

Hen Ysgol Niwbwrch Former Newborough School

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



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Hen Ysgol Niwbwrch Former Newborough School

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

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Yn 2022, gofynnodd Cyngor Ynys Môn i Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (GAT). cynnal gwerthusiad archeolegol (ffosio treial) cyn datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig yn Niwbwrch, Ynys Môn. Mae'r ardal datblygu yn mesur 0.4ha ac wedi ei leoli ar gyffordd y B4421 a Stryd Pen-Dref ar safle cyn ysgol gynradd ym mhen gogledd ddwyreiniol y pentref.

Roedd y gwerthusiad yn cynnwys 5 o ffosydd prawf 20m x 2m, wedi'u lleoli o fewn ardaloedd hygyrch ac i ddarparu cwrmpas digonol ar draws y safle. Ni ddatgelodd unrhyw un o'r ffosydd unrhyw weddillion archeolegol ac mae'n ymddangos bod y safle bron yn gyfan gwbl wedi'i leihau i fod yn naturiol yn ystod adeiladu'r hen ysgol.

Ni argymhellir unrhyw waith archeolegol pellach ar y safle hwn, fodd bynnag, mae potensial o hyd am olion i'r dwyrain yn union o'r ardal ddatblygu bresennol sydd i'w gweld heb eu datblygu o'r blaen.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) were asked by Cyngor Ynys Môn. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development at Newborough, Ynys Mon. The development area measures 0.4ha and is located at the junction of the B4421 road and Pen-Dref Street on the site of a former primary school at the northeastern end of the village.

The evaluation comprised 5No 20m x 2m trial trenches, located within accessible areas and to provide sufficient coverage across the site. None of the trenches revealed any archaeological remains and it appears the site was almost entirely reduced to natural during the construction of the old school.

No further archaeological work is recommended on this site, however, there is still potential for remains to the immediate East of the current development area which appears to have not been developed previously.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) were asked by Cyngor Ynys Môn. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development at Newborough, Ynys Môn (NGR SH42686596; postcode: LL61 6UZ; cf. [Figure 01](#)). The development area measures 0.4ha and is located at the junction of the B4421 road and Pen-Dref Street on the site of a former primary school at the northeastern end of the village (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The proposed development, under planning application FPL/2022/60, will include 4no. 2 bed dwellings 2 storeys high, 1no. 3 bed dwelling 2 storeys high, 1no. 4 bed dwelling 2 storeys and 4no. 1 bed apartments 2 storeys high, complete with parking, access road, green space and landscaping (cf. [Figure 02](#)). The evaluation comprised 5No trenches and was completed during May 2022 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 1630 and the event primary reference number is 46254.

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

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 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. Newborough is in proximity to scheduled monument Llys Rhosyr (ref. AN129), the location of a medieval court, whilst excavations across the road from the proposed development site identified multi-period activity, including Prehistoric and medieval archaeology; and
- If no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

No archaeological assessment or evaluation has been completed for the proposed development site; however, an extensive programme of archaeological works was completed on the new primary school site located 150m to the west, both prior to and during development. At the new archaeological primary school site (NGR SH42476601), a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and geophysical survey were carried out by GAT in May 2016 (GAT Report 1318), followed by trial trenching in July 2016 (GAT Report 1329). Evidence for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity was identified during the trial trenching and post-excavation assessment and analysis were subsequently completed for selected ecofacts and artefacts (GAT Reports 1383 and 1412 respectively).

The assessment concluded that the development site was located to the north of the medieval core of Newborough, but within an area that was likely to have formed part of the town fields, with evidence of medieval strip fields having been identified in close proximity to the site. The site was formerly the property of Lord Boston's Lligwy estate from at least the latter part of the 18th century and a Lligwy estate map of 1782 showed a house and associated paddock at the southwestern end of the development area that is not shown on any later mapping, suggesting these were demolished during the nineteenth century. Evidence for the house and paddock were not identified during the geophysical survey, but linear anomalies suggesting former field boundaries were present. The subsequent evaluation trenches targeted these anomalies as well as other portions of the site, including the house and paddock location. Archaeological features were encountered in 13 of the 20 trenches opened: two Bronze Age pits were identified at the northeastern end of the site; a thirteenth century medieval ditch was identified towards the centre of the site; evidence for a former house and paddock were identified, including stone walling, whilst undated linear features were also identified across the site. The subsequent pre-construction mitigation stage identified, at the northeastern end of the site, postholes for a prehistoric eight or nine post granary and a four-post granary, along with Bronze Age pottery sherds, and additional Bronze Age pits. Further evidence for the house/paddock site was encountered, including structural remains, drainage channels, boundary ditches and walls. More generally, linear features on various orientations, as well as pits, were identified that were interpreted as agricultural activity, indicating different patterns of enclosure, drainage and animal husbandry. These were interpreted as either post-medieval in date or of unknown provenance, although a long linear feature was interpreted as medieval in origin, as it did not

match any known field boundaries evident on historic mapping. Overall, the archaeological results identified several key areas of activity and interest:

- Evidence of Mesolithic activity, evidenced through the identification of lithics of that date;
- Evidence for prehistoric domestic activity, as represented by the granaries, earth ovens and pits/postholes, primarily at the northeastern end of the site and indicative of possibly more extensive prehistoric settlement activity beyond the confines of the development;
- Evidence for medieval boundary activity, as confirmed by a thirteenth century ditch identified towards the centre of the site and suggested by linear feature [2010] at the western end of site. The thirteenth century ditch was of pre-Edwardian Conquest date;
- Evidence of phased activity at the western end of the site represented by intercutting linear features;
- Evidence for a house and paddock that likely belonged to the Lligwy estate at the southwestern end of the site; and
- Evidence for post-medieval boundary activity, especially at the northeastern end of the site.

2.2 Historic Mapping

A brief examination of the available historic mapping shows the development area as largely an open area west of a local road, with limited development at the southern end of the site, comprising domestic property gardens and field divisions. This is apparent on the Newborough Tithe Award Map, 1845, the First Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheet XXII.10 (Figure 03), the Second Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1901, sheet XXII.10 and the Third Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1926, sheet XXII.10 (See Figures 04-06 [Appendix I](#)). An RAF aerial photograph (106G/UK655 frame 3081), taken on 13th August 1945 (See Figure 07 [Appendix I](#)), shows a similar layout, although there is further settlement on the western side of the development area, alongside the road.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aimed to identify and characterise the archaeological potential of the development area. The site currently includes the existing parking and playground areas of the former primary school, as well as the footprint of the school itself (the school building having been demolished). There is demolition rubble and active utilities on site.

The evaluation comprised 5No 20m x 2m trial trenches, located within accessible areas and to provide sufficient coverage across the site (cf. Figure 03). There are known services within the centre of the site and the trenches were located to avoid these along with a 10m buffer zone (attached). The southeastern portion of the site was avoided due to the presence of a large amount of demolition material still remaining on site. In addition, there is a brick surface in this area along with a sewer works. At the location of Trench 2 it appeared that a substantial amount of material had already been removed to construct the existing playground.

Trench	Size	Orientation	Centre Point (NGR)	Rationale
01	20x2m	W-E	SH42676598	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area
02	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42706599	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area/extent of existing ground reduction for playground.
03	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42676594	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area
04	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42696594	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area
05	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42676591	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area

The trenches were located with a Trimble GPS unit. The trenches were opened and closed by a 8-tonne tracked mechanical excavator supplied by *RG Hire Ltd*. All fieldwork was completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Fieldwork Manual.

The trial trenching works were undertaken on the 3rd of May 2022, with the following methodology applied:

- 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 consulted;
- The trenches were opened by the mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket,
- Excavation by machine continued until the glacial horizon,
- A record was made on GAT pro-formas of the topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. 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 were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system runs from G2721_01 to G2721_17.
- The location of the trenches were recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit.

3.2 Data Management Plan

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 is confirmed in an updated Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

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 will be 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 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

All trenches were excavated by an 8 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The location of trench 3 was changed slightly and the trench was shortened due to onsite constraints (Figure 03). Trench 2 was also moved slightly south as it was too close to the boundary wall of the site. Full details of the trenches can be found in [Appendix III](#).

4.2 Trench 01 (Plates 01 & 02)

Trench 01 was located to the north of the development area in a former playground/sports court. Looking at the remaining natural topography, it appears that a level area has been created by removing a substantial amount of earth, more so towards the eastern part of the court. At the WSW end of the trench, underlying the slate chippings of the sports court (101) was an orange-brown silty clay subsoil with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions (102). The natural at this end of the trench was an orange-brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions (103). Due to the similarity between layers (102) and (103) a small sondage was excavated at this end of the trench to check that the natural did actually represent the glacial horizon. At the ENE end of the trench underlying the slate chippings (101) was natural (104), a yellow sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Three blue plastic pipes, presumably for drainage were located within the slate chippings (101).

4.3 Trench 02 (Plates 03 & 04)

Trench 02 was located to the north of the development area in a former playground/sports court. Looking at the remaining natural topography, a substantial amount of earth has been removed in this area to create a level sports court. Underlying a layer of slate chippings with the occasional piece of tarmac (201) was a yellow grey sandy clay natural (202) with frequent angular stone inclusions. Three blue plastic pipes, presumably for drainage were located within the slate chippings (201).

4.4 Trench 03 (Plates 05 & 06)

Trench 03 was located to the west of the development in an area that appears to have been mostly untouched by the previous building on the site. A mid dark brown clayey silt topsoil (301) with moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions overlaid an orange-brown silty clay subsoil (302) with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions. Under this was an orange-brown sandy clay natural (303) with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stone

inclusions. In the centre of the trench was a deposit of demolition material (304) possibly representative of the corner of one of the old buildings.

4.5 Trench 04 (Plates 07 & 08)

Trench 04 was located in the eastern part of the development within the footprint of the old school building. Due to the location of the mound of demolition material remaining on site and the sewer works this trench was rotated slightly and shortened. The uppermost layer within this trench was demolition material (401) related to the old school including bricks, tarmac, cables and stone. This material varied in depth along the length of the trench with an average depth of 0.3m. Underlying this was an orange-brown sandy clay natural (402) and a small patch of bedrock (403) towards the centre of the trench.

4.6 Trench 05 (Plates 09 & 10)

Trench 05 was located to the south of the development in an area of a former sports court. Underlying a layer of slate chippings and tarmac (501) was an orange-brown sandy clay natural (502) with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions. A trench leading from a nearby manhole cover can be seen running up the trench SE-NW.

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) were asked by Cyngor Ynys Môn. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development at Newborough, Ynys Mon. The development area measures 0.4ha and is located at the junction of the B4421 road and Pen-Dref Street on the site of a former primary school at the northeastern end of the village. The proposed development will include 4no. 2 bed dwellings 2 storeys high, 1no. 3 bed dwelling 2 storeys high, 1no. 4 bed dwelling 2 storeys and 4no. 1 bed apartments 2 storeys high, complete with parking, access road, green space and landscaping.

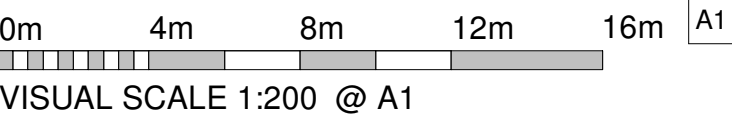
The evaluation comprised 5No 20m x 2m trial trenches, located within accessible areas and to provide sufficient coverage across the site. There are known services within the centre of the site and the trenches were located to avoid these along with a 10m buffer zone. The southeastern portion of the site was avoided due to the presence of a large amount of demolition material still remaining on site. In addition, there is a brick surface in this area along with a sewer works.

At the location of Trenches 01 & 02 it appears that a substantial amount of material has already been removed to construct the existing playground. Both trenches consisted of a layer of slate chippings overlying natural, apart from at the WSW end of Trench 01 where a small amount of subsoil remained. Trench 05, located in the southern most sports court, also revealed no topsoil or subsoil. Trench 04 was located within the footprint of the old school which was evidenced by the large demolition layer overlying natural. Trench 03 was in an area that appears to have been relatively untouched by the previous development on the site and was the only trench where a topsoil layer was observed. None of the trenches revealed any archaeological remains as the site appears to have almost entirely been reduced to natural before the construction of the old school.

No further archaeological work is recommended on this site, however, there is still potential for remains to the immediate East of the current development area which appears to have not been developed previously.

6 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)
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10. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
11. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).



Notes


Figured dimensions are to be used in all cases.
Dimensions should not be scaled from drawing
All existing dimensions should be checked on site before commencement of the work.
Any discrepancies in dimensions should be clarified with the Architect prior to commencement of the work.
No deviation from this drawing will be permitted without the prior written consent of the Architect.
This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all the relevant Mechanical and Electrical drawings.
This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the relevant Structural Engineer's drawings, structural calculations and recommendations.
This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the relevant Fire Safety Strategy drawings

This drawing is copyright and to be returned to the architect on completion of the contract.



1 Location Plan_Existing
Scale: 1 : 1250

P3	Drawings updated inline with PAC and for planning submission	DP	NM	31.01.22
P2	Drawings issued for planning	DP	NM	20.10.21
P1	First Issue of Drawing	AB	NM	07.01.21
Rev.	Revision description	Drawn	Checked	Date



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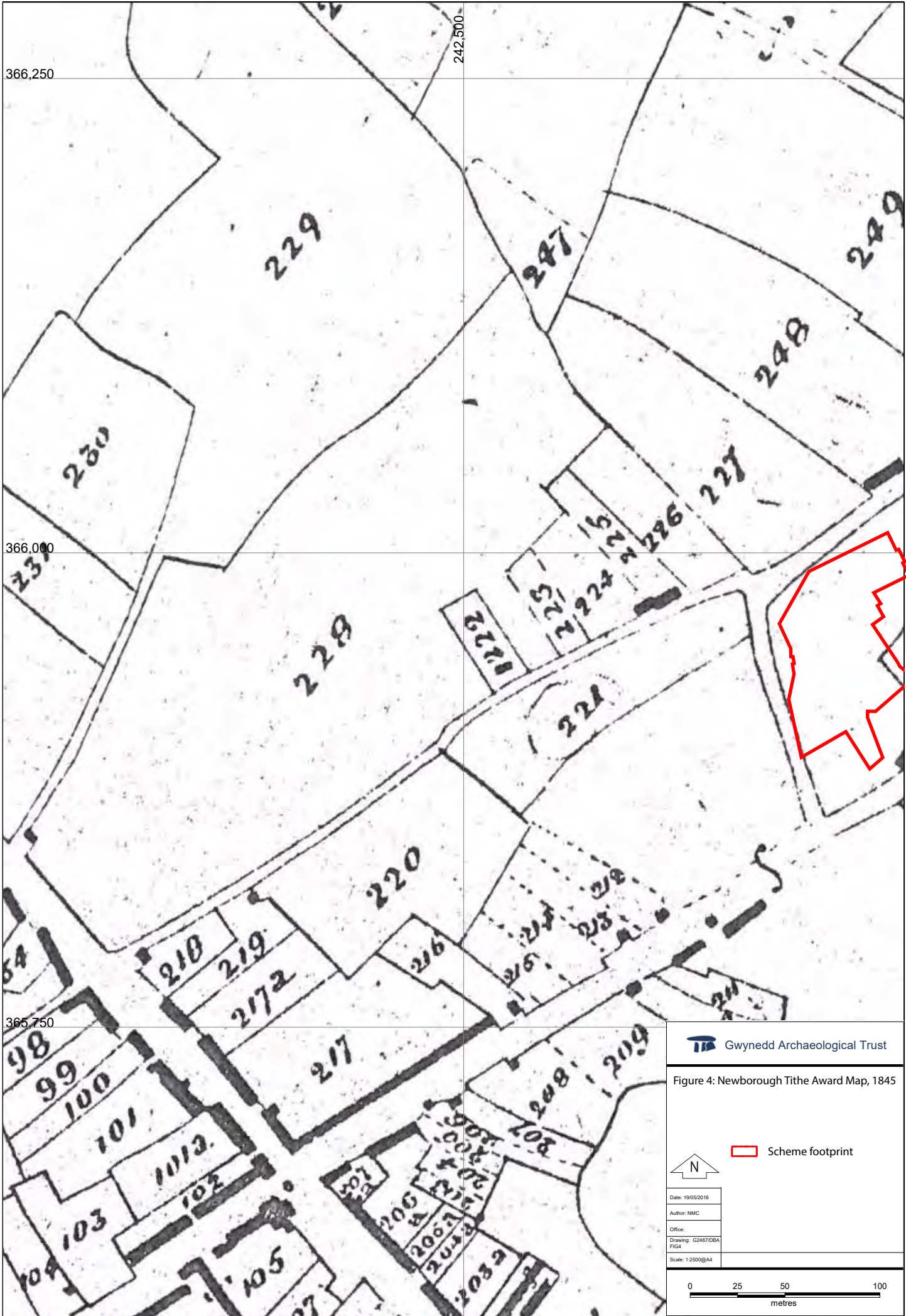
Project
Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn / Isle of Anglesey
County Council
Niwbwrch / Newborough

Title
Location and Site Plan_Existing

LMA Project	Drawing number						Rev.
Project	Originator	Zone	Level	Type	Rev.	Drawing Number	
1723	NHD	LMA	XX	XX	DR	A	7005 P3

3 Site Plan_Existing
Scale: 1 : 200






 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

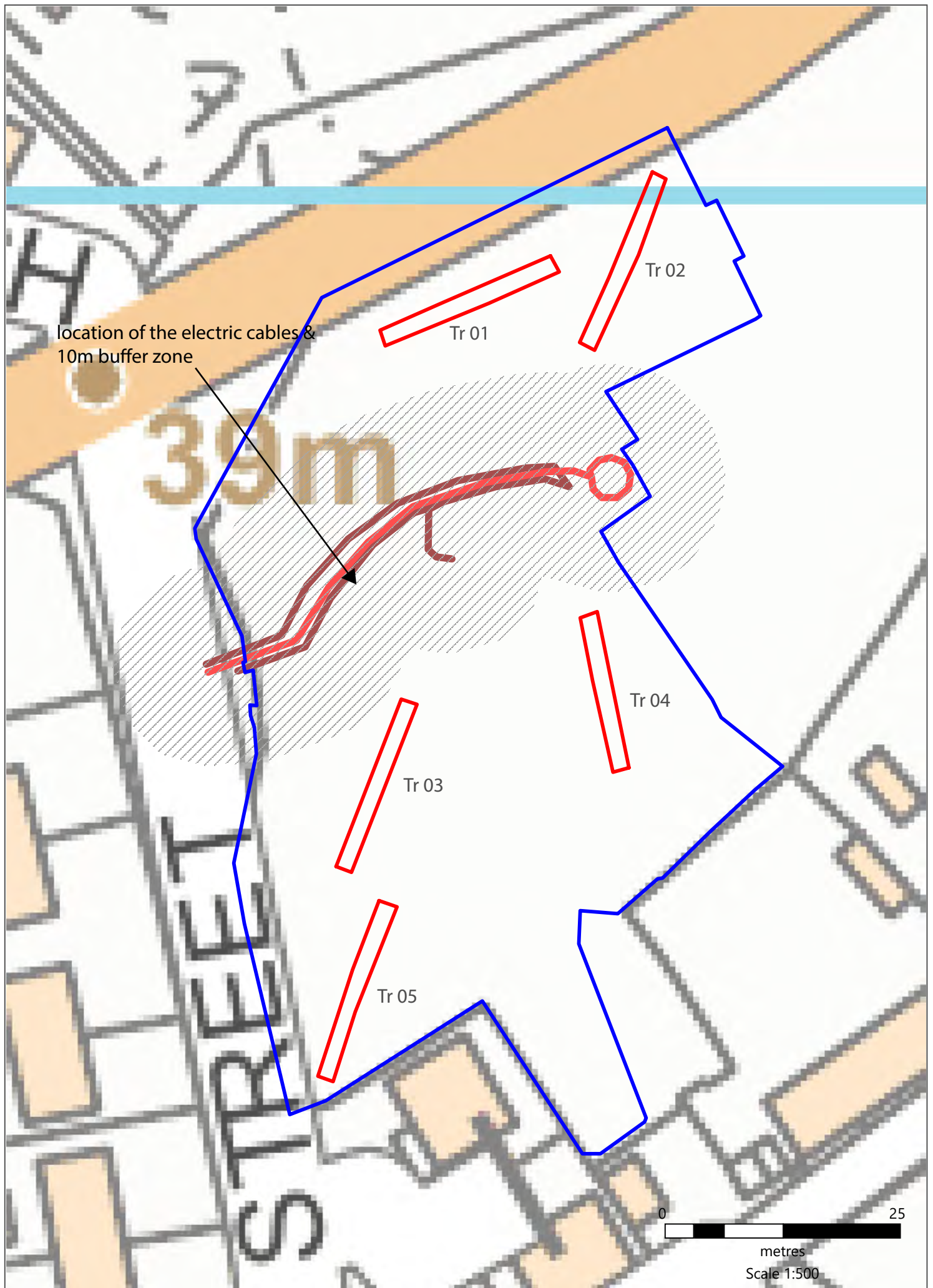
Figure 4: Newborough Tithe Award Map, 1845



 Scheme footprint

Date: 19/05/2018
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G2487/DBA
FIG4
Scale: 1:2500@A4

0 25 50 100
metres



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FIGURE 09: Trench Location Plan. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH46.
Scale: 1 to 500@A4.



Plate 1: Tr 1 - Post ex; scale 1x1m; view from ENE
(archive reference: G2721_09).



Plate 2: Tr 1 - Post ex; scale 1x1m; view from WSW
(archive reference: G2721_10).



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(archive reference: G2721_14).



Plate 10: Tr 5 - Post ex; scale 1x1m; view from SSW
(archive reference: G2721_15).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

FORMER NEWBOROUGH SCHOOL, YNYS MÔN
(G2721)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for Cyngor Ynys Môn.

April 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FORMER NEWBOROUGH SCHOOL, YNYS MÔN (G2721)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for *Cyngor Ynys Môn*., April 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Cyngor Ynys Môn. to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development at Newborough, Ynys Mon (NGR SH42686596; postcode: LL61 6UZ; cf. [Figure 01](#)). The development area measures 0.4ha and is located at the junction of the B4421 road and Pen-Dref Street on the site of a former primary school at the northeastern end of the village (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The proposed development, under planning application FPL/2022/60, will include 4no. 2 bed dwellings 2 storeys high, 1no. 3 bed dwelling 2 storeys high, 1no. 4 bed dwelling 2 storeys and 4no. 1 bed apartments 2 storeys high, complete with parking, access road, green space and landscaping (cf. [Figure 02](#)). The evaluation will comprise 5No trenches and will be completed during May 2022 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. Newborough is in proximity to scheduled monument Llys Rhosyr (ref. AN129), the location of a medieval court, whilst excavations across the road from the proposed development site identified multi-period activity, including Prehistoric and medieval archaeology; 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) under reference D3660. 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 | Development Control Archaeologist | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 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 **1630** and the event primary reference number is **46254**.

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

No archaeological assessment or evaluation has been completed for the proposed development site; however, an extensive programme of archaeological works was completed on the new primary school site located 150m to the west, both prior to and during development.

At the new archaeological primary school site (NGR SH42476601), a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and geophysical survey were carried out by GAT in May 2016 (GAT Report 1318), followed by trial trenching in July 2016 (GAT Report 1329). Evidence for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity was identified during the trial trenching and post-excavation assessment and analysis were subsequently completed for selected ecofacts and artefacts (GAT Reports 1383 and 1412 respectively).

The assessment concluded that the development site was located to the north of the medieval core of Newborough, but within an area that was likely to have formed part of the town fields, with evidence of medieval strip fields having been identified in close proximity to the site. The site was formerly the property of Lord Boston's Lligwy estate from at least the latter part of the 18th century and a Lligwy estate map of 1782 showed a house and associated paddock at the southwestern end of the development area that is not shown on any later mapping, suggesting these were demolished during the nineteenth century. Evidence for the house and paddock were not identified during the geophysical survey, but linear anomalies suggesting former field boundaries were present. The subsequent evaluation trenches targeted these anomalies as well as other portions of the site, including the house and paddock location. Archaeological features were encountered in 13 of the 20 trenches opened: two Bronze Age pits were identified at the northeastern end of the site; a thirteenth century medieval ditch was identified towards the centre of the site; evidence for a former house and paddock were identified, including stone walling, whilst undated linear features were also identified across the site. The subsequent pre-construction mitigation stage identified, at the northeastern end of the site, postholes for a prehistoric eight or nine post granary and a four-post granary, along with Bronze Age pottery sherds, and additional Bronze Age pits. Further evidence for the house/paddock site was encountered, including structural remains, drainage channels, boundary ditches and walls. More generally, linear features on various orientations, as well as pits, were identified that were interpreted as agricultural activity, indicating different patterns of enclosure, drainage and animal husbandry. These were interpreted as either post-medieval in date or of unknown provenance, although a long linear feature was interpreted as medieval in origin, as it did not

match any known field boundaries evident on historic mapping. Overall, the archaeological results identified several key areas of activity and interest:

- Evidence of Mesolithic activity, evidenced through the identification of lithics of that date;
- Evidence for prehistoric domestic activity, as represented by the granaries, earth ovens and pits/postholes, primarily at the northeastern end of the site and indicative of possibly more extensive prehistoric settlement activity beyond the confines of the development;
- Evidence for medieval boundary activity, as confirmed by a thirteenth century ditch identified towards the centre of the site and suggested by linear feature [2010] at the western end of site. The thirteenth century ditch was of pre-Edwardian Conquest date;
- Evidence of phased activity at the western end of the site represented by intercutting linear features;
- Evidence for a house and paddock that likely belonged to the Lligwy estate at the southwestern end of the site; and
- Evidence for post-medieval boundary activity, especially at the northeastern end of the site.

2.2 Historic Mapping

A brief examination of the available historic mapping shows the development area as largely an open area west of a local road, with limited development at the southern end of the site, comprising domestic property gardens and field divisions. This is apparent on the Newborough Tithe Award Map, 1845 ([Figure 03](#)), the First Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheet XXII.10 ([Figure 04](#)), the Second Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1901, sheet XXII.10 ([Figure 05](#)) and the Third Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1926, sheet XXII.10 ([Figure 06](#)). An RAF aerial photograph (106G/UK655 frame 3081), taken on 13th August 1945 ([Figure 07](#)), shows a similar layout, although there is further settlement on the western side of the development area, alongside the road.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aims to identify and characterise the archaeological potential of the development area. The site currently includes the existing parking and playground areas of the former primary school, as well as the footprint of the school itself (the school building having been demolished). There is demolition rubble and active utilities on site.

The evaluation will comprise 5No 20m x 2m trial trenches, located within accessible areas and to provide sufficient coverage across the site (cf. [Figure 08](#)). There are known services within the centre of the site and the trenches have been located to avoid these along with a 10m buffer zone (attached). The southeastern portion of the site has been avoided due to the presence of a large amount of demolition material still remaining on site. In addition, there is a brick surface in this area along with a sewer works. At the location of Trench 2 it appears that a substantial amount of material has already been removed to construct the existing playground.

Trench	Size	Orientation	Centre Point (NGR)	Rationale
01	20x2m	W-E	SH42676598	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area
02	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42706599	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area/extent of existing ground reduction for playground.
03	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42676594	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area
04	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42696594	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area
05	20x2m	SW-NE	SH42676591	Characterise the archaeological potential of the development area

Note: the precise locations for the trenches may be amended on site due to ground conditions; these locations will be confirmed in the final report.

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 *RG Hire Ltd*. 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 during May 2022, with the following methodology applied:

- 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 by the mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket, although a toothed bucket may be necessary for compacted surface areas and/or hardstanding.
- 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 G2721_001. 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 be taken by GAT staff using 10 litre sampling buckets. All suitable deposits will be sampled at this stage.

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

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

3.4 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification; pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. Any artefacts recovered will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

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

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

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and

landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriël 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 Oriël Môn in accordance with their guidelines.

3.5 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

3.6 Data Management Plan

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

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 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 evaluation 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.

There are known utility services on site. The trenches have been positioned to avoid the known services, but there is scope for unknown services to be present; the trench locations and environs will be scanned with a cable avoidance tool prior to opening. The location of known services will be included in the site-specific risk assessment.

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. 2019 New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey. Mitigation: An Assessment of Potential for Analysis MAP2 Phase 3. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1452
4. Evans, R., Davidson, J. and Smith, S. 2017 New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw, Newborough, Ynys Môn. Targeted Excavation Interim report. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1407
5. Evans, R., Hopewell, D. and McGuinness, N. 2016. New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey. Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey: Phase 1: Field Evaluation. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1318
6. Evans, R., Roberts, J. 2018 New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw, Newborough, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Mitigation Interim report. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1436
7. McGuinness, N. 2016 New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey. Archaeological Assessment Phase 2: Trial Trenching. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1329
8. McGuinness, N. 2017 New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey. A Assessment of Potential for Analysis MAP2 Phase 3. Unpublished GAT Report No. 1383
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives
10. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
11. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

FIGURE 01

Location Plan. Based on Lovelock Mitchell Architects Drawing No 7005.

Scale: as shown.



 **1** Location Plan_Existing
Scale: 1 : 1250

P3	Drawings updated inline with PAC and for planning submission	DP	NM	31.01.2
P2	Drawings issued for planning	DP	NM	20.10.2
P1	First Issue of Drawing	AB	NM	07.01.2
Rev.	Revision description	Drawn	Checked	Date

Lovelock Mitchell Architects
3 Stanley Street, Chester, CH1 2LS
Tel +44 (0) 1244 40432
e-mail: admin@lovelockmitchell.com
web: www.lovelockmitchell.com

Project
Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn / Isle of Anglesey
County Council
Niwbwrch / Newborough

Title
Location and Site Plan Existing

LMA Project	Drawing number							Rev.
	Project	Originator	Zone	Level	Type	Pole	Drawing Number	
1723	NHD	LMA	XX	XX	DR	A	7005	P3

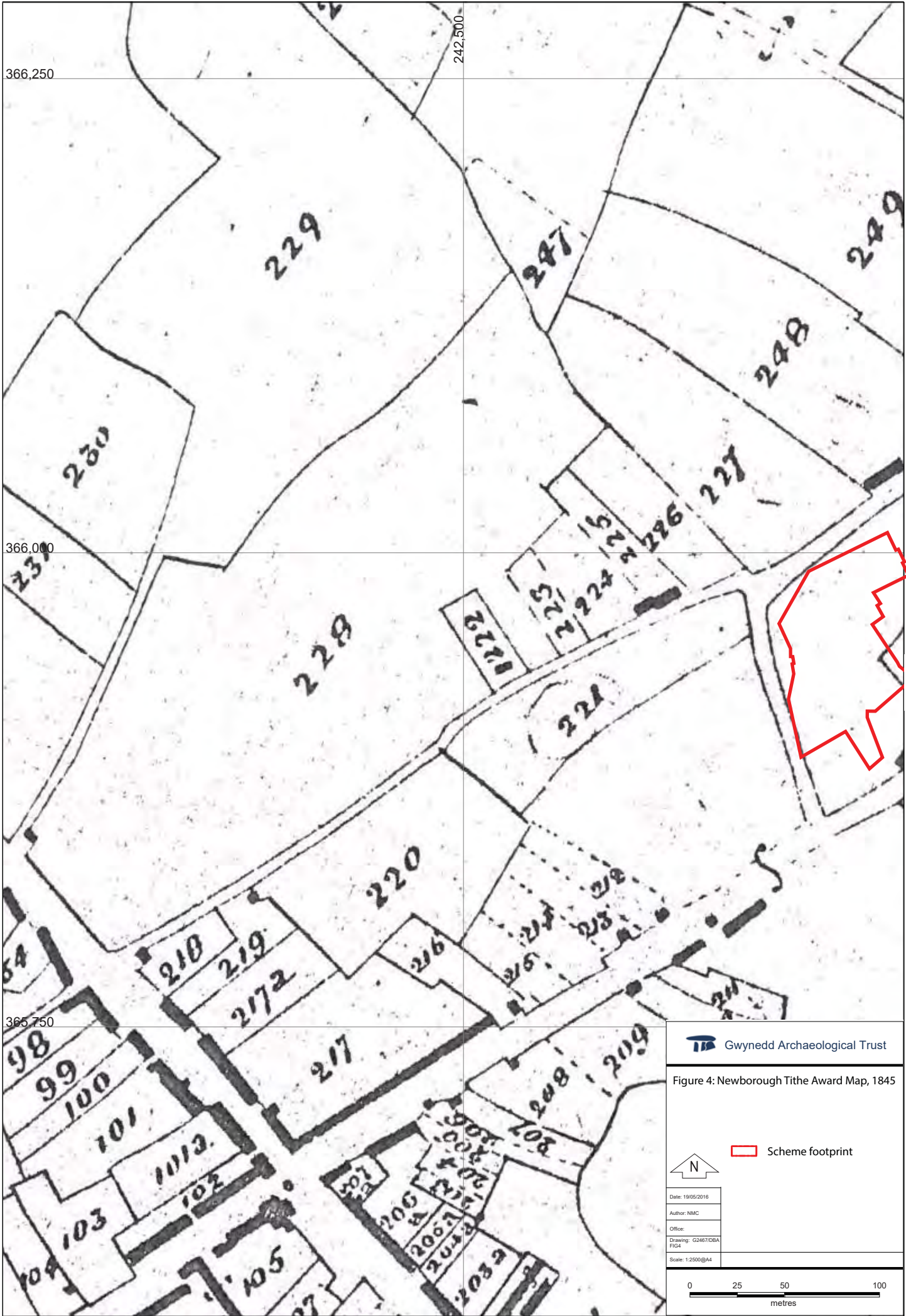
FIGURE 02

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



FIGURE 03


Newborough Tithe Award Map, 1845



 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 4: Newborough Tithe Award Map, 1845



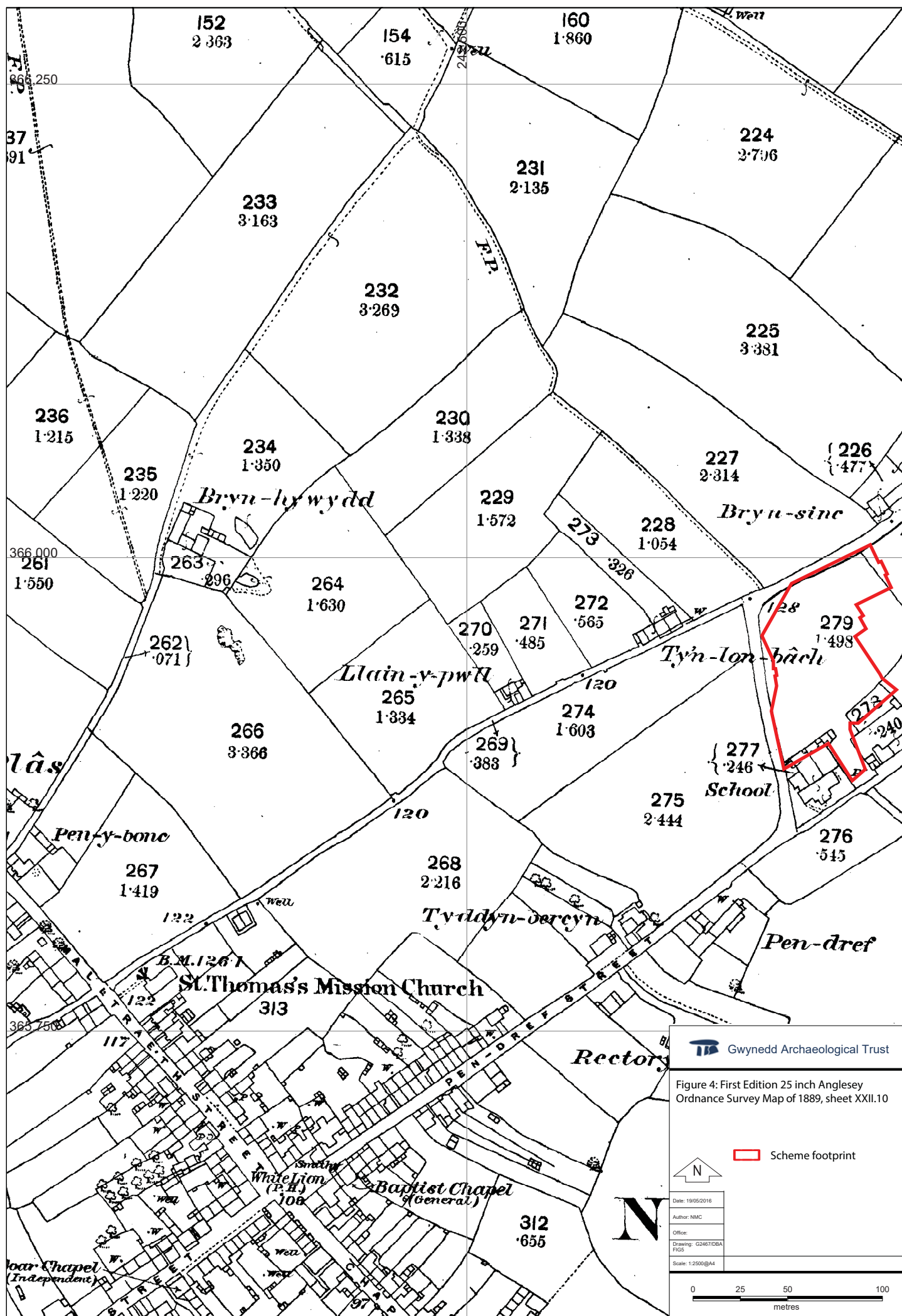
 Scheme footprint

Date: 19/05/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G248/DBA
FIG4
Scale: 1:2500@A4

0 25 50 100
metres

FIGURE 04

**First Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheet
XXII.10**



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 4: First Edition 25 inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheet XXII.10

 Scheme footprint



Date: 19/05/2016
Author: NMC
Office:
Drawing: G248/DBA
FIGS
Scale: 1:2500@A4

0 25 50 100
metres

FIGURE 05

**Second Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1901, sheet
XXII.10**

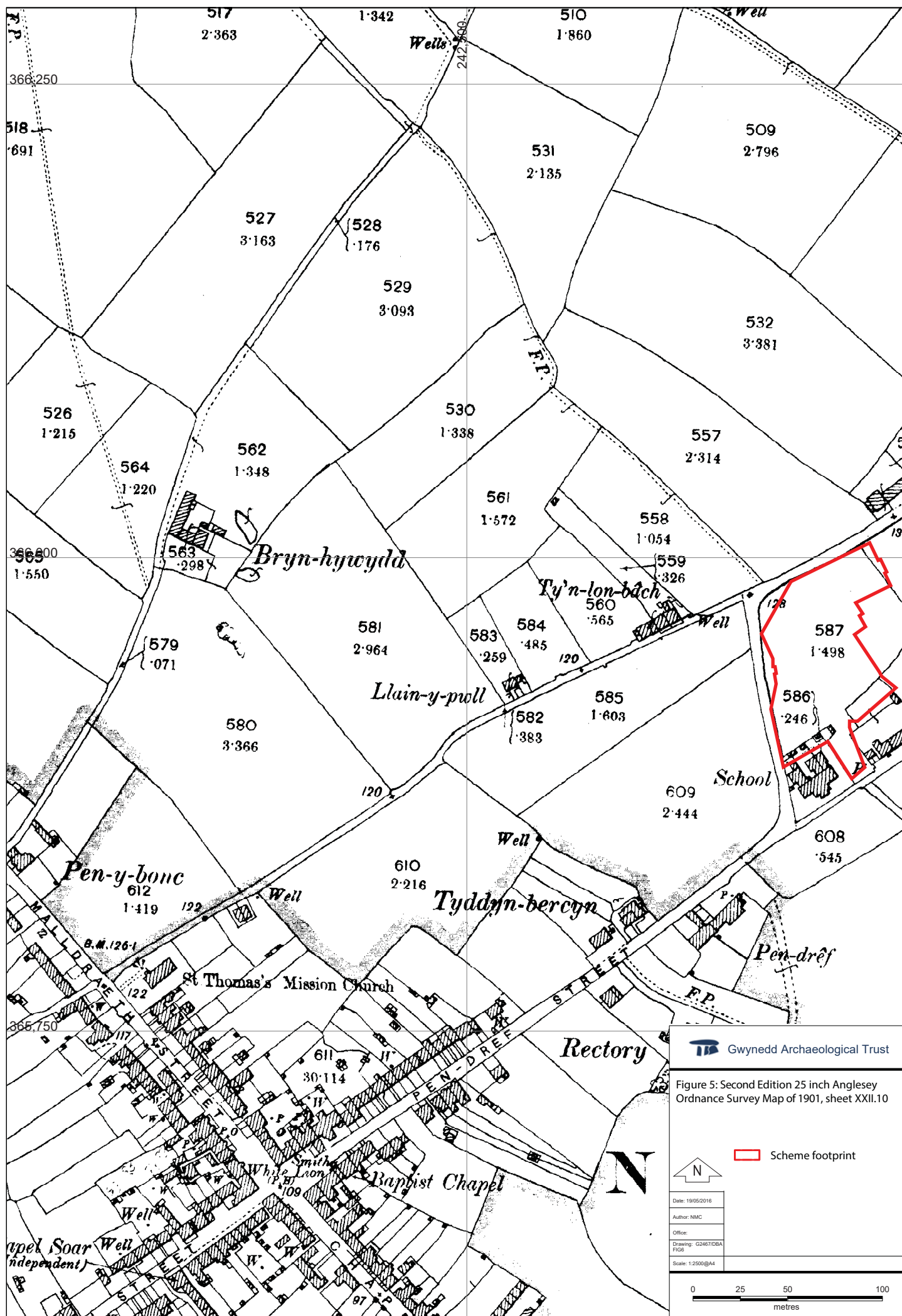


FIGURE 06

**Third Edition 25-inch Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1926, sheet
XXII.10**

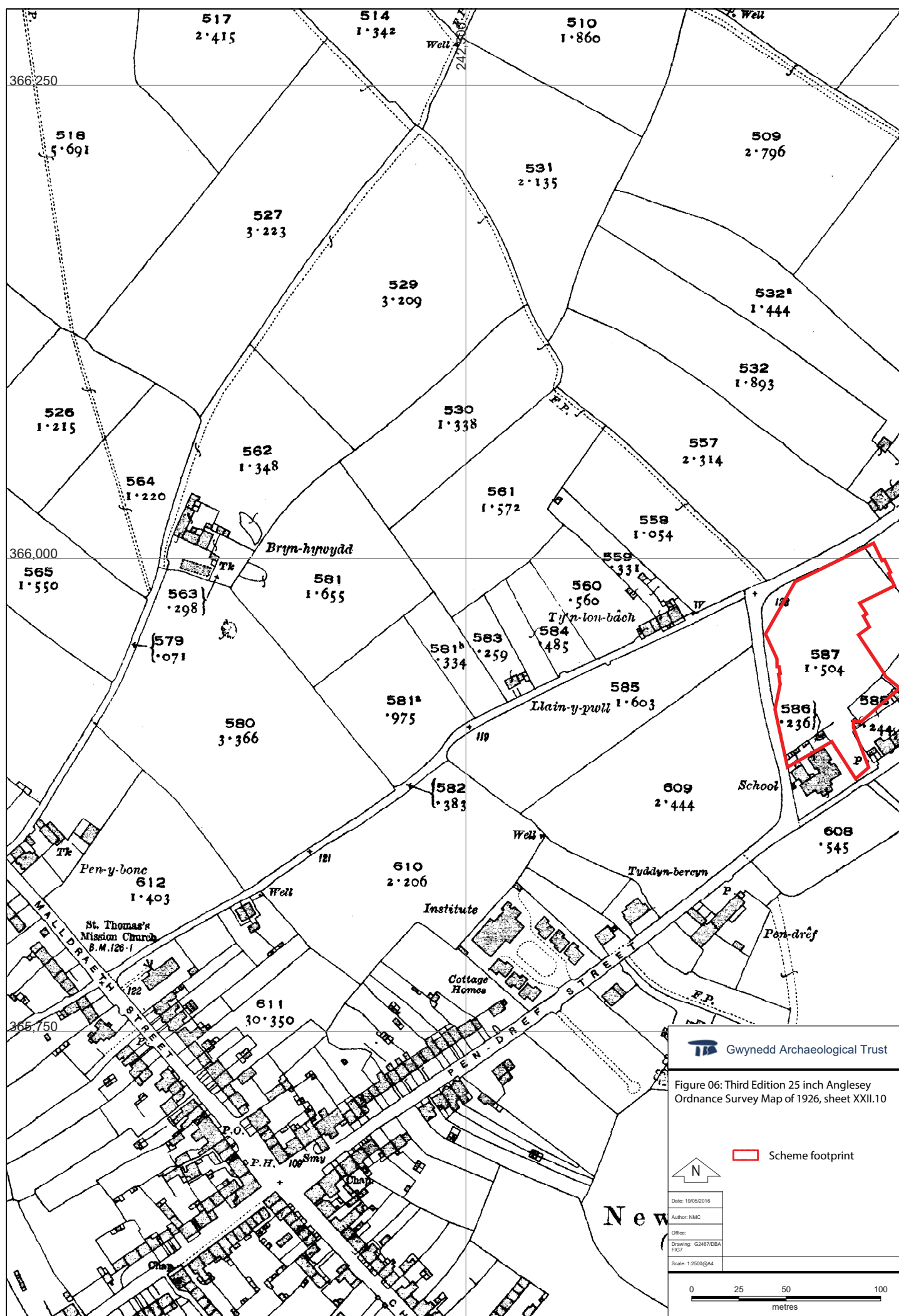


FIGURE 07


RAF aerial photograph (106G/UK655 frame 3081), taken on 13th August 1945



 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 7: RAF aerial photograph (106G/UK655 frame 3081), taken on 13th August 1945



 Scheme footprint

Date: 19/05/2016

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2487/DBA

FIG8

Scale: 1:2500@A4

0 25 50 100
metres

FIGURE 08

Trench Location Plan. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH46. Scale: 1 to 500@A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895

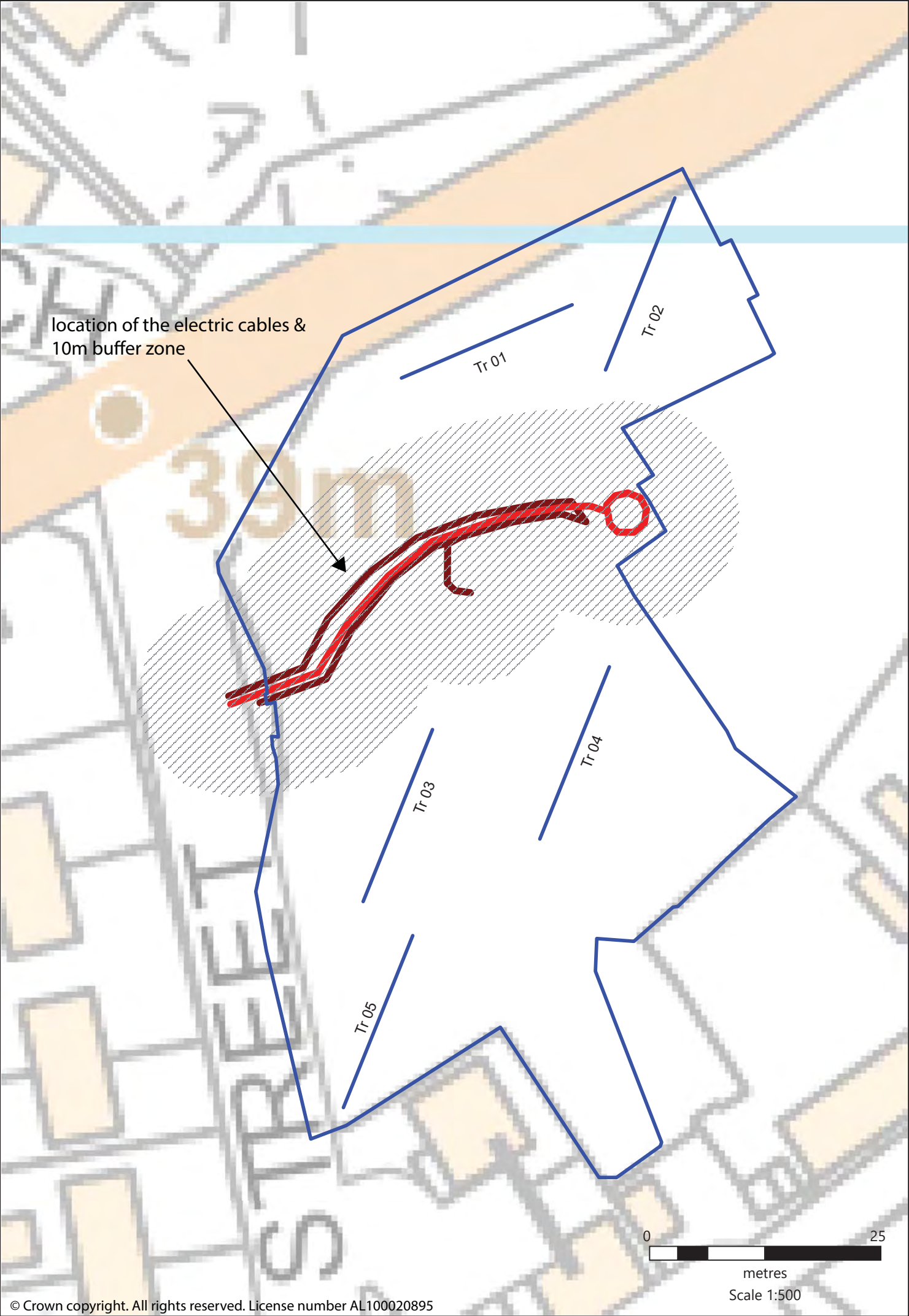


FIGURE 08: Trench Location Plan. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH46. Scale: 1 to 500@A4.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Trench Sheet pro-forma

TRENCH SHEET

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

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

Context No.	Depth below surface	Brief description

General summary



Sketch plan:

Add north arrow:

Sketch section:

Notes:

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

CONTEXT RECORD FORM

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE		
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT
DEPOSIT			CUT
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			Draw sketches overleaf
FILLED BY	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 10px 0;"> This <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> context </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>		
FILL OF	Stratigraphic matrix		
PLANS		SECTIONS	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.			
SAMPLE Nos.		FIND Nos.	
FEATURE No		GROUP No	CONSISTS OF
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION		SAME AS	
		CHECKED BY (initials/date)	INITIALS/DATE

SKETCH

DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma

G2721_Former_Newborough_School

13/04/2022 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	13/04/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Cyngor Ynys Môn	Contact via client

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 Cyngor Ynys Môn. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development at Newborough, Ynys Mon. The development area measures 0.4ha and is located at the junction of the B4421 road and Pen-Dref Street on the site of a former primary school at the northeastern end of the village. The proposed development, under planning application FPL/2022/60, will include 4no. 2 bed dwellings 2 storeys high, 1no. 3 bed dwelling 2 storeys high, 1no. 4 bed dwelling 2 storeys and 4no. 1 bed apartments 2 storeys high, complete with parking, access road, green space and landscaping. The evaluation will comprise 7No trenches and will be completed during April and May 2022.

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. Newborough is in proximity to scheduled monument Llys Rhosyr (ref. AN129), the location of a medieval court, whilst excavations across the road from the proposed development site identified multi-period activity, including Prehistoric and medieval archaeology; and
- If no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Former Newborough School Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching). Prepared For Cyngor Ynys Môn. April 2022. Project G2721.

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, RCAHMS*

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 therefore 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;
Tom Fildes Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
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*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATES
46254	G2721_01	Former Newborough School	Site Visit - General Shot	SW	-	Carol Ryan Young	07/04/2022	
46254	G2721_02	Former Newborough School	Site Visit - General Shot - Rubble Mound	SSW	-	Carol Ryan Young	07/04/2022	
46254	G2721_03	Former Newborough School	Site Visit - General Shot	NE	-	Carol Ryan Young	07/04/2022	
46254	G2721_04	Former Newborough School	Site Visit - General Shot	SSE	-	Carol Ryan Young	07/04/2022	
46254	G2721_05	Former Newborough School	Site Visit - General Shot - Substation	SW	-	Carol Ryan Young	07/04/2022	Cover
46254	G2721_06	Former Newborough School	Site Visit - General Shot	SSW	-	Carol Ryan Young	07/04/2022	
46254	G2721_07	Former Newborough School	Tr 2 - Post ex	SSW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	3
46254	G2721_08	Former Newborough School	Tr 2 - Post ex	NNE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	4
46254	G2721_09	Former Newborough School	Tr 1 - Post ex	ENE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	1
46254	G2721_10	Former Newborough School	Tr 1 - Post ex	WSW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	2
46254	G2721_11	Former Newborough School	Section of sondage	SSE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	
46254	G2721_12	Former Newborough School	Tr 4 - Post ex	N	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	7
46254	G2721_13	Former Newborough School	Tr 4 - Post ex	S	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	8
46254	G2721_14	Former Newborough School	Tr 5 - Post ex	NNE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	9

EVENT PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATES
46254	G2721_15	Former Newborough School	Tr 5 - Post ex	SSW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	10
46254	G2721_16	Former Newborough School	Tr 3 - Post ex	SSW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	5
46254	G2721_17	Former Newborough School	Tr 3 - Post ex	NNE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/05/2022	6

APPENDIX III

Trench Sheets

Trench No.	01	Maximum Depth (m)	0.86
Length (m)	20	Orientation	WSW-ESE
OSGB centre point	E 242684.70 N 365988.83	Photos	9-11

Context	Depth	Description
101	0-0.33	Slate chippings
102	0.33-0.62	Subsoil – Orange-brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub rounded stone inclusions
103	0.62+	Natural – Orange-brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular and sub rounded stone inclusions
104	0.25+	Natural – Yellow sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions

Trench No.	02	Maximum Depth (m)	0.28
-------------------	----	--------------------------	------

Length (m)	20	Orientation	NNE-SSW
-------------------	----	--------------------	---------

OSGB centre point	E 242700.96 N 365993.06	Photos	7-8
--------------------------	----------------------------	---------------	-----

Context	Depth	Description
201	0-0.27	Slate chippings, occasional piece of tarmac
202	0.27+	Natural – Yellow grey sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.

Trench No.	03	Maximum Depth (m)	0.88
Length (m)	20	Orientation	NNE-SSW
OSGB centre point	E 242674.82 N 365937.36	Photos	16-17

Context	Depth	Description
301	0-0.36	Topsoil – Mid/Dark brown clayey silt with moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions
302	0.36-0.58	Subsoil – Orange-brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions
303	0.58+	Natural – Orange brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions
304	0-0.88	Demolition Material (Bricks etc.)

Trench No.	04	Maximum Depth (m)	0.79
Length (m)	17	Orientation	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 242699.02 N 365947.33	Photos	12-13

Context	Depth	Description
401	Average 0.3	Demolition material – Bricks, stone, tarmac, electric cables etc.
402	0.3+	Natural – Orange-brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions
403	0.76	Bedrock

Trench No.	05	Maximum Depth (m)	0.48
Length (m)	20	Orientation	NNE-SSW
OSGB centre point	E 242672.78 N 365915.57	Photos	14-15

Context	Depth	Description
501	0-0.28	Tarmac and slate chippings
502	0.28+	Natural – Orange-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions.

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2721_Former_Newborough_School

13/04/2022 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	13/04/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Cyngor Ynys Môn	Contact via client

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 was commissioned by Cyngor Ynys Môn. to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed residential development at Newborough, Ynys Môn. The development area measures 0.4ha and is located at the junction of the B4421 road and Pen-Dref Street on the site of a former primary school at the northeastern end of the village. The proposed development, under planning application FPL/2022/60, will include 4no. 2 bed dwellings 2 storeys high, 1no. 3 bed dwelling 2 storeys high, 1no. 4 bed dwelling 2 storeys and 4no. 1 bed apartments 2 storeys high, complete with parking, access road, green space and landscaping. The evaluation will comprise 7No trenches and will be completed during April and May 2022.

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. Newborough is in proximity to scheduled monument Llys Rhosyr (ref. AN129), the location of a medieval court, whilst excavations across the road from the proposed development site identified multi-period activity, including Prehistoric and medieval archaeology; and
- If no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Former Newborough School Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching). Prepared For Cyngor Ynys Môn. April 2022. Project G2721.

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 was 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;
4. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

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

This data was then be 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.

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.

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.	
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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



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