

# Mynydd Bodafon, Ynys Mon

Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol/  
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# Mynydd Bodafon, Ynys Mon

## Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol/Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46318

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Prepared for: Griffiths Civil Engineering

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Written by: Anne Marie Oattes

Front cover image: View of St. Michael's Church and field pre-excavation (G2751\_002)

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## CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd (GAT) gan Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith tir ymwthiol sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith draenio ym Mynydd Bodafon, Moelfre, Ynys Môn. Roedd y briff gwyllo yn monitro cloddio ffos bibell a dau bwl wedi'u lleoli o fewn cae porfa bach wrth ymyl Eglwys San Mihangel ym Mhlwyf Lligwy, ac mae'n cynnwys gosod pibell 450mm sy'n rhedeg drwy ddarn bach o dir ynghyd ag ardal gyfansoddyn caled. Ni nodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archaeolegol o fewn cyfyngder yr ardal fonitro.*

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the intrusive groundwork associated with drainage work At Mynydd Bodafon, Moelfre, Ynys Mon. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a pipe trench and two pits located within a small pasture field next to St. Michael's Church in the Lligwy Parish, and include the installation of a 450mm pipe running through a small parcel of land along with a hard standing compound area. No archaeological features were identified within the confines of the monitored area.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction* to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the intrusive groundworks associated with drainage work at Mynydd Bodafon, Moelfre, Ynys Môn (NGR SH4798985984; postcode: LL71 8BG; Figure 01). The watching brief monitored the excavation of a pipe trench and two pits located within a small pasture field next to St Michael's Church in the Lligwy Parish, and included the installation of a 450mm pipe running through a small parcel of land along with a hard standing compound area (Figure 02). No archaeological features were identified within the confines of the monitored area. The watching brief was completed between 19th October 2022 and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2022.

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017) and;
- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case.

All work was planned, managed, and undertaken in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015).

The archaeological mitigation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation

([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 46318.

*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 AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Historic Environment Record (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), lists the Mynydd Bodafon Character Area (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 17126) as a “Open unenclosed rocky hill with clustered settlement (probably C19 settlement on common land) & some important archaeology”.

There are no known archaeological assets within the development area but the route of the pipe trench is situated close to the boundary wall of St Michael's Church and grave yard (PRN 7059) (Figure 3). The HER lists St Michael's Church is a grade II listed building situated in the Penrhos Lligwy Parish and is of Medieval to Post Medieval origin. The earliest datable feature of the church is the east window of c.1400. The chancel arch is of a similar date. The bell-cote houses a single bell dated 1777. The church was restored in 1865 by Henry Kennedy who inserted new windows and added the porch and vestry. There is a C6th inscribed stone in the south chancel wall, and a medieval semi-octagonal stone stoup by the north door. There are two internal memorials of 1732 and 1802. The font appears to be modern.

The roughly oval graveyard is bounded by a stone wall and there are traces of a former internal boundary to the northwest. In the churchyard close to the southwest end of the church is a rude stone bearing an inscription in debased Roman characters HIC IACIT MACCV DECCETI (PRN2122).

The 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VII.12 (1889, 1900 and 1921), shows the Lligwy Parish as a more limited settlement concentrated around the local road network. The small parcel of land positioned next to the church and graveyard appear similar across all three editions, apart from the addition of a pond and woodland in recent times (Figure 03).

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The watching brief was completed between 19th October 2022 and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2022 and monitored the groundworks associated with the installation of 450mm diameter drainage pipe, associated landscaping, parking and services (cf. Figures 01 and 02). The groundworks were located within a small field to the northwest of St. Michael's Church, Mynydd Bodafon, Moelfre, Ynys Môn, between a stream at the southern end of the field and the road at the northern end. The field sloped gently from north to south and was bounded on the northeast by the churchyard wall.

The groundworks were completed by sub-contractors *Tom James Construction Ltd.* on behalf of *Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction*; a toothless bucket was used wherever possible.

## 3.2 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 was 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 an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, 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 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.

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 and the selection strategy is reproduced in [Appendix III](#).

### **3.3 Working Project Archive**

#### *3.3.1 Photographic Record*

A photographic record a digital SLR (Nikon D3000 and D3100); the camera was set to maximum resolution (D3100: 4928 × 3264; D3100: 4928 × 3264) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 039 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2751\_001 to G2751\_039; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

#### *3.3.2 Written Record*

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

- 6 day record sheets.
- 4 photographic record sheets (images G2751\_001 to G2751\_039).



### **3.4 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 2); 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 (2015). 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.
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail)

## 4 RESULTS

A part of the field wall was dismantled to create an entrance into the field. The topsoil was stripped from an area at the north-western end of the field, and geotextile membrane laid down and covered with stone to create a small compound area. Once the pipe trench reached this area, some of the stone and geotextile membrane at the northeastern side of the compound were removed to excavate the pipe trench.

Initially, the topsoil and then the subsoil were removed, and the glacial clay was exposed. Once it was clear that no archaeological features were present, the trench was excavated to the required depth, which became deeper towards the middle of the field and the chamber. This methodology was employed throughout the excavation of the pipe trench. In all cases, the archaeologist was able to monitor the excavations to the limit of excavation in the stepped area of the trench, or to the glacial horizon.

The groundworks comprised the excavation of a pit for the headwall at the edge of the stream (Plate 01), a pipe trench connecting headwall and a second pit for the concrete chamber mid-field (Plates 02, 03 and 04), and a trench between the chamber and the road (Plates 05, 06, 07 and 08).

The groundworks commenced with the excavation of a pit at the southern end of the field for the headwall; the pit measured 1.3m deep x 1.5m wide x 2m long. The topsoil and subsoil were removed to expose the glacial clay and stored in separate bunds of topsoil and subsoil to the northwest of the pipe trench.

A length of trench measuring 1.2m wide was then excavated in a northerly direction to the required depth, the pipes were laid, and the trench was partially backfilled. The depth of the trench varied from 0.6m deep to 1.4m deep, and approximately 17m from the headwall at the southern end, the depth of the trench required a step to be excavated for safe access and egress. The step measured between 0.4m wide and 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep,

The chamber was located approximately 44m from the headwall and the excavation measured between 2.5m and 3m wide and 1.7m deep. Once the chamber rings were in place, the excavation continued in a north westerly direction towards the road.

The topsoil was reddish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular cobbles, and moderate amounts of sub-angular pebbles with a depth of 0.15m. The subsoil was reddish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular pebbles and cobbles and a depth of 0.2m. The glacial horizon

was varied along the length of the trench, from dark red shaley clay with a purple hue at the southern end, to orangey brown slightly silty clay at the northwest.

Three blue plastic water pipes were found during the excavation of the trench, located between the chamber and the road; these were presumed to be a private supply (*pers. comm*), while a black plastic water pipe (also presumed to be a private water supply), was found running along the base of the field wall at the entrance to the compound.

No archaeological features were identified within the confines of the monitored area.

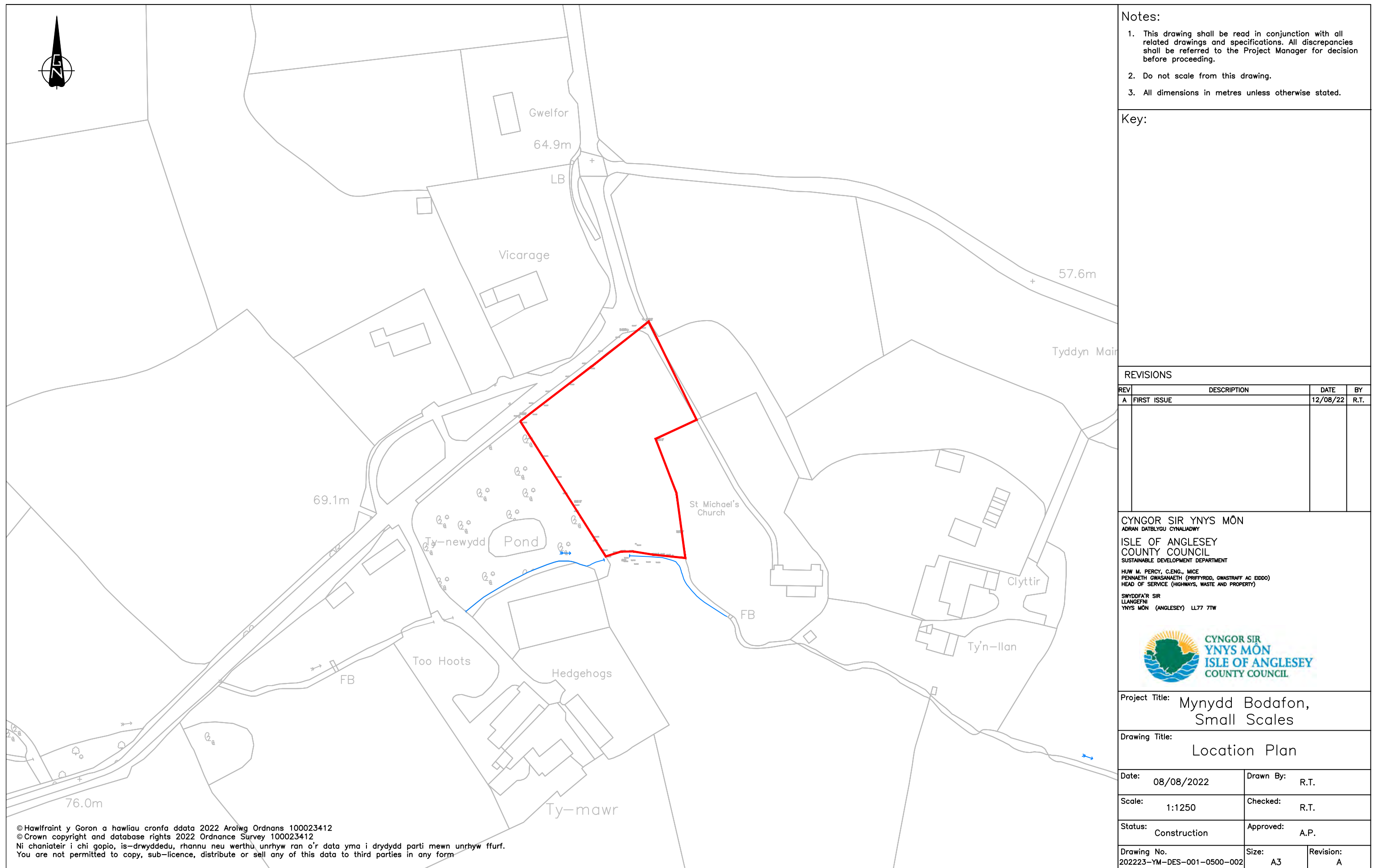
## 5 CONCLUSION

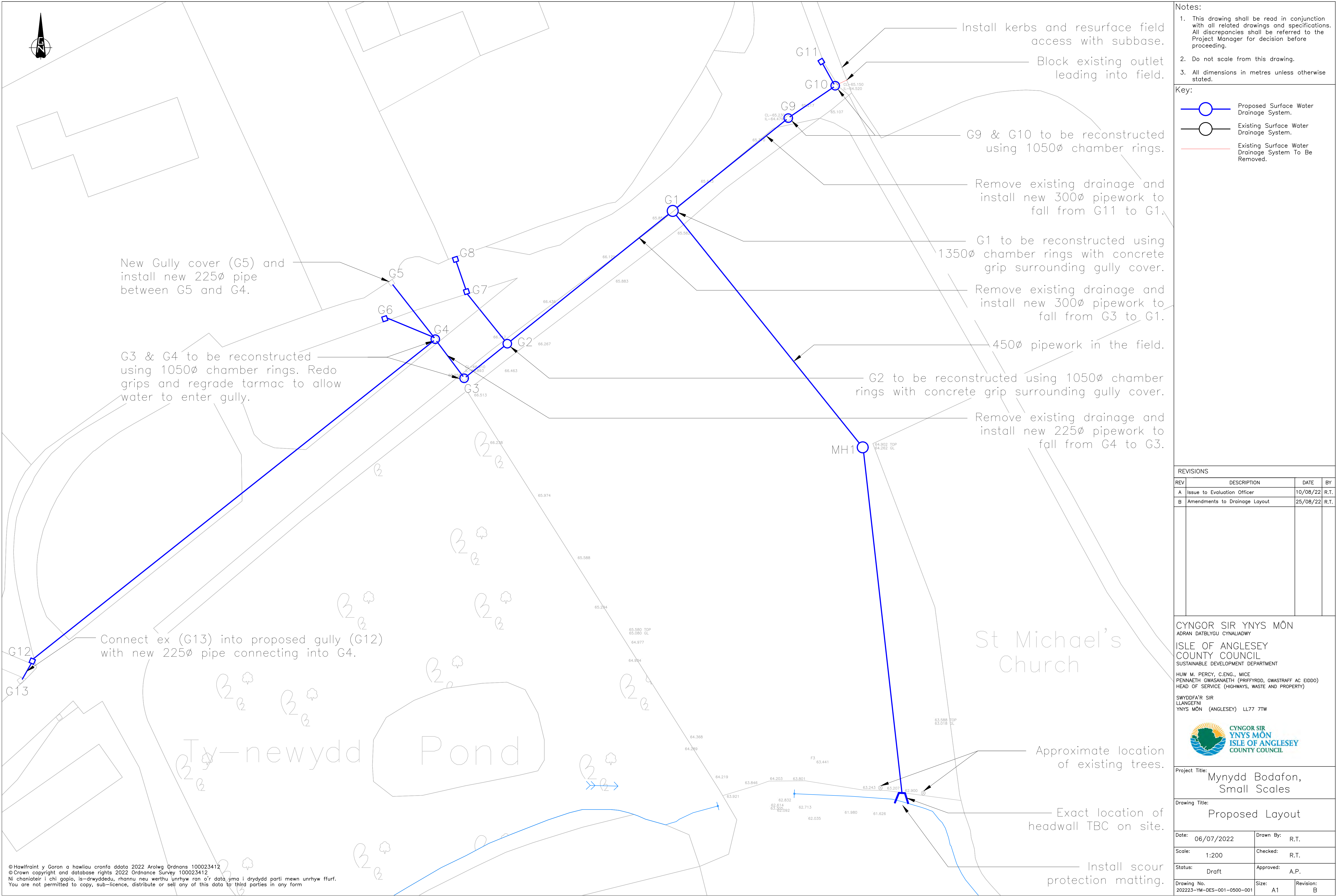
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction* to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the intrusive groundworks associated with drainage work at Mynydd Bodafon, Moelfre, Ynys Môn. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a pipe trench and two pits located within a small pasture field next to St Michael's Church in the Lligwy Parish, and included the installation of a 450mm pipe running through a small parcel of land along with a hard standing compound area. The pipe trench and chamber pit were located approximately 3m from the churchyard wall. This was the closest the pipe trench came to the churchyard wall, with the trench being angled away from the chamber pit to the south towards the stream, and the northwest towards the road.

No archaeological features were identified within the confines of the monitored area, which was characterised by a thin topsoil and subsoil deposit sealing the glacial horizon.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)





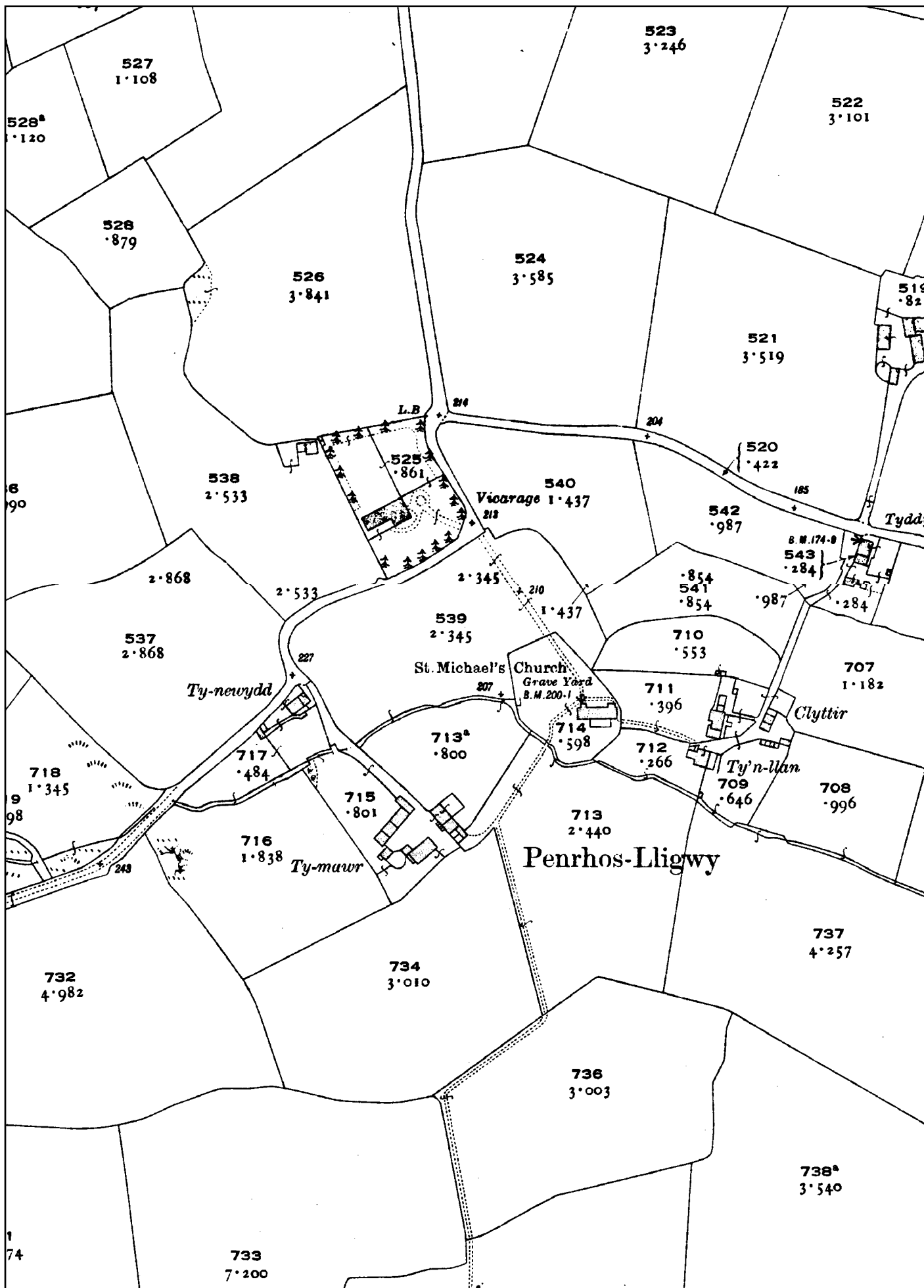


Figure 03: Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Sheet VII.12), published in 1920. Scale: 1:2500@A4





Plate 01: East southeast facing section of the trench for the headwall; scale: 1 x 2m  
(archive reference: G2751\_006).



Plate 02: Pipe trench after topsoil and subsoil removed at the southern end of the field;  
scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2557\_009).





**Plate 03:** View of the pipe trench and chamber area with topsoil and subsoil removed to the glacial clay; (archive reference: G2751\_014).



**Plate 04:** View of chamber area excavated to depth and pipe trench with topsoil and subsoil removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2751\_016).





Plate 05: View of the pipe trench from the northwest; scale: 2 x1m (archive reference: G2751\_17).



Plate 06: View of the pipe trench from the southeast showing water pipes crossing the trench; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2751\_19).





Plate 07: View from the southeast of pipe trench with topsoil and subsoil removed; scale: 2 x 1m (archive reference: G2557\_21).



Plate 08: View from the southeast of pipe trench showing the glacial clay at the north west end of the field; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2557\_27).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation**

MYNYDD BODAFON, MOELFRE, YNYS MON (G2751)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number  
46318

*Prepared for*

*Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction.*

*October 2022*



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**FOR INTERNAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY**

Approvals Table				
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Originated by	Document Author	Michael Lynes	Michael Lynes	10/10/2022
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Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts	John Roberts	10/10/2022

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



# MYNYDD BODAFON, MOELFRE, YNYS MON (G2751)

## PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction*. October 2022

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the excavation of a pipe trench associated with drainage work at (NGR SH4798985984; postcode: LL71 8BG; [Figure 01](#)). The development is located within a small pasture field next to St Michael's Church in the Lligwy Parish. The development will include the installation of a 450mm pipe running through a small parcel of land along with a hard standing compound area. ([Figure 02](#)). The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks associated with the drainage works and will be undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

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

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

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

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

## **1.2 Monitoring Arrangements**

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

- Tom Fildes | [tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk](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 GATHER1719 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46318.

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

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Historic Environment Record (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), lists the Mynydd Bodafon Character Area (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 17126) as a “Open unenclosed rocky hill with clustered settlement (probably C19 settlement on common land) & some important archaeology”.

There are no known archaeological assets within the development area but the route of the pipe trench is situated close to the boundary wall of St Michael’s Church and grave yard (PRN 7059) ([Figure 3](#)). The HER lists St Michael’s Church is a grade II listed building situated in the Penrhos Lligwy Parish and is of Medieval to Post Medieval origin. The earliest datable feature of the church is the east window of c.1400. The chancel arch is of a similar date. The bell-cote houses a single bell dated 1777. The church was restored in 1865 by Henry Kennedy who inserted new windows and added the porch and vestry. There is a C6th inscribed stone in the south chancel wall, and a medieval semi-octagonal stone stoup by the north door. There are two internal memorials of 1732 and 1802. The font appears to be modern.

The roughly oval graveyard is bounded by a stone wall and there are traces of a former internal boundary to the North West. In the churchyard close to the southwest end of the church is a rude stone bearing an inscription in debased Roman characters HIC IACIT MACCV DECCETI (PRN2122).

The 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VII.12 (1889, 1900 and 1921; [Figures 04](#), [05](#) and [06](#) respectively), shows the Lligwy Parish as a more limited settlement concentrated around the local road network. The small parcel of land positioned next to the church and graveyard appear similar across all three editions, apart from the addition of a pond and woodland in recent times ([Figure 04](#)), ([Figure 05](#)).

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

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

The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the installation of 450mm diameter drainage pipe, associated landscaping, parking and services ([Figure 02](#)). The excavation depth will be 1.5m; due to this, the pipe trench will measure 3m in width and will be stepped for safe access/egress.

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



### 3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the construction groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- All attendances and photographs were 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 **G2751\_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

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 Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriol Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Oriol Mon.

### 3.6 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

### **3.7 Data Management Plan**

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



### 3.8 Reporting

Should extensive archaeology, including dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted first summarising the results of the mitigation and providing recommendations for post-excavation assessment and analysis in line with the Historic England MAP2 process. Further to the completion of the post-excavation assessment and analysis, a **final report** will be prepared that will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English);
2. Introduction;
3. Background;
4. Methodology;
5. Results;
6. Conclusion;
7. List of sources consulted;
8. Figures; to include
  - a. General location plan;
  - b. Detailed location plans specific to targeted area – to each include location of archaeological features (if applicable);
  - c. Plans and sections of archaeological features (if applicable).
  - d. Artefacts (if applicable)
9. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation
10. Appendix II – photographic register
11. Appendix III – GAT selection strategy
12. Appendix IV - context register (if applicable)
13. Appendix V – drawing register (if applicable)
14. Appendix VI - artefact register (if applicable)
15. Appendix VII – ecofact register (if applicable)
16. Appendix VIII – specialist reporting (if applicable)

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

### 3.9 Dissemination

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

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

### 3.10

### 3.11 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 1No Project Archaeologist will be present, with additional Project Archaeologists deployed if required.

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client liaison
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on result;
- GAT HER and RCAHMW archive submission.

## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and both the Welsh Government's and GAT's guidelines on Covid-19.

## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on-site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

## **7 INSURANCE**

### **7.1 Public/Products Liability**

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/01

EXPIRY DATE 22nd July 2022

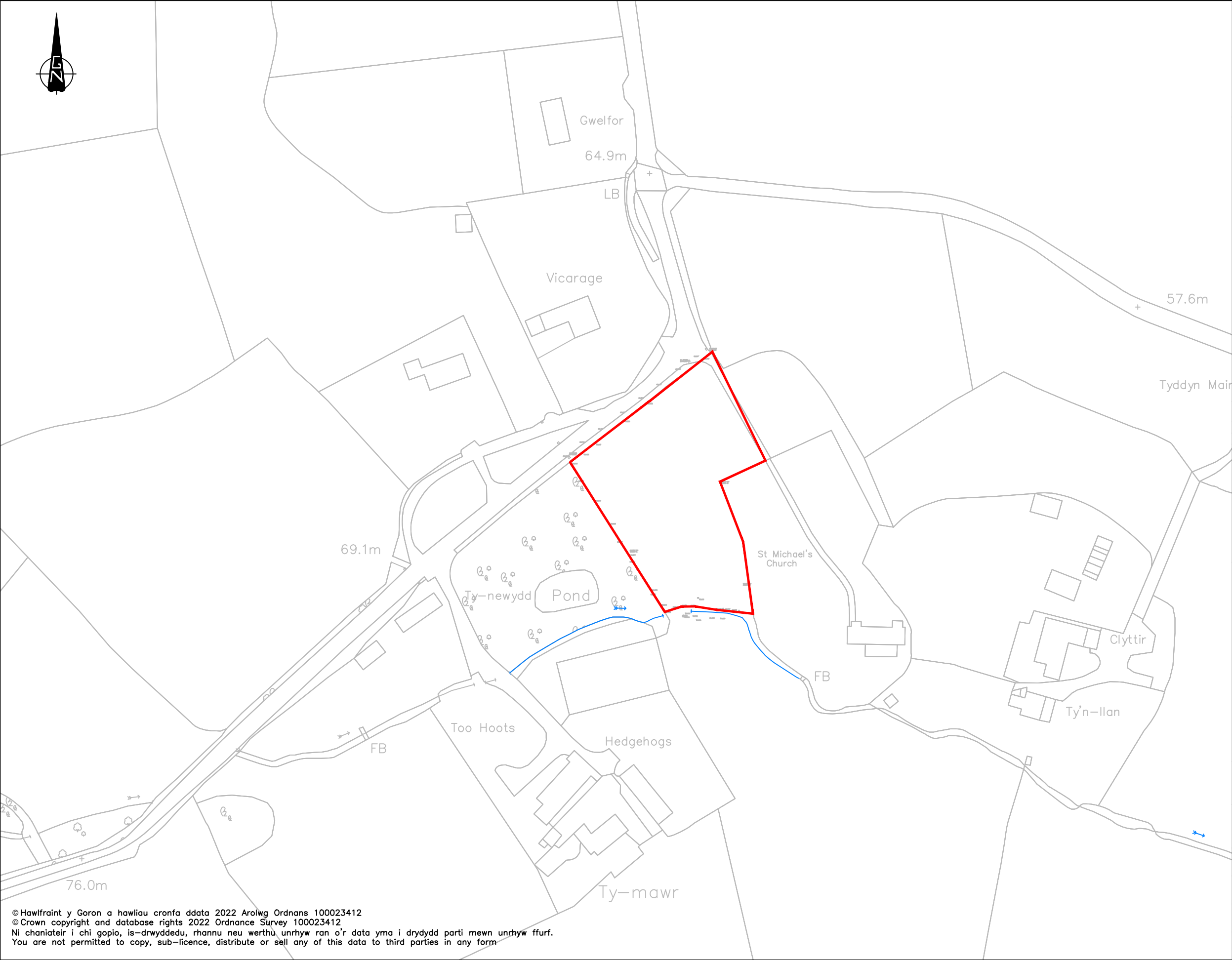


## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

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

## **FIGURE 01**

**Reproduction of client drawing 202223-YM-DES-001-0500-002  
highlighting development area (in red).**



©Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2022 Arolwg Ordnans 100023412  
©Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023412  
Ni chaniateir i chi gopïo, is-drwyddedu, rhannu neu werthu unrhyw ran o'r data yma i drydydd parti mewn unrhyw ffurf.  
You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form

- Notes:
1. This drawing shall be read in conjunction with all related drawings and specifications. All discrepancies shall be referred to the Project Manager for decision before proceeding.
  2. Do not scale from this drawing.
  3. All dimensions in metres unless otherwise stated.

Key:

REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
A	FIRST ISSUE	12/08/22	R.T.

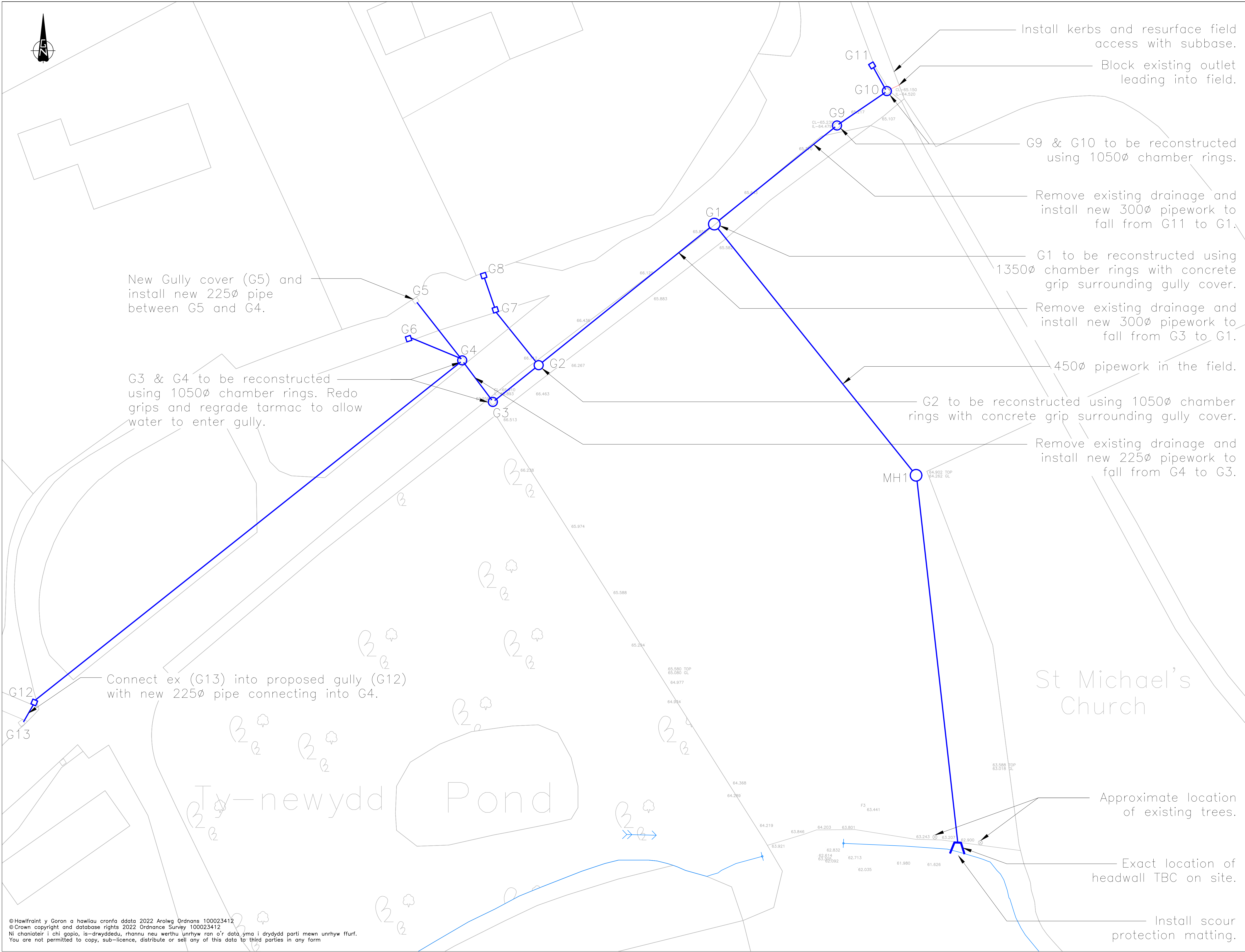
CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN  
ADRAN DATBLYGU CYNALIAIDWY  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
Huw M. Percy, C.Eng., MICE  
PENNAETH GWASANAETH (PRIFYRDD, GWASTRAFF AC EIDDO)  
HEAD OF SERVICE (HIGHWAYS, WASTE AND PROPERTY)  
SWYDDFA'R SIR  
LLANGFEN  
YNYS MÔN (ANGLESEY) LL77 7TW

CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title: Mynydd Bodafon, Small Scales		
Drawing Title: Location Plan		
Date: 08/08/2022	Drawn By: R.T.	
Scale: 1:1250	Checked: R.T.	
Status: Construction	Approved: A.P.	
Drawing No. 202223-YM-DES-001-0500-002	Size: A3	Revision: A

## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of client drawing 202223-YM-DES-001-0500-001.**



Notes:

- This drawing shall be read in conjunction with all related drawings and specifications. All discrepancies shall be referred to the Project Manager for decision before proceeding.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
- All dimensions in metres unless otherwise stated.

Key:

- Proposed Surface Water Drainage System.
- Existing Surface Water Drainage System.
- Existing Surface Water Drainage System To Be Removed.

REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
A	Issue to Evaluation Officer	10/08/22	R.T.
B	Amendments to Drainage Layout	25/08/22	R.T.

CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN  
ADRAN DATBLYGU CYNALIADWY

ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

HUW M. PERCY, C.ENG., MICE  
PENNAETH GWASANAETH (PRIFYYRDD, GWASTRAFF AC EIDDO)  
HEAD OF SERVICE (HIGHWAYS, WASTE AND PROPERTY)

SWYDDFA'R SIR  
LLANGFNÍ  
YNYS MÔN (ANGLESEY) LL77 7TW

Project Title:  
Mynydd Bodafon,  
Small Scales

Drawing Title:  
Proposed Layout

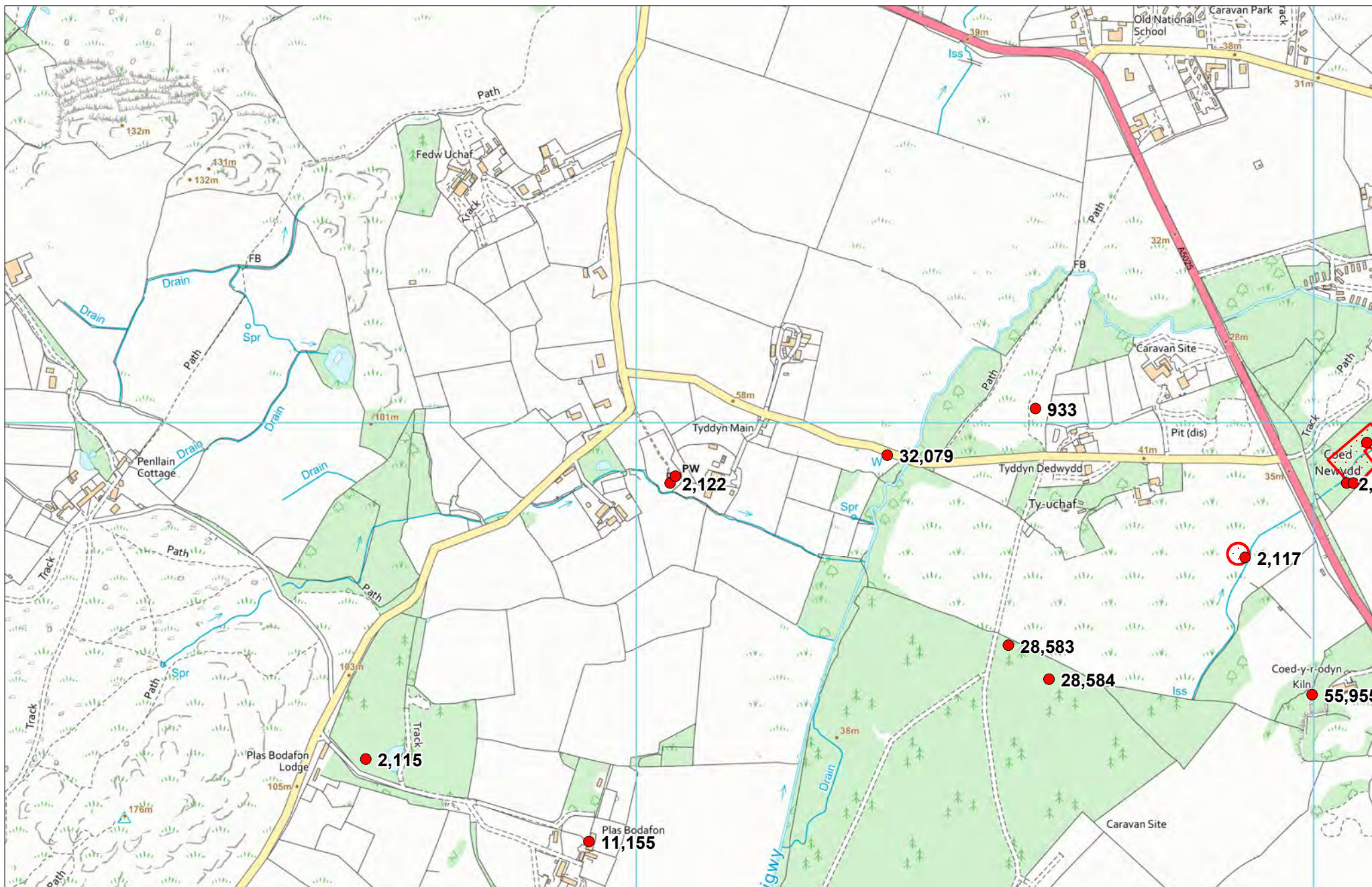
Date: 06/07/2022	Drawn By: R.T.	
Scale: 1:200	Checked: R.T.	
Status: Draft	Approved: A.P.	
Drawing No. 202223-YM-DES-001-0500-001	Size: A1	Revision: B

## **FIGURE 03**

**Location Map detailing local archaeological assets. Scale: 1 to 7500@A4.**

**© Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey AL10002089**



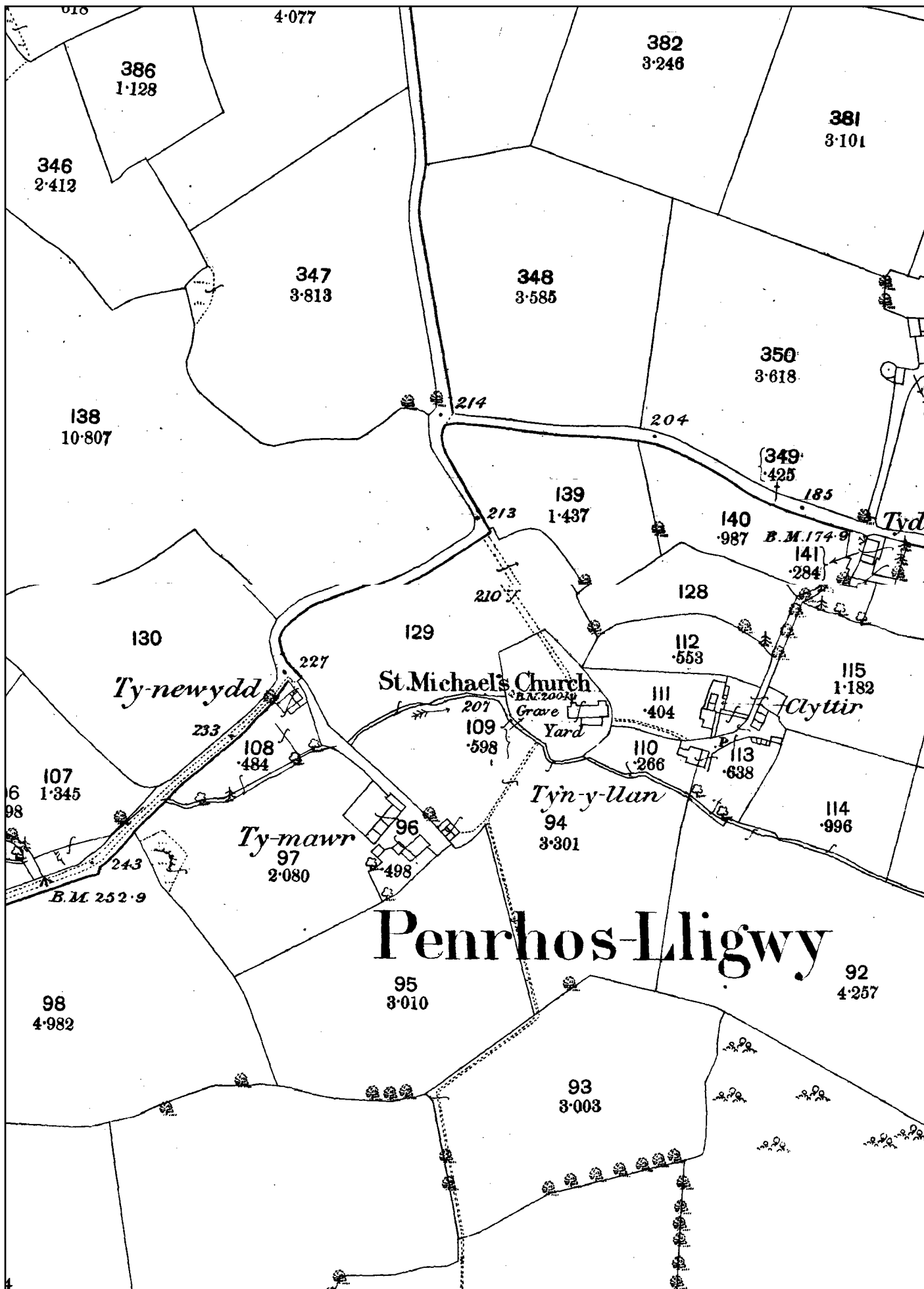




## **FIGURE 04**

**Reproduction of the 1st edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey**

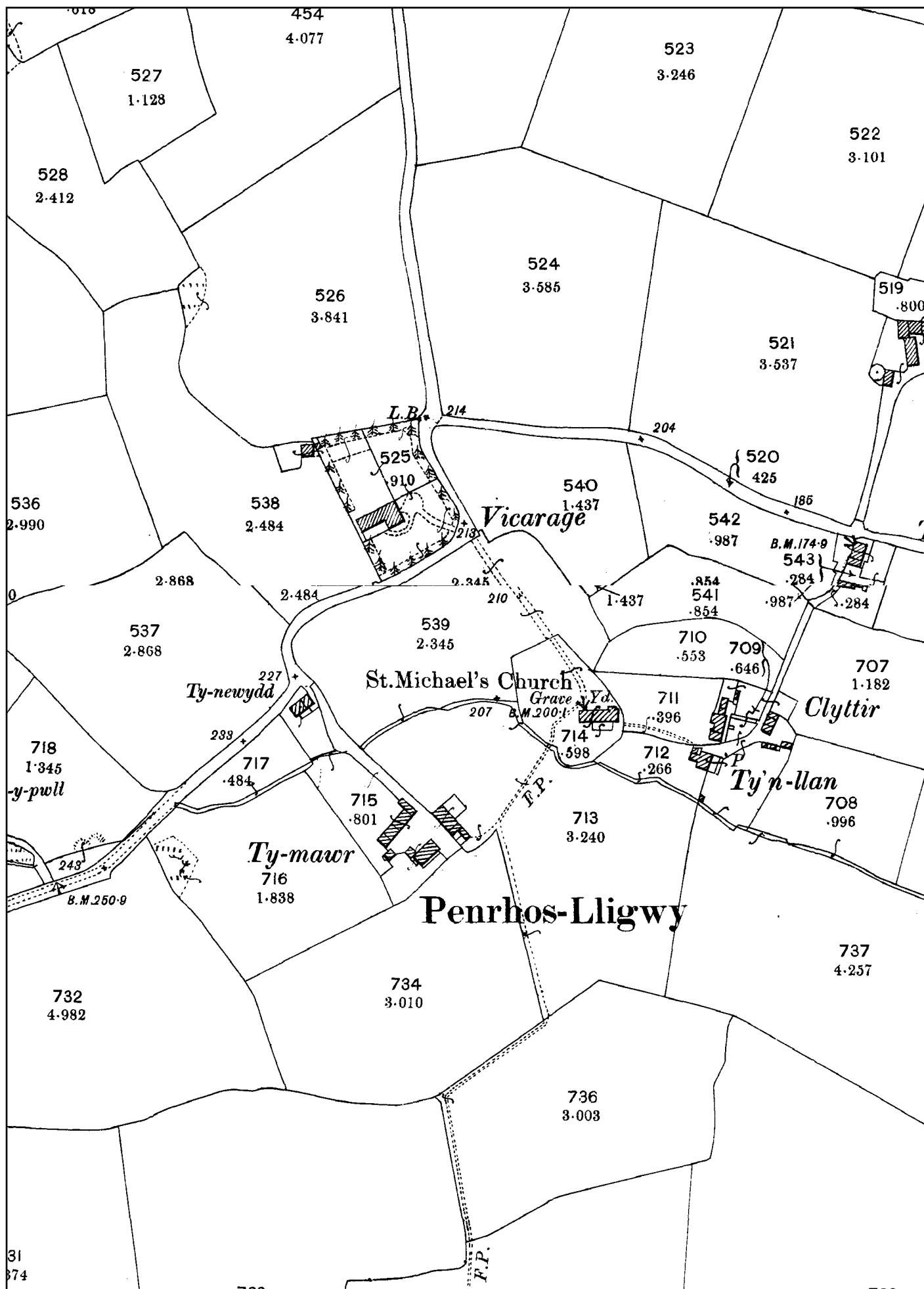
**County Series maps (Sheet VII.12), published in 1888. Scale: 1:2500@A4.**



## **FIGURE 05**

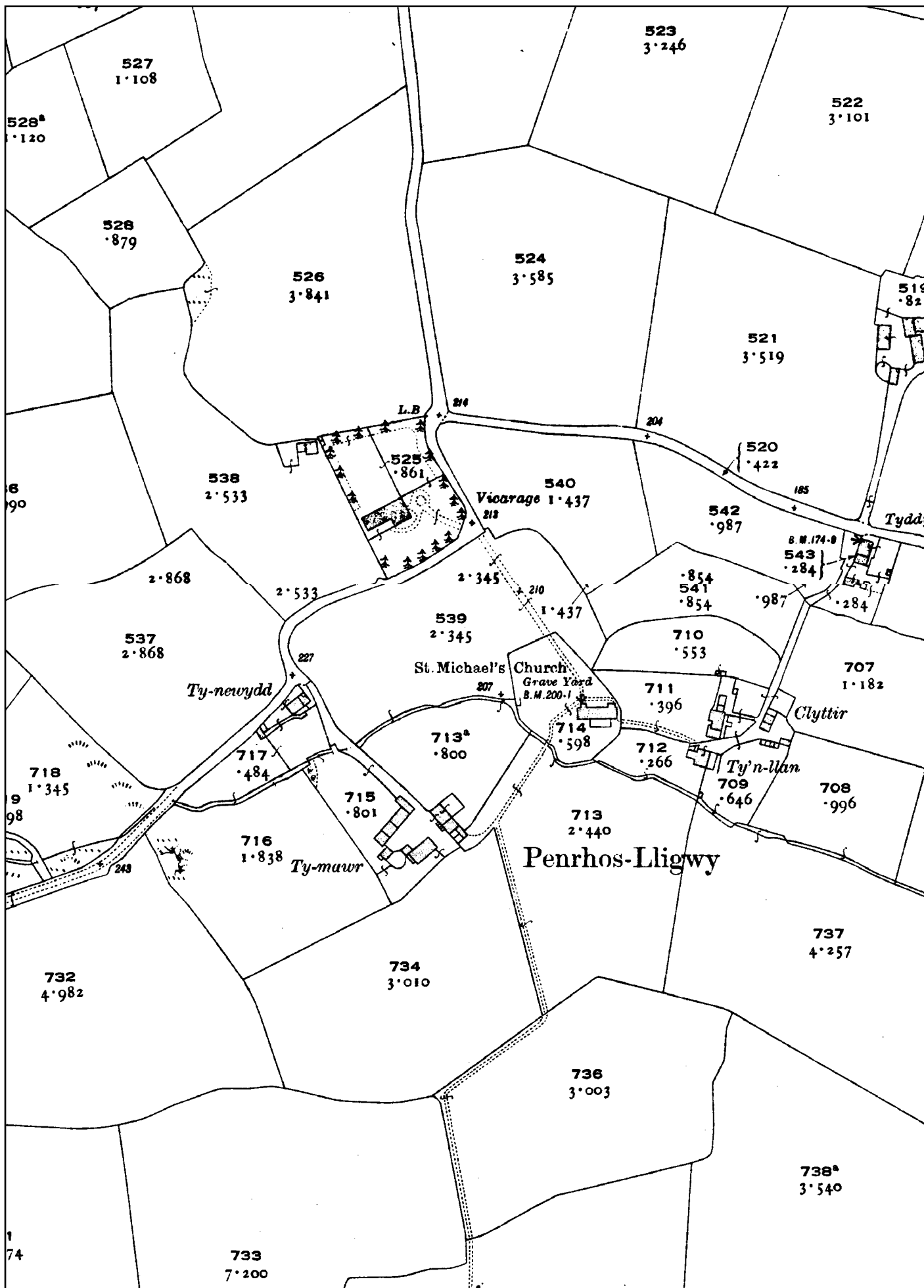
**Reproduction of the 2nd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey**

**County Series maps (Sheet VII.12), published in 1900. Scale: 1:2500@A4.**



## **FIGURE 06**

**Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey  
County Series maps (Sheet VII.12), published in 1920. Scale: 1:2500@A4.**



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma**



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

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma**



## Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX III**

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the excavation of a pipe trench associated with drainage work at (NGR SH4798985984; postcode: LL71 8BG; WSI Figure 01). The development is located within a small pasture field next to St Michael's Church in the Lligwy Parish. The development will include the installation of a 450mm pipe running through a small parcel of land along with a hard standing compound area. (WSI Figure 02). The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks associated with the drainage works and will be undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

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

# G2751\_Mynydd\_Bodafon

## 29/06/2022 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	07/10/2022
	RCAHMMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	TBC
<b>Developer</b>	Alun Griffiths (Construction) Ltd.	n/a

##### Resources

###### Resources required

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

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

##### Context

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

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

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

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

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

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

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

## De-Selected Digital Data



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

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

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

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

### Selection

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

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

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

### De-Selected Documents

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

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

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

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

<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 ORIEL MON*

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 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 Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQw), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

#### 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	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2751_001	Pre-excavation shot of field	NW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_002	View of St. Michael's church and field pre-excavation	WNW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_003	View of St. Michael's church and field pre-excavation	W	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_004	View of St. Michael's church and field pre-excavation	SE	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_005	View of St. Michael's Church and graveyard	W	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_006	ESE facing section of trench at the stream for the headwall	ESE	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2751_007	Photo not used	N/A	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_008	Photo not used	N/A	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_009	Pipe trench after topsoil and subsoil removed at the southern end of the field	S	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	19/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2751_010	Pipe trench with topsoil and subsoil removed mid-field (to the south of the chamber)	S	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	20/10/02023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_011	View of the pipe trench and area where the topsoil and subsoil removed close to the chamber	N	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	20/10/02024	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_012	Trench with topsoil and subsoil removed	E	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	20/10/02025	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_013	Trench with topsoil and subsoil removed	W	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	20/10/02026	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_014	Chamber area with topsoil and subsoil removed	N	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	20/10/02027	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2751_015	Shot of the pipe trench	S	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	21/10/02023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_016	View of the chamber pit excavated to required depth with topsoil and subsoil removed	SE	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	21/10/02024	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2751_017	Shot of the pipe trench	NW	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	21/10/02025	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2751_018	Shot of the pipe trench	NW	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	21/10/02026	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2751_019	Shot of the pipe trench showing water pipes crossing the trench	SE	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	21/10/02027	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2751_020	Shot of the pipe trench NW of the chamber pit	S	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02028	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_021	View of the pipe trench dug to natural with topsoil and subsoil removed	SE	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02029	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2751_022	Shot of possible feature/animal burrow/tree bole	SE	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02030	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_023	Shot of possible feature/animal burrow/tree bole	NE	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02031	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_024	Shot of possible feature/animal burrow/tree bole	E	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02032	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_025	Location shot for animal burrow/tree bole	SE	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02033	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_026	Location shot for animal burrow/tree bole	NW	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02034	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_027	Shot of pipe trench showing glacial clay at NW end of field	SE	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02035	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2751_028	NE facing baulk with grey green stone in section (glacial feature)	NE	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02036	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_029	View of linear in pipe trench (glacial feature)	SW	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02037	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_030	View of linear in pipe trench (glacial feature)	SW	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02038	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_031	Linears in pipe trench (glacial features)	S	2 X 1M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02039	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_032	NE facing section of trench	NE	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02040	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_033	Sw facing section of trench	SW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	25/10/02041	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_034	Entrance to site showing remains of stone field wall (North arrow incorrect)	NW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	27/10/02041	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_035	Entrance to site showing remains of stone field wall (North arrow incorrect)	W	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	27/10/02042	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_036	Entrance to site showing remains of stone field wall (North arrow incorrect)	NW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	27/10/02043	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2751_037	Entrance to site showing remains of stone field wall (North arrow incorrect)	NW	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	27/10/02044	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_038	Pipe trench with soils removed to natural and water pipe at base of wall	SE	1 X1 M	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	27/10/02045	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2751_039	NE facing section of pipe trench	NW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	27/10/02046	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

## **APPENDIX III**

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

# G2751\_Mynydd\_Bodafon

## 02/05/2023 v1.1

### 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	
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	07/10/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Mon LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	TBC
<b>Developer</b>	Alun Griffiths (Construction) Ltd.	n/a

##### Resources

###### Resources required

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

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

##### Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Griffiths Civil Engineering and Construction to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the excavation of a pipe trench associated with drainage work at (NGR SH4798985984; postcode: LL71 8BG; WSI Figure 01). The development is located within a small pasture field next to St Michael's Church in the Lligwy Parish. The development will include the installation of a 450mm pipe running through a small parcel of land along with a hard standing compound area. (WSI Figure 02). The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks associated with the drainage works and has been undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Mynydd Bodafon, Moelfre, Ynys Mon. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2751).



# 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 has been 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 has been 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 (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 has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data has been then used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these has been 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. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data has been 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 has been retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they has been 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 has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been 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 has been 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 has been 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 has been 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  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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

