1607

Land to rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala

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

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Land to rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala

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

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46124

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2659

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1607

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:
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Hydref 2021 / October 2021

Ysgrifenwyd gan / Written by: Carol Ryan Young

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Gweld i fyny'r bryn o fynedfa'r safle / View up hill from site entrance (archive reference: G2659_028).

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaeolegol Gwynedd
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Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Robert		28/10/2021

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

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Ym mis Hydref 2021, comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Cadnant Planning Ltd. i gynnal gwerthusiad archeolegol (ffosio treial) cyn datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig ar dir y tu ôl i Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd. Roedd yr ardal ddatblygu wedi'i lleoli i'r gogledd-orllewin o'r stryd fawr o fewn cae o borfa well.

Cloddadh 14 ffos yn yr ardal amgylchedd, ac nid ni'r yr un yn yn archeoleg. This naturiol on yn tynnu yr area in gyfnewidiol very with sianeli naturiol Wedi'u llenwi â graean a allai that in ffynhonnell some o anghysonderau'r Survey geoffisegol. Gofalu Mae'n rhydd o fod yn nyfnder y blaendal hwn a'n bod yn bod yn ogystal dros o o drau'r'r.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In October 2021, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Cadnant Planning Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd. The development area was located northwest of the high street within a field of improved pasture.

14 trenches were excavated within the development area none of which contained archaeology. The natural across the area is very changeable with gravel filled natural channels which could be the source of some of the geophysical survey anomalies. It is worth noting that there is a large area in the central part of the field with has a deep hillwash deposit. Variations in the depth of this deposit could also be the reason for some of the survey anomalies.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by Cadnant Planning Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd (NGR SH92333586; postcode: LL23 7AS; Figure 01). The development area measures 2.58ha and is located northwest of the High Street, within a field of improved open pasture. As detailed on an indicative layout plan (Figure 02), the development is concentrated in the central and northwestern portion of the site; except for an access road, the large area within the south-eastern part of the site has remained undeveloped as this area is protected open space. The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey (GAT Report 1557, 2020), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation comprised 14No trenches and was undertaken from the 19th October to 21st October, 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).

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising 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 GAT HER enquiry number is 1489 and the event primary reference number is 46124.

The archaeological assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were 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. No prehistoric or Roman period sites were identified within the vicinity during the assessment stage, but the site was noted to lie on the southwestern edge of the medieval planned market town of Bala; the geophysical survey identified several anomalies, including the remains of possible enclosure ditches in the southeastern part of the site suggesting potential for archaeological activity; and

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological assessment and geophysical survey of the development area was completed by GAT in August 2020 (GAT Report 1557). The report stated that the development area no known prehistoric or Roman period activity were noted in proximity and the development was located on the southwestern edge of the medieval planned town; during the post-Medieval period the area became part of the Red Lion farm holdings, which formed part of the local estate of the Price family of Rhiwlas, before eventually falling under private ownership. No above ground archaeological features were identified and the site was characterised as improved agricultural pasture surrounded by 20th century housing, along with the High Street and Police and Ambulance stations to the south; visible activity across the site was limited to buried and overhead utility infrastructure.

1.1 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was completed on 6th August 2020 by Karta Geo Ltd on behalf of GAT (Figure 03). The geophysical magnetometer survey did not reveal any definite archaeological anomalies. However, anomalies of possible archaeological provenance were identified, including, possible enclosure ditches [Anomaly 1]. A number of linear trends, small discrete positive features and areas of increased magnetic response have been assigned to the category of uncertain. The straight linear trends may be as a result of modern agricultural activity or possibly land drains; the discrete anomalies may be pits or modern or naturally occurring features. Three uncertain responses [Anomaly 3], [Anomaly 4] and [Anomaly 5] may be the remains of enclosure banks and ditches, they may equally be geological responses or, in the case of [Anomaly 3], modern agricultural features. A linear trend [Anomaly 6] of uncertain origin maybe a former field boundary or a hollow worn by stock in the field in more recent times. A modern service pipe or cable has also been identified as have numerous examples of modern land drains. Amorphous areas magnetic variations are thought to represent localised geological variations.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aimed 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 was reduced in size from the area incorporated in the assessment and geophysical survey completed in 2020. The trial trenches targeted the revised footprint.

A total of 14No 20x2m trial trenches targeted geophysical anomalies within the scheme footprint. The details of the individual trenches are shown below and located on Figure 04 and reflect the changes to locations necessitated by the overhead cables on site:

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start Point (E/N)	End Point (E/N)	Rationale
01	20x2m	NNW-SSE	292323.21/ 335839.19	292342.19/ 335832.74	Targeting geophysical anomalies [1] and [4]
02	20x2m	N-S	292348.04/ 335867.9	292363.06/ 335854.63	Targeting geophysical anomaly [4]
03	20x2m	NW-SE	292321.56/ 335877.4	292341.22/ 335873.39	Targeting geophysical anomaly [1]
04	20x2m	SWW-ENE	292294.95/ 335877.59	292312.23/ 335887.75	Targeting geophysical anomaly [1]
05	20x2m	SWW-ENE	292267.42/ 335874.06	292283.74/ 335885.69	Targeting geophysical anomaly [3]
06	20x2m	SW-NE	292323.73/ 335897.07	292341.90/ 335900.73	Targeting geophysical anomaly [6]
07	20x2m	NW-SE	292291.64/ 335909.77	292311.7/ 335910.22	Targeting geophysical anomaly [1]
08	20x2m	NW-SE	292270.18/ 335931.44	292290.23/ 335931.44	Targeting a blank area
09	20x2m	SW-NE	292241.79/ 335907.93	292228.66/ 335892.82	Targeting a blank area
10	20x2m	N-S	292196.10/ 335914.46	292199.47/ 335932.53	Targeting geophysical anomaly [5]

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start Point (E/N)	End Point (E/N)	Rationale
11	20x2m	SW-NE	292210.25/ 335930.7	292223.14/ 335946.04	Targeting a blank area/area of natural
12	20x2m	N-S	292204.79/ 335967.01	292204.94/ 335947	Targeting a blank area
13	20x2m	NW-SE	292164.38/ 335958.36	292184.33/ 335956.22	Targeting geophysical anomaly [5]
14	20x2m	E-W	292180.54/ 335977.13	292200.6/ 335977.18	Targeting a blank area

The trenches were located with a Trimble GPS unit. The trenches were opened and closed by a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator supplied by client. 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. All fieldwork was completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Fieldwork Manual.

The trial trenching works were undertaken from 19th October to 21st October, 2021.

- The trench locations were 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 were also be consulted;

- The trenches were opened using a 13 tonne excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and excavated in controlled layers. Turf/topsoil, and subsoil were stored in separate bunds;

- A record was 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).. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; the photographic record was 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 runs from **G2659_28 to G2659_83**. A photographic ID board was used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant trench and context numbers.

- The location of the trencheswere recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit.

3.2 Data Management Plan

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been 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.

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

- A digital report has been provided to the client and GAPS;
- A digital report (PDF format) has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel). The report and dataset were 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 was provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
    - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
    - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
    - Project Information form (Excel);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
    - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
    - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
    - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.3 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 has taken 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 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 01

Trench 01 targeted the possible enclosure (anomaly 1) and possible enclosure bank (anomaly 4). Underlying the mid grey brown silty topsoil (101) was a mid grey orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (102). The natural in the trench was very changeable along its length which is likely the reason for the geophysical anomalies. There were three natural layers in this trench. (103) an orangey brown clayey silt, (105) a mid yellow/brown clayey silt and (104) a mid grey brown gravelly silt which probably represents a natural channel in the location of anomaly 1 from the geophysical survey (Plate 01). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.2 Trench 02

Trench 02 targeted and enhanced response interpreted as a possible enclosure bank (anomaly 4). The topsoil (201) consisted of a soft dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt under which was a mid grey brown clayey silt ploughsoil (202). The natural in this trench was an orange brown slightly sandy clayey silt with pebble and cobble inclusions (Plate 02). The natural in the central part of the trench was more gravelly and contained more stone inclusions and could be the reason for the geophysical survey result. No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.3 Trench 03

Trench 03 targeted the possible enclosure (anomaly 1). The topsoil (301) in this trench consisted of a dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with rare pebble inclusions. Underlying this was a subsoil (302), a pale grey/yellow brown clayey silt generally lacking in any stone inclusions. The natural (303) in this trench was an orange brown clayey silt with pebble inclusions up to 200mm (Plate 03). The natural became more stoney to the NW end of the trench which could be the reason for the anomaly. No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.4 Trench 04

Trench 04 targeted the possible enclosure (anomaly 1). The topsoil (401) was a mid grey brown silt with rare pebble inclusions. Underlying this was a large pale grey brown clayey silt hillwash layer (402) that was 0.5m in depth. The natural was changeable along the trench. A pale yellow grey silty clay (403) with common pebbles was found at the SW end of the trench and a stone free pale yellow grey silty clay (405) was located at the NE end of the trench. A pale yellow grey clayey sand with gravel (404) was located central to the trench and is probably

the source of the geophysical anomaly (Plate 04). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.5 Trench 05

Trench 05 targeted geophysical anomaly [3] a possible enclosure. A mid grey brown silty topsoil (501) with rare stone inclusions overlaid a pale grey brown clayey silt subsoil/hillwash (502) that was 0.42m in depth. The natural at the NE end of the trench consisted of an orange brown clayey sand (505) with gravel inclusions (Plate 05). At the south western end of the trench a sondage was excavated (Plate 06). Layer (503) consisted of a pale yellow grey pebble free silty clay representing an possible alluvial channel at this end of the trench. Layer (504) represented the natural at the SW end of the trench, a pale yellow grey clayey gravelly sand. It is likely that the geophysical anomaly is due to changes in the natural. No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.6 Trench 06

Trench 06 was originally placed to target geophysical anomaly [6], however the trench had to be reorientated due to overhead power lines. The location of the power lines prevented any trench from targeting anomaly 6. The topsoil in trench 6 consisted of a soft dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt (601) which overlaid a mid grey brown clayey silt (602) ploughsoil. The natural in this trench was a pale yellowish grey brown silty clay almost completely devoid of stone inclusions (Plate 07). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.7 Trench 07

Trench 07 targeted the possible enclosure (anomaly 1). The topsoil (701) in this trench consisted of a dark grey brown, slightly clayey silt with rare pebble inclusions. Underlying this was a deep hillwash deposit (702) consisting of a pale yellow grey silty clay almost completely devoid of stone inclusions and measuring 0.65m in depth. The natural (703) in this trench was an orange/grey brown gravelly silty clay (Plate 08). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.8 Trench 08

Trench 08 targeted a blank area. A dark brown/grey brown topsoil (801) with rare pebble inclusions overlaid a pale yellow/grey silty clay (802) which had a depth of 0.33m. This probably represents a hillwash deposit (Plate 09). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.9 Trench 09

Trench 09 targeted a blank area. The topsoil (901) consisted of a mid grey brown silt with pebble inclusions which overlaid a pale yellow grey silt and clayey silt hillwash deposit (902) which had a depth of 0.42m. There were two different natural layers within the trench. A pale yellow grey silty clay (903) with common pebbles, gravelly patches and manganese staining and an orange grey clayey sand (904) (Plate 10). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 targeted geophysical anomaly [5] a possible enclosure bank or ditch. This trench was reorientated due to the overhead powerlines. The topsoil consisted of a mid grey brown silt (1001) with small pebble inclusions underlying which was a pale grey brown silty clay hillwash (1002) which was 0.67m deep. The natural in this trench consisted of a yellow/orange grey clayey sand (1003) and a pale to mid grey silty clay (1004) (Plate 11). There was no archaeology noted in this trench and the anomaly is probably the change in natural within the trench.

4.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 targeted a blank area/area of natural. Topsoil in this trench consisted of a mid grey brown silt (1101) which overlaid a pale grey clayey silt hillwash (1102) which was 0.6m in depth. There were two types of natural in this trench, a grey gravelly clay and sand (1103) and an orange brown clayey silt (1104) (Plate 12). No archaeology was noted within this trench.

4.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 targeted a blank area. The topsoil in this trench consisted of a mid grey brown silt (1201) which had sub rounded pebble inclusions. This overlaid a yellow brown clayey silt hillwash (1202) that was 0.3m in depth. The natural in this trench consisted of a yellow/grey brown compact sandy silt (1203) with pebble inclusions (Plate 13). There was no archaeology noted in this trench.

4.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was initially supposed to target anomaly 5, however the powelines prevented this. The trench was reorientated to target a blank area. The topsoil in this trench consisted of a greyish brown silt (1301) with pebble inclusions (Plate 14). Underlying this was a yellowish grey silty clay (1302) with pebble inclusions which measured 0.5m in depth. The natural in this

trench consisted of a yellow/orange grey silty clay (1303). No archaeology was noted in this trench.

4.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 targeted a blank area. The topsoil in this trench consisted of a mid grey brown silt (1401) with rare pebble inclusions which overlaid a yellow brown silty clay (1402) with pebble inclusions. The natural in this trench consisted of a yellow grey brown silty clay (1403) with common pebble inclusions (Plate 15). There was no archaeology noted in this trench.

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Cadnant Planning Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd. The development area was located northwest of the high street within a field of improved pasture.

The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. 14 trenches were excavated within the development area none of which contained archaeology. The natural across the area is very changeable with gravel filled natural channels which could be the source of some of the geophysical survey anomalies. It is worth noting that there is a large area in the central part of the field with has a deep hillwash deposit. Variations in the depth of this deposit could also be the reason for some of the survey anomalies. The interpretation of the survey suggested there were numerous land drains across the site, none were encountered on excavation.

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Figure 01

Location plan, denoting development area (outlined red) targeted for evaluation, based on Ordnance survey Sheet SH9235. Scale 1:5000@A4.

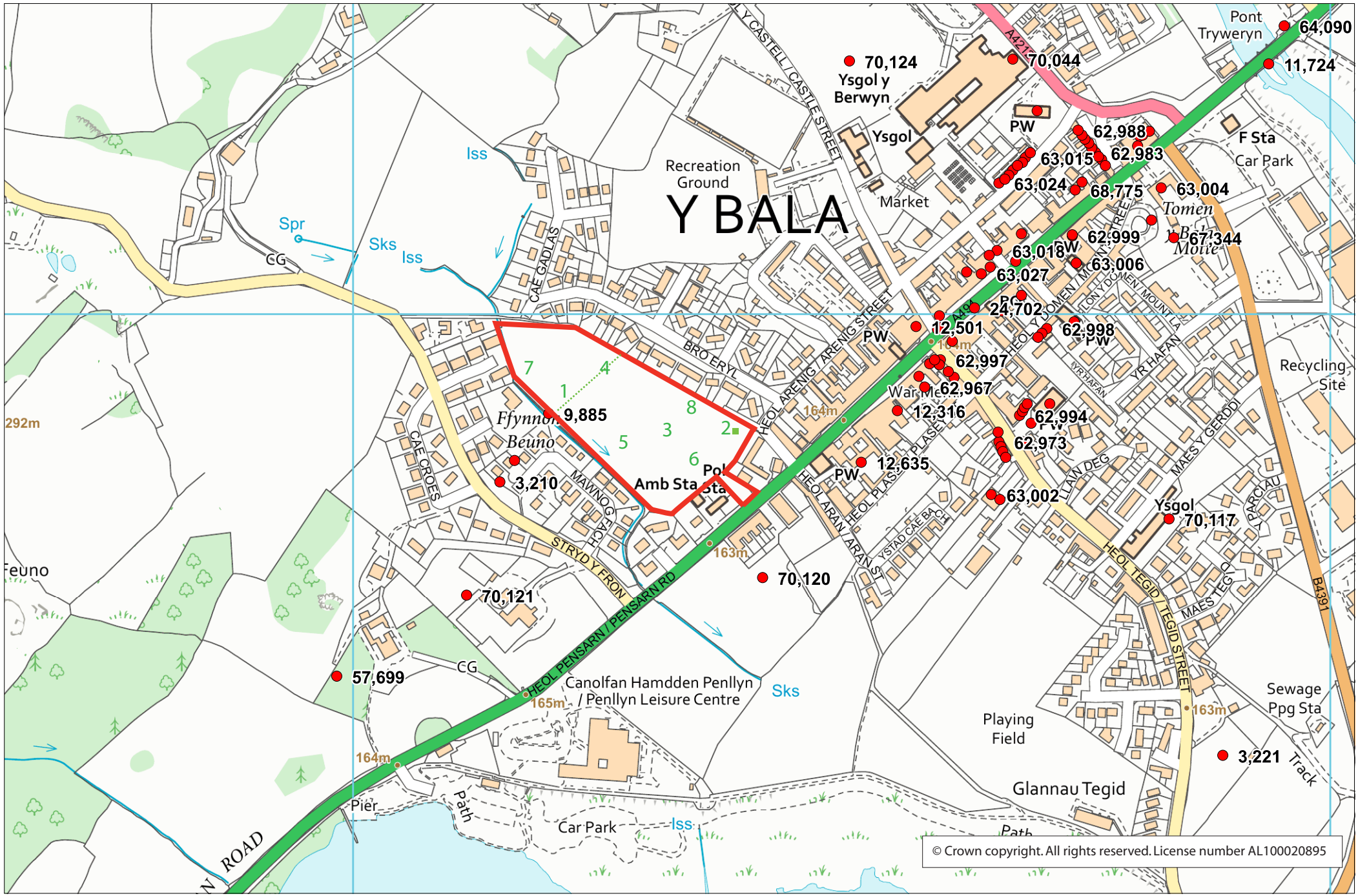

Figure 01: Site Location, outlined in red. Red dots are the sites located on the Gwynedd HER (Appendix II). Features listed in the gazetteer are shown in green and numbered. Base map taken from Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 Series sheet SH9235 Scale 1:5000@A4

Figure 02

Reproduction of the Proposed Cadnant Planning Development Plan for the Land to the Rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala. Not to Scale

Figure 02: Reproduction of the Proposed *Cadnant Planning*Development Plan for the Land to the Rear of Red Lion Farm , Bala. Not to Scale

Figure 03

Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plan (Figure 12) from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1557. Not to Scale

292,200

292,300

292,400

336,000

335,900

335,800

5

2

6

1

3

4

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Figure 12: Geophysical survey interpretative plan

Possible Archaeology

Uncertain (discrete / enhanced response / trend)

Service

Natural

Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

N

Date: 07/08/2020

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2659/GPI F12

Scale: 1:800 @ A3

0 5 10 20

metres

Figure 04

Trench location plan. Based on Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plan (Figure 12) from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1557. Not to Scale

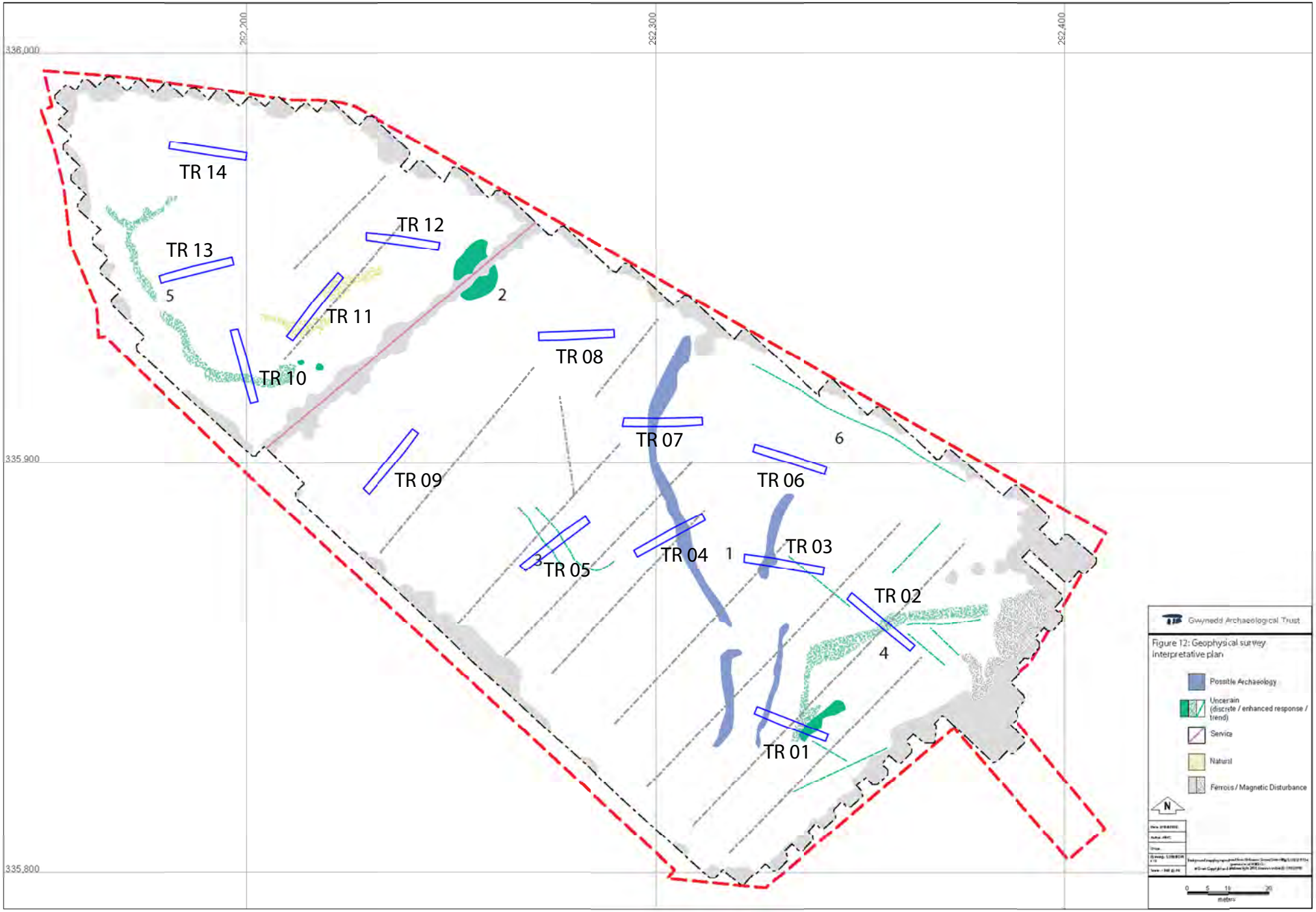

262,200
262,300
262,400
336,000
335,900
335,800
TR 14
TR 13
TR 12
TR 11
TR 10
TR 08
TR 09
TR 07
TR 06
TR 05
TR 04
TR 03
TR 02
TR 01
1
2
3
4
5
6
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 12: Geophysical survey interpretative plan
Possible Archaeology
Uncertain (discrete / enhanced response / trend)
Service
Natural
Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance
N
0 5 10 20
metres

Plate 01: General Shot Tr 01; scale 1x1m; view from NW
(archive reference: G2659_081).

Plate 02: General Shot Tr 02; scale 1x1m; view from NW
(archive reference: G2659_041).

Plate 03: General Shot Tr 03; scale 1x1m; view from SE
(archive reference: G2659_043).

Plate 04: General Shot Tr 04; scale 1x1m; view from SW
(archive reference: G2659_076).

Plate 05: General Shot Tr 05; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2659_075).

Plate 06: SE facing section of sondage Tr 05; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2659_073).

Plate 07: General Shot Tr 06; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2659_045).

Plate 08: General Shot Tr 07; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2659_049).

Plate 09: General Shot Tr 08; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2659_051).

Plate 10: General Shot Tr 09; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2659_067).

Plate 11: General Shot Tr 10; scale 1x1m; view from N
(archive reference: G2659_063).

Plate 12: General Shot Tr 11; scale 1x1m; view from NE
(archive reference: G2659_072).

Plate 13: General Shot Tr 12; scale 1x1m; view from E
(archive reference: G2659_054).

Plate 14: General Shot Tr 11; scale 1x1m; view from SW
(archive reference: G2659_060).

Plate 15: General Shot Tr 14; scale 1x1m; view from W
(archive reference: G2659_059).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

LAND TO THE REAR OF RED LION FARM, BALA (G2659)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for Cadnant Planning Ltd.

September 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

LAND TO THE REAR OF RED LION FARM, BALA (G2659)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for *Cadnant Planning Ltd.*, September 2021

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Cadnant Planning Ltd. to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd (NGR SH92333586; postcode: LL23 7AS; Figure 01). The development area measures 2.58ha and is located northwest of the High Street, within a field of improved open pasture. As detailed on an indicative layout plan (Figure 02), the development will be concentrated in the central and northwestern portion of the site; except for an access road, the large area within the south-eastern part of the site would remain undeveloped as this area is protected open space. The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey (GAT Report 1557, 2020), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation will comprise 14No trenches and will be undertaken during October 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. No prehistoric or Roman period sites were identified within the vicinity during the assessment stage, but the site was noted to lie on the southwestern edge of the medieval planned market town of Bala; the geophysical survey identified several anomalies, including the remains of possible enclosure ditches in the southeastern part of the site suggesting potential for archaeological activity; and

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

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

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

- Tom Fildes | 07920264232

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 1489 and the event primary reference number is 46124.

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological assessment and geophysical survey of the development area was completed by GAT in August 2020 (GAT Report 1557). The report stated that the development area no known prehistoric or Roman period activity were noted in proximity and the development was located on the southwestern edge of the medieval planned town; during the post-Medieval period the area became part of the Red Lion farm holdings, which formed part of the local estate of the Price family of Rhiwlas, before eventually falling under private ownership. No above ground archaeological features were identified and the site was characterised as improved agricultural pasture surrounded by 20th century housing, along with the High Street and Police and Ambulance stations to the south; visible activity across the site was limited to buried and overhead utility infrastructure.

The geophysical magnetometer survey did not reveal any definite archaeological anomalies. However, anomalies of possible archaeological provenance were identified, inluding, represented by possible enclosure ditches [Anomaly 1]. A number of linear trends, small discrete positive features and areas of increased magnetic response have been assigned to the category of uncertain. The straight linear trends may be as a result of modern agricultural activity or possibly land drains; the discrete anomalies may be pits or modern or naturally occurring features. Three uncertain responses [Anomaly 3], [Anomaly 4] and [Anomaly 5] may be the remains of enclosure banks and ditches, they may equally be geological responses or, in the case of [Anomaly 3], modern agricultural features. A linear trend [Anomaly 6] of uncertain origin maybe a former field boundary or a hollow worn by stock in the field in more recent times. A modern service pipe or cable has also been identified as have numerous examples of modern land drains. Amorphous areas magnetic variations are thought to represent localised geological variations.

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 14No 20x2m trial trenches targeting geophysical anomalies within the scheme footprint. The details of the individual trenches are shown below and located in Figures 03 and 04:

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start Point (E/N)	End Point (E/N)	Rationale
01	20x2m	NNW-SSE	292323.21/ 335839.19	292342.19/ 335832.74	Targeting geophysical anomalies [1] and [4]
02	20x2m	N-S	292348.04/ 335867.9	292363.06/ 335854.63	Targeting geophysical anomaly [4]
03	20x2m	NW-SE	292321.56/ 335877.4	292341.22/ 335873.39	Targeting geophysical anomaly [1]
04	20x2m	SWW-ENE	292294.95/ 335877.59	292312.23/ 335887.75	Targeting geophysical anomaly [1]
05	20x2m	SWW-ENE	292267.42/ 335874.06	292283.74/ 335885.69	Targeting geophysical anomaly [3]
06	20x2m	SW-NE	292335.65/ 335919.12	292322.75/ 335903.8	Targeting geophysical anomaly [6]
07	20x2m	NW-SE	292291.64/ 335909.77	292311.7/ 335910.22	Targeting geophysical anomaly [1]

Trench	Size	Orientation	Start Point (E/N)	End Point (E/N)	Rationale
08	20x2m	NW-SE	292270.18/ 335931.44	292290.23/ 335931.44	Targeting a blank area
09	20x2m	SW-NE	292241.79/ 335907.93	292228.66/ 335892.82	Targeting a blank area
10	20x2m	N-S	292196.57/ 3335913.08	292196.4/ 335933.07	Targeting geophysical anomaly [5]
11	20x2m	SW-NE	292210.25/ 335930.7	292223.14/ 335946.04	Targeting a blank area/area of natural
12	20x2m	N-S	292204.79/ 335967.01	292204.94/ 335947	Targeting a blank area
13	20x2m	NW-SE	292164.38/ 335958.36	292184.33/ 335956.22	Targeting geophysical anomaly [5]
14	20x2m	E-W	292180.54/ 335977.13	292200.6/ 335977.18	Targeting a blank area

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 client. 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 October 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 **G2659_028**. 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 Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), 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 (Storiel). 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 Storiel 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.

3.7 Reporting

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).

3.8 Dissemination

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).

3.9 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. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
2. 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)
3. Evans, R and McGuinness, NMcG. 2020. *Land to the Rear Of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwyneddasesu A Gwerthuso Archeolegol / Archaeological Assessment And Evaluation.* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1557.
4. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*
5. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
6. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

FIGURE 01

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

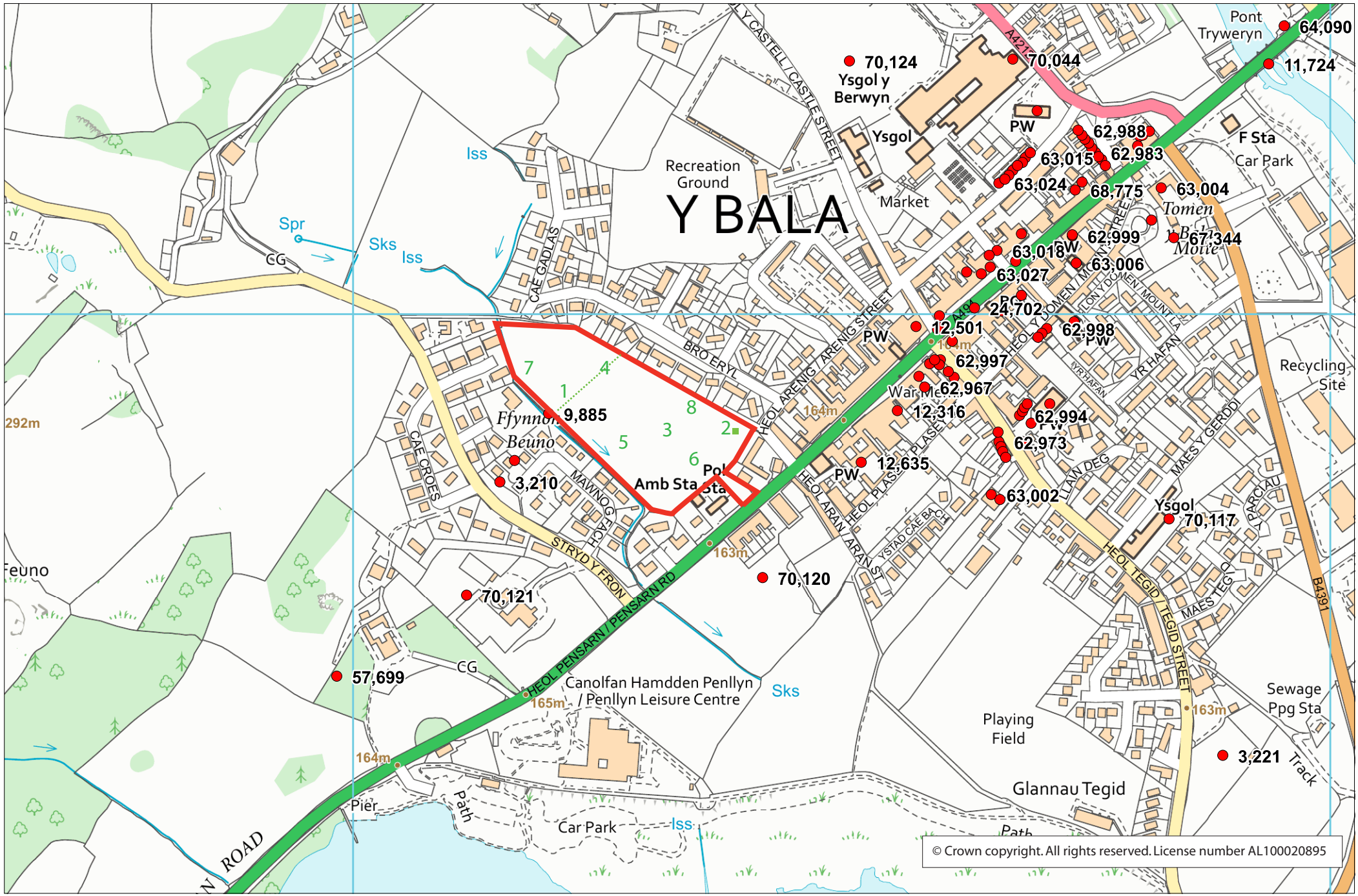


Figure 01: Site Location, outlined in red. Red dots are the sites located on the Gwynedd HER (Appendix II). Features listed in the gazetteer are shown in green and numbered. Base map taken from Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 Series sheet SH9235 Scale 1:5000@A4

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of the Proposed Cadnant Planning Development Plan for the Land to the Rear of Red Lion Farm , Bala. Not to Scale

Figure 02: Reproduction of the Proposed *Cadnant Planning*Development Plan for the Land to the Rear of Red Lion Farm , Bala. Not to Scale

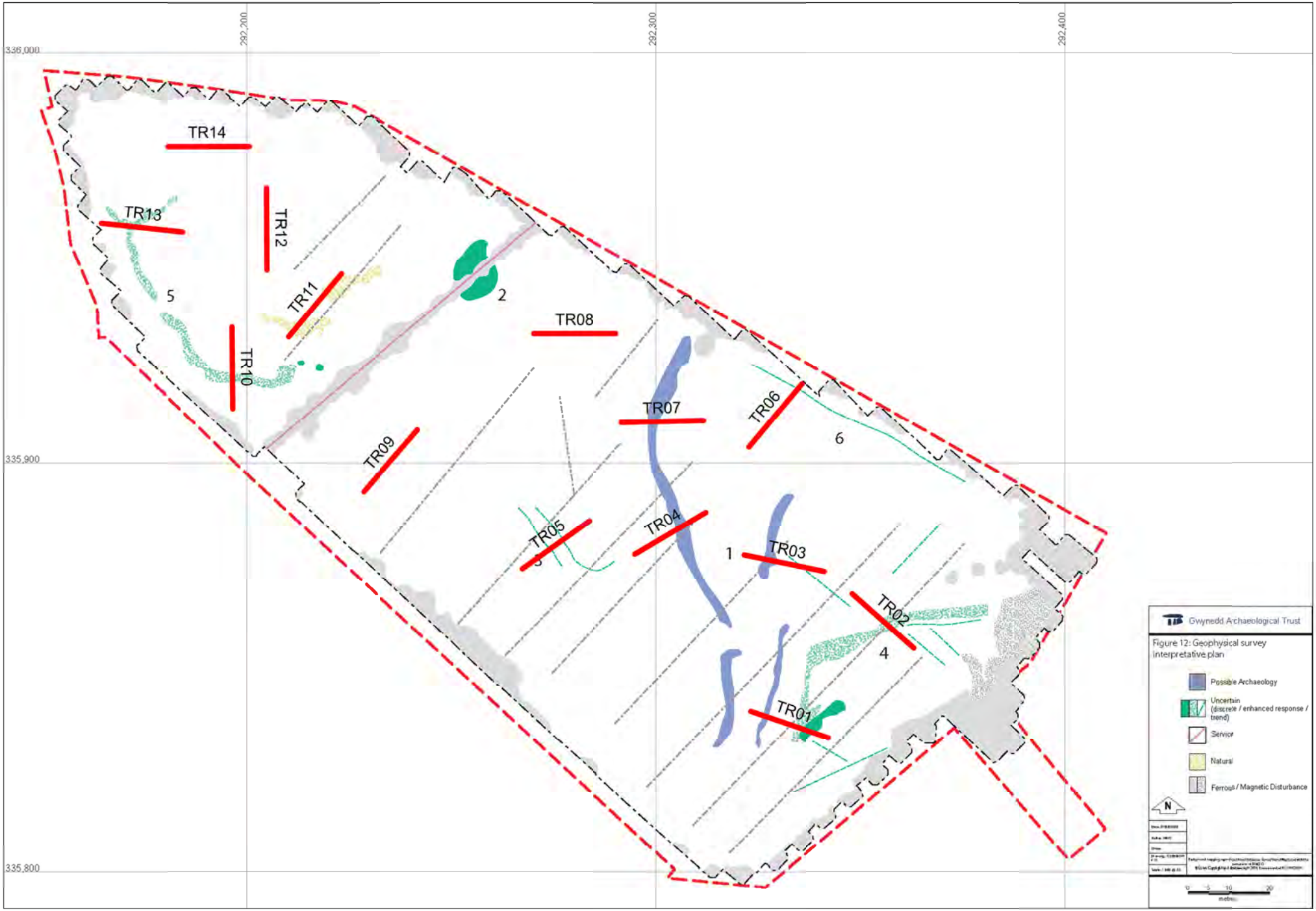
FIGURE 03

Trench location plan. Based on proposed Cadnant Planning Development Plan for the Land to the Rear of Red Lion Farm , Bala. Not to Scale


TR14
TR13
TR12
TR11
TR10
TR09
TR08
TR07
TR06
TR05
TR04
TR03
TR02
TR01
Re-route overhead lines
Tree shown dotted to be felled
Childrens Play Area
TYPE1 - Integrated garage
TYPE2 - Integrated garage
TYPE3 - detached with external parking
TYPE4 - semi-detached/terraced, external parking

FIGURE 04

Trench location plan. Based on Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plan (Figure 12) from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1557. Not to Scale


292,200
292,300
292,400
336,000
335,900
335,800
TR14
TR13
TR12
TR11
TR10
TR09
TR08
TR07
TR06
TR05
TR04
TR03
TR02
TR01
1
2
3
4
5
6
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Figure 12: Geophysical survey interpretative plan
Possible Archaeology
Uncertain (discrete / enhanced response / trend)
Service
Natural
Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance
N
0
5
10
20
metres

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Trench Sheet pro-forma

TRENCH SHEET

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

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

Context No.	Depth below surface	Brief description

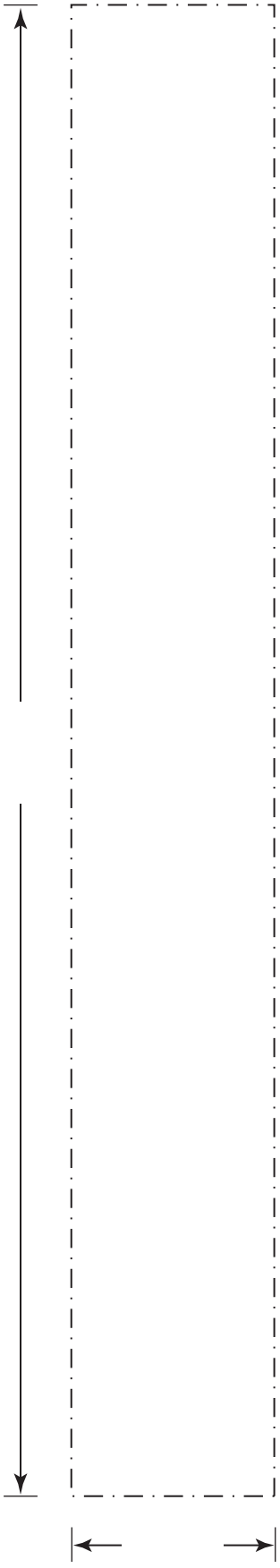
General summary

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**

SKETCH

DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma

G2659_Land_to_rear_of_Red_Lion_Farm_Bala 24/08/2021 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	24/08/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	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)	Cadnant Planning	21/07/2021

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 commissioned by Cadnant Planning Ltd. to prepare a undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd (NGR SH92333586; postcode: LL23 7AS). The development area measures 2.58ha and is located northwest of the High Street, within a field of improved open pasture. The development will be concentrated in the central and northwestern portion of the site; except for an access road, the large area within the south-eastern part of the site would remain undeveloped as this area is protected open space. The trial trenching has been preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey (GAT Report 1557, 2020), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation will comprise 14No trenches and will be undertaken during September and October 2021.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. Land to the Rear Of Red Lion Farm, Bala*: Written Scheme of Investigation.* Project G2696.

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

Photographic Metadata

EVENT PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	PROJECT PHASE	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
45941	G2659_028	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	View up hill from site entrance	SE	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	Cover
45941	G2659_029	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	View from south corner of site facing NW	S	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_030	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	View from south corner of site facing N	S	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_031	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From S end TR 10 looking ESE	NW	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_032	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From NW corner looking SE	NW	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_033	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	E end TR 14 looing SE	NW	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_034	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	E end TR 14 looing S	N	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_035	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From boundary near SE end of TR 12 facing SW	NE	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_036	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From boundary near NE end TR 06 looking NW	SE	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_037	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From boundary near NE end TR 06 looking S	N	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_038	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From SE corner looing NW	SE	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_039	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	From SE corner of site looking SW	NE	not used	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_040	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 2 from SE end	SE	1x1m	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_041	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 2 from NW end	NW	1x1m	Steven David	19/10/2021	02

EVENT PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	PROJECT PHASE	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
45941	G2659_042	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 3 from NW end	NW	1x1m	Steven David	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_043	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 3 from SE end	SE	1x1m	Steven David	19/10/2021	03
45941	G2659_044	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 6 general shot	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_045	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 6 general shot	NW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	07
45941	G2659_046	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SW facing section TR 6	SW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_047	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	TR 7 general shot	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_048	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	N facing section Tr 7	N	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_049	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	W end Tr 7	W	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	08
45941	G2659_050	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Sondage Tr 7	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_051	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 8 from E end	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	09

EVENT PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	PROJECT PHASE	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
45941	G2659_052	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 8 N facing section	N	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_053	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	West end Tr 8	W	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	19/10/2021	
45941	G2659_054	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 12 from east end, looking W	E	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	13
45941	G2659_055	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	South facing section tr 12	S	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_056	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	W end of trench 12 looking east	W	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_057	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 14 from E end looking W	E	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_058	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	S facing section tr 14	S	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_059	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 14 from W end looking E	W	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	15
45941	G2659_060	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 13 SW end looking NE	SW	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	14
45941	G2659_061	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NW facing section tr 13	NW	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_062	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 13 NE end looking SW	NE	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_063	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Tr 10 N end looking S	N	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	11
45941	G2659_064	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SW facing section Tr 10	SW	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	

EVENT PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	PROJECT PHASE	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
45941	G2659_065	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	S end looking N tr 10	S	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_066	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Channel feature W facing section and plan view	W	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_067	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NE end looking SW Tr 9	NE	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	10
45941	G2659_068	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NW facing section tr 9	W	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_069	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SW end looking NE Tr 9	SW	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_070	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SW end looking NE Tr 11	SW	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_071	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	West facing section tr 11	W	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	
45941	G2659_072	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NE end looking SW Tr 11	NE	1x1m	Steven David	20/10/2021	12
45941	G2659_073	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SE facing section tr 5	SE	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	06
45941	G2659_074	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SW end looking NE tr 5	SW	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	
45941	G2659_075	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NE end looking SW tr 5	NE	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	05
45941	G2659_076	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SW end looking NE tr 4	SW	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	04
45941	G2659_077	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NE end looking SW tr 4	NE	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	
45941	G2659_078	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SE facing section tr 4	SE	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	

EVENT PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE NAME	PROJECT PHASE	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
45941	G2659_079	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	Plan view of gravel spread looking NE Tr 4	SW	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	
45941	G2659_080	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SE end looking NW TR 1	SE	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	
45941	G2659_081	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	NW end looking SE TR 1	NW	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	01
45941	G2659_082	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SE facing section (103 orange) Tr 1	SW	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	
45941	G2659_083	Land to the rear of Red Farm, Bala	Evaluation	G2659	SE facing section (104 mid brown) Tr 1	SW	1x1m	Steven David	21/10/2021	

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust: Trench List

Trench No.	01	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.63m
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 292323.21 N 335839.19	**Photos**	80-83

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
101	0-0.17	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silt and pebbles up to 50mm (<2%)
102	0.17-0.47	Subsoil – Mid grey brown to orange brown silt/clayey silt – pebbles up to 50mm (<2%)
103	0.47-0.6	Natural – Orange brown clayey silt with common pebbles (20%)
104	0.47-0.6	Natural – Mid grey-brown gravelly silt. Pebble and cobbles up to 300mm, mostly <50mm. 30-40% gravel.
105	0.5-0.6	Natural – Mid Yellow-brown/grey clayey silt and pebbles

Trench No.	02	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.5
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 292348.04 N 335867.9	**Photos**	40-41

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
201	0-0.15	Topsoil – soft dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt
202	0.15-0.47	Ploughsoil – Mid grey-brown clayey silt with pebbles up to 220mm.
203	0.47-0.50+	Natural – Orange brown slightly sandy, clayey silt. Pebble and cobble up to 200mm, subangular to rounded.

Trench No.	03	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.6
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
OSGB centre point	E 292321.56 N 335877.4	**Photos**	42-43

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
301	0-0.18	Topsoil – Dark greyish-brown slightly clayey silt. Rare pebbles up to 50mm.
302	0.18-0.39	Subsoil – Pale grey brown/yellow-brown clayey silt. Generally lacks pebbles. Clay content appear to increase with depth.
303	0.41+	Natural – Orange brown clayey silt and pebble up to 200mm.

Trench No.	04	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.70
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 292294.95 N 335877.59	**Photos**	76-79

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
401	0-0.15	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silt. Pebbles (<2%) up to 80mm.
402	0.15.-0.65	Subsoil/Hillwash – pale grey brown, becoming yellow-grey towards base clayey silt with rare pebbles up to 50mm.
403	0.65-0.7	Pale Yellow grey silty clay with common pebbles (5%) up to 40mm. Manganese flecks. More orange grey patches to NE
404	0.68-0.7	Pale yellow grey clayey sand and gravel. Pebbles up to 200mm, mostly 50mm. Only in middle section of trench.
405	0.7+	Pale yellow grey silty clay – pebble free. NE end of trench

Trench No.	05	**Maximum Depth (m)**	1.29
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 292267.42 N 335874.06	**Photos**	73-75

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
501	0-0.16	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silt with pebble <2%. Angular and sub-rounded up to 100mm mostly 40mm.
502	0.16-0.58	Subsoil – Pale grey brown clayey silt, rare pebbles up to 50mm. Structureless top boundary, gradational with topsoil base
503	0.58-1.28	Pale yellow grey silty clay. Pebble free. Rises eastwards along trench to 0.60m below surface (Channel or hollow fill?)
504	1.28-1.29	Pale yellow-grey clayey sand and gravel. Gravel 30%, mostly 20mm up to 50mm.
505	0.53+	Orange brown clayey sand and gravel – gravel 40%, 20-30mm up to 250mm. Only in eastern end of trench.

Trench No.	06	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.6
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
OSGB centre point	E 292332.82 N 335900.73	**Photos**	44-46

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
601	0-0.17	Topsoil - soft dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt
602	0.17-0.34	Ploughsoil - mid grey brown clayey silt
603	0.34-0.6	Pale yellowish grey brown silty clay. Almost total lack of pebbles.

Trench No.	07	**Maximum Depth (m)**	1.10
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 292291.64 N 335909.77	**Photos**	47-50

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
701	0-0.17	Topsoil – dark grey brown, slightly clayey silt with rare pebbles
702	0.17-0.82	Pale yellow-grey silty clay lack pebbles – Probably a hillwash deposit
703	0.82-1.10	Natural – gravely silty clay – common pebbles and cobbles up to 200mm. Mostly 100-200 orange brown to pale grey brown

Trench No.	08	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.5
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 292270.18 N 335931.44	**Photos**	51-53

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
801	0-0.17	Topsoil – dark brown/grey-brown with few pebbles
802	0.17-0.5	Pale yellow-grey silty clay – stone free (Hillwash)

Trench No.	09	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.7
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	SW-NE
OSGB centre point	E 292241.79 N 335907.93	**Photos**	67-69

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
901	0-0.18	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silt with pebbles up to 80mm
902	0.18-0.6	Subsoil – Pale yellow grey silt and clayey silt (Hillwash)
903	0.6-0.7	Natural – Pale yellow grey silty clay with common pebbles, gravely patches with manganese staining
904	0.6-0.7	Natural - Orange grey clayey sand

Trench No.	10	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.9
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 292199.47 N 335923.49	**Photos**	63-66

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1001	0-0.16	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silt with small pebble up to 30mm
1002	0.16-0.83	Subsoil – pale grey brown silty clay, becomes greyer towards the base. Mostly pebble free except at base
1003	0.83-0.9	Yellow grey to orange grey clayey sand with pebble up to 160mm
1004	0.83-0.9	Pale to mid grey silty clay with pebbles.

Trench No.	11	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.85
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 292210.25 N 335930.7	**Photos**	70-72

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1101	0-0.18	Topsoil – mid grey brown silt with pebble up to 50mm
1102	0.18-0.78	Subsoil – Pale grey clayey silt with pebbles
1103	0.65-0.70	Natural – Grey gravelly clay and sand (at SW end)
1104	0.78-0.85	Natural – Orange brown clayey silt with pebbles (at NW end)

Trench No.	12	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.52
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NW-SE
OSGB centre point	E 292238.24 N 335953.92	**Photos**	54-56

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1201	0-0.2	Topsoil – mid grey brown silt with sub-angular to sub-rounded pebble up to 60mm
1202	0.2-0.5	Subsoil – Yellow brown clayey silt. Rare pebble up to 100mm. Pebbles more common towards the base of the layer
1203	0.5-0.52	Natural – Yellow grey brown gravelly sand/silt. Compact – pebbles up to 250mm, mostly 30-40mm sub-rounded and sub-angular

Trench No.	13	**Maximum Depth (m)**	1
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	NE-SW
OSGB centre point	E 292164.38 N 335958.36	**Photos**	60-62

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1301	0-0.19	Topsoil – greyish brown silt with pebbles up to 70mm
1302	0.19-0.69	Subsoil – Yellowish grey silty clay with pebbles. Pebbles become more common with depth.
1303	0.69-1.0	Natural – Yellow grey to orange grey silty clay with 10% pebbles and cobbles up to 300mm.

Trench No.	14	**Maximum Depth (m)**	0.42
Length (m)	20	**Orientation**	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 292180.54 N 335977.13	**Photos**	57-59

Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1401	0-0.14	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silt with rare pebbles. 2 large cobbles/boulders up to 450mm.
1402	0.14-0.42	Subsoil – Yellow brown silty clay with pebbles (<2%)
1403	0.42+	Natural – Yellow grey brown silty clay with common pebbles up to 250mm.

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2659_Land_to_rear_of_Red_Lion_Farm_Bala 24/08/2021 v1.1

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	24/08/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	04/10/2021
Landowner / Developer	Private landowner	Contact via client
Other (client)	Cadnant Planning	21/07/2021

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 were commissioned by Cadnant Planning Ltd. to prepare a undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of Red Lion Farm, Bala, Gwynedd (NGR SH92333586; postcode: LL23 7AS). The development area measures 2.58ha and is located northwest of the High Street, within a field of improved open pasture. The development will be concentrated in the central and northwestern portion of the site; except for an access road, the large area within the south-eastern part of the site would remain undeveloped as this area is protected open space. The trial trenching was preceded by an archaeological assessment and geophysicsal survey (GAT Report 1557, 2020), which suggested there was potential evidence for settlement and agricultural activity within the development area. The evaluation comprised 14No trenches and was undertaken between 19th October and 21st October 2021.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. Land to the Rear Of Red Lion Farm, Bala*: Written Scheme of Investigation.* Project G2659.

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 was 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;

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

This data was then used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these was used to compile the project report. The physical archive is stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset is 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

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		**Section 3.**	

Stakeholders

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

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.

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.

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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