




# Pen Gelli Isaf, Lon Bethel, Caernarfon

Brif Gwilio Archaeolegol/  
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
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## CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Tudur a Ffion Parry i gynnal briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer morlyn slyri arfaethedig ar dir yn Pengelli Isaf, Caernarfon. Daeth y briff gwylio o hyd i dystiolaeth ar gyfer gwelliannau amaethyddol modern ar ffurf draeniau tir o wahanol fath, yn ogystal â gwaith draenio diweddar ar gyfer adeilad fferm sydd newydd ei adeiladu. Nodwyd pedair nodwedd archeolegol, gan gynnwys pwll wedi'i lenwi â cherrig, dau dwmpath wedi'u llosgi a llinol fechan. Cawsant eu dehongli fel cynhanes o ran tarddiad, gyda'r tomennu llosg yn debygol o fod yn dyddio o'r Oes Efydd. Ni nodwyd unrhyw arteffactau ond cymerwyd samplau ecofact.*

*Argymhellir cynnal rhaglen ôl-gloddio i ganiatáu asesu a dadansoddi'r samplau hyn, ac i gael dyddiadau radiocarbon. Byddai'r canlyniadau wedyn yn ffurfio cofnod archeolegol mwy cydlynnes a byddai'n caniatáu i'r nodweddion gael eu deall yn llawn o fewn y dirwedd archeolegol leol.*



## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Tudur and Ffion Parry to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a proposed slurry lagoon on land at Pengelli Isaf, Caernarfon. The watching brief found evidence for modern agricultural improvements in the form of land drains of varying type, as well as recent drainage work for a newly constructed farm building. Four archaeological features were identified, including a stone filled pit, two burnt mounds and a small linear. They were interpreted as prehistoric in origin, with the burnt mounds likely to be Bronze Age in date. No artefacts were identified but ecofact samples were taken.*

*It is recommended that a post-excavation programme is undertaken to allow these samples to be assessed and analysed, and for radiocarbon dates to be obtained. The results would then form a more cohesive archaeological record and would allow the features to be fully understood within the local archaeological landscape.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Tudur and Ffion Parry to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a proposed agricultural building and slurry lagoon on land at Pengelli Isaf, Bethel Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50786422; postcode: LL55 1UH; [Figure 01](#)). Pengelli Isaf is a farmstead complex specialising in dairy, beef and sheep, located on the B4366 (Bethel Road) to the northeast of Caernarfon. As stated in supporting documentation included with planning application C19/1169/14/LL, as a consequence of the expansion over the years, the farm has now outgrown its current infrastructure in terms of capacity, in particular effective and compliant manure storage; for compliance and environmental safety the farm needs to upgrade capacity for manure storage. The proposed agricultural building and lagoon will be located on the south-eastern side of the farm and will be approached from the existing farm yard. The lagoon will measure 24.4m long and 11.3m wide (275.72m<sup>2</sup>) and the watching brief area incorporated the footprint of the slurry lagoon. The current land use of the lagoon site is improved grassland of limited sward variety, it is grazed fairly intensively. The watching brief was undertaken during the month of July into August 2022 and undertaken as a condition of planning application C19/1169/14/LL Conditions #4 and #5, 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).

The GAT HER enquiry number for this project is GATHER1598 and the event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46221.

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).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), has identified known archaeological activity within the local area (cf. [Figure 01](#)), which includes the following Primary Reference Numbers (PRN):

- PRN 1,832: a prehistoric ring ditch visible on aerial photography located c.350m to the north of the farm (NGR SH5058064530);
- PRN 32,597: a circular enclosure visible on aerial photography located c.430m to the south-southeast of the farm (NGR SH5080163737), interpreted as a possible bronze age ring ditch or Bronze Age barrow; and
- PRN 32,598: a circular enclosure visible on aerial photography located c.435m to the south of the farm (NGR SH5072663735), interpreted as a Bronze Age barrow.

Further afield, there are scheduled monuments within the local area, including:

- Bryn-Glas Roman Signal Station (CN188; PRN 3,689; NGR SH50246344) c. 700m to the southwest;
- Caerlan Tibot Defended Enclosure (CN400; PRN 3,693; NGR SH507648) c.500m to the north; and
- Hut Circle South of Rhyd y Galen, Pont-Rug (CN229; PRN 3,699; NGR SH51436436) c.600m to the east.

Pengelli Isaf is located in close proximity to the Caernarfon – Bontnewydd Bypass Scheme, located c.200m to the east of the farm. The archaeological mitigation was completed by Oxford Archaeology and prehistoric activity was identified, including Neolithic pits and Bronze Age burnt mounds (Oxford Archaeology *forthcoming*).

### 2.2 Historic Mapping

A brief examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series maps of the area (Sheets XI.13 and XI.14; published in 1889, 1900 and 1916/1917 respectively, cf. Figures [02](#), [03](#) and [04](#)), show the farmstead on a generally similar layout to present, with the access road, farm buildings layout and local field system akin to the modern mapping. Notable differences include the farm listed as *Pen-y-gelli* on all three editions, rather than Pengelli Isaf as currently, as well as the farm complex being more extensive in present

day. The other notable difference is the new Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass that runs to the east of the Pengelli Farm, dividing and altering the existing field systems.

## **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 monitored groundworks for a proposed agricultural slurry lagoon at Pengelli Isaf Farm, within the area outlined blue in Figure 01 located on the southeastern side of the farm. The lagoon will measure 24.4m long and 11.3m wide (275.72m<sup>2</sup>), earth bunded and lined with thick plastic visquuen. All dug material will be used to formulate the bund, and the anticipated 250tns of excess material will be used to landscape around the existing yards to improve their visual appearance. The current land use of the lagoon site is improved grassland of limited sward variety.

The watching brief was undertaken during the end of July and through to August of 2022 and was supported by sufficient desk-based research to aid interpretation of the results.



## 3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief monitored the foundation level groundworks with the limit of excavation defined as either the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever was encountered first. The project archaeologists were afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. A toothless bucket was used during the groundworks;
- All records were complete using GAT pro-formas and included topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features were recorded with detailed notations, as well as photographically with an appropriate scale; they were located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images were taken using a Nikon D3100 digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format (4608 x 3072 pixels); a photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system was G2713\_001 to G2713\_241.
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy was generally applied: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these were 100% excavated. Any features that comprised a spread of material rather than a cut feature, were completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans were 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 were recorded.

### 3.3 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy has taken into account:

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

CIfA also advises that at the end of each stage of the project the Selection Strategy should be reviewed, and amended if required.

The current Working Project Archive and Data Management Plan are defined below.

### **3.4 Working Project Archive**

#### *3.4.1 Photographic Record*

A photographic record a digital SLR (Nikon D3100); the camera was set to maximum resolution (D3100: 4608 x 3072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 283 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2713\_001 to G2713\_241; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

#### *3.4.2 Written Record*

The written record was maintained on GAT pro-formas and comprised the following:

- 188 context sheets (Contexts 01 to 31);
- 5 day record sheets;
- 19 photographic record sheets (images G2713\_001 to G2713\_241);
- 1 ecofact register sheets
- 1 drawing register sheets

#### *3.4.3 Drawn Record*

The drawn record was completed on GAT pro-forma permatrace and comprised the following:

- 7 drawings on 5 sheets of A3 and A4 permatrace.

### 3.5 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).

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

*Each individual context was given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [07]) denote cut features; context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (01)) represent layers, deposits and fills. Recovered ecofacts and artefacts were given individual identity numbers and related to the contexts in which they were found.*

The development area was located within a field of semi-improved pasture on the south-eastern side of Pengelli Isaf farm located on the Bethel Road, Caernarfon ([Figure 01](#)). The field slopes downwards from the plateau of the farmstead to the northwest before levelling out and terminating at the Afon Cadnant to the southeast. To the north and south, the area is bounded by pasture land.

During the initial watching brief, the development area was stripped down to the required formation level with sections of natural horizon being reached, especially at higher ground and towards the centre of the area. This was undertaken with a 21-tonne tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket and accompanied by a 22 tonne dump truck. All topsoil was transported out of the area and stored for later use as a structural bund.

The topsoil (01) had an average depth of 0.2-0.25m, mid to dark grey in colour, sandy silt in composition with 35-45% stone and gravel inclusions. No plough soil present. The topsoil was spread fairly thin across the field. While it was not subject to ploughing, it was cultivated with a disc harrow. Beneath the topsoil a series of drainage work in the form of 19 to 20<sup>th</sup> century land drains and a plastic outflow pipe running from the newly constructed agricultural outbuilding was present (Plate 01). The majority of the land drains encountered during the watching brief were orientated so that they went with the topography of the field and ran towards the direction of the Afon Cadnant. However, four of the land drains, [21], [26], [27] and [28] ran across the field and truncated two possible Bronze Age burnt mounds (Burnt Mounds A and B q.v.). In addition to the burnt mounds, a small pit [06] filled with burnt stone was also identified towards the southern corner of the development area cut into the natural horizon (02=09). The glacial horizon was visible in most areas under the very shallow topsoil and was made up of a yellow brown silty clay with a variation of stone inclusions, from high concentrations of gravel to boulders, ranging from 0.5 to 1.1 metres in size and sub-angular and angular in shape.



## 4.2 Burnt Mound A

### 4.2.1 Description

Burnt Mound A (03) (PRN98765) was positioned centrally on the north-eastern side of the site (SH 50827 64219). The burnt mound has a rough horseshoe ('U') shape with a gap in the middle ([Figure 07](#), Plates 7,8,10). The lobe of the mound to the north of the gap had an unusually straight edge and was thought to be cut through by a land drain, but no clear evidence could be seen upon cleaning. The yellow natural clay doesn't entirely cover the gap in the mound. A grey brown silt (29) is also visible suggesting that there may be a buried soil or other complexities. The opposite lobe projecting from the mound is suggestive of a pit. The 'U' shape was orientated to the north-east, and the mound spread covered an area of 13m by 11m. It was truncated by a cobbled filled land drain [28] through its centre and later replaced by [26] which were positioned directly next to each other ([Figure 06](#), Plate 09,10). The burnt mound (03) was excavated by hand in the southeast quarter, while the rest was preserved in situ as it was not threatened by the development. The burnt mound deposit had an average depth of around 0.19m at its deepest and lay directly on a pale leached natural, except where layer (18) lies between them (Plate 9). Layer (18) was 1.7 metre in length x 0.9m wide and 0.08 metre in depth, black gritty silt with a very high proportion of charcoal including some large lumps. In addition, a stone deposit (19) was present beneath the burnt mound set within the natural, however, not in an organised manner and interpreted as periglacial formation (Plate 09).

The burnt mound material (03) (Sample 7 and 9) consisted of friable dark grey silt with crumb structure containing c.50% small and medium and one large stone. The large stone measured 0.55m long, while other stones up to 0.2m long but most <0.1m. The majority of the stones are angular and heat cracked. Most of the deposit contains occasional charcoal but there are patches with high charcoal content. One patch has a concentration of rounded, unburnt stones on the south eastern side and could represent a pit ([Figure 07](#), Plate 10). No trough was identified within the excavated quadrant, however, a small linear [31] was identified on the eastern edge of the mound.

Linear feature [31] (PRN98767) was centred on NGR SH 50829 64218 is orientated north to south and positioned almost running off Burnt Mound A (03) on the eastern side next to spread (29) ([Figure 07](#), Plate 11, 12). The feature has a length of 2.4 metre x 0.42 metre in width x 0.12 metre in depth, the west side of the side cut is fairly steep while the east side is gradual. The fill (30) consisted of a grey clayey silt with numerous small stones. No charcoal or burnt stone were present, while the small stones present were rounded or sub-rounded.

## 4.3 Burnt Mound B

### 4.3.1 Description

Burnt Mound B (05) (PRN98766) was located at NGR SH 50832 64203, at south-eastern side of the site; the mound continued beyond the limit of excavation defined by the development boundary. Initially, the mound material appeared small (Plate 13), but upon cleaning, it extended outwards to a length of 6 metres in length x 3 metres in width (Plate 17). The spread had an irregular shape with a layer of compact light greyish yellow, sandy clay intermixed with the burnt mound material and present near on the north eastern edge (08) capping the burnt mound material. However, this was later discovered to be disturbance by a very recent land drain [12] cutting through the middle of the feature and branched off in two directions causing a 'y' shape directly under the burnt mound material ([Figure 09](#)). A further two land drains [20] and [21] were identified beneath the burnt mound, which leads to the conclusion that the burnt mound has been severely disturbed and the material reapplied after excavating.

The burnt mound spread (05) had a maximum depth of 0.20m and a sealed a pale light grey leached glacial horizon (02=09) ([Figure 08](#), Plate 15,16); the spread and glacial horizon were cut by a modern land drain filled with angular stones (Plate 16). The burnt mound material consisted of a friable dark grey sandy gritty clay with c.60% of heat fractured angular stones ranging from 0.2 to 0.1> meter in size ([Figure 08](#) Plate 15,16). The majority of the deposit contained charcoal of a variable percentage. A very thin band (0.8m) of a compact blackish-grey brown silty clay material was capped by the burnt mound material and also contained flecks of charcoal (11=15). The layer had a length of 2.3 metres against the baulk section and was present on the northwest facing side of the quadrant (Sample 04), (Plate 17,18). A second charcoal rich thin band (13) was also identified on the opposite southwest facing section running slightly into the northwest section. The layer had a depth of 0.05 metres and spread across an area of 0.86 metre in length. It was made up of a compact black silty clay material with a high percentage of charcoal (Sample 03) and some sub-angular stone inclusions ranging from 0.04-0.06 metre in size ([Figure 08](#) Plate 17,18).

After removal of the burnt mound spread (05), a possible pit was identified positioned next to the south eastern baulk section which contained a compact grey brown silt fill (16) ([Figure 08](#), Plate 14). The feature was interpreted as a natural hollow, due to its irregular shape; an ecofact sample was taken from the feature (Sample 05). Positioned each side of the hollow were two post-medieval cobble filled land drains [20] and [21], cut through all fills with redeposited natural present in section next to land drain [20] (Plate 15).

No trough was identified within the excavated quadrant due to the limit of excavation.

## 4.4 Other Features

### 4.4.1 Probable Prehistoric Features

A small circular pit [06] (PRN98768), with a diameter of 0.9m and depth of 0.6m and a gradual break of slope, slight concave base on north eastern side with an irregular base, was located at the southern corner of the site (NGR SH 50800 64163; [Figure 05](#)). It was filled by a loose dark grey to black sandy silty clay containing densely packed fire cracked stones (07) ([Figure 10](#), Plate 19,20). No ecofact sample was taken from the feature as it had been previously disturbed, as evidenced by a single piece of glazed blue and white 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery found at the base.

## 5 CONCLUSION

### 5.1 Discussion

#### 5.1.1 Prehistoric Activity

The archaeological watching brief at Pengelli, Bethel road revealed evidence of Bronze Age activity cited close to the Afon Cadnant. This corresponds with previous excavations within the area. Notably the new Caernarfon to Bontnewydd bypass where burnt mounds were discovered in the adjacent fields in addition to the known sites registered on the Historic Environment Record.

The watching brief revealed two burnt mounds, distinguished as A and B, a small linear and an isolated burnt stone filled irregular pit. Burnt Mound A was exposed in full by the strip, while Burnt Mound B was only partly exposed due to the limit of the excavation area. Burnt Mound A (03) was located close to the north eastern side of the site, 'U' shaped and truncated through its centre by a modern land drain [26]. About 25% of the mound was observed, recorded and excavated, and was found to be up to 0.3 metres deep and to have two fills, the upper one full of fire-cracked rocks and charcoal. The remaining 75% of the burnt mound spread was preserved in situ as it was not under threat from the development, however, other complexities could be seen post cleaning such as a possible buried soil (29) and a possible pit positioned at the end of the burnt mounds tail on the southern side. The second burnt mound, identified as Burnt Mound B (05) was found to be highly disturbed by past and recent agricultural land drainage by the present land owner. The burnt mound was only partly exposed running into the limit of excavation (Plate 13). It was located on the south eastern side of the baulk section close to the north east corner and Burnt Mound A (Figure 05). Around 50% of the exposed burnt mound was observed, recorded and excavated. The burnt mound material consisted of fire-cracked rocks and charcoal capping two thin charcoal rich layers (13), (11=15) and a possible natural hollow which preserved some buried soil (16). No evidence of a trough was discovered.

The remaining two features discovered are an isolated pit (07) located at the south eastern corner of the site and a small linear [31] located next to Burnt Mound A ([Figure 05](#)). The small pit contained a single fill of fire-cracked stone and charcoal with a fragment of 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery found at its base suggesting it has been either recently been disturbed or that it's the result of dumping. The irregular shape of the pit suggests that it could be a natural depression and the material could have been deposited from a nearby feature out of the excavation area

(Plate 20). The remaining feature, linear [31] had a single fill and resembled more of a plough scar than anything of archaeological significance, however, the field is not subject to ploughing and could be associated with the mound.

Given the nature of the features discovered during the watching brief, only the analysis of the ecofact samples will give a clear indication on date. However, it is clear compared to other excavations, that areas along the Afon Cadnant were used for the purpose of heating up stones for boiling water. The mounds and spreads of heat cracked stones are the result of repeated heating of stones and plunging them into a trough of water for cooking purposes. The process of plunging hot stones into cold water subsequently makes them crack, to which they are then discarded in a way that creates the burnt mounds. This process dates from the late Neolithic through to the Bronze Age, while some date into the Early Medieval period (Ó Néill, 2009). The presence of burnt mounds and spreads are also quite a common occurrence within the local counties of Gwynedd and Anglesey, sited close to existing or old water courses. Although much have been subject to ploughing and resemble more of a spread, with the trough surviving and the original mound form lost.

No settlement evidence was encountered, but given the evidence for sustained activity probably of Bronze Age date close to the Afon Cadnant it is likely that settlement was not too far distant, probably located on the higher ground to the northwest beyond the excavation area. This is evident from the presence of a Bronze Age cairn (PRN 3109) and a copper alloy axe head (PRN 24019) located to the west of the farm c.800 metres away to the northwest.



## 5.2 Recommendations

Detailed confirmation of these interpretations, and a full contextual site analysis, will have to await the results of the post-excavation phase of the project. Given the significance of the archaeology encountered, this should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations in Historic England's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2). This recommends that in these circumstances a phased programme of post excavation work is carried out. Phase 3 is an *assessment of potential for analysis* phase and will involve the processing and professional study of the ecofacts (08 samples). A project design for this work will be produced. Good samples were taken from beneath and associated with the burnt mound features so it is hoped that good results can be obtained, but specialists will recommend which charcoal samples are suitable to provide dating evidence for site. When the results of this assessment are known, a Phase 4 *analysis* report will be produced, which will encompass the post excavation assessment, a full site narrative, contextualised and fully referenced with comparisons made with similar sites in Gwynedd, of which there are a number, and beyond. From this, a report will be produced for a peer reviewed archaeological journal to ensure that the results from this excavation are properly disseminated.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives;
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
7. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
8. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1.
9. Ó Néill, 2009, Burnt Mounds in Northern and Western Europe.

**FIGURE 01:**

**Location Plan And Local Archaeological Assets. Based On Ordnance County Series 1:10000 Map Sheet SH38SW. Scale 1:10,000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.**

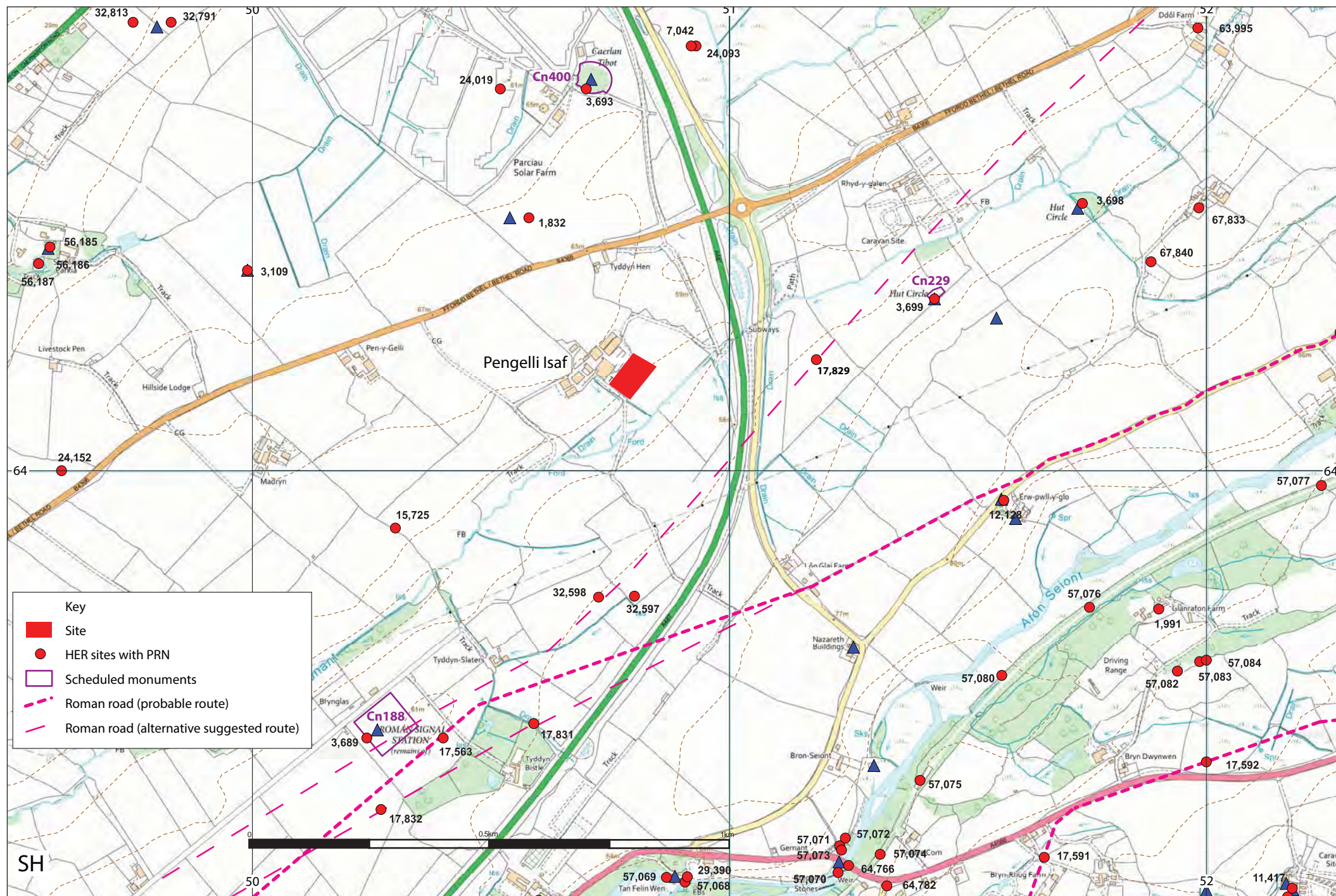


FIGURE 01 - Location Plan and Local Archaeological Assets. Site location highlighted in red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:100000@A4. Map Sheet SH56.



**FIGURE 02:**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1889. Scale 1:10,000 @ A4.**





**FIGURE 03:**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1900. Scale 1:10,000 @ A4.**

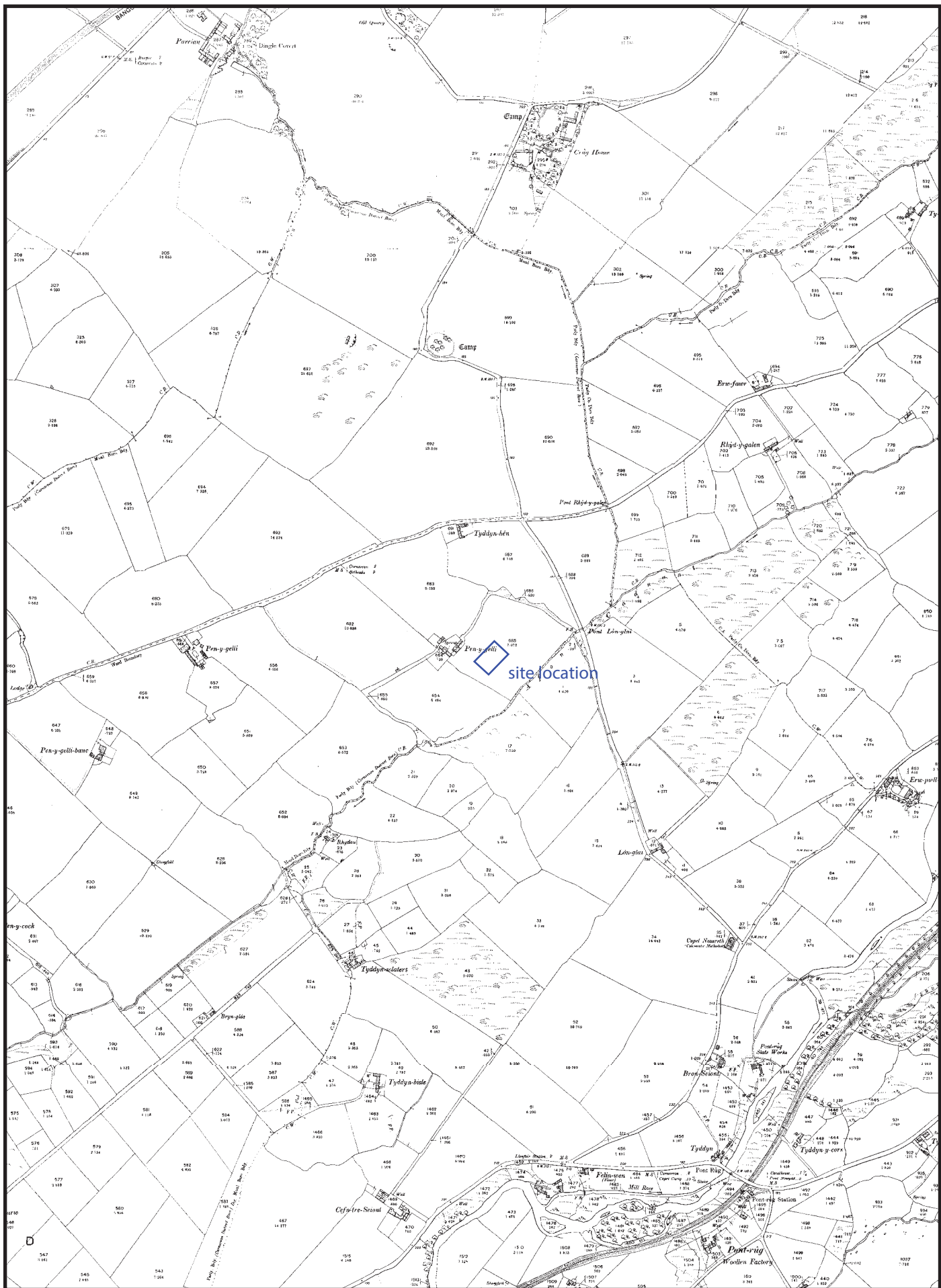


FIGURE 03 - Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1900. Site location outlined in blue. Scale 1:10,000 at A4

**FIGURE 04:**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1916/1917. Scale 1:10,000 @ A4.**

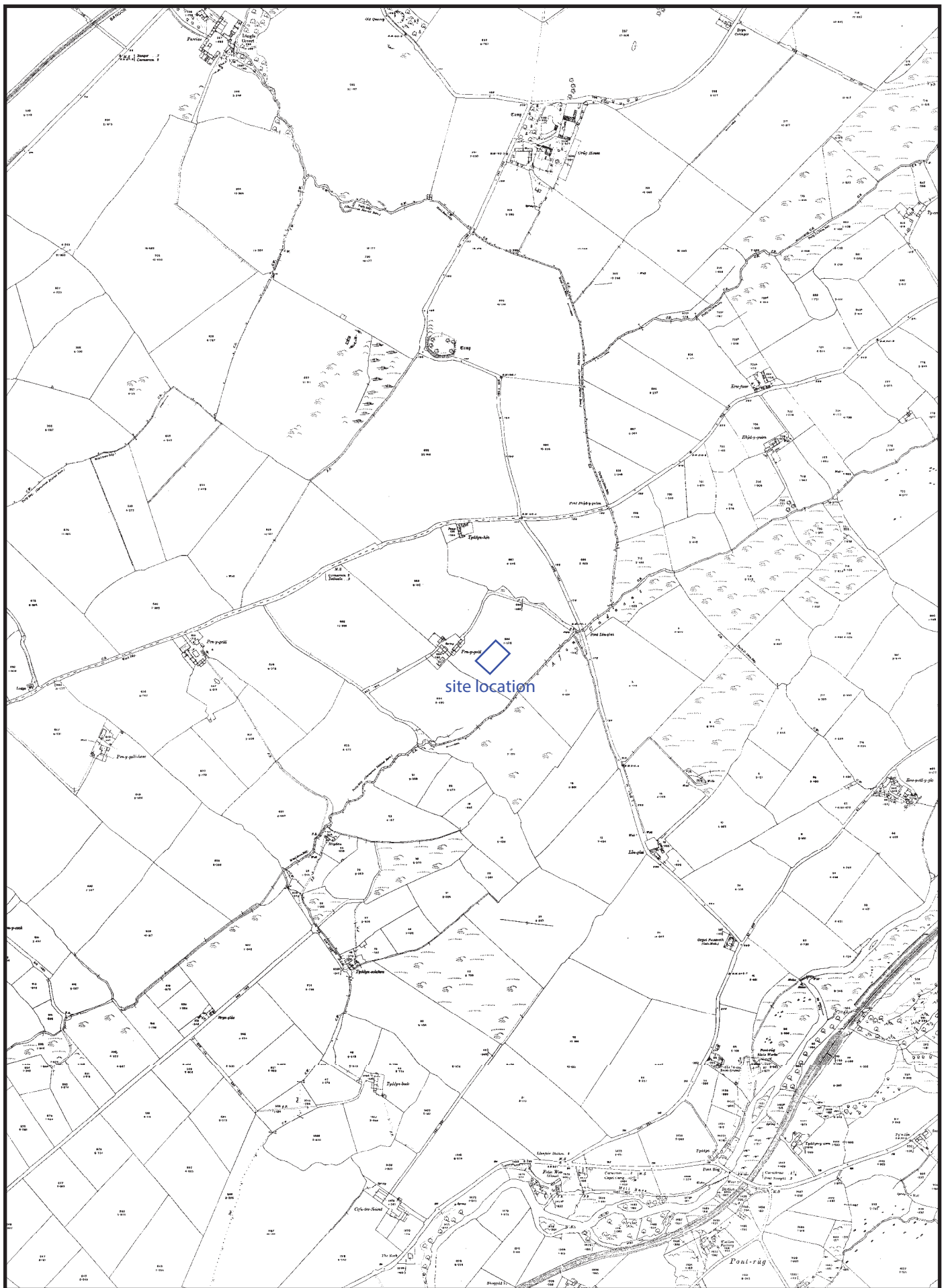
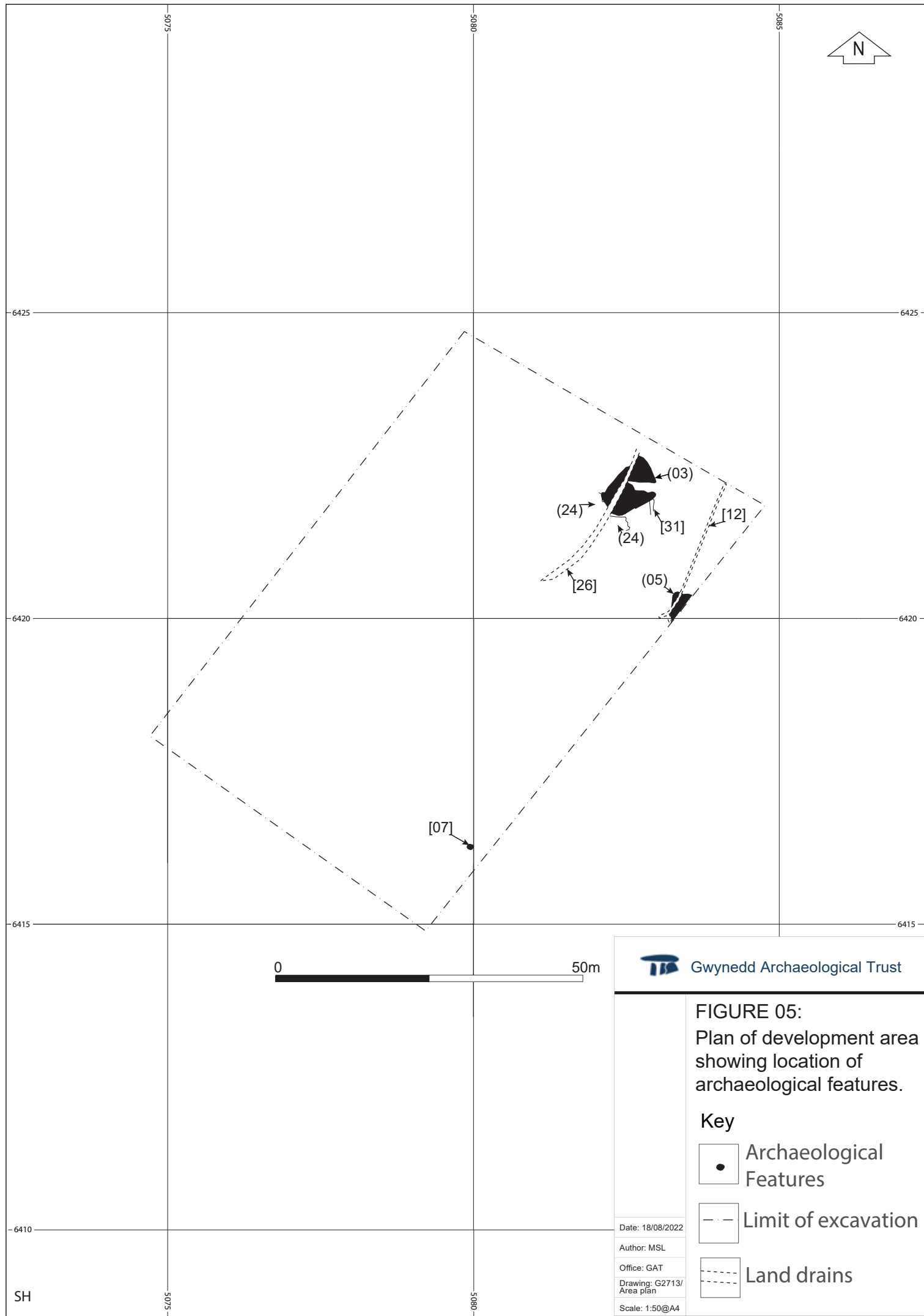


FIGURE 04 - Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1916/1917. Site location outlined in blue. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

**FIGURE 05:**

**Plan of development area showing location of archaeological features.**

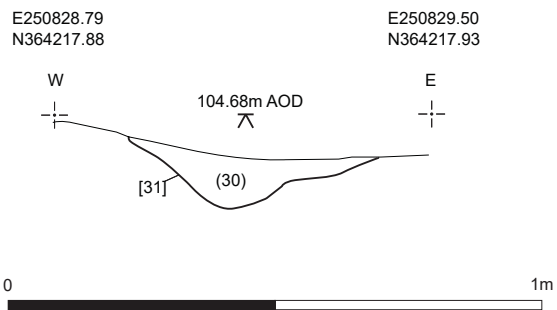
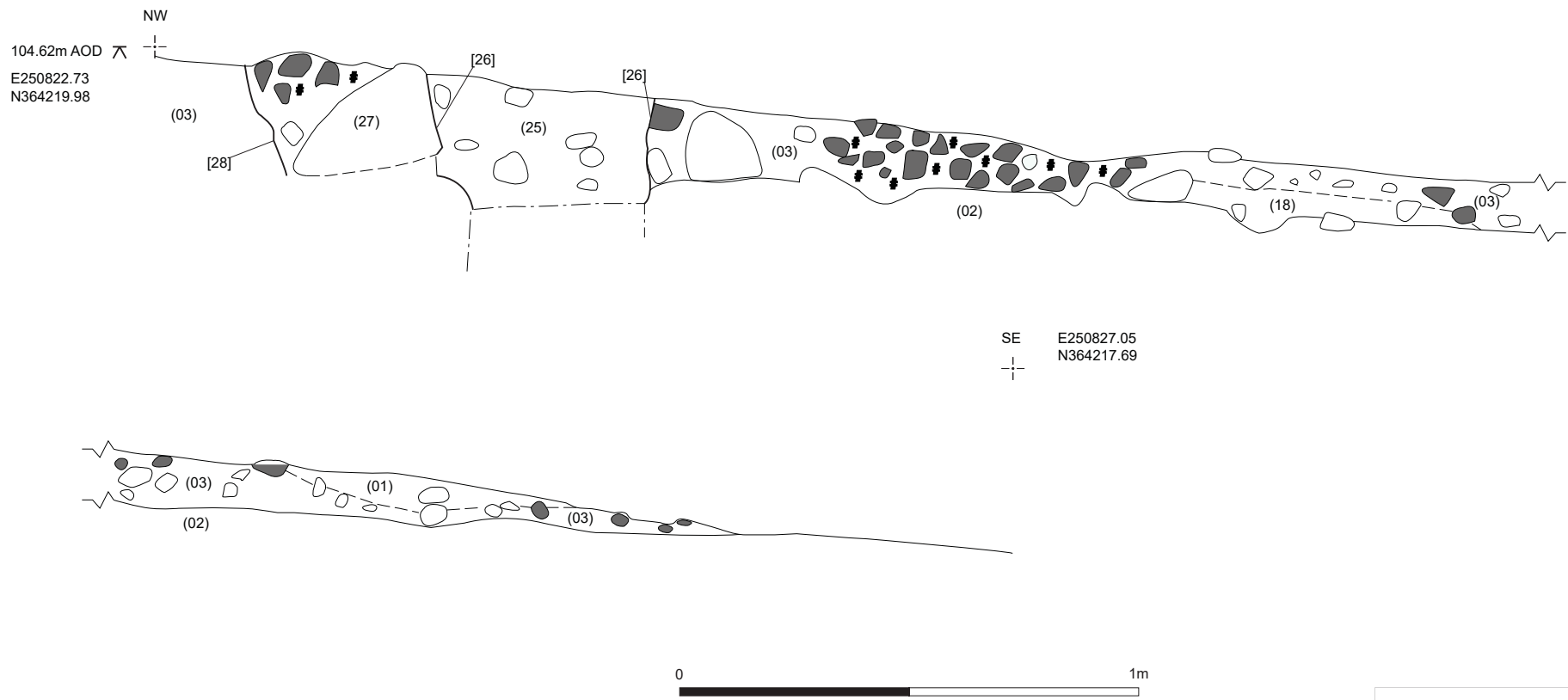
**Scale: 1:50 @ A4.**








**FIGURE 06:**

**Southwest facing section of Burnt Mound A (03) & South facing section of linear feature [31]. Scale 1:10 @ A3.**



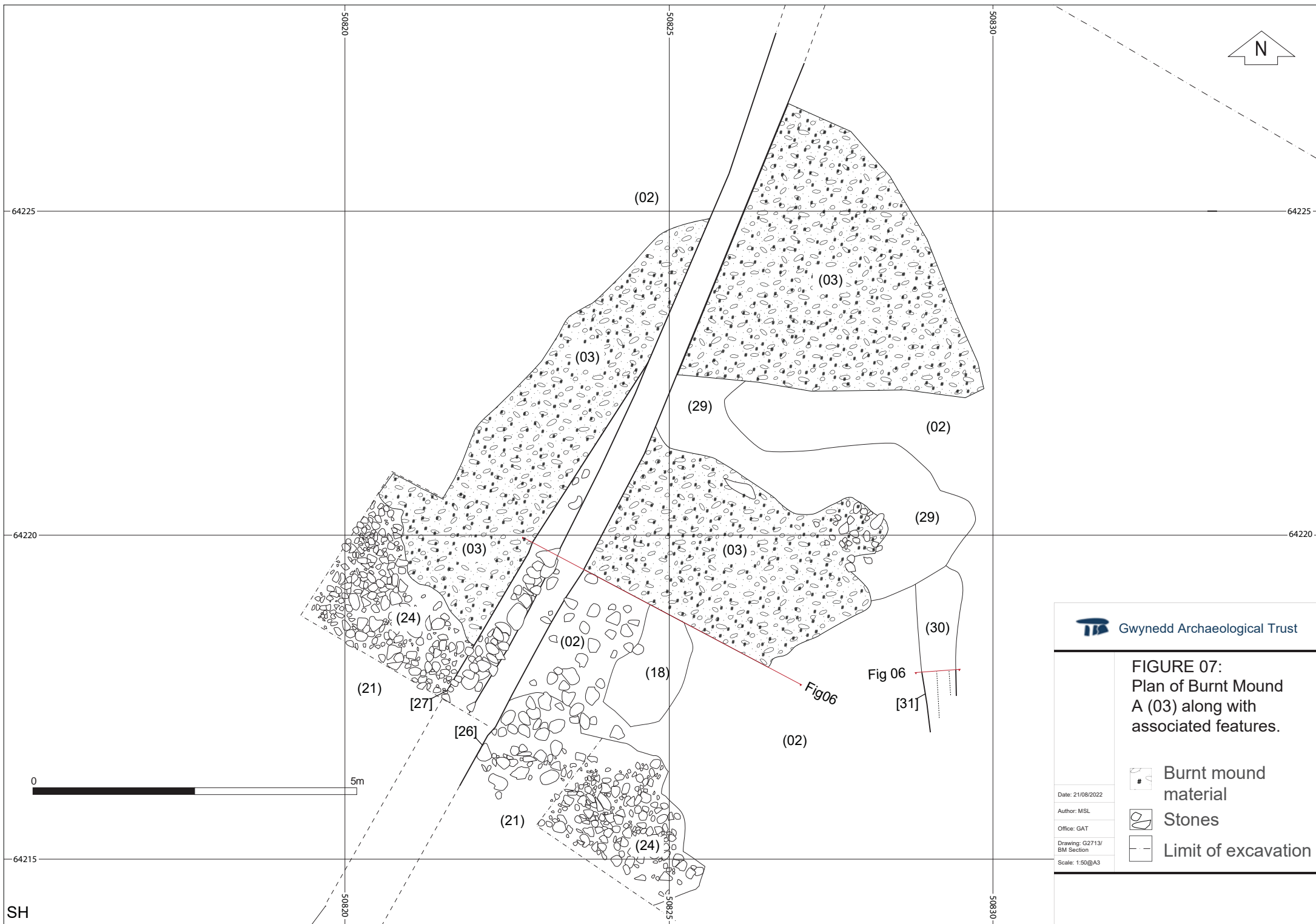
**FIGURE 06:**  
Southwest facing section  
of Burnt Mound A (03) &  
South facing section of  
linear feature [31]

-  Stones
-  Burnt stone
-  Charcoal




Date: 16/08/2022  
Author: MSL  
Office: GAT  
Drawing: G2713/  
BMSSection  
Scale: 1:10@A3

**FIGURE 07:**

**Plan of Burnt Mound A (03) along with associated features. Scale 1:50 @ A3.**



**FIGURE 07:**  
Plan of Burnt Mound  
A (03) along with  
associated features.

-  Burnt mound material
-  Stones
-  Limit of excavation

Date: 21/08/2022

Author: MSL

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2713/  
BM Section

Scale: 1:50@A3

**FIGURE 08:**

**Southwest & Northwest facing section of Burnt Mound B (05) quadrant.**

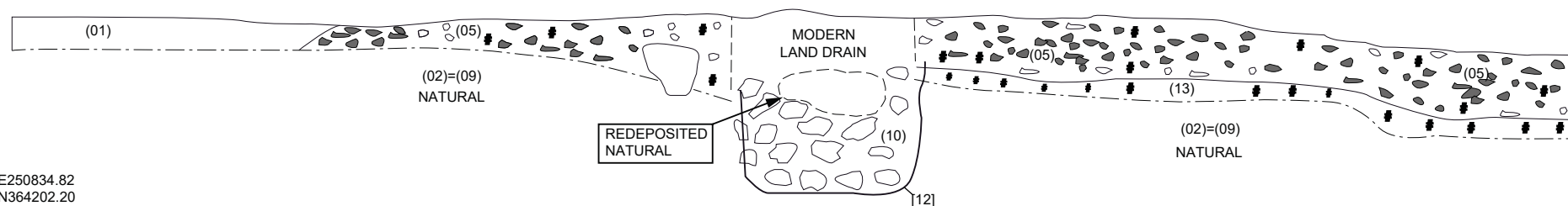
**Scale 1:10 @ A3.**

E250831.99  
N364204.22

NW  
103.57m AOD  
↗

E250834.82  
N364202.20

SW



E250834.82  
N364202.20

NE

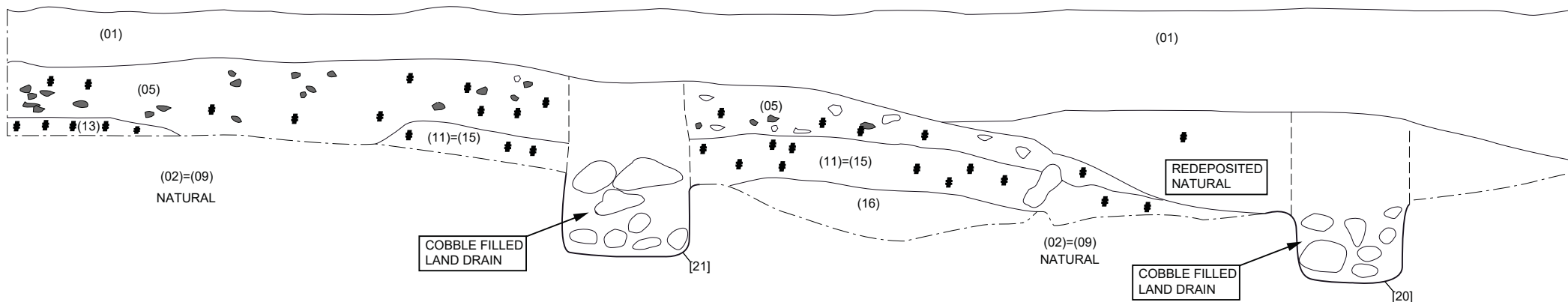


0 1m

E250832.47  
N364199.18

103.60m AOD  
↗




SW



0 1m

 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**FIGURE 08:**  
Southwest & Northwest  
facing section  
of Burnt Mound B (05)  
quadrant.

-  Stones
-  Burnt stone/  
Mound material
-  Charcoal

Date: 16/08/2022

Author: MSL

Office: GAT

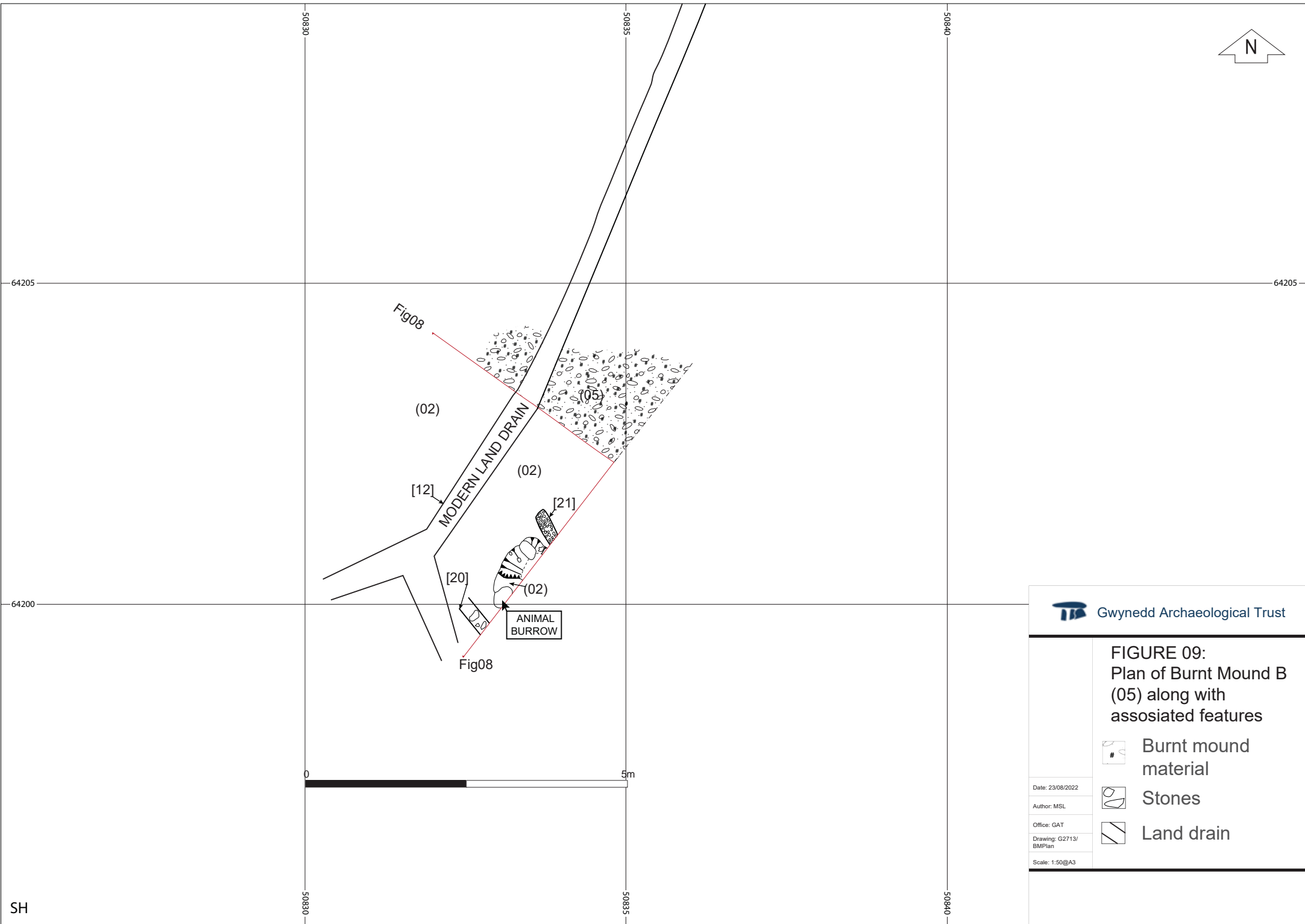
Drawing: G2713/  
BMSsection


Scale: 1:10@A3

**FIGURE 09:**


**Plan of Burnt Mound B (05) along with associated features. Scale 1:50 @ A3.**







 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**FIGURE 09:**  
Plan of Burnt Mound B  
(05) along with  
assosiated features

 Burnt mound  
material

 Stones

 Land drain

Date: 23/08/2022

Author: MSL

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2713/  
BMP/Plan

Scale: 1:50@A3

**FIGURE 10:**

**Northwest facing section through burnt stone pit [07] & plan of pit [07].**

**Scale 1:10 and 1:50 @ A4.**

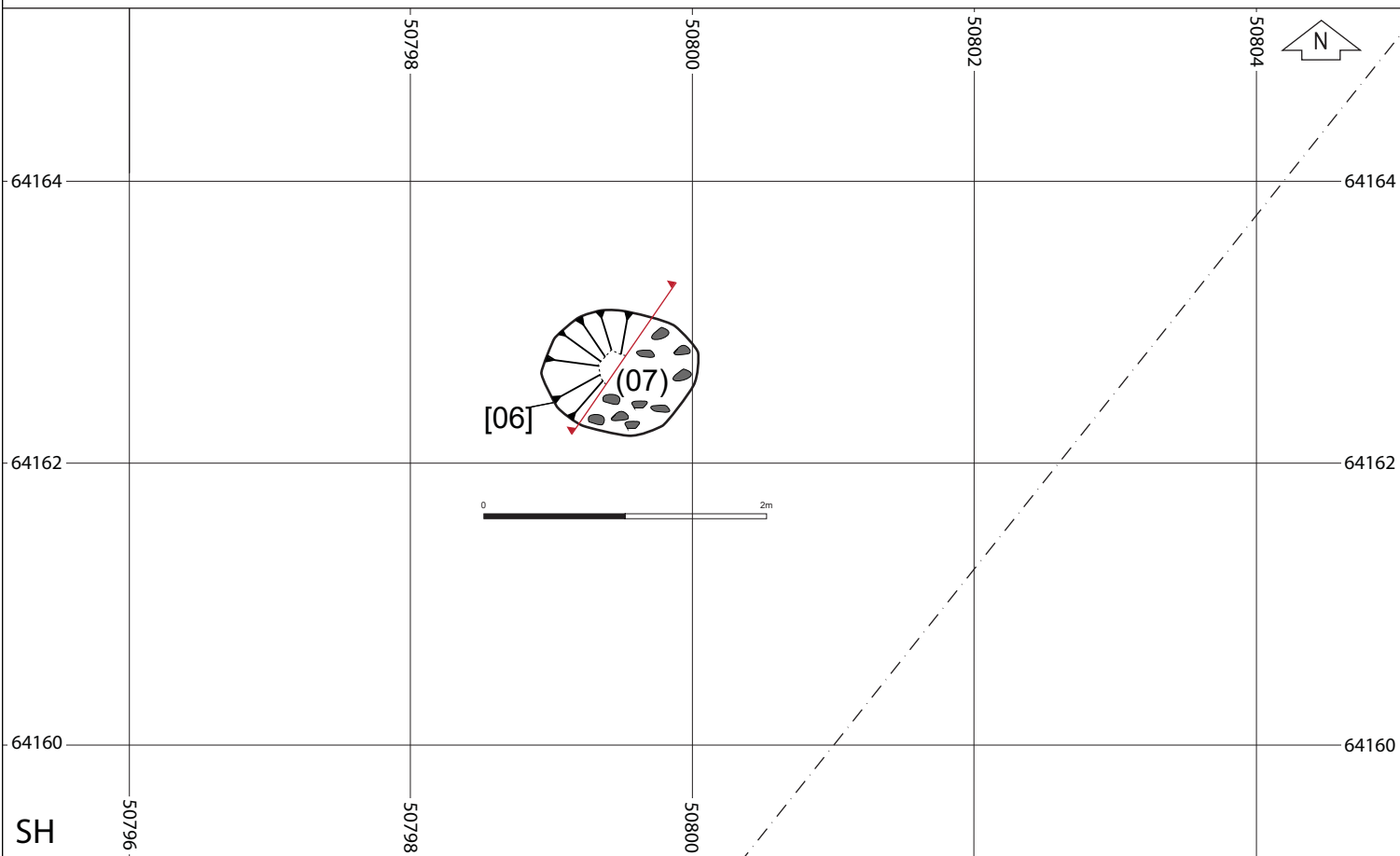
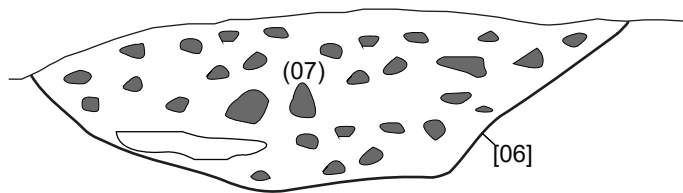
102.68m  
AOD

NE

E250799.88  
N364163.28

E250799.14  
N364162.20

SW



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FIGURE 10:  
Northwest facing section  
through burnt stone  
pit [07] & Plan of pit [07],  
post half section.

Date: 16/08/2022

Author: MSL

Office: GAT

Drawing: G2713/  
Burnt Pit Section &  
Plan

Scale: 1:10@A4 (Sec)  
Scale: 1:50@A4 (Plan)



Stones



Burnt stone



**Plate 01: Pre-commencement view of proposed lagoon; scale: Not used. View from: North**  
(archive reference: G2713\_001).



**Plate 02: Pre-commencement view of proposed lagoon; scale: Not used. View from: South**  
(archive reference: G2713\_002).





**Plate 03: View along length of modern plastic outflow drainage pipe and trench; scale: 1x1m. View from: South (archive reference: G2713\_008).**



**Plate 04: View of area stripped down to natural with stone filled land drain in shot; scale: 1x1m. View from: Southwest (archive reference: G2713\_029).**





**Plate 05: Post-excavation view across area from the northern corner of site; scale: Not used.  
View from: North (archive reference: G2713\_046).**



**Plate 06: Post-excavation view across area (Burnt mound A (03) in foreground); scale: Not used.  
View from: East (archive reference: G2713\_047).**





**Plate 07: Pre-excitation view of burnt mound spread (A) (03); scale: 1x1m. View from: Southwest (archive reference: G2713\_034).**



**Plate 08: Pre-excitation view of Burnt Mound A (03) truncated by modern land drain; scale: 1x1m. View from: North (archive reference: G2713\_058).**





Plate 09: View of Burnt Mound A quadrant with (03) removed; scale: 1x1m. View from: Southwest (archive reference: G2713\_061).

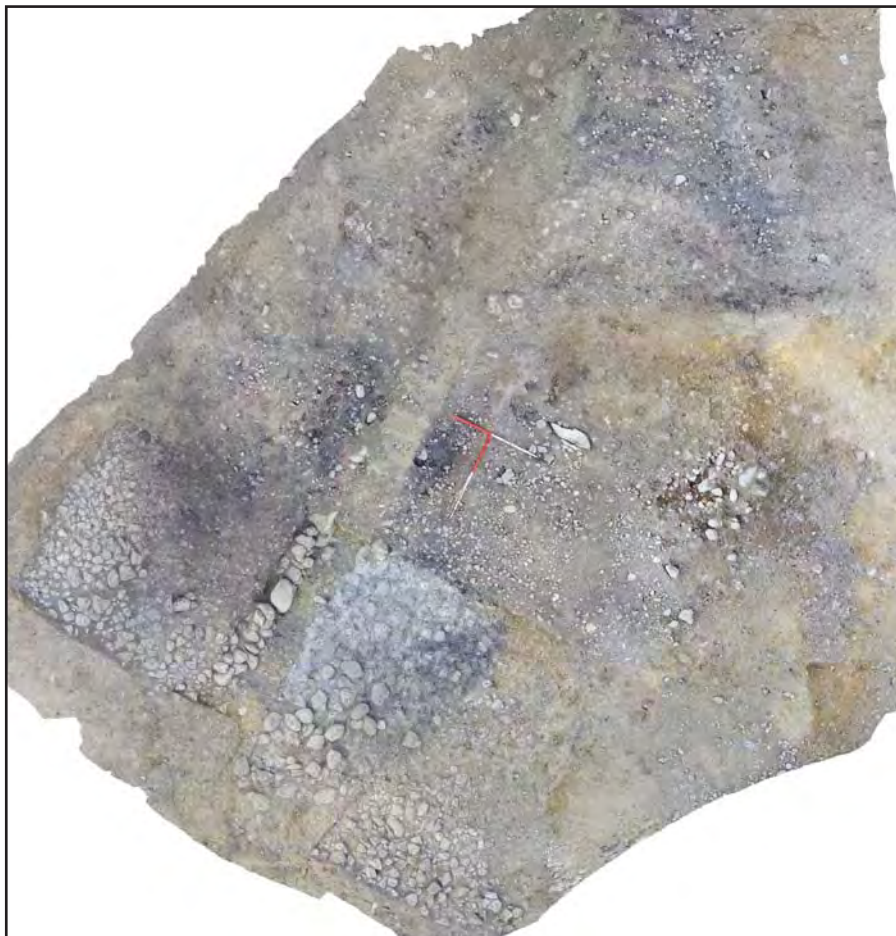


Plate 10: orthomosaic of burnt mound A (03); scale: 2x1m. View from: N/A (archive reference: G2713\_079-225).





Plate 11: View of linear feature [31]; scale: 1x1m. View from: South (archive reference: G2713\_239).



Plate 12: Section through linear feature [31]; scale: 1x1m. View from: South (archive reference: G2713\_241).





Plate 13: Pre-excitation view of burnt mound spread (05) running into LOE section, southeastern side (Burnt Mound B); scale: 1x1m. View from: Northwest (archive reference: G2713\_050).



Plate 14: Pre-excitation view of possible pit, fill (17); scale: 1x1m. View from: Northwest (archive reference: G2713\_068).





Plate 15: Northwest facing section of Burnt Mound B (05); scale: 1x1m.  
(archive reference: G2713\_074).



Plate 16: South-southwest facing section through Burnt Mound B (05); scale: 1x1m.  
(archive reference: G2713\_075).





Plate 17: View of Burnt Mound B (05) with redeposited natural edges and natural clay base.; scale: 1x1m. View from: West (archive reference: G2713\_055).



Plate 18: Post-excitation view of Burnt Mound B (05); scale: 1x1m. View from: South-Southwest (archive reference: G2713\_073).





Plate 19: Pre-excitation view of small burnt stone filled pit [06]; scale:1x1m. View from: Southeast (archive reference: G2713\_049).



Plate 20: Post-excitation view of small burnt stone filled pit [06]; scale: 1x1m. View from: North (archive reference: G2713\_052).

## **APPENDIX I**

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust approved WSI**



PENGELLI ISAF (G2713)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number  
46221

*Prepared for*

*Tudur and Ffion Parry*

*March 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

## PENGELLI ISAF (G2713)

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Tudur and Ffion Parry*, February 2022

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Tudur and Ffion Parry to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks for a proposed agricultural building and slurry lagoon on land at Pengelli Isaf, Bethel Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50786422; postcode: LL55 1UH; [Figure 01](#)). Pengelli Isaf is a farmstead complex specialising in dairy, beef and sheep, located on the B4366 (Bethel Road) to the northeast of Caernarfon. As stated in supporting documentation included with planning application C19/1169/14/LL, as a consequence of the expansion over the years, the farm has now outgrown its current infrastructure in terms of capacity, in particular effective and compliant manure storage; for compliance and environmental safety the farm needs to upgrade capacity for manure storage. The proposed agricultural building and lagoon will be located on the southeastern side of the farm and will be approached from the existing farm yard. The building will measure 24.4m long and 11.3m wide (275.72m<sup>2</sup>) and the watching brief area will incorporate the footprint of the building and the slurry lagoon. The current land use of the lagoon site is improved grassland of limited sward variety, it is grazed fairly intensively. The watching brief is currently scheduled for June 2022 and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application C19/1169/14/LL Conditions #4 and #5, 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, which includes prehistoric and medieval activity;
- 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 programme of watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). GAPS have stated that there is a high potential for unknown archaeological sites in this area, with a series of recorded features and settlements recorded throughout the local landscape that include prehistoric and Roman activity. The GAPS reference number for this project is D3455.

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](mailto: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 GATHER1598 and the event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46221.

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



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), has identified known archaeological activity within the local area (cf. [Figure 01](#)), which includes the following Primary Reference Numbers (PRN):

- PRN 1,832: a prehistoric ring ditch visible on aerial photography located c.350m to the north of the farm (NGR SH5058064530);
- PRN 32,597: a circular enclosure visible on aerial photography located c.430m to the south-southeast of the farm (NGR SH5080163737), interpreted as a possible bronze age ring ditch or Bronze Age barrow; and
- PRN 32,598: a circular enclosure visible on aerial photography located c.435m to the south of the farm (NGR SH5072663735), interpreted as a Bronze Age barrow.

Further afield, there are scheduled monuments within the local area, including:

- Bryn-Glas Roman Signal Station (CN188; PRN 3,689; NGR SH50246344) c. 700m to the southwest;
- Caerlan Tibot Defended Enclosure (CN400; PRN 3,693; NGR SH507648) c.500m to the north; and
- Hut Circle South of Rhyd y Galen, Pont-Rug (CN229; PRN 3,699; NGR SH51436436) c.600m to the east.

Pengelli Isaf is located in close proximity to the Caernarfon – Bontnewydd Bypass Scheme, located c.200m to the east of the farm. The archaeological mitigation was completed by Oxford Archaeology and prehistoric activity was identified, including Neolithic pits and Bronze Age burnt mounds (Oxford Archaeology *forthcoming*).

## 2.2 Historic Mapping

A brief examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series maps of the area (Sheets XI.13 and XI.14; published in 1889, 1900 and 1916/1917 respectively, cf. Figures [02](#), [03](#) and [04](#)), show the farmstead on a generally similar layout to present, with the access road, farm buildings layout and local field system akin to the modern mapping. Notable differences include the farm listed as *Pen-y-gelli* on all three editions, rather than Pengelli Isaf as currently, as well as the farm complex being more extensive in present day. The other notable difference is the new Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass that runs to the east of the Pengelli Farm, dividing and altering the existing field systems.

## 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 for a proposed agricultural building and slurry lagoon at Pengelli Isaf Farm, within the area outlined blue in [Figure 01](#) located on the southeastern side of the farm. The building will measure 24.4m long and 11.3m wide (275.72m<sup>2</sup>); the lagoon will be an earth bunded and lined with thick plastic visquuen. All dug material will be used to formulate the bund, and the anticipated 250tns of excess material will be used to landscape around the existing yards to improve their visual appearance. The current land use of the lagoon site is improved grassland of limited sward variety.

The watching brief is currently scheduled for June 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 foundation level groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. 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 **G2713\_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](mailto: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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner (via *Tudur and Ffion Parry*) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol, Ffordd



Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). 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 Storiel.

### 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
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 (as applicable dependent on results)

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 2No Project Archaeologists 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 (*Cadnant Planning/T & J Jones*)
- 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 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 PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2022

## 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**

**Location Plan and Local Archaeological Assets. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH56.**

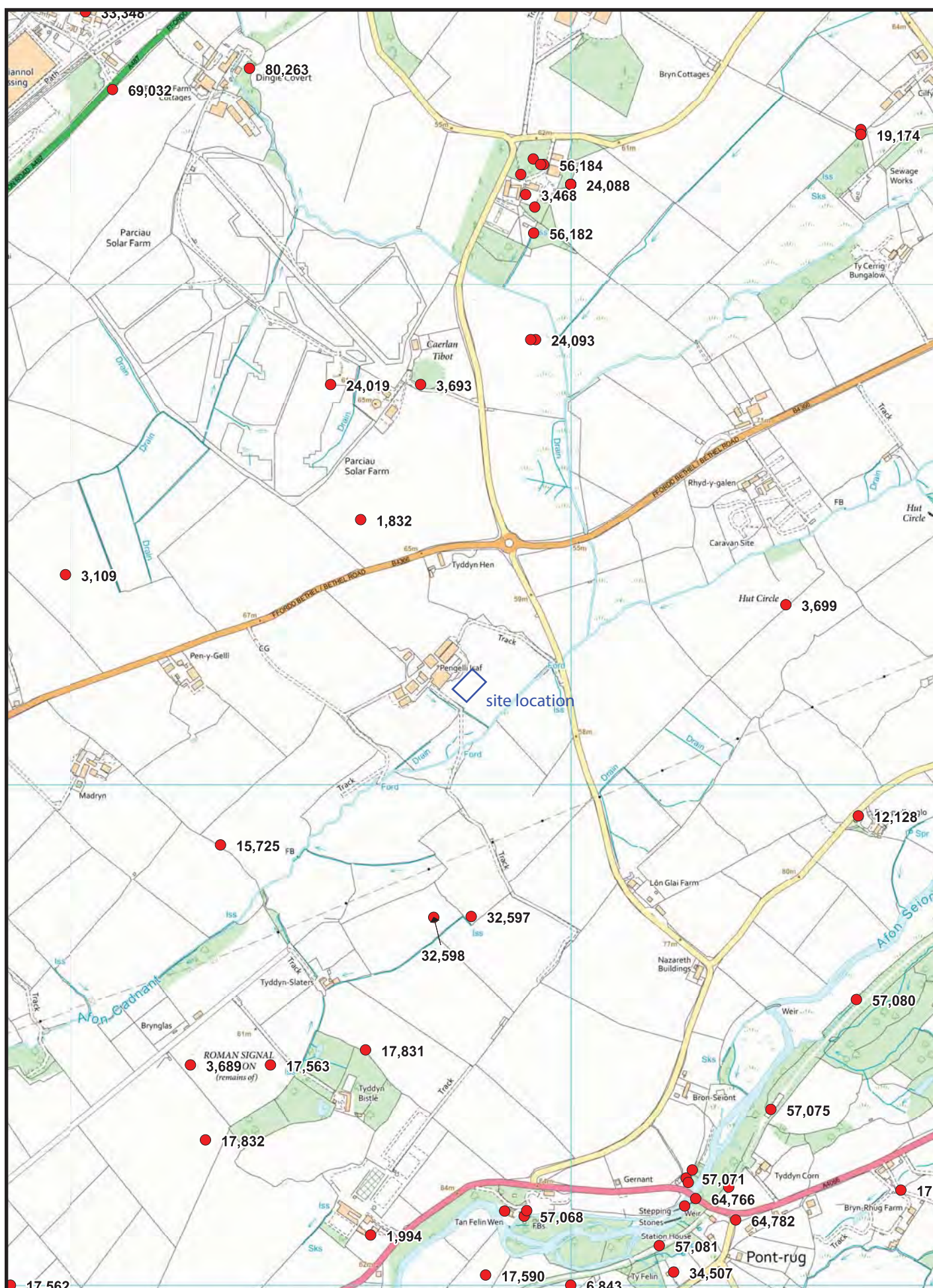


FIGURE 01 - Location Plan and Local Archaeological Assets. Site location outlined in blue.  
 Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH56. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.  
 © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey Vectormap Local AL10002089



## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1889. Scale 1:10,000 at A4**





## **FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1900. Scale 1:10,000 at A4**

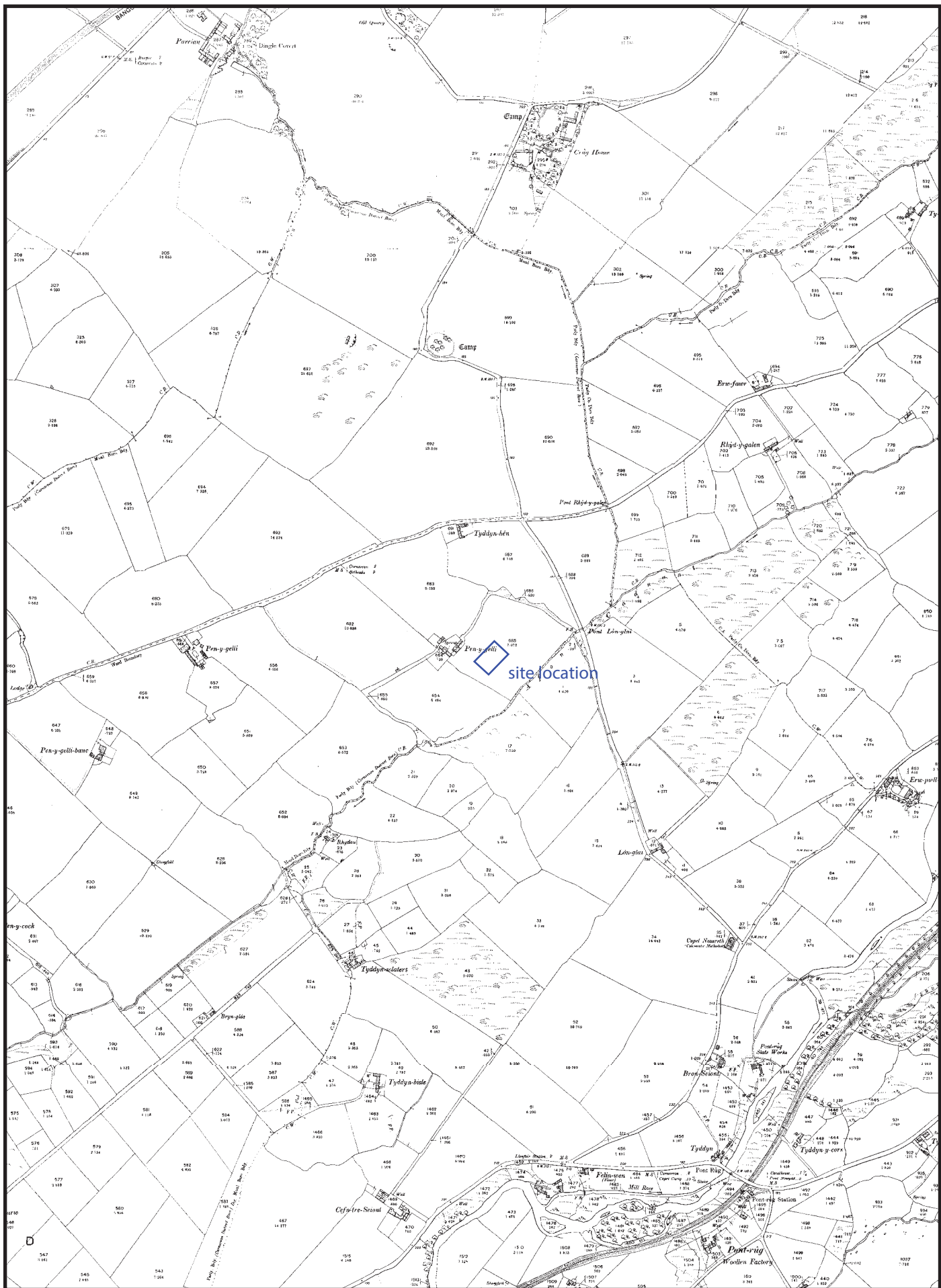


FIGURE 03 - Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1900. Site location outlined in blue. Scale 1:10,000 at A4

## **FIGURE 04**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1916/1917. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.**

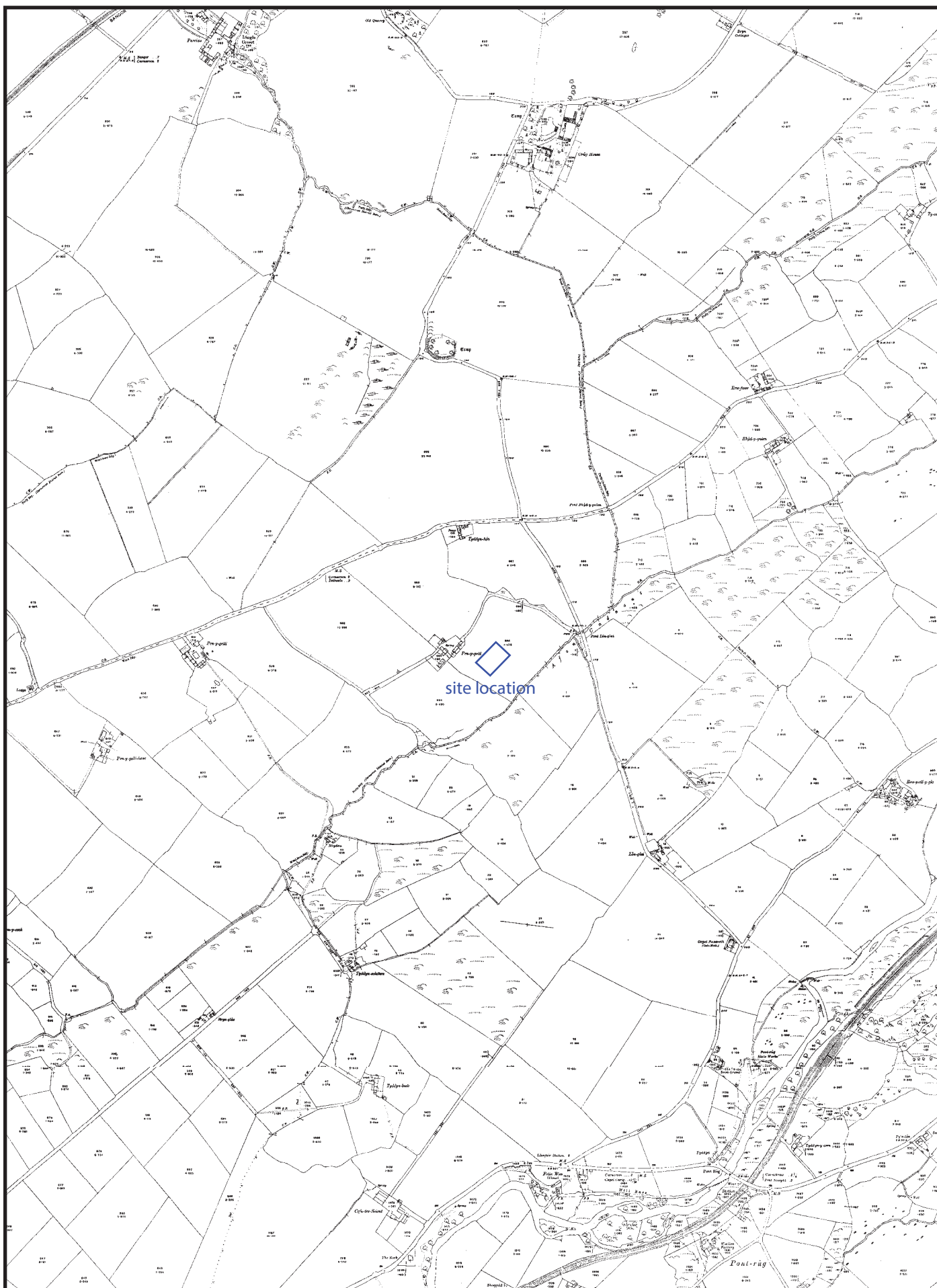


FIGURE 04 - Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Sheet XX.3 (Anglesey) & Sheets XI.13 and XI.14 (Caernarvonshire); published 1916/1917. Site location outlined in blue. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

## **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      Project code and name:**

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Selection Strategy**

# G2713\_Pengelli\_Isaf\_ 08/03/2022 v1.0 Selection Strategy

## Project Information

### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	08/03/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	03/02/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	T & J Jones	03/02/2022

### Resources

#### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

### Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Tudur and Ffion Parry to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks for a proposed agricultural building and slurry lagoon on land at Pengelli Isaf, Bethel Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50786422; postcode: LL55 1UH; WSI Figure 01). Pengelli Isaf is a farmstead complex specialising in dairy, beef and sheep, located on the B4366 (Bethel Road) to the northeast of Caernarfon. The proposed agricultural building and lagoon will be located on the southeastern side of the farm and will be approached from the existing farm yard. The building will measure 24.4m long and 11.3m wide (275.72m<sup>2</sup>) and the watching brief area will incorporate the footprint of the building and the slurry lagoon. The current land use of the lagoon site is improved grassland of limited sward variety, it is grazed fairly intensively. The watching brief is currently scheduled for June 2022.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. Caergwrli Llantrisant Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record). Project (G2704).



# 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 reproductions 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.

<b>Material type</b>	Bulk Finds	<b>Section 3.</b>	
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#### 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 STORIEL*

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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

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

GAT will contact the landowner (via *Tudur and Ffion Parry*) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). 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 Storiel.

## 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*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2713_001	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-commencement view of proposed lagoon from the north.		N	Not used	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2713_002	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-commencement view of proposed lagoon from the south.		S	Not used	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2713_003	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-commencement view of proposed lagoon from the west.		W	Not used	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_004	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-commencement view of proposed lagoon from the east.		E	Not used	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_005	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_006	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_007	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (land drain in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_008	Pengelli_Isaf	View along length of modern plastic outflow drainage pipe and trench from the south.		S	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2713_009	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_010	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_011	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_012	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_013	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_014	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (Stone filled land drain in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_015	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_016	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural showing colour change to yellow/orange and modern land drain.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_017	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (Land drain in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_018	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_019	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_020	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_021	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_022	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_023	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_024	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	26/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_025	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



G2713_026	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_027	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_028	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (Stone filled land drain in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_029	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (Stone filled land drain in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2713_030	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_031	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_032	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of burnt mound spread (A) (03) from the southwest.	(03)	SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_033	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of burnt mound spread (A) (03) from the southwest (with board).	(03)	SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_034	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of burnt mound spread (A) (03) from the southwest (with board).	(03)	SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2713_035	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_036	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (silting around boulders).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_037	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (Land drain in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_038	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_039	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_040	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (boulders in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_041	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (boulders in shot).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_042	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest (silting between natural stones).		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_043	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_044	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural and burnt patch, from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_045	Pengelli_Isaf	View of area stripped down to natural from the southwest.		SW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_046	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view across area from the northern corner of site.		N	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_047	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view across area from the east (Burnt mound A (03) in foreground).	(03)	E	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2713_048	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view across area from the southern corner of the site.		S	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	27/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2713_049	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of small burnt stone filled pit [06].	[06], (07)	SE	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_050	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of burnt mound spread (05) running into LOE section, southeastern side (burnt mound B).	(05)	NW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_051	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of burnt mound spread (05) running into LOE section, southeastern side (burnt mound B).	(05)	NW	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_052	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view of small burnt stone filled pit [06].	[06]	N	1x1m	Michael Sion Lynes	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_053	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view of small burnt stone filled pit [06].	[06]	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_054	Pengelli_Isaf	Mid-excavation shot of Burnt Mound B (05) with redeposited natural edges and clay base.	(05)	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_055	Pengelli_Isaf	View of Burnt Mound B (05) with redeposited natural edges, thin charcoal spreads (11=15), (13)	(05)), (11=15), (13)	W	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_056	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view of investigative slot through re-deposited natural clay (08).	(08), (05)	ENE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	28/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_057	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view of investigative slot through re-deposited natural clay (08).	(08), (05)	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	29/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2713_058	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of Burnt Mound A (03) truncated by modern land drain, view from the North	(03)	S	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	29/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_059	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of possible trough (13) in Burnt Mound B (05).	(13)	NNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	29/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



G2713_060	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	29/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_061	Pengelli_Isaf	View of Burnt Mound A quadrant with (03) removed.	(02), (18), (19)	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2713_062	Pengelli_Isaf	View of Burnt Mound A quadrant with (03) removed.	(02), (18), (19)	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_063	Pengelli_Isaf	View of Burnt Mound A quadrant with (03) removed.	(02), (18), (19)	NW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_064	Pengelli_Isaf	View of Burnt Mound A quadrant with (03) removed.	(02), (18), (19)	E	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_065	Pengelli_Isaf	Patch of charcoal (18) present beneath Burnt Mound A spread (03).	(18)	NW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_066	Pengelli_Isaf	Patch of stone (19) present around (03).	(19)	E	1x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_067	Pengelli_Isaf	Patch of stone (19) present around (03).	(19)	E	1x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_068	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of possible pit (16), Land drain (17)	(16), (17)	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_069	Pengelli_Isaf	Pre-excavation view of possible pit (16), Land drain (17).	(16), (17)	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_070	Pengelli_Isaf	Mid-excavation view of Burnt Mound B after excavation of slot through (11).	(05), (11)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_071	Pengelli_Isaf	Mid-excavation view of Burnt Mound B after excavation of slot through (11).	(05), (11)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_072	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view of Burnt Mound B.	(05)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_073	Pengelli_Isaf	Post-excavation view of Burnt Mound B.	(05)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_074	Pengelli_Isaf	Northwest facing section of Burnt Mound B.	(05), (11), (13), (16), (17), [20], [21]	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_075	Pengelli_Isaf	South-southwest facing section through Burnt Mound B (05)	(05), (11), (13), (10), [12]	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_076	Pengelli_Isaf	South-southwest facing section through Burnt Mound B (05) (Oblique).	(05), (11), (13), (10), [12]	S	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_077	Pengelli_Isaf	South-southwest facing section through Burnt Mound B (05) (Part 1).	(05), (11), (13), (10), [12]	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_078	Pengelli_Isaf	South-southwest facing section through Burnt Mound B (05) (Part 2).	(05), (11), (13), (10), [12]	SW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_079	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_080	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_081	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_082	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_083	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_084	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_085	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_086	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_087	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_088	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_089	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_090	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_091	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_092	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_093	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_094	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_095	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_096	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_097	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_098	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_099	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_100	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10



G2713_101	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_102	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_103	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_104	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_105	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_106	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_107	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_108	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_109	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_110	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_111	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_112	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_113	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_115	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_117	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_119	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_120	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_121	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_122	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_123	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_124	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_125	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_126	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_130	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_131	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_133	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_134	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_135	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_136	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_137	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_142	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10



G2713_143	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_147	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_148	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_149	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_150	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_151	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_162	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_163	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

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G2713_168	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_174	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_176	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_177	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_178	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_182	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_185	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_187	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_190	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_191	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10



G2713_192	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_193	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_194	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_195	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_198	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_199	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_200	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
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G2713_203	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_204	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_205	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_206	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_207	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_208	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_209	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_210	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_211	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_212	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_213	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_214	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_215	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_216	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_217	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_218	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_219	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

G2713_220	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_221	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_222	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_223	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_224	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_225	Pengelli_Isaf	Photogrammetry of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03)	N/A	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2713_226	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_227	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	S	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_228	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	S	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_229	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	S	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_230	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	NW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_231	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	S	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

G2713_232	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (19) and LD: [26], [28]	S	2x1m	Jane Kenney	04/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_233	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (19), (26), (28)	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_234	Pengelli_Isaf	General photos of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (19), (26), (28)	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_235	Pengelli_Isaf	North end of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (26)	N	2x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_236	Pengelli_Isaf	Section dwg 6 through Burnt mound A (03).	(03), (18), (26), (28)	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_237	Pengelli_Isaf	West end of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18), (26), (28)	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_238	Pengelli_Isaf	East end of Burnt Mound A (03).	(03), (18)	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



G2713_239	Pengelli_Isaf	View of linear feature [31].	(30), [31]	S	1x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2713_240	Pengelli_Isaf	View of linear feature [31].	(30), [31]	S	1x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2713_241	Pengelli_Isaf	Section of linear feature [31].	(30), [31]	S	1x1m	Jane Kenney	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**

# G2713\_Pengelli\_Isaf\_ 08/03/2022 v1.0 Selection Strategy

## Project Information

### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	08/03/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	03/02/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	T & J Jones	03/02/2022

### 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 report and in the WSI

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Tudur and Ffion Parry to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks for a proposed agricultural building and slurry lagoon on land at Pengelli Isaf, Bethel Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH50786422; postcode: LL55 1UH; WSI Figure 01). Pengelli Isaf is a farmstead complex specialising in dairy, beef and sheep, located on the B4366 (Bethel Road) to the northeast of Caernarfon. The proposed agricultural building and lagoon will be located on the southeastern side of the farm and will be approached from the existing farm yard. The building will measure 24.4m long and 11.3m wide (275.72m<sup>2</sup>) and the watching brief area will incorporate the footprint of the building and the slurry lagoon. The current land use of the lagoon site is improved grassland of limited sward variety, it is grazed fairly intensively.

Reference:

Lynes, M.S. 2022. Pengelli Isaf, Caernarfon: Watching Brief. GAT Report No. 1649

# 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 the 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: all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Ecofacts: quantified and register completed;
7. Context register: 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 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 reproductions 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



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
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