

PARC-Y-COED, LLANGEFNI

LLINARIAD ARCHEOLEGOL - Cofnod/Stribed/Map
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION - Strip/Map/Record



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PARC-Y-COED, LLANGEFNI

LLINARIAD ARCHEOLEGOL - Cofnod/Stribed/Map ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION - Strip/Map/Record

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46541

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2772

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1709

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:
Parkfield Homes Limited

Mai 2023 / May 2023

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Bethan Jones

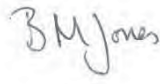


Darlun blaen clawr/ Front Cover image:
Golygfa o dechreuad o stribed-pridd yn chwarter Gogledd-dwyrain o cae 03/
View of commencement of soil-strip in Northeast quadrant of field 03 (archive_ref: G2772_025)

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

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (reg No. 508849)

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Bethan Jones		18/05/2023
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		18/05/2023
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		18/05/2023

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

CONTENTS

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL.....	1
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Aims and Objectives.....	4
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Prehistoric and Roman.....	7
2.3 Medieval	9
2.4 Post-Medieval	10
2.5 Geophysical Survey.....	11
2.6 Strip/Map/Record – Fields 01 & 02.....	12
2.7 Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit.....	13
3 METHODOLOGY	14
3.1 Introduction.....	14
3.2 Selection Strategy	15
3.3 Working Project Archive.....	16
3.3.1 Photographic Record.....	16
3.3.2 Written Record	16
3.3.3 Drawn Record.....	16
3.4 Data Management Plan.....	17
4 RESULTS.....	18
4.1 Introduction.....	18
4.2 Field 03.....	21
4.2.1 Pit Group 01- PRN 100696	21
4.2.2 Pit Group 02 - PRN 100697	24
4.2.3 Pit Group 03 - PRN 100698.....	26
4.2.4 Post-hole Group 04 - PRN 100699	28
4.2.5 Other Features.....	30
4.2.6 Natural Features	31
4.3 Field 04.....	32
4.3.1 Linears [4009] and [4011] - PRN 100700.....	32
4.3.2 Other Features.....	34

4.3.3	Natural Features	35
5	CONCLUSION.....	36
5.1	Discussion	36
5.1.1	Field 03.....	36
5.1.2	Field 04.....	37
5.2	Recommendations.....	38
6	SOURCES CONSULTED	39
	APPENDIX I	43
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Approved Written Scheme of Investigation.....	43
	APPENDIX II	44
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata	44
	APPENDIX III.....	45
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Register	45
	APPENDIX IV.....	46
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy	46

FIGURES

Figure 01:

Location of Strip/Map/Record area (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:7,500 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4

Figure 02:

Plan of Neolithic Pit Group 01 - PRN 100696

Figure 03:

Plan of Neolithic Pit Group 02 - PRN 100697

Figure 04:

Plan of Neolithic Pit Group 03 - PRN 100698

Figure 05:

Plan of group 04; Post-holes and Tree throw - PRN 100699

Figure 06:

Section drawings showing representations from the groups where some of the artefacts were recovered from defined contexts.

Figure 07:

Archaeological and non-archaeological features, including small find locations from Field 03.

Figure 08:

Archaeological and non-archaeological features, including small find locations from Field 04.

PLATES

Plate 1:

Field 04 - End of day shot showing continuation of control strip; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_007).

Plate 2:

Field 04 - View of field 04 following completion of soil strip; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2772_016).

Plate 3:

Field 04 - View of linear [4011]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_031).

Plate 4:

Field 04 - Post-ex planned view of [4011] terminus at Southeast; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_042).

Plate 5:

Field 04 - View of pre-ex of slot in linear [4009]; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_048).

Plate 6:

Field 04 - Pre-ex of possible terminus slot in [4009]; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2772_050).

Plate 7:

Field 04 - Southeast facing section through linear [4009]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_052).

Plate 8:

Field 03 - View of commencement of soil-strip in Northeast quadrant of field 03; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2772_024).

Plate 9:

Field 03 - View of progress of control strip in field 03 - End of day; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_027).

Plate 10:

Field 03 - Mid-ex of features [3005] and [3007]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_059).

Plate 11:

Field 03 - Southeast facing section through possible pit [3011]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_064).

Plate 12:

Field 03 - Mid-ex view of posthole [3015] showing packing stones; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_067).

Plate 13:

Field 03 - Pits [3041], [3034], [3045] and [3048]; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_105).

Plate 14:

Field 03 - Pits [3048] and [3045] without board; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_107).

Plate 15:

Field 03 - Pot sherd SF14 turned over to show decoration; scale trowel; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_116).

Plate 16:

Field 03 - Northwest facing section through possible pit [3056]; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2772_125).

Plate 17:

Field 03 - Northwest facing section through possible pit/posthole [3057]; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2772_126).

Plate 18:

Field 03 - Pits [3041] and [3043] with [3045] and [3048] in background; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2772_140).

Plate 19:

Field 03 - Post-ex view of pits [3056] and [3057]; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2772_147).

Plate 20:

Field 03 - Plan view of features 3055, 3056, and 3057 - Group 3; scale 0.5 m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_149).

Plate 21:

Field 03 - Posthole [3065] half sectioned; scale 0.5 m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_150).

Plate 22:

Field 03 - Packing stones 3066 in posthole [3065]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_153).

Plate 23:

Field 03 - Posthole [3065] fully excavated; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_156).

Plate 24:

Field 03 - Tree root hollows [3069]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_160).

Plate 25:

Field 03 - East facing section through posthole [3070]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_163).

Plate 26:

Field 03 - Mid-ex photo showing packing stones in [3070]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_170).

Plate 27:

Field 03 - Post-ex view of posthole [3070]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_171).

Plate 28:

Field 03 - Posthole [3074] with possible packing stones; scale 1/2 of 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_166).

Plate 29:

Field 03 - Posthole [3074] fully excavated; scale 1/2 of 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_169).

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Dirprwyodd Ymddiried Archeolegol Gwynedd (YAG) gan Parkfield Homes Limited i ymgymryd Lliniariad Archeolegol (Sribed/Map/Cofnod) ymlaen i ddatblygiad tai ar dir yn Llangefni, Ynys Môn. Mae'r ardal y datblygiad yn mesuro 1.23h a gynhwysid o ddau gae afreolaidd (dynodedig Cae 03 & 04) ei leoli i'r gogledd-orllewin o'r lon linc Llangefni.

Roedd y canlyniadau o Gae 03 ymddangos tri grŵp pydew neolithig, tyllau post o ddyddiad anhysbys a thwll coed yn grŵp 04, a phedwar nodwedd grwn bac hir gorllewin. yr archaeoleg i gyd wedi dod ar draws yn Grwpiau 01, 02 a 03 yn trychedig iawn, tebygol wedi achosi gan dir aredig drwm a thrychion anifail yn y cyffiniau. Roedd dyfnder tir yn denau iawn mewn ardaloedd, gan hynny mae'n bosib mond gwaelodion o'r nodweddion neolithig gafodd ei tharo. Wnaeth crochenwaith addurnedig neolithig a darnau o declyn fflint ei ailddarganfod o ddyddodion cynwysedig a chyd-destun anhaenedig.

Wnaeth Cae 04 ymddangos un ar ddeg ddarganfyddiad bach, rhan fwyaf yn lithigion, naw ohonynt wedi ei ddosbarthu yn anhaenedig. Yr unig nodwedd archeolegol roedd unionlin dradofedig o ddyddiad anhysbys. Roedd y nodwedd unionlin yn denau a rhannau wedi trychu yn drwm, tebygol gan dir aredig drwm, draen cae cyfoes a falle wedi treulio gan natur ddwrlawn y cae.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Parkfield Homes Limited to undertake Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record) in advance of a housing development on land in Llangefni, Anglesey. The development area measured c.1.23ha and comprised two irregular shaped fields (designated Fields 03 & 04) located to the northwest of the Llangefni link road.

The results from Field 03 revealed three neolithic pit groups, postholes of an unknown date and a tree throw in group 04, and four other smaller circular features in the west. All of the archaeology encountered in Groups 01, 02 and 03 were heavily truncated, likely caused by heavy ploughing and animal burrowing activity within the vicinity. The soil depths were very shallow in places, therefore it likely the very bases of these probable neolithic features were encountered. Decorated neolithic pottery and flint tool fragments were recovered from contained deposits and from unstratified contexts.

Field 04 relinquished eleven small finds, mostly of lithics, nine of which were classed as unstratified. The only noted archaeological feature encountered was and ephemeral linear of an unknown date. The linear feature was very shallow and heavily truncated in parts, likely due to heavy ploughing, modern field drains and possibly partially worn away due to the fields waterlogged nature.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Parkfield Homes Limited to undertake Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record) in advance of a housing development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH46577631; postcode: LL77 7AE). The development area measured c.1.23ha and comprised two irregular shaped fields (designated Fields 03 & 04) located to the northwest of the Llangefni link road (cf. Figure 01). The Strip/Map/Record was preceded by an archaeological assessment/geophysical survey of the entire development scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2018) and an archaeological Strip/Map/Record of adjacent Fields 01 & 02 at the southern end of the scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2022). The Strip/Map/Record of Fields 01 & 02 identified lithic artefacts ranging in date from the Early Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

The archaeological mitigation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The GAT HER enquiry number was 1796 and the event primary reference number was 46541.

The Strip/Map/Record will be completed between February and April 2023, with all work planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- 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/A/0001/UK/En), and a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the Strip/Map/Record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes the Mesolithic to Early to Mid-Bronze Age activity identified on site and prehistoric findspots and domestic activity, early medieval burials and Roman period settlement within the surrounding area; and
- To place the results in context, reference shall be made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017), viz:
 - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, inc.
 - Tracking change in lithic technologies throughout the Mesolithic, focusing on transitions between Early>Late Mesolithic and Late Mesolithic>Neolithic;
 - Analysis of discrete lithic assemblages...to help overcome the very limited conclusions that can presently be drawn from the lithic analysis of surface collections of mixed ages...[which] should lead to a more refined characterisation of Mesolithic toolkits as they evolved through time, allowing (for example) more confident interpretations of settlement patterns based on lithic signatures alone...;
 - Functional analysis: the functions of stone tools characteristic of the Mesolithic in Wales remain very poorly understood – if at all...Such work should aim to understand the functions of, for example, denticulate scrapers, truncations, burins, awls, notched pieces and utilised flakes/blades; the functions of pebble tools such as ground-stone axe heads and bevelled pebbles also need to be elucidated. Knowledge of the use of these tools would allow more informed interpretation of wider subsistence and perhaps social issues.
 - Earlier Bronze Age, inc.
 - What did everyday life in the Neolithic and EBA look like and how could this influence the types of settlements we are likely to find?
 - How does evidence for settlement fit into patterns of land use and are there clear regional variations?

- What can palaeoenvironmental evidence reveal about settlement practices, particularly on sites where there is little or no material culture?
- Roman, inc.:
 - Interaction between newcomers and indigenes;
 - The Archaeology of the early campaigning years: pre-Flavian and Flavian;
 - More attention paid to environmental sampling;
 - More radiocarbon dates.
- Early Medieval, inc.:
 - Identification of potential early medieval sites, particularly secular settlements, through collation and assessment of new and existing information sources;
 - Confirmation of potential early medieval sites through fieldwork, trial excavation and the application of dating techniques;
 - Identification and analysis of environmental evidence from excavated samples and increased pollen sampling;
 - Improving understanding of the chronological framework for the period through the application of all available methods and increased use of radiocarbon dating, especially on multi-period sites.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Strip/Map/Record area is located within a known area of prehistoric activity and within a wider area of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later archaeological activity. CR Archaeology has completed an archaeological assessment/geophysical survey for the entire development and a Strip/Map/Record of the southern part of the development area, designated as Fields 1 & 2 (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2018 and 2022). GAT recently undertook a Strip/Map/Record of the Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit c.475m to the east (GAT *forthcoming*), which was preceded by an archaeological assessment and evaluation (GAT Reports 1450, 2019 and 1604, 2021). Recent archaeological fieldwork has also been completed for the Llangefni Link Road to the east and Bryn Cefni Industrial Park to the south.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

During the Strip/Map/Record within the southern part of the development area, thirty-eight lithic artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods were recovered from the topsoil. There was a mixture of both flint and chert artefacts were recovered, with twenty-eight from Field 1 and ten from Field 2; Field 1 was dominated by chert and Field 2 was dominated by flint (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2022: 13). The material was mostly knapping waste, although there were nine tools identified (eight flint and one chert), with the majority locally sourced, bar a small number of imported flint. The majority were Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. No associated features or settlement activity were identified.

A polished Graig Lwyd stone axe (PRN 5040; SH47307640) was found 750m northeast of the development area within the rubble fill of a stone wall; another polished stone axe, 30cm long and 9.5cm wide was found 590m south of the study area (PRN 2669; SH46387576). Evaluation trenching 1.6km south of the study area has also revealed a pit containing Neolithic artefacts (PRN 36389; NGR SH4650874710), with another adjacent, possibly contemporary pit. Together these finds do suggest evidence of Neolithic activity in the vicinity, although the isolated nature of the recovered information means that the wider context of these is not fully understood. Further evidence for prehistoric archaeology in the wider area includes a Middle Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 16073; NGR SH46907500), which was identified 1.6km to the south during construction work for Bryn Cefni Industrial Park. *Brython Archaeology* identified a burnt mound during an Archaeological Mitigation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01); the burnt mound was located c.400m southeast of the current Strip/Map/Record area.

GAT completed archaeological fieldwork on several plots 1.6km to the south of the current proposed development, in advance of a separate scheme (GAT Report 1108): a geophysical survey and targeted trenching identified the remains of an enclosed settlement (PRN 36390; NGR SH4650874710) that was used into the 2nd century AD. This location was subsequently partially developed as part of the Llangefni Link Road scheme, with a strip/map/record completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2019 (Wessex Archaeology, 2019; 205640.01). The GAT fieldwork revealed a series of field boundary ditch complexes, as well as an area of occupation characterised by fire pits, burnt deposits and posthole structures. The earliest features were two small circular pits containing probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, and two pits that contained worked flint. The majority of the remaining features were attributed to the 2nd century AD onwards, with metalwork,

ceramics and small quantities of human neonate bones identified. Posthole structures were likely associated with grain storage, suggesting an area that was also used for grazing or crop production.

2.3 Medieval

Brython Archaeology identified 45 early medieval graves during topsoil stripping for the construction of section 1 of the Llangefni Link Road, in 2016 (*Brython Archaeology Document Number B1604.03 DRAFT*). The graves were located at NGR SH47247580, c.810m southeast of the development area. Additional fieldwork was completed by *Archaeology Wales*, associated with the expansion of Coleg Menai that increased the number of graves to 87 (results not available at time of writing). *Brython Archaeology* identified further graves during an Archaeological Mitigation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus, suggesting a continuation of this early medieval cemetery (*Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01*). The exact number of graves was not confirmed within the confines of the evaluation area but an estimate of 20 to 50 graves was given.

2.4 Post-Medieval

The Strip/Map/Record area is located within the former Pencraig Estate. Pencraig was an estate of 186 acres with a substantial associated mansion. The first documentary reference to the estate including the land of Clegyrdu (Clegyrdy) Fawr (which includes the Strip/Map/Record area and lay close to the Pencraig demesne), is in a bundle of deeds dating from 1699 (Anglesey Archives, WD/12/1). In the mid-18th century, it was in the possession of Richard Poole and his wife Mary, the daughter of Robert Owen, whose son Anthony was to become an influential attorney in Caernarfon and substantial landowner with estates in Anglesey and Meirioneth by the turn of the 19th century. In 1773 Clegyrdu was leased to Joseph Knowles for 21 years (Anglesey Archives, WD 12/3), and subsequent leases describe the subsequent letting of the farm (WD12.4-5). In 1860 its owner, George Richard Owen Griffith, was High Sheriff of the County of Anglesey. He had been noted as the landowner of the study area on the tithe map and apportionment of 1843. In 1879, following the death of its then owner Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, the estate passed to the wife of Colonel Bramston Smith of Dublin, who was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1876. In 1910 there was an agreement to partition the holdings of the estate. The Pencraig estate was sold in 1952, with a housing estate and college bearing the name Pencraig being established on the site. The development area remained in agricultural use after the 1952 sale.

2.5 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey of the development area was completed in 2018 by CR Archaeology as part of the assessment report (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2018). The survey was completed within the accessible portions of Fields 1 to 4 that encompass the development. Evidence for former field boundaries and plough marks were identified in Fields 01 & 02. The results in Field 03 were affected by the presence of metallic roofed/sided sheds and power lines to the east of the survey grid, which resulted in poor results from the two survey grids lying close to this boundary (although probable agricultural/ploughing furrows were identified running north-south through the centre of the field CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2018: 27). The survey results in Field 4 were described in the report as “generally poor” (*ibid.*: 28), being heavily impacted by the presence of a metal football stadium stand/shelter in the adjacent field to the east, whilst large areas of the field were also waterlogged and metal fencing was present around the remaining boundaries (*ibid.*). Weak positive linear anomalies, probably representing agricultural/plough marks were identified within the survey area; one of the anomalies aligned with those in Field 03 and were interpreted as part of the same feature (*ibid.*).

2.6 Strip/Map/Record – Fields 01 & 02

CR Archaeology undertook a Strip/Map/Record of Fields 01 & 02 within the development area between July and August 2018 (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2022). No archaeological features were uncovered during the works. There was however an interesting assemblage of 38 lithic artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. This material was found within the topsoil during stripping and was scattered across the Strip/Map/Record area. Although there were no clear concentrations of the material, the lithics were identified as predominantly of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The report states that the quantity of unstratified material is larger than would ordinarily be expected to be collected in an area with no surviving cut features. This may be indicative of activity in the vicinity of the site, possibly with associated cut features such pit groups and/or other settlement activity (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2022: 4).

2.7 Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit

GAT are currently undertaking a Strip/Map/Record of the Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit development site, located c.475m to the east at NGR SH47077627. The results of the Strip/Map/Record are forthcoming, but the preceding assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching across the development site (GAT Reports 1450 and 1604; 2019 and 2021 respectively) have identified a mid-Bronze Age pit, a possible Iron Age ring ditch and former field/paddock boundaries visible on a Pencraig Estate map of 1802 that had been removed prior to the publication of the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. No significant artefacts have currently been recovered.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation comprised a controlled strip of a 1.23ha area and was undertaken in response to the recovery of artefacts Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age from Field 1 and 2, aiming to expose and characterise all possible archaeological activity within the remaining areas of Field 03 and 4. The controlled strip was undertaken within Fields 03 & 04 between 20/02/2023 and 20/03/2023, with subsequent fieldwork until 05/04/2023. Excavation plant was provided by Anglesey Construction Ltd which included a 13 tonne excavator. This methodology refers to the features outlined within Fields 03 & 04 below in Section 4.

- Pit groups 1 – 4, which was located predominantly along the Eastern edge of Field 03 were 100% excavated, with all material sampled to obtain charcoal and plant macrofossils for further analysis and artefact recovery. Pit group 01 has been assigned PRN 100696, Pit group 02 has been assigned PRN 100697, Pit group 03 has been assigned PRN 100698, Pit group 04 has been assigned PRN 100699.
- All other discrete features, either 50% or 100% excavated, as required to fully characterise them along with appropriate material sampled to obtain charcoal and plant and macrofossils for further analysis, and possible artefact recovery.
- On completion of excavation, Pit groups 1 - 4 of the site was planned at a 1:20 scale.
- All linear features, [4009] and [4011] were subject to 10% excavation, comprising of intervention slots and terminal ends with a sample taken obtaining charcoal for further analysis and possible dating. This has been assigned PRN 100700.
- All notable archaeological features including modern day test pits, and field drains and the extent of control strip area was surveyed using Trimble R8 and R6 GPS unit. This was done in order to fully characterize the results of the Control Strip within Fields 03 & 04 (Figure 07 and 08).

3.2 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy has taken into account:

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

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

The current Working Project Archive and Data Management Plan are defined below and the selection strategy reproduced in [Appendix IV](#).

3.3 Working Project Archive

3.3.1 Photographic Record

A photographic record a digital SLR (Nikon D3100); the camera was set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 171 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2772_001 to G2772_171; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

3.3.2 Written Record

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

- 88 context sheets: (Field 03 contexts 3001 to 3074 and Field 04 contexts 4001 to 4014);
- 27 day record sheets;
- 16 photographic record sheets (images G2772_001 to G2772_071);
- 02 artefact register sheets
- 02 ecofact register sheets
- 03 drawing register sheets

3.3.3 Drawn Record

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

- The drawn record comprised 59 drawings on 17 sheets of A4, A3 and A4 permatrace.

Cf. [Appendix III](#) for the project register.

3.4 Data Management Plan

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

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

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Each individual context was given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [101]) noted below represent cut features, such as the pits, ditches that were identified during the excavation, and also structural features such as walls. Context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (108)) represent layers, deposits and fills. Recovered ecofacts and artefacts were given individual identity numbers, and related to the contexts in which they were found.

The development area was located within a Fields 03 & 04 which comprised of improved pasture on the located to the northwest of the Llangefni link road (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The field within the control strip area is bounded by a pasture field to the north, along the east is Llangefni football grounds and Ty'n y Coed Farmhouse, with the Anglesey Construction Ltd compound and ongoing housing development construction at the south, and wooded boundary area between pasture fields along the west.

The area of control strip gradually slopes down from north-east to south-west, and aligned on an east to west axis is the boundary in between Fields 03 & 04 comprised with remnants of a ditched clawdd, with a still functioning irrigation ditch running along the northern face of clawdd edge. The western edge, notably within the access point between Fields 03 & 04 could get extremely wet and waterlogged at times as the site was very clayey with little natural or man-made drainage.

During the control strip within Field 04 it wet weather conditions caused a slight disruption as the two dumpers in use to carry soils from the stripped would regularly become rutted and was hazardous in wet. The rutting became so severe (measuring depth of over 1m) within the entrance, mostly due to the irrigation ditch, that it affected any possible identification of archaeology in this area. A tracked dumper was deployed for the remainder of the strip and a culvert was placed within the access into Field 04 with an overlay of hardcore. Although, this area was initially planned to be stripped it was decided to be avoided in order to prevent further waterlogging and possible damage to archaeological features.

The 1.23ha area of Fields 03 & 04 was completely stripped down to the geological horizon by mechanical excavator. Upon the removal of the turf layer over much of the site a medium brown silty loam topsoil was observed (3001) and (4001), reaching depths of circa 0.12m – 0.17m. This contained much bioturbation and root activity, which was observed across the site, predominantly along the boundary edges.

Within Field 04, a loose medium brown loamy-clay subsoil was encountered throughout majority of this area which measured to the depth maximum of 0.32m. Within the subsoil some small stones and medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions were noted, and during the removal of soil with the mechanical excavator seven small finds were recovered (classed as unstratified context), consisting of prehistoric chert and flint tool waste pieces, including a possible fragment of Bronze Age pottery, SF05. Fragments of post-medieval pottery, including sherds of Buckley ware and blue willow pattern table-ware and the occasional clay pipe stems was also observed. This suggests the field has been heavily ploughed. The natural glacial horizon clay (4003) was encountered at depths of 0.32m at the northern and eastern end and 0.6m towards and western end. The natural clay was predominantly medium yellow colour with lenses of orangey-reddish clay and occasional grey leaching. Frequent sub-rounded stones and cobbles in, with occasional well compacted boulders towards the southern end of the field and appearances of decayed stones and manganese.

During the mechanical excavation of Field 03, within the north-eastern quadrant and running along the eastern border against Ty'n y Coed, the glacial horizon was immediately stratigraphically below the topsoil (3001) encountered at a depth of 0.12m. The subsoils (3002) within Field 03 was mostly notable along the western edge and at southern end, measuring depths of 0.23m. The subsoil consisted of a loose medium brown silty-clay, was somewhat diffuse to the topsoil with some small stone and medium-subangular stones. Post medieval pottery, mostly consisting of table ware was noted within this layer, and only two small finds were recovered; a fragment of red coarse-ware (SF10) during machining and a flint blade fragment recovered from the baulk edge (SF22). The natural glacial horizon (3003) was encountered at a depth of 0.12m and 0.52m, it's predominantly a mid-yellow colour with a brown hue and lenses or reddish clay, with frequent sub-rounded stones and cobbles.

A linear feature [4009] and [4011] was the only archaeological feature encountered within Field 4, it has been truncated by a modern field drain/soak away running at a NE-SW axis. Oblong pit like features, with a mixed deposit and clay lenses were also identified, however upon investigation it concluded that they were associated with recent Test Pits for ground conditions by Parkfield Homes Ltd., four were identified in the Field 04 (Figure 08).

Archaeologically, Field 03 proved to be the most productive as 37 circular features, the majority pits, were identified and investigated. All features were fully excavated and samples, as most contained burnt material and charcoal. Thirteen prehistoric artefacts were recovered from some of the pit features, consisting of Neolithic pottery and Flint tool fragments. The pits were dispersed mostly along the eastern and central areas of Field 03, with some

appearing clustered, therefore have been divided into four groups in order to gain better understanding of their form and purpose. Along the western edge of Field 03, other discrete circular features were more somewhat dispersed therefore not placed within a group, but were all fully investigated and sampled (Figure 07).

4.2 Field 03

4.2.1 Pit Group 01- PRN 100696

Plates: 10 - 12 (Figure 02 and Figure 07)

Pit group one is located roughly within the north and north-western quadrant of Field 03. It consists of seven small pit and possible post-hole features lying on a reddish lens of the natural glacial horizon (3003). They are rather small and shallow and cut in an oval or sub-circular form, most of these pit group's deposits contained charcoal rich material.

Cut [3005] of a roughly oval feature measured 0.42m long and 0.36m wide, with maximum depth of 0.10m with sharp break and gradual sides, though rather imperceptibly noted on north-west end. It was concentrated around a cluster of small, earth fast, angular stones. It was filled by a primary deposit (3006) consisting of a dark brown silty clay with a occasional small fleck's of charcoal and moderate small stones. A baulk sample 02 was recovered. (Figure 06).

Located immediately to the southwest is pit [3007], which is sub-oval in shape with gradual sloping sides with an irregular base. This pit measures 0.7m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.15m in depth. Stones were placed along the northern edge of the cut. The pit was filled by a dark brown-black coloured deposit (3008), consisting of frequent charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones, including a deliberately placed backfilled stone large stone. SF 12, consisting of two burnt fragments of neolithic pottery was recovered from the surface of this deposit. The strong presence of charcoal and burnt material would suggest remnants of a fire however no in-situ burning was noted within the base of feature in the glacial horizon (3003), suggesting a fill would have been cooled down when deposited within the pit. A baulk 03 sample was recovered from this feature (Figure 06).

Roughly two meters southwest from pit [3007] is a cut of oval feature [3009] with gradual sloping sides measuring 0.57m long, 0.39m wide and 0.09m deep. This small feature may be is similar to [3005] and appears to be eroded at north-western end. It is filled by primary deposit (3010) with a medium brown silty-loam with small sub-rounded stones and some charcoal inclusions. This deposit was recovered in 50% baulk sample 07.

Located to the southeast of features [3005] and [3007] is a sub-circular, shallow pit [3011], with gradual sloping sides. This feature measures 0.59m in length, 0.55m wide and 0.07m deep. The feature appears to be somewhat reminiscent of a hearth, however no in-situ burning was noted at the base of cut. It was filled by a medium-dark brown very charcoal rich deposit (3012). Frequent burnt hazel but shells was noted within this deposit which is very

common for features dating back to the Neolithic period. Due to the lack of in-situ burning it is quite possible that it may have been used as a refuse pit. Baulk sample 05 was recovered from this feature (Figure 06).

Located 0.5m north from oval feature [3005] is post-hole [3015], sub-circular in form with steep sharp edges and U-shaped base, though steeper at western end. This feature was 0.43m long, 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. It is filled by a somewhat loose medium brown with grey hue sandy-clay deposit (3016). The loose compaction maybe accounted for the very frequent sub-angular and medium slab inclusions, with packing stones was noted along the northern edge of cut. Measuring up to 0.2m x 0.13m. It is likely that the packing stones may have been disturbed following removal of post, as the base as was noted somewhat deeper at western end. Baulk sample 06 was recovered from this deposit.

A cut of a possible post-hole [3013] was noted roughly 2.5m north from post-hole [3015], which is sub-circular, with steep sloping sides a uniformed U-shaped base. It is 0.51m long, 0.42m wide with a depth 0.21m. It is filled by a medium-brown silty clay deposit (3014), which had frequent small and medium-sized sub-angular stones measuring up 22cm x 19cm, which possibly may have been packing stones. The feature appeared to be lower on the north-east end, suggesting the post may have been manually removed. Baulk sample 04, comprising of two buckets was recovered.

Roughly 5m south of post-hole [3013], and 4.6m west of [3009] lies the cut of sub-oval pit with sharp sloping edges and a shallow concave base. This pit measures 0.61m long, 0.47m wide with a maximum depth of 0.17m. The pit's deposit (3020) consisted of loosely compacted sandy clay with very sparse stone inclusions but a few charcoal flecks. Two baulk sample buckets were recovered as sample 07.

Lying circa. 1.5m south of feature [3009], is a cut of an irregular sub-oval prehistoric pit [3017] with gradual sloping sided and an uneven concave base, which was somewhat stepped at the southern end. It is 0.89m long, 0.57m wide and 0.14m deep. The pit was filled by a medium-brown loamy clay with grey hue, which has small sub-angular stoney inclusions, including the presence of charcoal. Small find 13 was recovered from near the surface deposit, which possibly maybe a tip of a flint blade tool. Baulk sample 08 was taken, consisting of 3 buckets.

A small sub-circular cut [3024], possible of a post hole lies immediately northwest, by 0.49m of pit [3017]. It is very shallow, steeper along northeast side with concave sides and base, with a 0.2m diameter and depth of 0.8m. It's deposit consisted of a dark brown silty clay with

the occasional stone inclusions (3022). A small sample 50% sample was taken due to the presence of charcoal and allocated sample number 09.

4.2.2 Pit Group 02 - PRN 100697

Plates: 13 – 15 and 18 (Figure 03 and Figure 07)

Pit group 02 consists of nine pits, located southeast of pit group 01 and near the eastern edge of Field 03, which borders along Ty'n y Coed. These features were lying stratigraphically below the topsoil (3001) which was at a depth of 0.12m in parts. The features were cut into the yellow lens of the natural clay (3003).

A small neat circular bowl-shaped pit [3041], with generally sloping sides which curves very with some irregularities in the base and sides, caused by bioturbation. This pit has a diameter of 0.6m and depth of 0.1m. It is filled by a dark brown silty loam (3040) with very occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. A fairly large decorated mid-neolithic sherd (SF 14) was recovered from the surface of deposit (Plate 15), alongside a smaller piece. A 100% baulk sample 14 was recovered from this pit (Figure 06).

Lying northwest, roughly 0.2m from pit [3041], is a smaller sub-circular pit [3043] with gently sloping sides curving gradually into a flat base (with some burrowing on north side). This pit measures a length of 0.6m, width of 0.58m and depth of 0.6m. Its deposit (3042) consists of a dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small stones and numerous flecks and lumps of charcoal. Deposit was baulk sampled completely as sample 15. No finds were recovered but had a similar fill to pit [3041].

Feature [3045], a small sub-circular pit with sloping sides and rounded base was located roughly 2m southwest from pit [3043]. It had a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.06m. It is filled by a dark grey silty loam (3044) with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small stones. Baulk sample 16 was recovered, and probably related to the other pits in this area but had no finds for dating.

Situated next to pit [3045], at 0.18m east, is a well defined neat circular pit [3048] with steep sides and curving gradually into a flat base (slight hollows due to bioturbation were also present). This pit measures 0.8m long, with a breadth of 0.77m and maximum depth of 0.15m. It is filled by two deposits; the upper layer of dark brown silty loam (3046) with very occasional small stones and little charcoal - baulk sample 17 recovered. A lower fill of a dark grey-brown silt (3047) with a fairly high proportion of charcoal and some burnt stones suggest burning in the pit, but sides or obviously heat affected. The deposit becomes paler and more clayey in places around the edge of the cut. Baulk sample 18 recovered from this deposit.

Roughly 6m north of pits [3041] and [3043], is a sub-oval pit [3051] with gently sloping sides and flat base. The pit is 1.10m long, 0.72m wide with a depth of 0.10m. Its deposit (3052)

consisted of a dark brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded stones alongside frequent flecks and lumps of charcoal. This was retained as baulk sample 18. A fragment of decorated mid-neolithic rim sherd (SF18) was also recovered at the base of this pit.

Pit [3053] is located immediately north next to pit [3051]. It is a small circular shaped pit with concave sides and irregular base. It has a diameter of 0.55m and is 0.05m deep. It's filled by a mid-brown silty clay deposit (3054), which had small pebble and sub-rounded stone inclusions with occasional flecks of charcoal (Figure 06).

Located 1.76m northeast to pits [3051] and [3053] is a well-defined substantial pit [3049] with steep sides curving gradually into a generally flat base. This pit measures 0.88m in length, 0.75 in width and 0.16m deep. It is filled by deposit (3050) consisting of a dark-grey, brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and small to medium subrounded occasional stone inclusions. Four buckets of samples were recovered from this pit, sample number 19.

In between pits [3051] and [3041] is a sub-oval shaped layer (3058) which was investigated. It consisted of a firm silty mid-brown clay loam which was relatively rich in charcoal. Measuring 0.6m in length, 0.43m wide and 0.8m deep. Small find 19, a piece of worked flint was recovered along with baulk sample 19, for other possible artefacts.

A long sub-oval pit [3061] with relatively sharp sides and concave base is 3.5m southwest from pits [3048] and [3045]. It measured 0.97m long, with width of 0.44m and depth of 0.8m. It's filled by a dark brown silty loam deposit (3063), which had a few medium sized stones and flecks of charcoal. Sample 26 was recovered from the deposit.

Pit [3060] is located roughly 7m south from pit [3061], and is sub-oval in shape with sharp sloping sides and flat base. It measures to 0.67m long, 0.6m wide with maximum depth of 0.14m. It is filled by a medium-brown silty loam deposit (3062), with few small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions. Baulk sample 27 was recovered from this feature.

4.2.3 Pit Group 03 - PRN 100698

Plates: 16 -17, 19 and 20 (Figure 04 and Figure 07)

Pit group 03 is located centrally within the confined southwestern area of Field 03, it is roughly 6m northwest to pit group 04 and approximately 10m west of pit group 02. It consists of three small pits with a sub-circular layer with no discernible cut to the north of the pits. The glacial horizon (3003) within this area was a rich-yellow clay, with medium brown hue. All of these pits were very shallow ascertaining form and provenance was difficult to establish, however neolithic artefacts were recovered from within most of their deposits.

A shallow cut of a of a sub-circular possible pit or post-hole feature [3055] with rather steep sides. Its length is 0.32m with a width of 0.29m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by a firm dark brown loamy clay (3035), which had small-medium sized sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal. The surface of the deposit was darker due to the charcoal condense, two dark degraded fragments of neolithic pottery, possibly mid-neolithic in date, was recovered as small find 20. Some stones were noted along the edges of the feature, particularly at the north-east, standing upright, perhaps may have been packing stone. Baulk sample 21 was recovered with 100% of the deposit (Figure 06).

Roughly a meter north of feature [3055] is a small sub-circular pit [3056] with sharp sloping sides and concave base with a stone lying centrally within. Its length is 0.52m with a width of 0.39m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled with a firm dark brown silty clay deposit (3037), with frequent small stone inclusions alongside the presence of charcoal. Two finds were recovered from the surface of this shallow deposit, which included two small fragments of neolithic pottery (SF 15) and a chert tool fragment (SF16). Baulk sample 23 was recovered from this small pit-like feature (Figure 06).

South to [3056], by 0.49m, is small sub-circular possible pit [3057]. It is very similar in size and stature to [3056], with sharp sloping sides, concave base and a medium sized stone lying centrally within. It measures up to 0.42m in length, 0.28m width with a depth of 0.11m. It is filled by a firm deposit (3038) of dark-brown silty clay. Frequent small and sub-angular stones and charcoal inclusions were within the fill. No artefacts were noted within this deposit, however baulk sample 24 was recovered.

As previously mentioned, lying north to these pits a small sub-oval layer (3067) was investigated. This layer consisted of a plastic medium-dark brown silty clay with grey hue with frequent charcoal and small stones. It measured 0.39m in length, 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep. Ordinarily this feature would be dismissed as non-archaeological, however a

fragment of a flint tool was recovered (SF 21) and there was noted small fragment of flint/chert debitage recovered within 100% sample of this layer, sample 31.

4.2.4 Post-hole Group 04 - PRN 100699

Plates: 21 - 29 (Figure 05, and Figure 07)

Group 04 is in the south, close to the south-eastern boundary in Field 03. This area was heavily disturbed by bioturbation, likely associated by animal burrowing. Group 04 consists of three postholes, and a tree throw with charcoal rich deposits. The features were cut into the bright yellow lens of the natural glacial horizon (3001).

A neat defined circular posthole [3065] of an unknown date with vertical sides curving into flat base was encountered. It had a diameter of 0.32m and depth of 0.27m. It is filled by a mid-brown silty clay (3064), it had numerous stones up to 0.1m long, most of which were angular appeared to be broken into pieces, sample 28 was recovered from this deposit. This posthole was also contained closely with packed sub-rounded stones (3066), measuring up to 0.2m long. Some were set on edge against the side of the cut, with some filling the centre, presumably misplaced in the mid-brown silt (3064) (Figure 06).

Posthole [3070] is located roughly 2m west from posthole [3065]. It's also a neatly defined circular posthole with vertical edges, and U-shaped base. Its diameter is 0.38m with a depth of 0.27m. The post hole is filled with a stoney mid-brown silty clay with very sparse charcoal, which was retained in baulk sample 32. The deposit also contained sub-angular packing stones (3072), which lay predominantly on the north and north-western quadrant of the cut, measuring up to 0.18m long. Posthole [3070] and [3065] are very similar in shape and form, aligned with one another, therefore it is very likely the two are associated with one another (Figure 06).

Lying roughly 5-6m south of post hole [3070] is a sub-circular posthole [3074]. It's length is 0.28m with a width of 0.26m and depth of 0.23m. It has steep sides with a narrow sub-rectangular hollow in the base of the cut, presumably where a narrow post was hammered in, with packing stones mainly on the north side. It is filled by a dark grey-brown silty loam deposit (3073). The fill had a very stony inclusions, which consisted mostly of long sub-angular and sub-long stones measuring up 0.15m. Two stones were set on the edge of the cut and are possibly in situ packing stones, whereas the rest were scattered within the fill. Baulk sample 30 retained of deposit (3073).

Adjacent to the three postholes a tree throw [3069] was recorded, which is located north-east of postholes [3065] and [3070], and south of group 03. A tree throw, or tree hole, is a bowl-shaped cavity created in the soils by a tree. In Field 03 they are irregular shaped hollows, with another small hollow to the southwest. Likely to be root holes from shrub or small tree. It measured 1.25m in length, with a width of 0.8m and maximum depth of 0.1m.

The hollows were filled by a charcoal rich dark silty loam (3068), with occasional small and medium stones and numerous flecks and lumps of charcoal. The half-excavated fill was sampled into two buckets to check for possible artefacts, listed as sample 29.

4.2.5 Other Features

Cf. Figure 07

Three modern features were identified, a narrow machine-dug field drain, or soak away was identified (Field Drain 02) running along a north-south axis for the entirety of the stripped area. Two machine dug test-pits were also identified, these were initial ground investigation areas conducted by Parkfield Homes Ltd. Test Pit 05 is located near the northern boundary of Field 03 and Test Pit 06 was identified roughly 6m away from the western boundary. Close by to the east of Test Pit 06 are four other archaeological features identified near the north-westerly edge Field 03, west to Group 01 and Field Boundary 02. As they were sporadically spaced apart, they haven't been assigned a group number.

A sub-oval pit feature [3023] with sharp and steep edges along longitude forming V-shaped base was identified. Its length measured up to 0.66m, with a width of 0.6m and depth of 0.28m. It was filled by deposit (3026), consisting of a rather stony mid-brown sandy clay. The centre of which were rather large sub-rounded stoned and within the base; a medium sized quartz cobble, bright red stone and sub-angular cist stone. As there was low charcoal content the feature was 50% sampled, listed as sample 10.

Roughly 3 - 4m southeast from pit [3023] is a cut of possible sub-circular posthole [3027]. It is rather shallow in form with a definite steep cut along southern edge. Measuring 0.32m long, 0.28m wide and 0.10m deep. It's filled by charcoal rich deposit (3028), consisting of a dark-brown silty clay, 100% sampled in bucket number 11.

A very small feature [3034], which may possibly be a stake hole or the base of a posthole; given it's circular profile, steep sides and U-shaped narrow base. It had a diameter of 0.24m and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by a charcoal rich dark brown loamy clay (3033) with the occasional sub-round small stone inclusion. Bulk sample 13 was taken from this small feature.

Lying northeast from feature [3034] is sub-circular feature [3032]. This feature was very shallow with concave sided and base, measuring an approximate diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.08m. It was filled by a dark brown loamy clay which also had frequent charcoal inclusions and small subrounded stones. Bulk sample 13 was recovered from this feature.

Also to note, three small finds were also recovered from within Field 03 that were not from a defined context. Small find 10, a fragment of red course ware pottery was recovered during the machined strip, a possible worked chert core (SF 11) was recovered from the natural horizon (3003) and on the eastern bulk of Field 03, small find 22, a fragment of a flint blade was recovered from the subsoil layer (3002).

4.2.6 *Natural Features*

Other possible features were investigated and assigned contexts, though upon half sectioning they appeared to either be non-archaeological or natural features;

- (3004) – bioturbation caused by tree rooting.
- (3021) – natural feature upon investigation, likely stone depression.
- [3029] (3030) – initially investigated on suspicion may be a pit but was depression of a former large stone.
- (3036) – layer investigated as was in very close proximity to features in pit group 03, however despite being charcoal rich, likely to be residual layer from ploughing therefore not archaeological.
- (3039) - layer investigated as was in very close proximity to features in pit group 03, upon investigation feature was very small with no discernible cut, therefore not archaeological.
- (3059) – investigated on possibility was a post-hole due to possible presence of charcoal but the dark nature of soil was due to decayed manganese and was a natural feature.

4.3 Field 04

4.3.1 Linears [4009] and [4011] - PRN 100700

Plates: 02 - 07 (Figure 08)

Linear features [4009] and [4011] are located roughly north of Field 04 and both are running along a northeast to northwest axis. They appear to be running along the same alignment, and are highly likely to be the same feature, but have been truncated due to ploughing and insertion of modern field drain/soak away. Therefore, have been assigned different context numbers, despite being the same feature.

Linear [4009] protrudes from the eastern baulk of Field 04. Its maximum length is measured (from the baulk) at 11.14m, with a breadth of 0.83m and depth of 0.12m. An investigatory slot of up to 1m was excavated along the eastern baulk to establish form and provenance. It appeared to be very shallow with very gradual slightly sloping sides and flat base. An attempt was made to excavate a possible terminus at western end of Linear [4009], however with the feature being truncated and disturbed by modern field drain 02, and its incredibly shallow nature in this area it was not possible to investigate as feature was disappearing during the attempt to clean and define it. The natural (4003) was very grey and clayey in this area, suggesting it being leached by water which may suggest the linear could have been worn away. The linear fill (4010) consisted of a plastic medium brown loamy clay with a grey hue. Some sub-angular and rounded medium and large stones, with the very rare occasional flecks of charcoal was noted, along with the presence roots caused by the overgrowth or brambles that grew in this area. No samples were taken of this deposit as it is very probable to be the same deposit as (4012), within linear [4011].

Linear [4011] is located within the western side of Field 04, it measures a length of 14.88m, with a breadth of 0.9m – 1.4m and a maximum depth of 0.09m. Two intervention slots were excavated in linear [4011], a terminus 1.14m slot at the east end, a slot 0.7m intervention towards the west, however the terminus at the far west end was not possible as the deposit was too shallow and encountered similar issues as the west end of linear [4009]. Upon excavation, the linear's form and profile matched Linear [4009] and has very gradual sloping sides, and flat base and was very shallow in nature. Linear was filled a single deposit (4012), consisting of a medium brown loamy clay with grey hue with some sub-angular small and medium sized stone inclusions and decayed stone. Charcoal was also present, and the selection area of intervention slot was excavated due to a rich charcoal lens, two buckets of baulk sample 01 was recovered in order to establish dating. To note, small find 08, a

fragment of daub (ceramic building material) was also recovered roughly 0.3m north of this intervention slot in linear [4011].

4.3.2 *Other Features*

Cf. Figure 08

Five modern features were identified within Field 04, consisting of four modern test pits from Parkfield Homes Ltd ground investigation works and a modern field drain/soak away (Field Drain 01) running along a northeast-northwest axis from the east and west baulks within the northern half of Field 04. Test pits 01 and 02, located nearby one another at the north end of Field 04 were partially excavated (contexts 4004 – 4008) but not further investigated as became apparent they were relatively recent ground works. Test Pit 03 is located centrally within Field 04 near western baulk and Test Pit 04 near the southern baulk.

A total of nine small finds were recovered from Field 04, seven (likely to be prehistoric) of were recovered during the machining so were therefore unstratified, but likely to be within the topsoil (4001) or subsoil (4002) layer. The majority were chert or flint tool waste pieces, which also included a burnt flint core (SF04) alongside a fragment of possible bronze age pottery (SF05). As previously mentioned, small find 08, a fragment of daub and small find 09, two fragments of possible worked chert were recovered from the natural glacial horizon (4003).

4.3.3 Natural Features

A singular feature with contexts [4013] and (4014) was investigated as it's well-defined circular profile and close proximity to linear [4011] suggested may possibly be posthole. However, upon excavation it was determined to be a heavily decayed red sandstone rock.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 *Field 03*

Field 03, located at the south of the control/strip/map at Parc Y Coed, proved to be the most productive, archaeologically speaking. The results revealed three pit groups, alongside four further small features, and three well defined post-holes and a tree throw in group 04. All the archaeology encountered in Groups 01, 02 and 03 were heavily truncated, likely caused by ploughing, agricultural and animal burrowing activity within the vicinity. The soil depths were very shallow in places, therefore, it was likely the very bases of these probable neolithic features that were encountered. Repeated ploughing in the area would account for their shallow depth, the ephemeral charcoal layers containing artefacts, alongside the scattering of lithic tools in Fields 01, 02 and 03.

Although the pit's suggest settlement activity, due to the shallow and ad hoc nature of these pit groups, no discernible structures could be identified, and it is possible that other previous existing features may have been lost. Due to the artefacts recovered from Groups 01, 02 and 03, it is highly probable that they are Neolithic in date, however, assessment and analysis of the palaeoenvironmental samples recovered could provide a more information on macroplant and charcoal survival as well as possible radiocarbon dating (alongside possible further artefact recovery). Group 04 features were more defined, and were not as heavily truncated, however their dates are unknown. Therefore, further post-excavation assessment and analysis would be beneficial to provide understanding of the activity in this part of Field 03.

5.1.2 Field 04

Similar to the results encountered by CR Archaeology in 2018 within Fields 1 & 2, Field 04 relinquished eleven small finds, mostly of lithics, nine of which were classed as unstratified. The only noted archaeological feature encountered was linear [4009] and [4011], which is highly likely to be the same feature. As encountered in Field 03, this linear feature was very shallow and heavily truncated in parts. This is likely due to heavy ploughing, modern field drains and the likelihood maybe partially washed away due to the fields waterlogged nature. The provisional date for the linear is currently unknown, it's ephemeral nature could suggest an early date, however further analysis of the palaeoenvironmental sample recovered could provide dating evidence.

5.2 Recommendations

Detailed confirmation of these interpretations, and a full contextual site analysis, will have to await the results of the post-excavation phase of the project. Given the significance of the archaeology encountered, this should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations in Historic England's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2). This recommends that in these circumstances a phased programme of post excavation work is carried out.

Phase 3 is an *assessment of potential for analysis* phase and will involve the processing and professional study of the palaeoenvironmental remains recovered (32 samples), and the analysis of the seven flint and stone artefacts recovered from the site. A project design for this work will be produced. A 5% sample of linear [4011] would be sufficient in obtaining dating evidence for this feature in Field 04. Complete samples were taken from the pits and post hole features within Field 03, so it is hoped that good results can be obtained, but specialists will recommend which charcoal samples are suitable to provide dating evidence for site. Small finds 13 to 21 seem to be particularly useful for providing relative dates for the features for which they were associated.

When the results of this assessment are known, a Phase 4 *analysis* report will be produced, which will encompass the post excavation assessment, a full site narrative, contextualised and fully referenced with comparisons made with similar sites on Anglesey, of which there are a number, and beyond. From this, a report will be produced for a peer reviewed archaeological journal to ensure that the results from this excavation are properly disseminated.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives;
5. Davidson, A. 1998. *Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Extension: Archaeological Assessment & Strip/Map/Record*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 302
6. Davidson, A. 1998. *Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Mitigation*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 312.
7. Davidson, A., Jones, M., Kenney, J., Rees, C. and Roberts, J. 2010. *Gwalchmai booster to Bodffordd link water main and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement: Archaeological Mitigation Report*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 885.
8. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
9. Evans, R. 2008. *Gwalchmai booster to Bodffordd link water main and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement: Archaeological Assessment*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 738.
10. Evans, R. and Roberts, J. 2019. *Ysgol Newydd Llangefni: Archaeological Assessment & Strip/Map/Record (Geophysical Survey)*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1450.
11. Parry, I G, et al. 2017. Coleg Menai Llangefni Fieldwork Report: Archaeological Mitigation Trenching. Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01
12. Rees C & Jones M. 2018. Results of Archaeological Works at Proposed Development Tyn Coed, Llangefni, Anglesey. Project Number CR162-2018.
13. Rees C & Jones M. 2022. Results of Archaeological Strip, Map & Record at Fields 1 & 2, Ty'n Coed, Llangefni, Ynys Môn. Project Number CR162-2018.

14. Wessex Archaeology, 2019. Llangefni Link Road Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.
Carr, A.D. 1992 'Tregarnedd', in *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1992, 21-50.
15. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
16. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
17. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 2.

FIGURES

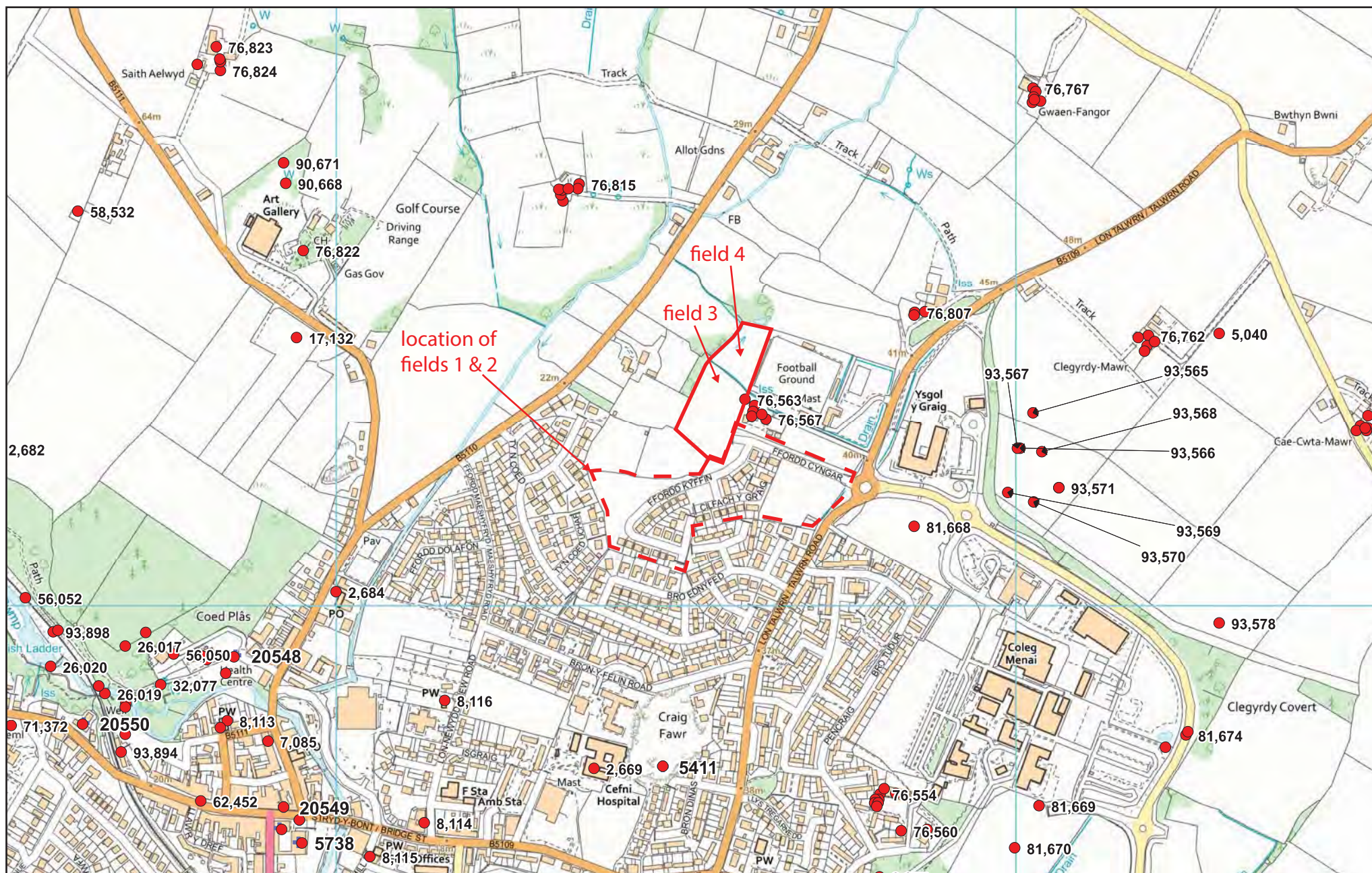


FIGURE 01: Location of Strip/Map/Record area (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:7,500 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number AI100020895.

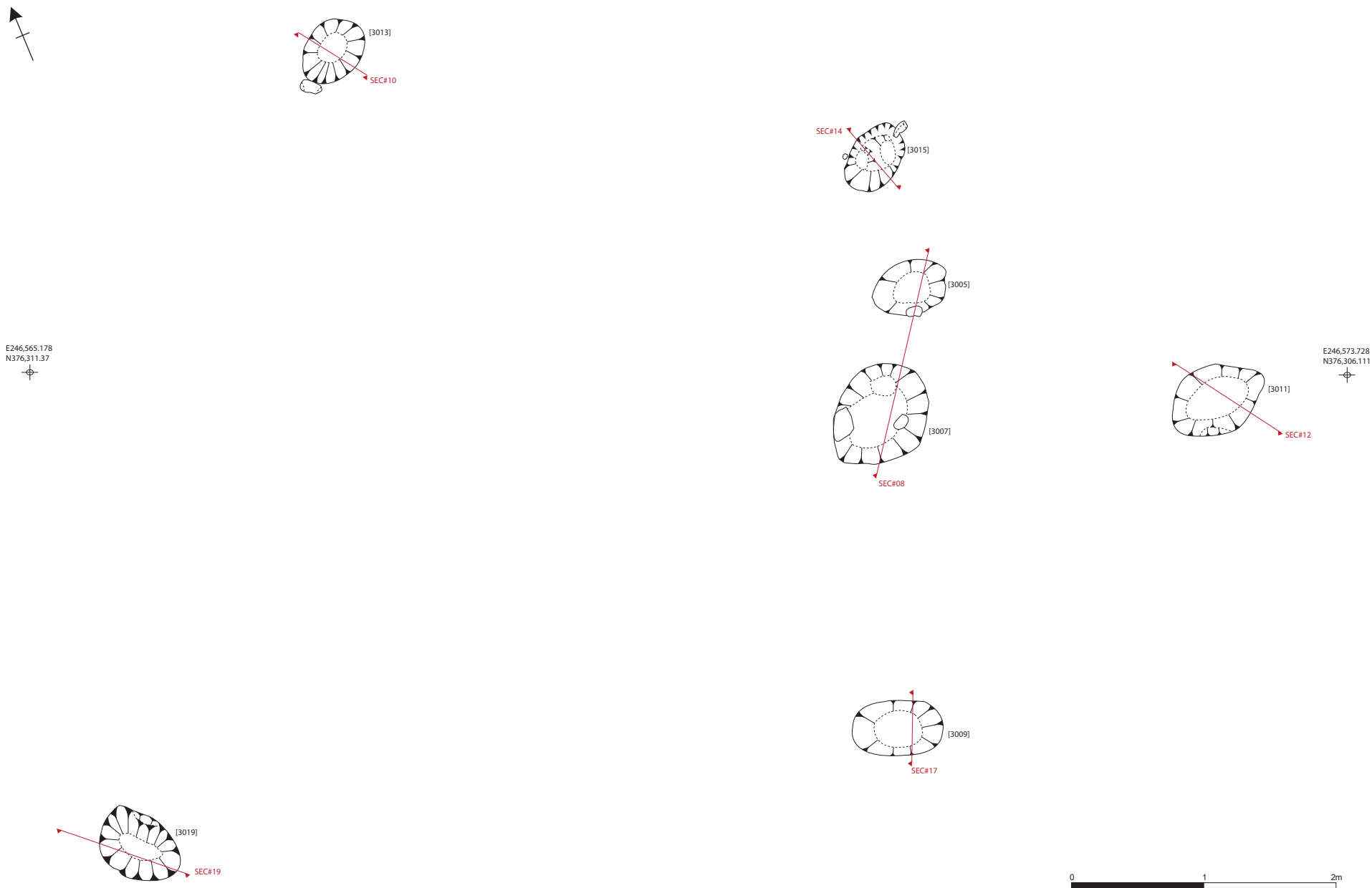


Figure 02 :
Plan of Neolithic Pit Group 01 - PRN 100696

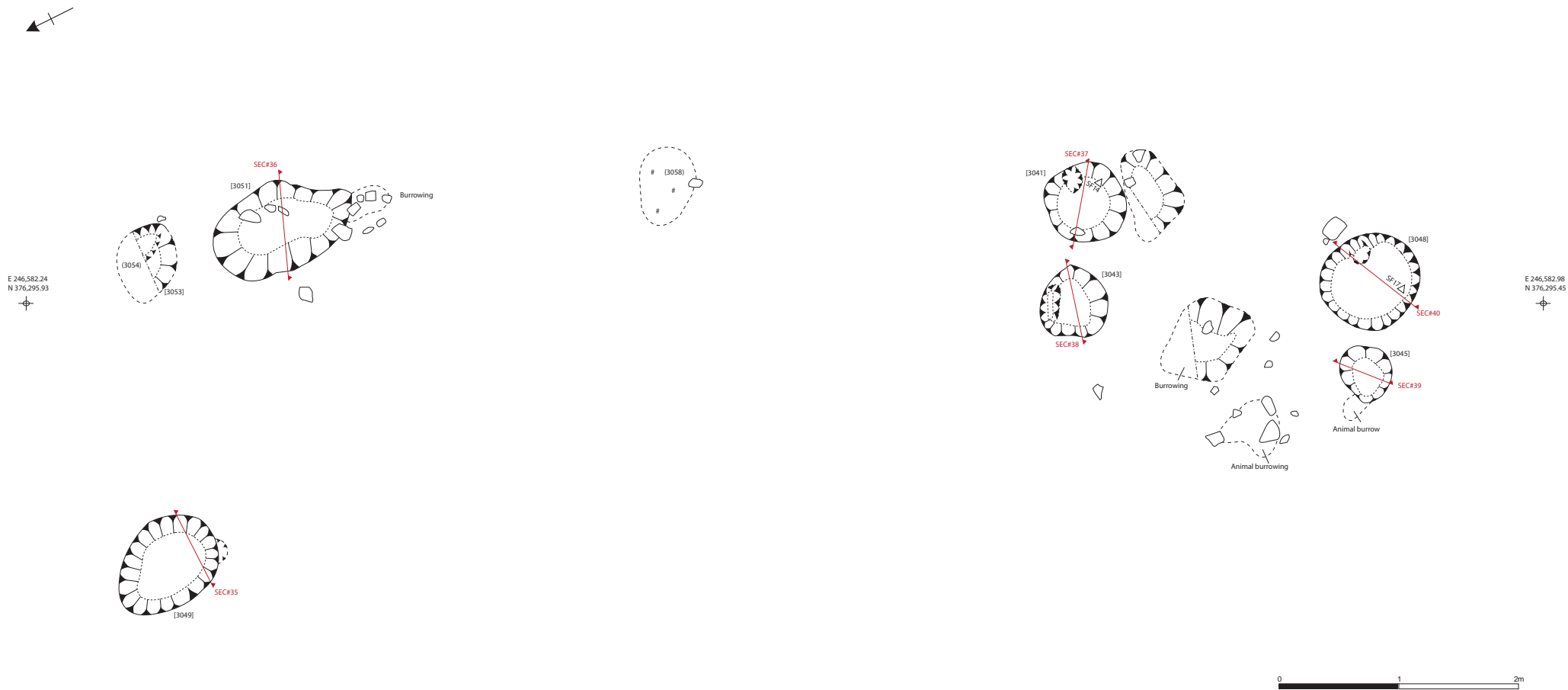
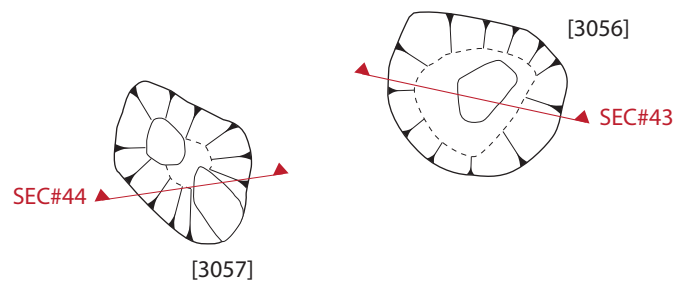


Figure 03 :
Plan of Neolithic Pit Group 02 - PRN 100697



E 246,542.921
N 376,275.913

E 246,545.443
N 376,277.426

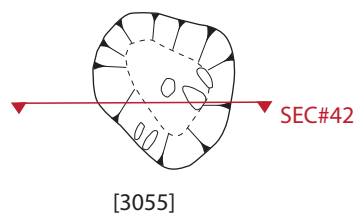


Figure 04:
Plan of Neolithic Pit Group 03 - PRN 100698



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

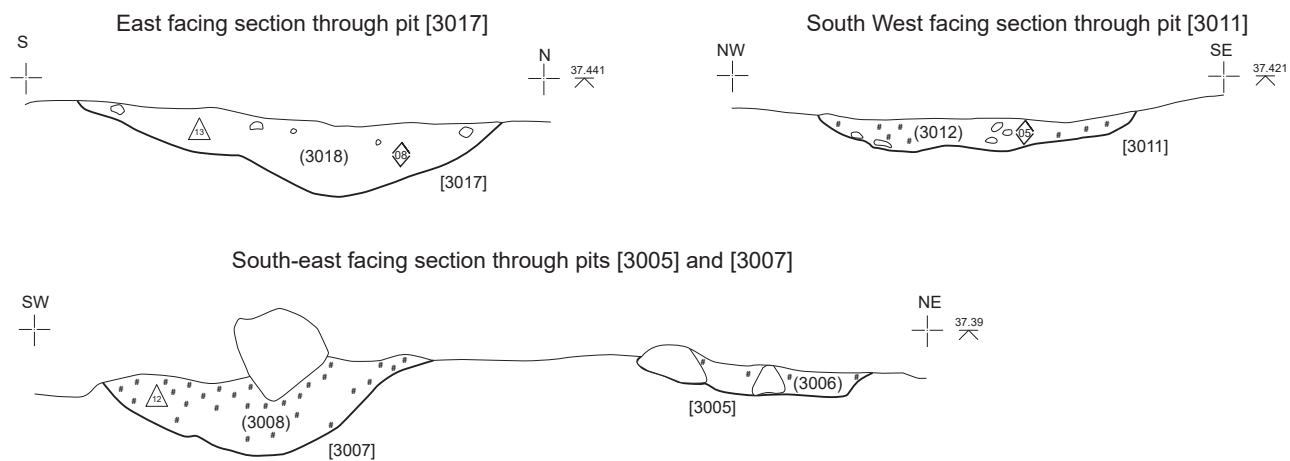


Figure 05:
Plan of group 04 ; Post-holes and Tree throw - PRN 100699

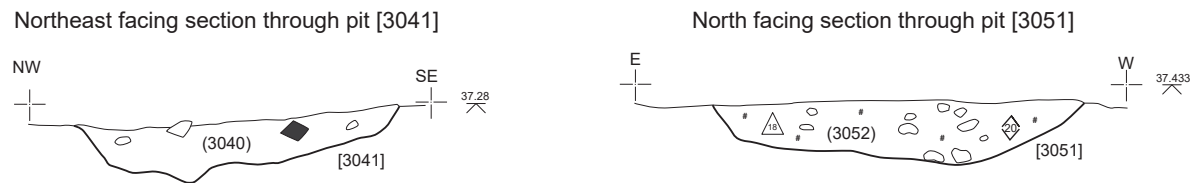


Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

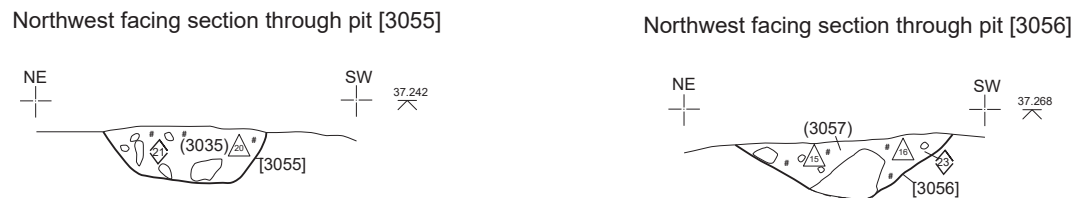
NEOLITHIC PIT GROUP 01



NEOLITHIC PIT GROUP 02



NEOLITHIC PIT GROUP 03



POST-HOLES IN GROUP 04

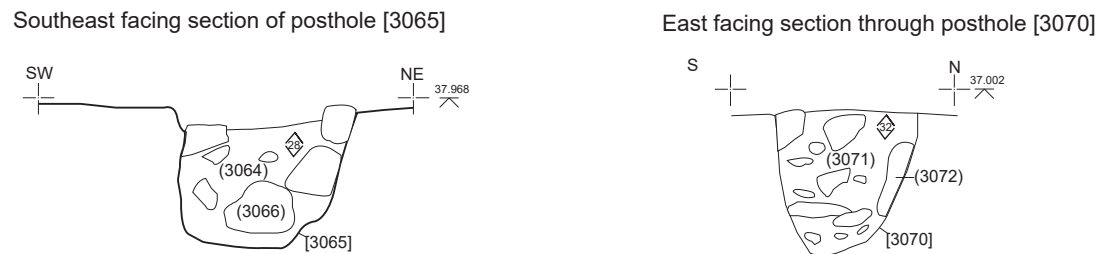


Figure 06:
Section drawings showing representations from the groups where some of the artefacts were recovered from defined contexts

KEY

Charcoal ◆ Charcoal Chunk

○ Stone



Figure 07:
Archaeological and non-archaeological features, including small finds locations from Field 03



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Figure 08:
Archaeological and non-archaeological features, including small finds locations from Field 04



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PLATES



Plate 1: Field 04 - End of day shot showing continuation of control strip; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_007).



Plate 2: Field 04 - View of field 04 following completion of soil strip; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2772_016).



Plate 2: Field 04 - View of field 04 following completion of soil strip; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2772_016).



Plate 4: Field 04 - Post-ex planned view of [4011] terminus at Southeast; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_042)



Plate 5: Field 04 - View of pre-ex of slot in linear [4009]; scale 1x1m;
view from NE (archive reference: G2772_048).



Plate 6: Field 04 - Pre-ex of possible terminus slot in [4009]; scale 1x1m;
view from SW (archive reference: G2772_050).



Plate 7: Field 04 - Southeast facing section through linear [4009]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_052).



Plate 8: Field 03 - View of commencement of soil-strip in Northeast quadrant of field 03; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2772_024).



Plate 9: Field 03 - View of progress of control strip in field 03 - End of day; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_027).



Plate 10: Field 03 - Mid-ex of features [3005] and [3007]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_059).



Plate 11: Field 03 - Southeast facing section through possible pit [3011]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_064).



Plate 12: Field 03 - Mid-ex view of posthole [3015] showing packing stones; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_067).



Plate 13: Field 03 - Pits [3041], [3034], [3045] and [3048]; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_105).



Plate 14: Field 03 - Pits [3048] and [3045] without board; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_107).



Plate 15: Field 03 - Pot sherd SF14 turned over to show decoration; scale trowel; view from NE (archive reference: G2772_116).



Plate 16: Field 03 - Northwest facing section through possible pit [3056]; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2772_125).



Plate 17: Field 03 - Northwest facing section through possible pit/posthole [3057]; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2772_126).



Plate 18: Field 03 - Pits [3041] and [3043] with [3045] and [3048] in background; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2772_140).



Plate 19: Field 03 - Post-ex view of pits [3056] and [3057]; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2772_147).



Plate 20: Field 03 - Plan view of features 3055, 3056, and 3057 - Group 3; scale 0.5 m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_149).



Plate 21: Field 03 - Posthole [3065] half sectioned; scale 0.5 m; view from E
(archive reference: G2772_150).



Plate 22: Field 03 - Packing stones 3066 in posthole [3065]; scale 1x1m; view from E
(archive reference: G2772_153).



Plate 23: Field 03 - Posthole [3065] fully excavated; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_156).



Plate 24: Field 03 - Tree root hollows [3069]; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2772_160).



Plate 25: Field 03 - East facing section through posthole [3070]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_163).



Plate 26: Field 03 - Mid-ex photo showing packing stones in [3070]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_170).



Plate 27: Field 03 - Post-ex view of posthole [3070]; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_171).



Plate 28: Field 03 - Posthole [3074] with possible packing stones; scale 1/2 of 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_166).



Plate 29: Field 03 - Posthole [3074] fully excavated; scale 1/2 of 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2772_169).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

PARC Y COED (G2772)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

(Strip/Map/Record)

Prepared for Parkfield Homes Limited

February 2023



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

PARC Y COED (G2772)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (Strip/Map/Record)

Prepared for *Parkfield Homes Limited*, February 2023

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	6
1.1	Aims and Objectives	7
1.2	Monitoring Arrangements	9
1.3	Historic Environment Record	10
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	11
2.1	Introduction	11
2.2	Prehistoric and Roman.....	12
2.3	Medieval.....	14
2.4	Post-Medieval	15
2.5	Geophysical Survey	16
2.6	Strip/Map/Record – Fields 1 & 2	16
2.7	Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit	16
3	METHODOLOGY	18
3.1	Introduction	18
3.2	Human Remains	20
3.3	Ecofacts	21
3.4	Artefacts	22
3.5	Working Project Archive	24
3.6	Data Management Plan	25
3.7	Selection Strategy	27
4	PERSONNEL.....	28
5	HEALTH AND SAFETY	29
6	SOCIAL MEDIA	30
7	INSURANCE.....	31
7.1	Public/Products Liability	31
7.2	Employers Liability	31
7.3	Professional Indemnity.....	31
8	SOURCES CONSULTED	32
	FIGURE 01	34

Location of Strip/Map/Record area (outlined blue), Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit c.475m to the east (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:7500 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4.	34
APPENDIX I	35
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma	35
APPENDIX II	36
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma.....	36
APPENDIX III	37
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma	37

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Parkfield Homes Limited to prepare a written scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record) in advance of a housing development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH46577631; postcode: LL77 7AE). The current development area measures c.1.23ha and comprises two irregular shaped fields (designated Fields 3 & 4) located to the northwest of the Llangefni link road (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The Strip/Map/Record has been preceded by an archaeological assessment/geophysical survey of the entire development scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2018) and an archaeological Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 at the southern end of the scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2022). The Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 identified lithic artefacts ranging in date from the Early Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

The Strip/Map/Record will be undertaken from February 2023 in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Strip/Map/Record (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the Strip/Map/Record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes the Mesolithic to Early to Mid-Bronze Age activity identified on site and prehistoric findspots and domestic activity, early medieval burials and Roman period settlement within the surrounding area; and
- To place the results in context, reference shall be made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017), viz:
 - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, inc.
 - Tracking change in lithic technologies throughout the Mesolithic, focusing on transitions between Early>Late Mesolithic and Late Mesolithic>Neolithic;
 - Analysis of discrete lithic assemblages...to help overcome the very limited conclusions that can presently be drawn from the lithic analysis of surface collections of mixed ages...[which] should lead to a more refined characterisation of Mesolithic toolkits as they evolved through time, allowing (for example) more confident interpretations of settlement patterns based on lithic signatures alone...;
 - Functional analysis: the functions of stone tools characteristic of the Mesolithic in Wales remain very poorly understood – if at all...Such work should aim to understand the functions of, for example, denticulate scrapers, truncations, burins, awls, notched pieces and utilised flakes/blades; the functions of pebble tools such as ground-stone axeheads and bevelled pebbles also need to be elucidated. Knowledge of the use of these tools would allow more informed interpretation of wider subsistence and perhaps social issues.
 - Earlier Bronze Age, inc.
 - What did everyday life in the Neolithic and EBA look like and how could this influence the types of settlements we are likely to find?
 - How does evidence for settlement fit into patterns of landuse and are there clear regional variations?

- What can palaeoenvironmental evidence reveal about settlement practices, particularly on sites where there is little or no material culture?
- Roman, inc.:
 - Interaction between newcomers and indigenes;
 - The Archaeology of the early campaigning years: pre-Flavian and Flavian;
 - More attention paid to environmental sampling;
 - More radiocarbon dates.
- Early Medieval, inc.:
 - Identification of potential early medieval sites, particularly secular settlements, through collation and assessment of new and existing information sources;
 - Confirmation of potential early medieval sites through fieldwork, trial excavation and the application of dating techniques;
 - Identification and analysis of environmental evidence from excavated samples and increased pollen sampling;
 - Improving understanding of the chronological framework for the period through the application of all available methods and increased use of radiocarbon dating, especially on multi-period sites.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

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

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number is 1796 and the event primary reference number is 46541.

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Strip/Map/Record area is located within a known area of prehistoric activity and within a wider area of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later archaeological activity. CR Archaeology has completed an archaeological assessment/geophysical survey for the entire development and a Strip/Map/Record of the southern part of the development area (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2018 and 2022). GAT are currently undertaking a Strip/Map/Record of the Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit c.475m to the east (GAT *forthcoming*), which was preceded by an archaeological assessment and evaluation (GAT Reports 1450, 2019 and 1604, 2021). Recent archaeological fieldwork has also been completed for the Llangefni Link Road to the east and Bryn Cefni Industrial Park to the south.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

During the Strip/Map/Record within the southern part of the development area, thirty-eight lithic artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods were recovered from the topsoil. There was a mixture of both flint and chert artefacts were recovered, with twenty-eight from Field 1 and ten from Field 2; Field 1 was dominated by chert and Field 2 was dominated by flint (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2022: 13). The material was mostly knapping waste, although there were nine tools identified (eight flint and one chert), with the majority locally sourced, bar a small number of imported flint. The majority were Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. No associated features or settlement activity were identified.

A polished Graig Lwyd stone axe (PRN 5040; SH47307640) was found 750m northeast of the development area within the rubble fill of a stone wall; another polished stone axe, 30cm long and 9.5cm wide was found 590m south of the study area (PRN 2669; SH46387576). Evaluation trenching 1.6km south of the study area has also revealed a pit containing Neolithic artefacts (PRN 36389; NGR SH4650874710), with another adjacent, possibly contemporary pit. Together these finds do suggest evidence of Neolithic activity in the vicinity, although the isolated nature of the recovered information means that the wider context of these is not fully understood. Further evidence for prehistoric archaeology in the wider area includes a Middle Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 16073; NGR SH46907500), which was identified 1.6km to the south during construction work for Bryn Cefni Industrial Park. *Brython Archaeology* identified a burnt mound during an Archaeological Mitigation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus (Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01); the burnt mound was located c.400m southeast of the current Strip/Map/Record area.

GAT completed archaeological fieldwork on several plots 1.6km to the south of the current proposed development, in advance of a separate scheme (GAT Report 1108): a geophysical survey and targeted trenching identified the remains of an enclosed settlement (PRN 36390; NGR SH4650874710) that was used into the 2nd century AD. This location was subsequently partially developed as part of the Llangefni Link Road scheme, with a strip/map/record completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2019 (Wessex Archaeology, 2019; 205640.01). The GAT fieldwork revealed a series of field boundary ditch complexes, as well as an area of occupation characterised by fire pits, burnt deposits and posthole structures. The earliest features were two small circular pits containing probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, and two pits that contained worked flint. The majority of the remaining features were attributed to the 2nd century AD onwards, with metalwork, ceramics and small quantities of human neonate bones identified. Posthole structures were

likely associated with grain storage, suggesting an area that was also used for grazing or crop production.

2.3 Medieval

Brython Archaeology identified 45 early medieval graves during topsoil stripping for the construction of section 1 of the Llangefni Link Road, in 2016 (*Brython Archaeology Document Number B1604.03 DRAFT*). The graves were located at NGR SH47247580, c.810m southeast of the development area. Additional fieldwork was completed by *Archaeology Wales*, associated with the expansion of Coleg Menai that increased the number of graves to 87 (results not available at time of writing). *Brython Archaeology* identified further graves during an Archaeological Mitigation in 2017 on land surrounding the Grŵp Coleg Menai Llandrillo Llangefni campus, suggesting a continuation of this early medieval cemetery (*Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01*). The exact number of graves was not confirmed within the confines of the evaluation area but an estimate of 20 to 50 graves was given.

2.4 Post-Medieval

The Strip/Map/Record area is located within the former Pencraig Estate. Pencraig was an estate of 186 acres with a substantial associated mansion. The first documentary reference to the estate including the land of Clegyrdu (Clegyrdy) Fawr (which includes the Strip/Map/Record area and lay close to the Pencraig demesne), is in a bundle of deeds dating from 1699 (Anglesey Archives, WD/12/1). In the mid-18th century it was in the possession of Richard Poole and his wife Mary, the daughter of Robert Owen, whose son Anthony was to become an influential attorney in Caernarfon and substantial landowner with estates in Anglesey and Merioneth by the turn of the 19th century. In 1773 Clegyrdu was leased to Joseph Knowles for 21 years (Anglesey Archives, WD 12/3), and subsequent leases describe the subsequent letting of the farm (WD12.4-5). In 1860 its owner, George Richard Owen Griffith, was High Sheriff of the County of Anglesey. He had been noted as the landowner of the study area on the tithe map and apportionment of 1843. In 1879, following the death of its then owner Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, the estate passed to the wife of Colonel Bramston Smith of Dublin, who was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1876. In 1910 there was an agreement to partition the holdings of the estate. The Pencraig estate was sold in 1952, with a housing estate and college bearing the name Pencraig being established on the site. The development area remained in agricultural use after the 1952 sale.

2.5 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey of the development area was completed in 2018 by CR Archaeology as part of the assessment report (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2018). The survey was completed within the accessible portions of Fields 1 to 4 that encompass the development. Evidence for former field boundaries and plough marks were identified in Fields 1 & 2. The results in Field 3 were affected by the presence of metallic roofed/sided sheds and power lines to the east of the survey grid, which resulted in poor results from the two survey grids lying close to this boundary (although probable agricultural/ploughing furrows were identified running north-south through the centre of the field CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2018: 27). The survey results in Field 4 were described in the report as “generally poor” (*ibid.*: 28), being heavily impacted by the presence of a metal football stadium stand/shelter in the adjacent field to the east, whilst large areas of the field were also waterlogged and metal fencing was present around the remaining boundaries (*ibid.*). Weak positive linear anomalies, probably representing agricultural/plough marks were identified within the survey area; one of the anomalies aligned with those in Field 3 and were interpreted as part of the same feature (*ibid.*).

2.6 Strip/Map/Record – Fields 1 & 2

CR Archaeology undertook a Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 within the development area between July and August 2018 (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2022). No archaeological features were uncovered during the works. There was however an interesting assemblage of 38 lithic artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. This material was found within the topsoil during stripping and was scattered across the Strip/Map/Record area. Although there were no clear concentrations of the material, the lithics were identified as predominantly of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The report states that the quantity of unstratified material is larger than would ordinarily be expected to be collected in an area with no surviving cut features. This may be indicative of activity in the vicinity of the site, possibly with associated cut features such as pit groups and/or other settlement activity (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018; 2022: 4).

2.7 Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit

GAT are currently undertaking a Strip/Map/Record of the Ysgol y Graig New Foundation Unit development site, located c.475m to the east at NGR SH47077627. The results of the Strip/Map/Record are forthcoming, but the preceding assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching across the development site (GAT Reports 1450 and 1604; 2019 and 2021 respectively) have identified a mid-Bronze Age pit, a possible Iron Age ring ditch and former

field/paddock boundaries visible on a Pencraig Estate map of 1802 that had been removed prior to the publication of the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. No significant artefacts have currently been recovered.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The development area measures c.1.23ha and is located to the north of the Llangefni link road (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as Gwna Group - Schist. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods, with the superficial deposits recorded as Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, with the local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (Source: www.bgs.ac.uk). The CR Archaeology Report (CR162-2018; 2022), states that the topsoil in Fields 1 & 2 was a mid-brown silty clay that varied in depth between 0.12m and 0.25m. There was also a thin compact mid-brown silty-clay subsoil (0.05m to 0.10m in depth) in Field 2 where the overburden was deeper; the glacial horizon in both fields was a banded yellow and mid-orange-brown clay with frequent medium rounded stone/yellow-orange and brown gravel lenses.

The Strip/Map/Record programme aims to expose and characterise all archaeological activity within the development area and will involve the reduction of the ground level across the development area under archaeological control, with any resultant features mapped and recorded. The ground reduction will be undertaken by machinery and operators supplied by the Parkfield Homes Ltd; the works are scheduled from February 2023 with an estimated one-month timeline.

All fieldwork will be completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Fieldwork Manual and the following methodology will apply:

- The development will be excavated by machinery fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs and contexts records will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. [Appendix I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit.
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; the photographic record will be digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from

G2772_001. A photographic ID board will be used during the Strip/Map/Record to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if more discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated;
- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.

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

3.2 Human Remains

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

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com 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, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (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. The results from the Strip/Map/Record in Fields 1 & 2 suggest there is potential for the recovery of lithics, which in Fields 1 & 2 included flint and chert waste flakes and tools. Any lithics recovered will be sent to a specialist (George Smith, formerly of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust) for assessment and analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

3.6 Data Management Plan

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

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 – context register
11. Appendix IV – drawing register (if relevant)
12. Appendix V – artefact register (if relevant)
13. Appendix VI – ecofact register (if relevant)
14. Appendix VII – GAT selection strategy

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 2); 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 selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and will be finalised in the mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Regional & 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 mitigation duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Davidson, A. 1998. *Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Extension: Archaeological Assessment & Strip/Map/Record*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 302
2. Davidson, A. 1998. *Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Mitigation*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 312.
3. Davidson, A., Jones, M., Kenney, J., Rees, C. and Roberts, J. 2010. *Gwalchmai booster to Bodffordd link water main and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement: Archaeological Mitigation Report*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 885.
4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
5. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2)
6. Evans, R. 2008. *Gwalchmai booster to Bodffordd link water main and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement: Archaeological Assessment*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 738.
7. Evans, R. and Roberts, J. 2019. *Ysgol Newydd Llangefni: Archaeological Assessment & Strip/Map/Record (Geophysical Survey)*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1450.
8. Parry, I G, et al. 2017. Coleg Menai Llangefni Fieldwork Report: Archaeological Mitigation Trenching. Brython Archaeology Document Number B1612.02.01
9. Rees C & Jones M. 2018. Results of Archaeological Works at Proposed Development Tyn Coed, Llangefni, Anglesey. Project Number CR162-2018.
10. Rees C & Jones M. 2022. Results of Archaeological Strip, Map & Record at Fields 1 & 2, Ty'n Coed, Llangefni, Ynys Môn. Project Number CR162-2018.
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*
12. Standard and Guidance for *Archaeological Field Strip/Map/Record* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
13. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

14. Wessex Archaeology, 2019. Llangefni Link Road Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Carr, A.D. 1992 'Tregarnedd', in *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1992, 21-50.

FIGURE 01

Location of Strip/Map/Record area (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:7500 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4.

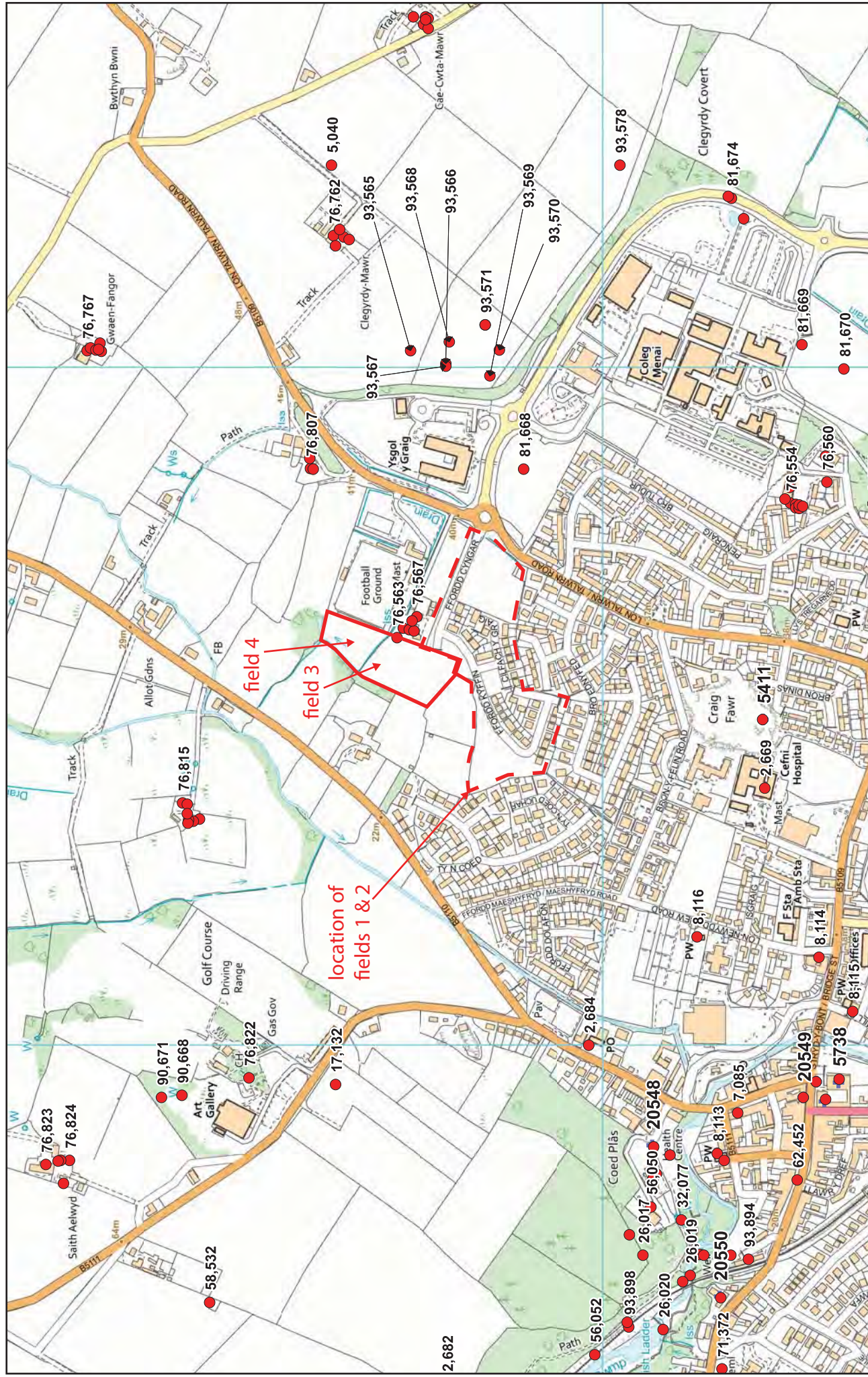


FIGURE 01: Location of Strip/Map/Record area (outlined red) and local archaeological features; based on Ordnance Survey 1:7,500 County Series Map Sheets SH47NE. Scale 1:10000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number AI100020895.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

Project Number:

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

CONTEXT RECORD FORM

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE		
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT
DEPOSIT			CUT
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			Draw sketches overleaf
FILLED BY	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div>This <div></div> context</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		
FILL OF	Stratigraphic matrix		
PLANS		SECTIONS	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.			
SAMPLE Nos.		FIND Nos.	
FEATURE No		GROUP No	CONSISTS OF
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION		SAME AS	
		CHECKED BY (initials/date)	INITIALS/DATE

SKETCH

DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma

G2772_Parc_y_Coed

06/02/2023 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	06/02/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Parkfield Homes Ltd	n/a

Resources

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

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust will be asked by Parkfield Homes Limited to prepare a written scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record) in advance of a housing development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH46577631; postcode: LL77 7AE). The current development area measures c.1.23ha and comprises two irregular shaped fields (designated Fields 3 & 4) located to the northwest of the Llangefni link road (WSI Figure 01). The Strip/Map/Record will be preceded by an archaeological assessment/geophysical survey of the entire development scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2018) and an archaeological Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 at the southern end of the scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2022). The Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 identified lithic artefacts ranging in date from the Early Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The Strip/Map/Record will be undertaken from February 2023.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Parc y Coed, Llangefni: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record). Prepared for Parkfield Homes Limited. February 2023. Project G2772.

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).

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: all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Context register: 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 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

There is no de-selected data

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

- 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 2); 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 included:
 - 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.

There is no de-selected data

3 – Materials

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

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

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes – Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn*

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

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

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

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

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

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

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_001	Field 04	Pre-condition survey of field 04		SW	1x1m	BMJ	20/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_002	Field 04	Pre-condition survey of field 04		N	1x1m	BMJ	20/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_003	Field 04	Pre-condition survey of field 04		NE	1x1m	BMJ	20/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_004	Field 04	End of day shot showing extent of control strip at East edge		N	1x1m	BMJ	20/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_005	Field 04	End of day shot showing extent of control strip at East edge		S	1x1m	BMJ	20/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_006	Field 04	End of day shot showing continuation of control strip		S	1x1m	BMJ	21/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_007	Field 04	End of day shot showing continuation of control strip		NE	1x1m	BMJ	21/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2772_008	Field 04	View of rutting at entrance of field 04 by diggers		NE	not used	BMJ	22/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_009	Field 04	View of rutting at entrance of field 04 by diggers		SW	not used	BMJ	22/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_010	Field 04	End of day view of control strip in field 04		S	1x1m	BMJ	22/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_011	Field 04	End of day view of control strip in field 04		N	1x1m	BMJ	22/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_012	Field 04	End of day view of control strip in field 04		N	1x1m	BMJ	28/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_013	Field 04	End of day view of control strip in field 04		S	1x1m	BMJ	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_014	Field 04	End of day view of control strip in field 04		SW	1x1m	BMJ	02/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_015	Field 04	End of day view of control strip in field 04		NE	1x1m	BMJ	02/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_016	Field 04	View of field 04 following completion of soil strip		W	not used	BMJ	03/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2772_017	Field 04	View of field 04 following completion of soil strip		E	not used	BMJ	03/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_018	Field 04	Pre-ex of feature [4004]	[4004] (4005) (4006)	S	1x1m	BMJ	06/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_019	Field 04	Pre-ex of feature [4004]	[4004] (4005) (4006)	W	1x1m	BMJ	06/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_020	Field 04	Pre-ex of feature [4007]	[4007] (4008)	E	1x1m	JB	07/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_021	Field 04	Pre-ex of feature [4007]	[4007] (4008)	S	1x1m	JB	07/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_022	Field 04	Mid-ex of feature [4007] Abandoned, was modern test pit	[4004] (4005) (4006)	E	1x1m	JB	07/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_023	Field 04	Mid-ex of feature [4007] Abandoned, was modern test pit	[4004] (4005) (4006)	S	1x1m	JB	07/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_024	Field 03	View of commencement of soil-strip in Northeast quadrant of field 03		S	1x1m	BMJ	07/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2772_025	Field 03	View of commencement of soil-strip in Northeast quadrant of field 03		N	1x1m	BMJ	07/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_026	Field 03	View of progress of control strip in field 03 - End of day		N	1x1m	BMJ	08/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_027	Field 03	View of progress of control strip in field 03 - End of day		SE	1x1m	BMJ	08/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2772_028	Field 03	Shot of wet site conditions		N	not used	JB	13/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_029	Field 03	Shot of wet site conditions		W	not used	JB	13/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_030	Field 03	Shot of wet site conditions		W	not used	JB	13/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_031	Field 04	View of linear [4011]	[4011] (4012)	E	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2772_032	Field 04	View of linear [4009]	[4009] (4010)	E	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_033	Field 04	Pre-ex view of terminus at West end of linear [4011]	[4011] (4012)	E	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_034	Field 04	Northeast facing section in terminus slot [4011]	[4011] (4012)	N	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_035	Field 04	Northeast facing section in terminus slot [4011] No board	[4011] (4012)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_036	Field 04	Pre-ex view of linear [4011] prior to slot	[4011] (4012)	N	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_037	Field 04	Post-ex view of slot through linear [4011]	[4011] (4012)	N	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_038	Field 04	West facing section through linear [4011]	[4011] (4012)	W	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_039	Field 03	Progress shot of control strip in field 03		NW	not used	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_040	Field 03	Progress shot of control strip in field 03		SE	not used	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_041	Field 04	Southeast facing section of terminus in [4011]	[4011] (4012)	SE	1x1m	BMJ	14/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_042	Field 04	Post-ex planned view of [4011] terminus at Southeast	[4011] (4012)	SE	1x1m	BMJ	15/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2772_043	Field 04	Pre-ex shot of [4013]	[4013] (4014)	S	1x1m	JB	15/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_044	Field 04	Post-ex shot of [4013], a natural decayed sandstone	[4013] (4014)	SE	1x1m	JB	15/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_045	Field 03	View of progress of control strip in field 03		S	not used	BMJ	17/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_046	Field 03	View of progress of control strip in field 03		N	not used	BMJ	17/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_047	Field 03	View of progress of control strip in field 03		NE	not used	BMJ	17/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_048	Field 04	View of pre-ex of slot in linear [4009]	[4009] (4010)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2772_049	Field 03	Pre-ex of [3004]	[3004]	E	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_050	Field 04	Pre-ex of possible terminus slot in [4009]	[4009] (4010)	SW	1x1m	BMJ	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2772_051	Field 04	Pre-ex shot in possible terminus of [4009] - Field drain in background	[4009] [4009] (3006) (3008)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_052	Field 04	Southeast facing section through linear [4009]	[4009] (3008) (3010)	SE	1x1m	BMJ	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2772_053	Field 03	Pre-ex of features [3005] and [3007]	[3005] [3007] (3006) (3008)	SW	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_054	Field 03	Location of features [3005] and [3007]	[3005] [3007] (3006) (3008)	SW	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_055	Field 03	Pre-ex of feature [3009]	[3009] (3010)	SE	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_056	Field 03	Location of feature [3009] with [3007] in background	[3009] [3007] (3008) (3010)	NE	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_057	Field 03	Pre-ex of feature [3011]	[3011] (3012)	SSW	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_058	Field 03	Pre-ex of feature [3011] with [3007] in background	[3011] [3007] (3008) (3012)	NW	1x1m	SR	20/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_059	Field 03	Mid-ex of features [3005] and [3007]	[3005] [3007] (3006) (3008)	SE	1x1m	SR	22/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2772_060	Field 03	Pre-ex of possible posthole [3013]	[3013] (3014)	NW	1x1m	BMJ	22/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_061	Field 03	Northeast facing section through possible posthole [3013]	[3013] (3008) (3010)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	22/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_062	Field 03	Post-ex shot of [3005] and [3007]	[3005] [3007] (3006)	NE	1x1m	SR	22/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_063	Field 03	Post-ex shot of possible posthole/pit [3013]	[3013]	NE	1x1m	BMJ	22/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_064	Field 03	Southeast facing section through possible pit [3011]	[3011] (3012)	SE	1x1m	BMJ	23/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2772_065	Field 03	Post-ex of possible refuse pit [3011]	[3011]	SE	1x1m	BMJ	23/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_066	Field 03	Mid-ex/East facing section through posthole [3015]	[3015] (3016)	E	1x1m	BMJ	23/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_067	Field 03	Mid-ex view of posthole [3015] showing packing stones	[3015] (3016)	E	1x1m	BMJ	23/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2772_068	Field 03	Post-ex view of posthole [3015]	[3015]	E	1x1m	BMJ	23/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_069	Field 03	View of West facing section through possible pit/posthole [3009] No board	[3009] (3010)	W	1x1m	BMJ	23/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_070	Field 03	Post-ex view of [3009]	[3009]	W	1x1m	BMJ	24/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_071	Field 03	Post-ex view of possible pit/posthole [3009]	[3009]	N	1x1m	BMJ	24/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_072	Field 03	Pre-ex photo of possible pit/posthole [3017]	[3017] (3018)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	24/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_073	Field 03	Pre-ex photo of possible pit/posthole [3018]	[3019] (3020)	N	1x1m	JB	27/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_074	Field 03	Section photo of possible pit/posthole [3019]	[3019] (3020)	S	1x1m	JB	27/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_075	Field 03	East facing section through possible pit/posthole [3017]	[3017] (3018)	E	1x1m	BMJ	27/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_076	Field 03	Post-ex photo of pit [3019]	[3019]	N	1x1m	JB	27/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_077	Field 03	Post-ex view of pit [3017]	[3017]	E	1x1m	BMJ	27/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_078	Field 03	Pre-ex view of (3021)	(3021)	NNE	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_079	Field 03	Pre-ex view of (3022)	(3022)	NNE	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_080	Field 03	WNW facing section through possible posthole [3024]	[3024] (3022)	WNW	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_081	Field 03	WNW facing section through possible posthole [3023] check numbers	[3024] (3022)	WNW	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_082	Field 03	WNW facing section through possible posthole [3023] check numbers	[3024] (3022)	WNW	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_083	Field 03	NNE facing section through (3021)	(3021)	NNE	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_084	Field 03	Pre-ex view of [3023]	[3023] (3026)	N	1x1m	BMJ	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_085	Field 03	Pre-ex view of [3027]	[3027] (3028)	N	1x1m	BMJ	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_086	Field 03	Pre-ex view of [3029]	[3029] (3030)	N	1x1m	BMJ	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_087	Field 03	Post-ex view of [3024]	[3024]	WNW	1x1m	CF	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_088	Field 03	View of section through [3027]	[3027] (3028)	N	1x1m	BMJ	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_089	Field 03	View of section through [3023]	[3023] (3026)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_090	Field 03	View of section through [3029] Not a feature, former stone hole	[3029] (3030)	W	1x1m	BMJ	29/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_091	Field 03	Pre-ex view of possible posthole [3031]	(3031)	SSW	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_092	Field 03	SSW facing section through possible posthole [3032]	[3032] (3031)	SSW	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_093	Field 03	SSW facing section through possible posthole [3032]	[3032] (3031)	SSW	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_094	Field 03	SSW facing section through possible posthole [3032]	[3032] (3031)	SSW	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_095	Field 03	Post-ex view of possible posthole remnants [3027]	[3027]	N	1x1m	BMJ	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_096	Field 03	Post-ex view of possible posthole [3032]	[3032]	NNW	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_097	Field 03	North facing section through possible stakehole [3034]	[3034] (3033)	N	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_098	Field 03	Post-ex view of pit [3023]	[3023]	NE	1x1m	BMJ	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_099	Field 03	Post-ex view of stakehole [3034]	[3034]	NNW	1x1m	CF	30/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_100	Field 03	Pre-ex view of possible posthole/pit features 3035 and 3036	(3035) (3036)	W	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_101	Field 03	Pre-ex view of possible posthole/pit features 3037 and 3038	(3037) (3038)	W	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_102	Field 03	View of possible feature (3039)	(3039)	W	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_103	Field 03	Pits [3041] and [3043]	[3041] [3043] (3040) (3042)	NE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_104	Field 03	Pits [3041] and [3043] without board	[3041] [3043] (3040) (3042)	NE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_105	Field 03	Pits [3041], [3034], [3045] and [3048]	(3040) [3041] (3042) [3043] (3044) [3045] (3046) [3048]	NE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_106	Field 03	Pits [3048] and [3045]	(3044) [3045] (3046) (3047) [3048]	SE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_107	Field 03	Pits [3048] and [3045] without board	(3044) [3045] (3046) (3047) [3048]	SE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2772_108	Field 03	Section of pit [3048]	(3046) (3047) [3048]	SE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_109	Field 03	Section of pit [3048]	(3046) (3047) [3048]	SE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_110	Field 03	Section of pit [3045]	(3044) [3045]	SE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_111	Field 03	Section of pit [3043]	(3042) [3043]	S	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_112	Field 03	Section of pit [3043]	(3042) [3043]	S	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_113	Field 03	Section of pit [3041]	(3040) [3041]	NE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_114	Field 03	Section of pit [3041]	(3040) [3041]	NE	1x1m	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_115	Field 03	Pot sherd SF14 in situ in pit [3041]	(3040) [3041]	NE	trowel	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_116	Field 03	Pot sherd SF14 turned over to show decoration	(3040) [3041]	NE	trowel	JK	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2772_117	Field 03	NNE facing section of oval shaped pit [3051]	[3051] (3052)	NNE	1x1m	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_118	Field 03	Mid-ex plan view of pit [3051]	[3051] (3052)	ESE	1x1m	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_119	Field 03	North facing section of pit [3049]	[3049] (3050)	N	1x1m	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_120	Field 03	Mid-ex plan view of pit [3049]	[3049] (3050)	E	1x1m	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_121	Field 03	North facing section of possible pit or posthole [3053]	[3053] (3054)	N	trowel	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_122	Field 03	Mid-ex plan of possible pit or posthole [3053]	[3053] (3054)	E	trowel	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_123	Field 03	Mid-ex plan of possible pit or posthole [3053]	[3053] (3054)	E	trowel	CF	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_124	Field 03	Northwest facing section through possible posthole [3055]	[3055] (3035)	NW	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_125	Field 03	Northwest facing section through possible pit [3056]	[3056] (3037)	NW	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2772_126	Field 03	Northwest facing section through possible pit/posthole [3057]	[3057] (3038)	NW	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2772_127	Field 03	View through layer (3036)	(3036)	NE	1x1m	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_128	Field 03	View of feature (3039) Non archaeological	(3039)	SW	not used	BMJ	03/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_129	Field 03	Section through charcoal-rich layer (3058)	(3058)	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_130	Field 03	Post-ex shot of layer (3058)	(3058)	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_131	Field 03	Pre-ex shot of possible posthole 3059	[3059]	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_132	Field 03	Pre-ex shot of possible pit 3060	[3060]	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_133	Field 03	Pre-ex shot of possible oval pit 3061	[3061]	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_134	Field 03	Pit [3049] fully excavated	[3049]	S	1x1m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_135	Field 03	Pit [3049] fully excavated without board	[3049]	S	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_136	Field 03	Pit [3051] fully excavated	[3051]	E	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_137	Field 03	Pit [3051] fully excavated without board	[3051]	E	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_138	Field 03	Pits [3041] and [3043] fully excavated	[3041] [3043]	N	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_139	Field 03	Pits [3041] and [3043] fully excavated without board	[3041] [3043]	N	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_140	Field 03	Pits [3041] and [3043] with [3045] and [3048] in background	[3041] [3043] [3045] [3048]	N	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2772_141	Field 03	Pits [3045] and [3048] fully excavated	[3045] [3048]	S	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_142	Field 03	Pits [3045] and [3048] fully excavated without board	[3045] [3048]	S	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_143	Field 03	Pits [3045] and [3048] with [3041] and [3043] in background	[3041] [3043] [3045] [3048]	S	1x1m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_144	Field 03	Section through possible pit 3061	[3061]	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_145	Field 03	Section through possible pit 3060	[3060]	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_146	Field 03	Section through possible posthole 3059	[3059]	S	0.5 m	JB	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_147	Field 03	Post-ex view of pits [3056] and [3057]	[3056] [3057]	W	1x1m	BMJ	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2772_148	Field 03	Post-ex view of pit/posthole [3055]	[3055]	SE	0.5 m	BMJ	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_149	Field 03	Plan view of features 3055, 3056, and 3057 - Group 3	[3055] [3056] [3057]	SE	0.5 m	BMJ	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2772_150	Field 03	Posthole [3065] half sectioned	(3064) [3065]	E	0.5 m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_151	Field 03	Posthole [3065] half sectioned without board	(3064) [3065]	E	0.5 m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_152	Field 03	East facing section of [3065]	(3064) [3065]	E	0.5 m	JK	04/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_153	Field 03	Packing stones 3066 in posthole [3065]	3066 [3065]	E	1x1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2772_154	Field 03	Packing stones 3066 in posthole [3065]	3066 [3065]	E	not used	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_155	Field 03	Posthole [3065] fully excavated	[3065]	E	1x1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_156	Field 03	Posthole [3065] fully excavated	[3065]	E	1x1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2772_157	Field 03	Post-ex of pit [3061]	[3061]	S	1x1m	JB	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_158	Field 03	Post-ex of pit [3060]	[3060]	S	1x1m	JB	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_159	Field 03	East facing section through layer (3067) no board	(3067)	S	1x1m	BMJ	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_160	Field 03	Tree root hollows [3069]	(3068) [3069]	SE	1x1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_161	Field 03	Tree root hollows [3069]	(3068) [3069]	SE	1x1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_162	Field 03	Tree root hollows [3069]	(3068) [3069]	S	1x1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_163	Field 03	East facing section through posthole [3070]	[3070] (3072)	E	1x1m	BMJ	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2772_164	Field 03	Possible posthole [3074] half sectioned	[3074] (3073)	E	1/2 of 1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_165	Field 03	Possible posthole [3074] half sectioned	[3074] (3073)	E	not used	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_166	Field 03	Posthole [3074] with possible packing stones	[3074] (3073)	E	1/2 of 1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2772_167	Field 03	Posthole [3074] with possible packing stones	[3074] (3073)	E	not used	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_168	Field 03	Posthole [3074] fully excavated	[3074]	E	1/2 of 1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2772_169	Field 03	Posthole [3074] fully excavated	[3074]	E	1/2 of 1m	JK	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2772_170	Field 03	Mid-ex photo showing packing stones in [3070]	[3070] (3072)	E	1x1m	BMJ	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB DIVISION	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2772_171	Field 03	Post-ex view of posthole [3070]	[3070]	E	1x1m	BMJ	05/04/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Register

CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Site Subdivision	Type	Group	Description	Initials	Date
3001	Field 03	Layer		Topsoil	BMJ	18/03/2023
3002	Field 03	Layer		Topsoil	BMJ	18/03/2023
3003	Field 03	Layer		Natural	BMJ	18/03/2023
3004	Field 03	Cut		Cut of possible posthole/bioturbation - VOID	SR	20/03/2023
3005	Field 03	Cut	1	Possible small cut	SR	20/03/2023
3006	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3005]	SR	20/03/2023
3007	Field 03	Cut	1	Possible pit	SR	20/03/2023
3008	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3007]	SR	20/03/2023
3009	Field 03	Cut	1	Possible cut	SR	20/03/2023
3010	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3009]	SR	20/03/2023
3011	Field 03	Cut	1	Possible posthole/pit	SR	20/03/2023
3012	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3011]	SR	20/03/2023
3013	Field 03	Cut	1	Cut of possible pit [3013]	BMJ	22/03/2023
3014	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3013]	BMJ	22/03/2023
3015	Field 03	Cut	1	Cut of possible posthole	BMJ	23/03/2023
3016	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3015]	BMJ	23/03/2023
3017	Field 03	Cut	1	Cut of possible pit/posthole	BMJ	27/03/2023
3018	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3017]	BMJ	27/03/2023
3019	Field 03	Cut	1	Cut of possible pit/posthole	JB	27/03/2023
3020	Field 03	Fill	1	Fill of [3019]	JB	27/03/2023
3021	Field 03	Cut	1	Possible posthole - VOID	CF	29/03/2023
3022	Field 03	Cut	1	Cut of possible posthole	CF	29/03/2023
3023	Field 03	Cut		Cut of possible pit/posthole	BMJ	29/03/2023
3024	Field 03	Fill		Fill of [3022]	CF	29/03/2023
3025	Field 03	N/A		MISSING - not used	BMJ	29/03/2023
3026	Field 03	Fill		Fill of [3023]	BMJ	29/03/2023

Context No.	Site Subdivision	Type	Group	Description	Initials	Date
3027	Field 03	Cut		Cut of possible pit/posthole	BMJ	29/03/2023
3028	Field 03	Fill		Fill of [3027]	BMJ	29/03/2023
3029	Field 03	Cut		Cut of possible pit/posthole - VOID	BMJ	29/03/2023
3030	Field 03	Fill		Fill of [3029] - VOID	BMJ	29/03/2023
3031	Field 03	Fill		Fill of [3023]	CF	30/03/2023
3032	Field 03	Cut		Cut of possible posthole	CF	30/03/2023
3033	Field 03	Fill		Fill of possible stakehole	CF	30/03/2023
3034	Field 03	Cut		Cut of possible stakehole	CF	30/03/2023
3035	Field 03	Cut	3	Possible posthole/pit, fill of [3055]	BMJ	03/04/2023
3036	Field 03	Layer		Possible posthole/pit, layer - VOID	BMJ	03/04/2023
3037	Field 03	Cut	3	Possible posthole/pit, fill of [3056]	BMJ	03/04/2023
3038	Field 03	Cut	3	Possible posthole/pit, fill of [3057]	BMJ	03/04/2023
3039	Field 03	Cut		Possible feature - VOID	BMJ	03/04/2023
3040	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3041]	JK	03/04/2023
3041	Field 03	Cut	2	Pit with Neolithic pot	JK	03/04/2023
3042	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3043]	JK	03/04/2023
3043	Field 03	Cut	2	Shallow pit	JK	03/04/2023
3044	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3045]	JK	03/04/2023
3045	Field 03	Cut	2	Very small shallow pit	JK	03/04/2023
3046	Field 03	Fill	2	Upper fill of [3048]	JK	03/04/2023
3047	Field 03	Fill	2	Lower fill of [3048]	JK	03/04/2023
3048	Field 03	Cut	2	Circular pit	JK	03/04/2023
3049	Field 03	Cut	2	Circular pit	CF	03/04/2023
3050	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of pit [3049]	CF	03/04/2023
3051	Field 03	Cut	2	Oval shaped pit	CF	03/04/2023
3052	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3051]	CF	03/04/2023
3053	Field 03	Cut	2	Possible pit/posthole	CF	03/04/2023
3054	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3053]	CF	03/04/2023

Context No.	Site Subdivision	Type	Group	Description	Initials	Date
3055	Field 03	Cut	3	Cut for (3035) Posthole?	BMJ	03/04/2023
3056	Field 03	Cut	3	Cut for (3037) Pit?	BMJ	03/04/2023
3057	Field 03	Cut		Cut for (3038) Pit/posthole?	BMJ	03/04/2023
3058	Field 03	Layer		Thin charcoal layer	JB	04/04/2023
3059	Field 03	Cut	2	Possible posthole [3059] - VOID	JB	04/04/2023
3060	Field 03	Cut	2	Possible pit [3060]	JB	04/04/2023
3061	Field 03	Cut	2	Possible pit [3061]	JB	04/04/2023
3062	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3060]	JB	04/04/2023
3063	Field 03	Fill	2	Fill of [3061]	JB	04/04/2023
3064	Field 03	Fill	4	Fill of posthole [3065]	JK	04/04/2023
3065	Field 03	Cut	4	Cut of posthole [3065]	JK	04/04/2023
3066	Field 03	Fill	4	Stone packing in [3065]	JK	05/04/2023
3067	Field 03	Fill		Fill of possible pit/posthole	BMJ	05/04/2023
3068	Field 03	Fill	4	Fill of tree roots	JK	05/04/2023
3069	Field 03	Cut	4	Tree root holes	JK	05/04/2023
3070	Field 03	Cut	4	Cut of posthole	BMJ	05/04/2023
3071	Field 03	Fill	4	Fill of posthole	BMJ	05/04/2023
3072	Field 03	Fill	4	Packing stones of posthole	BMJ	05/04/2023
3073	Field 03	Fill	4	Fill of [3074]	JK	05/04/2023
3074	Field 03	Cut	4	Cut of possible posthole	JK	05/04/2023
4001	Field 04	Layer		Topsoil: Mid-brown sandy silt	BMJ	06/05/2023
4002	Field 04	Layer		Subsoil: Mid-brown sandy clay	BMJ	06/05/2023
4003	Field 04	Layer		Natural: Glacial horizon	BMJ	06/05/2023
4004	Field 04	Cut		Cut of sub-oval feature - Test Pit 01	BMJ	06/05/2023
4005	Field 04	Fill		Dark brown fill of [4004] - Test Pit 01	BMJ	06/05/2023
4006	Field 04	Fill		Clay lens in [4004] - Test Pit 01	BMJ	06/05/2023
4007	Field 04	Cut		Cut of possible pit - Test Pit 02	JB	07/05/2023
4008	Field 04	Fill		Fill of [4007] - Test Pit 02	JB	07/05/2023

Context No.	Site Subdivision	Type	Group	Description	Initials	Date
4009	Field 04	Cut		Cut of possible linear	BMJ	13/03/2023
4010	Field 04	Fill		Fill of [4009]	BMJ	13/03/2023
4011	Field 04	Cut		Cut of linear	BMJ	13/03/2023
4012	Field 04	Fill		Fill of [4011]	BMJ	13/03/2023
4013	Field 04	Cut		Possible posthole/natural feature - VOID	JB	15/03/2023
4014	Field 04	Fill		Red clayey fill in [4013] - VOID	JB	15/03/2023

DRAWING REGISTER

DWG No.	Sheet No.	Size	Scale	Sub-Division	Description
1	1	A4	01:10	Field 04	NW facing section through terminus slot in linear [4011]
2	1	A4	01:10	Field 04	W facing section through linear [4011]
3	1	A4	01:20	Field 04	Plan of slot though linear [4011]
4	1	A4	01:10	Field 04	SE facing section through terminus of linear [4011]
5	1	A4	01:20	Field 04	Plan of terminus in linear [4011]
6	2	A4	01:10	Field 04	SE facing section through linear [4007]
7	2	A4	01:20	Field 03	Plan of slot through linear [4007]
8	2	A4	01:10	Field 03	SE facing section through [3005 and [3007]
9	3	A4	01:20	Field 03	Plan of features [3005] and [3007]
10	3	A4	01:10	Field 03	NE facing section through possible posthole [3013]
11	3	A4	01:10	Field 03	Plan of possible posthole [3013]
12	3	A4	01:10	Field 03	SW facing section through possible pit [3011]
13	4	A4	01:10	Field 03	Plan of possible pit [3011]
14	4	A4	01:10	Field 03	W facing section through posthole [3015]
15	4	A4	01:10	Field 03	Mid-ex plan of posthole [3015]
16	4	A4	01:10	Field 03	Post-ex plan of posthole [3015]
17	4	A4	01:10	Field 03	W facing section through [3009]
18	5	A4	01:10	Field 03	Post-ex plan of [3009]
19	5	A4	01:10	Field 03	SW facing section through [3019]
20	6	A4	01:10	Field 03	Plan of [3019]
21	6	A4	01:10	Field 03	?? Facing section through [3017]
22	6	A4	01:10	Field 03	Plan of possible pit [3017]
23	7	A2	01:20	Field 03	Plan of group 1 cluster of postholes and pits
24	6	A4	01:10	Field 03	WNW facing section through possible posthole [3024]
25	6	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of possible posthole [3024]
26	6	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of possible pit [3017] and posthole [3024]

DWG No.	Sheet No.	Size	Scale	Sub-Division	Description
27	8	A4	01:10	Field 03	N facing section through [3027]
28	8	A4	01:10	Field 03	E facing section through [3023]
29	5	A4	01:10	Field 03	?? Facing section through posthole [3032]
30	5	A4	01:10	Field 03	Post-ex plan of posthole [3032]
31	8	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of possible posthole [3027]
32	8	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of pit [3023]
33	5	A4	01:10	Field 03	N facing section through possible stakehole [3034]
34	5	A4	01:10	Field 03	Post-ex plan of possible stakehole [3034]
35	9	A4	01:10	Field 03	N facing section of pit [3049]
36	9	A4	01:10	Field 03	NNE facing section of pit [3051]
37	10	A4	01:10	Field 03	NE facing section through pit [3041]
38	10	A4	01:10	Field 03	S facing section through pit [3043]
39	10	A4	01:10	Field 03	SE facing section through pit [3045]
40	10	A4	01:10	Field 03	SE facing section through pit [3048]
41	11+12	A2	01:20	Field 03	Plan of Group 2
42	9	A4	01:10	Field 03	NW facing section through posthole [3056]
43	9	A4	01:10	Field 03	NW facing section through pit [3056]
44	9	A4	01:10	Field 03	W facing section through possible pit [3057]
45	13	A4	01:10	Field 03	S facing section through [3060]
46	13	A4	01:10	Field 03	S facing section through [3061]
47	14	A4	01:10	Field 03	SE facing section through posthole [3065]
48	14	A4	01:10	Field 03	Mid-ex plan of posthole [3065] half sectioned
49	14	A4	01:10	Field 03	Mid-ex of [3065] showing packing stones 3066
50	14	A4	01:10	Field 03	Posthole [3065] fully excavated
51	15	A3	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of group 3
52	13	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of [3060]
53	13	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of [3061]
54	15	A3	01:20	Field 03	Plan of root holes [3069]

DWG No.	Sheet No.	Size	Scale	Sub-Division	Description
55	16	A4	01:10	Field 03	E facing section through posthole [3070]
56	16	A4	01:20	Field 03	Post-ex plan of posthole [3070]
57	17	A4	01:10	Field 03	SE facing section through [3074]
58	17	A4	01:10	Field 03	Mid-ex plan of [3074] with packing stones
59	17	A4	01:10	Field 03	[3074] fully excavated

ARTIFACT REGISTER

Find No.	Sub-Area	Context No.	Context Description	Material	Description
1	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Flint	Flint debitage with core
2	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Chert	Possible chert core/plough struck
3	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Chert	Chert debitage
4	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Flint	Flint core, possibly burnt
5	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Ceramic	Possible Bronze Age pottery
6	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Chert	Possible chert core fragment
7	Field 4	Unstratified	N/A	Chert	Chert tool fragment
8	Field 4	(4003)	Natural: Glacial horizon	CBM	Small fragment of daub
9	Field 4	(4003)	Natural: Glacial horizon	Chert	2 chert fragments, broken by machine?
10	Field 3	Unstratified	N/A	Ceramic	Early coarse ware fragment
11	Field 3	(3003)	Natural	Flint	Small possible flint core
12	Field 3	(3008)	Fill of [3007]	Ceramic	2 pieces of possible Neolithic pot
13	Field 3	(3018)	Fill of [3017]	Flint	Small fragment of a waste piece, possibly from a blade
14	Field 3	(3040)	Fill of [3041]	Ceramic	Sherd of decorated Neolithic pottery
15	Field 3	(3037)	Possible posthole/pit, fill of [3056]	Ceramic	Small fragment of Neolithic pot
16	Field 3	(3037)	Possible posthole/pit, fill of [3056]	Chert	Fragment of chert tool
17	Field 3	(3047)	Lower fill of [3048]	Ceramic	Mortlake rim

18	Field 3	(3052)	Fill of [3051]	Ceramic	Probably Neolithic pottery sherds
19	Field 3	(3058)	Thin charcoal layer	Flint	Small angular fragment of flint, struck
20	Field 3	(3035)	Possible posthole/pit, fill of [3055]	Ceramic	Fragments of Neolithic pot
21	Field 3	(3067)	Fill of possible pit/posthole	Flint	Flint tool - scraper?
22	Field 3	(3002)	Topsoil	Flint	Flint blade fragment (in baulk)

ECOFACT REGISTER

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	Purpose of Sample	No. of tubs	% of deposit sampled	Drawing No.
1	4012	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	10%	2
2	3006	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	8
3	3008	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	8
4	3014	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	10
5	3012	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	12
6	3016	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	14
7	3020	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	19
8	3018	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	21
9	3022	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1 bag	50%	23
10	3026	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	50%	27
11	3028	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	28
12	3031	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	29
13	3033	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	33
14	3040	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	37
15	3042	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	38
16	3044	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	39
17	3046	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	40
18	3047	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	40
19	3050	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	4	75%	35
20	3052	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	4	100%	36
21	3035	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	42
22	3036	Layer	Discarded	1	100%	N/A
23	3037	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	43
24	3038	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	44
25	3058	Layer	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	41
26	3063, 3061	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	50%	46

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	Purpose of Sample	No. of tubs	% of deposit sampled	Drawing No.
27	3062, 3060	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	50%	45
28	3064	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	47
29	3068	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	2	100%	54
30	3073	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	57
31	3067	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	N/A
32	3071	Fill	C14 dating and ecofacts	1	100%	55

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2772_Parc_y_Coed

06/02/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	06/02/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Parkfield Homes Ltd	n/a

Resources

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

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Parkfield Homes Limited to prepare a written scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record) in advance of a housing development on land in Llangefni, Ynys Môn (NGR SH46577631; postcode: LL77 7AE). The current development area measures c.1.23ha and comprises two irregular shaped fields (designated Fields 3 & 4) located to the northwest of the Llangefni link road (WSI Figure 01). The Strip/Map/Record has been preceded by an archaeological assessment/geophysical survey of the entire development scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2018) and an archaeological Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 at the southern end of the scheme (CR Archaeology Report CR162-2018, 2022). The Strip/Map/Record of Fields 1 & 2 identified lithic artefacts ranging in date from the Early Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The Strip/Map/Record has been undertaken from February 2023.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Parc y Coed, Llangefni: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record). Prepared for Parkfield Homes Limited. February 2023. Project G2772.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive has been 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: all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Context register: quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*. This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these has been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected data

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

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:
 - 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.

There is no de-selected data

3 – Materials

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

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

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes – Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn*

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief has been retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date has been examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts has been treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

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

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

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State has been 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 has been retained until the dispute has been settled. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ). A GAT produced pro-forma has been issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Oriel Ynys Môn.

Selection

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

- 1.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this has been done, and why.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 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 has been 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 has been 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 has been 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 has been assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material has been 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

