

Yr Hen Fecws, Stryd Y Plas, Nefyn

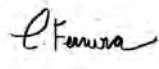


Briff Gwylio Archeolegol
Archaeological Watching Brief



Archaeoleg Gwynedd

Heneb

Gwynedd Archaeology

Approvals Table				
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Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		20/12/2024
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		20/12/2024

Revision History			
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CRYNONHDEB ANGECHNEGOL

Heneb: Archaeoleg Gwynedd a gomisiynwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Tref Nefyn i gynnal briff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith ymchwilio i'r ddaear ar ffurf pyllau prawf yn Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, LL53 6HP. Cloddiwyd cyfanswm o dri phwll prawf i lawr hyd at y gorwel naturiol, gyda Phwll Prawf 03 (TP03) hefyd yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer profi athreiddedd (P1).

Ni chafwyd hyd i archaeoleg yn ystod y gwaith cloddio pyllau prawf, gyda dim ond gweddillion yr hen fecws, a gafodd ei ddymchwel yn 2012, yn cael eu harsylwi ar wyneb ardal y datblygiad.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology was commissioned by Nefyn Town Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works in the form of Test pits at Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, LL53 6HP. A total of three test pits were excavated to the glacial horizon with Test Pit 03 (TP03) also utilised for Porosity testing (P1).

No archaeology was identified during the test pitting work, with only the remnants of the old bakery which was demolished in 2012 observed on the surface of the development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd (Archaeological Services) was commissioned by *Nefyn Town Trust* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works at Yr Hen Fecws, Palace Street, Nefyn, LL53 6HP (NGR: SH 30793 40472; [Figure 01](#)) in support of a pre-application for the development of two residential dwellings at the site.

The ground investigation works (GI) comprised test pits to determine the level of contamination on site (if any) and porosity testing to establish the rate of water flow below ground. A total of 3 test pits and 1 porosity test were completed ([Figure 02](#)).

The GI works were completed on the 10th of December 2024 and conformed to the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

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

1.1 Fieldwork aims and objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

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

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER was informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The Gwynedd HER Event Primary Reference Number is **49159**. The Gwynedd Archaeology HER were also responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General Overview

The town of Nefyn lies just 0.5 km from the coast on a relatively flat plateau, bordered by the sea to the west and the steep slopes of Mynydd Nefyn and Garn Boduan to the east. Along the coastline, the sweeping crescent-shaped bays of Nefyn and Dinllaen are framed by rocky promontories—Penrhyn Nefyn and Trwyn Porth Dinllaen.

The town of Nefyn is nestled in a shallow hollow at the head of a narrow valley, likely influenced by the presence of a stream that played a significant role in the establishment of the church and later the town. Positioned at an elevation of 40 to 50 meters above sea level, Nefyn is surrounded by a mix of traditional strip fields near the town and more irregularly shaped fields to the south. This landscape contrasts with the neighbouring parishes, which are characterized by large, rectangular fields from the 19th century.

The Llŷn Peninsula, including Nefyn, shows evidence of prehistoric activity, such as Bronze Age burial cairns and Iron Age hillforts like Garn Boduan and Tre'r Ceiri. These sites demonstrate the area's strategic importance, as they were positioned for defence and offered extensive views of the surrounding land and sea. Garn Boduan, situated near Nefyn, features over 170 hut circles, marking it as one of the largest and best-preserved Iron Age settlements in Wales (Lynch, 1991).

Although no direct Roman settlement is confirmed in Nefyn, the broader Llŷn Peninsula was influenced by Roman occupation. Artefacts such as coins and pottery have been discovered, suggesting some level of Roman interaction. In the post-Roman and early medieval period, Nefyn became significant as a Christian site. It is believed to have been an early ecclesiastical centre, possibly linked to the spread of Christianity in North Wales (Davies, 2007).

The town's name likely derives from the Old Welsh Nefyn, meaning "holy place" or "heavenly." Nefyn's religious role is further underscored by its association with St. Mary's Church, established in the medieval period (GAT Report No.734).

During the medieval period, Nefyn gained prominence as a maritime hub. The town hosted a royal assembly in 1284 following Edward I's conquest of Wales, reflecting its strategic importance. It also played a role in trade and fishing, particularly during the 14th and 15th centuries, when the Llŷn Peninsula became renowned for its herring fisheries (Lloyd, 1986).

The remnants of a medieval fair and market, coupled with evidence of sea trade, highlight Nefyn's economic activities. Its coastal position made it a natural choice for maritime endeavours, and historical documents reference the town's participation in regional trade networks.

2.2 Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, Site information

An examination of the Gwynedd HER revealed that no archaeology was present or known within the footprint of the site. The 1st to 3rd Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey mapping of the area (County Series, Caernarvonshire, Sheets X.8, XI.2&6, XX.5&9 and XXI.3) shows the development area as forming part of a larger terrace facing onto Palace Street, with yards and or gardens at the rear (GAT Report 734: Figures 3 to 5). In support of the planning application, a desk-based study was undertaken by *Datrys* (Report No. 24014-DS-01) which included additional cartographic information from the later 20th century, showing that this terraced row had been replaced by a single large rectangular building and an outbuilding to the rear (*ibid.*: Figures 5 and 6). The building is presumably the former bakehouse (Yr Hen Fecws) now demolished.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The GI works comprised three test pits and one porosity test; the details of the individual test pits and their locations are shown in the table below.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Figure
Test Pit 01	Test Pit	230788.441	340474.144	Figure 02
Test Pit 02	Test Pit	230794.682	340470.341	Figure 02
Test Pit 03 and Porosity Test 01	Test Pit & Porosity Test	230793.778	340464.359	Figure 02

The tests pits were positioned across the centre of the site, with their locations surveyed in advance by *Datrys* and excavated by a 6-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket supplied by *H T Williams*; during excavation the spoil was stored close to each test pit and re-instated during backfilling. All fieldwork was completed in accordance with industry standards and the Heneb: Field Manual.

Photographic images of each test pit were taken using a digital SLR camera (Nikon D3100) set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record was maintained on site using GA pro-formas and comprised 15 images (archive numbers **E49159_01** to **E49159_015**; cf. [Appendix II](#)). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using *Nikon DX Studio* software.

3.2 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 2); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

The dataset includes:

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

3.3 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning, 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 aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Regional & relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The project specific selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#)

4 RESULTS

4.1 Ground Investigation Test Pits and Porosity Test Pit

The ground investigation and porosity test pits were excavated as part of pre-planning works ahead of proposed development works comprising of two residential dwellings at Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn ([Figure 02](#)). A total of three test pits were machine dug (Test Pits 01 to 03), along with a porosity test in Test Pit 03 (cf. [Figure 03](#); Plates 1 to 11). The works were completed on 10th December 2024. All three test pits were located in the footprint of the former bakehouse.

4.1.1 Test Pit 01

Test Pit 01, positioned at NGR: SH 30788 40474 (cf. [Figure 03](#); Plates 1 to 3) towards the northern end of the development site and measured 1.5 metres long and 0.8 metres wide. The upper layer consisted of demolition rubble capping the made ground which was consistent throughout the area. The made ground consisted of mid-greyish sandy silt with the inclusion of demolition rubble and mid to large sub-rounded boulders, along with slate fragments and cinders. The glacial horizon was reached at a depth of 1.6 metres. The natural consisted of a pale-yellow clay with 10% stone inclusions. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the test pit.

4.1.2 Test Pit 02

Test Pit 02, positioned at NGR: SH 30795 40470 (cf. [Figure 03](#); Plates 4 to 6) towards the centre of the development site and measured 1.5 metres in length and 0.3-0.5 metres wide. The upper layer consisted of demolition rubble capping the made ground which was consistent throughout the area. This comprised of mid-greyish sandy silt with the inclusion of large sub-rounded boulders, roofing slate fragments and cinders. The glacial horizon was reached at 1.4 metres deep. The glacial was characterised by a pale-yellow to mid-orange clay. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the test pit.

4.1.3 Test Pit 03 and Porosity Test Pit

Test Pit 03, positioned at NGR: SH 30794 40464 (cf. [Figure 03](#); Plates 7 to 10), served both for ground investigation works and as Porosity Test Pit 01 (Plate 10). Test Pit 03 measured 1.0 metres long and 1 metre at its widest point. The upper layer consisted of demolition rubble (red brick) capping the made ground beneath which was consistent throughout the area. This comprised of mid-greyish sandy silt with the inclusion of large sub-rounded boulders and dark

clay. The glacial horizon was reached at a depth of 1.5 metres and comprised of a pale-yellow clay with 10% stone inclusions. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the test pit.

5 CONCLUSION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology was commissioned by *Nefyn Town Trust* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works at Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, Gwynedd, in advance of residential development. A total of three test pits were excavated as far as the glacial horizon, ranging in depth from 1.4 metres to 1.6 metres. The test pits were characterised by building rubble likely associated with the demolition of the old bakehouse in 2012 that in turn sealed a made ground deposit.

No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the test pits, nor any foundation level evidence of the former bakehouse or preceding residential properties. The made ground deposit included demolition material related to the residential properties, and it is likely that any further evidence of their footprint would have been removed during construction of the bakehouse. Due to the location of the test pits and their small size, there is still potential for foundation level activity associated with the bakehouse, as well as the yards/gardens of the former properties, to be found across the site during any subsequent development.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

- 1) Berks, T., Davidson, A. & Evans, R., 2008, *Urban Characterisation: Nefyn*. CADW (GAT Report No. 734);
- 2) Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition);
- 3) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
- 4) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*;
- 5) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*;
- 6) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*;
- 7) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023c, *Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording*;
- 8) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023d, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*;
- 9) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*;
- 10) Davies, J, 2007. *A History of Wales*. London: Penguin Books;
- 11) English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*;
- 12) English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*;
- 13) *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- 14) Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*;
- 15) Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*;

- 16) Historic England, 2018, *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*;
- 17) Lloyd, J.E, 1986. *A History of Wales: From the Norman Invasion to the Edwardian Conquest*. Oxford: Oxford University Press;
- 18) Lynch, F. (1991). *Prehistoric Anglesey: The Archaeology of the Island to the Roman Conquest*. Bangor: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
- 19) Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*;
- 20) Vale, A. (2024). *Yr Hen Fecws, Stryd Y Plas, Nefyn: Desk-top Study*. Dartrys Report No. 24014/DS/01;
- 21) Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of H.M. Land Registry location plan. Showing location of former building. Scale 1:1250@A4.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY			TITLE NUMBER
			WA560919
ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN REFERENCE	SH 3040	SECTION J	Scale 1/1250 Enlarged from 1/2500
COUNTY GWYNEDD	DISTRICT DWYFOR		© Crown copyright

The boundaries shown by dotted lines have been plotted from the plans on the deeds. The title plan may be updated from later survey information

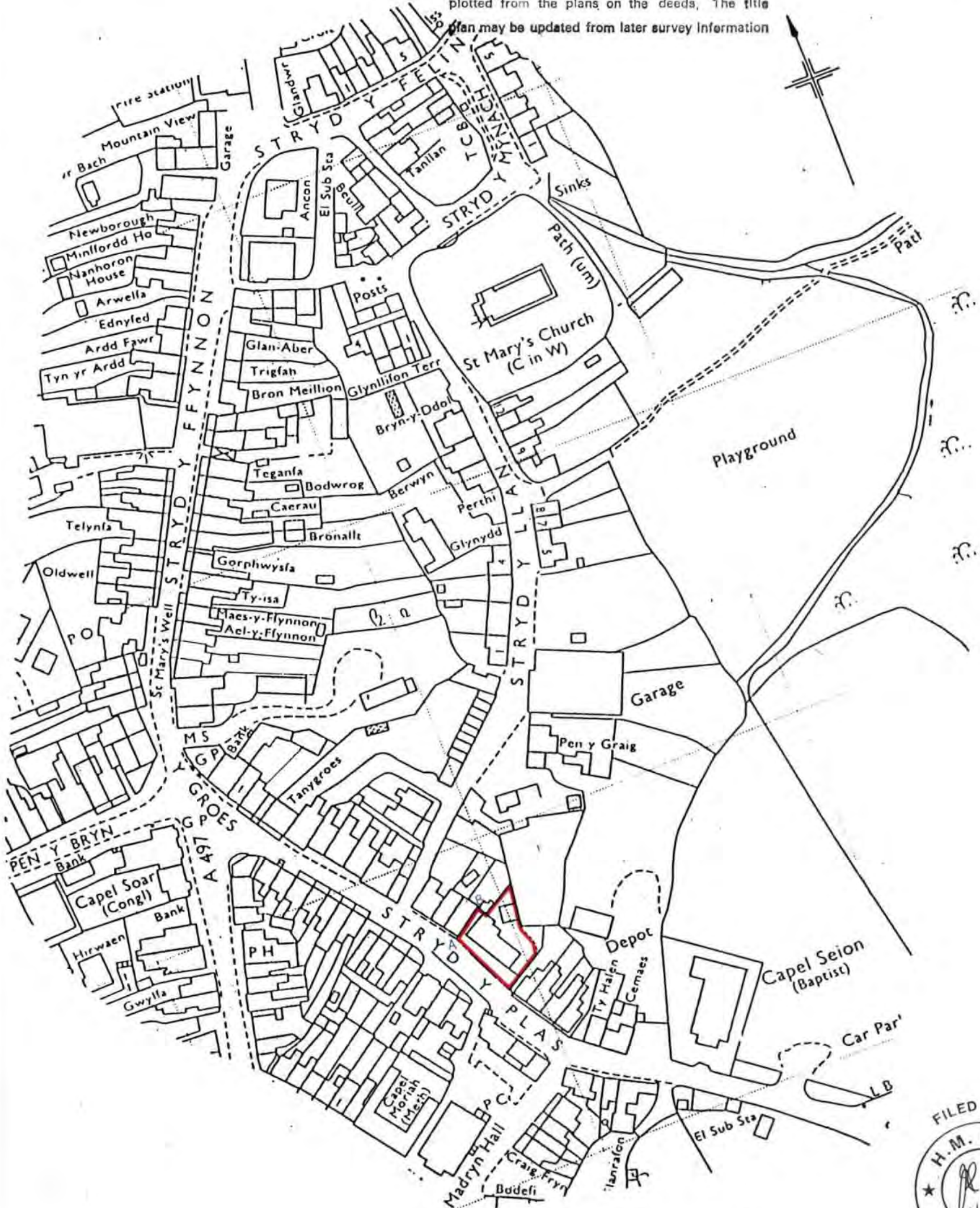
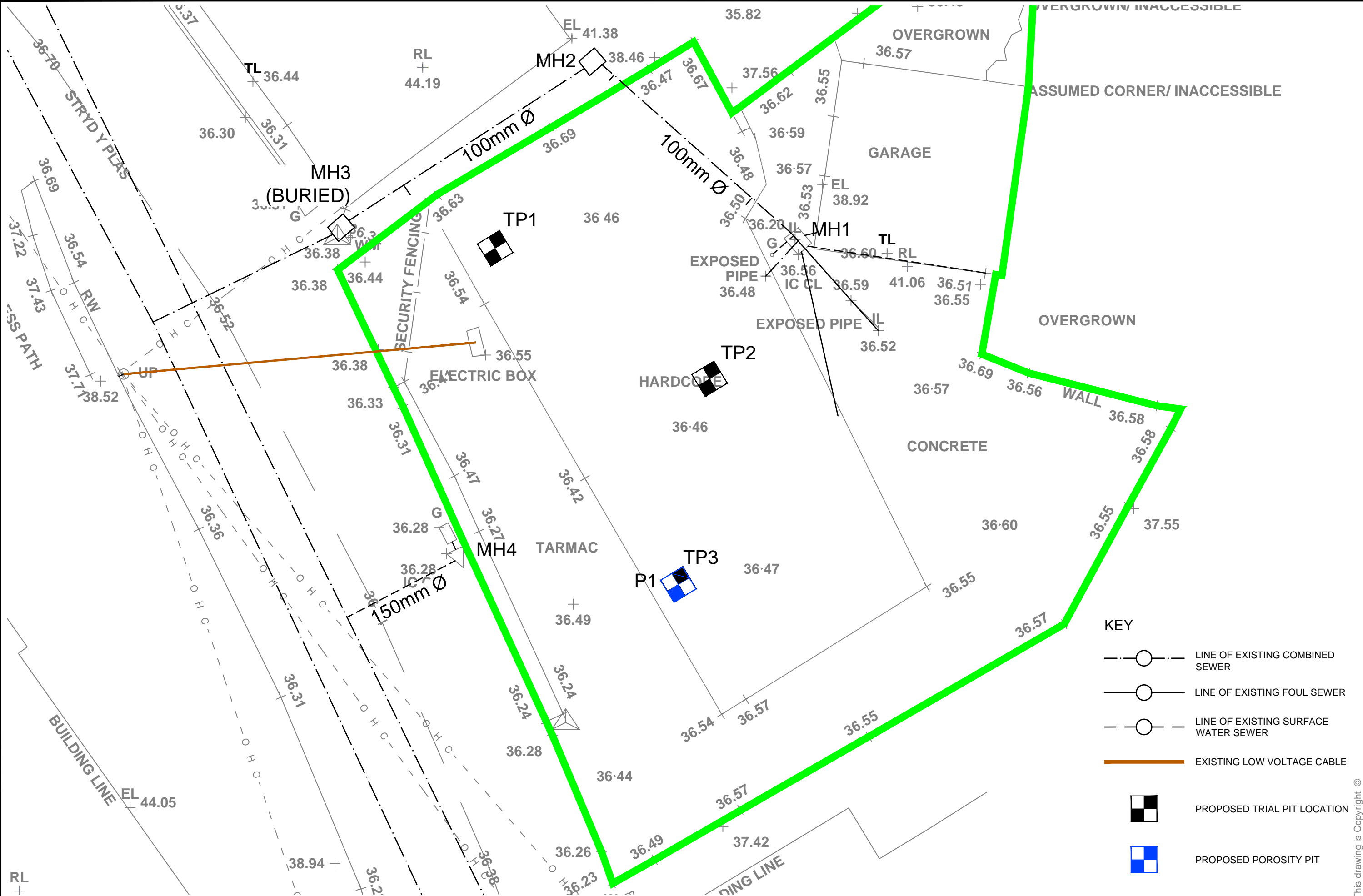


FIGURE 02

**Reproduction of client drawing, displaying locations of Trial and Porosity pits. Datrys
(Drawing No. 24014/SKTP1). Scale 1:100@A4.**



KEY

LINE OF EXISTING COMBINED SEWER

LINE OF EXISTING FOUL SEWER

LINE OF EXISTING SURFACE WATER SEWER

EXISTING LOW VOLTAGE CABLE

PROPOSED TRIAL PIT LOCATION

PROPOSED POROSITY PIT

TITLE	PROJECT	<div>Caernarfon: Unit 1 Block C, Doc Fictoria Caernarfon, LL55 1TH Tel: 01286 671027</div> <div>Mold: Suite 4A, Broncoed House Wrexham Road, Mold, CH7 1HP Tel: 01352 706205 info@datrys.coop www.datrys.net</div>	Job No.	24014	DATE	27.11.24	SCALE	1:100
			ACAD Ref.	24014/SKTP1	CHECKED	EPW	PASSED	EPW
			DRAWN	AV	DRG No.	24014/SKTP1		REV

This drawing is Copyright ©

APPENDIX I

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology approved Written Scheme of Investigation, December 2024

YR HEN FECWS, STRYD Y PLAS, NEFYN (HD24-040)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF:
(GROUND INVESTIGATION TRIAL PITS)



Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number
E49159

Prepared for:

Nefyn Town Trust

December 2024



Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Michael Lynes		05/12/2024
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Stuart Reilly	Stuart Reilly	05/12/2024
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		05/12/2024

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

NEFYN (HD24-040)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (GROUND INVESTIGATION TRIAL PITS)

Prepared for *Nefyn Town Trust*, December 2024

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number **E49159**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by *Nefyn Town Trust* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works in the form of test pits at Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, (Centred on NGR: SH 30793 40472, Post Code: LL53 6HP see [Figure 01](#)). This work is in support of planning reference C12/0375/42/LL: *The full application to demolish existing building (workshops) and erection of two dwellings* ([Figure 02](#)). A separate WSI will be issued for the work relating to the workshops.

The purpose of the ground investigation works is to determine the level of contamination on site, if any, and the rate that water flows naturally into the earth through porosity testing.

A total of 5 test pits will be excavated, 3 to determine contamination and 2 for porosity testing with an archaeologist present to observe the possibility of archaeological features present within the test pits ([Figure 03](#)).

The ground investigation (GI) works are due to commence during December 2024 and will conform to the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

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

1.1 Fieldwork aims and objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

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

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological evaluation will be monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning. The WSI and all subsequent reporting must be approved by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning before final issue. Contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett | jenny.emmett@heneb.org.uk | 07824481052;

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

Prior to submission of data to the HER, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2). These requirements are mandatory. The Gwynedd HER Event Primary Reference Number is **E49159**.

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 General Overview

The town of Nefyn lies just 0.5 km from the coast on a relatively flat plateau, bordered by the sea to the west and the steep slopes of Mynydd Nefyn and Garn Boduan to the east. Along the coastline, the sweeping crescent-shaped bays of Nefyn and Dinllaen are framed by rocky promontories—Penrhyn Nefyn and Trwyn Porth Dinllaen.

The town of Nefyn is nestled in a shallow hollow at the head of a narrow valley, likely influenced by the presence of a stream that played a significant role in the establishment of the church and later the town. Positioned at an elevation of 40 to 50 meters above sea level, Nefyn is surrounded by a mix of traditional strip fields near the town and more irregularly shaped fields to the south. This landscape contrasts with the neighbouring parishes, which are characterized by large, rectangular fields from the 19th century.

The Llŷn Peninsula, including Nefyn, shows evidence of prehistoric activity, such as Bronze Age burial cairns and Iron Age hillforts like Garn Boduan and Tre'r Ceiri. These sites demonstrate the area's strategic importance, as they were positioned for defence and offered extensive views of the surrounding land and sea. Garn Boduan, situated near Nefyn, features over 170 hut circles, marking it as one of the largest and best-preserved Iron Age settlements in Wales (Lynch, 1991).

Although no direct Roman settlement is confirmed in Nefyn, the broader Llŷn Peninsula was influenced by Roman occupation. Artefacts such as coins and pottery have been discovered, suggesting some level of Roman interaction. In the post-Roman and early medieval period, Nefyn became significant as a Christian site. It is believed to have been an early ecclesiastical center, possibly linked to the spread of Christianity in North Wales (Davies, 2007).

The town's name likely derives from the Old Welsh Nefyn, meaning "holy place" or "heavenly." Nefyn's religious role is further underscored by its association with St. Mary's Church, established in the medieval period. This church, now in ruins, served as a focal point for pilgrims traveling across the peninsula (GAT Report No.734).

During the medieval period, Nefyn gained prominence as a maritime hub. The town hosted a royal assembly in 1284 following Edward I's conquest of Wales, reflecting its strategic

importance. It also played a role in trade and fishing, particularly during the 14th and 15th centuries, when the Llŷn Peninsula became renowned for its herring fisheries (Lloyd, 1986). The remnants of a medieval fair and market, coupled with evidence of sea trade, highlight Nefyn's economic activities. Its coastal position made it a natural choice for maritime endeavours, and historical documents reference the town's participation in regional trade networks.

2.2 Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, Site information

An examination of the Gwynedd HER revealed that no archaeology was present or known within the footprint of the site. A cartographic examination indicated that a large rectangular building once stood on the site, which was only recently demolished (2003). This building is presumed to have been the old bakery (Yr Hen Fecws), situated on Palace Street. Historically, houses once occupied the space, as is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps (GAT Report No. 734).

In support of the planning application, a desk-based study was undertaken by *Datrys* on Yr Hen Fecws, Stryd y Plas, Nefyn (*Datrys* Report No. 24014-DS-01). The report gives a thorough overview of the cartographic developments within radius of the site along with the geological and superficial makeup of the area. The cartographic outcome was the same as above.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 GI and SP Trial Pits

The trial pit programme aims to expose and characterise the presence of any archaeology, ecofacts or artefacts present within the test pits located on [Figure 03](#).

A total of **5** test pits will be excavated c.f. [Figure 03](#); the GI test pits TP1-3 and Porosity test pits P1 and P2 will differ in size depending on ground conditions with an approximate depth of 3m. The details of the individual test pits are shown below.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Figure
TP1	TP	230788.441	340474.144	Figure 03
TP2	TP	230794.682	340470.341	Figure 03
TP3	TP	230793.778	340464.359	Figure 03
P1	Porosity	230793.539	340474.823	Figure 03
P2	Porosity	230797.542	340466.745	Figure 03

The test pits will be opened and reinstated by a 6-tonne tracked excavator fitted with ditching bucket supplied by *H T Williams*. The test pits will be carefully opened by the 6-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a **toothless bucket**; the spoil will be stored close to the test pit and re-instated following the backfilling process. All fieldwork will be completed in accordance with industry standards and the Heneb: Field Manual.

- The test pits have been surveyed in advance by *Datrys* c.f. [Figure 03](#).
- The 5 test pits will be open by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the formation level **under archaeological direction**.
- All 5 test pits and any identified archaeological features will be recorded by the archaeologist if safe to do so
- Photographic images of each test pit will be taken using a digital (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GA pro-formas and digitised in

Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Affinity Software; the archive numbering system will include prefix **E49159_** and start from the next available photographic archive number; where practical, a photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and any archaeological features/deposits/finds encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. If discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated.

- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs, and contexts records will be recorded using Heneb pro-formas ([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 Heneb 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.
- Any required sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 with large plans at 1:20, scale using A4, A3 or A2 permatrace;

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

2.2 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 anybody 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 GA premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording, and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

2.3 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 GA 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 GA 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 Planning Service and the client.

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be recovered in accordance with the appointed osteologist's guidance.

2.4 Artefacts

There are known findspots within the local area and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Henebs policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the 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 will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: GA and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). A Heneb produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them

once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

2.5 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.

2.6 Data Management Plan

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Heneb project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated GA server, with the location confirmed in the GA 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. Scaled plan(s) (if relevant);
 - c. Scaled section(s) (if relevant);
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 GA written scheme of investigation;
11. Appendix II – photographic metadata;
12. Appendix III – context register;
13. Appendix IV – drawing register (if relevant);

14. Appendix V – artefact register (if relevant);
15. Appendix VI – ecofact register (if relevant);
16. Appendix VII – Heneb GA selection strategy – final version.

2.7 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 the senior Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist, 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 Final report; the strategy will take into account:

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

3 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Head of Archaeology for Heneb with attendances on-site undertaken by a Heneb GA Project Archaeologist. There will be a Heneb project archaeologists in attendance, who will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological mitigation duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist 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.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site-specific risk assessment will be prepared by GA and supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GA staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GA fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with Heneb's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by *WorkNest*. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the client and site contractors' Health and Safety requirements.

5 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims within the Heneb 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 maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, Heneb 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.

6 INSURANCE

6.1 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

6.2 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

6.3 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

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

- 1) Berks, T., Davidson, A. & Evans, R. , 2008, *Urban Characterisation: Nefyn*. CADW (GAT Report No. 734);
- 2) Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition);
- 3) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
- 4) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*;
- 5) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*;
- 6) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*;
- 7) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023c, *Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording*;
- 8) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023d, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*;
- 9) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*;
- 10) Davies, J, 2007. *A History of Wales*. London: Penguin Books;
- 11) English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*;
- 12) English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*;
- 13) *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- 14) Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*;

- 15) Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*;
- 16) Historic England, 2018, *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*;
- 17) Lloyd, J.E, 1986. *A History of Wales: From the Norman Invasion to the Edwardian Conquest*. Oxford: Oxford University Press;
- 18) Lynch, F. (1991). *Prehistoric Anglesey: The Archaeology of the Island to the Roman Conquest*. Bangor: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
- 19) Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*;
- 20) Vale, A. (2024). *Yr Hen Fecws, Stryd Y Plas, Nefyn: Desk-top Study*. Dartrys Report No. 24014/DS/01;
- 21) Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of H.M. Land Registry location plan. Showing location of former building. Scale 1:1250@A4.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY			TITLE NUMBER
			WA560919
ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN REFERENCE	SH 3040	SECTION J	Scale 1/1250 Enlarged from 1/2500
COUNTY GWYNEDD	DISTRICT DWYFOR		© Crown copyright

The boundaries shown by dotted lines have been plotted from the plans on the deeds. The title plan may be updated from later survey information

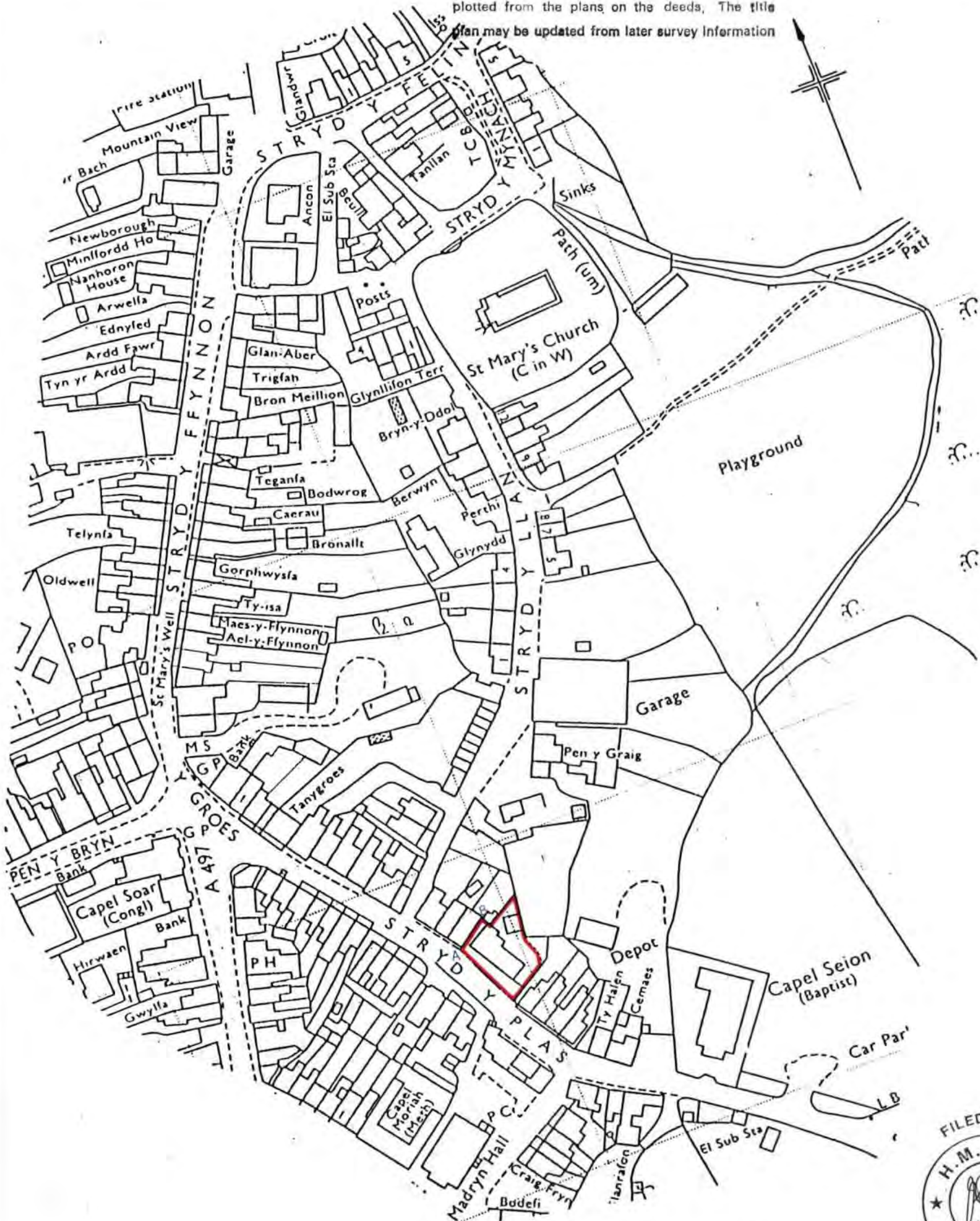



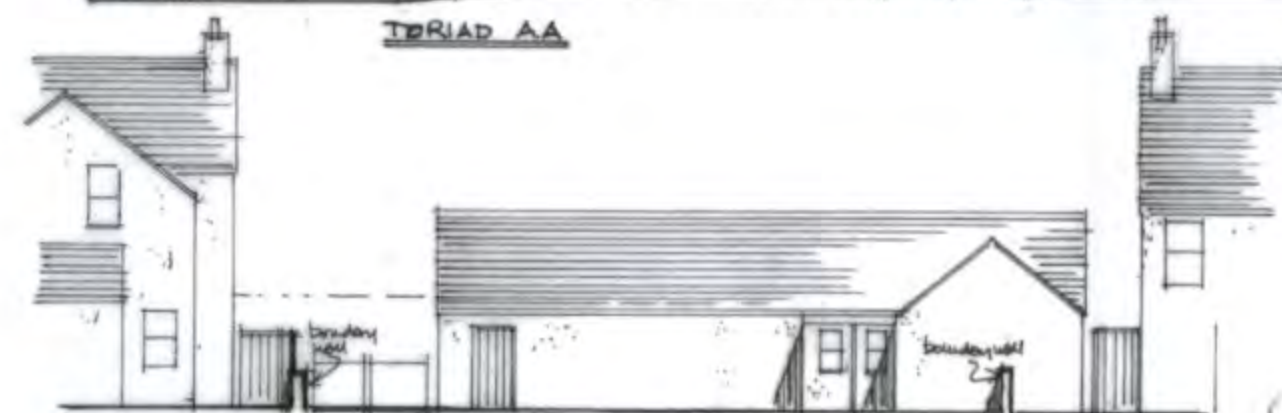
FIGURE 02

Reproduction of client produced plan showing proposed site layout.

Pensaer Architect drawings Scale: As shown.

[illegible]


SITE PLAN 1:200
CYNLLUN BLOC



CEFN · DWYRAIN (east)



LOCATION 1: 2500



LOCATION PLAN
SITE 1:1000

YR HEN FFCWS • STRYD Y PLAS • NEFYN
EXISTING SITE PLANS, ELEVATIONS

graddfa : 1:200
dyddiad : 01:2012

1203
01

Pensoer Architect	Keith dabson	Caer Refail Llangonadl Pwllheli LL53 8NW
	01758 770454	

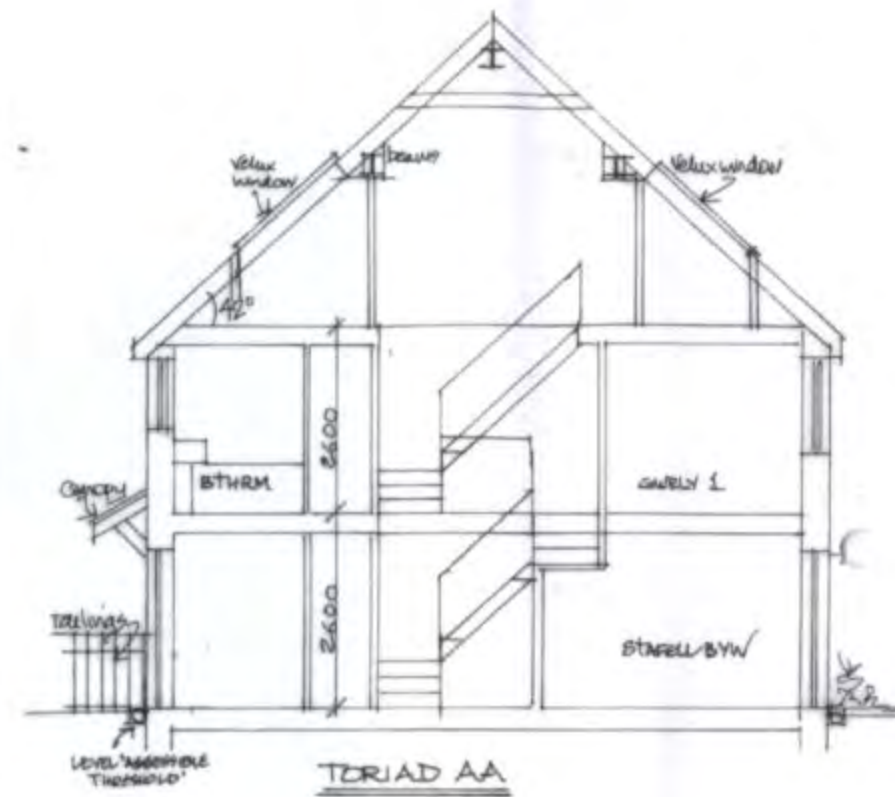
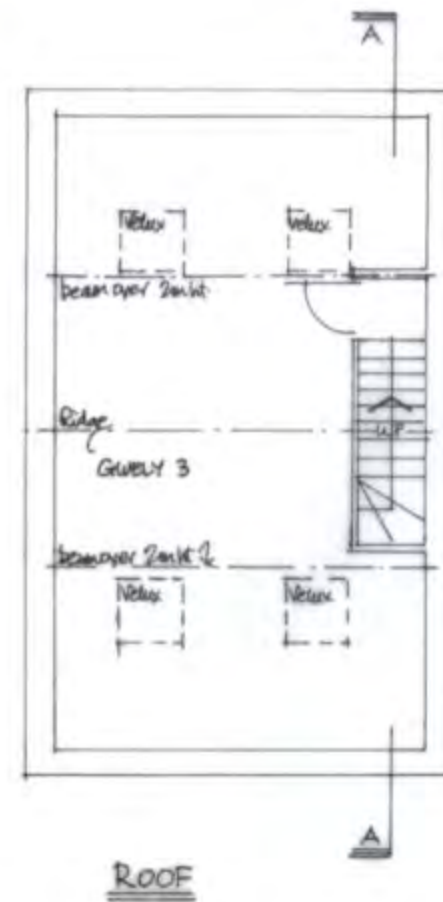
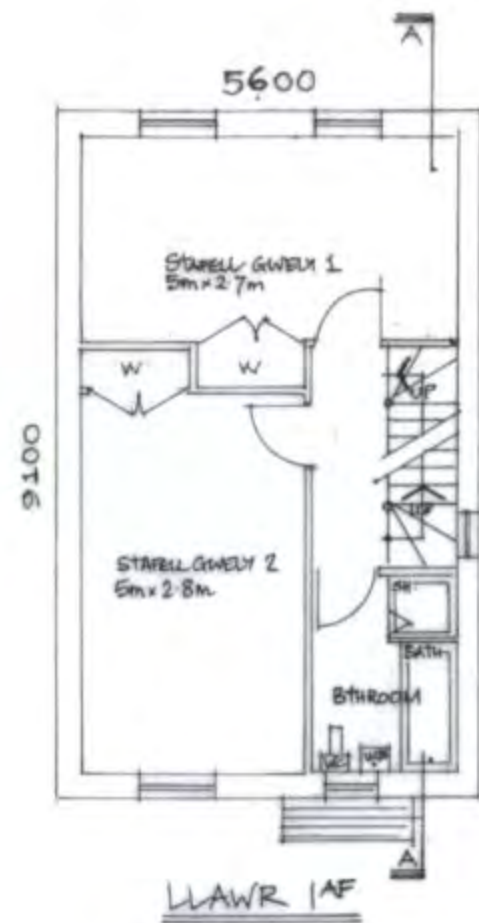
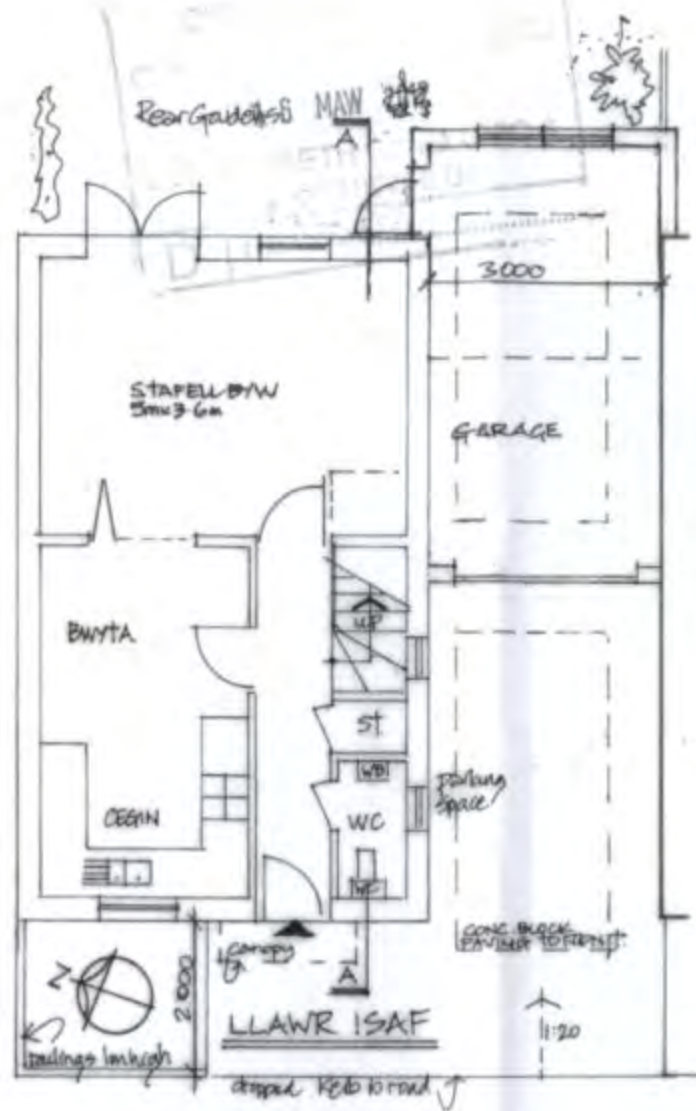
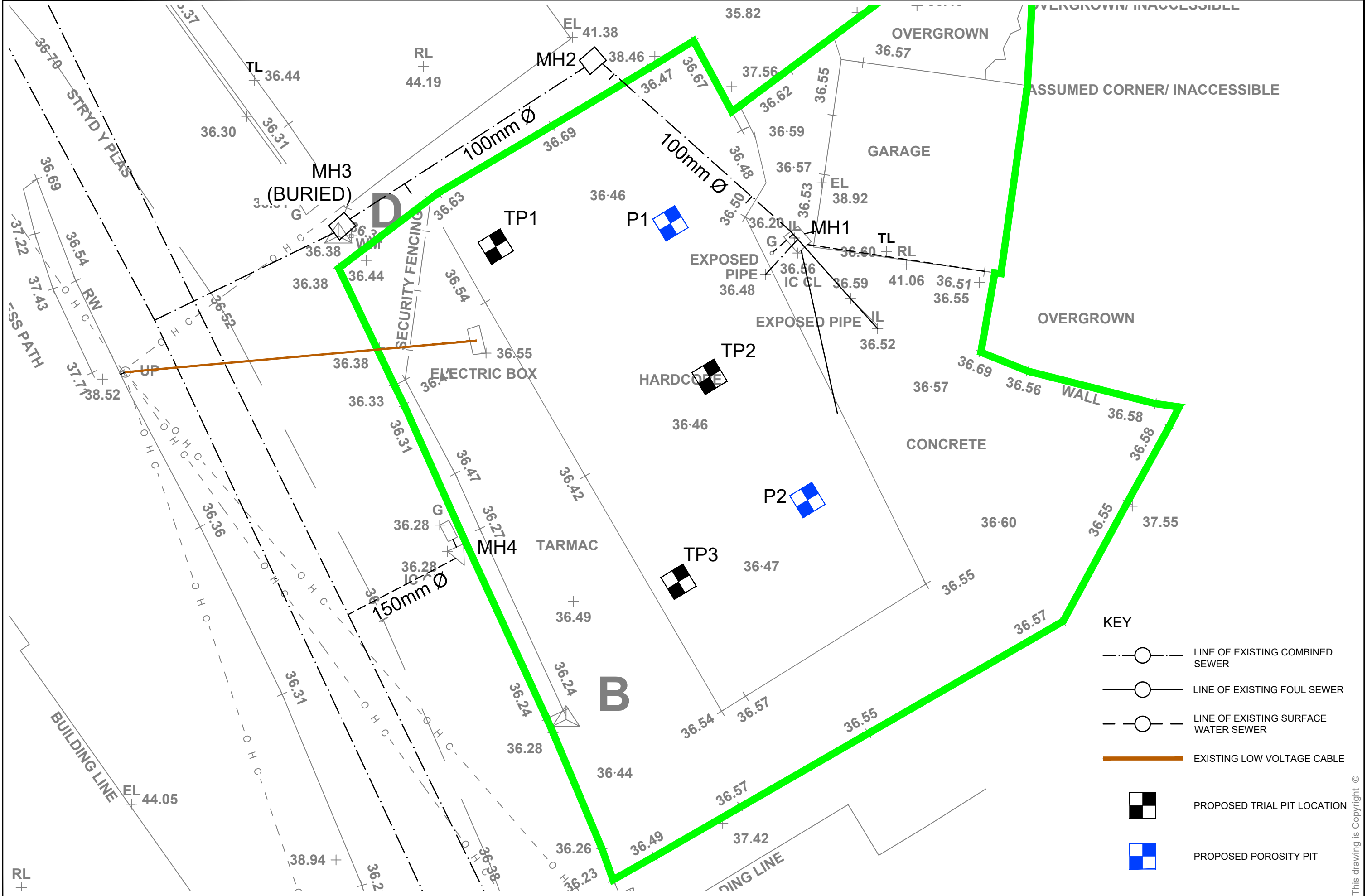


Figure 03

Reproduction of client drawing, displaying locations of Trial and Porosity pits. *Datrys* (Drawing No. 24014/SKTP1). Scale 1:100@A4.



KEY

LINE OF EXISTING COMBINED SEWER

LINE OF EXISTING FOUL SEWER

LINE OF EXISTING SURFACE WATER SEWER

EXISTING LOW VOLTAGE CABLE

PROPOSED TRIAL PIT LOCATION

PROPOSED POROSITY PIT

TITLE	PROJECT	<div>Caernarfon: Unit 1 Block C, Doc Fictoria Caernarfon, LL55 1TH Tel: 01286 671027</div> <div>Mold: Suite 4A, Broncoed House Wrexham Road, Mold, CH7 1HP Tel: 01352 706205 info@datrys.coop www.datrys.net</div>	Job No. 24014		DATE 27.11.24		SCALE 1:100	
			ACAD Ref. 24014/SKTP1		CHECKED EPW		PASSED EPW	
			DRAWN AV		DRG No. 24014/SKTP1			REV

Appendix I

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Metadata

[illegible]

Appendix II

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Trench Sheet

Project Name and Number			Trench number	
Trench size		Plans		
Max. trench depth		Sections		
Orientation		Photos		
Date/Initials		Area/chainage		

List of layers and/or features in trench (continue on back of sheet if necessary)

Context No.	Depth below surface	Brief description

General summary



Sketch plan:

Add north arrow:

Sketch section:

Notes:

APPENDIX III

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Selection Strategy V1.

HD24-040_ Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn: Archaeological Watching Brief: GI Works

05/12/2024 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.org.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.org.uk	
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	05/12/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	n/a
Landowner / Developer	Nefyn Town Trust	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 project specific WSI.

Heneb: Gwynedd (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Nefyn Town Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works in the form of test pits at Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, (Centred on NGR: SH 30793 40472; Figure 01). This work is in support of planning reference C12/0375/42/LL: The full application to demolish existing building (workshops) and erection of two dwellings (Figure 02). A separate WSI will be issued for the work relating to the workshops.

The purpose of the ground investigation works is to determine the level of contamination on site, if any, and the rate that water flows naturally into the earth through porosity testing.

A total of 5 test pits will be excavated, 3 to determine contamination and 2 for porosity testing with an archaeologist present to observe the possibility of archaeological features present within the test pits (Figure 03).

The ground investigation (GI) works are due to commence during December 2024.

Source: Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology. 2024. (HD24-040): Yr Hen Fecws. Written Scheme of Investigation for GI Works. Prepared for Nefyn Town Trust. December 2024. Project HD24-040.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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).

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross-referenced and complete.

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

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data

APPENDIX II

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
E49159_01	SH 30788 40474	Pre-excavation view of test pit 01	NNE	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	1
E49159_02	SH 30788 40474	Mid-excavation view of test pit 01	WNW	1x1m	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	2
E49159_03	SH 30788 40474	Close-up view of test pit 01	WNW	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
E49159_04	SH 30788 40474	Post-excavation view of test pit 01	WNW	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
E49159_05	SH 30788 40474	North facing section of test pit 01	NNE	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	3
E49159_06	SH 30795 40470	Pre-excavation view of test pit 02	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	4
E49159_07	SH 30795 40470	Mid-excavation view of test pit 02	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	5
E49159_08	SH 30795 40470	North facing section of test pit 02	N	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	6
E49159_09	SH 30795 40470	Post-excavation view of test pit 02	N	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
E49159_10	SH 30795 40470	View of possible roofing slate	WSW	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
E49159_11	SH 30794 40464	Pre-excavation view of test pit 03	S	1x1m	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	7
E49159_12	SH 30794 40464	Mid-excavation view of test pit 03	S	1x1m	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	8
E49159_13	SH 30794 40464	Southwest facing section of test pit 03	SW	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	9
E49159_14	SH 30794 40464	Porosity test in test pit 03	W	not used	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	10

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO*	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
E49159_15	SH 30793 40472	General post-excavation view of test pits 01 and 02 backfilled, with test pit 03 cordoned off in background	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Jessie Baumgardner	10/12/2024	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	11

APPENDIX III

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Selection Strategy V2 Final.

HD24-040_ Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn: Archaeological Watching Brief: GI Works

05/12/2024 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.org.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.org.uk	
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	05/12/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning	n/a
Landowner / Developer	Nefyn Town Trust	n/a

Resources

No unusual resources required outside of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology was commissioned by Nefyn Town Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works in the form of test pits at Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn, LL53 6HP. A total of three test pits were excavated down to the natural horizon with Test Pit 03 (TP03) also utilised for Porosity testing (P1).

The purpose of the ground investigation works was to determine the level of contamination on site, if any, and the rate that water flows naturally into the earth through porosity testing.

No archaeology was identified during the trial pitting work, with only the remnants of the old bakery which was demolished in 2012 observed on the surface of the development area.

The ground investigation (GI) works was completed on the 10th of December 2024

Sources:

Guimarães Ferreira, C., 2024, Yr Hen Fecws, Nefyn: Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol/Archaeological Watching Brief. Heneb Report No 1802.

Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology. 2024. (HD24-040): Yr Hen Fecws. Written Scheme of Investigation for GI Works. Prepared for Nefyn Town Trust. December 2024. Project HD24-040.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology) 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).

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross-referenced and complete.

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

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data