1604

Ysgol Newydd, Llangefni, Ynys Môn

Gwerthusiad Archeolegol (Cloddio Ffos) /Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Ysgol Newydd, Llangefni, Ynys Môn

Gwerthusiad Archeolegol (Cloddio Ffos) /Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46105

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2584

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1604

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:
Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Medi 2021 / September 2021

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Lluniau gan / Illustrations by: Carol Ryan Young & Carolina Ferreira

Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:
Golygfa drawiadol o'r ffos gylch [803] (G2584_129) / Oblique view of ring ditch [803] (G2584_129)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaeolegol Gwynedd
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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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Approvals Table				
	Role	**Printed Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		29/09/2021
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		29/09/2021
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		29/09/2021

Revision History			
Rev No.	**Summary of Changes**	**Ref Section**	**Purpose of Issue**

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynodd Cyngor Syr Ynys Môn Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd i gynnal ffosio treialon archeolegol cyn datblygiad ysgol arfaethedig ar dir yn Llangefni, Ynys Môn. Roedd ffosio'r treial yn cynnwys ugain ffos o wahanol faint a oedd yn targedu anomaleddau geoffisegol ac yn ymchwilio i'r safle yn gyffredinol. Ymgymerwyd â'r ffosio rhwng 16 Awst ac 2 Medi 2021. Cadarnhaodd ffosydd y treial bresenoldeb nodweddion archeolegol, yn bennaf ffosydd ffiniau caeau a draeniau tir yn ogystal â ffos gylch a phyllau. Nododd yr asesiad a'r dadansoddiad ôl-glodfori dilynol bresenoldeb gweithgarwch domestig a defodol cynhanesyddol aml-gyfnod. Yn seiliedig ar y canlyniadau hyn, argymhellir bod camau lliniaru archeolegol yn cael eu cymryd o ardal wedi'i thargedu cyn ei datblygu er mwyn deall ymhellach faint o weithgarwch archeolegol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn commissioned Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to undertake archaeological trial trenching in advance of a proposed school development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn. The trial trenching comprised twenty trenches of varying size that both targeted geophysical anomalies and investigated the site in general. The trenching was undertaken between the 16th August and 2nd September 2021. The trial trenches confirmed the presence of archaeological features, primarily field boundary ditches and land drains as well as a ring ditch and pits. The subsequent post-excavation assessment and analysis identified the presence of multi-period prehistoric domestic and ritual activity. Based on these results, it is recommended that archaeological mitigation is undertaken of a targeted area prior development to further understand the extent of archaeological activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed school development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH47047619; postcode: LL77 7LP; Figure 01). The development area measures *c*.2.3ha and is located to the north of the Llangefni link road. The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey (GAT Report 1450, 2019), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation was undertaken between 16th August and 2nd September 2021 in accordance with the following guidelines:

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

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

The project was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The regional Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. for the archaeological evaluation is GATHER1451 and the event primary reference number is 46105.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- establish the date and nature of the archaeological remains identified within the evaluation area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Significant archaeological activity has been identified within the surrounding area, including prehistoric findpsots and domestic activity, early medieval burials and Roman period settlement.

1.2 Acknowledgements

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

- *GAT Project team:* Stuart Reilly, Carol Ryan Young, Ruairidh Stokes and Carolina Ferreira;
- *Plant Machinery:* RG Hire Ltd.;
- *Welfare:* Glyn O Evans/Waterloo Hire;
- *Client (Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn)* Gareth W Thomas; and
- *Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services:* Jenny Emmett & Tom Fildes.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The evaluation area is located within a known area of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later archaeological activity and is part of a wider historic landscape. Extensive archaeological fieldwork has been completed to the south as part of the Llangefni Link Road as well as within the Bryn Cefni Industrial Park. GAT has completed an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey of the evaluation area (GAT Report 1450, 2019); information from that report is synthesised in the background summary, whilst the results from the geophysical survey are discussed below.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

A polished stone axe (PRN 5040; SH47307640) was found 250m north-east of the study area. It was a Graig Lwyd axe, discovered in the rubble fill of a stone wall, so cannot be said with any certainty to have been lost locally. Another polished stone axe, 30cm long and 9.5cm wide was found 690m south west of the study area (PRN 2669; SH46387576). Evaluation trenching 1.02km south of the study area has also revealed a pit containing Neolithic artefacts (PRN 36389; NGR SH4650874710), with another adjacent, possibly contemporary pit. Together these finds do suggest evidence of Neolithic activity in the vicinity, although the isolated nature of the recovered information means that the wider context of these is not fully understood. Further evidence for prehistoric archaeology in the wider area includes a Middle Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 16073; NGR SH46907500), which was identified 1.02km to the south during construction work for Bryn Cefni Industrial Park. *Brython Archaeology* identified a burnt mound during an archaeological evaluation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01); the burnt mound was located c.400m southwest of the current evaluation area.

GAT completed an archaeological evaluation on several plots 1.41km to the south of the current proposed development, in advance of a separate scheme (GAT Report 1108): a geophysical survey and targeted trenching identified the remains of an enclosed settlement (PRN 36390; NGR SH4650874710) that was used into the 2nd century AD. This location was subsequently partially developed as part of the Llangefni Link Road scheme, with a strip/map/record completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2019 (Wessex Arcaheology, 2019; 205640.01). The site of the possible roundhouse is still present, but the associated enclosures have been developed. The mitigation revealed a series of field boundary ditch complexes, as well as an area of occupation characterised by fire pits, burnt deposits and posthole

structures. The earliest features were two small circular pits containing probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, and two pits that contained worked flint. The majority of the remaining features were attributed to the 2nd century AD onwards, with metalwork, ceramics and small quantities of human neonate bones identified. Posthole structures were likely associated with grain storage, suggesting an area that was also used for grazing or crop production.

2.3 Medieval

Brython Archaeology identified 45 early medieval graves during topsoil stripping for the construction of section 1 of the Llangefni Link Road, in 2016 (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1604.03 DRAFT). The graves were located at NGR SH47247580, *c.*423m southeast of the assessment area. Additional fieldwork was completed by *Archaeology Wales*, associated with the expansion of Coleg Menai that increased the number of graves to 87 (results not available at time of writing). *Brython Archaeology* identified further graves during an archaeological evaluation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus, suggesting a continuation of this early medieval cemetery (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01). The exact number of graves was not confirmed within the confines of the evaluaton area but an estimate of 20 to 50 graves was given. This site is located c.225m to the south of the current evaluation area.

2.4 Post-Medieval

The evaluation area is located within the former Pencraig Estate. Pencraig was an estate of 186 acres with a substantial associated mansion. The first documentary reference to the estate including the land of Clegyrdu (Clegyrdy) Fawr (which includes the evaluation area and lay close to the Pencraig demesne), is in a bundle of deeds dating from 1699 (Anglesey Archives, WD/12/1). In the mid-18th century it was in the possession of Richard Poole and his wife Mary, the daughter of Robert Owen, whose son Anthony was to become an influential attorney in Caernarfon and substantial landowner with estates in Anglesey and Merioneth by the turn of the 19th century. In 1773 Clegyrdu was leased to Joseph Knowles for 21 years (Anglesey Archives, WD 12/3), and subsequent leases describe the subsequent letting of the farm (WD12.4-5). In 1860 its owner, George Richard Owen Griffith, was High Sheriff of the County of Anglesey. He had been noted as the landowner of the study area on the tithe map and apportionment of 1843. In 1879, following the death of its then owner Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, the estate passed to the wife of Colonel Bramston Smith of Dublin, who was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1876. In 1910 there was an agreement to partition the holdings of the estate. The Pencraig estate was sold in 1952, with a housing estate and college bearing the

name Pencraig being established on the site. The study area remained in agricultural use after the 1952 sale.

2.5 Cartographic evidence

A *Survey of Pencraig and Cae Nest estates* dating to 1802 (NLW Thorogood, Tabor and Hardcastle Vol. 2 094/8/3) characterises the area as a patchwork of small paddocks and fields suggestive of a complex agricultural regime (Figure 02). These are likely to be post-medieval in date and the intensity of these on the map makes it likely that evidence for them will be uncovered as part of the evaluation process and they were clearly identified by the geophysical survey carried out on the site. These field boundaries have been amalgamated by the time of the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map into larger parcels (Figure 03), in all probability as part of agricultural improvements by the Pencraig Estate (Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4; 1889). The map evidence also suggests that the agricultural husbandry regime at the farm changed radically over this period, requiring larger pasture and arable fields. It is possible that some of the paddocks shown in 1802 survived at the time of the tithe map for Llangefni of 1843, but as only the tenant held parcels are shown on the map the character of the field boundaries at this time remain uncertain. On the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4; 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively) the two fields incorporating the evaluation area are present, with little change noted between 1889 and 1920 editions (Figures 04 & 05). The map associated with the Pencraig Estate Sale catalogue of 1952 (WF/122) shows the same estate field system, however two fields to the south-west of the study area and four to the east southeast are described in the schedule as 'P.O.W. Fields', covering 15.632 acres. This suggests that prisoners of war were housed in these areas during the Second World War, and Italian prisoners are known to have been housed in the Llangefni area (Jackson 2010).

2.6 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey of the proposed developmet area was completed in 2019 by Eden Mapping as part of the assessment report (GAT Report 1450, 2019). A series of magnetic linear anomalies likely to be associated with former field boundaries and trackways was identified along with a possible sunken trackway that ran parallel to one of the former field boundaries. A mix of weak, linear, angled and curvilinear anomalies may predate the former field boundariebut could also be part of a former farmstead or homestead. Evidence of possible ridge and furrow cultivation was also identified indictaitng arable agriculture (Figure 06).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aimed to expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and to test blank areas in the geophysical survey. The proposed development area has been reduced in size from the area incorporated in the assessment and geophysical survey completed in 2019. The trial trenches targeted the revised footprint.

A total of nineteen 20x2m trial trenches were excavated, along with a larger trench (16m x14m) that targeted a group of pit-like features. Trench 12 had to be discarded and Trenches 09 and 17 relocated as they lay outside of the updated site boundary; this action was undertaken after consultation with GAPS. The details of the individual trenches are shown below and located in Figure 07:

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
Tr01.01	2x20m	247012.6	376333.5
Tr01.02	2x20m	247006.6	376335.6
Tr01.03	2x20m	246999.5	376337.8
Tr01.04	2x20m	246993.5	376339.6
Tr01.05	2x20m	246994	376341.6
Tr01.06	2x20m	247000.4	376339.7
Tr01.07	2x20m	247006.4	376337.9
Tr01.08	2x20m	247013.2	376335.4
Tr02.01	2x20m	247027.6	376314.4
Tr02.02	2x20m	247028.5	376319.7
Tr02.03	2x20m	247029.7	376327.1
Tr02.04	2x20m	247031	376333.8
Tr02.05	2x20m	247029.1	376334.3
Tr02.06	2x20m	247027.7	376327.9
Tr02.07	2x20m	247026.3	376319.6
Tr02.08	2x20m	247025.5	376314.5
Tr03.01	2x20m	246988.9	376322.1
Tr03.02	2x20m	246988.9	376316.3
Tr03.03	2x20m	246988.6	376309.3

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
Tr03.04	2x20m	246988.6	376302.3
Tr03.05	2x20m	246986.7	376302.3
Tr03.06	2x20m	246986.5	376307.2
Tr03.07	2x20m	246986.7	376315.6
Tr03.08	2x20m	246986.9	376322.1
Tr04.01	2x20m	247012.1	376292.9
Tr04.02	2x20m	247012.2	376298.1
Tr04.03	2x20m	247012.3	376306.1
Tr04.04	2x20m	247012.1	376313.4
Tr04.05	2x20m	247010.1	376313.3
Tr04.06	2x20m	247010.2	376307.5
Tr04.07	2x20m	247010.1	376299.7
Tr04.08	2x20m	247010	376293.1
tr05.01	2x20m	247025.9	376282.9
tr05.02	2x20m	247024.3	376283.8
tr05.03	2x20m	247026	376286.9
tr05.04	2x20m	247028.4	376291
tr05.05	2x20m	247031.2	376295.4
tr05.06	2x20m	247035	376300.7
tr05.07	2x20m	247036.5	376299.4
tr05.08	2x20m	247033.1	376294.4
tr05.09	2x20m	247029.9	376289.3
Tr06.01	2x20m	246996	376254.5
Tr06.02	2x20m	246994.3	376249.4
Tr06.03	2x20m	246990.9	376239.8
Tr06.04	2x20m	246989.3	376235.7
Tr06.05	2x20m	246987.4	376236.3
Tr06.06	2x20m	246989.3	376242
Tr07.01	2x20m	247026.9	376256.7
Tr07.02	2x20m	247025.3	376251.3
Tr07.03	2x20m	247023.8	376244.7
Tr07.04	2x20m	247021.5	376237.3
Tr07.05	2x20m	247019.7	376237.7
Tr07.06	2x20m	247021	376242.9

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
Tr07.07	2x20m	247023.1	376250.8
Tr07.08	2x20m	247025	376257.3
Tr08.01	2x20m	247002.7	376230.6
Tr08.02	2x20m	247008.8	376230.7
Tr08.03	2x20m	247015.3	376230.8
Tr08.04	2x20m	247022.4	376230.3
Tr08.05	2x20m	247022.6	376232.3
Tr08.06	2x20m	247015.5	376232.7
Tr08.07	2x20m	247008.2	376232.7
Tr08.08	2x20m	247002.6	376232.7
Tr09.01	2x20m	247022.5	376227.6
Tr09.02	2x20m	247022.7	376221.3
Tr09.03	2x20m	247022.7	376214.1
Tr09.04	2x20m	247022.6	376207.3
Tr09.05	2x20m	247020.6	376207.4
Tr09.06	2x20m	247020.5	376214.5
Tr09.07	2x20m	247020.5	376222.3
Tr09.08	2x20m	247020.5	376227.5
Tr10.01	2x20m	246996.4	376224
Tr10.02	2x20m	246996.5	376219.1
Tr10.03	2x20m	246996.4	376210.2
Tr10.04	2x20m	246996.4	376204.5
Tr10.05	2x20m	246994.3	376204.6
Tr10.06	2x20m	246994.4	376211.5
Tr10.07	2x20m	246994.3	376218.5
Tr10.08	2x20m	246994.5	376224
tr11.01	2x20m	247039.1	376209.2
tr11.02	2x20m	247039	376210.5
tr11.03	2x20m	247038.9	376212
tr11.04	2x20m	247039	376213.8
tr11.05	2x20m	247039	376214.8
tr11.06	2x20m	247038.9	376216.4
tr11.07	2x20m	247038.9	376217.8
tr11.08	2x20m	247038.9	376219.9

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
tr11.09	2x20m	247039	376221.6
tr11.10	2x20m	247039	376224
tr11.11	2x20m	247039.1	376226.2
tr11.12	2x20m	247039.1	376228.1
tr11.13	2x20m	247039.1	376229.4
tr11.14	2x20m	247040.9	376229.4
tr11.15	2x20m	247041	376227.4
tr11.16	2x20m	247041	376224.9
tr11.17	2x20m	247040.9	376222.4
tr11.18	2x20m	247040.9	376219.5
tr11.19	2x20m	247040.9	376217.5
tr11.20	2x20m	247040.9	376214.3
tr11.21	2x20m	247040.9	376212.4
tr11.22	2x20m	247041	376210.7
tr11.23	2x20m	247041	376209.3
tr13.01	2x20m	246979.3	376175.7
tr13.02	2x20m	246980	376176.8
tr13.03	2x20m	246981.1	376178.4
tr13.04	2x20m	246982.8	376181
tr13.05	2x20m	246984.6	376183.4
tr13.06	2x20m	246986.2	376185.7
tr13.07	2x20m	246987.3	376187.5
tr13.08	2x20m	246989	376189.7
tr13.09	2x20m	246989.6	376190.4
tr13.10	2x20m	246991.1	376189.7
tr13.11	2x20m	246989.7	376187.6
tr13.12	2x20m	246988.4	376185.8
tr13.13	2x20m	246987.4	376184.3
tr13.14	2x20m	246986.6	376183
tr13.15	2x20m	246985.6	376181.7
tr13.16	2x20m	246984.6	376180.3
tr13.17	2x20m	246983.7	376178.9
tr13.18	2x20m	246982.6	376177.3
tr13.19	2x20m	246981.8	376175.9

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
tr13.20	2x20m	246980.8	376174.7
tr14.01	2x20m	247007.7	376191
tr14.02	2x20m	247008.9	376189.5
tr14.03	2x20m	247010.3	376187.4
tr14.04	2x20m	247011.5	376185.1
tr14.05	2x20m	247013.1	376182.5
tr14.06	2x20m	247014.7	376179.9
tr14.07	2x20m	247016.4	376177.2
tr14.08	2x20m	247017.8	376174.9
tr14.09	2x20m	247018.8	376173.2
tr14.10	2x20m	247017.2	376172.3
tr14.11	2x20m	247016.3	376173.7
tr14.12	2x20m	247014.9	376176
tr14.13	2x20m	247013.9	376177.5
tr14.14	2x20m	247013	376179
tr14.15	2x20m	247012	376180.8
tr14.16	2x20m	247010.7	376182.9
tr14.17	2x20m	247009.1	376185.5
tr14.18	2x20m	247008.3	376186.9
tr14.19	2x20m	247007.3	376188.4
tr14.20	2x20m	247006.4	376189.8
tr15.01	2x20m	247029.3	376199
tr15.02	2x20m	247030.8	376196.9
tr15.03	2x20m	247031.8	376195.6
tr15.04	2x20m	247032.7	376194.2
tr15.05	2x20m	247034.7	376191.6
tr15.06	2x20m	247035.9	376190.1
tr15.07	2x20m	247037.5	376188.3
tr15.08	2x20m	247038.8	376186.6
tr15.09	2x20m	247040.2	376184.9
tr15.10	2x20m	247041.2	376183.7
tr15.11	2x20m	247042	376182.7
tr15.12	2x20m	247040.5	376181.5
tr15.13	2x20m	247039.4	376182.9

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
tr15.14	2x20m	247038.2	376184.3
tr15.15	2x20m	247036.8	376186.1
tr15.16	2x20m	247035.2	376188.1
tr15.17	2x20m	247033.7	376190
tr15.18	2x20m	247032.6	376191.3
tr15.19	2x20m	247031.4	376192.8
tr15.20	2x20m	247029.6	376195.1
tr15.21	2x20m	247028.3	376196.8
tr15.22	2x20m	247027.8	376197.8
tr16.01	2x20m	247065.7	376192.9
tr16.02	2x20m	247065	376193.5
tr16.03	2x20m	247063.9	376194.8
tr16.04	2x20m	247062.4	376196.2
tr16.05	2x20m	247061.5	376197.1
tr16.06	2x20m	247060.2	376198.3
tr16.07	2x20m	247058.7	376199.8
tr16.08	2x20m	247057.5	376200.9
tr16.09	2x20m	247056	376202.4
tr16.10	2x20m	247054.7	376203.8
tr16.11	2x20m	247053.2	376205.2
tr16.12	2x20m	247051.9	376206.6
tr16.13	2x20m	247051.2	376207.3
tr16.14	2x20m	247052.4	376208.5
tr16.15	2x20m	247053.3	376207.6
tr16.16	2x20m	247054.5	376206.6
tr16.17	2x20m	247055.8	376205.3
tr16.18	2x20m	247057.2	376203.8
tr16.19	2x20m	247058.4	376202.7
tr16.20	2x20m	247059.2	376201.9
tr16.21	2x20m	247060.7	376200.3
tr16.22	2x20m	247061.9	376199.3
tr16.23	2x20m	247062.8	376198.4
tr16.24	2x20m	247063.7	376197.6
tr16.25	2x20m	247064.7	376196.7

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
tr16.26	2x20m	247065.8	376195.5
tr16.27	2x20m	247066.9	376194.4
tr17.01	2x20m	247086.7	376184.2
tr17.02	2x20m	247086.6	376183.4
tr17.03	2x20m	247086.6	376181.9
tr17.04	2x20m	247086.6	376179.9
tr17.05	2x20m	247086.5	376178.4
tr17.06	2x20m	247086.6	376176.4
tr17.07	2x20m	247086.5	376175.1
tr17.08	2x20m	247086.6	376174
tr17.09	2x20m	247086.6	376172.9
tr17.10	2x20m	247086.5	376172
tr17.11	2x20m	247084.5	376171.9
tr17.12	2x20m	247084.4	376173.3
tr17.13	2x20m	247084.5	376174.1
tr17.14	2x20m	247084.7	376175.2
tr17.15	2x20m	247084.7	376176.5
tr17.16	2x20m	247084.7	376177.7
tr17.17	2x20m	247084.8	376179.4
tr17.18	2x20m	247084.7	376181.4
tr17.19	2x20m	247084.8	376182.4
tr17.20	2x20m	247084.7	376183.4
tr17.21	2x20m	247084.7	376184.4
tr17.22	2x20m	247085.6	376184.6
tr18.01	2x20m	246989.1	376166.1
tr18.02	2x20m	246990.8	376165
tr18.03	2x20m	246992.8	376163.7
tr18.04	2x20m	246995.8	376161.7
tr18.05	2x20m	246999.4	376159.2
tr18.06	2x20m	247002.7	376157.1
tr18.07	2x20m	247004.4	376155.8
tr18.08	2x20m	247006.2	376154.6
tr18.09	2x20m	247005.1	376153
tr18.10	2x20m	247003.4	376154

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
tr18.11	2x20m	246999.9	376156.5
tr18.12	2x20m	246996.7	376158.7
tr18.13	2x20m	246993.8	376160.6
tr18.14	2x20m	246991	376162.5
tr18.15	2x20m	246989.1	376163.8
tr18.16	2x20m	246988	376164.4
tr19.01	2x20m	247026.9	376152.3
tr19.02	2x20m	247028	376153.9
tr19.03	2x20m	247029.6	376155.9
tr19.04	2x20m	247031.3	376158
tr19.05	2x20m	247033.1	376160.3
tr19.06	2x20m	247034.9	376162.6
tr19.07	2x20m	247037.1	376165.4
tr19.08	2x20m	247039.3	376168.2
tr19.09	2x20m	247041	376167.1
tr19.10	2x20m	247039.2	376165.1
tr19.11	2x20m	247037.8	376163.3
tr19.12	2x20m	247035.9	376160.9
tr19.13	2x20m	247033.7	376158.4
tr19.14	2x20m	247031.9	376155.7
tr19.15	2x20m	247030.4	376153.7
tr19.16	2x20m	247028.5	376151.2
tr20.01	2x20m	247039.6	376130.2
tr20.02	2x20m	247040.5	376131.3
tr20.03	2x20m	247042.5	376133.4
tr20.04	2x20m	247045	376136.1
tr20.05	2x20m	247047.5	376138.8
tr20.06	2x20m	247049.4	376140.8
tr20.07	2x20m	247051.4	376143.1
tr20.08	2x20m	247053.3	376144.8
tr20.09	2x20m	247054.6	376143.4
tr20.10	2x20m	247052.7	376141.1
tr20.11	2x20m	247050.7	376139.5
tr20.12	2x20m	247048.9	376137.5

Trench	Size	Centreline Start (m OSGB)	Centreline End (m OSGB)
tr20.13	2x20m	247047.2	376135.7
tr20.14	2x20m	247045.2	376133.4
tr20.15	2x20m	247043.4	376131.3
tr20.16	2x20m	247041.6	376129.6
tr20.17	2x20m	247040.8	376128.9
Tr21.01	16x14m	247064.4	376172.8
Tr21.02	16x14m	247064.5	376170.9
Tr21.03	16x14m	247064.6	376168.1
tr21.04	16x14m	247064.7	376164.5
tr21.05	16x14m	247064.7	376161.9
tr21.06	16x14m	247064.6	376158.7
tr21.07	16x14m	247062.4	376158.6
tr21.08	16x14m	247062.4	376158.5
tr21.09	16x14m	247059.9	376158.7
tr21.10	16x14m	247057.4	376158.7
tr21.11	16x14m	247054.2	376158.7
tr21.12	16x14m	247051.2	376158.7
tr21.13	16x14m	247048.6	376158.7
tr21.14	16x14m	247048.6	376159.9
tr21.15	16x14m	247048.6	376162.2
tr21.16	16x14m	247048.6	376164.5
tr21.17	16x14m	247048.5	376166.1
tr21.18	16x14m	247048.6	376167.6
tr21.19	16x14m	247048.5	376169.8
tr21.20	16x14m	247048.5	376171.5
tr21.21	16x14m	247048.6	376173
tr21.22	16x14m	247049.9	376172.9
tr21.23	16x14m	247051.6	376172.8
tr21.24	16x14m	247053.9	376172.8
tr21.25	16x14m	247056.8	376172.8
tr21.26	16x14m	247059.8	376172.8
tr21.27	16x14m	247061.9	376172.8
tr21.28	16x14m	247064.1	376172.8

The trial trenching works were undertaken between 16th August and 2nd September 2021.

The trenches were opened and closed by a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavatorssupplied by sub-contractor *RG Hire Ltd*. The trenches were carefully de-turfed by the mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket; the turf was stored close to the trench and re-laid following the backfilling process. The topsoil and subsoil were excavated by machine with a toothless bucket in thin spits until either the natural substrate was reached or archaeological features or deposits were encountered. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity.

The following excavation strategy was generally applied: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). The location of the trenches outlines of identified features, and precise locations of drawing baselines and section lines were recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit. When it was not viable to excavate a distinct feature due to water ingress or the trench being flooded, its location was surveyed in using a Trimble R8 GPS unit and details of the feature were recorded as thoroughly as practical on GAT pro-formas.

A photographic and written record was completed using GAT pro-formas, and by scaled hand drawings. Photographic images were taken using a Nikon D5100 DSLR set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. In total **134** photographs were taken. The archive was prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales Guidelines for digital archives (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop and archive numbering system G2584_035 to G2584_169, (cf. Appendix III).

All fieldwork was completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Field Manual.

3.2 Data Processing, Report and Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork records were checked and data prepared for archiving. Photographic images were converted from RAW to TIFF format for archiving, and metadata on the photographs was produced in *Microsoft Excel* (reproduced as Appendix III). Survey data was downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package and used to prepare the figures in the current report, in combination with the hand drawn plans.

Both paper and digital archives have been complied, including plans, photographs, written material and other material resulting from the project. The digital archive, including the final report, will be deposited with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales. This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The paper archive is currently held by GAT.

The current report provides a description of the work, conclusions and recommendations. In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was 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 report therefore includes a non-technical summary in Welsh and English and will be submitted to the HER with a spreadsheet including short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the fieldwork. The GAT HER enquiry number is GATHER1451 and the event primary reference number is PRN 46105. Core Primary Reference Numbers (PRNs) have been obtained for all new assets identified and recorded.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

All individual features, deposits and fills identified within the trenches were given a unique context number. For a complete list of the contexts identified, depths of topsoil and subsoil and descriptions of the natural substrate see Appendix II. Significant identified features have been given PRN (Primary Reference Number) numbers, for inclusion on the Gwynedd HER. In the text these numbers follow the letters PRN.

4.1.1 Summary

In total 20 trial trenches were opened during the evaluation of the site of the proposed new school. Trenches 01, 02, 03, 06, 07, 09, 10, 13 and 17 (a total of nine trenches) contained no archaeological evidence. The remaining 11 trenches confirmed the presence of archaeological features, primarily pits and linears; the latter being either land drains or former field boundary ditches. Little in the way of artefacts were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. The artefacts were restricted to occasional sherds of glazed earthenware, for example from (2004) of the field boundary [2003] in Trench 20.

Land drains (typically stone-filled or ceramic pipes) were found in trenches 14, 15, 16, 19 and 21 (Plates 01 & 02). These were exposed to enable their identification, and so they could be planned, but were not excavated or breached in any way, to ensure they remained functional.

The geophysical survey (GAT Report 1450) identified several possible former field boundaries (designated anomalies ‘B’, ‘E’ and ‘G’) as well as a possible former sunken trackway (anomaly ‘H’) that extended east – west across Field A and frequent isolated magnetic enhancements. Trial trenches were laid out to investigate the majority of these anomalies (see Table in *Section 3.1*) as well as areas of the site that did not register geophysical results. Trenches 04, 05 and 11 uncovered anomaly ‘B’ as contexts [403], [503] and [1106] respectively. Trench 08 confirmed the presence of anomaly ‘F’ as feature [803]. Trenches 14, 18, 19 and 20 uncovered anomaly ‘G’ as features [1405], [1805], [1904] and [2003] respectively. While Trench 21 confimred the presence of a portion of anomaly ‘D’ in the form of contexts [2105] and [2107].

The identified remains of former field boundaries in Trenches 04, 05, 11, 18, 19 and 20 were typically quite shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.45m for the linear [1805]. The width of the field boundary ditches varied from 0.61m for [503] to 2.2m for [2003].

The natural substrate under the area of the proposed development was quite varied and reflected the location of the site at the base of the south facing slope of a hill. In Field A and the northwestern corner of Field B the underlying natural was broadly a compact mid-orange sandy clay mixed with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional sub-angular larger stones (Plates 03 & 04). This area of the site was situated toward the lower side of the south facing slope and was marginally higher and on drier ground than the majority of Field A. Most of the natural substrate in Field A was quite mixed, changing over a comparatively small area and this change was noted in several of the trial trenches (Trenches 13 to 21). The underlying natural for most of Field A ranged from a compact orange clay, most evident in Trenches 14, 15, 16, 17 and 21 (Plate 05) to a mixture of deposits of light greyish yellow clayey gravel and yellow clay in Trenches 13, 14, 19 and 20 (Plate 06).

The topsoil was variable in composition but was typically either a mid-brown sandy silt (typical of Field B) or a mid-brown silty clay (more typical of Field A). The subsoil, where present, was usually a light brownish orange sandy clay with variable inclusions of fine gravel. The topsoil and subsoil combined depth ranged from 0.28m to 0.35m in Field B, with a greater range of depth in Field A from 0.30m to 0.62m.

4.1.2 Trench 01

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.47m below the ground surface and the trench was positioned to investigate anomaly ‘E’ and a series of isolated magnetic enhancements. The trench did not find physical evidence for either of the geophysical anomalies. The linear anomaly ‘E’ may have been confined to the topsoil and the magnetic anomaly probably related to a concentration of stones set within the underlying natural sandy clay.

4.1.3 Trench 02

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.40m below the ground surface. It was positioned to investigate anomaly ‘E’ and a series of isolated magnetic enhancements. The trench did not identify these anomalies and no archaeological features were identified.

4.1.4 Trench 03

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.61m below the ground surface and the trench was positioned to investigate anomaly ‘A’ a strong isolated magnetic response. The location of this anomaly at the northern end of the trench coincided with a concentration of frequent sub-angular stones set within the underlying natural sandy clay. The anomaly was a natural deposit and was not archaeological in nature. No archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 03.

4.1.5 Trench 04

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.36m below the ground surface. The trench was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies; the southern edge of Trench 04 targeted anomaly ‘B’ a possible former field boundary. The trench confirmed the presence of anomaly ‘B’ in the form of context [403] (Figure 08), which had an exposed length of 1.85m, width of 0.78m and depth of 0.25m (Plate 07). The cut had a sharp break of slope at the top along the southern edge, with a steep side and abrupt break of slope at the base of the cut. The northern side of the cut had a gradual break of slope at the top with a gradually sloping side that merged with the base. The base of the cut was uneven. It was filled by (404) a firm mid-brown sandy clay mixed with occasional small sub-angular stones and larger stones at the base of the fill. No artefacts were recovered from (404) and it was almost indistinguishable from the topsoil (401). The remnant of the boundary ditch [403] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93565.

4.1.6 Trench 05

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.37m below the ground surface. The trench was positioned to investigate anomaly ‘B’ and a series of isolated magnetic enhancements. The trench confirmed the presence of the linear anomaly ‘B’ as context [503] but there was no indication of any other archaeological activity (Figure 09). Context [503] had an exposed length of 1.85m, width of 0.84m and excavated depth of 0.18m (Plate 08). The cut had an abrupt break of slope at the top of the cut with quite steep sides and sharp break of slope at the base of the cut on northern side of the feature and a more gradual break of slope at the southern edge. The base of the cut was uneven. It was filled by (504) a compact light brown sandy clay mixed with occasional small sub-angular stones. The fill was almost identical in colour and texture as the topsoils (501). No artefacts were recovered from (504). The remnant of the boundary ditch [503] was allocated GAT HER PRN 93565; as it was a continuation of the same feature identified in Trench 04.

4.1.7 Trench 06

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.48m below the ground surface and was the trench was positioned to investigate an isolated magnetic enhancement. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered and the magnetic anomaly probably related to a concentration of stones set within the underlying natural sandy clay.

4.1.8 Trench 07

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.62m below the ground surface. The trench was situated to investigate a series of plough marks. The linear anomalies may have been confined to the topsoil as there was no physical indication of the linears within the surface of the underlying clay natural. The sides of the trench were examined but there was no visual evidence for the plough marks within the sections.

4.1.9 Trench 08

The natural substrate was a maxiumum of 0.50m below the ground surface. The trench was positioned to investigate anomaly ‘F’ and this corresponded with the cut for a ring ditch [803]. In addition, at the western limit of the trench, the terminal of a ditch [805] not identified by the geophysical survey was uncovered and investigated.

The ring ditch [803] was located at the centre of Trench 08 (Plate 09 & Figure 10.1), with a maximum exposed length of 7.90m, width of 0.80m and maximum excavated depth of 0.26m.

The ring ditch had a diameter of 5.40m (internal) and 7.55m (external). The cut had a gentle break of slope at the top with quite steep sides, in particular at the eastern end of the arc, and a gradual break of slope at the base which merged with a slightly concave base (Plate 10; Figures 10.2 to 10.4). The arc of the ditch was well-defined within the trench and was regular in shape. There was no indication of internal features within the ring ditch.The ditch was filled by (804) a compact quite plasticity mid-brown silty clay mixed with occasional small to moderate sized subcircular stones; it was very similar in colour and texture as the the basal topsoil. No artefacts were recovered from (804) and while there was no evident charcoal within the fill a sample was taken to determine the presence/absence of plant or seed remains. The ring ditch [803] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93566.

To the immediate west of the ring ditch, at the terminal of Trench 08, was the ditch terminal [805], aligned northeast – southwest (Plate 11 & Figure 10.1). The feature had an exposed length of 1.15m, width of 0.93m and maximum excavated depth of 0.18m. The cut had a relatively sharp break of slope at the top, with gradually sloping sides (apart from the eastern edge which was quite steep) that merged with a concave base (Plate 12; Figures 10.5 & 10.6). It was filled by (806) a firm mid orangey brown sandy clay mixed with infrequent smallsub-angular stones. The fill was sterile, was similar to the topsoil and did not produce any artefacts. The ditch terminal [805] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93567.

4.1.10 Trench 09

Trench 09 had to be re-positioned as over half of the trench lay outside of the site boundary. The trench was re-located between Trenches 10 and 11 to investigate aspects of anomaly ‘B’ and isolated magnetic anomalies. The re-location was undertaken further to discussion and agreement with GAPS.

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.53m below the ground surface. The trench did not find physical evidence for either of the geophysical anomalies. The linear anomaly ‘B’ may have been confined to the topsoil and the magnetic anomaly probably related to a concentration of stones set within the underlying natural sandy clay.

4.1.11 Trench 10

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.42m below the ground surface and the trench was positioned to investigate anomaly ‘G’ and an isolated magnetic enhancement. The trench did not find physical evidence for either of the geophysical anomalies. The linear anomaly ‘G’ may have been confined to the topsoil and the magnetic anomaly probably related to a concentration of stones set within the underlying natural clay.

4.1.12 Trench 11

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.68m below the ground surface. It was positioned to investigate anomaly 'H' a possible former sunken trackway and an associated field boundary (anomaly 'B'). The trench revealed that this possible former sunken trackway was in actual fact a palaeochannel (Plate 13) that had an exposed width of 6.50m north – south, length of 1.90m east – west and depth (from current ground surface) of 0.68m. The fill of the channel (1105) was a cohesive mid orangey brown sandy clay and was comparable to the overlying subsoil.

At the northern end of the trench a linear [1106], corresponding with the location of anomaly 'B' (Plate 14) was identified and investigated (Figure 11). It had an exposed length of 1.90m, width of 1.0m and depth of 0.10m. The cut was aligned east – west, with gentle break of slope at the top with gradually sloping sides that merged with a flat base (Plate 15). It was filled by (1107) a cohesive mid oranget brown sandy clay mixed with moderate small to medium sized subangular stones. Fill (1107) was almost indistinguishable from the subsoil, did not produce any artefacts and most likely is the result of natural silting of the linear. The remnant of the boundary ditch [1106] was allocated GAT HER PRN 93568.

4.1.13 Trench 13

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.45m below the ground surface. It was positioned to investigate the linear anomaly 'G'. A possible archaeological feature which corresponded with the location of this anomaly within the trench [1304] upon investigation proved to be compacted subsoil (1302) set within the light greyish yellow clayey gravel natural (1303); it was non-archaeological in nature. The remnants of a stone land drain [1307] located within 2.0m of the northeastern edge of the trench was uncovered; it had not been identified in the geophysical survey. The land drain was aligned east – west, with an exposed length of 4.40m and width of 0.30m.

4.1.14 Trench 14

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.42m below the ground surface. It was positioned to investigate the linear anomaly 'G', along with another linear magnetic anomaly and isolated magnetic enhancement. The two linear anomalies proved to be stone-capped land drains [1405] and [1407]. Linear [1405] was located close to the centre of the trench, aligned east – west, with an exposed length of 1.90m and width of 0.40m. Linear [1407] corresponded with the location of anomaly 'G' within 3.10m of the southeastern terminal of the trench. It was aligned north northeast – south southwest, with an exposed length of 2.0m and width of 0.40m.

4.1.15 Trench 15

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.46m below the ground surface and it targeted a blank area of Field A, where no geophysical anomlaies were present. The trench uncovered a land drain [1504] within 4.0m of the southeastern terminal. The cut was roughly set on an east – west axis, with an exposed length of 2.0m and width of 0.15m. Set within the cut was a red ceramic pipe covered by dark brown silty clay (1505). Nothing of archaeological significance was found within Trench 15.

4.1.16 Trench 16

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.50m below the ground surface and was positioned to target geophysical anomaly ‘D’. There was no indication of this anomaly but a land drain [1604] was uncovered within 2.0m of the southeasterne end of the trench. The drain was aligned east – west, with an exposed length of 2.10m and width of 0.15m. Set within the cut was a red ceramic pipe covered by dark brown silty clay (1605). Nothing of archaeological significance was found within Trench 16.

4.1.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 had to be re-positioned almost half of the trench lay outside of the site boundary, as such, the trench was moved 7.0m further south. The re-location was undertaken further to discussion and agreement with GAPS.

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.60m below the ground surface and targeted a series of parallel linear anomalies interpretated as possible evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. The trench was not excavated the full 20m as after 11m a dense concentration of roots (Plate 16) from an adjacent mature sycamore tree were uncovered. It was prudent not to continue with the excavation of the evaluation trench as to do so would have destroyed the tree roots and damaged the tree. There was no indication of the possible ridge and furrow within the trench. It is possible that the linears may have been confined to the topsoil as there was no physical indication within the surface of the underlying clay natural. The sides of the trench were examined but there was no visual evidence for the plough marks within the sections.

4.1.18 Trench 18

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.46m below the ground surface. It was positioned to investigate two linear features associated with anomaly ‘G’. Two linears were identified within the trench, [1805] within 1.80m of the east southeastern end and [1807] positioned 4.60m from the west northwestern terminal.

The linear [1805] had an exposed length of 1.90m, maximum width of 1.0m (in section) and depth of 0.45m. It was aligned north northeast – south southwest (Figure 12.1). The cut had an abrupt break of slope at the top with steep sides and a sharp break of slope at the base, which was flat (Plates 17 & 18; Figure 12.2). There were two fills (1806) and (1809). The basal fill (1809) was a soft mid-greyish brown silty claymixed with the occasional medium sized subangular stone. It was concentrated along the sides and base of [1805] and was overlaid by (1806) a compact, soft light brownish yellow clay mixed with infrequent small angular stones. Fill (1809) was the result of the natural siltng of the cut while (1805) was re-deposited natural used to deliberately backfill the feature. No artefacts were recovered from the fills. The remnant of the ditch [1805] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93569.

The linear [1807] was investigated but was quickly dismissed as a variation of the underlying natural, being a soft mid greyish brown clay mixed within the predominant natural deposit (1803) a compact orange clay.

4.1.19 Trench 19

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.40m below the ground surface and it was positioned to target linear anomaly ‘G’ and a strong magnetic response, anomaly ‘A’. There was no indication of anomaly ‘A’ but anomaly ‘G’ in the form of linear [1904] was uncovered at the southwestern terminal of the trench (Figure 13.1). At the location of anomaly ‘A’ there was a variation of the underlying natural (1906) a compact yellow clay as opposed to the remainder of the trench which was a compact, coarse dark greyish brown gravelly clay.

The linear [1904] was aligned northwest – southeast with an exposed length of 1.90m, width of 2.20m and maximum depth of 0.48m. The cut had quite a sharp break of slope at the top, with a steep side on the southwest edge and amore gradual slope on the northeast (Figure 13.2). The break of slope at the base was quite abrupt and the base was flat. It was filled by (1905) a compact light brown silty claymixed with occasional small subrounded stones. This was a sterile fill with no artefacts and most likely the result of natural silting of the linear (Plates 19 & 20). The remnant of the boundary ditch [1904] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93570.

To the immediate northeast of [1904] there was a 'T'-shaped land drain [1907] which had a maximum exposed length of 3.50m and width of 0.25m. It was filled by (1908) a loose dark grey deposit of small angular stones and pieces of slate that covered a red ceramic pipe (Plate 21).

4.1.20 Trench 20

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.40m below the ground surface and it was positioned to target linear anomaly 'G' as well as blank area of Field A, where no other geophysical anomlaies were present. The trench uncovered the linear [2003] that corresponded with the location of anomaly 'G'.

The linear [2003] was located within 3.50m of the northeastern terminal of the trench, being aligned northwest – southeast (Figure 14). It was exposed for a length of 1.90m and width of 1.70m with a maximum depth of 0.17m. The cut had a gentle break of slope at the top with a steep southwest side and gentle northeast side, with a gradual break of slope at the base which was flat. It was filled by (2004) a compact light brownis orange silty clay mixed with occasional small subrounded stones (Plates 22 & 23). One weather sherd of black glazed earthenware was recovered from the base of the fill but otherwise it was sterile and most likely the result of natural silting of the linear. The remnant of the boundary ditch [2003] was allocated GAT HER PRN 93570.

4.1.21 Trench 21

The natural substrate was a maximum of 0.39m below the ground surface. It was positioned to investigate anomaly 'D' and an isolated magnetic enhancement. The trench identified two pits ([2105] & [2107]) at the centre along with a land drain [2104] (Figure 15.1).

The trench measured 14.1m by 15.7m and was larger than the other 19 trenches to encompass the concentration of magnetically enhanced pit like features identified on the geophysical survey. Two pits were uncovered. The larger of the two pits, [2105] was sub-rectangular in plan, with rounded corners. It measured 0.71m in length, 0.49m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.26m. The cut had quite a sharp break of slope at the top with steep sides and quite abrupt break of slope at the base, which was uneven (Figure 15.2). The pit was filled by (2106) a compact dark grey sandy clay mixed with very frequent subrounded and subangular stones, frequent heat fractured angular stones and frequent flecks of charcoal (Plates 24 & 25). Samples were taken from this fill but no artefacts were recovered. The fire pit [2105] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93571.

To the immediate northwest was the smaller pit [2107] that was roughly oval in plan with a width of 0.80m, length of 0.68m and maximum depth of 0.08m. The cut had a gentle break of slope at the top with imperceptible sides and imperceptible break of slope at the base, which was flat (Figure 15.3). The shallow pit was filled by (2108) a compact mid grey sandy clay mixed with the occasional small stone and occasional fleck of charcoal (Plates 26 & 27). No samples were taken from (2108) given the shallow depth of the pit and no artefacts were recovered from the fill. The remnant of the pit [2107] was assigned GAT HER PRN 93572.

To the southwest of the pits there was a stone land drain [2104] which arced along the southwest corner of the trench. It had an exposed length of 8.0m and width of 0.30m.

5 POST-EXCAVATION ASESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The recovered ecofacts from trenches 08 and 21 were submitted for post-excavation assessment and analysis, with a view to sourcing radiocarbon dates that would assist with further interpretation. Sample 01 was taken from pit fill (Contect 2106) in Trench 21; sample 02 was taken from a fill (Context 804) within the probable ring ditch in Trench 08.

5.2 Ecofact Processing

The primary aim of the ecofact processing was to recover charred macroplant and charcoal for species identification and radiocarbon dating selection.

The processing was completed by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and comprised flotation and wet sieving of the samples using a 500 micron mesh to collect the residue (which collects more than the 1mm = 1000 micron), with the flotation debris collected in a 250 micron mesh. The flotation debris was weighed, catalogued and examined for charred macroplant and charcoal; the residues were sorted to recover non-floating ecofacts; once sorted the residues were discarded. Suitable charred macroplant and charcoal were submitted for specialist assessment.

5.3 Ecofact Assessment

The ecofact assessment was completed by AOC Archaeology Group (AOC Project no: 26252; cf. Appendix V). As stated in the report The samples were separated using a stack system of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieves and scanned using a high-powered microscope at x10-x40 magnification. All plant macrofossils were subsequently examined at magnifications of x10 and up to x450. Macroplant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh. Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were selected for species identification. Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts.

In terms of the carbonised macroplant assemblage, the report stated that the assemblage was small and five heath-grass caryopses (*Danthonia decumbens* L.) were recovered from Sample 01/Context (804). Whilst heath-grass grows was often collected alongside other grass species for use as thatching, flooring and fuel resource, the report concluded that there was no evidence to suggest this plant was deliberately collected at this site, and was probably a weed that grew nearby that was accidently charred.

In terms of charcoal, the report stated that eleven fragments were identified to species: Sample 02/Context (804) had a single fragment of alder (0.01g) and Sample 01/Context (2106) had four pieces of alder and six of ash (2.5g). The report concluded that the charcoal from (804) was of little interpretive value whereas those from (2106) were likely re-deposited fuel debris; it also stated that the species present probably grew locally and were accessible for use as a fuel source.

5.4 Ecofact Analysis (Radiocarbon Dating)

Based on the results of the ecofact assessment, the charcoal was submitted to the Scottish University Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) for radiocarbon dating. Two dates were sourced from Sample 01/Context (2106), whilst a single date was sourced from Sample 02/Context (804). The results are reproduced below and the radiocarbon dating certificates reproduced in Appendix VI.

Sample No	Context No.	Context Type	Material	Lab Ref. No	Calibrated date	Period
1	2106	Fill of pit [2105]	Charcoal : Alder	SUERC-103614	2193 - 1977cal BC	Early to Mid Bronze Age
1	2106	Fill of pit [2105]	Charcoal : Ash	SUERC-103618	2140 - 1961cal BC	Early to Mid Bronze Age
2	804	Fill of ditch [803]	Charcoal : Ash	SUERC-103619	750 – 410cal BC	Iron Age

The radiocarbon dating results identified activity from the end of the 3rd millennium BC to the 1st millennium BC, suggesting a multi-phased site spanning from the Early/Mid Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Discussion

GAT was contracted by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed school development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn. Most of these trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies, with some intended to investigate areas blank on the geophysical survey. Almost half of the trial trenches did not identify archaeological features. The comparative lack of corroborative physical evidence for these field boundaries in the trial trenches may relate to them being relatively shallow features that did not leave a physical trace within the underlying natural.

The majority of the archaeological features confirmed in 11 of the 20 trial trenches were agricultural in nature being either former field boundaries or land drains; the majority of the latter were concentrated in the southern third of Field A in marginal ground prone to waterlogging. The land drains were a mix of stone field drains, some of which were stone capped, for example [1405] and [1407] in Trench 14 or ceramic pipe, such as, [1907] in Trench 19.

The former field boundaries were associated with geophysical anomalies ‘B’ and ‘G’, with the former typically being very shallow, leaving only a limited impact on the underlying natural. These features though were the remnants of former field/paddock boundaries being depicted on the estate map of 1802 and had been been removed by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. No artefacts were recovered from [403], [503] or [1106] but thanks to cartographic evidence these boundaries are most likely of post-medieval origin being cleared at some point between 1802 and 1889 to be replaced by the current field pattern.

The linears associated with geophysical anomaly ‘G’ were either land drains or ditches, such as features [1805], [1904] and [2003]. The linears [1904] and [2003] were most likely the continuation of the same feature based on the geophysical survey as well as closely comparable nature of the cuts and associated fills. A weathered sherd of black glazed earthenware was recovered from the base of [2003] that would suggest an end date for this feature of the late 19th or early 20th century. These features are not depicted on historic mapping. As such they are either the remnants of earlier, pre-modern field enclosures or later agricultural features, possibly for drainage. The relative narrowness and steep sides of [1805] would imply this had been used for drainage and the presence of a shard of black glazed earthenware from the base of [2003] would indicate a more modern date for these features.

The remaining features identified during the trial trenching were 2 pits ([2105] and [2107]) at the centre of Trench 21 and the ring ditch [803] in Trench 08. The fill (2106) of pit [2105] included heat fractured stones and flecks of charcoal which would indicate this was a fire pit or was material deposited from a hearth. This type of feature is typically prehistoric in date and is frequently associated with burnt mound spreads, although this feature type was not identified in the geophysical survey or trial trenching. The adjacent pit [2107] may also be of prehistoric date. The post-excavation ecofact assessment of fill (2106) identified alder and ash, which were likely used as a fuel source; the subsequent radiocarbon dating suggested an early to mid Bronze Age date for this activity.

The ring ditch [803] is typically considered to be a Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC–AD 43) funerary feature type. Ring ditches can be the remnants of low earthern burial mounds enclosed by a shallow ditch, with a cremation or cremation burials positioned at the centre or within the enclosing ditch. This feature type has also been ascribed as memorials, with a standing stone or post hole (that once would have had an upstanding timber post) at the centre of the circle. Recent work undertaken by GAT close to the site at Hedd yr Ynys, Lon Fron, Llangefni (GAT Report 1414) though has suggested that one of the "*small sub-rectangular ditched enclosures…may have been a hay rick or similar feature."* of 16th or 17th century date (Kenny 2018, 1). On this basis ring ditch [803] could equally be agricultural in nature as opposed to a funerary monument. However, whilst the of alder identified in Context (804) during post-excavation ecofact assessment was seen to have little interpretative value, the subsequent radiocarbon dating suggested an Iron Age date for this deposit. Admittedly, the charcoal assemblage from this deposit was very small and the only one radiocarbon date could be sourced, it does suggest it is a prehistoric rather than post-mediveal feature, and when taken with the early to mid Bronze Age date from Trench 21, they collectively suggest a site of multi-period domestic and ritual activity.

6.2 Recommendations

The archaeological evaluation trenching has identified and confirmed the presence of field boundaries that pre-date the 19th century, agricultural activity as well as multi-period prehistoric activity in the form of a fire pit and a ring ditch.

Based on these results it is recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation be carried out if the school development proceeds. This might take the form of a controlled strip of the topsoil/subsoil in the vicinity of Trench 08, to better determine the relationship of the ring ditch [803] with geophysical anomaly 'B' and to establish is ditch terminal [805] is a former field boundary or is related in nature to [803]. This would also provide an opportunity to source more definitive dating to support that currently sourced from Context 804. These results could then be compared to the local archaeological record, particularly the results from the Llangefni Link Road, which include mid-Bronze Age activity and Iron Age/Roman settlement, as well as the regional and national Research Frameworks.

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

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14. Wessex Archaeology, 2019. Llangefni Link Road Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Carr, A.D. 1992 ‘Tregarnedd’, in Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society 1992, 21-50.

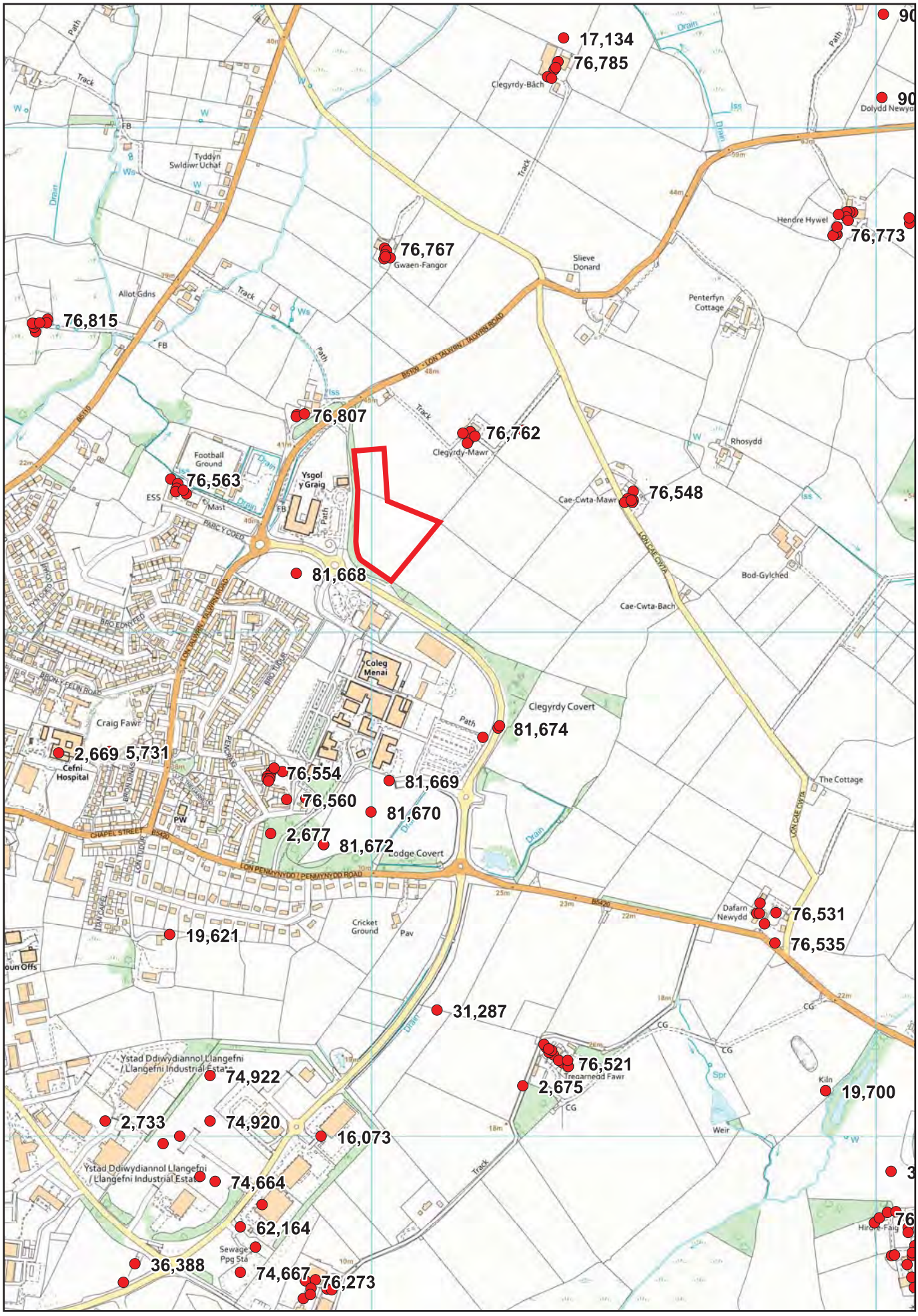


Figure 01: Location of evaluation area (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4.

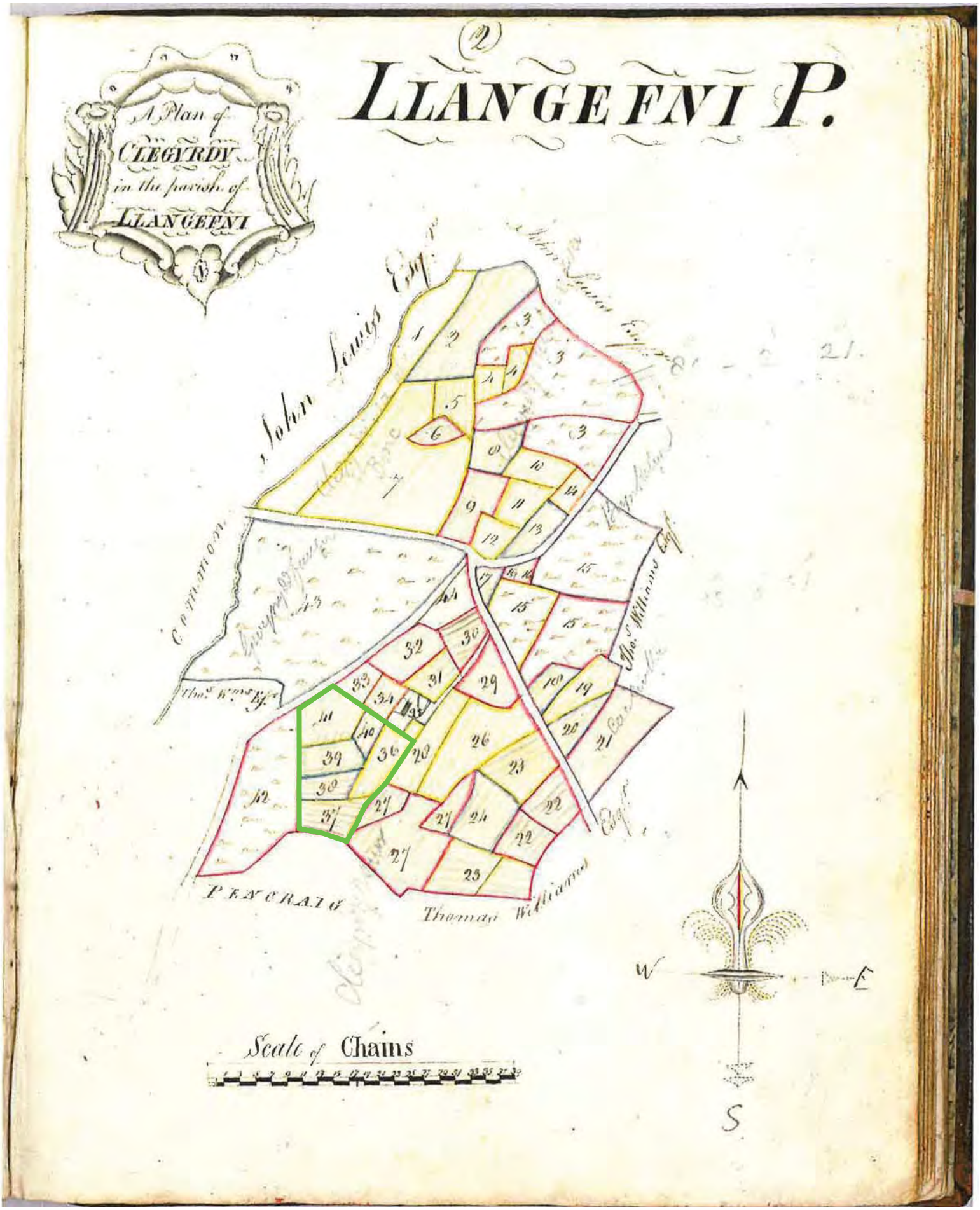


Figure 02: Clegyrdy farm in 1802, when the property of Owen Anthony Poole with the study area outlined in green (NLW Thorogood, Tabor and Hardcastle Vol. 2 094/8/3). Scale as shown on map.

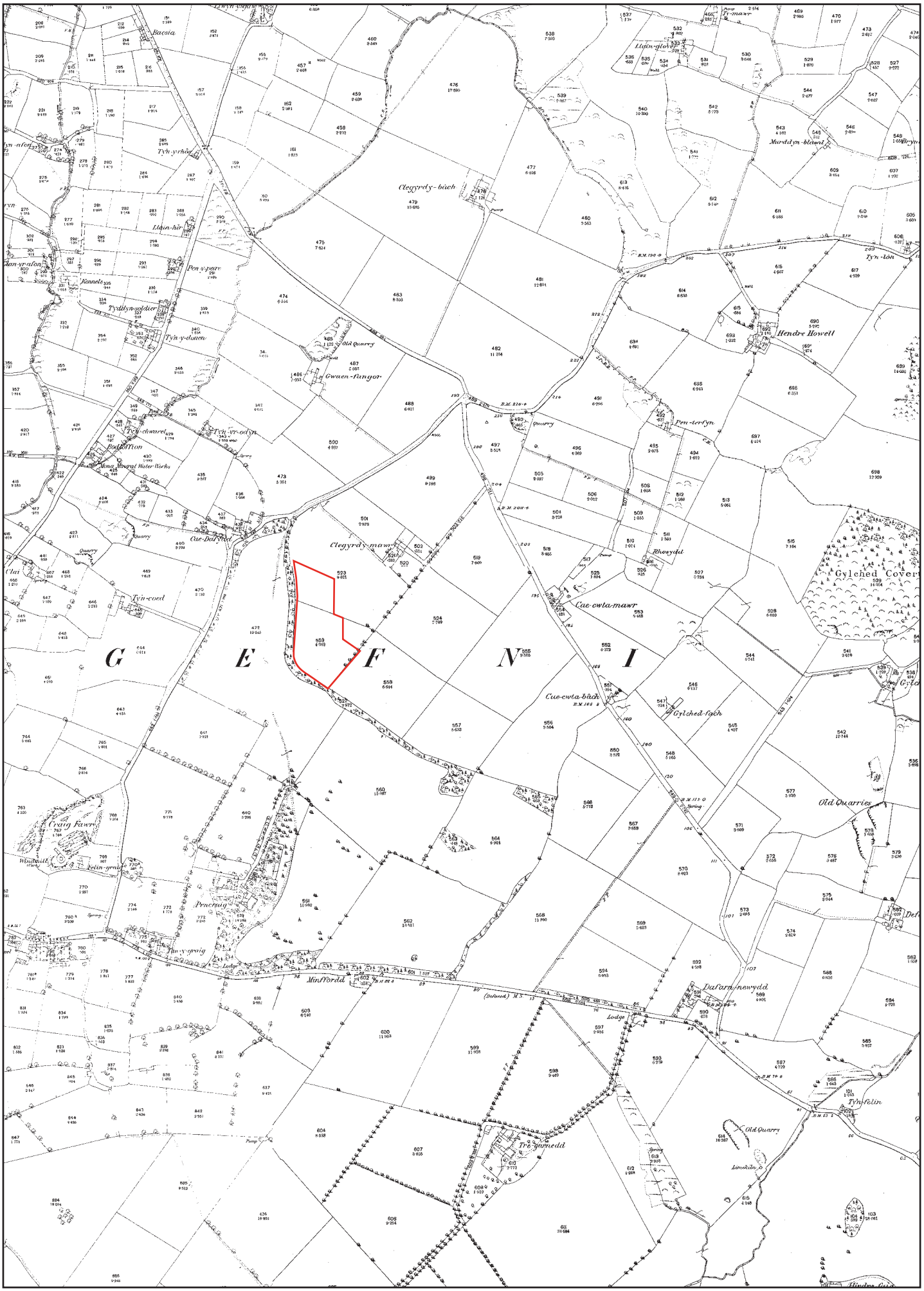


Figure 03: First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4, published in 1889, with location of evaluation area outlined red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.

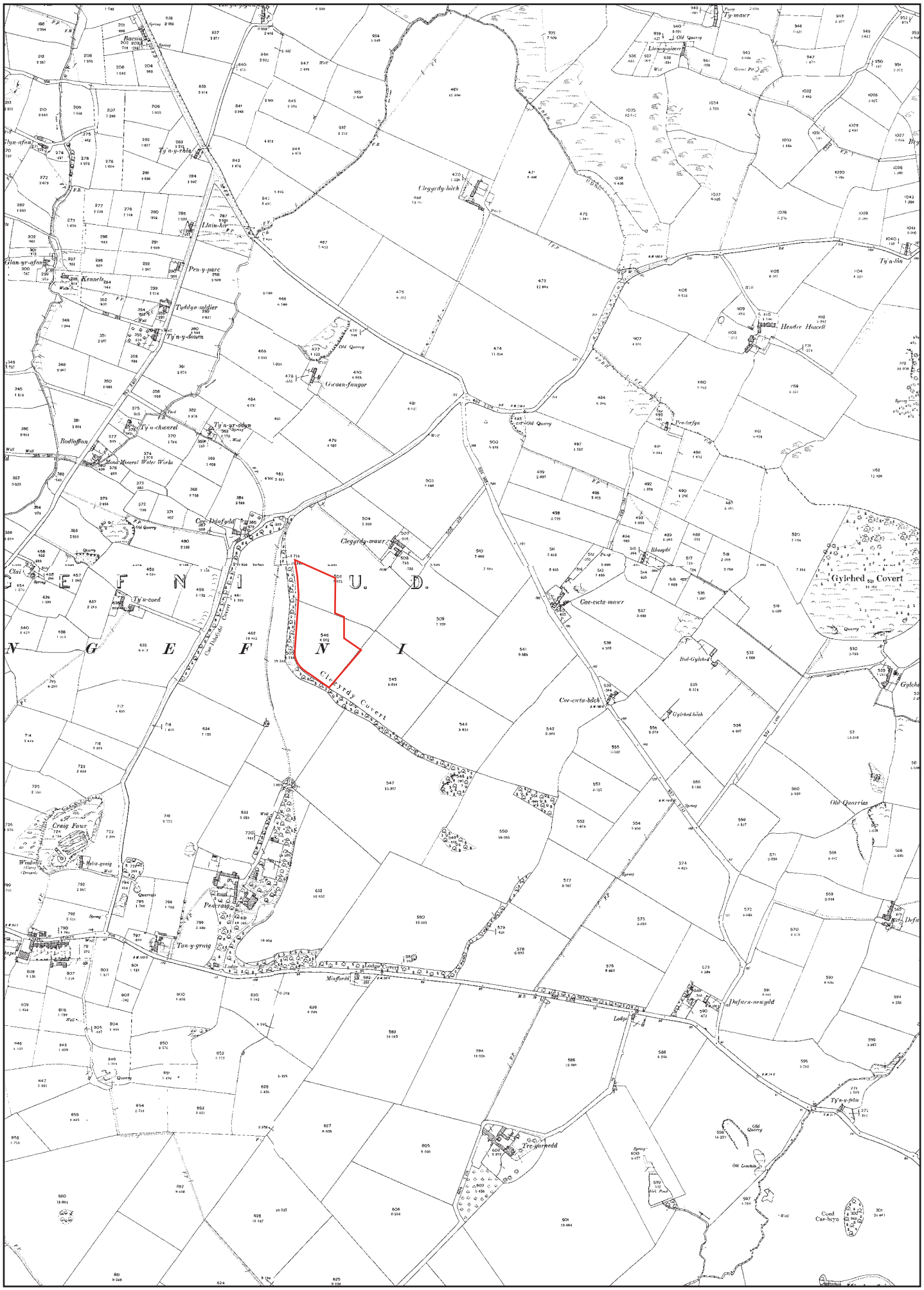


Figure 04: Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4, published in 1900, with location of evaluation area outlined red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.

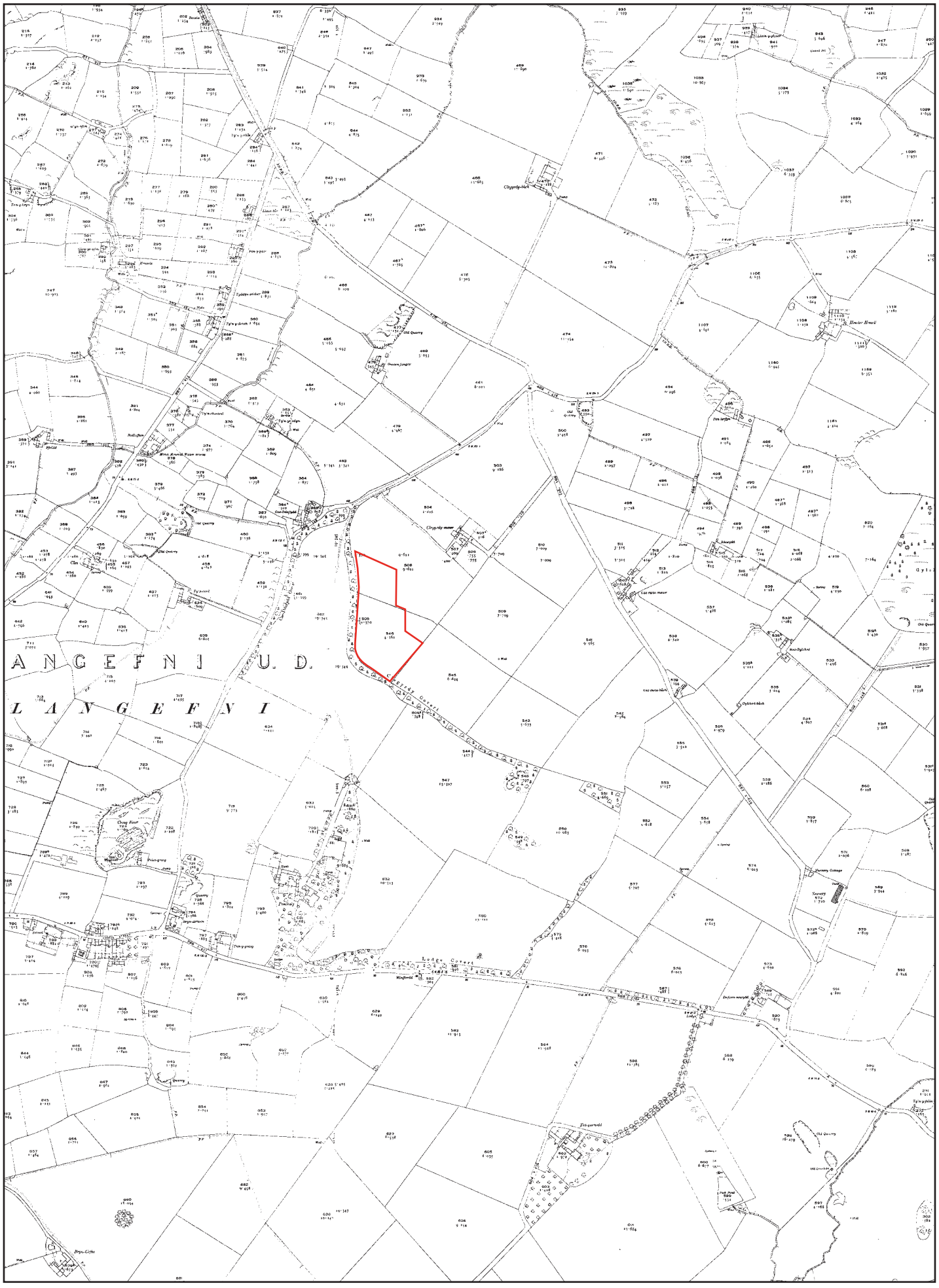
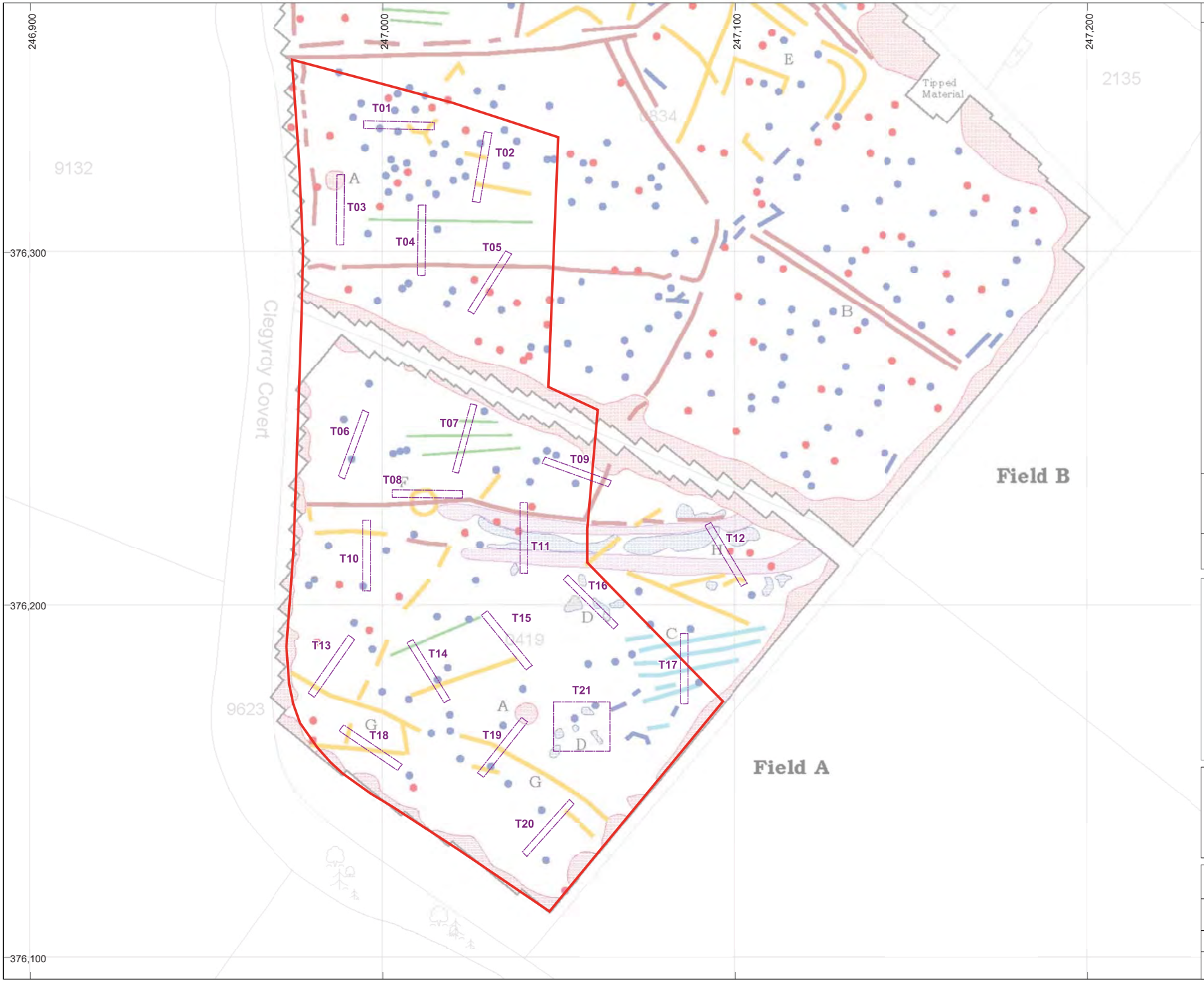


Figure 05: Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4, published in 1920, with location of evaluation area outlined red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.



Notes:

TR15 Trial trench with number

Development Area extent

N

0 5 10 20 40
metres

Background mapping showing geophysical survey interpretative plan after Eden Mapping Report GAT-19-YSL 2019, Dwg 04

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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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Ffacs / Fax: +44 (0)1248 370925
e-bost / e-mail: gat@heneb.uk

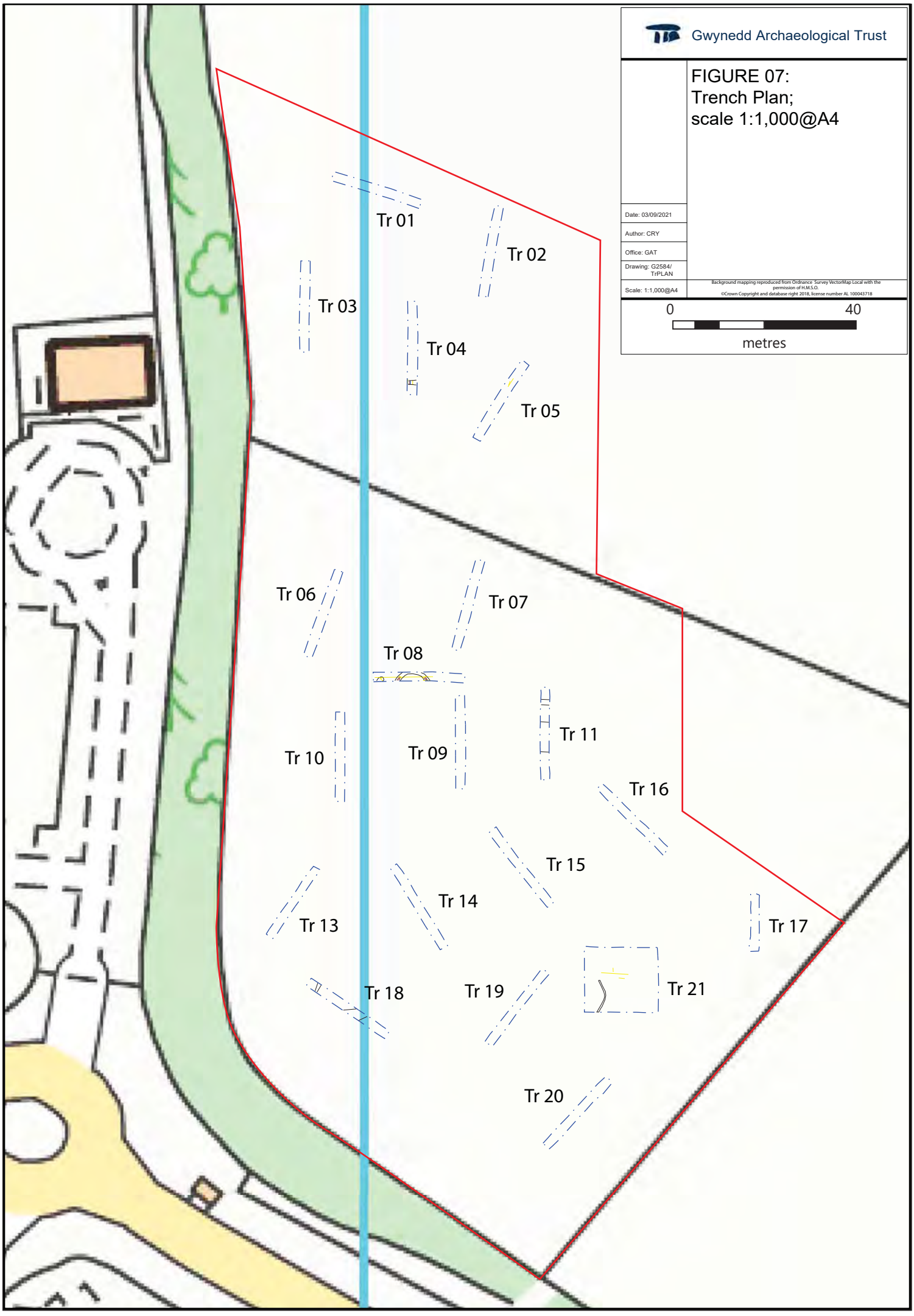
CLIENT: Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

SITE: Ysgol Newydd, Llangefni

TITLE: Figure 06: Geophsyical anomalies & original trial trench layout

SCALE AT A3:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:1000	25/05/21	NMC	JR

PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:
G2584	TT.01	A


Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
FIGURE 07:
Trench Plan;
scale 1:1,000@A4
Date: 03/09/2021
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2584/ TrPLAN
Scale: 1:1,000@A4
Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O.
©Crown Copyright and database right 2018, license number AL 100043718
0
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metres
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Tr 21

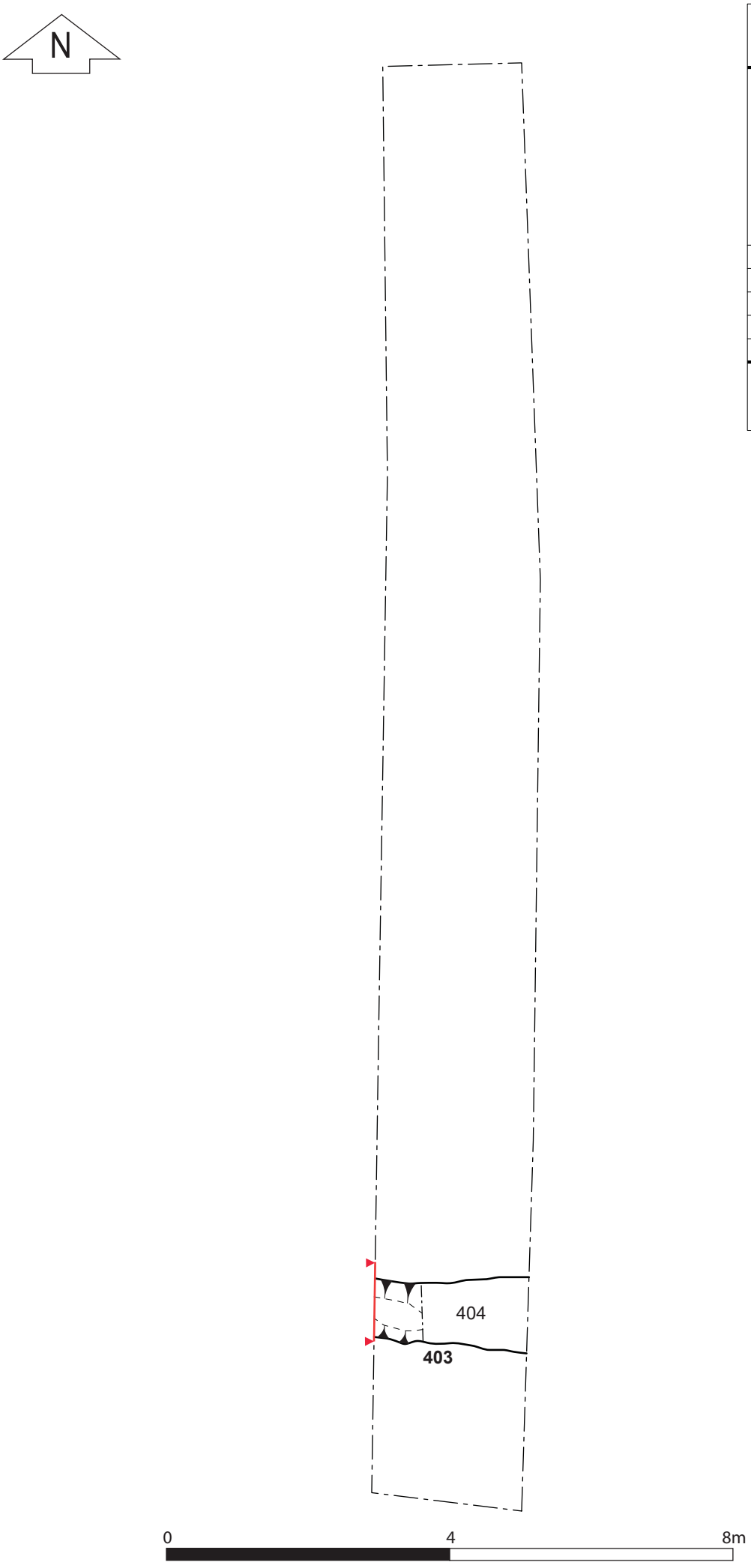

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FIGURE 08:
Trench 04 Plan;
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Date: 03/09/2021

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2584/ Tr04PLAN

Scale: 1:80@A4

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FIGURE 09:
Trench 05 Plan;
scale 1:80@A4

Date: 03/09/2021

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2584/ Tr05PLAN

Scale: 1:80@A4

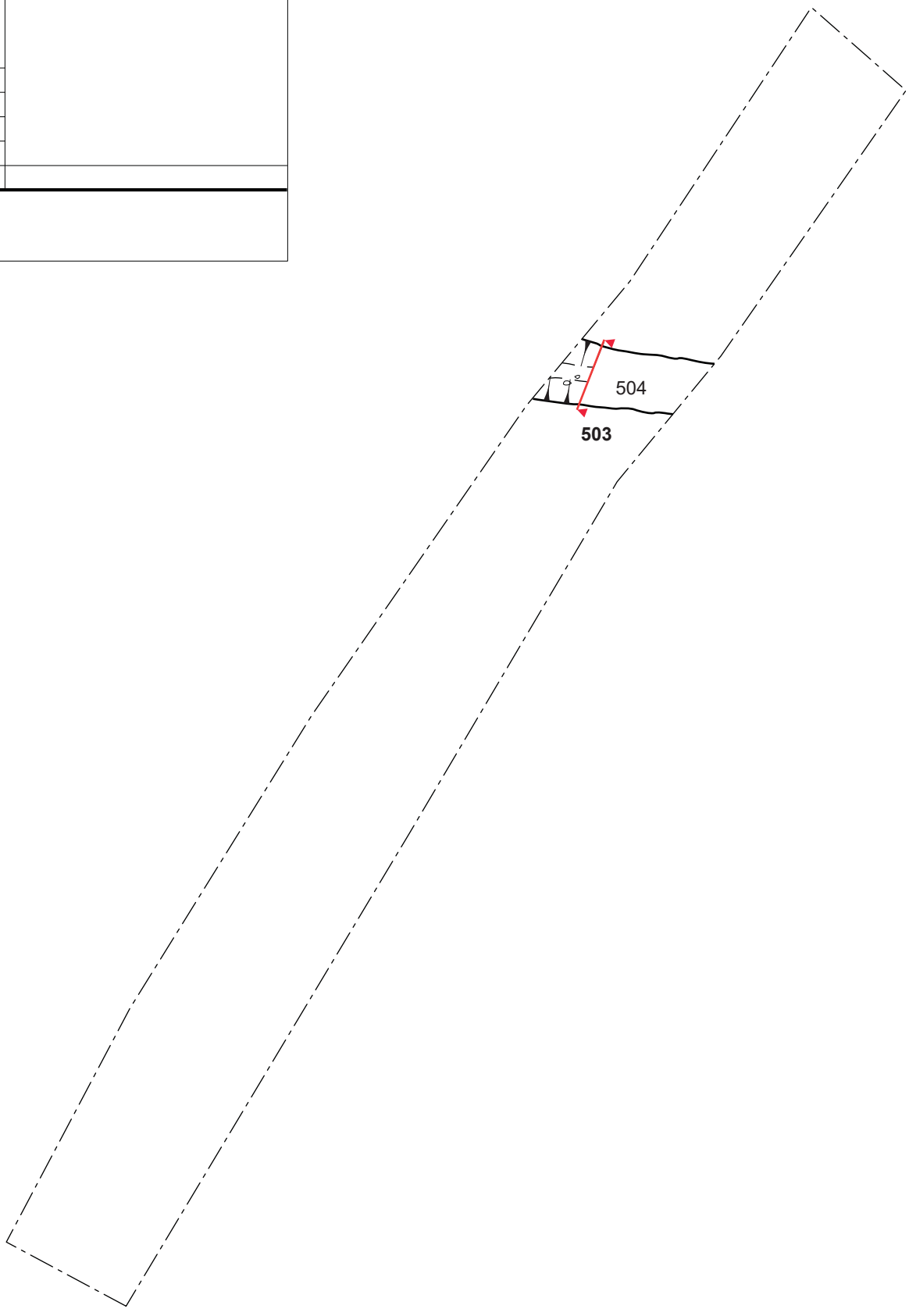


Figure 10.1

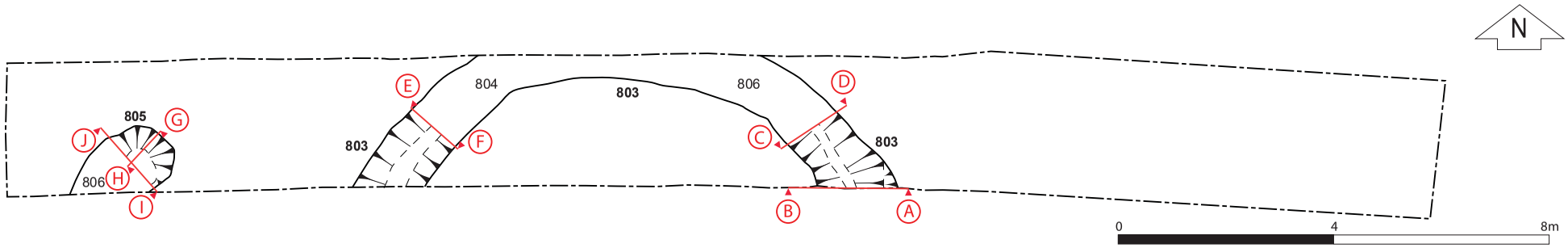
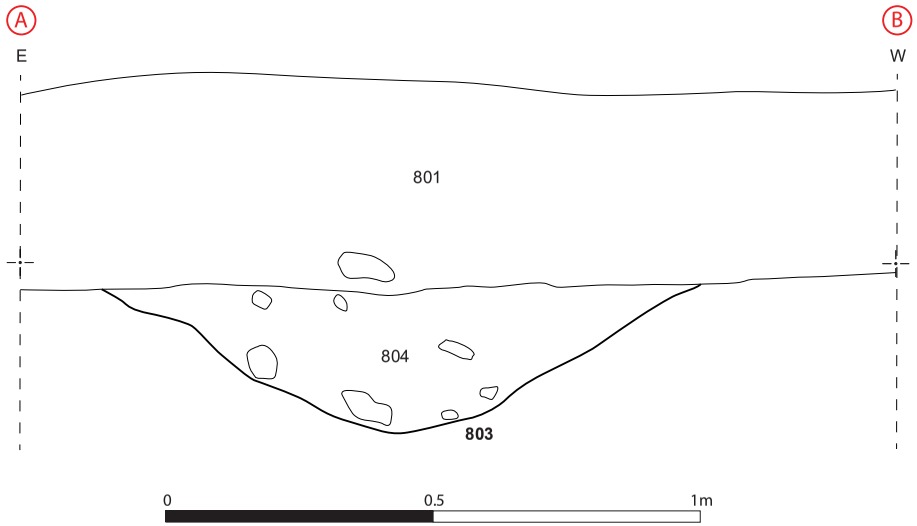


Figure 10.2



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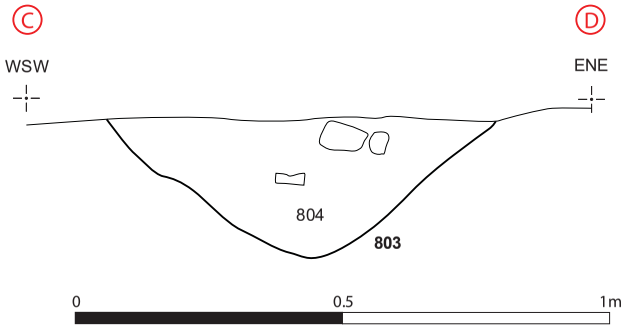

Figure 10.4

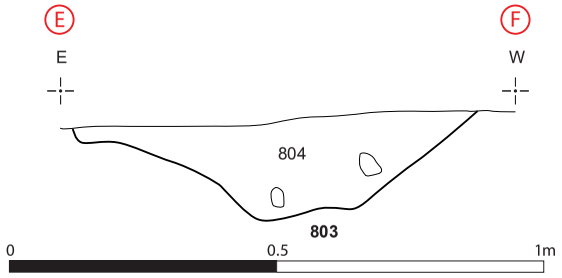

Figure 10.5

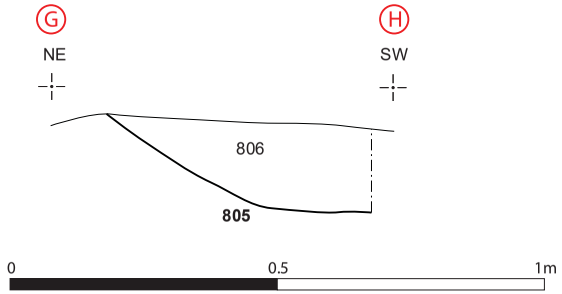

Figure 10.6

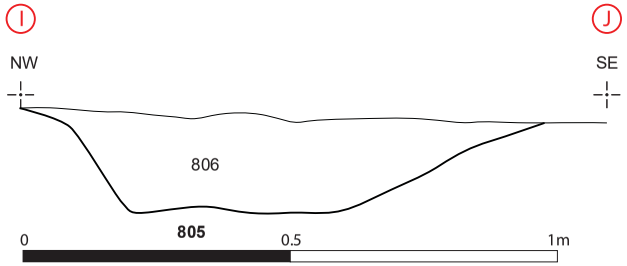

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FIGURE 10.1:
Trench 08 Plan;
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FIGURE 10.2:
N Facing Section [803];
scale 1:10@A3

FIGURE 10.3:
SE Facing Section [803];
scale 1:10@A3

FIGURE 10.4:
SW Facing Section [803];
scale 1:10@A3

FIGURE 10.5:
NW Facing Section [805];
scale 1:10@A3

FIGURE 10.6:
NE Facing Section [805];
scale 1:10@A3

Date: 03/09/2021
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2584/ Tr08
Scale: Various

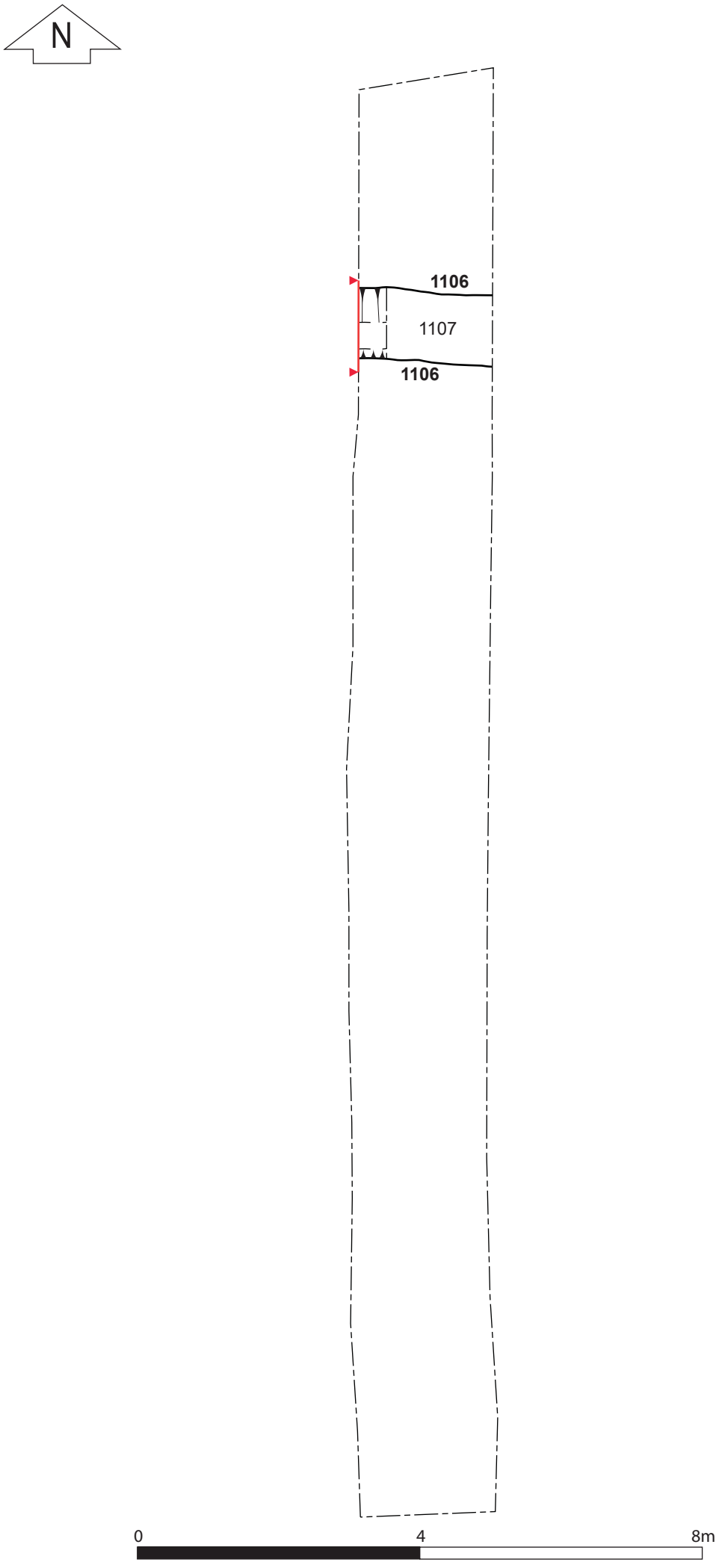

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FIGURE 11:
Trench 11 Plan;
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Date: 03/09/2021

Author: CRY

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2584/ Tr11PLAN

Scale: 1:80@A4

Figure 12.1

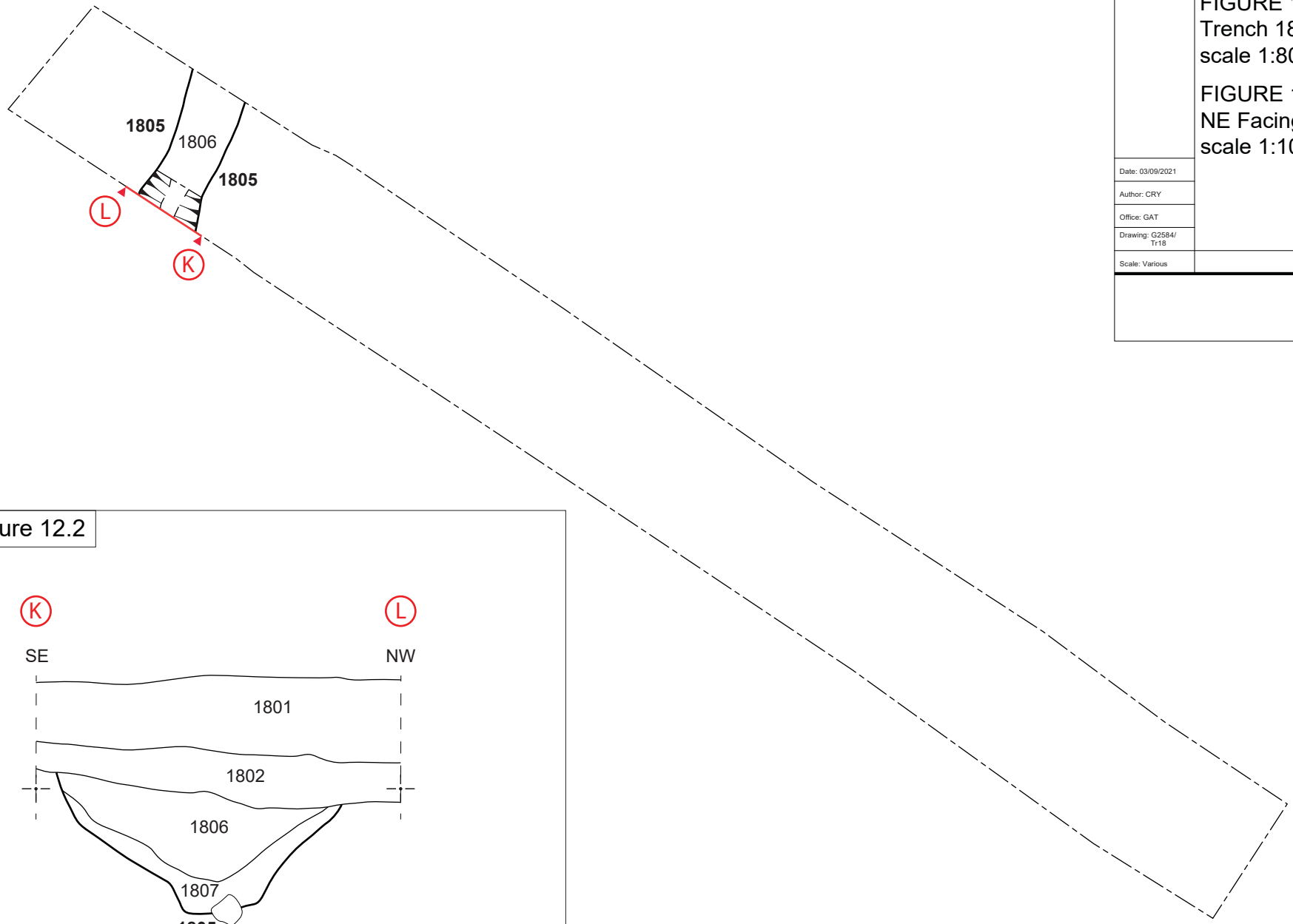

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FIGURE 12.1:
Trench 18 Plan;
scale 1:80@A4

FIGURE 12.2:
NE Facing Section [1805];
scale 1:10@A4

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Author: CRY	
Office: GAT	
Drawing: G2584/ Tr18	
Scale: Various	

Figure 12.2

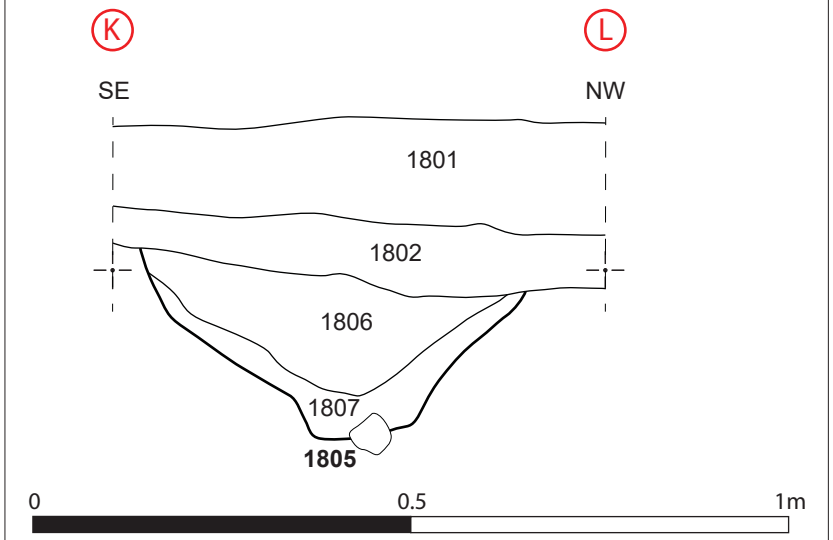

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FIGURE 13.1:
Trench 19 Plan;
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FIGURE 13.2:
NW Facing Section [1904];
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Author: CRY	
Office: GAT	
Drawing: G2584/ Tr19	
Scale: Various	

Figure 13.1

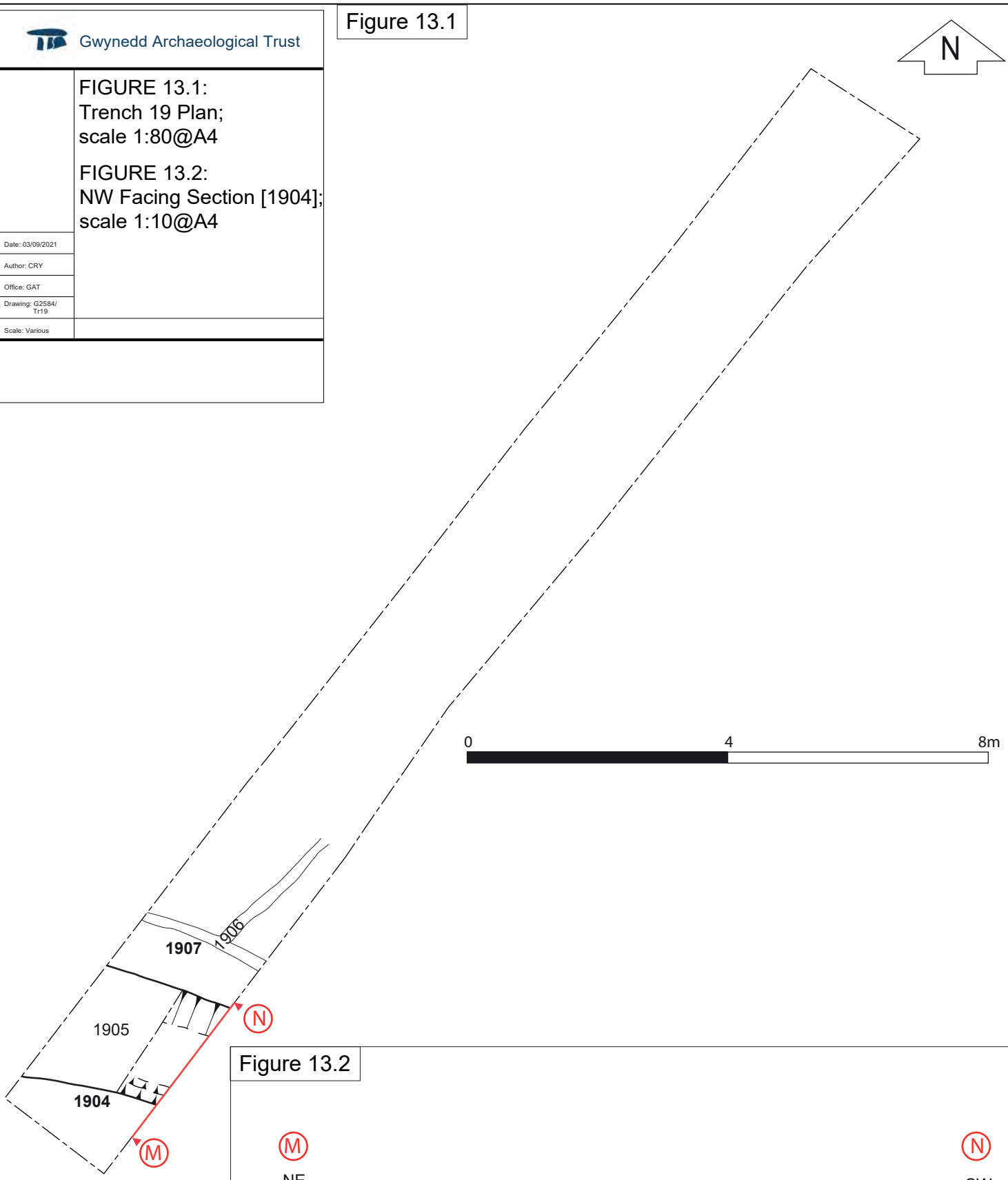
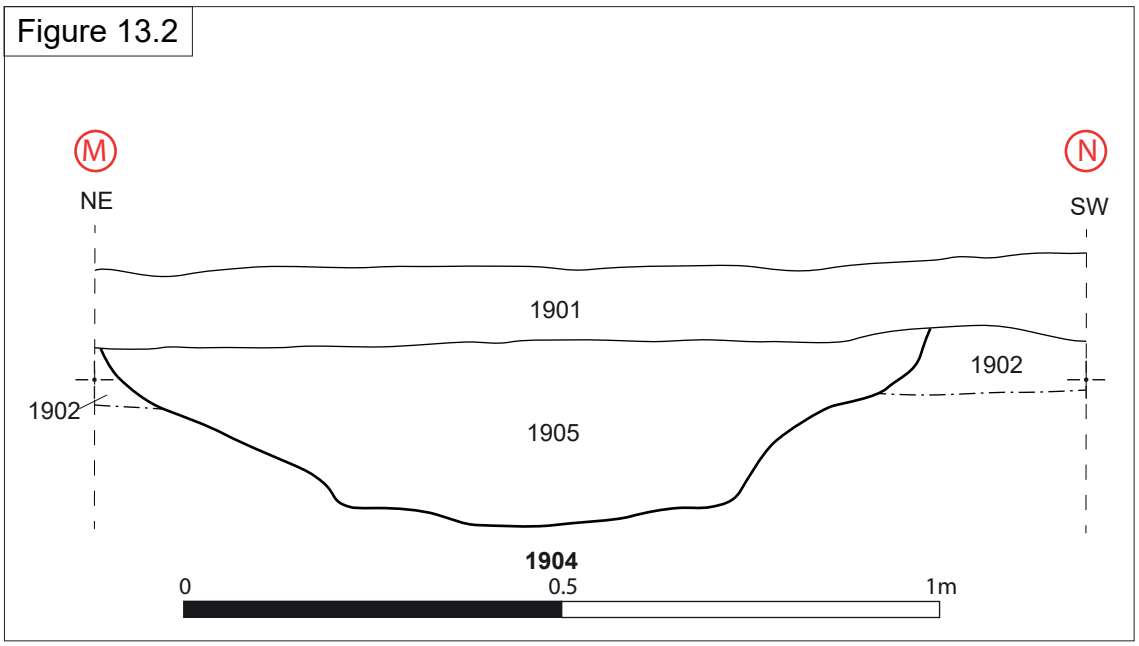


Figure 13.2



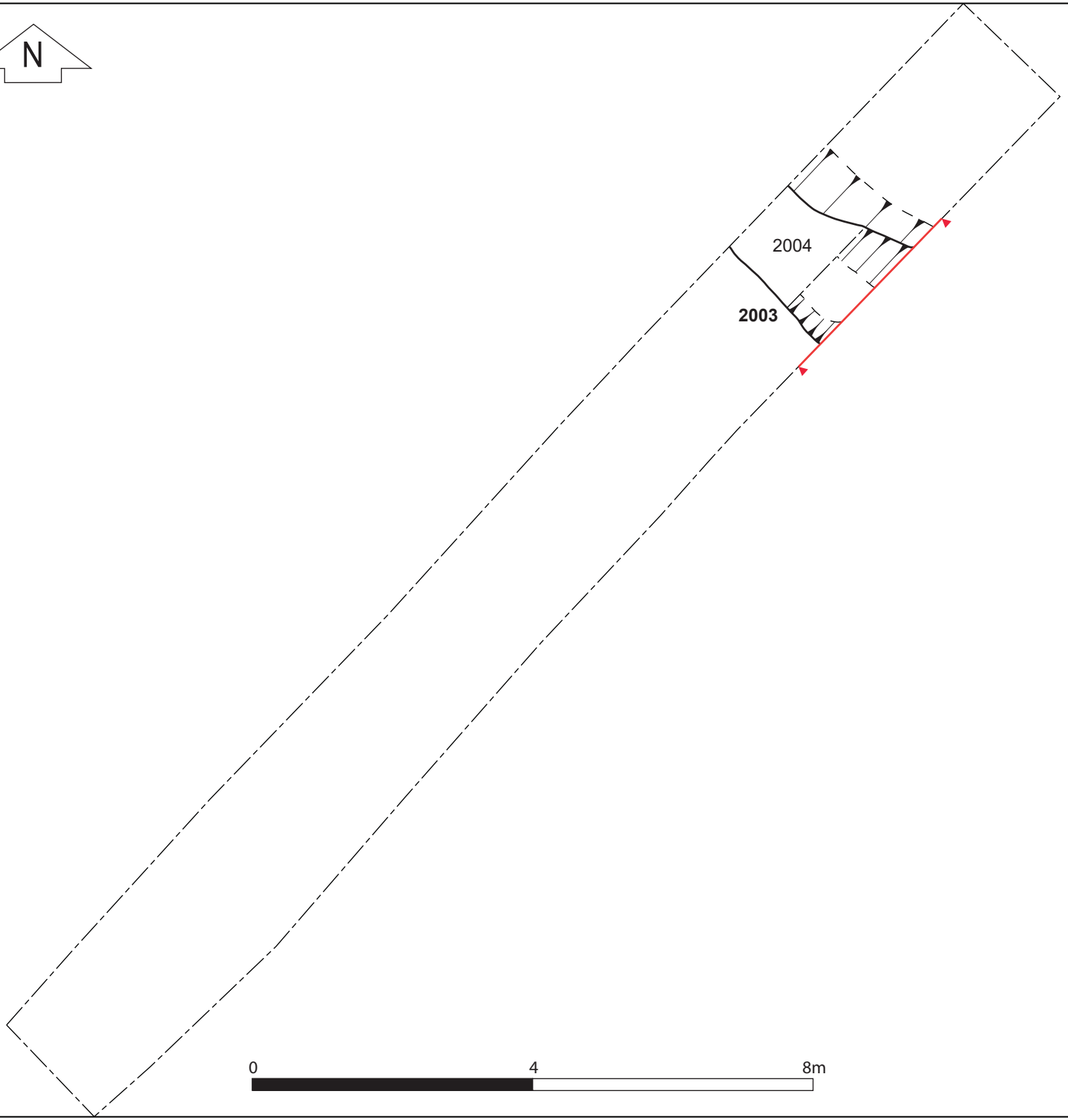


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FIGURE 14:
Trench 20 Plan;
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Date: 03/09/2021

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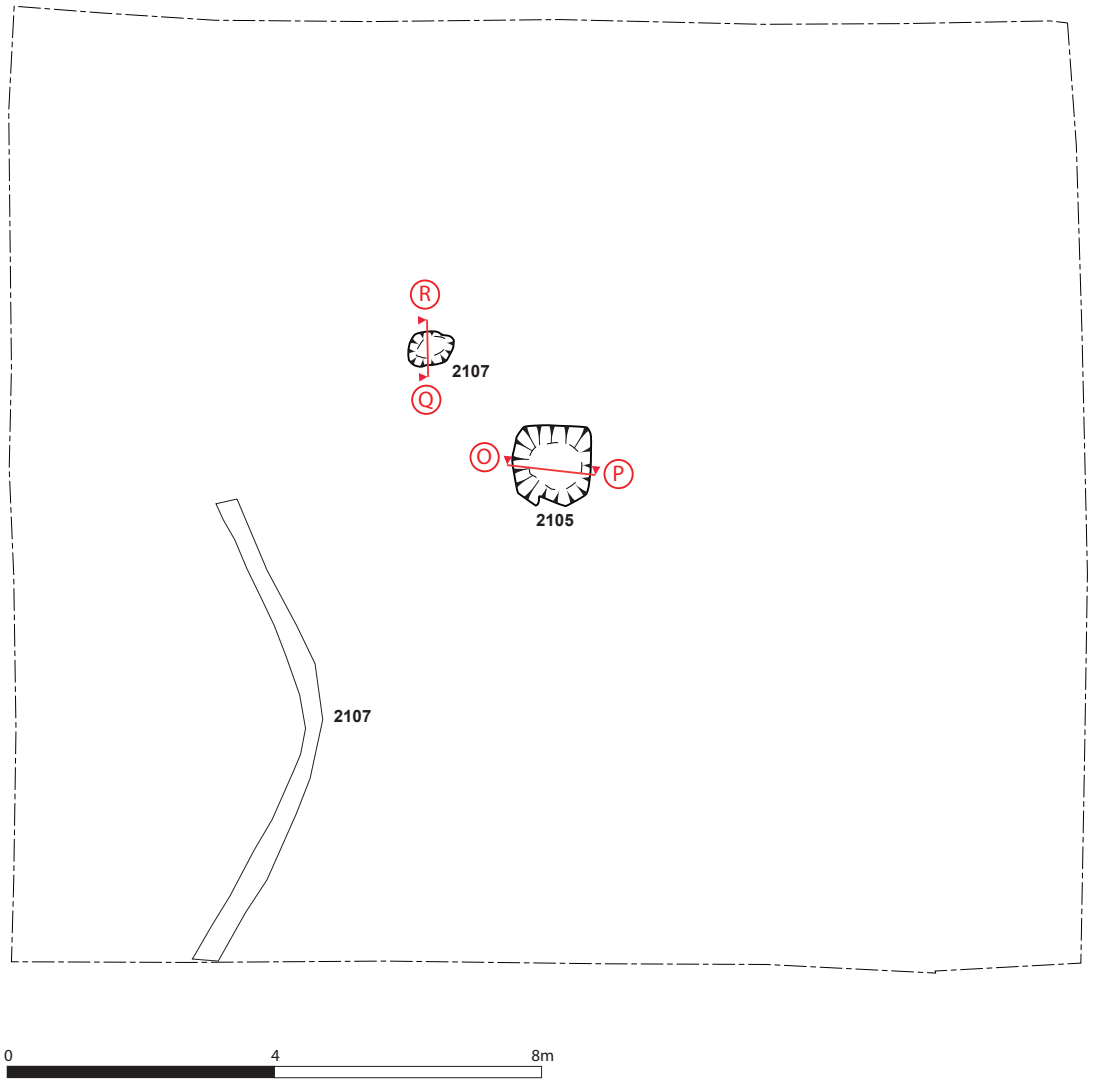
Office: GAT

Drawing: G2584/ Tr20PLAN

Scale: 1:80@A4

Figure 15.1



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 15.1:
Trench 21 Plan;
scale 1:80@A3

FIGURE 15.2:
S Facing Section [2105];
scale 1:10@A3

FIGURE 15.3:
E Facing Section [2107];
scale 1:10@A3

Date: 03/09/2021
Author: CRY
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2584/Tr21
Scale: Various

Figure 15.2

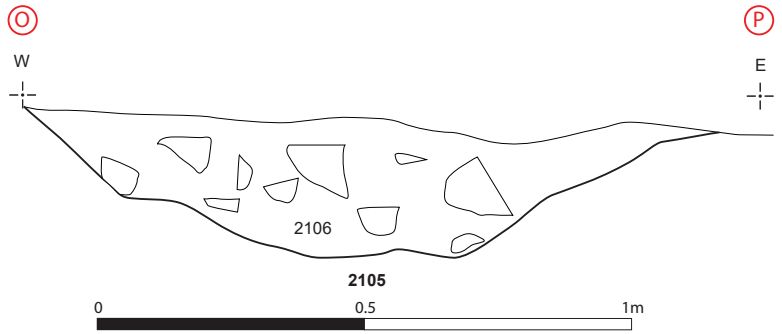


Figure 15.3

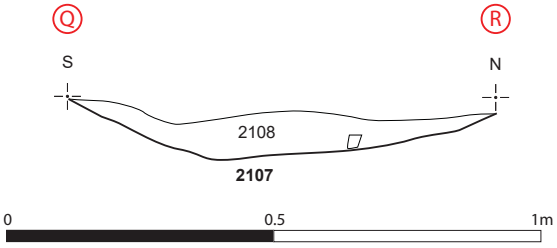


Plate 1: Post-ex of drain [1407] - exposed capstones; scale 2x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2584_085).

Plate 2: Exposed ceramic pipe field drain; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2584_088).

Plate 3: Post-ex of Trench 1; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2584_141).

Plate 4: Post-ex of Trench 6; scale 2x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2584_123).

Plate 5: Post-ex of Trench 14; scale 2x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2584_082).

Plate 6: Post-ex of Trench 20; scale 2x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2584_061).

Plate 7: Plan shot [403]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2584_158).

Plate 8: Plan post-ex shot [503]; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2584_160).

Plate 9: Oblique view of ring ditch [803]; scale 2x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: G2584_129).

Plate 10: N facing section through [803]; scale 2x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2584_156).

Plate 11: Pre-excavation of [805]; scale 2x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2584_133).

Plate 12: NE facing section through [805]; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2584_164).

Plate 13: Oblique view of East facing section through 1104; scale 2x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2584_106).

Plate 14: Pre-ex of linear 1106; scale 2x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2584_108).

Plate 15: East facing section through [1106]; scale 2x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2584_114).

Plate 16: Post-ex of excavated Trench 17; scale 2x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2584_097).

Plate 17: Post-ex of linear [1805[; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2584_113).

Plate 18: NNE facing half section through linear [1805]; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2584_112).

Plate 19: NE facing section through linear [1904]; scale 2x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2584_073).

Plate 20: Post-ex of linear [1904]; scale 2x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2584_074).

Plate 21: Post-ex of Trench 19; scale 2x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2584_062).

Plate 22: NW facing section through linear [2003], Trench 20; scale 2x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2584_066).

Plate 23: Post-ex of slot through linear [2003], Trench 20; scale 2x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2584_067).

Plate 24: Post-ex of pit at centre of Trench 21 halfsection; scale 2x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2584_090).

Plate 25: Post-ex of pit at centre of Trench 21; scale 2x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2584_102).

Plate 26: Half section of [2107]; scale 2x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2584_110).

Plate 27: Post-ex of [2107]; scale 2x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2584_111).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

YSGOL NEWYDD LLANGEFNI (G2584)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

August 2021

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	**Printed Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

Revision History			
Rev No.	**Summary of Changes**	**Ref Section**	**Purpose of Issue**

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name Signature Date

YSGOL NEWYDD LLANGEFNI (G2584)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for *Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn*, August 2021

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed school development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH47047619; postcode: LL77 7LP; Figure 01). The development area measures *c*.2.3ha and is located to the north of the Llangefni link road. The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey (GAT Report 1450, 2019), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation will be undertaken during August and September 2021 in accordance with the following guidelines:

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

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the evaluation area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Significant archaeological activity has been identified within the surrounding area, including prehistoric findpsots and domestic activity, early medieval burials and Roman period settlement; and

- If no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological evaluation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. GAPS contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett | 07824481052

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number is 1451 and the event primary reference number is 46105.

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The evaluation area is located within a known area of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later archaeological activity and is part of a wider historic landscape. Extensive archaeological fieldwork has been completed to the south as part of the Llangefni Link Road as well as within the Bryn Cefni Industrial Park. GAT has completed an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey of the evaluation area (GAT Report 1450, 2019); information from that report is synthesised in the background summary, whilst the results from the geophysical survey are discussed below.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

A polished stone axe (PRN 5040; SH47307640) was found 250m north-east of the study area. It was a Graig Lwyd axe, discovered in the rubble fill of a stone wall, so cannot be said with any certainty to have been lost locally. Another polished stone axe, 30cm long and 9.5cm wide was found 690m south west of the study area (PRN 2669; SH46387576). Evaluation trenching 1.02km south of the study area has also revealed a pit containing Neolithic artefacts (PRN 36389; NGR SH4650874710), with another adjacent, possibly contemporary pit. Together these finds do suggest evidence of Neolithic activity in the vicinity, although the isolated nature of the recovered information means that the wider context of these is not fully understood. Further evidence for prehistoric archaeology in the wider area includes a Middle Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 16073; NGR SH46907500), which was identified 1.02km to the south during construction work for Bryn Cefni Industrial Park. *Brython Archaeology* identified a burnt mound during an archaeological evaluation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01); the burnt mound was located c.400m southwest of the current evaluation area.

GAT completed an archaeological evaluation on several plots 1.41km to the south of the current proposed development, in advance of a separate scheme (GAT Report 1108): a geophysical survey and targeted trenching identified the remains of an enclosed settlement (PRN 36390; NGR SH4650874710) that was used into the 2nd century AD. This location was subsequently partially developed as part of the Llangefni Link Road scheme, with a strip/map/record completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2019 (Wessex Arcaheology, 2019;

205640.01). The site of the possible roundhouse is still present, but the associated enclosures have been developed. The mitigation revealed a series of field boundary ditch complexes, as well as an area of occupation characterised by fire pits, burnt deposits and posthole structures. The earliest features were two small circular pits containing probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, and two pits that contained worked flint. The majority of the remaining features were attributed to the 2nd century AD onwards, with metalwork, ceramics and small quantities of human neonate bones identified. Posthole structures were likely associated with grain storage, suggesting an area that was also used for grazing or crop production.

2.3 Medieval

Brython Archaeology identified 45 early medieval graves during topsoil stripping for the construction of section 1 of the Llangefni Link Road, in 2016 (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1604.03 DRAFT). The graves were located at NGR SH47247580, *c.*423m southeast of the current evaluation area.

Brython Archaeology identified further graves during an archaeological evaluation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus, c.225m to the south of the current evaluation area (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01). The exact number of graves was not confirmed but estimated at 20 to 50 graves. Subsequent excavation by *Archaeology Wales* identified 87 graves (*Archaeology Wales* report 1670, 2018 and forthcoming). The excavation revealed that the cemetery had two clear phases of use, with a period of hiatus separating these two phases; the second phase had four sub-phases, which were defined by the presence of later graves truncating earlier graves. The first phase of the cemetery had only seven burials, all of which were aligned east to west; the graves were all sealed by a colluvial deposit. The second phase of the cemetery saw the introduction of cist graves, with the majority lined with large limestone blocks and over half capped by limestone lids (*ibid*).

2.4 Post-Medieval

The evaluation area is located within the former Pencraig Estate. Pencraig was an estate of 186 acres with a substantial associated mansion. The first documentary reference to the estate including the land of Clegyrdu (Clegyrdy) Fawr (which includes the evaluation area and lay close to the Pencraig demesne), is in a bundle of deeds dating from 1699 (Anglesey

Archives, WD/12/1). In the mid-18th century it was in the possession of Richard Poole and his wife Mary, the daughter of Robert Owen, whose son Anthony was to become an influential attorney in Caernarfon and substantial landowner with estates in Anglesey and Merioneth by the turn of the 19th century. In 1773 Clegyrdu was leased to Joseph Knowles for 21 years (Anglesey Archives, WD 12/3), and subsequent leases describe the subsequent letting of the farm (WD12.4-5). In 1860 its owner, George Richard Owen Griffith, was High Sheriff of the County of Anglesey. He had been noted as the landowner of the study area on the tithe map and apportionment of 1843. In 1879, following the death of its then owner Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, the estate passed to the wife of Colonel Bramston Smith of Dublin, who was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1876. In 1910 there was an agreement to partition the holdings of the estate. The Pencraig estate was sold in 1952, with a housing estate and college bearing the name Pencraig being established on the site. The study area remained in agricultural use after the 1952 sale.

2.5 Cartographic evidence

A *Survey of Pencraig and Cae Nest estates* dating to 1802 (NLW Thorogood, Tabor and Hardcastle Vol. 2 094/8/3) characterises the area as a patchwork of small paddocks and fields suggestive of a complex agricultural regime. These are likely to be post-medieval in date and the intensity of these on the map makes it likely that evidence for them will be uncovered as part of the evaluation process and they were clearly identified by the geophysical survey carried out on the site. These field boundaries have been amalgamated by the time of the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map into larger parcels, in all probability as part of agricultural improvements by the Pencraig Estate (Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4; 1889). The map evidence also suggests that the agricultural husbandry regime at the farm changed radically over this period, requiring larger pasture and arable fields. It is possible that some of the paddocks shown in 1802 survived at the time of the tithe map for Llangefni of 1843, but as only the tenant held parcels are shown on the map the character of the field boundaries at this time remain uncertain. On the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheets XIII.15, XIII.16, XVIII.3 and XVIII.4; 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively) the e two fields incorporating the evaluation area are present, with little change noted between 1889 and 1920 editions. The map associated with the Pencraig Estate Sale catalogue of 1952 (WF/122) shows the same estate field system, however two fields to the south-west of the study area and four to the east southeast are described in the schedule as 'P.O.W. Fields', covering 15.632 acres. This suggests that prisoners of war were housed in these areas during the Second World War, and Italian prisoners are known to have been housed in the Llangefni area (Jackson 2010).

2.6 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey of the proposed developmet area was completed in 2019 by Eden Mapping as part of the assessment report (GAT Report 1450, 2019). A series of magnetic linear anomalies likely to be associated with former field boundaries and trackways was identified along with a possible sunken trackway that ran parallel to one of the former field boundaries. A mix of weak, linear, angled and curvilinear anomalies may predate the former field boundariebut could also be part of a former farmstead or homestead. Evidence of possible ridge and furrow cultivation was also identified indicating arable agriculture.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aims to expose and characterise the possible archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as well as general areas to help inform the archaeological potential of the site. The proposed development area has been reduced in size from the area incorporated in the assessment and geophysical survey completed in 2019. The trial trenches will be targeting the revised footprint.

A total of twenty 20x2m trial trenches will be undertaken, along with a larger trench (16m x14m) targeting a group of pit-like features. The details of the individual trenches are shown below and located in Figure 02:

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start (E / N m OSGB 1936)	End (E / N m OSGB 1936)	Rationale
T01	20x2m	E-W	246994.55 / 376336.22	247014.54 / 376335.76	Targeting a series of isolated magnetic enhancements as well as linear magnetic anomalies.
T02	20x2m	NNE-SSW	247026.47 / 376314.35	247029.84 / 376334.06	Targeting a series of isolated magnetic enhancements as well as linear magnetic anomalies.
T03	20x2m	N-S	246987.70 / 376302.14	246988.03 / 376322.13	Targeting a strong isolated magnetic anomaly.
T04	20x2m	N-S	247010.95 / 376293.46	247011.08 / 376313.45	Targeting a linear magnetic anomaly indicating possible agricultural activity and a possible former field boundary.
T05	20x2m	NE-SW	247024.98 / 376283.09	247035.68 / 376299.98	Targeting a possible former field boundary and a ferrous magnetic spike indictating ferrous or fired material.

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start (E / N m OSGB 1936)	End (E / N m OSGB 1936)	Rationale
T06	20x2m	NNE-SSW	246988.28 / 376236.09	246995.18 / 376254.87	Targeting an isolated magnetic enhancement.
T07	20x2m	NNE-SSW	247020.62 / 376237.56	247025.72 / 376256.90	Targeting linear magnetic anomalies indicating possible agricultural activity.
T08	20x2m	E-W	247002.60 / 376231.71	247022.60 / 376231.38	Targeting linear magnetic anomalies indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology..
T09	20x2m	WNW-ESE	247045.61 / 376241.15	247064.42 / 376234.38	Targeting a possible former field boundary.
T10	20x2m	N-S	246995.25 / 376204.05	246995.35 / 376224.05	Targeting a linear magnetic anomaly indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology, as well as an isolated magnetic enhancement.
T11	20x2m	N-S	247040.08 / 376209.02	247040.08 / 376229.02	Targeting possible former sunken trackway and associated field boundary.
T12	20x2m	NNW-SSE	247102.48 / 376205.79	247092.24 / 376222.97	Targeting possible former sunken trackway and a ferrous magnetic spike indictating ferrous or fired material.
T13	20x2m	NE-SW	246979.65 / 376174.45	246991.13 / 376190.83	Targeting a linear magnetic anomaly indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology.

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start (E / N m OSGB 1936)	End (E / N m OSGB 1936)	Rationale
T14	20x2m	NW-SE	247018.18 / 376172.80	247007.55 / 376189.73	Targeting a linear magnetic anomaly indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology, a a linear magnetic anomaly indicating possible agricultural activity and an isolated magnetic enhancement.
T15	20x2m	NW-SE	247041.47 / 376182.29	247028.77 / 376197.74	Targeting a blank area.
T16	20x2m	NW-SE	247066.14 / 376193.86	247051.78 / 376207.80	Targeting several magnetically enhanced pit like features and an isolated magnetic enhancement.
T17	20x2m	N-S	247085.41 / 376171.96	247085.41 / 376191.96	Targeting a series of broad parallel linear anomalies that culd be evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation.
T18	20x2m	NW-SE	247004.78 / 376154.03	246988.19 / 376165.19	Targeting linear magnetic anomalies indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology.
T19	20x2m	NE-SW	247027.79 / 376151.72	247040.14 / 376167.46	Targeting linear magnetic anomalies indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology, an isolated magnetic enhancement and a strong magnetic response.

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start (E / N m OSGB 1936)	End (E / N m OSGB 1936)	Rationale
T20	20x2m	NE-SW	247040.20 / 376129.31	247053.62 / 376144.14	Targeting a linear magnetic anomaly indicating possible soil filled archaeological featuers, modern agriculture or geology, as well as a blank area
T21	16x14m	E-W	247048.42 / 376165.53	247064.42 / 376165.53	Targeting several magnetically enhanced pit like features and isolated magnetic enhancements.

The trenches will be located with a Trimble GPS unit. The trenches will be opened and closed by a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator supplied by a GAT approved subcontractor, RG Hire Ltd. The trenches will be carefully de-turfed by the mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, the turf will be stored close to the trench and re-laid following the backfilling process. All fieldwork will be completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Fieldwork Manual.

The trial trenching works are currently scheduled to be undertaken in August and September 2021.

- The trench locations will be demarcated in advance by GAT staff using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy), and scanned with a cable avoidance tool;prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services. In support of this, existing service drawings will also be consulted;
- The trenches will be opened using a 13 tonne excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and excavated in controlled layers. Turf/topsoil, and subsoil will be stored in separate bunds;
- Excavation by machine will continue until the first significant archaeological horizon, or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- A record will be made on GAT pro-formas of the topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon (cf. Appendix I, II and III). All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale. Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; the

photographic record will be 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 **G2584_035**. A photographic ID board will be used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant trench and context numbers.

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if more discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the mitigation area) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. Any structural features encountered will be cleaned and recorded but will not be removed;
- The location of the trenches, and any identified features, will be recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit. Hand drawn plans will also be completed for any trenches containing archaeological activity; this will include a plan of the trench and features therein as well as individual plans/sections of features encountered. Any required plans or sections will be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the fieldwork results, along with recommendations for any subsequent post-excavation assessment in line with the MAP2 process. Post-excavation assessment may include the in-house processing (wet sieving) of ecofact samples, followed by external specialist assessment and radiocarbon dating, as well as the external assessment of diagnostic artefacts. Based on these results a **final report** will be prepared. *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works*.

3.2 Human Remains

Whilst human remains are not expected, if any human remains are identified that cannot be preserved in situ, any excavation 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).

3.3 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, ecofact samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples, or 100% if the feature is smaller; samples will by GAT staff using 10 litre sampling buckets. All suitable deposits will be sampled at ths stage.

The samples will be subseqeuntly assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackeline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

Any ecofact assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.

3.4 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. Any artefacts recovered will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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 Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

Any specialist assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the 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 (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn). 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 will be transferred to the Oriel Ynys Môn in accordance with their guidelines.

3.5 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel.*

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.6 Data Management Plan

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 Selection Strategy document 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

Illustrations will be included for any trenches containing archaeological activity; this will include a scaled plan of the trench and features therein as well as individual scaled plans/sections of features encountered. The reports will also include any received specialist input (ecofacts and/or artefacts).

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).

3.7 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is "widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation". The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support "future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities". Selection should be "focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed" and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will be is summarised in Appendix IV and will be confirmed in the mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution's collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project's Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

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(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological evluation duties on site;
- Client liaison;
- Plant operator liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- 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 above.

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

All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the latest Welsh Government Covid-19 guidelines, as well the GAT Covid-19 Operating Strategy and Sanitising Strategy.

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 21/06/2022

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 21/06/2022

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 9446015
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2022

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Davidson, A. 1998. *Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Extension: Archaeological Assessment & Evaluation.* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 302
2. Davidson, A. 1998. *Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Evaluation.* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 312.
3. Davidson, A., Jones, M., Kenney, J., Rees, C. and Roberts, J. 2010. *Gwalchmai booster to Bodffordd link water main and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement: Archaeological Mitigation Report.* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 885.
4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
5. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1)
6. Evans, R. 2008. *Gwalchmai booster to Bodffordd link water main and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement: Archaeological Assessment.* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 738.
7. Evans, R. and Roberts, J. 2019. *Ysgol Newydd Llangefni: Archaeological Assessment & Evaluation (Geophysical Survey).* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1450.
8. Parry, I G, et al. 2017. Coleg Menai Llangefni Fieldwork Report: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching. Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*
10. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
11. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
12. Wessex Archaeology, 2019. Llangefni Link Road Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Carr, A.D. 1992 ‘Tregarnedd’, in *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1992, 21-50.

FIGURE 01

Location plan, denoting development area (outlined red) targeted for evaluation, based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH47NE. Scale 1:10,000@A4.

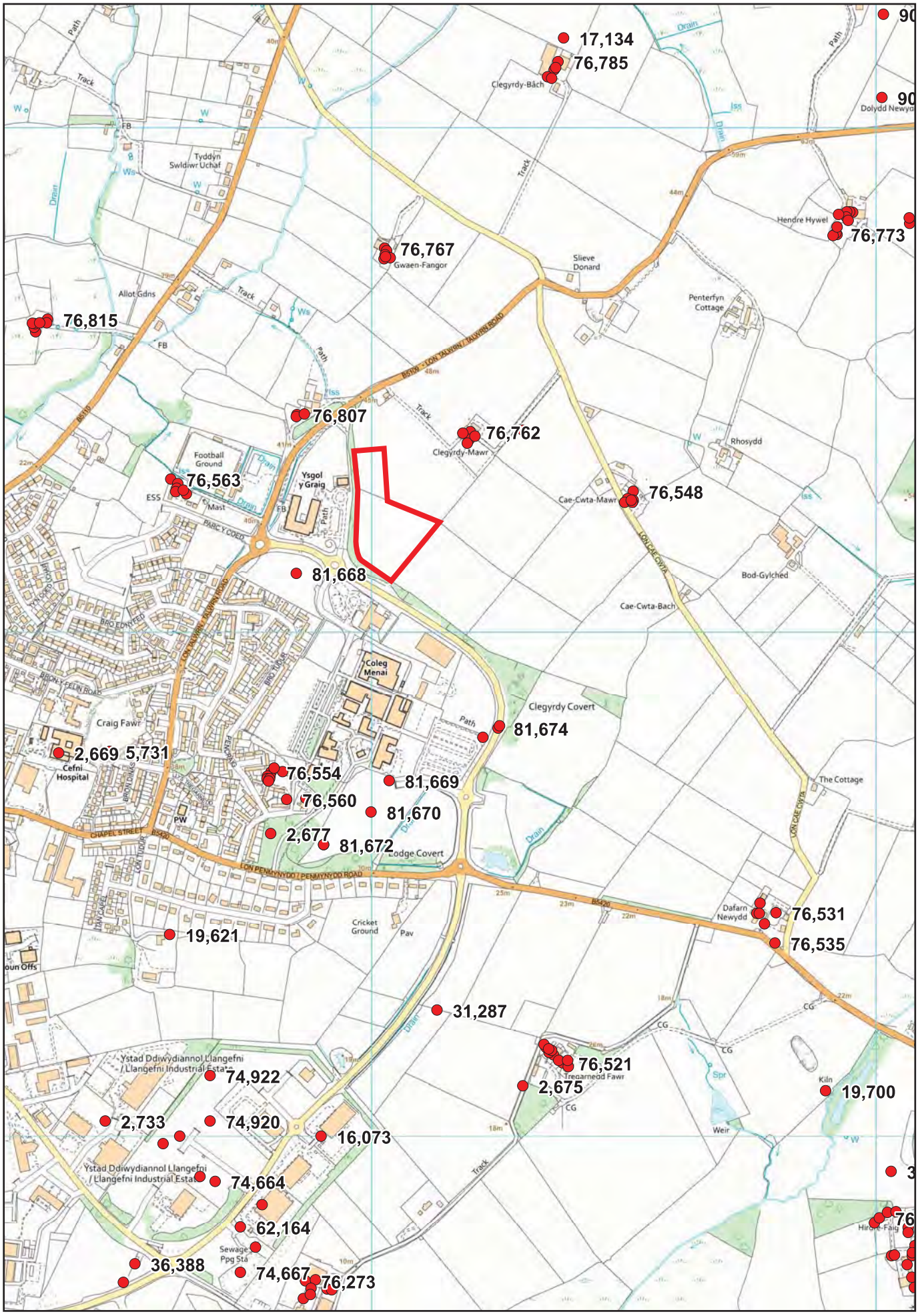


Figure 01: Location of evaluation area (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4.

FIGURE 02

Archaeological Trial Trench locations. Scale: as shown.

Notes:

TR15 Trial trench with number

Development Area extent

N

0 5 10 20 40

metres

Background mapping showing geophysical survey interpretative plan after Eden Mapping Report GAT-19-YSL 2019, Dwg 04

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
www.heneb.co.uk

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

Ffon / Phone: +44 (0) 1248 352535
Ffacs / Fax: +44 (0)1248 370925
e-bost / e-mail: gat@heneb.uk

CLIENT: Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

SITE: Ysgol Newydd, Llangefni

TITLE: Figure 02: Archaeological Trial Trench locations

SCALE AT A3:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:1000	25/05/21	NMC	JR

PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:
G2584	TT.01	A

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Trench Sheet pro-forma

TRENCH SHEET

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

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

Context No.	Depth below surface	Brief description

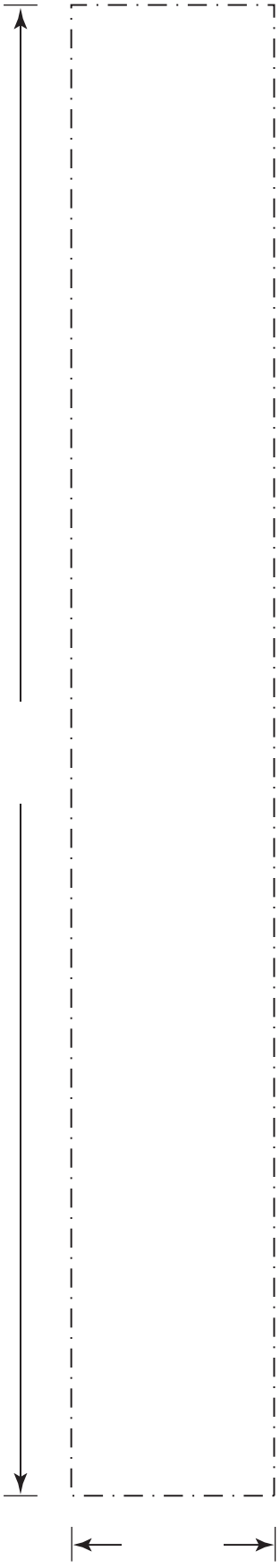
General summary

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Test Pit/Trial Trench Record

Sketch plan:

Add north arrow:



Sketch section:

Notes:

☐ Continuation sheet

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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.

Project Name:			Project Number:				
Photo No.	**Sub - Division**	**Description**	**Contexts**	**Scales**	**View From**	**Initials**	**Date**

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST **CONTEXT RECORD FORM**

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE		
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT
DEPOSIT			CUT
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			Draw sketches overleaf

FILLED BY						
	This		context			
FILL OF	Stratigraphic matrix					

PLANS	SECTIONS
Sheet No.	Sheet No.
Drawing No.	Drawing No.

PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.

SAMPLE Nos.	FIND Nos.

FEATURE No		GROUP No	CONSISTS OF
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION		SAME AS	

	CHECKED BY (initials/date)	INITIALS/DATE

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma

G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni_Trial_Trenching 03/06/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	03/06/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Private landowner	Contact via client
Other (client)	Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn	03/06/2021

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed school development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH47047619; postcode: LL77 7LP). The development area measures *c*.2.3ha and is located to the north of the Llangefni link road. The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey (GAT Report 1450, 2019), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation will be undertaken during June and July 2021.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. *Ysgol Newydd Llangefni: Written Scheme of Investigation.* Project G2584.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)
Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel.*

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

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- 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).

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefor either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Bulk Finds	**Section 3.**	

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Jenny Emmett – Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Ian Jones, *Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn*

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.
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.
The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.
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 Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).
All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.
GAT will contact the landowner via client for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn). 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 will be transferred to the Oriel in accordance with their guidelines.

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

The full material archive returned to the GAT offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and SDMS collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Any uncollected material will be left on-site to be incorporated into backfill.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material will be returned to the landowner as agreed by the landowner and curatorial archaeologist.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main Selection Strategy Template to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Detail of Evaluation Trenches

Trench No.	01	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.47
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 247012.6 N 376333.5	**Photos**	142-144

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
101	0-0.32	Topsoil: 0.32m deposit of mid-brown sandy silt with an orange hue and infrequent stone inclusions
102	0.32+	Natural: orange-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional larger stone

Trench No.	02	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.40
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
OSGB centre point	E 247027.6 N 376314.4	**Photos**	145-147

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
201	0-0.35	Topsoil: 0.35m deposit of mid-brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions
202	0.35+	Natural: mid brown/orange sandy clay with frequent angular stone inclusions and occasional pockets of larger angular stones

Trench No.	03	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.61
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 246988.9 N 376322.1	**Photos**	139-141

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
301	0-0.33	Topsoil: 0.33m deposit of mid brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions
302	0.33+	Natural: mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stones and occasional larger angular stone

Trench No.	04	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.36
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 246988.6 N 376292.9	**Photos**	151-154, 158-159

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
401	0-0.28	Topsoil: 0.28m deposit of mid brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions
402	0.28+	Natural: orange-brown sandy clay with frequent angular stones and occasional larger angular stones
403	0.57	Cut of linear
404	0.37	Fill of linear [403]

Trench No.	05	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.37
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 247025.9 N 376282.9	**Photos**	148-150, 160-161

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
501	0-0.33	Topsoil: 0.33m deposit of mid brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions
502	0.33+	Natural: orange-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stones
503		Cut of linear
504		Fill of linear [503]

Trench No.	06	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.48
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	SW-NE
OSGB centre point	E 246996 N 376254.5	**Photos**	123-125

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
601	0-0.31	Topsoil: 0.31m deposit of dark brown loamy sand with moderate stone inclusions
602	0.48+	Natural: light brownish yellow sandy silty loam with an orange hue and occasional stone inclusions

Trench No.	07	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.62
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 247026.9 N 376256.7	**Photos**	120-122

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
701	0-0.41	Topsoil: 0.41m deposit of dark brown loamy sand with an orange hue and moderate stone inclusions
702	0.62+	Natural: mid orange/brown silty clay

Trench No.	08	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.50
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 247002.7 N 376230.6	**Photos**	130-135, 156-157

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
801	0-0.30	Topsoil: 0.30m deposit of loose, mid-brown silty clay mixed with occasional small stone
802	0.50+	Natural: compact, orange sandy clay
803	0.35	Cut of ring ditch (located W end of trench)
804	0.35	Fill of ring ditch [803]
805	0.30	Linear terminal cut (located adjacent to W terminal of trench)
806	0.30	Fill of [805]

Trench No.	09	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.53
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	S-N
OSGB centre point	E 247022.5 N 376227.6	**Photos**	126-128

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
901	0-0.22	Topsoil: 0.22m deposit of mid brown loamy sand with an orange hue
902	0.53+	Natural: mid orange clay with sparse stone inclusion
903	0.53+	Natural: light brown gravelly sandy silty loam with frequent stone inclusion

Trench No.	10	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.42
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 246996.4 N 376224	**Photos**	136-138

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1001	0-0.31	Topsoil: 0.31m deposit of mid-brown loamy sand
1002	0.42+	Natural: light greyish brown gravelly loamy sand with frequent stone inclusion
1003	0.42+	Natural: mid brownish orange clay with rare stone inclusion

Trench No.	11	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.68
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 247039.1 N 376209.2	**Photos**	106-111, 115-116

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1101	0-0.20	Topsoil: 20m deposit of loose, mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusion
1102	0.20	Subsoil: compact, orange/brown gravelly clay with moderate small stone inclusion
1103	0.40+	Natural: compact, light orange/brown gravelly clay with frequent stone inclusion
1104	0.40-0.60	Hollow or paleochannel measuring 6.5m N-S, 1.9m E-W and 0.68m depth
1105	0.40-0.68	Fill of paleochannel [1104]: cohesive, mid orange/brown sandy clay (similar to subsoil)
1106	0.35	Cut of linear measuring 1.20m N-S x 1.9m E-W
1107	0.35	Fill of linear [1106]: cohesive, mid orange/brown sandy clay mixed with moderate small to medium sized subangular stones

Trench No.	13	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.45
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
OSGB centre point	E 246979.3 N 376175.7	**Photos**	80-82

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1301	0-0.22	Topsoil: 0.22m deposit of soft, mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone
1302	0.22	Subsoil: light orange/brown silty clay mixed with occasional small stone
1303	0.42+	Natural: compact, light greyish yellow clayey gravel with frequent pebbles
1304	0.42	Cut for narrow linear, 1.9m long x 0.40m wide
1305	0.42	Fill of linear [1304]: soft, mid greyish brown silty clay
1306		Natural (NNE end)): compact, yellowish orange clay mixed with occasional small stone
1307		Cut for land drain, 4.40m long x 0.30m wide
1308		Fill of land drain [1307]: mid greyish brown silty clay mixed with frequent to moderate small angular stones

Trench No.	14	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.42
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 247007.7 N 376191	**Photos**	83-86

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1401	0-0.25	Topsoil: 0.25m deposit of mid-brown silty clay mixed with occasional small stone
1402	0.35	Subsoil: loose, light brownish orange sandy clay with moderate small stones
1403	0.38+	Natural: compact, light greyish yellow clayey gravel
1404	0.38+	Natural: compact, yellow/orange clay with concentrations of pebbles
1405	0.38	Cut for narrow linear, 1.90m long x 0.40m wide (located close to centre of trench)
1406	0.42	Fill of linear [1405]: soft, mid greyish brown silty clay
1407	0.42	Cut for narrow linear, 2.0m long x 0.40m wide (located at SE end of trench)
1408	0.42	Fill of narrow linear [1407]: same as fill (1406)

Trench No.	15	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.46
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 247029.3 N 376199	**Photos**	88-91, 101

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1501	0-0.25	Topsoil: 0.25m deposit of soft, mid-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusion
1502	0.25	Subsoil: soft, mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional stone
1503	0.46+	Natural: compact, orange clay
1504	0.46	Cut for land drain, 2.0m long x 0.15m wide (located at SE end of trench)
1505	0.46	Fill of land drain [1502]

Trench No.	16	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.50
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 247065.7 N 376192.9	**Photos**	93-96

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1601	0-0.25	Topsoil: soft, mid-brown silty clay mixed with occasional small stone
1602	0.25	Subsoil: soft, mid brownish orange silty clay mixed with occasional small stone
1603	0.50+	Natural: compact, orange clay
1604	0.50	Cut for land drain, 2.10m long x 0.15m wide (located 2m from SE edge of trench)
1605	0.50	Fill of land drain [1604]: ceramic pipe covered by dark brown silty clay

Trench No.	17	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.60
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 247086.7 N 376184.2	**Photos**	96-99

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1701	0-0.30	Topsoil: soft, mid-brown silty clay mixed with very occasional small stone
1702	0.30	Subsoil: compact, light brownish orange clay with very occasional small stone
1703	0.50+	Natural: compact, orange clay with frequent tree roots especially S end of trench

Trench No.	18	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.46
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
OSGB centre point	E 246989.1 N 376166.1	**Photos**	72-75, 113-114, 118

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1801	0-0.25	Topsoil: mid-brown silty clay mixed with occasional small
1802	0.40+	Subsoil: soft, light brownish orange silty clay with occasional small stone
1803	0.45+	Natural: compact, orange clay with few inclusions
1804	0.46+	Natural: compact, yellow/orange clay mixed with very frequent pebble gravel
1805	0.46	Cut for narrow linear, 2.0m long x 0.75m wide (located at WNW end of trench)
1806	0.46	Fill of narrow linear [1805]: soft, mid orange/ brown clay
1807	0.46	Cut for wide linear 2.0m x 1.6m wide (located close to ESE end of trench)
1808	0.46	Fill of wide linear [1807]: soft, mid greyish brown silty clay

Trench No.	19	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.40
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 247026.9 N 376152.3	**Photos**	62-64, 74-75

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1901	0-0.29	Topsoil: cohesive, mid greyish brown silty clay
1902	0.29	Subsoil: cohesive, mid orange/brown silty clay
1903	0.40+	Natural: compact, coarse, dark greyish brown gravelly clay
1904		Cut for linear
1905		Fill of linear [1904]
1906	0.40	Natural: compact, yellow clay concentrated at NE corner of trench
1907		Cut for land drain
1908		Fill of land drain [1907]

Trench No.	20	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.45
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 247039.6 N 376130.2	**Photos**	59-61, 65-67

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
2001	0-0.40	Topsoil: cohesive, fine mid greyish brown silty clay
2002	0.40+	Natural: compact, light brownish grey gravelly clay
2003	0.38	Cut for possible linear – corresponds with geophysical linear anomaly
2004	0.38	Fill of possible linear [2003]
2005	0.40+	Natural: compact, light brownish yellow clay
2006	0.25	Subsoil: cohesive, plasticky light greyish brown silty clay

Trench No.	21	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.39
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 247064.4 N 376172.8	**Photos**	

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
2101	0-0.39	Topsoil: cohesive, fine mid greyish brown silty clay
2102	0.39+	Natural: compact, light brownish grey gravelly clay
2103	0.10	Possible metaled surface
2104	0.39	Stone land drain
2105	0.39	Cut for pit (located at centre of trench)
2106		Fill of pit [2105]
2107	0.39+	Cut for pit (located near pit [2105]
2108		Fill of pit [2105]
2109		Subsoil: compact, mid-brown silty clay with occasional stone
2110		Cut for land drain beneath (2109) and (2103)
2111		Fill of land drain [2110]

APPENDIX III

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_001	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along clawdd/hedgerow field boundary 1	n/a	1x2m	WNW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_002	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field A	n/a	not used	WSW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_003	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field B	n/a	not used	NW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_004	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field B	n/a	not used	W	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_005	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field A from the southeast	n/a	1x2m	SE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_006	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field A	n/a	1x2m	NW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_007	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of Field A from Clegyrdy Mawr	n/a	1x2m	NW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_008	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of Clegyrdy Mawr from Clawdd 1	n/a	1x2m	SW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_009	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along clawdd/hedgerow field boundary 2 along the southeast boudnary of the study area	n/a	1x2m	NE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_010	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along clawdd/hedgerow field boundary 2 along the southeast boudnary of the study area	n/a	1x2m	SW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_011	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of clawdd/hedgerow 1	n/a	1x2m	ESE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_012	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of clawdd/hedgerow 2	n/a	1x2m	SW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_013	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of modern bar gate providing access from Field A to Field B, with stone ground stabilisation in the foreground	n/a	1x2m	NNW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_014	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of northern portion of Field A	n/a	1x2m	S	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_015	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along western boudnary of Field A, showing overgrown Clawdd 4 and Ger-y-Coed	n/a	1x2m	S	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_016	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Elevation view of Clawdd 4	n/a	1x2m	ESE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_017	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of Ger-y-Coed, showing clawdd/walling cut through by new property boundary	n/a	1x2m	W	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_018	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of Ger-y-Coed, showing clawdd/walling cut through by new property boundary	n/a	1x2m	SSE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_019	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of minor access track into Field A. This was a former entrance route to Clegyrdy Mawr	n/a	1x2m	SE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_020	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along minor track to Clegyrdy Mawr showing Clawdd/Hedgerow 3	n/a	1x2m	NW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_021	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View from the minor access track (former route to Clegyrdy Mawr) across Field A	n/a	1x2m	N	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_022	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view towards Ger y Coed from the gateway in Clawdd 1	n/a	not used	S	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_023	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field B	n/a	1x2m	NNW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_024	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field B	n/a	1x2m	SSE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_025	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of southern end of Clawdd/Drystone wall 4 in Field B	n/a	1x2m	N	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_026	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View looking north of Clawdd 4 in Field B	n/a	1x2m	S	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_027	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of Drystone Walling 5	n/a	1x2m	ESE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_028	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along southeast boundary (Clawdd 2) in Field B showing area of plantation to the south of field	n/a	1x2m	NE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_029	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View along southeast boundary (Clawdd 2) in Field B	n/a	1x2m	SW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_030	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of modern tree plantation to the south of Field B	n/a	1x2m	WSW	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_031	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of the southern part of Field B showing the specimen trees in the woods beyond	n/a	1x2m	NE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_032	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Genenral shot towards Clegyrdy Mawr from the southern point of the study area	n/a	not used	S	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_033	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view of Field B	n/a	not used	ENE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	
G2584_034	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	General view towards Ger y Coed from the gateway in Clawdd 1	n/a	not used	SE	18/01/2019	Robert Evans	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_035	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of alternative access to Field A	n/a	2x1m	NW	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_036	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	View of alternative access to Field A	n/a	2x1m	NW	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_037	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Gate pillar - East side of gated entrance	n/a	2x1m	SW	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_038	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Gate pillar- West side of gated entrance	n/a	2x1m	SE	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_039	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre- ex view of location of Trench 21	n/a	not used	ENE	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_040	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre- ex shot of Trench 20	n/a	not used	SW	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_041	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre- ex shot of Trench 19	n/a	not used	SW	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_042	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 18	n/a	not used	NW	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_043	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 14	n/a	not used	NW	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_044	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 13	n/a	not used	SW	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_045	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 10	n/a	not used	N	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_046	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 8	n/a	not used	E	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_047	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 6	n/a	not used	N	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_048	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 7	n/a	not used	N	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_049	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 9	n/a	not used	E	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_050	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 11	n/a	not used	S	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_051	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 16	n/a	not used	SE	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_052	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 15	n/a	not used	NW	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_053	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 17	n/a	not used	N	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_054	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 5	n/a	not used	NE	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_055	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 4	n/a	not used	NE	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_056	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 3	n/a	not used	N	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_057	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 1	n/a	not used	E	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_058	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Trench 2	n/a	not used	N	18/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_059	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 20	2001, 2002	2x1m	NE	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_060	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of possible linear in Trench 20	2003, 2004	2x1m	SE	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_061	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 20	2001, 2005	2x1m	SW	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	06
G2584_062	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 19	1903, 1904	2x1m	SSW	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	21
G2584_063	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of possible linear in Trench 19	(1904)	2x1m	WNW	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_064	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 19	1903, 1906	2x1m	NNE	18/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_065	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 20	2001, 2005	2x1m	E	19/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_066	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	NW facing section through linear [2003], Trench 20	2001, 2003, 2004	2x1m	NW	19/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	22
G2584_067	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of slot through linear [2003], Trench 20	2002, 2003, 2004	2x1m	NE	19/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	23

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_068	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of pit 2105	[2105]	2x1m	E	19/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_069	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of possible metaled surface	2103	2x1m	W	19/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_070	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of stone land drain	2104	2x1m	NE	19/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_071	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 18	n/a	2x1m	ESE	19/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_072	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 18	n/a	2x1m	WNW	19/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_073	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	NE facing section through linear [1904]	1904	2x1m	NE	20/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	19

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_074	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of linear [1904]	1904	2x1m	NW	20/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	20
G2584_075	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-excavation shot of stone land drain	2104	2x1m	E	20/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_076	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-excavation shot of [2107]	[2107]	2x1m	E	20/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_077	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of backfilled Trench 20	n/a	2x1m	NE	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_078	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of backfilled Trench 19	n/a	not used	NNE	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_079	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 13	1303, [1304]	not used	SSW	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_080	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 13	1306, [1307]	2x1m	E	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_081	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique view of representative section of Trench 13	1301,1302, 1303	2x1m	SE	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_082	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 14	1404	2x1m	N	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	05
G2584_083	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique view of representattive section of Trench 14	1401, 1402, 1404	2x1m	NW	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_084	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 14	1403	2x1m	SE	18/08/2021	Robert Evans	
G2584_085	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of drain [1407] - exposed capstones	[1407] (1408)	2x1m	SE	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	01

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_086	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 15	1503	2x1m	SE	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_087	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique of representative section of Trench 15	1501, 1502, 1503	2x1m	N	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_088	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Exposed ceramic pipe field drain	1504, 1505, 1503	1x1m	SE	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	02
G2584_089	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 15	1503	2x1m	NW	23/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_090	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of pit at centre of Trench 21 halfsection	[2105]	2x1m	S	23/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	24
G2584_091	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of excavated Trench 16	1603	2x1m	SE	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_092	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Ceramic land drain in Trench 16	1604, 1605, 1603	2x1m	SE	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_093	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 16	1601, 1602, 1603	2x1m	N	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_094	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of excavated Trench 16	1603	2x1m	NW	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_095	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of new location of Trench 17	n/a	not used	S	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_096	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of excavated Trench 17	1703	2x1m	N	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_097	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of excavated Trench 17	1703	2x1m	S	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	16
G2584_098	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 17	1701, 1702, 1703	2x1m	W	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_099	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 15 backfilled	n/a	not used	SE	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_100	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 14 backfilled	n/a	not used	SE	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_101	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex pf Trench 13 backfilled	n/a	not used	SSW	24/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_102	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of pit at centre of Trench 21	[2105] (2106)	2x1m	W	24/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	25
G2584_103	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Section through 2103, 2109, 2110	2103, 2109, 2110	2x1m	SSW	25/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_104	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 11 excavated	n/a	2x1m	S	25/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_105	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of 1104, Trench 11	1104	2x1m	S	25/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_106	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique view of East facing section through 1104	1104, 1105	2x1m	NE	25/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	13

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_107	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of 1104, Trench 11	1104	2x1m	W	25/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_108	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of linear 1106	1106, 1107	2x1m	W	25/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	14
G2584_109	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 11 excavated	n/a	2x1m	N	25/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_110	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Half section of [2107]	[2107] (2108)	2x1m	E	25/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	26

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_111	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of [2107]	[2107] (2108)	2x1m	E	25/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	27
G2584_112	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	NNE facing half section through linear [1805]	[1805] (1806)	1x1m	NNE	26/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	18
G2584_113	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of linear [1805[	n/a	1x1m	SE	26/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	17
G2584_114	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	East facing section through [1106]	1101, 1102, 1103, 1106, 1107	2x1m	E	27/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	15
G2584_115	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of linear [1106]	1103, 1106, 1107	2x1m	S	27/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_116	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 21 backfilled	n/a	not used	SE	27/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_117	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 18 backfilled	n/a	not used	ESE	27/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_118	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 11 backfilled	n/a	not used	S	27/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_119	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex shot of Trench 7	n/a	2x1m	NE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_120	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex shot of Trench 7	n/a	2x1m	SW	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_121	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section from Trench 7	n/a	not used	W	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_122	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 6	n/a	2x1m	SW	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_123	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 6	n/a	2x1m	NE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	04

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_124	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section from Trench 6	n/a	not used	NW	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_125	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex shot of Trench 9	n/a	2x1m	S	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_126	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex shot of Trench 9	n/a	2x1m	N	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_127	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section from Trench 9	n/a	not used	W	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_128	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-excavation of possible ring ditch [803]	803, 804, 802	2x1m	E	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_129	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique view of ring ditch [803]	803, 804, 802	2x1m	NNW	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	09
G2584_130	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique view of ring ditch [803]	803, 804, 802	2x1m	SSE	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_131	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-excavation of ring ditch [803]	803, 804, 802	2x1m	W	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_132	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Oblique view of ring ditch [803]	803, 804, 802	2x1m	WSW	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_133	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-excavation of [805]	805, 806, 802	2x1m	NNE	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	11

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_134	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-excavation of [805]	805, 806, 802	2x1m	W	31/08/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_135	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex shot of Trench 10	n/a	2x1m	S	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_136	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex shot of Trench 10	n/a	2x1m	N	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_137	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section from Trench 10	n/a	not used	W	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_138	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 3	n/a	1x1m	S	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_139	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 3	n/a	1x1m	N	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_140	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 3	301, 302	1x1m	E	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_141	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 1	n/a	1x1m	W	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	03
G2584_142	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 1	n/a	1x1m	E	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_143	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 1	101, 102	1x1m	N	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_144	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 2	n/a	1x1m	NWN	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_145	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-ex of Trench 2	n/a	1x1m	SSE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_146	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 2	n/a	1x1m	ESE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_147	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-machining Trench 5	n/a	1x1m	NE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_148	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-machining Trench 5	n/a	1x1m	SW	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_149	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section Trench 5	n/a	1x1m	SE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_150	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-machining Trench 4	n/a	1x1m	N	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_151	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Post-machining Trench 4	n/a	1x1m	S	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_152	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Representative section of Trench 4	n/a	1x1m	W	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_153	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex of Field Boundary [403]	[403] (404)	1x1m	NE	31/08/2021	Carol Ryan Young	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_154	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Pre-ex shot of Field Boundary [503]	[503] (504)	1x1m	NE	31/08/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_155	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	SSE facing section through [803]	[803] (804) 802	2x1m	SSE	01/09/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_156	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	N facing section through [803]	[803] (804) 802	2x1m	N	01/09/2021	Stuart Reilly	10

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_157	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	E facing section linear [403]	[403] (404)	1x1m	E	01/09/2021	Carol Ryan Young	
G2584_158	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Plan shot [403]	[403]	1x1m	E	01/09/2021	Carol Ryan Young	07
G2584_159	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	SE facing section through [503]	[503] (504)	1x1m	SE	01/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_160	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Plan post-ex shot [503]	[503] (504)	1x1m	NW	01/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	08

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_161	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	SW facing section [803]	[803]	1x1m	SW	02/09/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_162	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	N facing section through [803]	[803]	1x1m	N	02/09/2021	Stuart Reilly	
G2584_163	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	NW facing section terminus [805]	[805]	2x1m	NW	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_164	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	NE facing section through [805]	[805]	1x1m	NE	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	12
G2584_165	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Backfilled Trench 10	n/a	1x1m	S	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	Contexts	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating person	Plates
G2584_166	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Backfilled Trench 6	n/a	not used	SW	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_167	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Backfilled Trench 3	n/a	not used	N	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_168	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Backfilled Trench 1	n/a	not used	SE	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	
G2584_169	G2584_Ysgol_Newydd_Llangefni	Evaluation	Backfilled Trench 2	n/a	not used	N	02/09/2021	Ruairidh Stokes	

APPENDIX IV

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Site Registers

Appendix IV

Site Registers

Sample Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	Purpose of Sample	No. of tubs	% of deposit sampled	Drawing No.
1	804	fill of [803]	macrobotancial and charcoal ID; C14 dating	1	33%	801
2	2106	fill of [2105]	macrobotancial and charcoal ID; C14 dating	2	100%	2103

Drawing Register

DWG No.	Sheet No.	Size	Scale	Sub-Division	Description
401	9	A4	1:10	Trench 04	East facing section through [403]
402	9	A4	1:20	Trench 04	Post-ex plan of [403]
501	8	A4	1:10	Trench 05	West facing section through [503]
502	8	A4	1:20	Trench 05	Post-ex plan of [503]
801	5	A4	1:10	Trench 08	SSE facing section through [803]
802	5	A4	1:10	Trench 08	N facing section through [803]
803	5	A4	1:10	Trench 08	SW facing section through [803]
804	6	A3	1:20	Trench 08	Post-ex plan of [803] & [805]
805	7	A4	1:10	Trench 08	SW facing section through terminus of [805]
806	7	A4	1:10	Trench 08	NW facing section through [805]
1101	3	A3	1:10	Trench 11	E facing section through [1106]
1102	3	A3	1:20	Trench 11	Post-ex plan of [1106]
1801	3	A3	1:10	Trench 18	NE facing section through [1805]
1802	3	A3	1:20	Trench 18	Post-ex plan of [1805]
1901	2	A3	1:10	Trench 19	NW facing section through [1904]
1902	2	A3	1:20	Trench 19	Post-ex plan of [1904] & [1907]
2001	1	A3	1:10	Trench 20	NW facing section through [2003]
2002	1	A3	1:20	Trench 20	Post-ex plan of [2003]
2101	2	A3	1:10	Trench 21	S facing section through [2105]
2102	2	A3	1:10	Trench 21	E facing section through [2107]
2103	4	A3	1:20	Trench 21	Post-ex plan of [2105] & [2107]

APPENDIX V

AOC Archaeology Group Environmental Assessment Report

G2584 Ysgol Newydd Llangefni, Anglesey: Environmental Assessment

AOC project no 26252

February 2022

AOC Archaeology Group

ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | CONSERVATION

Llangefni, Anglesey:

Environmental Assessment

On Behalf of:	**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust** **Craig Beuno** **Fford y Garth** **Bangor** **Gynedd** **LL57 2RT**
AOC Project No:	**26252**
Prepared by:	**Jackaline Robertson**
Date of Report:	**09/02/2022**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Jackaline Robertson **Date: 09th February 2021**

Approved by: Fiona Crouke **Date: 11/02/2022**

Draft/Final Report Stage: **Final Stage**

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Factual Data

Two washover samples were submitted for environmental analysis from the trial trenching evaluation undertaken at Llangefni, Anglesey. The samples were collected from a ring ditch (804) and pit (2106). More detailed site information was not available at time of writing this report. A small number of carbonised macroplant and charcoal were recovered. The aim of this assessment was to identify the ecofacts to species, assess their potential for further study and their suitability for radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

The two washover samples were assessed in their entirety in laboratory conditions at AOC Edinburgh. The samples were separated using a stack system of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieves and scanned using a high-powered microscope at x10-x40 magnification.

All plant macrofossils were subsequently examined at magnifications of x10 and up to x450. Macroplant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010).

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were selected for species identification. Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts (Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000).

Results

The results are presented in Table 1 the macroplant and table 2 the charcoal.

The macroplant

The carbonised macroplant assemblage was small and five heath-grass caryopses (*Danthonia decumbens* L.) were recovered from (804). Heath-grass grows throughout Britain particularly on heaths, moors and mountains (Stace 2010). Heath-grass has been collected alongside other grass species for use as thatching, flooring and fuel resource but there is no evidence to suggest this plant was deliberately collected at this site. Instead, it was probably a weed that grew nearby and was accidently charred.

The charcoal

The charcoal assemblage totalled 2.51g and eleven fragments were identified to species from (804) and (2106). There were five fragments of alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.) and six pieces of ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). In deposit (804) there was a single fragment of alder (0.01g). The charcoal (2.5g) was concentrated in (2106) which had four pieces of alder and six of ash. The charcoal from (804) is of little interpretive value whereas those from (2106) are likely re-deposited fuel debris. Alder normally favours damper habitats whereas ash usually grows in woods, scrub and hedgerows (Stace 2010; Linford, 2009). Both these species probably grew locally and were accessible for use as a fuel source.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination in the form of roots, seeds, leaves and insect remains were present in both samples indicating possible disturbance of these features. This may have affected the archaeological security of the ecofacts and should be considered when selecting material for radiocarbon dating.

Recommended further work

Given the small size of the macroplant and charcoal assemblage no further work is recommended. If material is required for C14 dating the alder and ash charcoal from (2106) is suitable although it may have suffered from some re-deposition. As only a single fragment of alder was recovered from (804) the archaeological security of this find is suspect and should only be dated if there is no alternative. The ecofacts are currently stored at AOC archaeology in a stable condition and are suitable for long term storage.

References

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Linford, J. 2009. *A concise guide to trees*. Baker & Taylor (UK) Ltd, Bicester, Oxfordshire.

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990. *Microscopic wood anatomy*. Birmensdorf.

Stace, C. 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles.* Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Table 1. *The macroplant assemblage*

Sample			**1**	**2**
Feature			**Pit**	**R/D**
Context			**2106**	**804**
Flot vol (ml)			**140**	**50**
% Analysed			**100**	**100**
Species	**Name**	**Part**		
Danthonia decumbens L.	Heath-grass	Caryopsis/es		5

Table 2. *The charcoal species*

Sample	Feature	Context	Species	Name	Fragment	Weight(g)
1	Pit	2106	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	4	
1	Pit	2106	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	6	2.5
2	R/D	804	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1	0.01

Key: R/D=ring ditch, weight given in grams









AOC Archaeology Group

AOC Archaeology Group, **Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY**
tel: **0131 440 3593** | fax: **0131 440 3422** | e-mail: **edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com**

APPENDIX VI

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 April 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-103614 (GU60866)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Holdings Ltd Unit A7 Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead EH20 9SY
Site Reference	G2584
Context Reference	2106
Sample Reference	1
Material	Charcoal : Alder
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3686 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

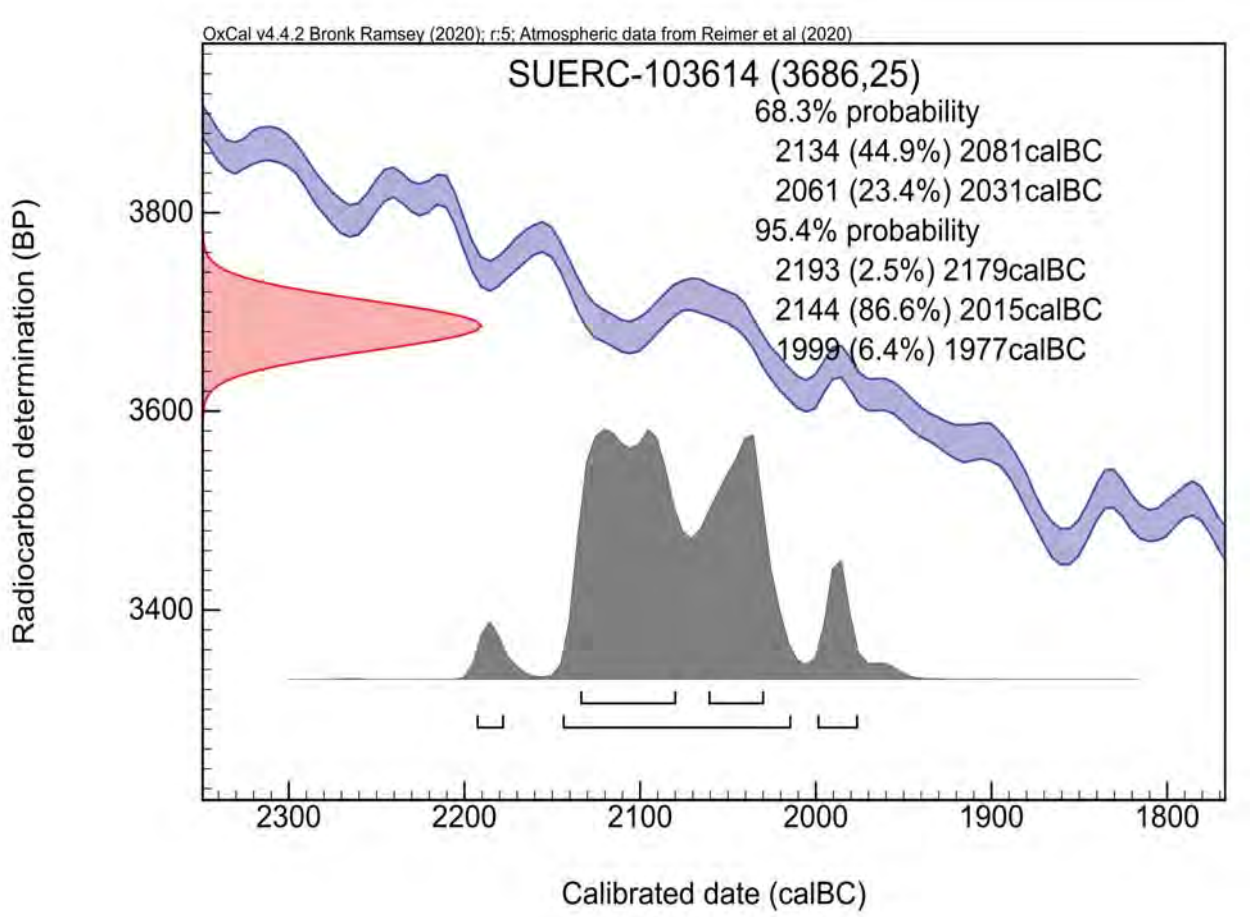
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 April 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-103618 (GU60867)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Holdings Ltd Unit A7 Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead EH20 9SY
Site Reference	G2584
Context Reference	2106
Sample Reference	1
Material	Charcoal : Ash
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-28.4 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3673 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

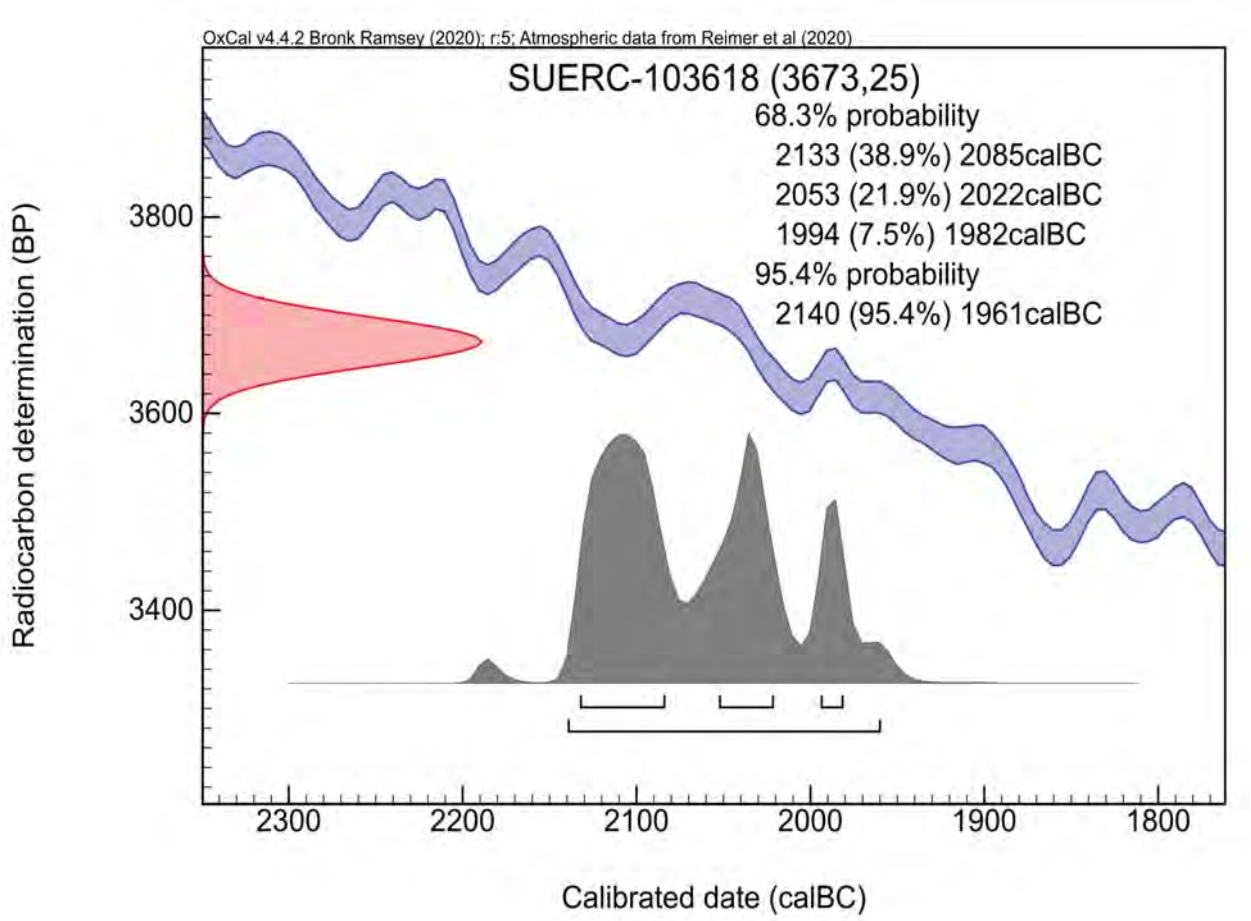
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 April 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-103619 (GU60868)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Holdings Ltd Unit A7 Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead EH20 9SY
Site Reference	G2584
Context Reference	804
Sample Reference	2
Material	Charcoal : Alder
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2442 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

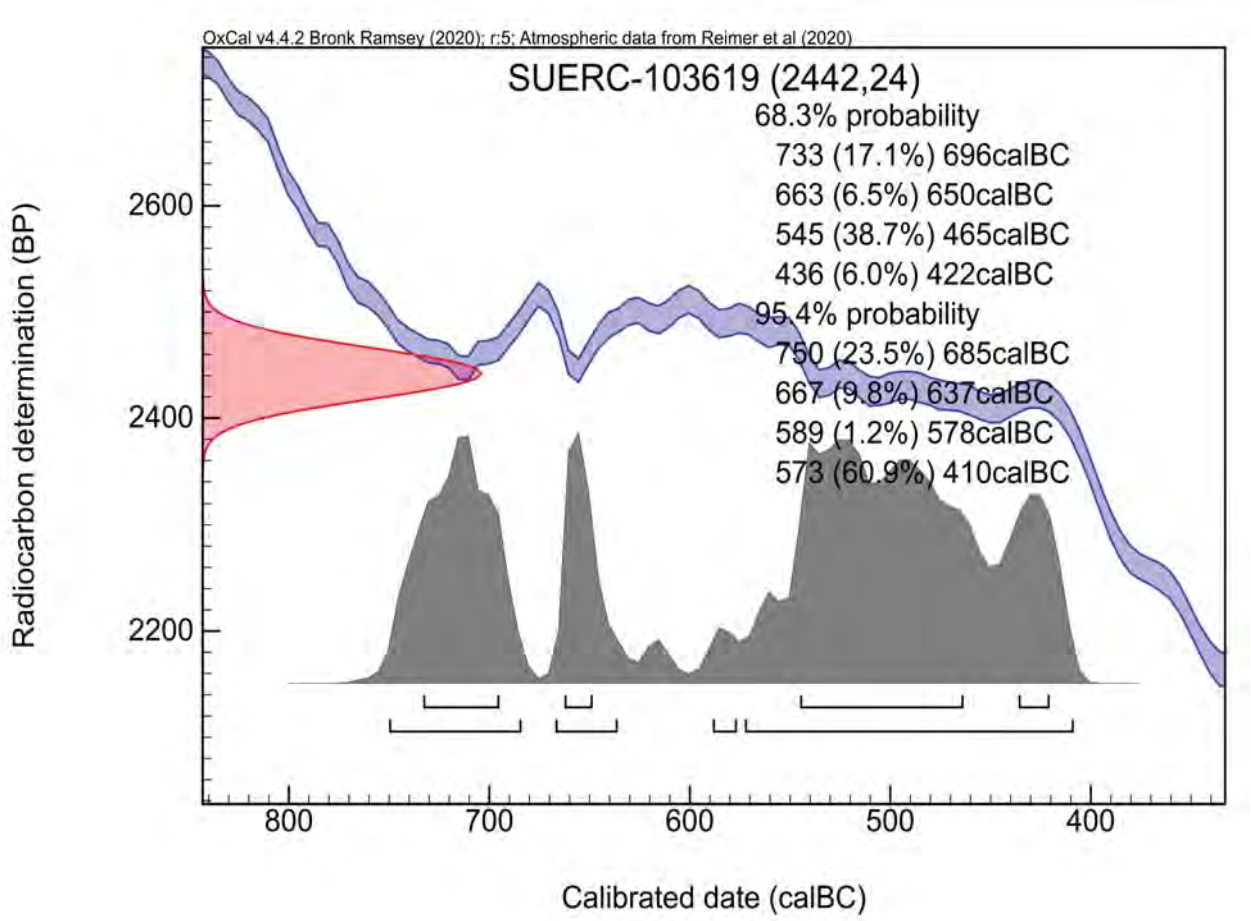
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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