

FELIN WEN, RHOSTREHWFA, YNYS MON

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHEOLOEGOL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FELIN WEN, RHOSTREHWFA, YNYS MON

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol/ Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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Scale: 1 to 5000@A4. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey AL10002089

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Yn 2022, comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan M Roberts Construction Ltd. i wneud brîff gwylio archeolegol yn Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Ynys Môn, yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer gosod chwe llety gwyliau. Ni nodwyd unrhyw weithgaredd archeolegol o fewn cyfyngder yr ardaloedd a fonitrir yn ystod y briff gwylio; roedd y safle'n cael ei nodweddu gan dopiau bas, morlo a wnaed tir, y gorwel rhewlifol neu'r graig, sy'n awgrymu bod y safle wedi'i ddatblygu neu ei ail-dirweddu o'r blaen.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by M Roberts Construction Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Ynys Mon, during groundworks for the installation of six holiday lodges. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the areas monitored during the watching brief; the site was characterised by shallow topsoil, sealing made ground, the glacial horizon or bedrock, suggesting the site had been previously developed or re-landscaped.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by M Roberts Construction Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief at Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Llangefni (NGR SH44117486; postcode: LL77 7YS; Figure 01). The development site encompassed a 2,232m² area located alongside the B4422 road and included the installation of the six holiday lodges, as detailed in *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c (Figure 02). The watching brief was undertaken on 27th and 28th July 2022. The watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with planning application FPL/2022/107 Conditions 07 and 08 and an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project was 46282.

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

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the local area, which included post-medieval activity within the local area and prehistoric activity in the wider area;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017); and
- if no additional archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Historic Environment Record (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), lists the Rhostrehwfa Character Area (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 17133) as a “Small area of ribbon settlement with associated long rectangular fields shown on tithe map and still extant”. There are no known archaeological assets within the development area, but the HER lists several post-medieval assets within Rhostrehwfa, as detailed on Figure 03, including Cae'r Bwl and, Tyddyn-Cefn and Ty'n Llidiart farmsteads (PRNs 76574, 76327 and 76323 respectively) and Ty'n Llidiart Windmill, an eighteenth-century corn mill (PRN 11802). Further to the northwest, the site of a prehistoric burnt mound is located at NGR SH43217531 (PRN 7494), 964m to the northwest of the development site.

The 1st to 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XVIII.2, XVIII.3, XVIII.6 and XVIII.7 (1888, 1900 and 1920), shows Rhostrehwfa as a more limited settlement concentrated around the local road network. The field systems appear similar across all three editions, although the location of the development is within an irregular shaped field in the 1st edition that is subsequently modified and straightened prior to the 2nd edition. In the 1st edition a spring is detailed as issuing from the northeastern boundary, whilst the field is illustrated with the symbol for “furze”, which is another term for gorse. In the 2nd and 3rd editions, the spring is no longer visible, but a well is listed in its place, whilst the fields to the immediate north of the development area have been improved as the furze is no longer illustrated. The field containing the development are illustrated as containing rough pasture instead of furze on the 2nd edition, whilst the 3rd edition shows this field as containing both rough pasture and furze. Both the 2nd and 3rd editions also show a house (*Ty Llwyd* – “The Grey House”) to the immediate northeast of the development area. On modern mapping (Figure 03), the well is still listed, but the two improved fields have been turned into one field and a new boundary line was established between the development area and the location of *Ty Llwyd*. More generally, the modern map also shows a more extensive settlement concentrated around the main roads.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme resulted in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the installation of the six holiday lodges, as detailed in *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c (Figure 02) and was undertaken between 27th and 28th July 2022. The groundworks included the establishment of an access road running from the southeastern end to the centre of the site and the excavation of rectangular shaped pads for supporting the lodges. All monitored groundworks were completed using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The watching brief monitored the construction groundworks as far as the glacial horizon. All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas and included topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 23 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2735_001 to G2735_023; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

3.3 Data Management Plan

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

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW are as follows:

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared 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
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

The dataset includes:

- Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Photographic archive (TIFF format);
- Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.4 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 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 takes 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.

The project specific selection strategy is reproduced as [Appendix III](#).

4 RESULTS

The access road measured 5.4m wide and approximately 31m long and was reduced to the glacial horizon which comprised bedrock at the south-eastern end north-western ends, with glacial horizon glacial clay in the middle (cf. Plates 01 to 03).

A total of 60 pits were excavated for the concrete pads which will support the lodges; 10 pads for each lodge. These were arranged in two rows per lodge (cf. Plate 08), with five pads in each; the corner pads measured 1m x 1m (cf. Plate 04) and the small pits measured 0.8m x 0.6m (cf. Plates 05 and 06). The excavated pads were of varying depths, from 0.1m deep to 0.6m deep, although the majority were between 0.1m and 0.2m deep.

The topsoil was a greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular pebble inclusions and a depth of 0.1m to 0.15m. The subsoil (where present) was a light greyish brown sandy silt with a depth of between 0.05m and 0.2m. The glacial horizon was an orange silty clay. Bedrock was observed at the base of almost all the pits. The pits at the northeastern side of the field were excavated into made ground.

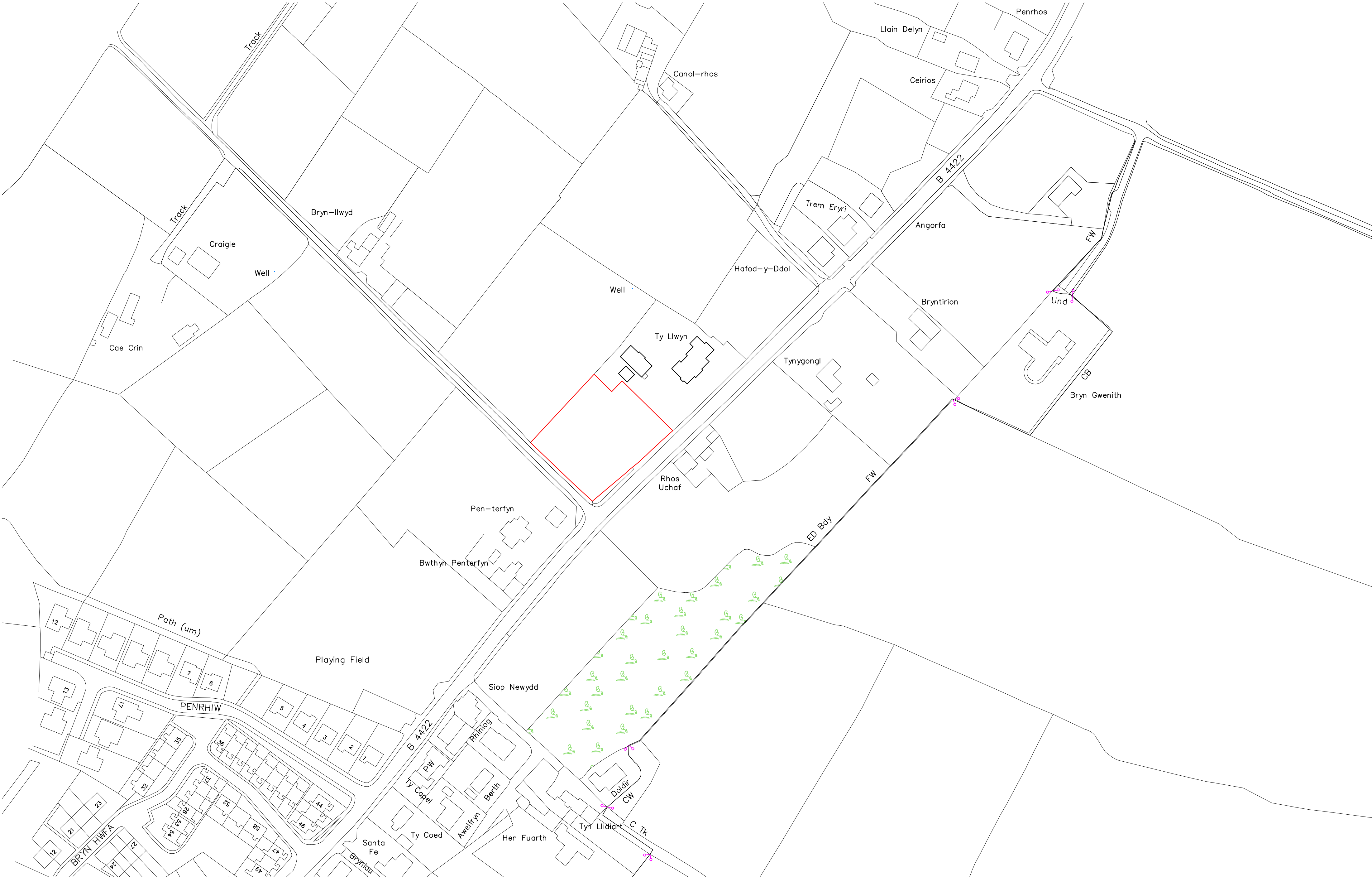
No archaeology was identified in any of the pits or in the access road.

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by M Roberts Construction Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Ynys Mon, during groundworks for the installation of six holiday lodges. The monitored groundworks included the establishment of an access road across the site, as well as the excavation of sixty rectangular pits that were to be used as support pads for the lodges. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the areas monitored during the watching brief; it was noted that the northeastern side of the development was characterised by made ground, whilst elsewhere, the site was characterised by a shallow glacial horizon and bedrock, suggesting previous development and/or landscaping.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)



Newidiadau - Amendments:

Cynllun - Job

Dyluniad - Drawing

Rhif Dyluniad - Drawing No.

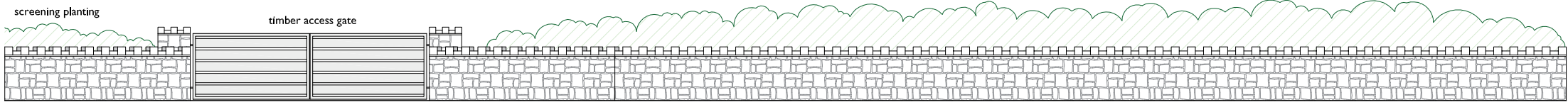
1.1250 A2

Dyddiad - Date

February 2022

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STREETVIEW ELEVATION OF FRONT BOUNDARY STONEWORK WALL - 1:100 SCALE

Peidiwch a chymryd mesurïadau graddfa oddi ar y dyluniad hwn
Os yn amau - gofynnwch
Do not scale from this drawing
If in doubt - ask

Mae'r dyluniad hwn yn hawlfraint Penseiri Russell-Hughes ac ni
chaniateir ei gopïo neu ei atgynhyrchu heb ganiatod

This drawing is the copyright of Russell-Hughes architects and
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Newiddadau - Amendments
REV A - 04/05/2022 - FOUL DRAINAGE SCHEME AMENDED
REV B - 24/05/2022 - SITE PLAN AMENDED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL LANDSCAPING

Cyflun - Job
**HOLIDAY LODGES ON LAND ADJACENT TO
FELINWEN, RHOSTREHWFA**
Dyluniad - Drawing
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Rhif Dyluniad - Drawing No.
2979:22:3c
Graddfa - Scale
1:200 A2
Dyddiad - Date
May 2022



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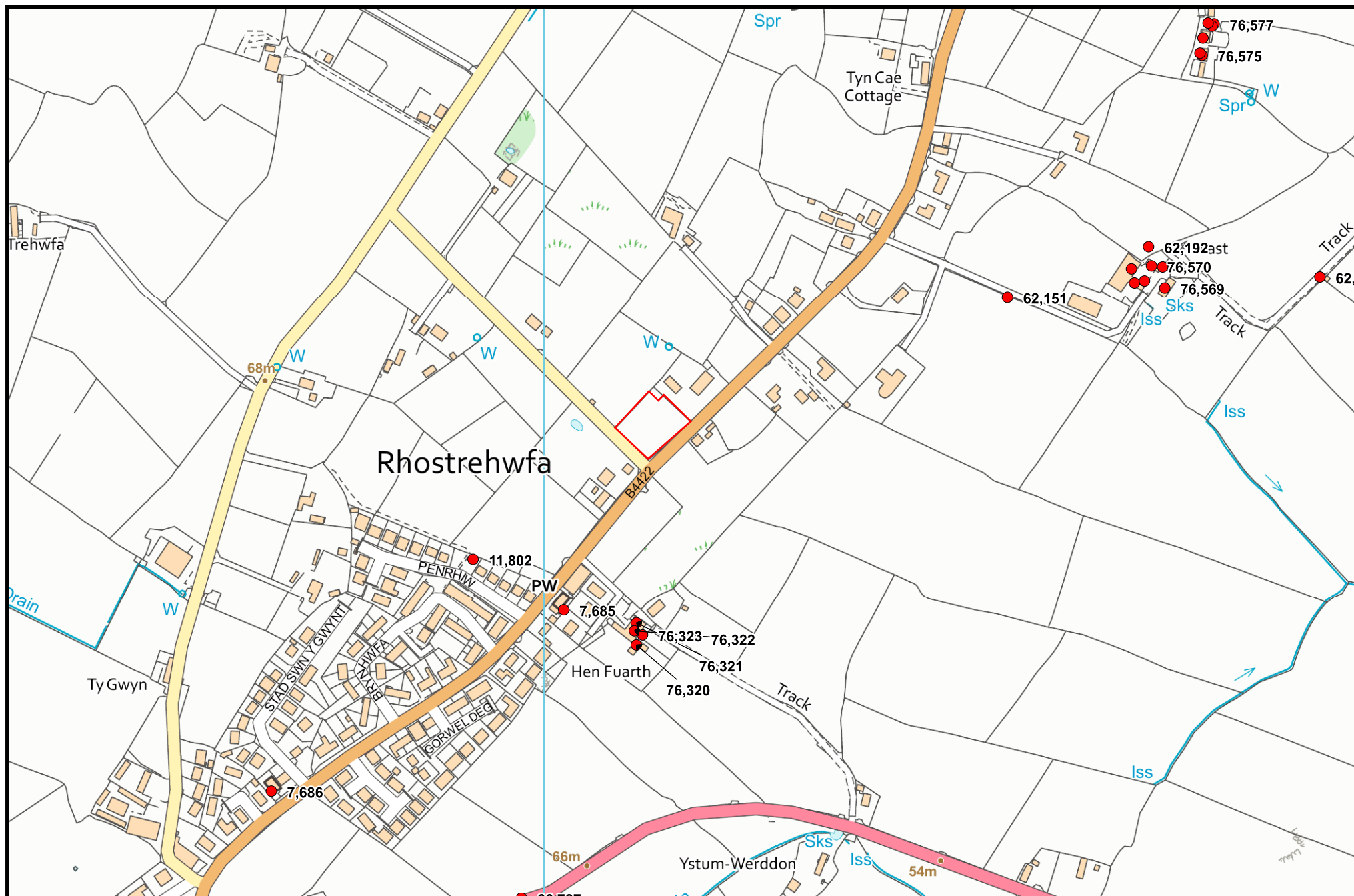


FIGURE 03: Location Map detailing development area (in red) and local archaeological assets. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.



Plate 01: Access road showing bedrock at SE end; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2735_11).



Plate 02: Access road showing bedrock at NW end; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2735_12).



Plate 03: NE facing section on access road; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2735_10).



Plate 04: Large pit post-excavation showing bedrock at base; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2735_14).



Plate 05: Small pit showing bedrock at the base; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2735_15).



Plate 06: Small pit showing natural and bedrock at the base; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2735_16).



Plate 07: Pre-excitation shot showing pits marked out ; scale: 1xm (archive reference: G2735_04).



Plate 08: Post -excavation shot showing ten pits for Lodge 3; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G25735_18).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

FELIN WEN, RHOSTREHWFA, YNYS MON (G2735)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number
46282

Prepared for

M Roberts Construction Ltd.

June 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FOR INTERNAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

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

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

FOR COMPLETION BY FIELDWORK STAFF ONLY

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

Name

Signature

Date

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *M Roberts Construction Ltd.* June 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by M Roberts Construction Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the siting of 6 holiday lodges at Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Llangefni (NGR SH44117486; postcode: LL77 7YS; [Figure 01](#)). The development site encompasses a 2,232m² area and is located alongside the B4422 road within a pasture field. The development will include the installation of the six holiday lodges as well as associated landscaping, parking and services, as detailed in *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c ([Figure 02](#)). The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks associated with the development and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application FPL/2022/107 Conditions 07 and 08, as well as the following guidance:

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

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the local area, which includes post-medieval activity within the local area and prehistoric activity in the wider area;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and 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 | 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 for this project is GATHER1664 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46282.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying PRNs for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Historic Environment Record (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), lists the Rhostrehwfa Character Area (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 17133) as a “Small area of ribbon settlement with associated long rectangular fields shown on tithe map and still extant”. There are no known archaeological assets within the development area but the HER lists several post-medieval assets within Rhostrehwfa, as detailed on [Figure 03](#), including Cae'r Bwl and, Tyddyn-Cefn and Ty'n Llidiart farmsteads (PRNs 76574, 76327 and 76323 respectively) and Ty'n Llidiart Windmill, an eighteenth century corn mill (PRN 11802). Further to the northwest, the site of a prehistoric burnt mound is located at NGR SH43217531 (PRN 7494), 964m to the northwest of the development site.

The 1st to 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XVIII.2, XVIII.3, XVIII.6 and XVIII.7 (1888, 1900 and 1920; [Figures 04](#), [05](#) and [06](#) respectively), shows Rhostrehwfa as a more limited settlement concentrated around the local road network. The field systems appear similar across all three editions, although the location of the development is within an irregular shaped field in the 1st edition ([Figure 04](#)) that is subsequently modified and straightened prior to the 2nd edition ([Figure 05](#)). In the 1st edition a spring is detailed as issuing from the northeastern boundary, whilst the field is illustrated with the symbol for “furze”, which is another term for gorse. In the 2nd and 3rd editions ([Figures 05](#) and [06](#) respectively), the spring is no longer visible, but a well is listed in its place, whilst the fields to the immediate north of the development area have been improved as the furze is no longer illustrated. The field containing the development area is illustrated as containing rough pasture instead of furze on the 2nd edition, whilst the 3rd edition shows this field as containing both rough pasture and furze. Both the 2nd and 3rd editions also show a house (*Ty Llwyd* – “The Grey House”) to the immediate northeast of the development area. On modern mapping ([Figure 03](#)), the well is still listed, but the two improved fields have been turned into one field and a new boundary line has been established between the development area and the location of *Ty Llwyd*. More generally, the modern map also shows a more extensive settlement concentrated around the main roads.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the installation of the six holiday lodges, associated landscaping, parking and services, as detailed in *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c ([Figure 02](#)).

The watching brief is currently scheduled from August 2022 and will be supported with sufficient desk-based research to aim interpretation of the results.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the construction groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2735_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- 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, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim fieldwork report** will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with recommendations for a post-excavation assessment and analysis (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional*

time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.

3.3 Human Remains

Whilst 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).

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 *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.4 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be 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 (Jackaline 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.

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be recovered in accordance with the appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.5 Artefacts

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief 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. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon

LL77 7TQ). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Oriel Mon.

3.6 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.

3.7 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.

3.8 Reporting

Should extensive archaeology, including dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted first summarising the results of the mitigation and providing recommendations for post-excavation assessment and analysis in line with the Historic England MAP2 process. Further to the completion of the post-excavation assessment and analysis, a **final report** will be prepared that 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. Figures; to include
 - a. General location plan;
 - b. Detailed location plans specific to targeted area – to each include location of archaeological features (if applicable);
 - c. Plans and sections of archaeological features (if applicable).
 - d. Artefacts (if applicable)
9. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation
10. Appendix II – photographic register
11. Appendix III – GAT selection strategy
12. Appendix IV - context register (if applicable)
13. Appendix V – drawing register (if applicable)
14. Appendix VI - artefact register (if applicable)
15. Appendix VII – ecofact register (if applicable)
16. Appendix VIII – specialist reporting (if applicable)

The schedule for reporting will be determined by the scale and complexity of any archaeology encountered (or lack thereof), but a fieldwork or interim report will provisionally be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion. All parties will subsequently be informed in of the expected submission date for the final report and archive.

3.9 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 one month of final report completion, 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 within one month of final report completion; the dataset will be compiled in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* and 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).

3.10 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 III](#) and finalised for the final 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 Archaeologists. For the watching brief, a minimum of 1 No Project Archaeologist will be present, with additional Project Archaeologists deployed if required.

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client 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;
- 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;
- 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 result;
- GAT HER and RCAHMW archive submission.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. 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 (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and both the Welsh Government's and GAT's guidelines on Covid-19.

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 occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/01

EXPIRY DATE 22nd July 2022

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:1.

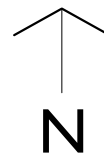
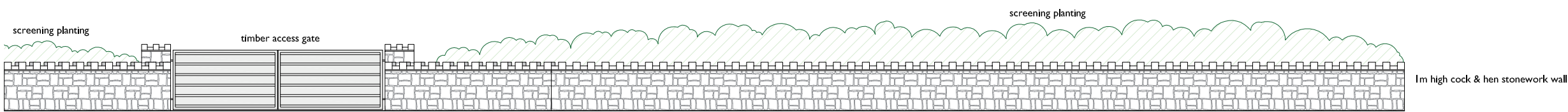
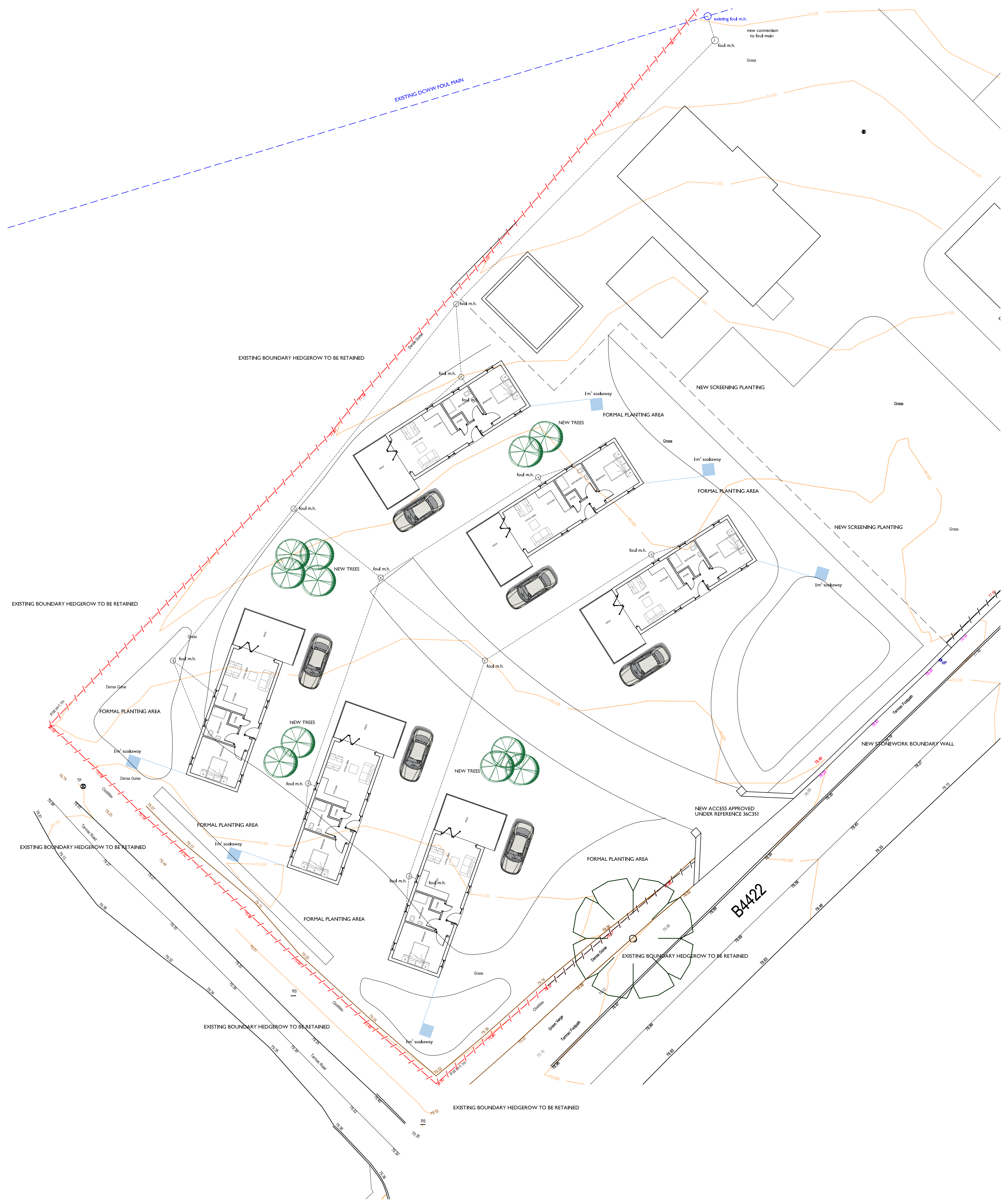


FIGURE 02

Reproduction of *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c.



STREETVIEW ELEVATION OF FRONT BOUNDARY STONEWORK WALL - 1:100 SCALE

Peidiwch a chymryd mesurïadau graddfa oddi ar y dyluniad hwn
Os yn amau - gofynnwch
Do not scale from this drawing
If in doubt - ask

Mae'r dyluniad hwn yn hawlfraint Penseiri Russell-Hughes ac ni
chaniateir ei gopïo neu ei atgynhyrchu heb ganiatâd

This drawing is the copyright of Russell-Hughes architects and
must not be copied or reproduced without permission

Newiddadau - Amendments
REV A - 04/05/2022 - FOUL DRAINAGE SCHEME AMENDED
REV B - 24/05/2022 - SITE PLAN AMENDED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL LANDSCAPING

Cyflun - Job
**HOLIDAY LODGES ON LAND ADJACENT TO
FELINWEN, RHOSTREHWFA**
Dyluniad - Drawing
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Rhif Dyluniad - Drawing No.
2979:22:3c
Graddfa - Scale
1:200 A2
Dyddiad - Date
May 2022



56 Bridge Street,
Llangefni,
Ynys Mon
LL77 7HH

Tel: 01248 722333
Fax: 01248 750600
E-mail: info@russellhughes.co.uk

FIGURE 03

Location Map detailing development area (in red) and local archaeological assets. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey AL10002089

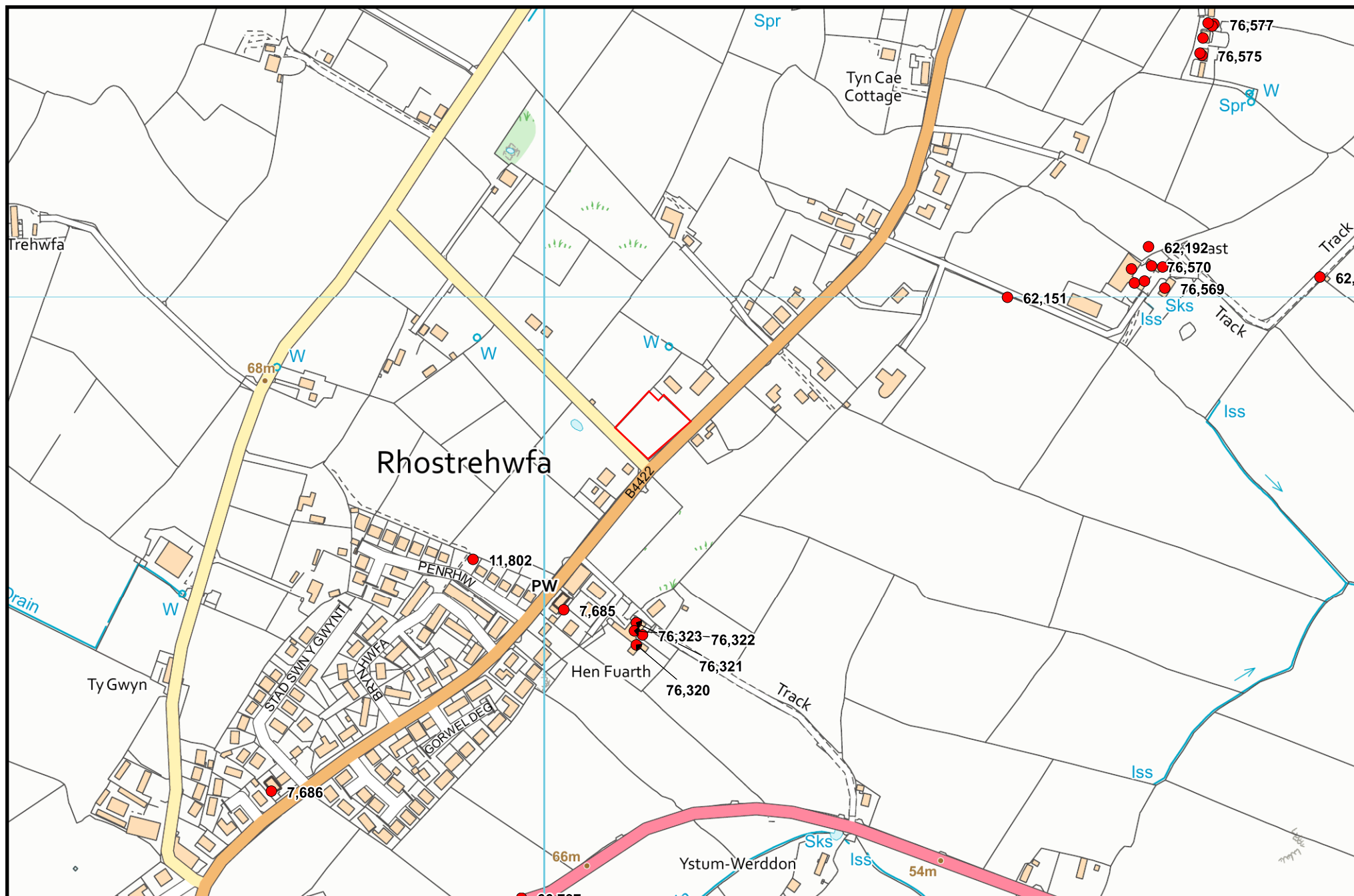


FIGURE 03: Location Map detailing development area (in red) and local archaeological assets. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of the 1st edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Sheets XVIII.2, XVIII.3, XVIII.6 and XVIII.7), published in 1888, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of the 2nd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Sheets XVIII.2, XVIII.3, XVIII.6 and XVIII.7), published in 1900, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

FIGURE 06

Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Sheets XVIII.2, XVIII.3, XVIII.6 and XVIII.7), published in 1920, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

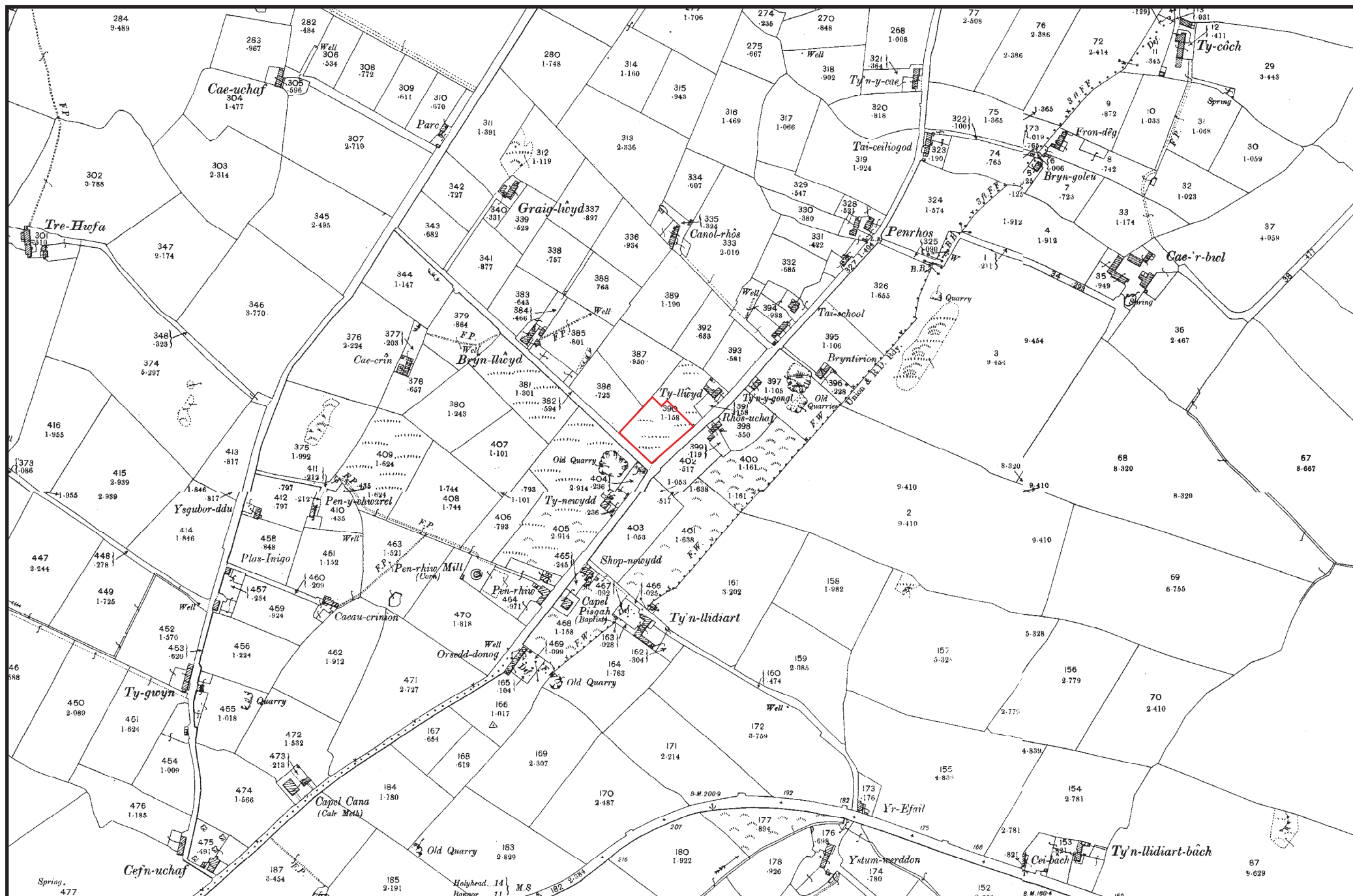


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of the 2nd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Sheets XVIII.2, XVIII.3, XVIII.6 and XVIII.7), published in 1900, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:5000@A4.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa

29/06/2022 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	29/06/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	20/06/2022
Developer	<i>M Roberts Construction Ltd.</i>	n/a

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 (GAT) has been asked by M Roberts Construction Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the siting of 6 holiday lodges at Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Llangefni (NGR SH44117486; postcode: LL77 7YS; WSI Figure 01). The development site encompasses a 2,232m² area and is located alongside the B4422 road within a pasture field. The development will include the installation of the six holiday lodges as well as associated landscaping, parking and services, as detailed in *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c (WSI Figure 02). The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks associated with the development and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application FPL/2022/107 Conditions 07 and 08, as well as the following guidance:

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Felin Wen, Rhostrehwfa, Ynys Mon. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2719).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

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

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will 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;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at ORIEL MON*

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief 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. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQW), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiol.

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2735_01	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot view to NW	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_02	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot view to NNW	SSE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_03	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot view to N	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_04	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot showing "pads" marked out	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2735_05	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot showing "pads" marked out Lodge 4	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_06	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot showing "pads" marked out Lodge 5	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_07	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Pre-ex shot showing "pads" marked out Lodge 6	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_08	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Access road marked out pre-ex shot	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_09	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Working shot showing excavation of access road	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2735_10	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	NE facing section of access road	NESE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2735_11	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot of access road showing bedrock at SE end	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2735_12	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot of access road showing bedrock at NW end	SSW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2735_13	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot of Lodge 1 showing excavated pads	SSW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_14	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Large pad post-ex showing bedrock at base	SSW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2735_15	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Small pad showing bedrock at base	SE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2735_16	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Small pad showing natural at base Lodge 2	SSW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2735_17	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot Lodge 2	SSSW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_18	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot Lodge 3	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2735_19	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot Lodge 4	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_20	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot Lodge 5	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_21	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Post-ex shot Lodge 6	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_22	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Large pad showing bedrock at base Lodge 5	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2735_23	G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa	Small pad showing bedrock at base Lodge 5	SE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2735_Felin_Wen_Rhostrehwfa

28/07/2022 v2.0

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	29/06/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	20/06/2022
Developer	<i>M Roberts Construction Ltd.</i>	n/a

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.
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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 (GAT) was asked by M Roberts Construction Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the siting of 6 holiday lodges at Felinwen, Rhostrehwfa, Llangefni (NGR SH44117486; postcode: LL77 7YS; WSI Figure 01). The development site encompasses a 2,232m² area and is located alongside the B4422 road within a pasture field. The development included the installation of the six holiday lodges as well as associated landscaping, parking and services, as detailed in *Russell-Hughes Cyf* drawing 2979:22:3c (WSI Figure 02). The watching brief monitored the intrusive groundworks associated with the development and was undertaken in accordance with planning application FPL/2022/107 Conditions 07 and 08.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Felin Wen, Rhostrehwfa, Ynys Mon. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2719).

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

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).

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;

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

This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these was used to compile the project report. The physical archive was stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset was 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 was confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected material

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Selection

- A digital report was provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this was submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset was submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset was provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was 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

There is no de-selected material



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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