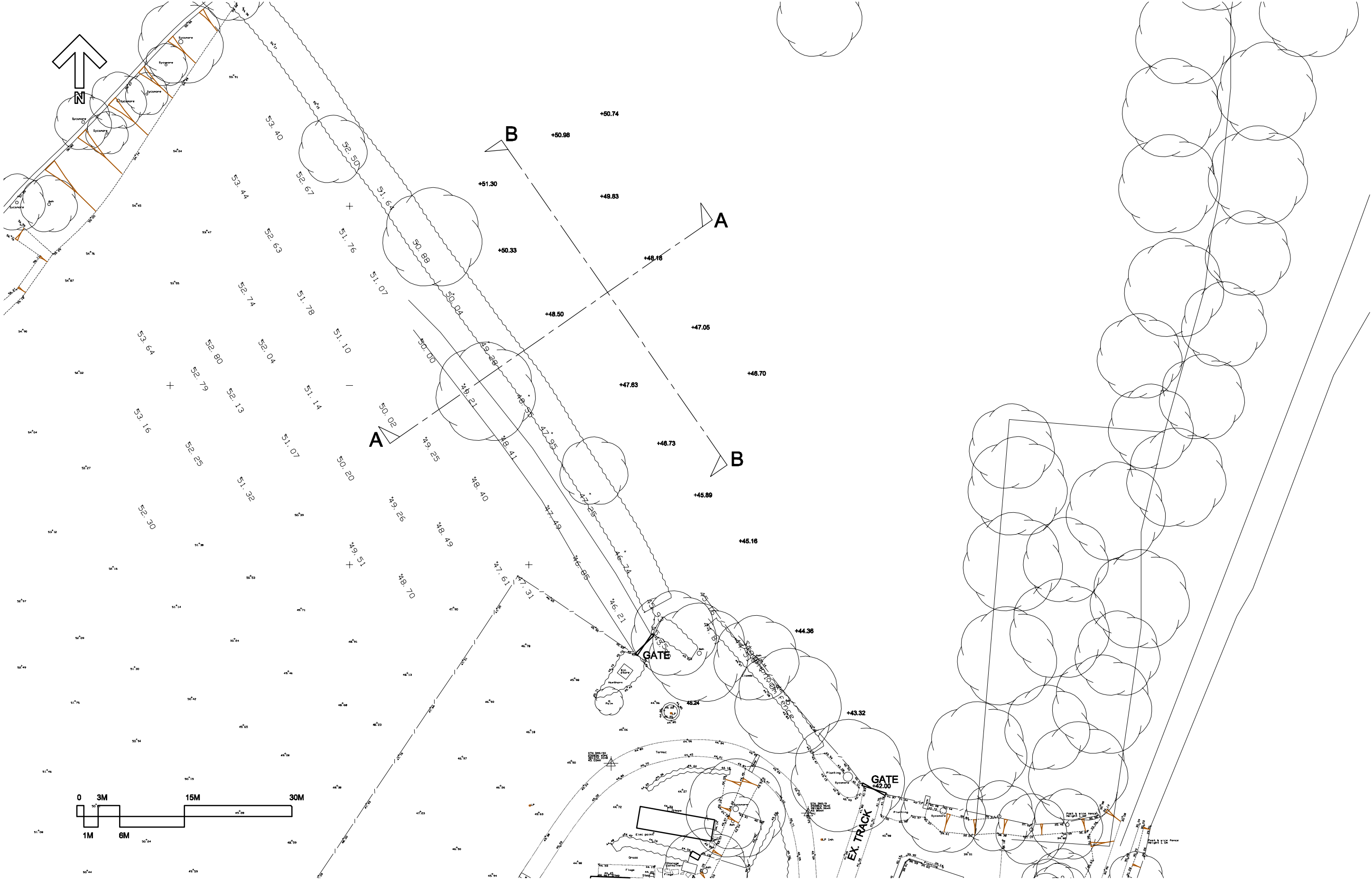
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**LABC**

Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ
Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2002 - EXISTING SITE PLAN
Date : AUG 2020
Rev :
Scale : 1:1250 @ A3

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Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2003 - EXISTING SITE PLAN
Date : AUG 2020
Rev :
Scale : 1:500 @ A3



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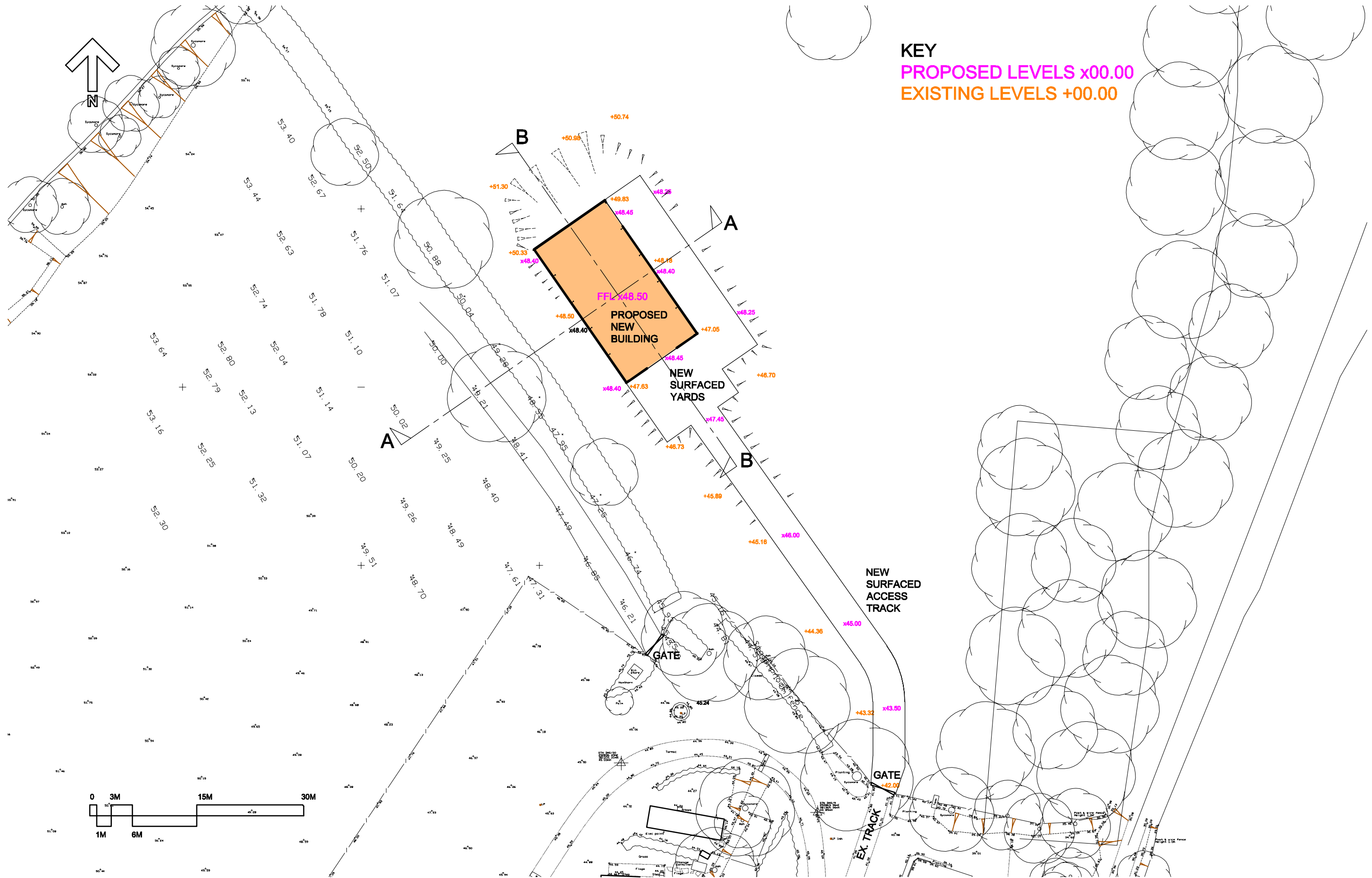
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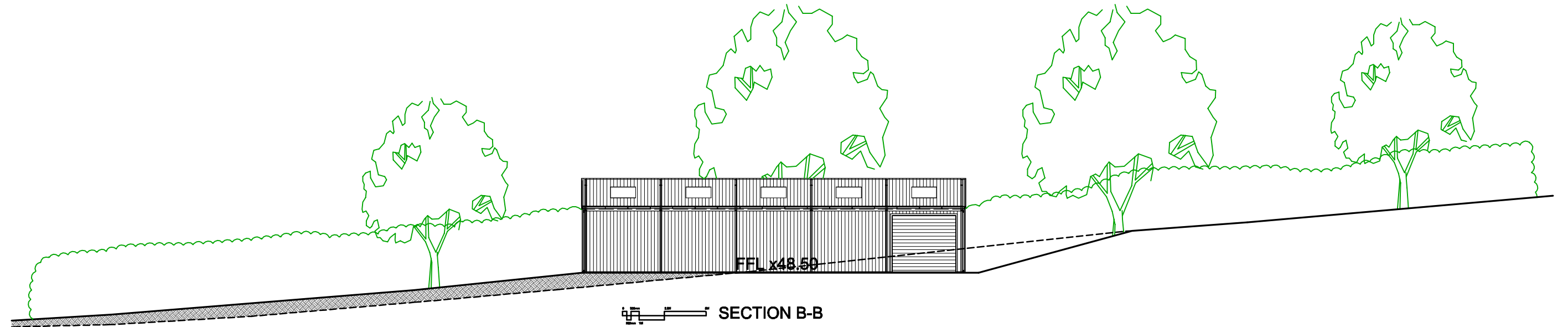
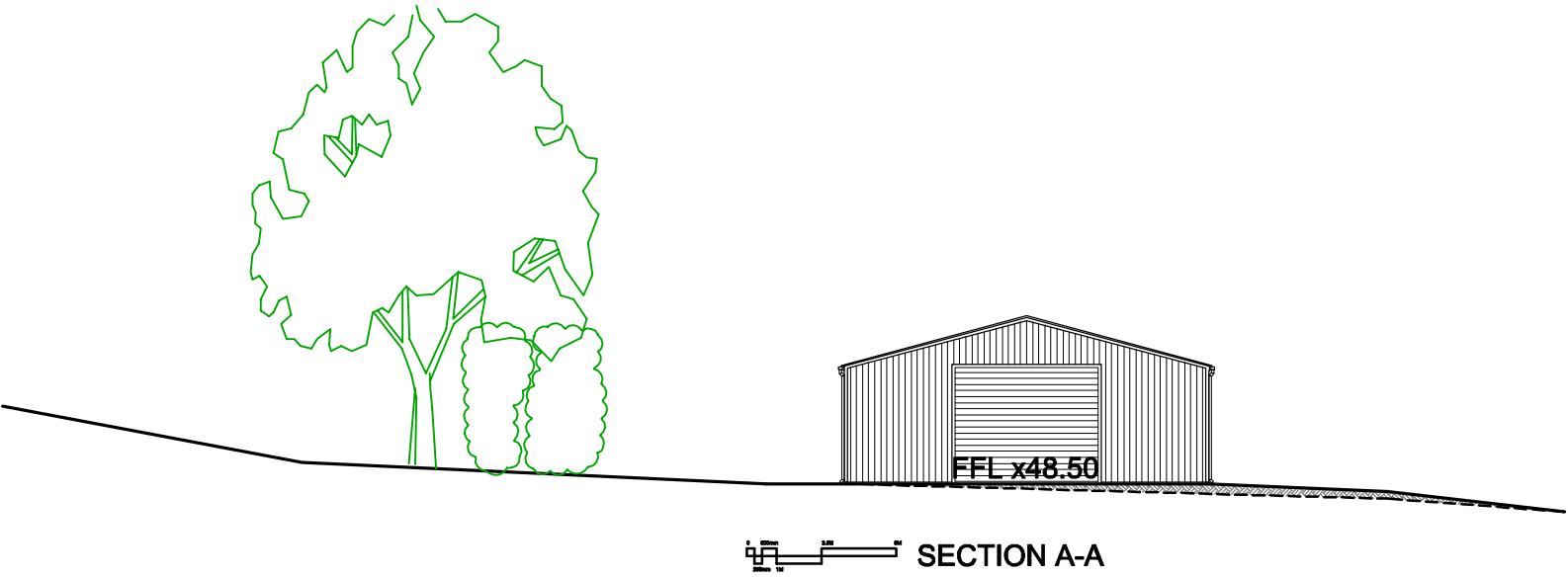
Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2005 - PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Date : AUG 2020

Rev : A

Scale : 1:500 @ A3



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Design, Management & Safety

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Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY
FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ

Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2006 - SECTIONS

Date : AUG 2020

Rev :

Scale : 1:250 @ A3

FIGURE 03:

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile
Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1920) Scale
1:5000@A4.**





Plate 1: Subsoil strip to bedrock; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2666_10).



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Plate 8: Subsoil strip to formation level - access track; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2666_24).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Approved WSI

PORTHLLONGDY FARM, YNYS MÔN (G2666)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Mr & Mrs Batt

October 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

PORTHLLONGDY FARM, YNYS MÔN (G2666)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Mr & Mrs Batt*, October 2020

Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. GATHER1341 / Event Primary Reference Number 46003

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by *Mr & Mrs Batt* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during proposed development on land associated with Porthllongdy farm and caravan site, located in Red Wharf Bay, Ynys Môn (NGR SH52918113; postcode LL75 8RJ; [Figure 01](#)). The proposed development is for the construction of a new agricultural building along with access, as indicated on *Dinerth Architecture* drawings AL2001 to AL2006 ([Figure 02](#)). The watching brief will monitor the foundation level groundworks, including the building footprint and access track and will be undertaken during November 2020. The watching brief will be undertaken as a condition of planning application DAG/2020/19.

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).

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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 a prehistoric field system likely to include a hut circle settlement and a findspot of a copper-alloy object, possibly the fragment of a Roman brooch, 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 the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

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 reference code for this project is D3507.

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 GATHER1341 and the Event PRN is 46003. 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 no known archaeological assets within the development, but there are known assets within the wider area, including:

- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 80390, a post medieval findspot located 200m to the northwest (NGR SH5281);
- PRN 1480, a graphite bowl findspot located 270m to the northeast (NGR SH5381);
- PRN 56119, a post medieval house (Gwynhinger House) located 200m to the east (NGR SH5304481391);
- PRN 81816, the findspot of a copper-alloy object, possibly the fragment of a Roman brooch located 410m to the northwest (NGR SH5281);
- PRN 11194, an early 19th Century Grade II listed inn (The Ship Inn) located 430m to the southeast (NGR SH5290281006); and
- NPRN 406990 - Castle Bank, Plas Gwy: a prehistoric field system likely to include a hut circle settlement, located 280m to the northwest (NGR SH52748170).

The first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps of the area (Anglesey Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6), published in 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively (cf. [Figures 03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)), show the area as characterised by irregular fields, dispersed agricultural settlement and coastal settlement, with no significant change between the three editions. The area is now characterised by modern settlement and an extensive caravan park, with such facilities located to the immediate south and northeast of the proposed development area.

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 proposed development is for the construction of a new agricultural building along with access, as indicated on *Dinerth Architecture* drawings AL2001 to AL2006 ([Figure 02](#)). The aim of the watching brief will be to monitor the foundation level groundworks for the building footprint and access track; the watching brief will be undertaken during November 2020. Plant and welfare will be provided by client.

3.2 Watching Brief Methodology

The following fieldwork methodology will apply:

- The watching brief will monitor the foundation level groundworks 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 **G2666_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. Features such as burnt mounds, which comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the groundworks area) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *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.*

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.

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. Gwynedd Museum Service, 2009, *Guidelines for The Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives: An agreement between Gwynedd Museums Service and Gwynedd Council*
8. Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
9. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
10. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1889)
11. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1900)
12. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1920)
13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

15. Thompson D, 2004, Historic Landscape Characterisation: Mawddach. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 492
16. 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 SH58SW. Scale 1:5000@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

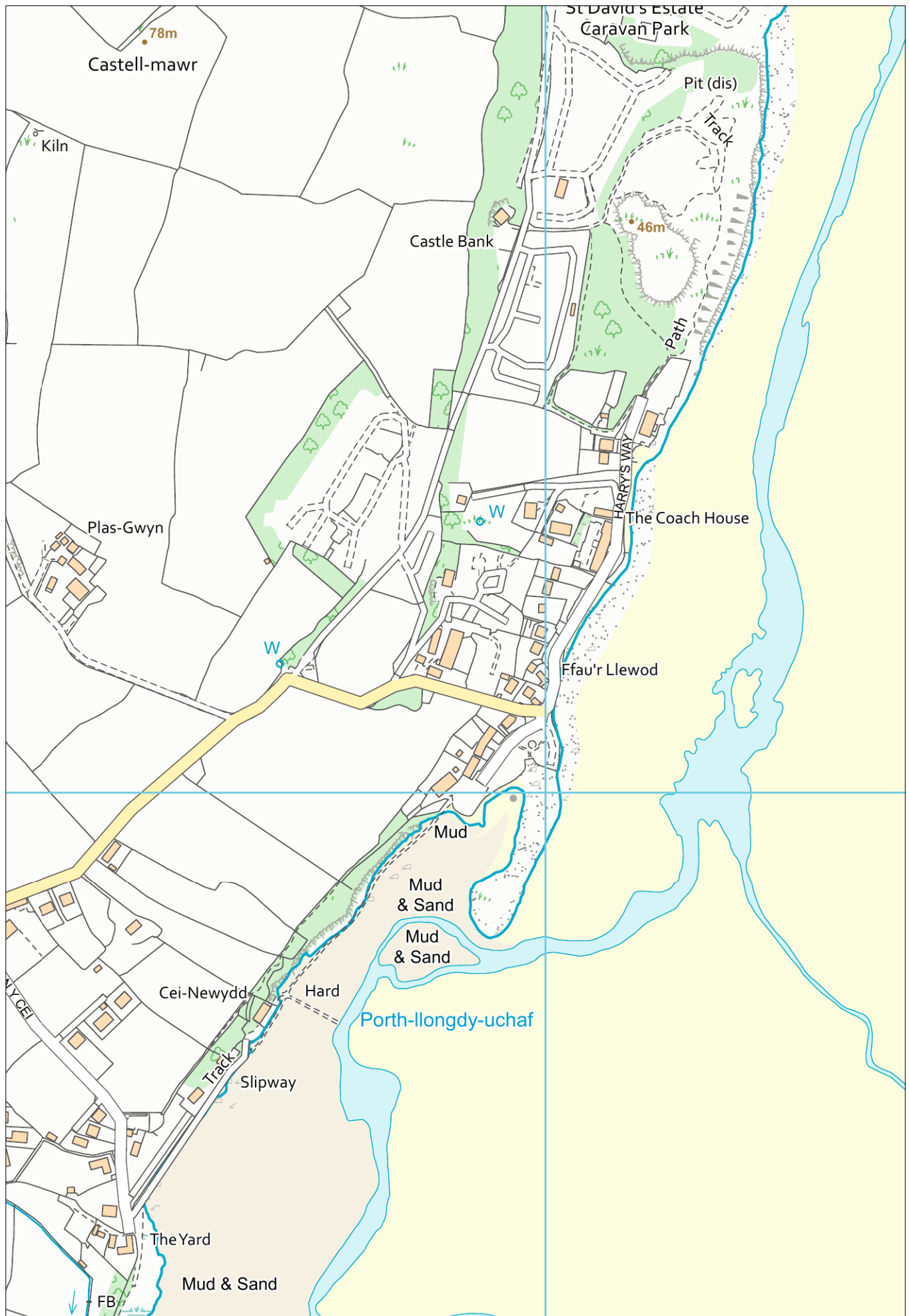
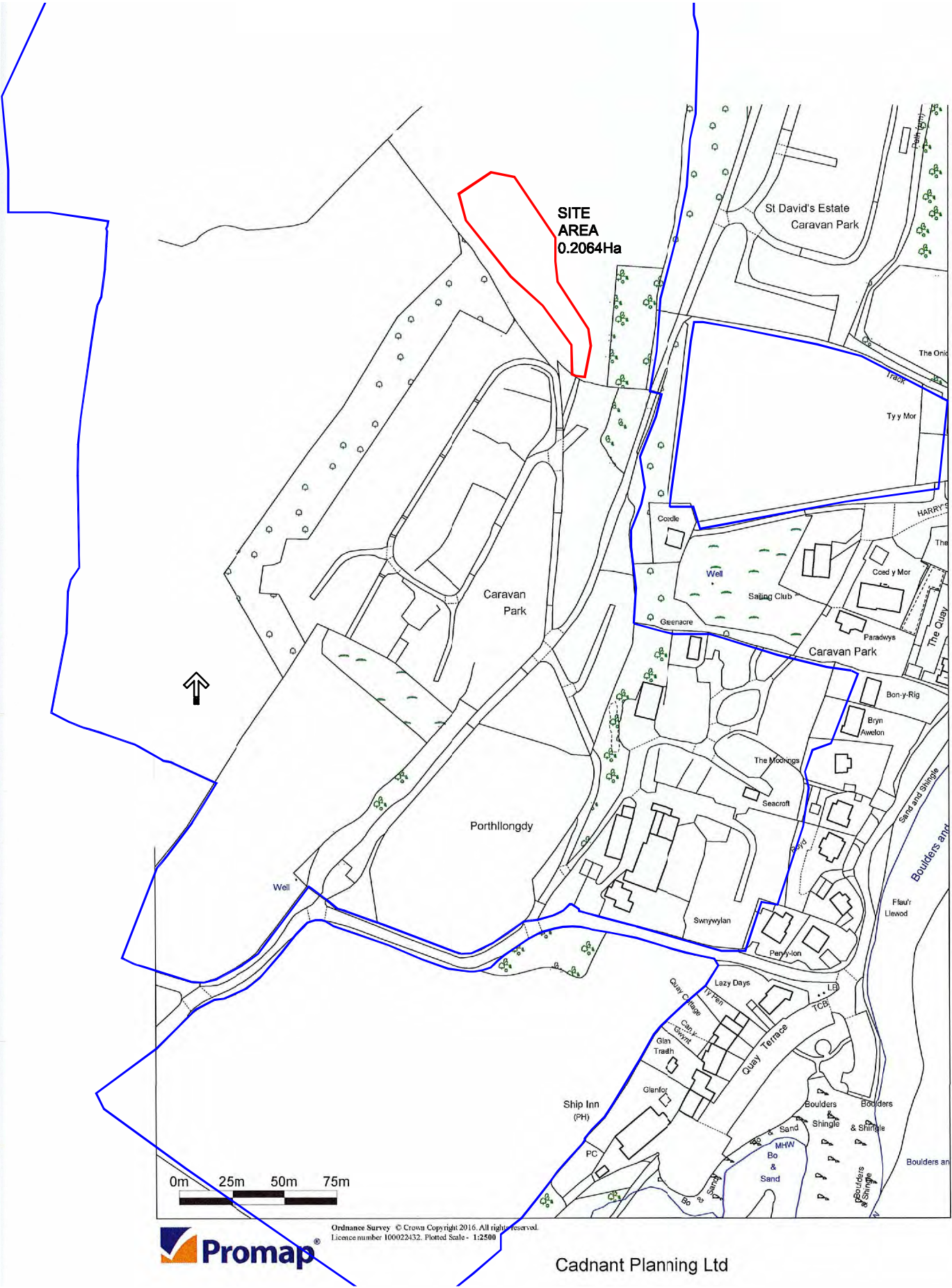


FIGURE 02:

Reproduction of *Dinerth Architecture* drawings AL2001 to AL2006



DINERTH ARCHITECTURE

Commercial & Domestic New Build, Extensions and Refurbishment
Design, Management & Safety

T. 01492 548459, M. 07591 009106, E. DinerthArch@gmail.com



Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ

Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2001 - SITE LOCATION


Date : SEPT 2020

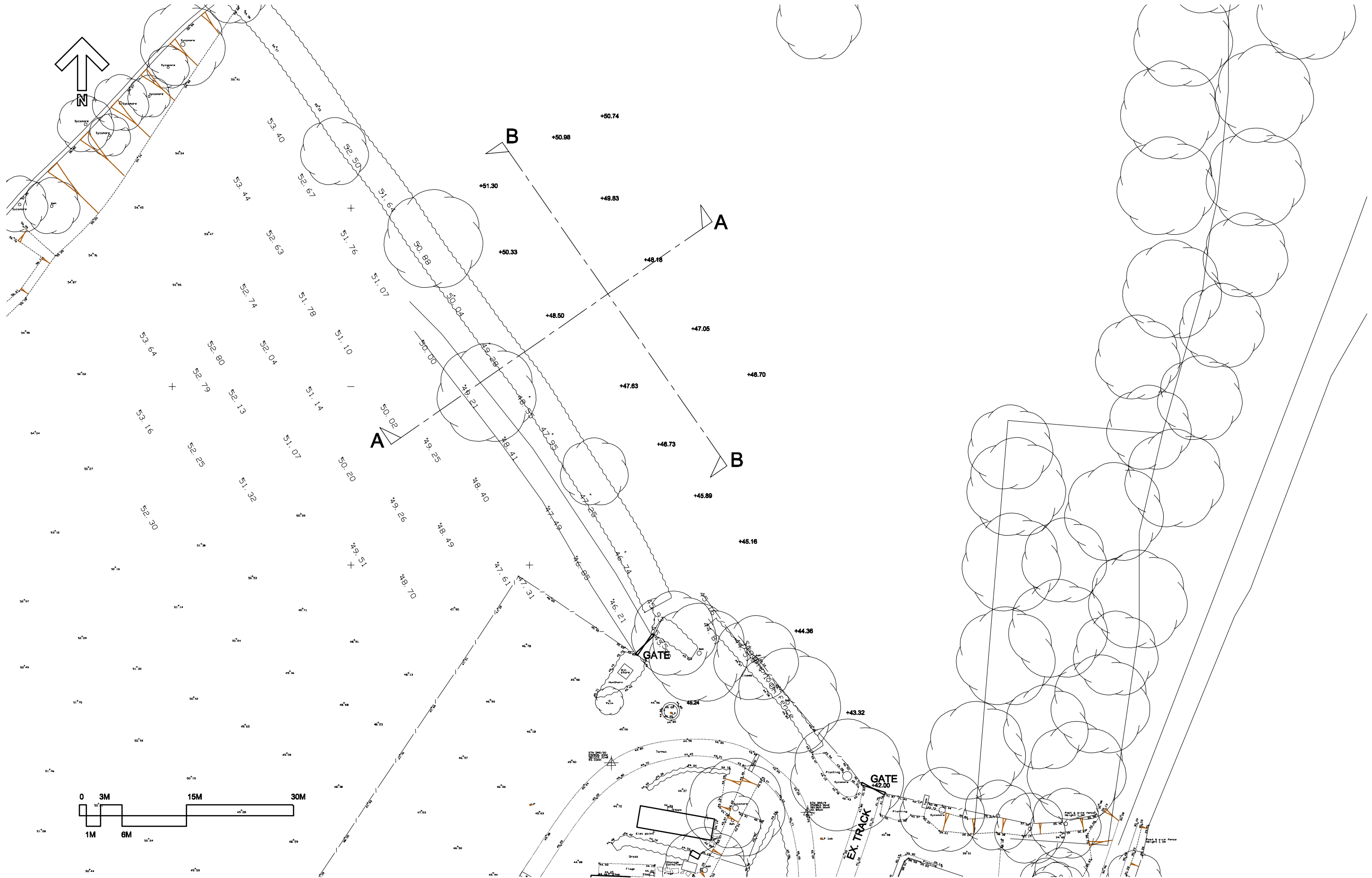
Rev : B

Scale : 1:2500 @ A3

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DINERTH ARCHITECTURE Commercial & Domestic New Build, Extensions and Refurbishment Design, Management & Safety T. 01492 548459, M. 07591 009106, E. DinerthArch@gmail.com 	Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING	Dwg : AL2002 - EXISTING SITE PLAN Date : AUG 2020 Rev : Scale : 1:1250 @ A3
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DINERTH ARCHITECTURE

Commercial & Domestic New Build, Extensions and Refurbishment
Design, Management & Safety

T. 01492 548459, M. 07591 009106, E. DinerthArch@gmail.com



Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ

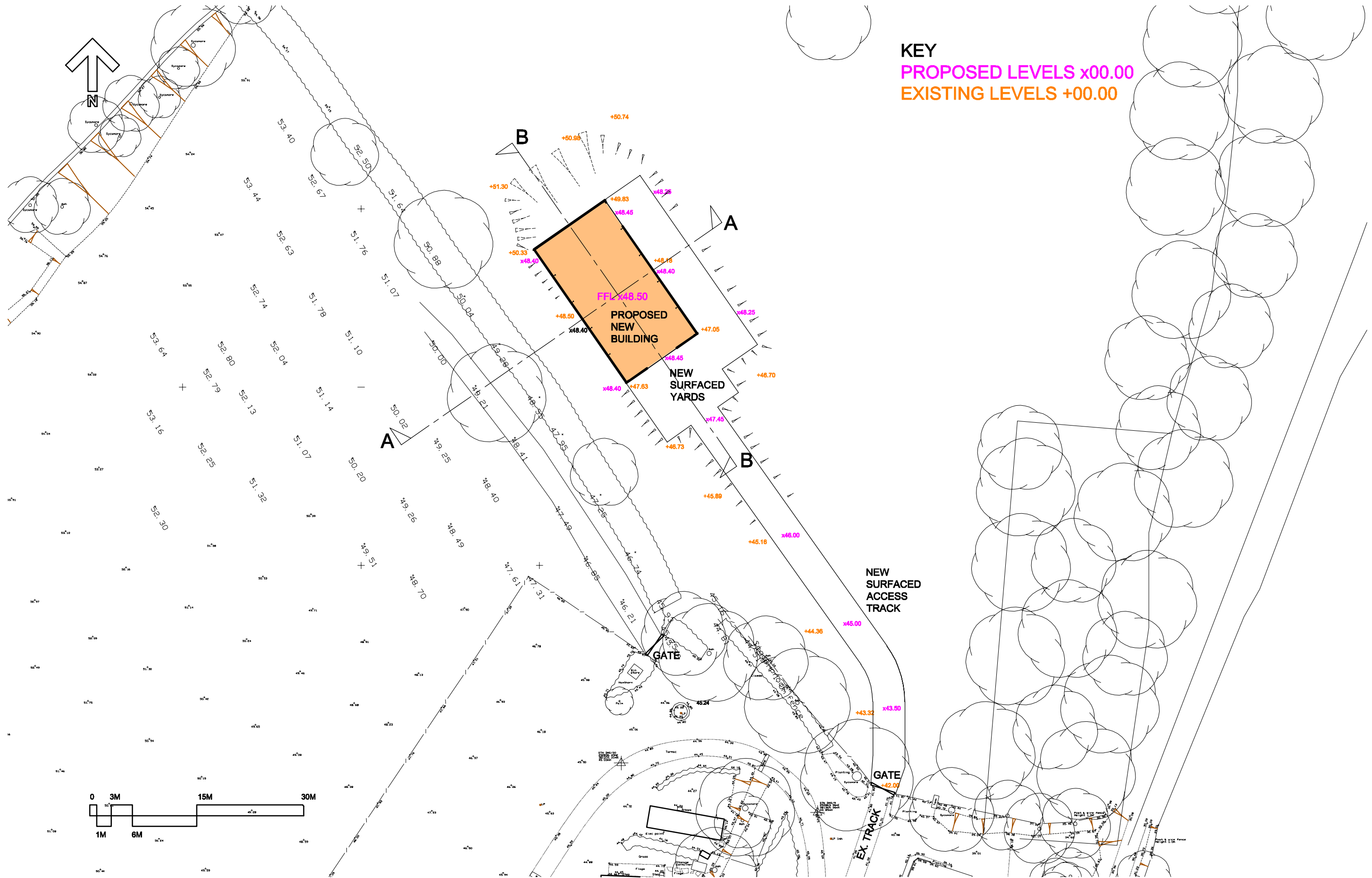
Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2004 - PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Date : AUG 2020

Rev :

Scale : 1:1250 @ A3



DINERTH ARCHITECTURE

Commercial & Domestic New Build, Extensions and Refurbishment
Design, Management & Safety

T. 01492 548459, M. 07591 009106, E. DinerthArch@gmail.com



Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ

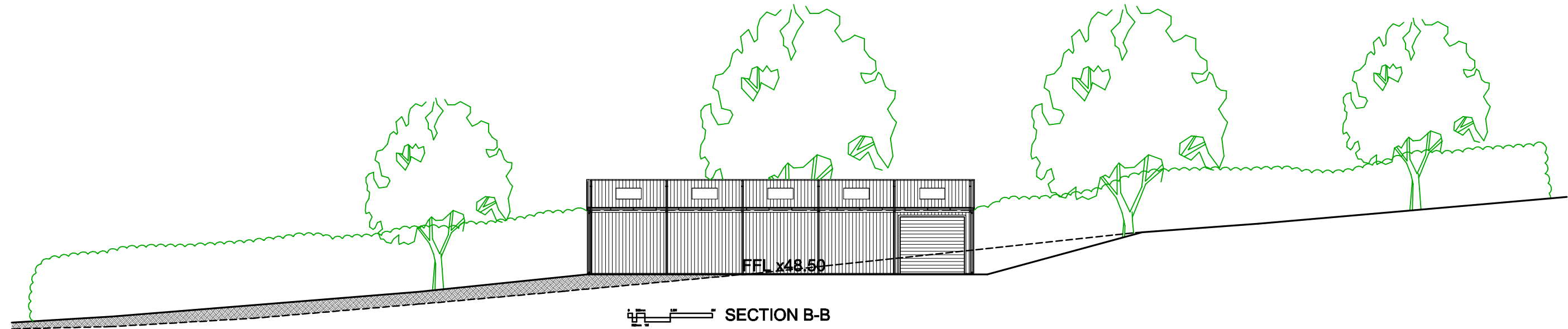
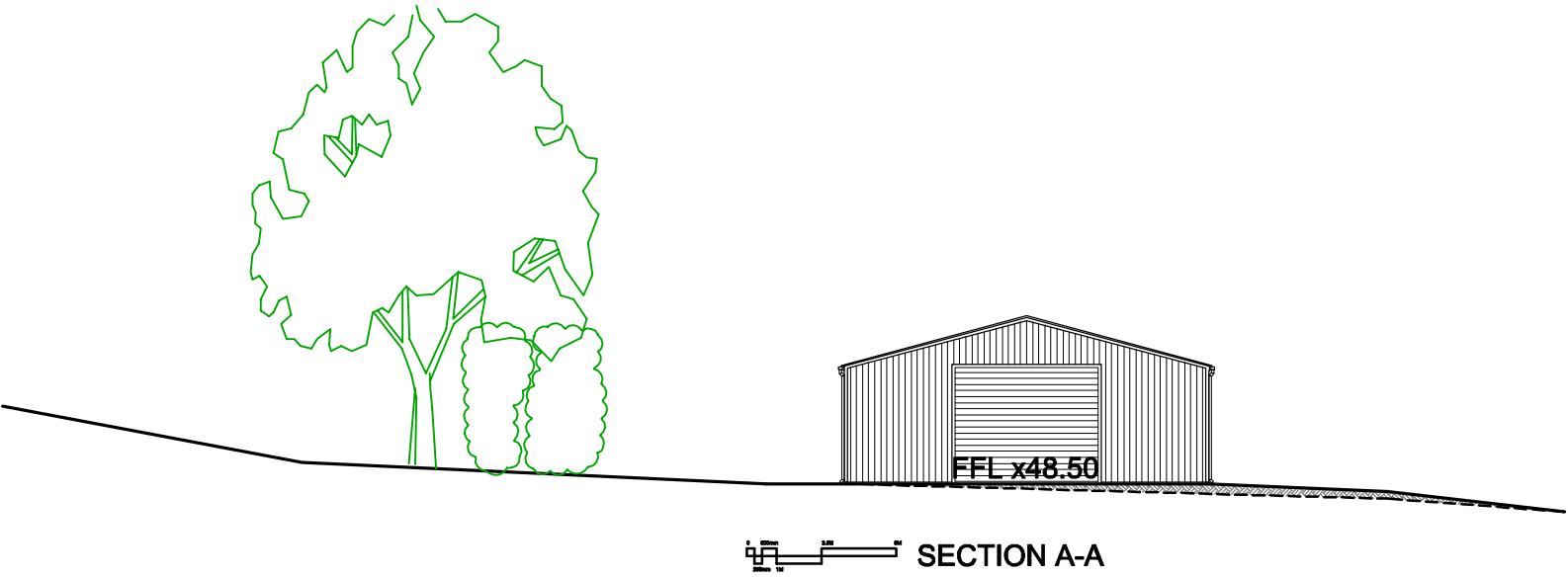
Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2005 - PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Date : AUG 2020

Rev : A

Scale : 1:500 @ A3



DINERTH ARCHITECTURE

Commercial & Domestic New Build, Extensions and Refurbishment
Design, Management & Safety

T. 01492 548459, M. 07591 009106, E. DinerthArch@gmail.com



Project : PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, PORTHLLONGDY
FARM, RED WHARF BAY, ANGLESEY, LL75 8RJ

Client: Mr. JOHN BATT / CADNANT PLANNING

Dwg : AL2006 - SECTIONS

Date : AUG 2020

Rev :

Scale : 1:250 @ A3

FIGURE 03:

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1889). Scale 1:5000@A4.

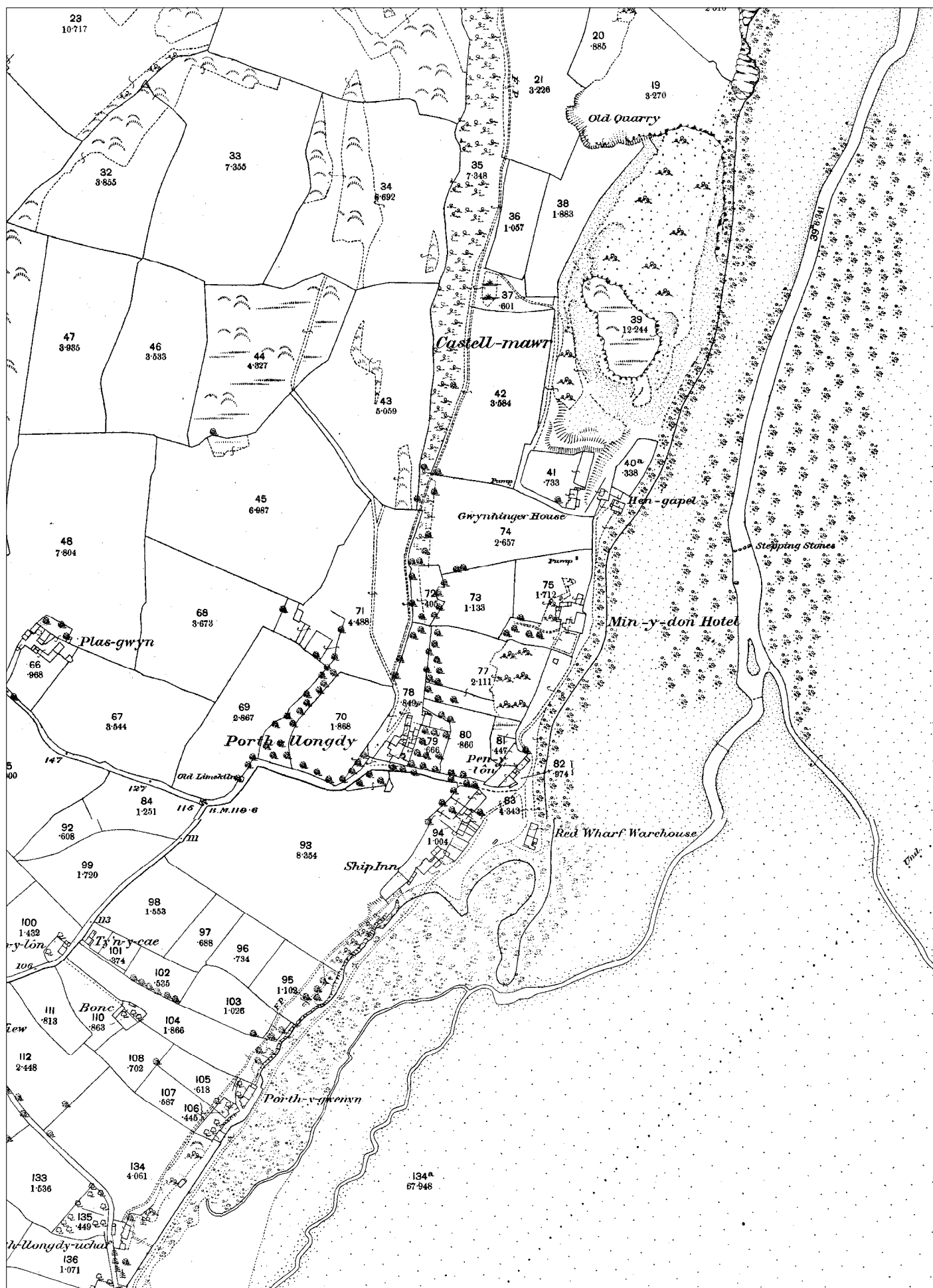


FIGURE 04:

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile
Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1900) Scale
1:5000@A4.**

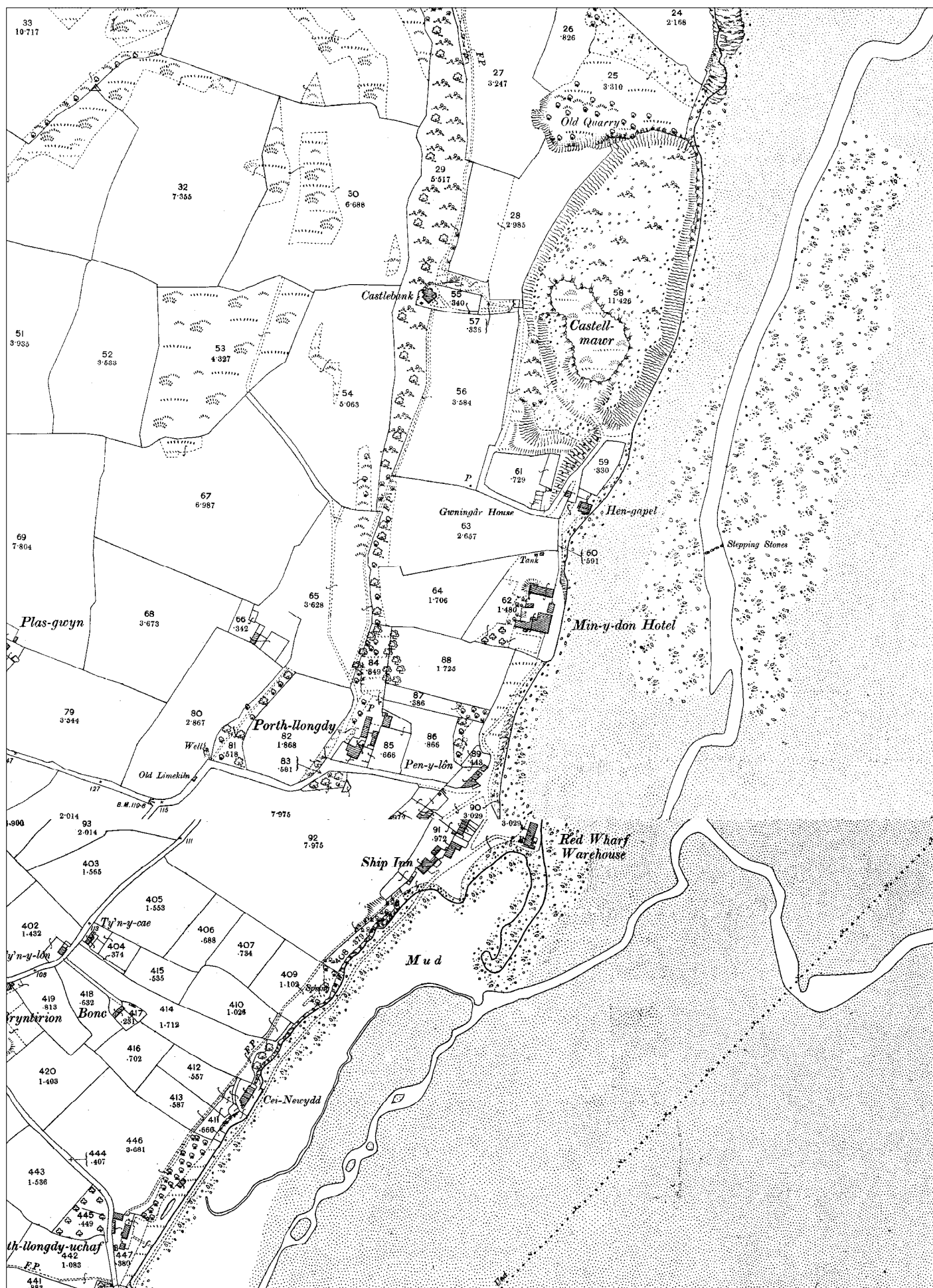


FIGURE 05:

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile
Anglesey County Series Map Sheets XIV.2 & XIV.6 (1920) Scale
1:5000@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 Project code and name:

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	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATE
G2666_01	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_02	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	View over development area	W	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	Cover
G2666_03	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_04	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_05	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_06	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_07	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip - access track	NW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_08	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Topsoil strip	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_09	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_10	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	1
G2666_11	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	
G2666_12	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	01/02/2021	2
G2666_13	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	3
G2666_14	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	
G2666_15	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATE
G2666_16	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	4
G2666_17	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	
G2666_18	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	5
G2666_19	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	
G2666_20	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock/formation level	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	6
G2666_21	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to bedrock/formation level	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	
G2666_22	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to formation level - access track	S	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	7
G2666_23	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to formation level - access track	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	
G2666_24	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to formation level - access track	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	8
G2666_25	G2666_Porthllongdy_Farm	Subsoil strip to formation level - access track	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	02/02/2021	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

