

NARROW LANE, PHASE 4, LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

Lliniaru Archeolegol/Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

NARROW LANE, PHASE 4, LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

Lliniaru Archeolegol/Archaeological Mitigation

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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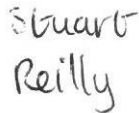


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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Cadeirydd / Chair David Elis-Williams MA(Oxon), MSc, CPFA
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., MCIfA

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Beech Developments (NW) Limited i ymgymryd â gwaith lliniaru archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygiad Cam 4 yn Narrow Lane, Cyffordd Llandudno. Ymgwymerwyd â'r mesurau lliniaru archeolegol yn 2016 a 2022/23. Ar wahân i weithgarwch sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad ni ddarganfuwyd dim o bwys archeolegol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Beech Developments (NW) Limited to undertake archaeological mitigation during groundworks associated with the Phase 4 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction. The archaeological mitigation was undertaken in 2016 and 2022/23. Aside from activity associated with the development nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Beech Developments (NW) Limited to undertake archaeological mitigation during groundworks associated with the Phase 4 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction (NGR SH80427833; postcode LL31 9FB; [Figure 01](#)). The archaeological mitigation comprised a watching brief of the northeastern end of the development (this corresponded with house plots 15 – 29) in 2016 and strip/map/record along the route of the site road and adjacent frontage of the house plots and industrial units in 2022/23 ([Figure 02](#)). The extent of the strip/map/record was agreed in advance of the recommencement of the archaeological mitigation in 2022 between Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and Beech Developments (NW) Limited. The development at Narrow Lane was a multi-phase project incorporating residential and commercial properties and included the following:

- Phase 1 – Residential development incorporating properties 01 to 66; completed during 2014 and 2015 (GAT Report 1295);
- Phase 2 – Commercial/Office development; completed in 2015 (GAT Report 1295); and
- Phase 3 – Residential development incorporating 64 properties; completed in 2016 (GAT Report 1385).

Phase 4 was referred to by Beech Developments (NW) Limited as Cae'r Llyn and is located to the immediate east of the existing housing development and is adjacent to the A470 trunk road; the development included 29No houses and 4No units, as indicated on drawing *BD0130-PL-10* ([Figure 02](#)). The development was undertaken as part of two separate planning applications, 0/47926 for the 29No house plots with conditions 8 (a) and 8 (b) and 0/47133 for the 4No units with conditions 15 and 16. A portion of the land incorporating Phase 4 (the area coincides with house plots 15 - 29) was previously purchased from Welsh Government by Beech Development (NW) Limited during Phase 3 to allow for temporary use as a site compound/site set up and topsoil storage.

The archaeological strip/map/record was conducted from 8th February 2022 to 11th January 2023. It was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (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 was 46132.

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

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

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.

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective was to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Archaeology from the preceding phases has included an Early to Middle Bronze Age pit, which was identified during the Phase 1/2 watching brief and Early to Middle Neolithic pit, which was identified during the Phase 3 watching brief;
- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made if necessary to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- *Client* (Beech Developments (NW) Limited) in particular the assistance provided by Craig Jones, Tobi Ross and Dylan Jones of ProDig;
- *Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service* Tom Fildes; and
- *GAT team* for the fieldwork and production of this report, John Roberts, Stuart Reilly and Steven Davison.

2 BACKGROUND

GAT previously completed an archaeological watching brief during groundworks in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas between September 2014 and July 2015 (GAT Report 1295) and the Phase 3 area between January and July 2016 (GAT Report 1385). During Phase 3, GAT also conducted a watching brief of the northwestern third (house plots 15 – 29) of what is now referred to as Phase 4 in June 2016; the details of which will be incorporated in Section 4.0.

The Phase 1 and Phase 2 watching brief monitored foundation level groundworks across both areas. The most significant feature was a pit (Context [003]), identified within the location of Phase 1 Plots 54 to 59 (NGR SH80657823) at the southern end of the site (Figure 02). The pit measured 0.67m long x 0.52m wide, with a depth of 0.22m; the pit contained heat fractured burnt stone (80% of the fill) within a very compacted dark brown/black silt-clay (Context (04)), and on excavation it was noted that there were a number of possible stakeholes within the base of the pit. A palaeoenvironmental sample (Context (04); Sample 01) was recovered for species identification and dating. The radiocarbon date was 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze (2500BC to 1000BC). A programme of archaeological mitigation has been maintained on a school development site to the immediate south of the Narrow Lane development (Parry and Owen 2015, GAT Report 1233). Two small pits (PRN 20148 and 60149) were identified 324.0m to the southeast of the pit from the Phase 1 area. The two pits were of similar size and content, suggesting they were contemporary, although only one of the pits contained charcoal. The palaeoenvironmental report for the charcoal stated that it was most likely fire fuel and kindling, represented by Oak and Willow/Poplar respectively, which would have been sourced from the local area. An Early to Middle Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained for the charcoal (SUERC-61197 (GU37966) & SUERC-61197 (GU37966)). Whilst the pit from Phase 1 Narrow Lane was later than the pits from the neighbouring development; both sites suggest there is a spread of domestic prehistoric activity across the area.

During the Phase 3 watching brief a small sub-circular pit (PRN 61717) was uncovered at the northern end of the housing development which produced two radiocarbon dates of 4618 ± 28 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC - 71189 (GU42792)) with a calibrated range of 3506 –

3427 calBC and 4524 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC - 71190 (GU42793)) 3242 – 3103 calBC both at 95.4% probability. This would suggest a date range within the Early to Middle Neolithic (3800BC – 3000BC). This along with the discovery of similar pits in the adjacent school development at Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction, one of which, pit [005] (PRN 60148), also produced an Early to Middle Neolithic (3800-3000BC) radiocarbon date, would contribute to the suggestion of prehistoric domestic activity in the area (Parry and Owen 2015). The sub-circular pit [003] (PRN 61717) identified during Phase 3 provides further evidence of domestic prehistoric activity in this area. The evidence garnered from this pit alongside that of the pits identified in the school development to the immediate south east, would suggest transitory prehistoric activity, as the pits represent single burning events (Robertson 2016). The species identified suggested the fire fuel and kindling was sourced from the local area using wood from the dominant species of hazel, oak, willow and poplar.

A brief examination of the First to Third Edition Caernarvonshire 25'-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets V.09 & V.10 (published 1889, 1900 and 1913 respectively; cf. Figures [03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)), shows the development area as a large open field within a wider agricultural landscape, with no significant changes between the three editions.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The Strip/Map/Record programme aimed to expose and characterise all archaeology within the development area, specifically along the route of the site road and adjacent frontages of the house plots and industrial units; indicated on *Beech Developments* drawing BD0130-PL-10 ([Figure 02](#)). This involved the reduction of the ground level across the agreed area of the site under archaeological control. The ground reduction was undertaken by machinery and operators supplied by ProDig. The works were conducted at intervals during six archaeological site visits from 8th February 2022 to 11th January 2023.

All fieldwork was completed in accordance with industry standards, the GAT Fieldwork Manual and the methodology outlined in the approved WSI ([Appendix I](#)).

A photographic and written record was completed using GAT pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a Nikon D40, Nikon D3100 (watching brief) and D5100 (strip/map/record) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 x 2000; 6 effective megapixels; 4608 x 3072; 14 effective megapixels and 4928 x 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels respectively) in RAW format with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The photographic record numbers were G2392_304 to G2392_375; in total 71 photographs were taken. The archive was prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales Guidelines for digital archives (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop and archive numbering system G2392_304 to G2392_375 (cf. [Appendix II](#)).

3.2 Data Processing, Report and Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork records were checked and data prepared for archiving. Photographic images were converted from RAW to TIFF format for archiving, and metadata on the photographs was produced in *Microsoft Excel* (reproduced as Appendix II). Survey data was downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package and used to prepare the figures in the current report, in combination with the hand drawn plans.

Both paper and digital archives have been compiled, including photographs and written material from the project. The digital archive, including the final report, will be deposited with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales. This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The paper archive is currently held by GAT.

The current report provides a description of the work, conclusions and recommendations. In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The report therefore includes a non-technical summary in Welsh and English and will be submitted to the HER with a spreadsheet including short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the fieldwork. The GAT HER enquiry number is GATHER1500 and the event primary reference number is PRN 46132.

3.3 Data Management Plan

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

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

3.4 Selection Strategy

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

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

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation for this section of the multi-phased project off Narrow Lane, incorporated a watching brief of the initial soil strip of the northern section of Phase 4 in 2016 and a strip/map/record during 2022. In relation to the latter, further to pre-commencement discussions between GAPS and Beech Developments (NW) Limited in 2022, it was agreed that for the remainder of Phase 4, a strip/map/record would be conducted along the route of the site road and adjacent frontages of the house plots and industrial units; indicated on *Beech Developments* drawing BD0130-PL-10 ([Figure 02](#)). The strip/map/record addressed the planning conditions set out in 0/47926 for the 29No house plots and 0/47133 for the 4No (industrial) units.

4.2 Watching Brief Results

The watching brief of the initial ground works for Phase 4 incorporated the soil strip for a temporary site compound, soil storage and route to bury a high voltage overhead power line. The soil strip was conducted under archaeological supervision from the 13th to 15th June 2016.

Most of the ground reduction work was completed using 13 tonne tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavated soils were placed into six tonne dumper trucks (Plate 01) and removed onto designated areas within the site. The topsoil had an average depth of around 0.25m and consisted of a compact, cohesive mid brown silty loamy clay mixed with the occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular small stone.

The underlying natural comprised of a compact, cohesive light greyish yellow sandy clay mixed with frequent sub-rounded cobbles and moderate sub-rounded boulders, along with occasional patches of red clay (Plate 02). The presence of these boulders, especially in areas of the development where the topsoil and subsoil were shallower, would indicate that the fields had not been ploughed, at least not within the last century when ploughing became more mechanised and was conducted at a greater depth.

The soil strip for the route of the high voltage overhead powerline, was concentrated along the western (adjacent to the A470) and southern (beside the primary school) boundary of the housing development. The strip had a width of 4.50 to 5.0m and was excavated onto the

surface of the underlying clay natural; an average depth of 0.40m (Plates 03 & 04). No archaeological deposits were encountered during this work.

The topsoil strip for the temporary site compound and soil storage corresponded with the northwestern third (house plots 15 – 29) of Phase 4. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed during this stage of the archaeological mitigation. Once this section of the ground works had been completed and signed off by GAPS, a temporary haul road, comprising of a layer of Terram membrane sheeting overlaid by hardcore rubble (Plate 05), was installed along the broad route of the Phase 4 site road.

4.3 Strip/map/record Results

The strip/map/record for Phase 4 was undertaken between the 8th February 2022 and 11th January 2023, during which there were six archaeological attendances. The agreed scope of the strip/map/record was primarily the route of the site road through the centre of the development. This, the large spoil heaps (Plate 06) as a legacy of the 2016 phase of development along with the relatively small size of the development restricted the number of site attendances, with most the strip/map/record being conducted during the later stages of the development at the end of 2022 and start of 2023.

The first action of the strip/map/record was in advance of groundworks for the substation, situated on an area of untouched ground (Plate 07) adjacent to the northern side of the industrial units and the western boundary of the development. The area stripped measured 4.0m by 3.50m to a maximum depth of 0.50m (Plate 08). The topsoil was a mid-brown loamy clay with a depth of 0.30m which overlaid a light greyish brown silty clay subsoil, that was 0.20m deep. The underlying natural was a compact, heavy sandy clay mixed with moderate pebbles. No archaeology was observed with the footprint of the substation.

The next stage of the strip/map/record focused on the ground reduction of the front of house plots 01 to 14, along with where the footpaths would be installed, at the eastern side of the development. The strip had a maximum width of 5.0m and extended the length of the house plots. There was no topsoil evident, with the subsoil, a compact greyish brown clayey silt, still in-situ with a maximum depth of 0.35m (Plate 09). Impressed in the surface of the subsoil were frequent building debris of broken bricks, glazed tiles and plastic waste; this was remnants of the spoil heaps. It overlaid a compact light brownish yellow clay natural (Plate 10). There was no evidence for archaeological remains at this location.

The final aspect of the strip/map/record was a staged ground reduction of the site road. This was done in stages as access was required to provide building material to house plots 01 – 07 and the industrial units. The first stage of the site road strip/map/record extended for an approximate length of 23m from house plots 12 - 14 to plots 8 – 10 and the corner of industrial unit 01, with a strip width of 4.50m (Plate 11). This was also the route of the haul road and as such there was a very compact layer of hard core (building rubble mixed with stone) set on top of Terram membrane sheeting. To remove the hard core a toothed bucket had to be used by the excavator. Most of the 0.50m depth of the hard core was removed and then the bucket was changed to a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 12) to clear the last remnants of material. The Terram and clean the surface of the clay natural. The underlying natural consisted of compact, mottled (yellow, orange and mid to dark grey) clay with infrequent stone inclusions. No archaeological remains were uncovered along this section of the site road.

The next stage of the strip/map/record of the site road was along the frontage of the industrial units. The area stripped measured 42m in length and 9.0m in width (Plate 13). It was used as a haul road, which was made up of compact building rubble and gravel (Plate 14) on top of Terram membrane sheeting. The hard core had a maximum depth of 0.70m (Plate 15). It overlaid a compact predominantly yellow clay natural. There was no archaeology present within this section of the strip/map/record.

The last stage of the strip/map/record incorporated the planned location of the balancing pond and culvert, between the end of the house plots and the southern boundary of the development, as well as the southern terminal of the site road. The area stripped in the location of the balancing pond and culvert measured 12m in length by 6.50m in width (Plate 16). The material removed was a mix of the remnants of subsoil and material from spoil heaps, with a maximum depth of 0.40m. The ground surface was disturbed along the eastern and southern limit of the strip due to previous work to bury the overhead powerline; this partially overlapped with the area monitored in 2016 as part of the watching brief. The area stripped for the southern terminal of the site road measured approximately 20m north – south by 8.0m east – west (Plate 17). There was a lot of standing water at this location, but the material removed was a mix of the remnants of subsoil and hard core. Once cleared from both locations, a compact, predominantly yellow, clay natural was exposed. No archaeology was uncovered.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Beech Developments (NW) Limited to undertake archaeological mitigation during groundworks associated with the Phase 4 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction. The initial archaeological mitigation was a watching brief of the soil strip of the northeastern half of the development (corresponded with the location of house plots 15 – 29) undertaken in June 2016 followed by a strip/map/record of along the route of the site road and adjacent frontages of the house plots and industrial units during 2022 and the start of 2023.

Activity associated with the development, such as buried overhead powerlines and building material associated with the house/industrial unit build was encountered and the topsoil/subsoil along with the underlying natural was quite sterile. Nothing of archaeological note was identified during the archaeological mitigation. Based on the archaeological results from the earlier phases of the development, this was not unexpected, as the archaeology that was previously encountered consisted of random, isolated pits. The evidence garnered from these pits alongside that of the pits identified in the adjacent school development to the immediate southeast, would suggest transitory prehistoric activity, as the pits represent single burning events (Robertson 2016). It is recommended that no further archaeological work is required within the boundary of the development.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*.
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12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.
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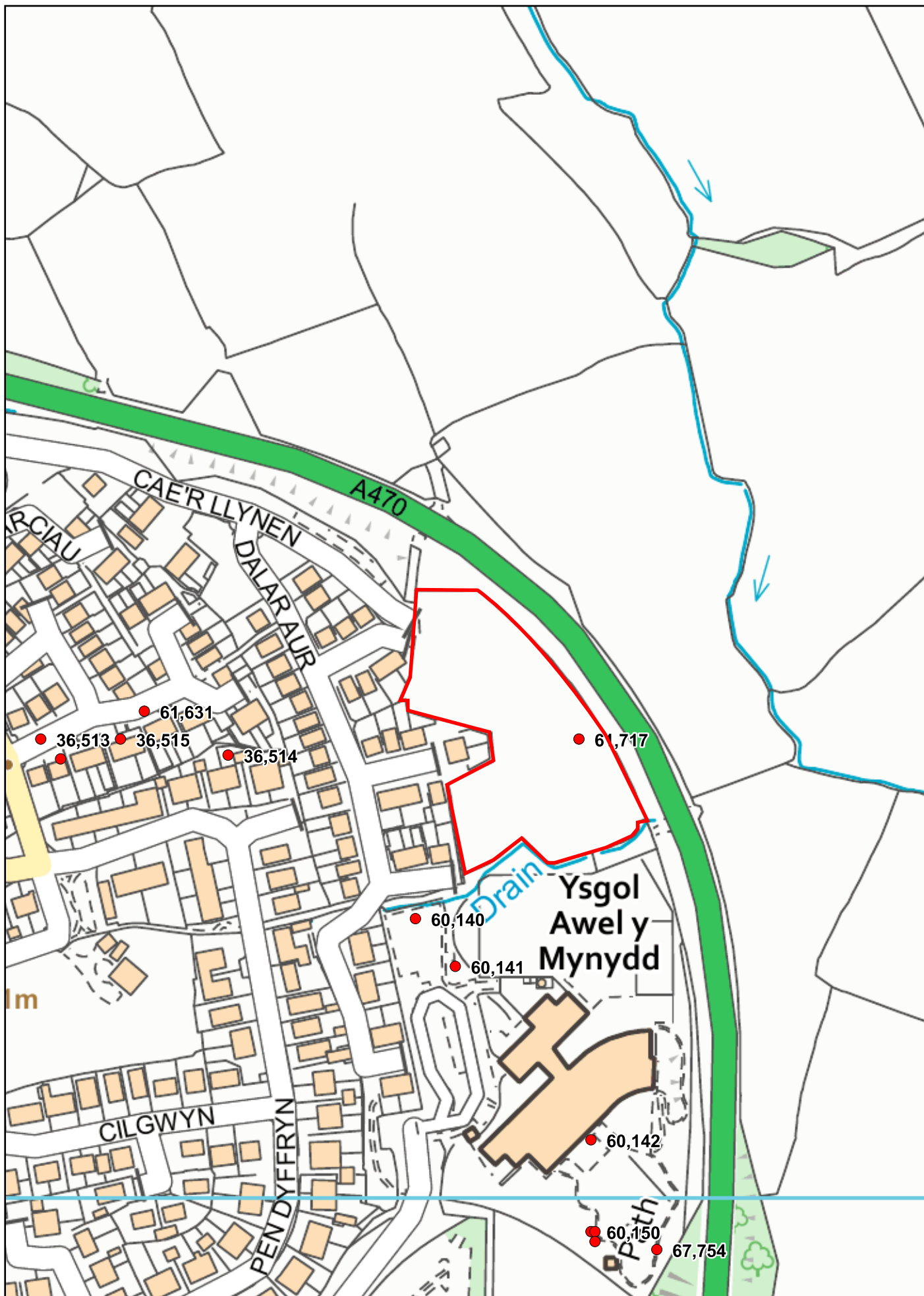


FIGURE 01 Location Plan, based on Ordnance Survey Sheets SH87NE, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale 1:2500@A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895

NOTES / KEY:

- PROPOSED LANDSCAPING, SPECIES TO BE ASSIGNED
- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTION
- DENSITIES SCREEN FENCE
- MOBILITY DISPLAYS AT JUNCTIONS
- PARKING BAYS 2.8M X 4.8M MIN
- HEDGES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTION
- TURFED AREAS OR GRASS SEED
- MONA PRECAST PERMEABLE PAVING - COLOUR CHARCOAL
- MONA PRECAST PERMEABLE PAVING - COLOUR NATURAL
- TARMAC
- PROPOSED 6M GALVANISED TUBULAR STEEL COLUMN WITH A POST TOP MOUNTED URBES LED AREA LAMP (FOR ADOPTION UNDER SECTION 38 AND 279 AGREEMENTS)
- PROPOSED 6M GALVANISED TUBULAR STEEL COLUMN WITH A POST TOP MOUNTED URBES LED AREA LAMP
- WINGGATE - 1000MM WIDE - 4.0 FTOTAL
- WINGGATE - INTERMEDIATE WIDE - 6.0 FTOTAL
- WINGGATE - INTERMEDIATE WIDE - 6.0 FTOTAL
- WINGGATE - 1000MM WIDE - 4.0 FTOTAL
- WINGGATE - 1000MM WIDE - 4.0 FTOTAL

FENCING DETAILS

- 1.5m CLOSEBOARD FENCE WITH 600 TRELLIS
- 0.9m HT AND MASS PICKET FENCE
- 1.2m CLOSEBOARD FENCE WITH 600 TRELLIS
- 1.5m CLOSEBOARD FENCE
- 2.5m SOLID TIMBER FENCE ALONG THE A470 BOUNDARY TO REDUCE TRAFFIC NOISE

NOTE: 1.8m CLOSEBOARD TIMBER GATES



KEY

- Extent of 2016 watching brief
- Limit of 2022/23 controlled strip

Figure 02

Reproduction of Beech Developments Drawing BDO130-PL-10 to illustrate the extent of GAT archaeological mitigation.

FOR APPROVAL



beechdevelopments

Beech Developments (BDO) Ltd
Aron Hoad
1 Galt Jones
Llandudno Junction
Conwy
LL30 9LS

www.beechdevelopments.co.uk

CAE'R LLYNEN
OFF NARROW LANE
PHASE 4
ESGYRYN
LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT
PLANNING
BDO130-PL-10

DESIGNED BY: BDO DATE: 02/01/20 APPROVED BY: [Signature]
SCALE: 1:250 AT A1 REVISION: F

F	ENTRANCE TO UNIT 1 REVISED	JHG	25/03/22
E	HOUSE SUBSTITUTION PLOTS - 5, 6, 6, 7 AND 28	SR	25/03/22
D	CCIC COMMENTS ADDED	JHG	18/01/21
C	CCIC COMMENTS ADDED	JHG	13/01/21
B	PLANNING APPLICATION	JHG	29/09/20
A	FIRST ISSUE	JHG	23/03/20

REVISIONS

© Beech Developments Ltd 2022
Y: Beech Live Jobs BDO130-Narrow Lane Phase 4 (29 Units) BDO Drawing Layout

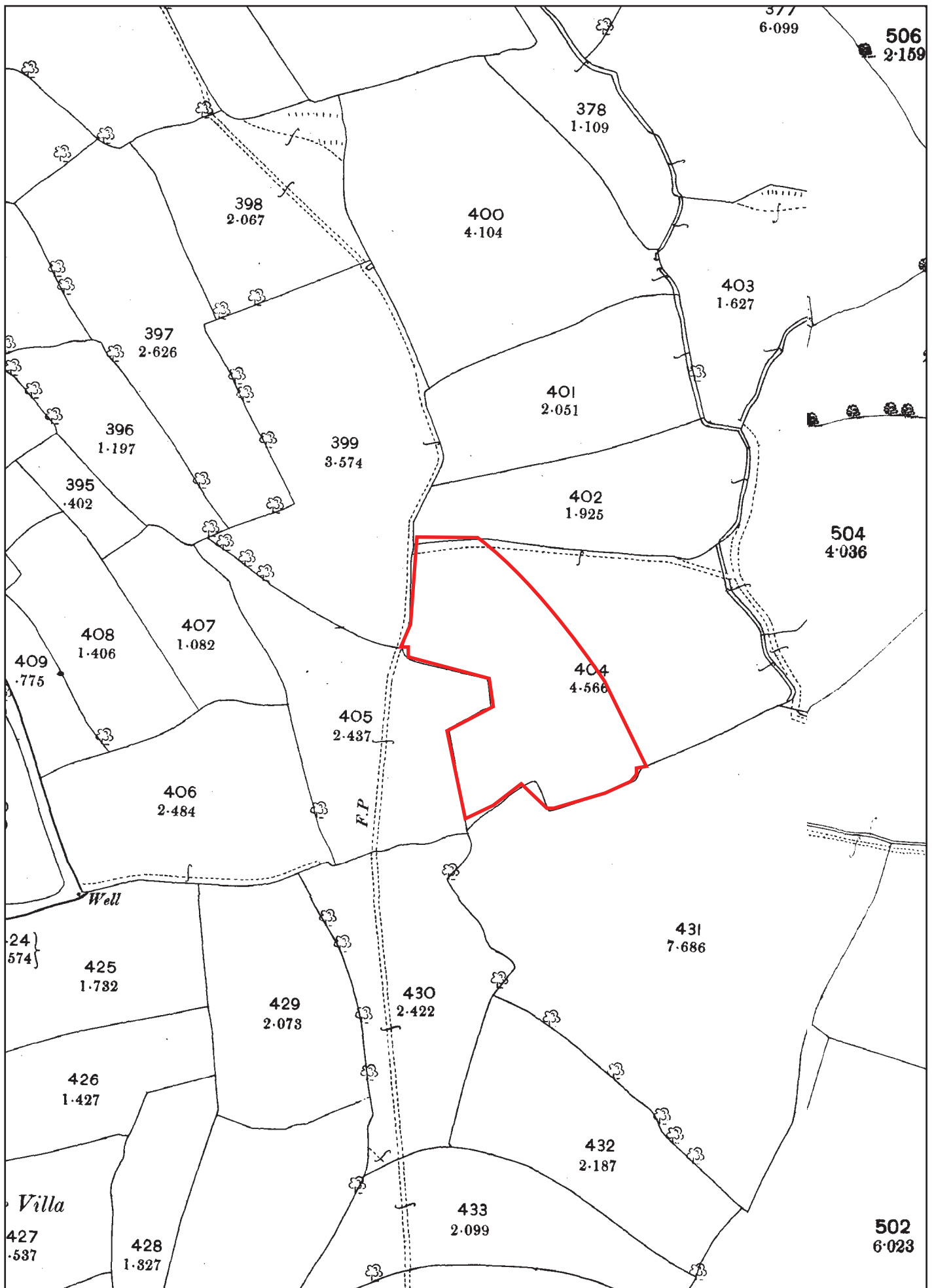


FIGURE 03 Reproduction of the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1889: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale: 1:2500@A4.

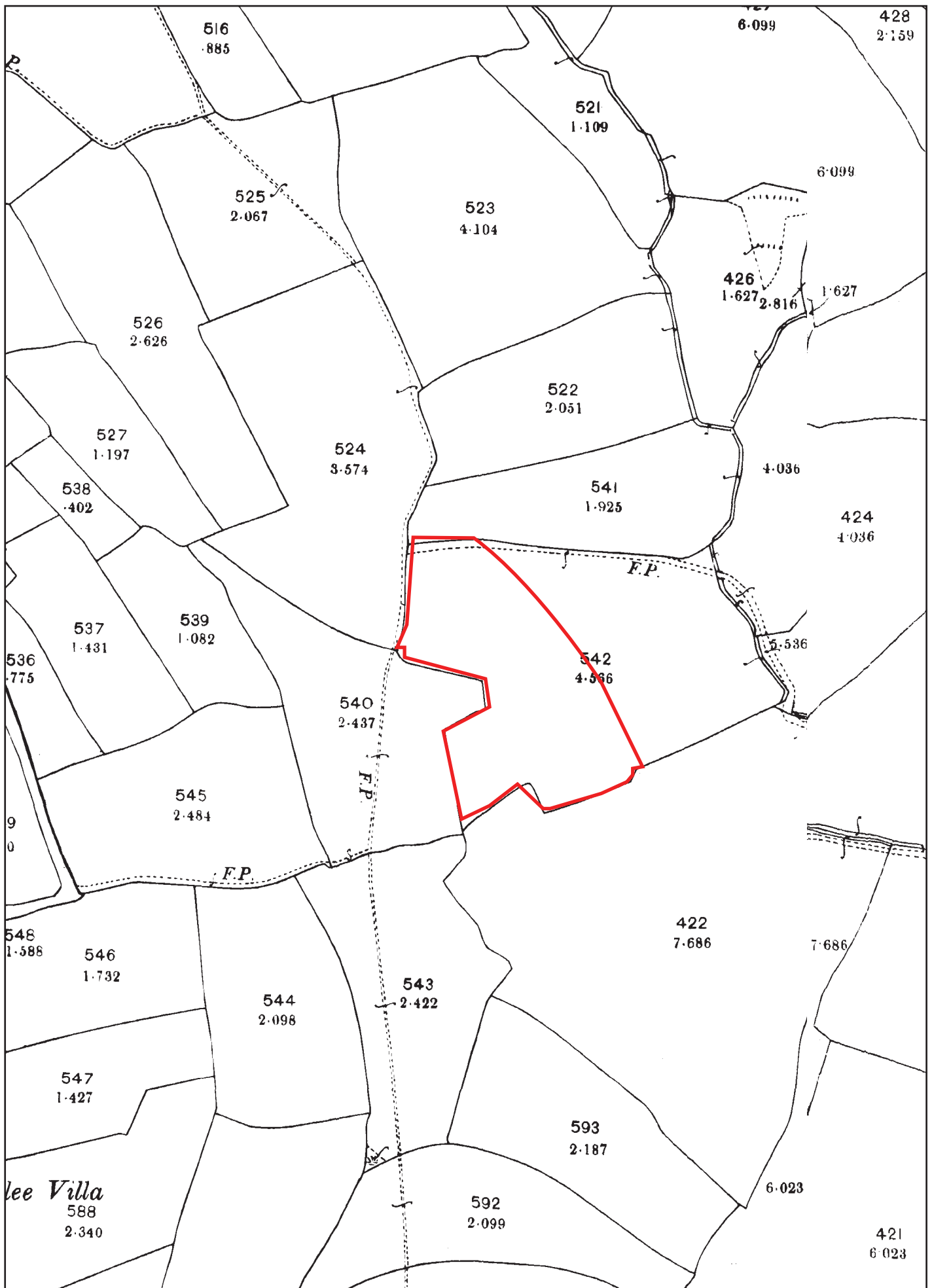


FIGURE 04 Reproduction of the Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1900: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale: 1:2500@A4

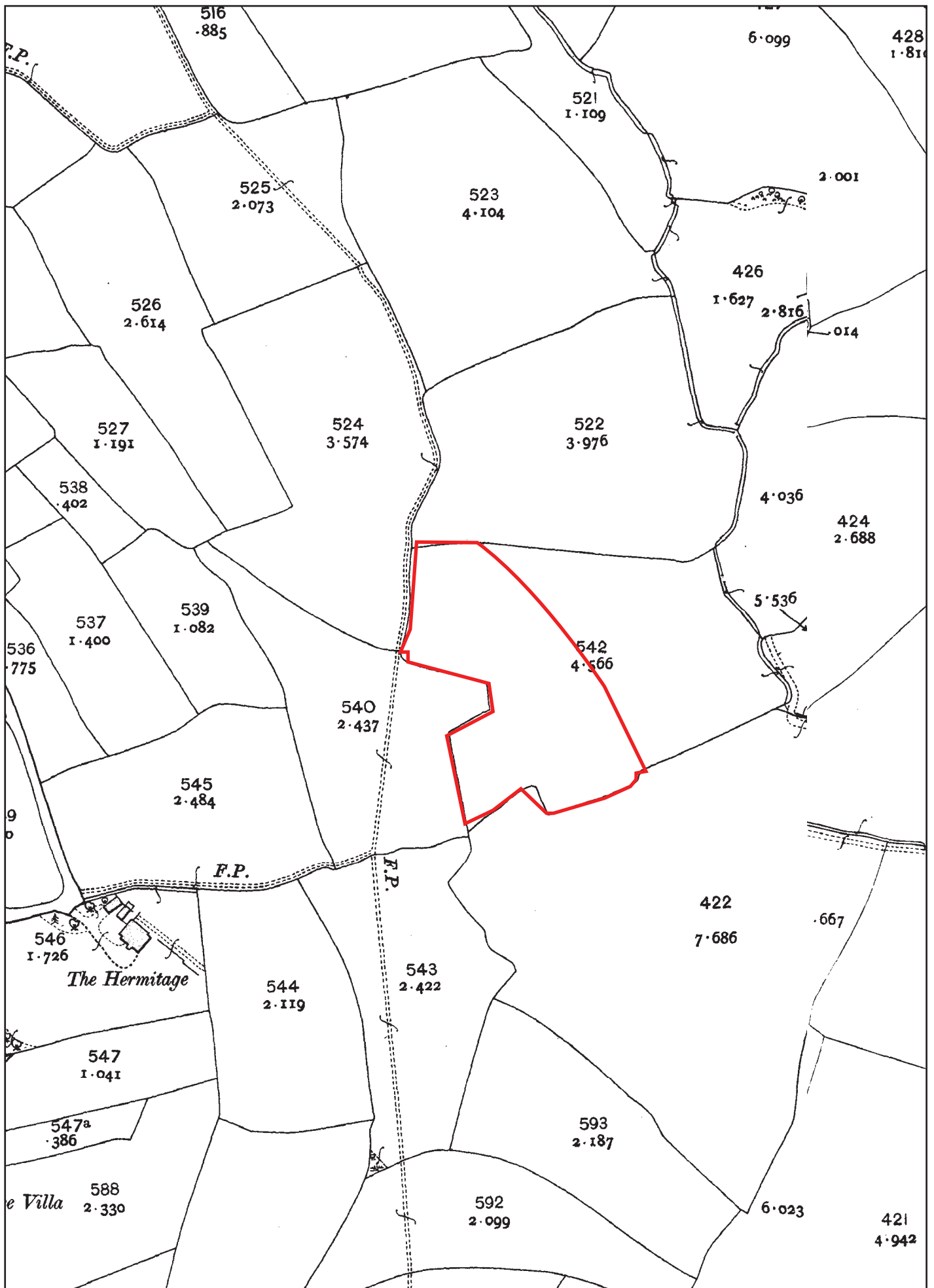


FIGURE 05 Reproduction of the Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1913: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale: 1:2500@A4



Plate 01: Working shot - excavation of compound area - end of day shot; scale: not used (archive reference: G2392_311).



Plate 02: Working shot - excavation of compound area; scale: not used (archive reference: G2392_313).



Plate 03: Topsoil strip completed; ; scale not used; view from northwest (archive reference: G2392_304).



Plate 04: Topsoil strip completed; scale not used; view from northeast (archive reference: G2392_305).



Plate 05: Temporary haul road following turf removal; scale 1x1m; view from east (archive reference: G2392_316).



Plate 06: Spoil heaps in the southwest corner of development; scale not used; view from north (archive reference: G2392_330).



Plate 07: Topsoil strip of substation location; scale not used; view from west (archive reference: G2392_324).



Plate 08: Substation base excavated; scale 1x1m; view from north (archive reference: G2392_326).



Plate 09: Area stripped in front of house plots with modern disturbance; scale 1x1m; view from southwest (archive reference: G2392_332).



Plate 10: Area adjacent to units 1 - 3; scale 1x1m; view from southeast (archive reference: G2392_344).



Plate 11: Area of site road stripped with units 12-14 visible in background; scale 1x1m; view from south (archive reference: G2392_359).



Plate 12: Cleaning of surface of underlying natural after removal of hardcore; scale not used; view from northwest (archive reference: G2392_356).



Plate 13: Area along southeast face of industrial units stripped; scale not used; view from east (archive reference: G2392_368).



Plate 14: Removal of hardcore for site road adjacent to industrial units; scale not used; view from southwest (archive reference: G2392_363).



Plate 15: Depth of hardcore for site road; scale 1x1m; view from south southwest (archive reference: G2392_365).



Plate 16: Area stripped between end of house plots and southern boundary; scale 2x1m; view from southwest (archive reference: G2392_372).



Plate 17: Area stripped at southern edge of the site; scale 2x1m; view from south (archive reference: G2392_373).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

NARROW LANE, LLANDUDNO JUNCTION: PHASE 4

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Beech Developments

September 2021



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

	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

NARROW LANE, LLANDUDNO JUNCTION: PHASE 4

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Beech Developments*, September 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Beech Developments to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Phase 4 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction (NGR SH80427833; postcode LL31 9FB; [Figure 01](#)). The watching brief will monitor the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development ([Figure 02](#)). The development at Narrow Lane is a multi-phase project incorporating residential and commercial properties and includes the following:

- Phase 1 – Residential development incorporating properties 01 to 66; completed during 2014 and 2015 (GAT Report 1295);
- Phase 2 – Commercial/Office development; completed in 2015 (GAT Report 1295); and
- Phase 3 – Residential development incorporating 64 properties; on-going since November 2015 (GAT Report 1385).

The Phase 4 extension is referred to by Beech Developments as Cae'r Llyn and is located to the immediate east of the existing housing development and is adjacent to the A470 trunk road; the development will provisionally include 29No houses and 4No units, as indicated on *Beech Developments* drawing BD0130-PL-10 ([Figure 02](#); Note: “Phase 1” and “Phase 2” in the drawing refer to sub-phases within Phase 4). A portion of the land incorporating Phase 4 was previously purchased from Welsh Government by Beech Development during Phase 3 to allow for temporary use as a site compound/site set up and topsoil storage.

The groundworks are currently scheduled from November/December 2021. The watching brief will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018)
2. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
3. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);

4. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
5. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
6. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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.

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological 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.

GAPS will need to be informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow GAPS time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further archaeological works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

GAPS' contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett | jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 07824 481052; and
- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Archaeology from the preceding phases has included an Early to Middle Bronze Age pit, which was identified during the Phase 1/2 watching brief and Early to Middle Neolithic pit, which was identified during the Phase 3 watching brief; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.
- To place the results in context, reference shall be made if necessary to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic 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). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER enquiry number is 1500 and the event primary reference number is 46132.

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

2 BACKGROUND

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has already completed an archaeological watching brief during groundworks in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas between September 2014 and July 2015 (GAT Report 1295) and the Phase 3 area between January and July 2016 (GAT Report 1385).

The Phase 1 and Phase 2 watching brief monitored foundation level groundworks across both areas. The most significant feature was a pit (Context [03]; PRN 61631; NGR SH80437824), identified within the location of Phase 1 Plots 54 to 59 at the southern end of the site. The pit measured 0.67m long x 0.52m wide, with a depth of 0.22m; the pit contained heat fractured burnt stone (80% of the fill) within a very compacted dark brown/black silt-clay (Context (04)), and on excavation it was noted that there were a number of possible stakeholes within the base of the pit. A palaeoenvironmental sample (Context (04); Sample 01) was recovered for species identification and dating. The radiocarbon date was 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze Age (2500BC to 1000BC).

During the Phase 3 watching brief a small sub-circular pit (Context [003]; PRN 61717; NGR SH8043778339) was uncovered at the northern end of the housing development which produced two radiocarbon dates of 4618 ± 28 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC - 71189 (GU42792)) with a calibrated range of 3506 – 3427 calBC and 4524 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC - 71190 (GU42793)) 3242 – 3103 calBC both at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Neolithic (3800BC – 3000BC).

Archaeological mitigation on a school development site to the immediate south of the Narrow Lane development also identified prehistoric activity (GAT Report 1233). Two small pits (Context [005]; PRN 60148; NGR SH80657798 and Context [007]; PRN 60149; SH80657798) were identified 324.0m to the southeast of the Narrow Lane development. The two pits were of similar size and content, suggesting they were contemporary, although only one of the pits contained charcoal. The palaeoenvironmental report for the charcoal stated that it was most likely fire fuel and kindling, represented by Oak and Willow/Poplar respectively, which would have been sourced from the local area. An Early to Middle Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained for the charcoal (SUERC-61197 (GU37966) & SUERC-61197 (GU37966)).

Collectively, these pits would suggest transitory prehistoric activity, possibly single burning events (Robertson 2016). The species identified suggested the fire fuel and kindling was sourced from the local area using wood from the dominant species of hazel, oak, willow and poplar.

A brief examination of the First to Third Edition Caernarvonshire 25'-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets V.09 & V.10 (published 1889, 1900 and 1913 respectively; cf. Figures [03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)), shows the development area as a large open field within a wider agricultural landscape, with no significant changes between the three editions.

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, 2014). The watching brief is currently scheduled from November/December 2021; duration of groundworks is to be confirmed.

The watching brief will monitor the ground investigation works to the limit of excavation, defined as either an archaeological horizon, the limit of excavation or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. The area to be monitored is as defined in as indicated on *Beech Developments* drawing BD0130-PL-10 ([Figure 02](#)).

It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used, where practical, and that the archaeologist must be allowed to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed. *If archaeological features are uncovered during the watching brief the full extent of the activity would have to be exposed even if this exceeded the development limit of excavation.*

The topsoil and subsoil horizons varied in depth across the Phase 1 area, but were shallower at the eastern end, closest to Phase 3. The subsoil was a brown-grey sand-silt containing a moderate amount of stone; the glacial horizon was recorded as a mid/light yellow silt-sand with frequent inclusions of stone.

- 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 ([Appendix I](#)) 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 G2392_001. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit);
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if more discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the mitigation area) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example peat deposits, burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing, specialist input and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works.*
- The location of the trenches, and any identified features, will be recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit. Hand drawn plans will also be completed for any trenches containing archaeological activity; this will include a plan of the trench and features therein as well as individual plans/sections of features encountered. Any required plans or sections will be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the fieldwork results, along with recommendations for any subsequent post-excavation assessment in line with the MAP2 process. Post-excavation assessment may include the in-house processing (wet sieving) of ecofact samples, followed by external specialist assessment and radiocarbon dating, as well as the

external assessment of diagnostic artefacts. Based on these results a **final report** will be prepared. *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.2 Human Remains

If any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

3.3 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, ecofact samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples, or 100% if the feature is smaller; samples will be taken by GAT staff using 10 litre sampling buckets. All suitable deposits will be sampled at this stage.

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

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

3.4 Artefacts

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

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno LL30 2YG), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Archive Service). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Conwy Archive Service in accordance with their guidelines.

3.5 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of fieldwork archiving will be completed 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. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: 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 data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.6 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;
3. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*; and
4. Measured drawings (permatrace): all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving.

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.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – drawing register

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

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

3.7 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 provisional selection strategy is included as [Appendix III](#) and will be confirmed in the watching brief report; it will take into account:

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

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client/contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 2.5](#);
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 4](#).

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the client and site contractors Health and Safety requirements.

All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the latest Welsh Government Covid-19 guidelines, as well the GAT Covid-19 Operating Strategy and Sanitising Strategy.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

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 24765101CHC/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. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
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. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
7. English Heritage, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*
8. Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
9. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
10. *Mott MacDonald | Colwyn Bay Waterfront - Phase 2B - Ground Investigation Specification* (December 2019)
11. Parry, L and Owen, K. 2015. *Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction Archaeological Mitigation Report for Boundary Recording and Controlled Strip Excavation*. GAT Report 1233;
12. Reilly S. 2020 *Old Colwyn Coastal Defence Scheme: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1523.
13. Reilly, S and Jones, B. 2017. *Land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction Phase 3 Archaeological Watching Brief Final Report*. GAT Report 1385;
14. Reilly, S and Owen, K. 2016. *Land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Watching Brief & Level 1 Building Recording*. GAT Report 1295;
15. Robertson, J., 2016, *Land off Narrow Lane AOC Project no: 23638*.
16. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
17. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1)
18. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Beech Developments Drawing Number BD0130-LP-02

C	DRAWING UPDATED	JHG	30/06/21
B	DRAWING UPDATED	JHG	21/04/21
A	DESCRIPTION	DWN	20/01/20

REVISIONS

FEASIBILITY

beechdevelopments
Beech Developments (NW) Ltd
Anson House
1 Cae'r Llyn
Llandudno Junction
Conwy
LL31 9LS
www.beech-developments.co.uk

CAE'R LLYNEN

OFF NARROW LANE
PHASE 4
ESGYRYN
LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

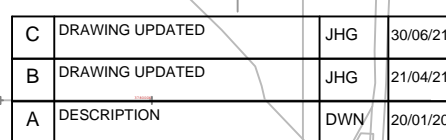
LOCATION PLAN - WELSH
WATER

BD0130-LP-02

DRAWN BY ~ DRAWING DATE 02/01/20 APPROVED BY ~

SCALE 1:1250 AT A2 REVISION

© beech development ltd 2021
Y:\Beech Live Jobs\BD0130-Narrow Lane Phase 4 (29 Units)\04-Drawings\Layouts



FEASIBILITY



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LANDUDNO JUNCTIC

BD0130-LP-02

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 Job:BD0130-Narrow Lane Phase 4 (29 Units)\04-Drawings\Layout

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Y:\Beech Live Jobs\BD0130-Narrow Lane Phase 4 (29 Units)\04-Drawings\Layout

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Beech Developments Drawing Number BD0130-PL-10 detailing the Phase 4 area; please note “Phase 1” and “Phase 2” in the drawing refer to sub-phases within Phase 4.

NOTES / KEY:

- PROPOSED LANDSCAPING, SPECIES TO BE AGREED.
- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTION
- DENOTES SCREEN FENCE.
- VIZIBILITY SPLAYS AT JUNCTIONS
- PARKING BAYS 2.6M X 4.8M MIN
- HEDGE TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTION
- TURFED AREAS OR GRASS SEED
- MONA PRECAST PERMEABLE PAVING - COLOUR CHARCOAL
- MONA PRECAST PERMEABLE PAVING - COLOUR NATURAL
- TARMAC.
- PROPOSED 6M GALVANISED TUBULAR STEEL COLUMN WITH A POST TOP MOUNTED URBIS LED AXIA LAMP. (FOR ADOPTION UNDER SECTION 38 AND 278 AGREEMENTS)
- PROPOSED 6M GALVANISED TUBULAR STEEL COLUMN WITH A POST TOP MOUNTED URBIS LED AXIA LAMP.
- INDICATES - SOCIAL RENT - 4 IN TOTAL
- INDICATES - INTERMEDIATE RENT - 2 IN TOTAL
- INDICATES - INTERMEDIATE RENT (DGR STANDARD) - 5 IN TOTAL
- INDICATES - MARKET RENT - 8 IN TOTAL
- INDICATES - RENT TO OWN - 8 IN TOTAL

FENCING DETAILS

- 1.5m CLOSEBOARD FENCE WITH 600 TRELLIS.
- 0.9m HIT AND MISS PICKET FENCE.
- 1.2m CLOSEBOARD FENCE WITH 600 TRELLIS.
- 1.8m CLOSEBOARD FENCE.
- 2.5m SOLID TIMBER FENCE ALONG THE A470 BOUNDARY TO REDUCE TRAFFIC NOISE.

NOTE: 1.8m CLOSEBOARD TIMBER GATES

PHASE 2

PHASE 1

FOR APPROVAL



beechdevelopments

Beech Developments (NW) Ltd
Anson House
1 Caer Llyn
Llandudno Junction
Conwy
LL31 9LS

www.beech-developments.co.uk

CAE'R LLYNEN

OFF NARROW LANE
PHASE 4
ESGYRYN
LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT
PLANNING

BD0130-PL-10

DRAWN BY: APPROVED BY:

SCALE: 1:250 AT A1

E	HOUSE SUBSTITUTION PLOTS - 3, 4, 6, 7 AND 28	SR	01/06/21
D	CCBC COMMENTS ADDED	JHG	18/01/21
C	CCBC COMMENTS ADDED	JHG	13/01/21
B	PLANNING APPLICATION	JHG	29/10/20
A	FIRST ISSUE	JHG	23/03/20

REVISIONS

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Y:\Beech Live Jobs\BD0130-Narrow Lane Phase 4 (29 Units)\04-Drawings\Layouts

FIGURE 03

**Reproduction of the First Edition 25'' Ordnance Survey Map 1889:
Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red.**

Scale: 1:2500@A4

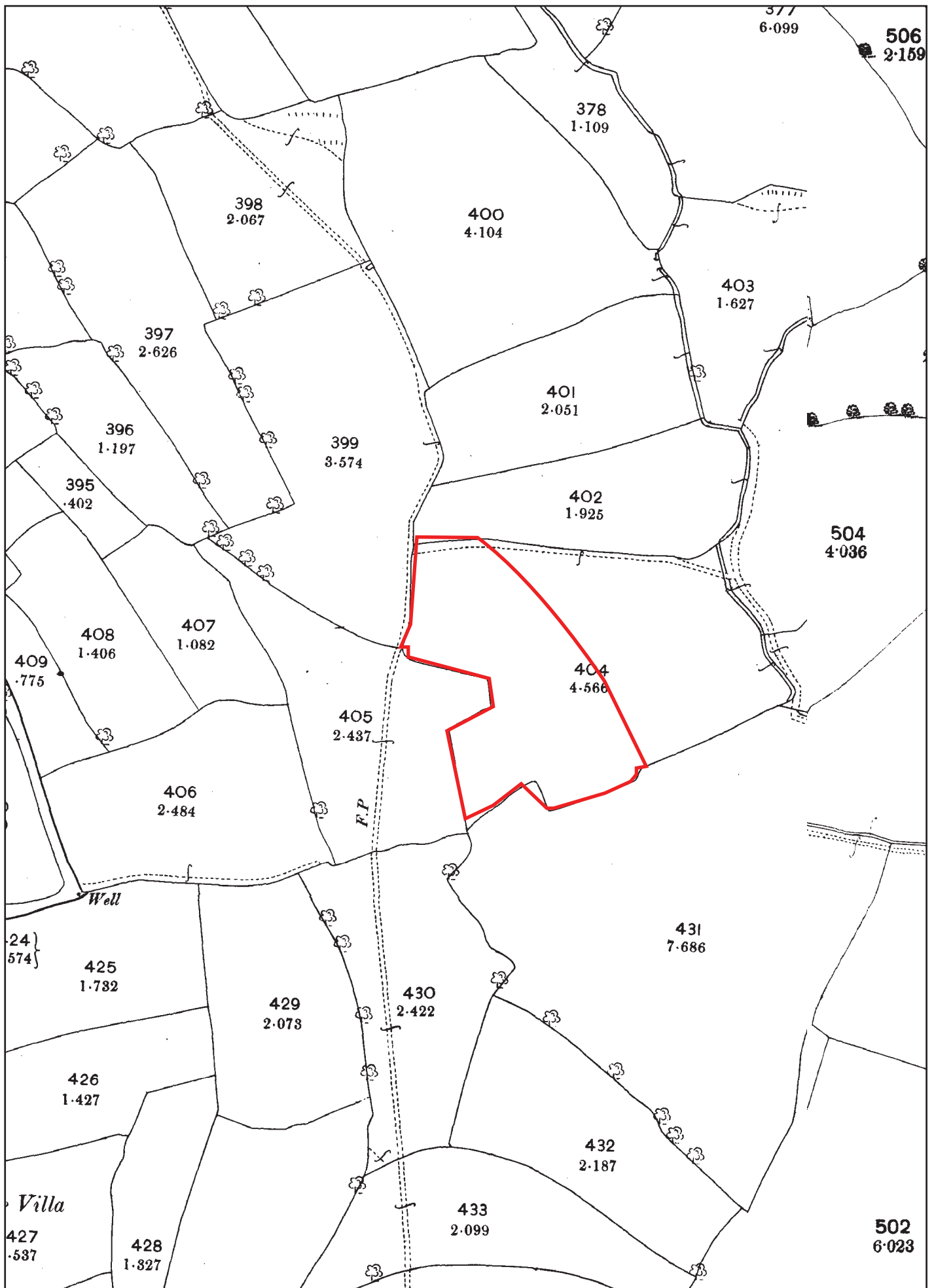


FIGURE 03 Reproduction of the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1889: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale: 1:2500@A4.

FIGURE 04

**Reproduction of the Second Edition 25'' Ordnance Survey Map 1900:
Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red.**

Scale: 1:2500@A4

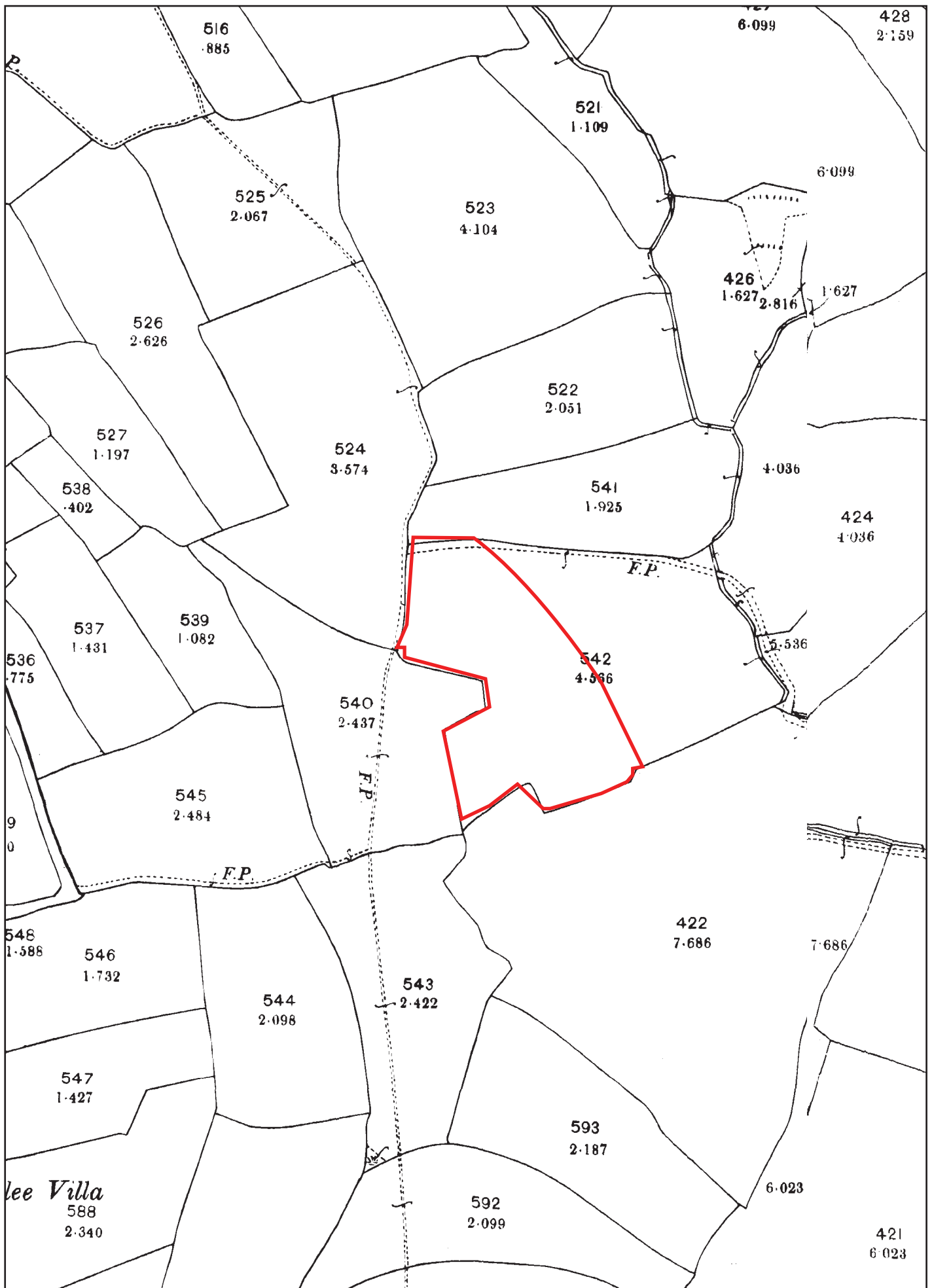


FIGURE 04 Reproduction of the Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1900: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale: 1:2500@A4

FIGURE 05

**Reproduction of the Third Edition 25'' Ordnance Survey Map 1913:
Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red.**

Scale: 1:2500@A4

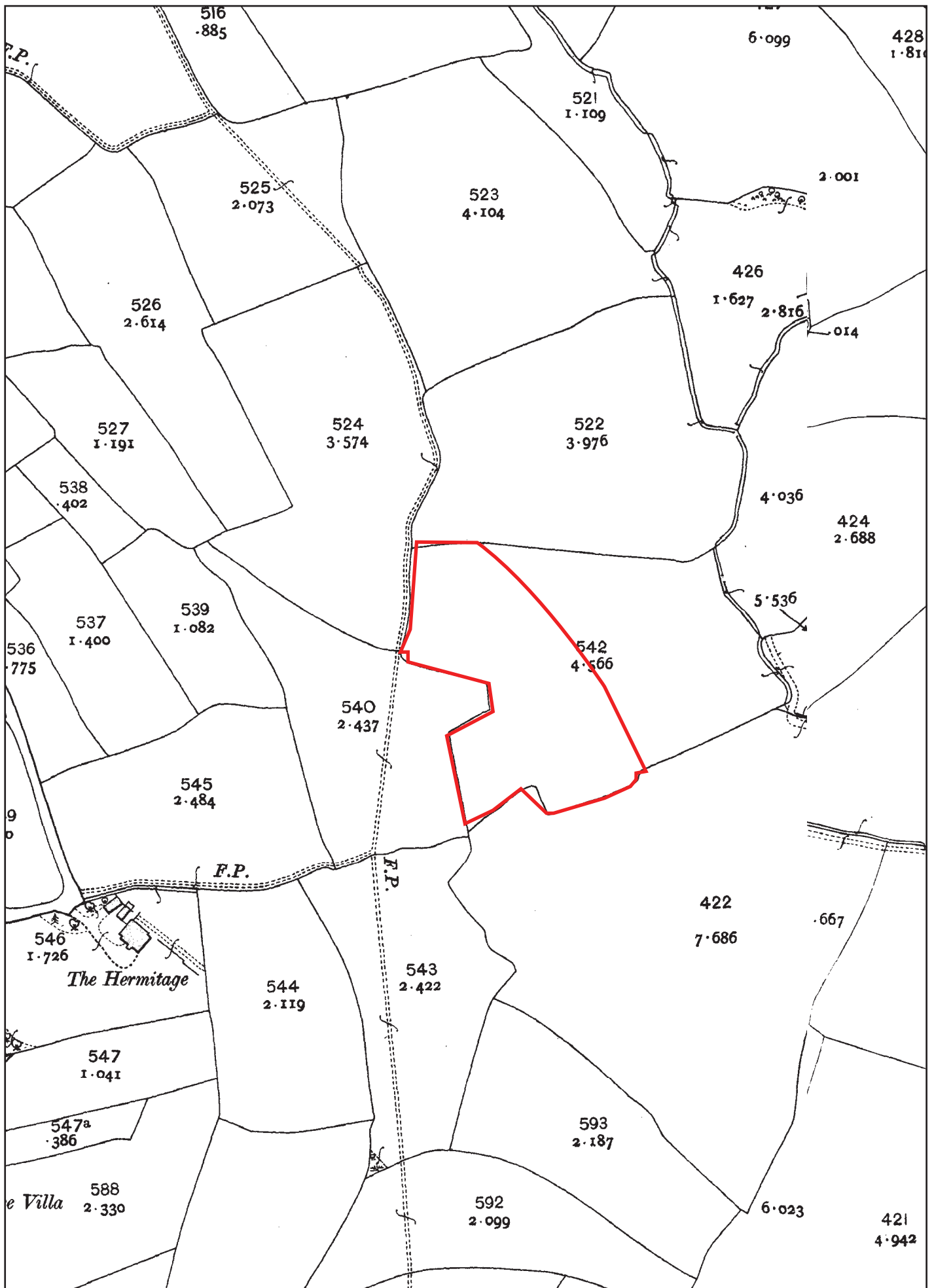


FIGURE 05 Reproduction of the Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1913: Sheets V.09 & V.10, with the Phase 4 development superimposed in red. Scale: 1:2500@A4

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata 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 Watching Brief 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 Watching Selection Strategy

G2392_Narrow_Lane

15/09/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	13/09/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno LL30 2YG	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Beech Developments	03/09/2021

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.
--	--

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Beech Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Phase 4 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction. The watching brief will monitor the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development; attendance will be based on the programme requirements defined below. The development at Narrow Lane is a multi-phase project incorporating residential and commercial properties; Phases 1 to 3 have been completed and Phase 4 is currently scheduled from November/December 2021..

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. *Narrow Lane: Phase 4 - Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project G2392.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

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

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

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

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

selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Bulk Finds	Section 3.	
----------------------	------------	-------------------	--

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Jenny Emmett – Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno LL30 2YG

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained.

Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno LL30 2YG), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.

GAT will contact the landowner via client for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Archive Service). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Oriel in accordance with their guidelines.

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

The full material archive returned to the GAT offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and SDMS collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Any uncollected material will be left on-site to be incorporated into backfill.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material will be returned to the landowner as agreed by the landowner and curatorial archaeologist.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main Selection Strategy Template to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2392_304	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Topsoil strip completed	NW	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2392_305	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Topsoil strip completed	N	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2392_306	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Working shot - excavation of electric cable trench	SE	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_307	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Working shot - excavation of electric cable trench	E	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_308	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Post ex shot of electric cable trench	NW	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_309	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Post ex shot of electric cable trench	NE	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_310	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Working shot - excavation of compound area	NW	Not used	Jess Davidson	13/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_311	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Working shot - excavation of compound area - end of day shot	NW	Not used	Jess Davidson	14/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2392_312	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Working shot - excavation of compound area - end of day shot	E	Not used	Jess Davidson	14/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_313	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Working shot - excavation of compound area	SE	Not used	Jess Davidson	14/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2392_315	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	post-excavation shot of compound area	NW	Not used	Jess Davidson	15/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_314	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	post-excavation shot of compound area	NE	Not used	Jess Davidson	15/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_316	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Temporary haul road following turf removal	E	1x1m	Spencer Gavin Smith	21/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2392_317	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Topsoil strip of substation location	S	1x1m	Spencer Gavin Smith	21/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_318	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Substation base excavated	W	1x1m	Spencer Gavin Smith	21/06/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_324	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Topsoil strip of substation location	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2392_325	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Substation base excavated	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_326	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Substation base excavated	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2392_327	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Location of substation	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_328	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Spoil heaps adjacent to substation	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2392_329	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Location of substation and SE corner of development	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_330	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Spoil heaps in SW corner of development	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	08/02/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2392_331	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Stripped areas adjacent to units 11 - 14	NW	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_332	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Modern pit with brick and tile debris and burnt clay	SW	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2392_333	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Close up of modern pit	SW	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_334	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Adjacent to units 10 & 11 - modern disturbance and grey-brown clay	W	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_335	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Grey to brown subsoil and modern disturbance	W	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_336	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Brown clay and modern disturbance	SE	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_337	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Greyish brown to yellow brown clay	SW	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_338	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Adjacent to units 7, 8 & 9 grey to brown glacial clay	E	1x1m	Steven Davison	08/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2392_339	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Adjacent to units 6 & 5, yellow silty clay and modern disturbance	NW	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_340	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Adjacent to units 6 & 5, yellow silty clay and modern disturbance	W	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_341	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Adjacent to units 6 & 5, yellow silty clay and modern disturbance	NW	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_342	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Close-up of modern disturbance opposite unit 2	NW	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_343	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Southern end of strip adjacent to units 1 - 3	SE	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_344	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area adjacent to units 1 - 3	SE	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2392_345	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area adjacent to units 1 - 4	SE	1x1m	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_346	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Industrial units at SW corner of site	E	Not used	Steven Davison	14/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_347	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	SE corner of site, units 1 & 2 in background	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_348	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Spoil heap along south edge of site	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2392_349	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Site road next to industrial units	SSE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_350	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Foundations of plots 24 & 25	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_351	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Foundations of plots 24 & 25 and site entrance	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_352	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Site road next to hoarding partition	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_353	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Site from entrance	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_354	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Removal of hardcore of site road by excavator	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_355	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Depth of hardcore beside units 12-14	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_356	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Cleaning of surface of underlying natural after removal of hardcore	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2392_357	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area of site road stripped beside units 12-14	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_358	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area of site stripped next to units 8-10	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
								Trust	
G2392_359	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area of site road stripped with units 12-14 visible in background	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2392_360	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Close-up of natural clay along site road	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_361	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Terminal of strip next to units 8-10	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_362	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Terminal of strip next to industrial unit 01	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	30/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_363	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Removal of hardcore for site road adjacent to industrial units	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2392_364	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Cleaning of surface of underlying natural after removal of hardcore	WSW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_365	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Depth of hardcore for site road	SSW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2392_366	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area at NE terminal of industrial units stripped	SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_367	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area along SE face of industrial units stripped	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_368	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area along SE face of industrial units	E	Not used	Stuart	10/11/2022	Gwynedd	13

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
			stripped			Reilly		Archaeological Trust	
G2392_369	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Ground reduction along southern boundary	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_370	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Ground being cleared by excavator	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_371	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area stripped between end of house plots and southern boundary	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_372	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area stripped between end of house plots and southern boundary	SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2392_373	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area stripped at southern edge of the site	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2392_374	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area stripped at southern edge of the site	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2392_375	G2392_Narrow_Lane	Phase 4	Area stripped at southern edge of the site	NW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Selection Strategy

G2392_Narrow_Lane

15/09/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	13/09/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno LL30 2YG	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	05/11/2021
Landowner / Developer	Beech Developments	03/09/2021

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Beech Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Phase 4 development at Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction. The watching brief will monitor the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development; attendance will be based on the programme requirements defined below. The development at Narrow Lane is a multi-phase project incorporating residential and commercial properties; Phases 1 to 3 have been completed and Phase 4 is currently scheduled from November/December 2021..

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. *Narrow Lane: Phase 4 - Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project G2392.

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.

Material type	Bulk Finds	Section 3.	
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Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Jenny Emmett – Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno LL30 2YG

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained.

Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.

GAT will contact the landowner via client for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Oriel in accordance with their guidelines.

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

The full material archive returned to the GAT offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and SDMS collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Any uncollected material will be left on-site to be incorporated into backfill.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material will be returned to the landowner as agreed by the landowner and curatorial archaeologist.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points



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

