

## Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd

Stribed / Map / Cofnod Archaeolegol a Brif Gwilio /  
Archaeological Strip / Map / Record and Watching Brief



Archaeoleg Gwynedd  
**Heneb**  
Gwynedd Archaeology

# Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd

## Stribed / Map / Cofnod Archaeolegol a Brif Gwilio / Archaeological Strip / Map / Record and Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /  
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Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: General view of topsoil strip - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_36)..






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Ty Cornel, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA19 6AE  
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Michael S Lynes		09/06/2025
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		09/06/2025
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		09/06/2025

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## CONTENTS

CRYNODEB DI-DECHNEGOL .....	4
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
1.1 Aims and Objectives .....	7
1.2 Acknowledgements .....	8
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	9
2.1 Introduction .....	9
2.2 Prehistoric & Roman .....	9
2.3 Post medieval.....	10
2.4 Cartographic Evidence.....	10
3 METHODOLOGY .....	11
3.1 Introduction .....	11
3.2 Fieldwork Methodology .....	12
3.2.1 Watching Brief .....	12
3.2.2 Mitigation .....	13
3.3 Data Management Plan .....	14
3.4 Selection Strategy .....	16
3.5 Working Project Archive.....	17
3.5.1 Written Record.....	17
4 RESULTS .....	18
4.1 Introduction .....	18
4.2 Site Entrance and Compound .....	18
4.3 Access road .....	19
4.4 Plots 1 and 2 .....	19
5 CONCLUSION.....	20
6 SOURCES CONSULTED.....	21
6.1 Websites .....	21
FIGURE 01.....	22
Maes Llwyd site location plan. Client Produced. Scale: As shown. ....	22
FIGURE 02.....	23
Reproduction of WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01. Scale: 1:200@A1.....	23
FIGURE 03.....	24
Reproduction of Llanystumdwy in the County of Carnarvon ( <i>sic</i> ) Parish Tithe Map, published 1839. The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale. ....	24
FIGURE 04.....	25



Reproduction of Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey Third edition maps (Published 1918). The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale.....	25
APPENDIX I .....	26
Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation (Approved).....	26
APPENDIX II .....	27
Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Photographic Metadata .....	27
APPENDIX III .....	28
Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy v2.0 Final.....	28

## CRYNODEB DI-DECHNEGOL

*Comisiynwyd Heneb: Archaeoleg Gwynedd (Gwasanaethau Maes) gan Gareth Morris Construction Ltd i gynnal ymarfer tyllu, mapio a chofnodi ac brif gwilio archeolegol ar dir ger Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith cloddio rhwng 8 Ebrill a 5 Mai 2025, gyda'r holl gloddiadau o fewn ffin y datblygiad yn cael eu monitro i lawr at y gorwel rhewlifol.*

*Ni chanfuwyd unrhyw olion archeolegol. Roedd y stratigraffeg yn cynnwys haen denau o briddoedd uwchben isbridd sylweddol o ddyfnder anarferol, sy'n awgrymu bod y safle wedi'i darfu o'r blaen — o bosibl mewn cysylltiad â choncridd neu adeiladu ffordd A497 gyfagos. Ymhellach, roedd y gorwel naturiol yn ymddangos yn ddwfn ac yn wastad, fel pe bai wedi'i garthu neu'i ail-weithio yn y gorffennol. Mae'r canfyddiadau hyn yn awgrymu bod y safle wedi'i darfu a'i dirlunio'n flaenorol, yn ôl pob tebyg trwy godi lefel y tir.*

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Gareth Morris Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map, and record and watching brief exercise on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd. The groundworks took place between 8 April and 5 May 2025, during which all excavations within the development boundary were monitored down to the glacial horizon.*

*No archaeological remains were encountered. The stratigraphy comprised a shallow topsoil layer above a notably deep subsoil, the depth of which suggests prior disturbance—potentially linked to the construction of the adjacent A497 road. In addition, the natural horizon appeared unusually deep and level, as if it had been previously stripped or reworked. These findings indicate that the site has likely been subject to earlier disturbance and landscaping, probably involving the raising of ground levels.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by *Gareth Morris Construction Ltd* to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record and watching brief on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd, LL52 0SH (NGR SH4762138332; [Figure 01](#)), as part of a property development. The development area measures c. 0.26 ha and will include 3No houses, associated parking and new vehicular access from an existing road leading into Llanystumdwy, as detailed on WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01 ([Figure 02](#)). The site currently comprises of a triangular shaped plot of land next to Maes Llwyd Estate and is between a local road and the A497 road.

The archaeological mitigation programme was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of planning application C21/1091/41/LL. The work was completed between the 8<sup>th</sup> of April and 5<sup>th</sup> of May 2025.

The strip/map/record and watching brief programme was monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning 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 HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is **46725**.

The work was planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology staff in accordance with the following standards and guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER) Version 4.1 (Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, 2024);
- Guidelines for Digital Archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage, 2015);
- Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a);

- Standard And Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation And Research Of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b); and
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation 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 prehistoric to post-medieval activity within the surrounding area;
- 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); and
- If no additional archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case.

## **1.2 Acknowledgements**

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology fieldwork team: Robert Evans;
- Client: (*Gareth Morris Construction Ltd*); and
- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning: Jenny Emmett.



## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Llanystumdwy is a village situated on the boundary between Llŷn Peninsula and Eifionydd. Historically, it is associated with the old county of Caernarvonshire, however, now it is classed as being within Gwynedd. The village is situated a mile and a half west of Criccieth and the Afon Dwyfor runs directly through the centre of the village. Historically, Britain's Prime Minister (1916 to 1922), David Lloyd George, grew up in Llanystumdwy, with a museum dedicated to him situated within the centre of the village. After his retirement he moved back to the village to Ty Newydd (Grade II\* listed house; Ref 4357) and lived within the village until his death in 1945 aged 82 and is buried on the bank of the Afon Dwyfor.

### **2.2 Prehistoric & Roman**

The earliest known archaeology discovered within the village dates to the Iron Age and Roman period, with a roundhouse (now destroyed) discovered in 1927 (PRN 1330; NGR SH47103850). The c.6m wide structure was built from a stone, with recovered artefacts including Roman pottery and a post-medieval metal token (Waddington, 2013: 235). Waddington (2013) argues that the presence of the Roman pottery does not give the site a definitive date, and that the roundhouse may have earlier origins within the Iron Age and subsequently reoccupied at a later date (Waddington, 2013: 235).

Within the wider area of the site, the following prehistoric sites are present:

- Cremation Burial, Bronze Age, NE of Abercain (PRN 34088) located 326m to the west-southwest of the site at (NGR SH47303822)
- Bronze Age Palstave, Findspot, Llanystumdwy (PRN 2277) located 700m to the southwest of the site at (NGR SH4738).

Archaeological mitigation was undertaken by GAT in advance of, and during, the construction of the A497 road improvement scheme between Abererch and Llanystumdwy in 2005. During the initial evaluation, a total of ninety-nine evaluation trenches were opened across the 6.5km length of the road scheme. The evidence for archaeological activity within these were mainly limited to postmedieval agricultural activity. However, six of the trenches contained archaeology of greater significance, which included evidence for Romano-British domestic activity identified at the western end of the scheme; Early to Late Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 31151) and funerary activity within the central and eastern portions of the scheme. The Late Bronze Age site included a fragmented vessel made from coarse pottery buried in a small pit (PRN 31147) which was accompanied by other pits which were contemporary in date.

An Early Bronze Age funerary site was excavated towards the eastern end of the scheme, northeast of Afon Wen Farm located at (NGR SH44923772). The site incorporated a large enclosure ditch forming a ring barrow (PRN 19659), at the centre of which were two burial pits each containing a cremation urn. The archaeological watching brief followed on from the excavation phase and was conducted across the entire length of the scheme, but no further activity was identified during this phase as the excavation did not go offline (Berks, T., Davidson, A., Roberts, J. & Smith, G., 2007).

### 2.3 Post medieval

The post medieval historic description of the village suggests that it was much smaller compared to its current state. This was stated in 1870-1872 by John Marius Wilson's account in the *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* which gave the following account: "*Llanystumdwy, a village and a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the river Dwy, near the coast, 2 miles WN W of Criccieth r. station, and 8 ENE of Pwllheli; and has a post office under Pwllheli. The parish comprises 6,522 acres of land, and 258 of water. Real property, £4,956. ... Pop., 1,126 Houses, 236. The property is divided among a few. Plas Hen belonged, in the time of King John, to Howelly-Vwyall; and belongs now to the Mostyns. Gwynvryn is the seat of Major Nanney; Trefan is the seat of S. O. Priestley, Esq.; and Plashen belongs to J. E. Nanney, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £485. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1863. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, and an endowed school with £31 a year*" (<https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/6677>).

### 2.4 Cartographic Evidence

The tithe map of 1839 shows the proposed development falling within a large open field (cf. [Figure 03](#)). This is consistent throughout the Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey first, second and third edition maps (Published 1889, 1900 and 1918; cf. [Figure 04](#)). Modern mapping shows the extensive changes to the village and road network wrought throughout the twentieth and early twenty-first century, including the expansion of properties within the village along with the addition of the A497 by-pass.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The strip/map/record and watching brief programme aimed to expose and characterise all archaeological activity within the construction area defined in the development outline ([Figure 01](#)). The ground reduction was completed using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket where possible under archaeological supervision. The ground level was reduced to either the glacial horizon or the archaeological horizon whichever was encountered first, with any resultant features mapped and recorded. Ground reduction was undertaken by machinery and operators supplied by *Gareth Morris Construction Ltd*; with the fieldwork completed between April and May 2025.

## **3.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

The following methodology was applied:

### ***3.2.1 Watching Brief***

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2023). The watching brief was undertaken on an intensive basis and included but not be limited to foundation footings, access and landscaping.

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

The archaeological watching brief was conducted on an intensive basis and covered all excavation works undertaken at Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy.

### **3.2.2 Mitigation**

- The development was pre-scanned with a cable avoidance tool by the client in consultation to modern services plans.
- The ground level in sections of the development was reduced by a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless bucket where possible, as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity and photographs, were recorded using Heneb: GA pro-formas. Records include subsurface depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs, and contexts records have been recorded using GA pro-formas. All encountered subsurface features were recorded on GA pro-formas with detailed notations and were 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 were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using *Nikon NX Studio*. A total of 49 photographic images were taken during the mitigation (archive reference numbers **E46725\_01** to **E46725\_049**; see [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata). A photographic ID board was used during the mitigation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.

### 3.3 Data Management Plan

The fieldwork data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in Heneb's project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Heneb server, with the location confirmed in the Heneb 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 4.1); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

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 the Senior Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist (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 4.1);*  
and

- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 3.4 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and takes into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Regional & relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The projects Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.

### **3.5 Working Project Archive**

#### *3.5.1 Written Record*

The written record was maintained using GA pro-formas and comprised the following:

- 3 Day record sheets
- 4 Photographic record sheets (images E46725\_01 - E46725\_049)

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Plates: 01 to 04

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Gareth Morris Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record and watching brief on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd. The main excavation phase was conducted in stages, starting with the entrance area and compound, then moving on to the main access road and site plots undertaken between the 8<sup>th</sup> of April 2025 until the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 2025. The area was excavated down to the formation level with the use of a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The following produces an account of the results split into sub-categories.

### **4.2 Site Entrance and Compound**

Plates: 05 to 16

The site entrance was excavated down to the glacial level with a modern dry-stone wall removed to breach the site from the existing roadway. A clear light yellowish brown sandy clay natural was unearthed below 0.2m of topsoil and 0.3m of mid-orange, brown subsoil. The topsoil consisted of greyish brown sandy silt, with 20-30% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (4-10cm in size) and rooting throughout. The subsoil consisted of a mid-orange, brown subsoil with 20-30% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions observed throughout (2-10cm in size). The natural glacial horizon consisted of a light yellowish brown sandy clay with 10-15% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (2-10cm in size). The entrance measured circa 12m wide by 6m long and dug down to the glacial layer before proceeding westward to undertake the topsoil and subsoil strip for the compound.

The north-west corner of the site was topsoil stripped, both for the compound and the overall excavation of the site. The ground matrix was observed to be the same as the entrance within depth and makeup. No archaeology was observed during the excavation of the area or within the entrance way. It was also noted that drainage ditches were excavated through the glacial horizon within the entrance way, however, nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

### **4.3 Access road**

Plates: 17 to 27

The access road runs from northwest to southeast along the site and was connected to the entrance way. The access road was dug to formation level which was fairly deep into the glacial horizon to provide a sturdy footing. The total excavated road section was just over 1m in depth into the present ground surface through the topsoil and into the natural. Furthermore, the ground makeup was similar to that of the entrance, however, the topsoil was slightly shallower in places. The topsoil had an average depth of 0.15m and consisted of a greyish brown sandy silt, with 20-30% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (4-10cm in size) and rooting throughout. The subsoil had an average depth of 0.3-0.35m and consisted of a mid-orange, brown colour with 20-30% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions observed throughout (3-10cm in size). In addition, it was noted that large stones were present in places, however, these were not from any archaeological context. The natural glacial horizon composed of a light yellowish brown sandy clay with 30-35% small rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (4-10cm in size). No archaeology was noted during the excavation of the new access road.

### **4.4 Plots 1 and 2**

Plates: 28 to 49

Plot 1 is de-marketed as the western house and Plot 2 encompassing the central and eastern houses. It was observed with that both Plot 1 and 2 shared the same stratigraphy as the rest of the site, with a shallow topsoil and deep subsoil capping the natural horizon. The topsoil had an overall average depth of 0.15-0.20m and composed of and consisted of a greyish brown sandy silt, with 20-30% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (2-8cm in size) and rooting throughout. Capping the natural was a fairly deep subsoil measuring between 0.35-0.4m deep and consisting of mid-orange, brown colour with 20-30% rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions throughout (4-8cm in size). The natural glacial horizon composed of light yellowish brown sandy clay with 30-35% small rounded, angular and sub-angular stone inclusions (2-14cm in size). No archaeology was noted during the excavation of the housing plots.

## **5 CONCLUSION**

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Gareth Morris Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record and watching brief on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd. Groundworks were carried out between 8 April and 5 May 2025, during which all excavations within the development boundary were monitored down to the glacial horizon.

No archaeological remains were identified during the excavations. The area consisted of a shallow topsoil layer overlying a substantial depth of subsoil. The significant depth of the subsoil suggests previous disturbance, possibly associated with the construction of the adjacent A497 road. Furthermore, the natural horizon was found to be unusually deep and level, indicating it may have been scraped or reworked in the past. These observations suggest that the site has been previously disturbed and landscaped, likely through ground raising.



## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

- Berks, T., Davidson, A., Roberts, J. & Smith, G., 2007, *Archaeological Excavation and Recording During the A497 Road Improvement Scheme, Gwynedd* (GAT Report No. 625);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a, *Standard for Archaeological Excavation*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard And Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*;
- English Heritage, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, 2024, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER)* Version 4.1;
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*;
- Waddington, K. 2013, *The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period*. University of Wales Press.

### 6.1 Websites

<https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/6677> Accessed (09/06/2025)

## PLATES

Plate 01: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: 1x1m. View from: ENE  
(archive reference: E46725\_01).

Plate 02: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: 1x1m. View from: WSW  
(archive reference: E46725\_02).

Plate 03: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: not used; View from SW  
(archive reference: E46725\_03).

Plate 04: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: not used; View from NW  
(archive reference: E46725\_04).

Plate 05: View of stripping of entrance for development with clear clay - ; scale: not used;

View from: NNE (archive reference: E46725\_05).

Plate 06: View of stripping of entrance for development with clear clay - ; scale: not used;

View from: NNW (archive reference: E46725\_06).

Plate 07: View of topsoil stripping within the compound area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: ENE

(archive reference: E46725\_07).

Plate 08: General view of topsoil stripping work in compound area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: NE (archive reference: E46725\_08).

Plate 09: View of west facing section through topsoil and subsoil - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_09).

Plate 10: View of topsoil stripped area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_10).

Plate 11: View of topsoil stripped area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_11).

Plate 12: View of laying of hardcore chippings in the entranceway - ; scale: not used; View from: NW (archive reference: E46725\_12).

Plate 13: View of drainage ditch within entrance area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: N  
(archive reference: E46725\_13).

Plate 14: General working shot showing clay-sand subsoil - ; scale: not used; View from: NE (archive reference: E46725\_14).

Plate 15: View of stripped entrance area - ; scale: not used; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_15).

Plate 16: General view of site strip in the NW corner of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: ESE (archive reference: E46725\_16).

Plate 17: View of section through deposits Topsoil 101, Subsoil 102 and Natural 103 - ; scale: 1x1; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_17).

Plate 18: View of section through glacial deposits - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_18).

Plate 19: View of section through glacial deposits - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_19).

Plate 20: View of section through glacial deposits - ; scale: not used; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_20).

Plate 21: View of section by roadway entrance - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: ESE (archive reference: E46725\_21).

Plate 22: General view of subsoil strip - ; scale: not used; View from: NW (archive reference: E46725\_22).

Plate 23: View of strip from the SW corner of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SW (archive reference: E46725\_23).

Plate 24: General view of work from the west - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: WSW (archive reference: E46725\_24).

Plate 25: General view of the site from the SE corner - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_25).

Plate 26: View of cleaned south facing section of roadway trench - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_26).

Plate 27: General view of roadway excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_27).

Plate 28: Section view of east end of road excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_28).

Plate 29: General view of roadway excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_29).

Plate 30: General view of roadway excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SW (archive reference: E46725\_30).

Plate 31: General view of topsoil removal, south of the road - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_31).

Plate 32: General view of excavation down to the glacial clay, located at the western edge of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_32).

Plate 33: View of stripped area showing the glacial sand and clay - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_33).

Plate 34: View of sandy silt patch within the glacial natural - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_34).

Plate 35: General view of topsoil strip - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_35).

Plate 36: General view of topsoil strip - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_36).

Plate 37: General view of topsoil strip - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_37).

Plate 38: View of area post subsoil strip, in plot 2 (central plot) - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_38).

Plate 39: View of western plot (plot 1) post stripping - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_39).

Plate 40: View of footings, excavation section - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_40).

Plate 41: General view of foundation excavations in westernmost plot - ; scale: not used; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_41).

Plate 42: Oblique view of foundation excavations - ; scale: not used; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_42).

Plate 43: General view of excavations from the north showing foundation excavations - ; scale: not used; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_43).

Plate 44: View of footings excavation showing the southwest corner of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from SW (archive reference: E46725\_44).

Plate 45: General view of foundation excavations in central plot - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_45).

Plate 46: General view of foundation excavations in central plot - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SW (archive reference: E46725\_46).

Plate 47: View of section through footings excavation in plot 2 - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_47).

Plate 48: Central view of east-west footings trench - ; scale: not used; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_48).

Plate 49: General view of foundation trench excavations - ; scale: not used; View from: WNW (archive reference: E46725\_49).





**Plate 01: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: 1x1m. View from: ENE**  
(archive reference: E46725\_01).



**Plate 02: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: 1x1m. View from: WSW**  
(archive reference: E46725\_02).





**Plate 03: General view of the site prior to the site strip - ; scale: not used; View from SW**  
(archive reference: E46725\_03).



**Plate 04: General view of the site prior to the site strip- ; scale: not used; View from NW**  
(archive reference: E46725\_04).





Plate 05: View of stripping of entrance for development with clear clay - ; scale: not used;  
View from: NNE (archive reference: E46725\_05).



Plate 06: View of stripping of entrance for development with clear clay - ; scale: not used;  
View from: NNW (archive reference: E46725\_06).





Plate 07: View of topsoil stripping within the compound area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: ENE (archive reference: E46725\_07).



Plate 08: General view of topsoil stripping work in compound area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: NE (archive reference: E46725\_08).





Plate 09: View of west facing section through topsoil and subsoil - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_09).



Plate 10: View of topsoil stripped area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_10).





Plate 11: View of topsoil stripped area - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_11).



Plate 12: View of laying of hardcore chippings in the entranceway - ; scale: not used; View from: NW (archive reference: E46725\_12).





Plate 13: View of drainage ditch within entrance area - ; scale: 1x1 m; View from: N  
(archive reference: E46725\_13).



Plate 14: General working shot showing clay-sand subsoil - ; scale: not used; View from: NE  
(archive reference: E46725\_14).





Plate 15: View of stripped entrance area - ; scale: not used; View from: N  
(archive reference: E46725\_15).



Plate 16: General view of site strip in the NW corner of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: ESE  
(archive reference: E46725\_16).





Plate 17: View of section through deposits Topsoil 101, Subsoil 102 and Natural 103 - ; scale: 1x1; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_17).



Plate 18: View of section through glacial deposits - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_18).





Plate 19: View of section through glacial deposits - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E  
(archive reference: E46725\_19).



Plate 20: View of section through glacial deposits - ; scale: not used; View from: S  
(archive reference: E46725\_20).





Plate 21: View of section by roadway entrance - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: ESE (archive reference: E46725\_21).



Plate 22: General view of subsoil strip - ; scale: not used; View from: NW (archive reference: E46725\_22).





Plate 23: View of strip from the SW corner of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SW  
(archive reference: E46725\_23).



Plate 24: General view of work from the west - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: WSW  
(archive reference: E46725\_24).





Plate 25: General view of the site from the SE corner - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SE  
(archive reference: E46725\_25).



Plate 26: View of cleaned south facing section of roadway trench - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S  
(archive reference: E46725\_26).





Plate 27: General view of roadway excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_27).



Plate 28: Section view of east end of road excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_28).





Plate 29: General view of roadway excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_29).



Plate 30: General view of roadway excavation - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SW (archive reference: E46725\_30).





Plate 31: General view of topsoil removal, south of the road - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_31).



Plate 32: General view of excavation down to the glacial clay, located at the western edge of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_32).





Plate 33: View of stripped area showing the glacial sand and clay - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_33).



Plate 34: View of sandy silt patch within the glacial natural - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_34).





Plate 35: General view of topsoil strip - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_35).



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Plate 41: General view of foundation excavations in westernmost plot - ; scale: not used; View from: E (archive reference: E46725\_41).



Plate 42: Oblique view of foundation excavations - ; scale: not used; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_42).





Plate 43: General view of excavations from the north showing foundation excavations - ; scale: not used; View from: N (archive reference: E46725\_43).



Plate 44: View of footings excavation showing the southwest corner of the site - ; scale: 1x1m; View from SW (archive reference: E46725\_44).





Plate 45: General view of foundation excavations in central plot - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SE (archive reference: E46725\_45).



Plate 46: General view of foundation excavations in central plot - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: SW (archive reference: E46725\_46).





Plate 47: View of section through footings excavation in plot 2 - ; scale: 1x1m; View from: S (archive reference: E46725\_47).



Plate 48: Central view of east-west footings trench - ; scale: not used; View from: W (archive reference: E46725\_48).

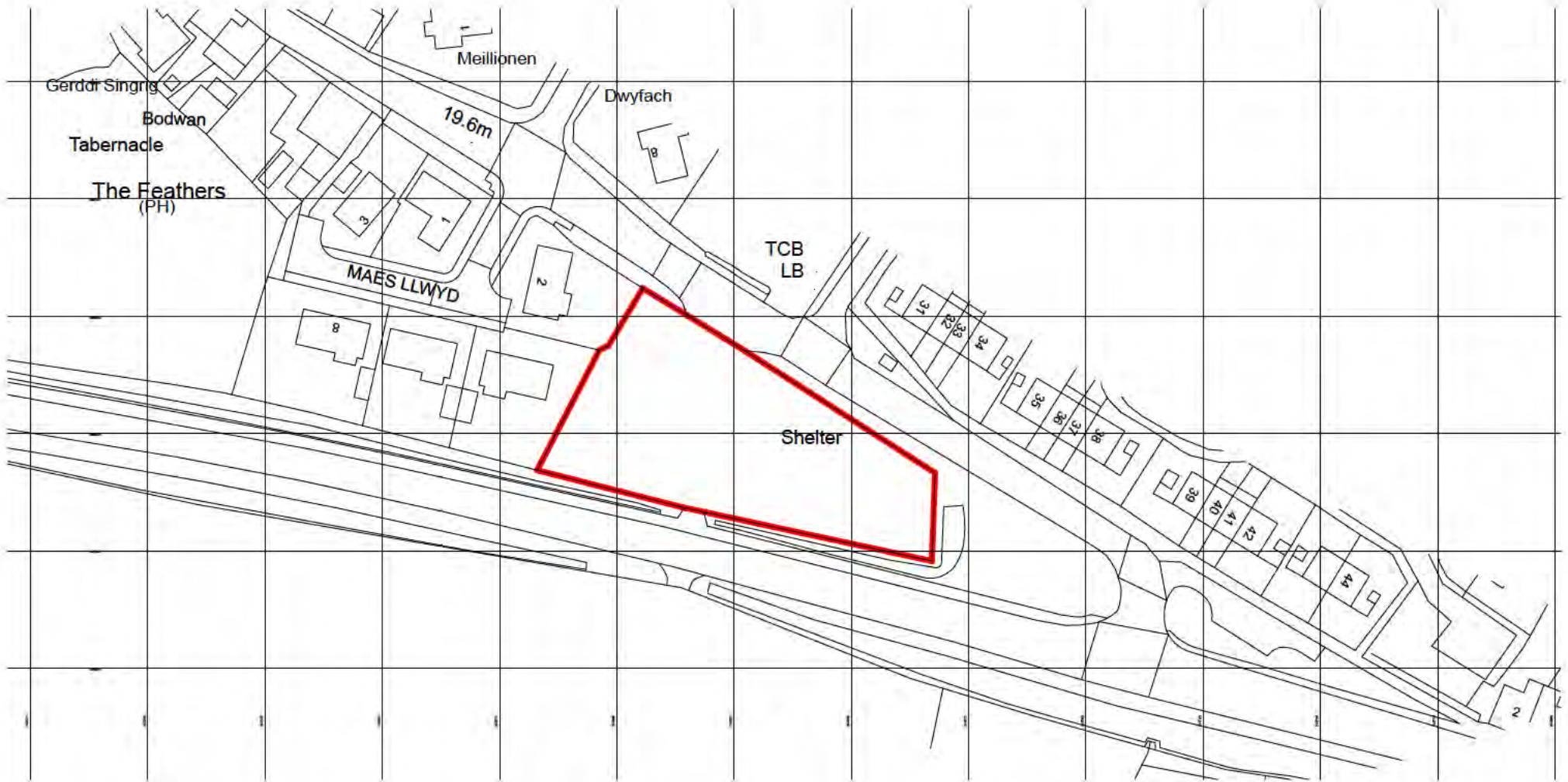




Plate 49: General view of foundation trench excavations - ; scale: not used; View from: WNW (archive reference: E46725\_49).

## **FIGURE 01**

**Maes Llwyd site location plan. Client Produced. Scale: As shown.**





## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01. Scale: 1:200@A1.**





Safety Health and Environmental Information Box		
In addition to the hazards normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing take note of the above. It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an appropriate method statement.		
Construction Risks	Maintenance/Cleaning Risks	Demolition/Adaptation Risks

Rev

Change

Description

Initials

Date

DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE LIMITED

CIAT

M: Sparc

Parc: Gwyddoniaeth Menai

Gaerwen

Anglesey LL66 6AG

t: 01248 717230

e: office@wmdesign.co.uk

w: www.wmdesign.co.uk

**Proposed Residential Development**  
**Site adj. Maes Llwyd**  
**Llanystumdwy**

**Proposed Site Layout**

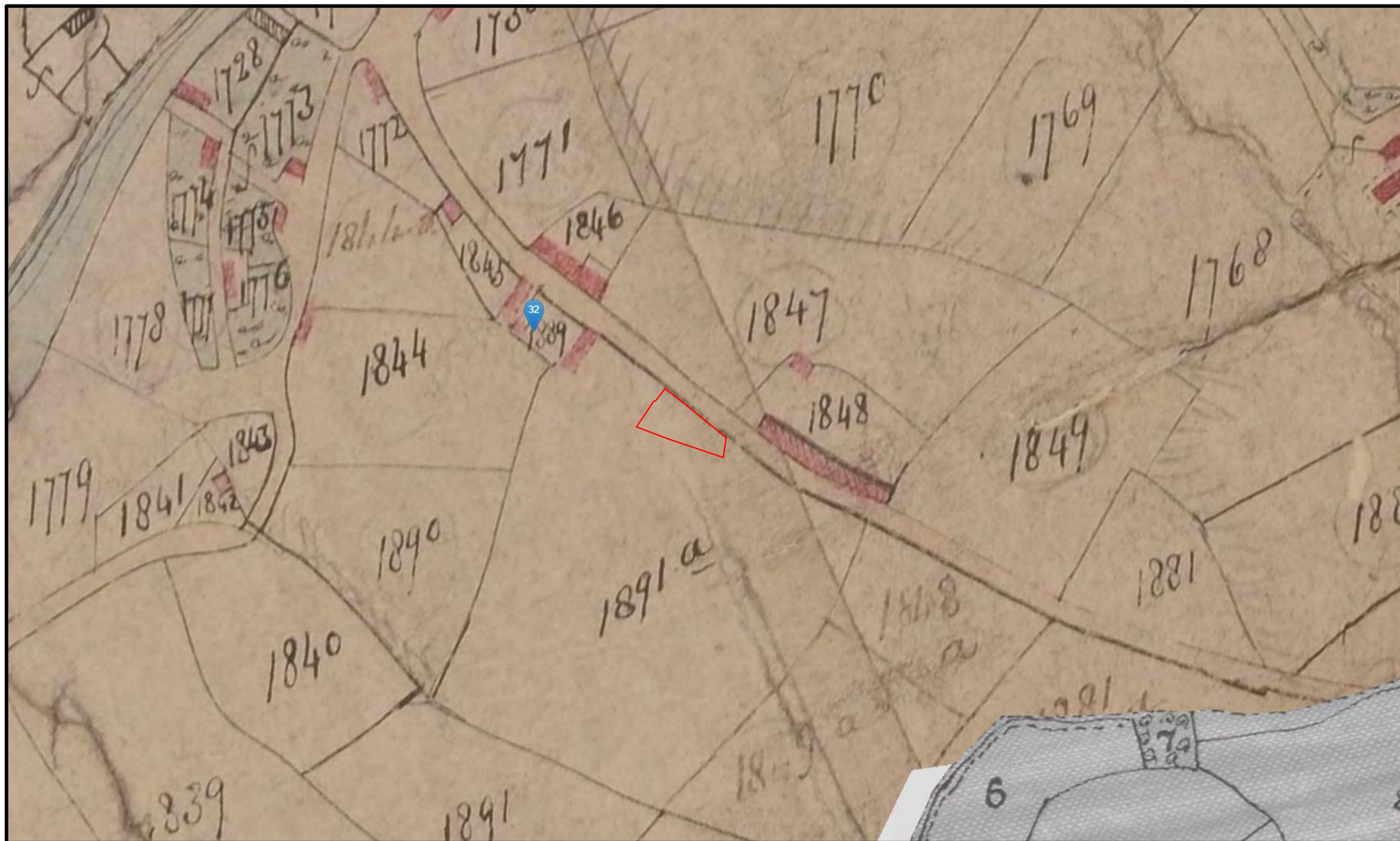
T Banks Building Contractors Ltd			
project	drawing status	date	
SH1846	Preliminary	05/08/2020	
originator	scale @ A1	number	rev
Adrian Williamson	1:200	A-03-01	

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### **FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of Llanystumdwy in the County of Carnarvon (*sic*) Parish Tithe Map, published 1839. The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale.**

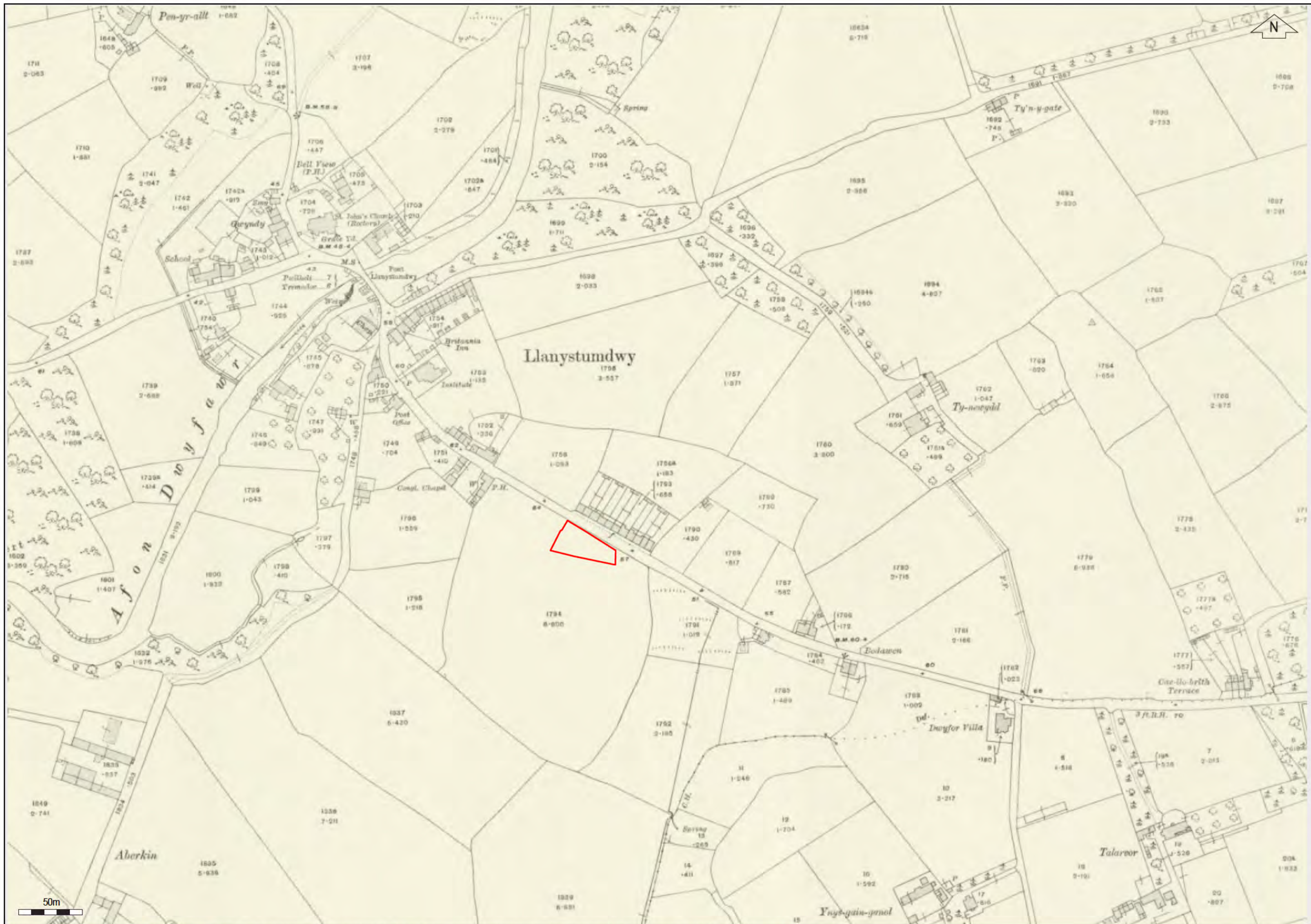


**Figure 03: Reproduction of Llanystymdwy in the County of Carnarvon Parish Tithe Map, published 1839. The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale**

## **FIGURE 04**

**Reproduction of Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey Third edition maps (Published 1918). The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale.**





**Figure 04: Reproduction of Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey Third edition maps (Published 1918).**  
 The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale



## **APPENDIX I**

**Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation  
(Approved).**

SITE ADJACENT TO MAES LLWYD, LLANYSTUMDWY,  
GWYNEDD (HD24-013)




WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:  
(STRIP/MAP/RECORD)

*Prepared for T Banks Building Contractors Ltd*

***March 2025***





Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Michael S Lynes		19/03/2025
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		19/03/2025
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		19/03/2025

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

All Heneb 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



**SITE ADJACENT TO MAES LLWYD, LLANYSTUMDWY, GWYNEDD (HD24-013)**  
**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**  
**(STRIP/MAP/RECORD)**

Prepared for *T Banks Building Contractors Ltd*, March 2025

**CONTENTS**

1	INTRODUCTION .....	6
1.1	Aims and Objectives .....	7
1.2	Monitoring Arrangements .....	8
1.3	Historic Environment Record .....	9
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	10
2.1	Introduction.....	10
2.2	Prehistoric & Roman.....	10
2.3	Post medieval.....	11
2.4	Cartographic Evidence .....	11
3	METHODOLOGY.....	12
3.1	Introduction.....	12
3.2	Human Remains.....	14
3.3	Ecofacts .....	15
3.4	Artefacts .....	16
3.5	Working Project Archive .....	18
3.6	Data Management Plan .....	19
3.7	Selection Strategy .....	22
4	PERSONNEL.....	23
5	HEALTH AND SAFETY .....	24
6	SOCIAL MEDIA .....	25
7	INSURANCE.....	26
7.1	Public/Products Liability .....	26
7.2	Employers Liability.....	26
7.3	Professional Indemnity .....	26
8	SOURCES CONSULTED .....	27
	FIGURE 01.....	28
	Maes Llwyd site location plan. Client Produced. Scale: As shown.....	28
	FIGURE 02.....	29
	Reproduction of WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01. Scale: 1:200@A1 .....	29
	FIGURE 03.....	30

Reproduction of Llanystymdwy in the County of Carnarvon Parish Tithe Map, published 1839. The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale .....	30
FIGURE 04.....	31
Reproduction of Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey Third edition maps (Published 1918). The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale .....	31
APPENDIX I .....	32
Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Photographic Metadata pro-forma .....	32
APPENDIX II .....	33
Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Context Sheet pro-forma .....	33
APPENDIX III .....	34
Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy v.1 .....	34



# 1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by *T Banks Building Contractors Ltd* to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd, LL52 0SH (NGR SH4762138332; [Figure 01](#)), as part of a property development. The development area measures c. 0.26 ha and will include 3No houses, associated parking and new vehicular access from an existing road leading into Llanystumdwy, as detailed on WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01 ([Figure 02](#)). The site currently comprises of a triangular shaped plot of land next to Maes Llwyd Estate and is between a local road and the A497 road. The planning application reference is C21/1091/41/LL.

The strip/map/record will be undertaken from April 2025 until completion, and in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 4.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2024);
- 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, 2023).
- Standard And Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard And Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the strip/map/record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes prehistoric and Roman findspots and domestic activity within the surrounding area;
- 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); and
- If no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.



## 1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The Archaeological strip/map/record will be monitored by the Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist. The content of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) and all subsequent reporting by GA must be approved by the Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist prior to final issue. The Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control 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.

- Jenny Emmett | [jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk) | 07824481052

### 1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with Gwynedd Historic Environment Record requirements, the Gwynedd 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 Gwynedd HER enquiry number is **1965** and the event primary reference number is **46725**.

The Gwynedd 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**

Llanystumdwy is a village situated on the boundary between Llŷn Peninsula and Eifionydd. Historically, it is associated with the old county of Caernarvonshire, however, now it is classed as being within Gwynedd. The village is situated a mile and a half west of Criccieth and the Afon Dwyfor runs directly through the centre of the village. Historically, Britain's Prime Minister (1916 to 1922), David Lloyd George, grew up in Llanystumdwy, with a museum dedicated to him situated within the centre of the village. After his retirement he moved back to the village to Ty Newydd (Grade II\* listed house; Ref 4357) and lived within the village until his death in 1945 aged 82 and is buried on the bank of the Afon Dwyfor.

### **2.2 Prehistoric & Roman**

The earliest known archaeology discovered within the village dates to the Iron Age and Roman period, with a roundhouse (now destroyed) discovered in 1927 (PRN 1330; NGR SH47103850). The c.6m wide structure was built from a stone, with recovered artefacts including Roman pottery and a post-medieval metal token (Waddington, 2013: 235). Waddington (2013) argues that the presence of the Roman pottery does not give the site a definitive date, and that the roundhouse may have earlier origins within the Iron Age and subsequently reoccupied at a later date (Waddington, 2013: 235).

Within the wider area of the site, the following prehistoric sites are present:

- Cremation Burial, Bronze Age, NE of Abercain (PRN 34088) located 326m to the west-southwest of the site at (NGR SH47303822)
- Bronze Age Palstave, Findspot, Llanystumdwy (PRN 2277) located 700m to the southwest of the site at (NGR SH4738).

Archaeological mitigation was undertaken by GAT in advance of, and during, the construction of the A497 road improvement scheme between Abererch and Llanystumdwy in 2005. During the initial evaluation, a total of ninety-nine evaluation trenches were opened across the 6.5km length of the road scheme. The evidence for archaeological activity within these were mainly limited to postmedieval agricultural activity. However, six of the trenches contained archaeology of greater significance, which included evidence for Romano-British domestic activity identified at the western end of the scheme; Early to Late Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 31151) and funerary activity within the central and eastern portions of the scheme. The Late Bronze Age site included a fragmented vessel made from coarse pottery buried in a small pit (PRN 31147) which was accompanied by other pits which were contemporary in date.

An Early Bronze Age funerary site was excavated towards the eastern end of the scheme, northeast of Afon Wen Farm located at (NGR SH44923772). The site incorporated a large enclosure ditch forming a ring barrow (PRN 19659), at the centre of which were two burial pits each containing a cremation urn. The archaeological watching brief followed on from the excavation phase and was conducted across the entire length of the scheme, but no further activity was identified during this phase as the excavation did not go offline (Berks, T., Davidson, A., Roberts, J. & Smith, G., 2007).

## 2.3 Post medieval

The post medieval historic description of the village suggests that it was much smaller compared to its current state. This was stated in 1870-1872 by John Marius Wilson's account in the *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* which gave the following account: *"Llanystumdwy, a village and a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the river Dwy, near the coast, 2 miles WN W of Criccieth r. station, and 8 ENE of Pwllheli; and has a post office under Pwllheli. The parish comprises 6,522 acres of land, and 258 of water. Real property, £4,956. ... Pop., 1,126 Houses, 236. The property is divided among a few. Plas Hen belonged, in the time of King John, to Howelly-Vwyall; and belongs now to the Mostyns. Gwynvryn is the seat of Major Nanney; Trefan is the seat of S. O. Priestley, Esq.; and Plashen belongs to J. E. Nanney, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £485. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1863. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, and an endowed school with £31 a year"* (<https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/6677>).

## 2.4 Cartographic Evidence

The tithe map of 1839 shows the proposed development falling within a large open field (cf. [Figure 03](#)). This is consistent throughout the Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey first, second and third edition maps (Published 1889, 1900 and 1918; cf. Figure 04). Modern mapping shows the extensive changes to the village and road network wrought throughout the twentieth and early twenty-first century, including the expansion of properties within the village along with the addition of the A497 by-pass.



## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

The strip/map/record programme aims to expose and characterise all archaeological activity within the construction area defined as the development outline (cf. [Figure 01](#)). This will involve the reduction of the ground level under archaeological control, with any resultant features mapped and recorded. The ground reduction will be undertaken by machinery and operators supplied by *T Banks Building Contractors Ltd*; the fieldwork is scheduled for April 2025 until completion.

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 GA 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 GA 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 **E46725\_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 GA A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.

**Should dateable artefacts be recovered, a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted, along with an updated project design for analysis, leading to the**

**production of a final report (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

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

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

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2022).

### 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackaline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

*Any ecofact assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Archaeologist and the client.*



### 3.4 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (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](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

*Any artefact assessment/analysis will require additional resourcing and cost.*

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Heneb's policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to Heneb for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Heneb staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by Heneb, 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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol). A Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 Storiol 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 Heneb server, with the location confirmed in the Heneb 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 a supplementary 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. Figures – to include:
  - a. Site location plan;
  - b. Plan(s) – *if applicable*;
  - c. Section(s) – *if applicable*;
9. Plates – to include selected photographic archive images illustrating the following:
  - a. Site location;
  - b. Ground conditions and general stratigraphy;
  - c. Detail of investigated features, including plan and section images;
10. Appendix I – approved Heneb written scheme of investigation
11. Appendix II – photographic metadata
12. Appendix III – context register
13. Appendix IV - *if applicable*;



14. Appendix V - *if applicable*;
15. Appendix VI – *if applicable*;
16. Appendix VII – GAT selection strategy – final version

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 Heneb: Planning Service (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 Heneb: Planning Service, 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 projects Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

## 4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Regional Head and Principal Archaeologist Heneb Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a Heneb Project Archaeologist(s). There will be up to 2No project archaeologists in attendance, who will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological mitigation duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- Heneb: Planning Service 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 Gwynedd HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft report for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.



## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared and will be reviewed by the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) Project Archaeologist in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate mitigation undertaken. The Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) attendee will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and safety helmet. All site work will be managed and undertaken in accordance with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) Health & Safety Policy and Covid-19 guidelines.

## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

One of the key aims in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) 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, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) 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**

Insurer - Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type - Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

Policy Number - UN/001900

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

Insurer - Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type - Employers Liability

Limit Of Indemnity - £10,000,000 Any One Occurrence.

Policy Number - UN/001900

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

Insurer - AXA Insurance UK Plc

Policy Type - Professional Indemnity

Limit Of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one claim.

Policy Number – TG0397

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

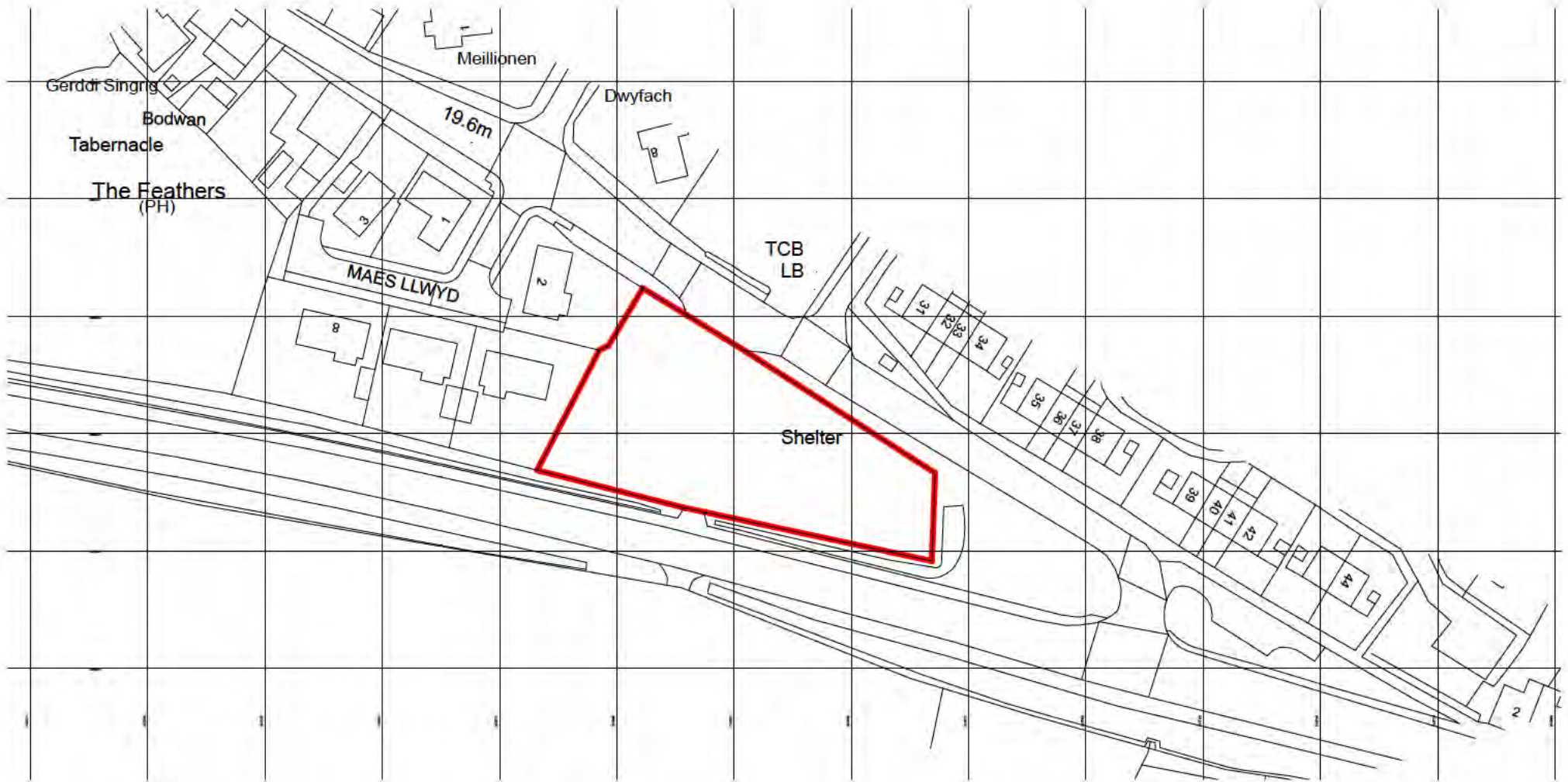
## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Berks, T., Davidson, A., Roberts, J. & Smith, G. , 2007 , *Archaeological Excavation and Recording During the A497 Road Improvement Scheme, Gwynedd* (GAT Report No. 625);
2. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*;
3. 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);
4. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 4.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2024);
5. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*;
6. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
7. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
8. Standard And Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
9. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
10. Waddington, K. 2013, *The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period*. University of Wales Press;
11. *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).



## **FIGURE 01**

**Maes Llwyd site location plan. Client Produced. Scale: As shown.**





## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01. Scale: 1:200 @A1**





Safety Health and Environmental Information Box		
In addition to the hazards risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing take note of the above. It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an appropriate method statement.		
Construction Risks	Maintenance/cleaning Risks	Demolition/adaptation Risks

Rev

Change

Description

Initials

Date

DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE LIMITED

CIAT

M: Sparc

Parc: Gwyddoniaeth Menai

Gaerwen

Anglesey LL66 6AG

t: 01248 717230

e: office@wmdesign.co.uk

w: www.wmdesign.co.uk

**Proposed Residential Development**  
**Site adj. Maes Llwyd**  
**Llanystumdwy**

**Proposed Site Layout**

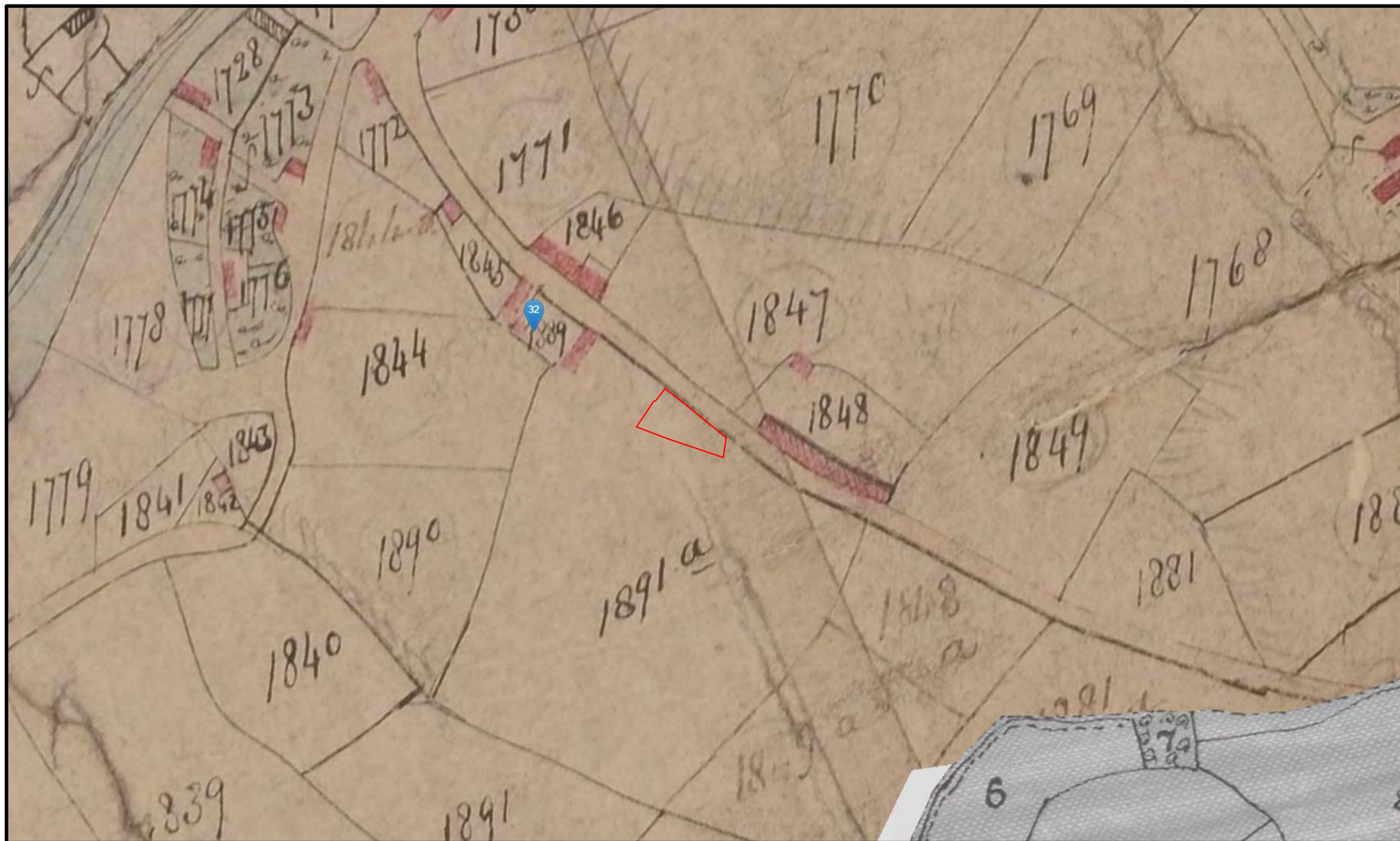
T Banks Building Contractors Ltd			
project	drawing status	date	
SH1846	Preliminary	05/08/2020	
originator	scale @ A1	number	rev
Adrian Williamson	1:200	A-03-01	

This document and its design content is copyright ©. It shall be read in conjunction with all other associated project information including models, specifications, schedules and related consultants documents. Do not scale from documents. All dimensions to be checked on site. Immediately report any discrepancies, errors or omissions on this document to the Originator if it is found ASK.



### **FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of Llanystymdwy in the County of Carnarvon Parish Tithe Map, published 1839. The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale**



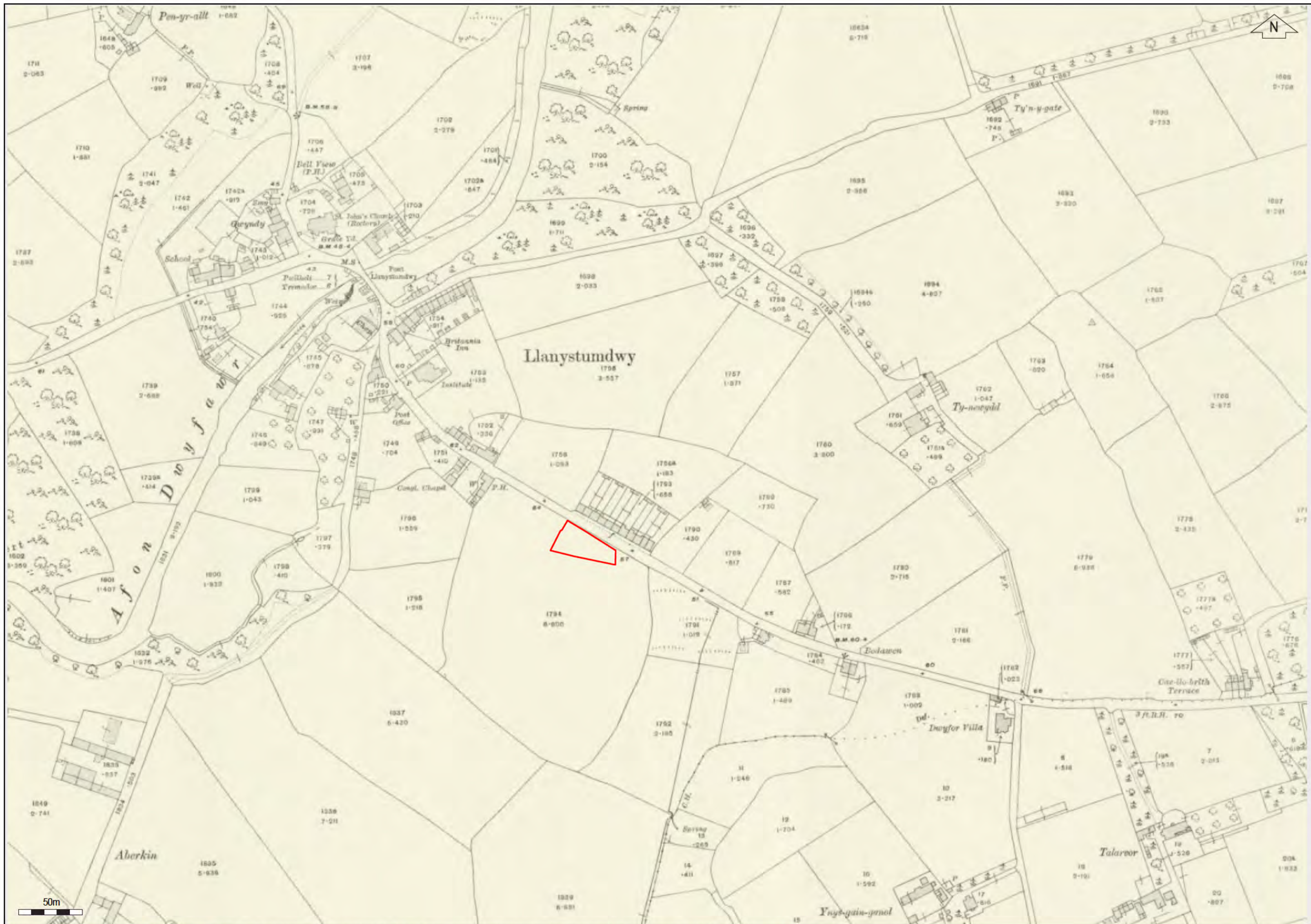
**Figure 03: Reproduction of Llanystymdwy in the County of Carnarvon Parish Tithe Map, published 1839. The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale**



## **FIGURE 04**

**Reproduction of Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey Third edition maps (Published 1918). The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale**





**Figure 04: Reproduction of Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16 Ordnance Survey Third edition maps (Published 1918).**  
 The general location of the construction area is highlighted in red. Not to scale



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Photographic Metadata pro-forma**

[illegible]



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Context Sheet pro-forma**

**HENEB: GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGY**
**CONTEXT RECORD FORM**

<b>SITE CODE</b>	<b>GRID SQUARE</b>	<b>SITE SUB-DIV</b>	<b>CONTEXT NUMBER</b>
<b>CATEGORY/TYPE</b>	<b>PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE</b>		
<b>LENGTH</b>	<b>BREADTH</b>	<b>DIAMETER</b>	<b>DEPTH/HEIGHT</b>
<b>DEPOSIT</b>			<b>CUT</b>
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
			<b>Draw sketches overleaf</b>
<b>FILLED BY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>This</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <span>context</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> </div>		
<b>FILL OF</b>	<b>Stratigraphic matrix</b>		
<b>PLANS</b>		<b>SECTIONS</b>	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b> - Film No./ Frame No.			
<b>SAMPLE Nos.</b>		<b>FIND Nos.</b>	
<b>FEATURE No</b>		<b>GROUP No</b>	<b>CONSISTS OF</b>
<b>INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION</b>		<b>SAME AS</b>	
		<b>CHECKED BY (initials/date)</b>	<b>INITIALS/DATE</b>



## **APPENDIX III**

### **Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy v.1**

# HD24-013\_Llanystumdwy

## 19/03/2025 v1.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.org.uk">john.roberts@heneb.org.uk</a>
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.org.uk">john.roberts@heneb.org.uk</a>
<b>Organisation</b>	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology

<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	19/03/2025
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Heneb: Planning Service	tbc
<b>Other (client)</b>	<i>Gareth Morris Construction Ltd</i>	n/a

##### Resources

###### Resources required

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

No unusual resources required outside of GA 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.

*Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by GMC Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd, LL52 0SH (NGR SH4762138332), as part of a property development. The development area measures c. 0.26 ha and will include 3No houses, associated parking and new vehicular access from an existing road leading into Llanystumdwy, as detailed on WM Design and Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01. The site currently comprises of a triangular shaped plot of land next to Maes Llwyd Estate and is between a local road and the A497 road. The planning application reference is C21/1091/41/LL.*

# 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 (GA Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

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

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

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

## De-Selected Digital Data



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

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

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

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

### Selection

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

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

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

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

## De-Selected Documents

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

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

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



## 3 – Materials

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

<b>Material type</b>	Bulk Finds	<b>Section 3.</b>	
----------------------	------------	-------------------	--

### Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;  
Jenny Emmett – Senior Planning Archaeologist, Heneb: Planning Service;  
*Curatorial Officer at Storiol*

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

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

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

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is GA's policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.

GA will contact the landowner via client for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GA and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol). A GA 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 Storiol in accordance with their guidelines.

### Selection

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

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

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

The full material archive returned to the GA 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**

### **Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Photographic Metadata**

<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE (S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>PLATES</b>
E46725_01	HD24_013	General view of the site prior to the site strip	ENE	1x1m	Robert Evans	04/08/2025	01
E46725_02	HD24_013	General view of the site prior to the site strip	WSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	04/08/2025	02
E46725_03	HD24_013	General view of the site prior to the site strip	SW	not used	Robert Evans	04/08/2025	03
E46725_04	HD24_013	General view of the site prior to the site strip	NW	not used	Robert Evans	04/08/2025	04
E46725_05	HD24_013	View of stripping of entrance for development with clear clay	NNE	not used	Robert Evans	14/04/2025	05
E46725_06	HD24_013	View of stripping of entrance for development with clear clay	NNW	not used	Robert Evans	14/04/2025	06
E46725_07	HD24_013	View of topsoil stripping within the compound area	ENE	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/04/2025	07
E46725_08	HD24_013	General view of topsoil stripping work in compound area	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/04/2025	08
E46725_09	HD24_013	View of west facing section through topsoil and subsoil	W	1x1m / 1 x 0.3m	Robert Evans	15/04/2025	09
E46725_10	HD24_013	View of topsoil stripped area	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/04/2025	10
E46725_11	HD24_013	View of topsoil stripped area	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/04/2025	11
E46725_12	HD24_013	View of laying of hardcore chippings in the entranceway	NW	not used	Robert Evans	15/04/2025	12
E46725_13	HD24_013	View of drainage ditch within entrance area	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	16/04/2025	13
E46725_14	HD24_013	General working shot showing clay-sand subsoil	NE	not used	Robert Evans	16/04/2025	14



<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE (S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>PLATES</b>
E46725_15	HD24_013	View of stripped entrance area.	N	not used	Robert Evans	16/04/2025	15
E46725_16	HD24_013	General view of site strip in the NW corner of the site	ESE	1x1m	Robert Evans	17/04/2025	16
E46725_17	HD24_013	View of section through deposits Topsoil 101, Subsoil 102 and Natural 103	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	17
E46725_18	HD24_013	View of section through glacial deposits	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	18
E46725_19	HD24_013	View of section through glacial deposits	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	19
E46725_20	HD24_013	View of section through glacial deposits	S	not used	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	20
E46725_21	HD24_013	View of section by roadway entrance	ESE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	21
E46725_22	HD24_013	General view of subsoil strip	NW	not used	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	22
E46725_23	HD24_013	View of strip from the SW corner of the site	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	23
E46725_24	HD24_013	General view of work from the west	WSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	24
E46725_25	HD24_013	General view of the site from the SE corner	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	25
E46725_26	HD24_013	View of cleaned south facing section of roadway trench	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/04/2025	26
E46725_27	HD24_013	General view of roadway excavation	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	24/04/2025	27
E46725_28	HD24_013	Section view of east end of road excavation	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	24/04/2025	28
E46725_29	HD24_013	General view of roadway excavation	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	24/04/2025	29
E46725_30	HD24_013	General view of roadway excavation	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	24/04/2025	30



<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE (S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>PLATES</b>
E46725_31	HD24_013	General view of topsoil removal, south of the road	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	31
E46725_32	HD24_013	General view of excavation down to the glacial clay, located at the western edge of the site	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	32
E46725_33	HD24_013	View of stripped area showing the glacial sand and clay	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	33
E46725_34	HD24_013	View of sandy silt patch within the glacial natural	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	34
E46725_35	HD24_013	General view of topsoil strip	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	35
E46725_36	HD24_013	General view of topsoil strip	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	36
E46725_37	HD24_013	General view of topsoil strip	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/04/2025	37
E46725_38	HD24_013	View of area post subsoil strip, in plot 2 (central plot)	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	30/04/2025	38
E46725_39	HD24_013	View of western plot (plot 1) post stripping	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	30/04/2025	39
E46725_40	HD24_013	View of footings, excavation section	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	30/04/2025	40
E46725_41	HD24_013	General view of foundation excavations in westernmost plot	E	not used	Robert Evans	30/04/2025	41
E46725_42	HD24_013	Oblique view of foundation excavations	SE	not used	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	42
E46725_43	HD24_013	General view of excavations from the north showing foundation excavations	N	not used	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	43
E46725_44	HD24_013	View of footings excavation showing the southwest corner of the site	SW	not used	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	44
E46725_45	HD24_013	General view of foundation excavations in central plot	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	45



<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE (S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>PLATES</b>
E46725_46	HD24_013	General view of foundation excavations in central plot	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	46
E46725_47	HD24_013	View of section through footings excavation in plot 2	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	47
E46725_48	HD24_013	Central view of east-west footings trench	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	48
E46725_49	HD24_013	General view of foundation trench excavations	WNW	not used	Robert Evans	05/06/2025	49

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy v2.0 Final.**



# HD24-013\_ Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy

## 10/06/2025 v2.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.org.uk">john.roberts@heneb.org.uk</a>
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.org.uk">john.roberts@heneb.org.uk</a>
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	09/10/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb: Planning Service	n/a
Landowner / Developer	T Banks Building Contractors Ltd	n/a

##### Resources

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

##### Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the final report.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by T Banks Building Contractors Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record and watching brief on land adjacent to Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd, LL52 0SH (NGR SH4762138332; Figure 01), as part of a property development. The development area measures c. 0.26 ha and will include 3No houses, associated parking and new vehicular access from an existing road leading into Llanystumdwy, as detailed on WM Design and

Architecture Limited Drawing No. A-03-01 (Figure 02). The site currently comprises of a triangular shaped plot of land next to Maes Llwyd Estate and is between a local road and the A497 road.

The archaeological mitigation programme was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of planning application C21/1091/41/LL. The work was completed between the 8th of April and 5th of May 2025.

The strip/map/record and watching brief programme was monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning 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 HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 46725.

The work was planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology staff.

Source: Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology. 2025. Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy (HD24-013): HGA Report 1820 (Strip/Map/Record). Prepared for T Banks Building Contractors Ltd. June 2025. Project HD24-013.



# 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 (GA Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

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

The final version of all born digital documents have been selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive; these comprise:

- HD24-013\_Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy\_Written\_Scheme\_of\_Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- HD24-013\_Photographic\_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GA\_1820 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (49 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (49 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (49 images in JPEG format);

A digital archive dataset has been created for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and comprise:

- 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).

The digital archive has been stored on a dedicated Heneb server, with the location confirmed in the Heneb project database via a specific hyperlink.

## De-Selected Digital Data

The following client data will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- HD24-013 Figure 01 Client produced location plan of development area

The following Heneb data generated for the report will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- HD24-013\_combined\_figures.pdf
- HD24-013\_combined\_plates.pdf
- HD24-013\_Figures\_and\_Plates\_List.docx
- HD24-013\_Appendix\_I.pdf
- HD24-013\_Appendix\_II.docx

- HD24-013\_Appendix\_III.pdf
- HD24-013\_front\_cover.pdf
- HD24-013\_inner\_cover.pdf
- HD24-013\_rear\_cover.pdf
- Plates 01-49.pdf



## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

### Selection

- A digital report will be provided to Gwynedd 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 4.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1.

The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW, and where relevant, include:

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

Following the completion of the fieldwork, all documentary material created, generated and/or annotated during data gathering and fieldwork has been selected for inclusion in the preserved archive, and comprises:

- HD24-013 Day record sheets x 3
- HD24-013 Photographic record sheets x4

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Heneb project database.

### De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data



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

[www.heneb.org.uk](http://www.heneb.org.uk)

Ffon: 01248 352535 email: [gat@heneb.org.uk](mailto:gat@heneb.org.uk)