

MAES GLAS, LLANAELHAEARN, GWYNEDD

Gwerthusiad Archeolegol /
Archaeological Evaluation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd

Gwerthusiad Archeolegol / Archaeological Evaluation

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn

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


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View of area of Trench 01 before work (archive reference number: G2740_035)

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FIGURES

Figure 01: Location of known sites. Site boundary highlighted in red. Based on Ordnance Survey. 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH34SE. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.

Figure 02: Trial trench locations. Scale 1:500@A4.

Figure 03: North Facing Section through Trench 03. Scale 1:20@A4.

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Gofynnodd Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn i Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gynnal gwerthusiad archeolegol (trensio prawf) cyn creu coetir newydd arfaethedig gyda mwynderau cysylltiedig ar dir ym Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd. Cloddiwyd dwy ffos brawf gyda chloddiwr mecanyddol. Ni ddarganfuwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol o fewn y ffosydd ond nodwyd dyddodiad o fawn fel silt organig yn Ffos 03.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed new woodland with associated amenities on land at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd. Two trial trenches were excavated with a mechanical excavator. No archaeological features were found within the trenches but a deposit of peat like organic silt was identified in Trench 03.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn* to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed new woodland with associated amenities on land at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd (NGR SH3877544597; post code LL54 5AF; Figure 01). The proposed development area measures 0.54 hectares and encompasses marginal ground and rough fields of pasture off the A499 at the southern edge of the village. The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning application (ref.: C22/0535/37/LL). A geophysical survey of the development area was completed by GAT in September 2022 (GAT Report 1654). Trial trenching was completed on 11th October 2022 and undertaken in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- 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 Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix I). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and HER Enquiry Number **GATHER1717** and the **Event PRN 46316** were assigned.

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

1.1 Aims & Objectives

The aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the evaluation area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. The proposed development is located within the Registered Historic Landscape – Llyn Ac Ynys Enlli (HLW [Gw] 8) and is located to the immediate south of the centre of Llanaelhaearn which retains a medieval core;
- if no additional archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.2 Acknowledgements

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

GAT Project team: Jane Kenney, Rob Evans, Neil McGuinness & Stuart Reilly;

Client (Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn): Llyr ap Rhisiart, Lynda Cox & Dylan Bryn Roberts;

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services: Tom Fildes.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed new woodland with associated amenities at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn is located to the immediate south of the centre of the historic village. While there are no known archaeological sites or upstanding remains within the site boundary there is a concentration of archaeological features associated with St. Aelhaearn's, Llanaelhaearn Parish Church (PRN 6937) along with a scatter of other known archaeological sites within the local vicinity (Figure 02). The church is approximately 160m to the north of the proposed site. The building that currently occupies the site has a 12th century nave, with 14th century window and door, as well as a 15th century screen. It was extended and extensively restored in 1892. The church is dedicated to St. Aelhaearn and was founded during the Early Medieval period (410 – 1100 AD), as supported by the presence of four inscribed stones (PRNs 1563, 1564, 1565 & 1568) and an upright stone (PRN 1566) that date from this era.

There are 12 archaeological assets located within the search area (Figure 02):

PRN	Name	Type	Location (NGR)
1563	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38684482
1564	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38714481
1565	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38694481
1566	Upright Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Stone Setting	SH38684481
1567	Incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Unknown Incised Stone	SH38674486
1568	Cross-incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Churchyard Wall	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38724480
2232	Ffynnon Aelhaearn, Holy Well, Llanaelhaearn	Unknown Holy Well	SH38424462
6937	St. Aelhaearn's, Llanaelhaearn Parish Church, Llanaelhaearn	Medieval Church / Post-medieval Church	SH38704481

PRN	Name	Type	Location (NGR)
12692	Telephone Box, Rhyd y Berw, Llanaelhaearn	Modern Telephone Box	SH3879844734
33358	Min y Ceiri, Llanaelhaearn	Modern House	SH3823344558
36321	Churchyard Extension, Llanaelhaearn	Modern Churchyard	SH3871144926
62493	Llanaelhaearn, Conservation Area	Multiperiod Landscape	SH3871544792

The proposed development is set within the designated Registered Historic Landscape – Llyn Ac Ynys Enlli (HLW [Gw] 8). The description of the registered historic landscape makes reference to the extensive occupation of the Llyn peninsular throughout the prehistoric and historic periods. Dispersed small settlements dominate this landscape.

2.1 Historic Mapping

The First edition Caernarvonshire County Series 1-inch to 25-mile map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1889, Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1900 and Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1917 to 1918 were briefly examined (Figures 03 – 05). There is little variation between the OS Maps in the extent or development of the village, with no encroachment on the fields that make up the proposed development. The historic maps show the field boundaries are broadly comparable with the existing layout. The main differences being the thin strip of land next to the A499 has been developed as has the northern rectangular field that consists part of the site. These areas have been encroached on by modern, later 20th century development due to the expansion of the village. The historic maps do not indicate earlier activity.

2.2 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical magnetometer survey of the proposed development site was completed for *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn* in September 2022 (GAT Report 1654). Adverse ground conditions meant that only 0.1 hectares of the proposed development area was suitable for the geophysical survey. No probable archaeological anomalies were identified in the area of the site surveyed. Two anomalies of uncertain origin may represent pit-like features or may be caused by magnetic variations in the soil or underlying geology, natural processes (such as

tree throws), or could be due to modern agricultural activities. On the basis of this survey and report, GAPS requested that trial trenches were excavated across the site, where viable to complement the geophysical survey and better assess the archaeological potential of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aimed to identify and characterise the archaeological potential of the development area.

The evaluation was to comprise of 4No trial trenches but further to an on-site meeting with the Gwynedd Council ecologist it was agreed that the evaluation would be limited to 2No 20m x 2m trial trenches; Trenches 01 & 03 (cf. Figure 03).

Trench	Start (OSGB m E/N)	End (OSGB m E/N)	Orientation	Length (m)	Rationale
TR01	238762.26 / 344599.05	238762.26 / 344619.05	N-S	20x2	Targets geophysical survey anomaly [1]
TR03	238763.86 / 344647.74	238783.87 / 344647.74	E-W	20x2	Targets area inaccessible to geophysical survey

The trial trenching works were undertaken on 11th October 2022, with the following methodology applied:

- The trench locations were demarcated in advance by GAT staff using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy) and scanned with a cable avoidance tool; prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services. In support of this, existing service drawings were also consulted;
- The trenches were opened by the mechanical excavator (supplied by *RG Hire Limited*) using a toothless bucket;
- A photographic and written record was completed using GAT pro-formas, and by a scaled hand drawing. Photographic images were taken using a Nikon D3100 camera set to maximum resolution (4608 x 3072; 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The photographic record numbers were G2740_030 to G2740_063; in total 33 photographs were taken. The archive was prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales Guidelines for digital archives (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop and archive numbering system G2740_030 to G2740_063 (cf. Appendix III).
- One section drawing of Trench 03 was completed at 1:20 scale on pro-forma permatrace.

3.2 Data Processing, Report and Archiving

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

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

The current report provides a description of the work, conclusions and recommendations. In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The report therefore includes a non-technical summary in Welsh and English and will be submitted to the HER with a spreadsheet including short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the fieldwork. The GAT HER enquiry number is GATHER1717 and the event primary reference number is EPRN 46316.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The evaluation (trial trenching) was to consist of 4No trial trenches to investigate and better understand the results of the geophysical survey. This was limited to 2No trial trenches further to concerns raised by the Gwynedd Council ecologist Emily Meilleur about excavating in an ecologically sensitive area, with rare plant life such as marsh pennywort present along the location of Trench 02. It was agreed that Trenches 01 and 03 could be excavated.

4.2 Trench 01

Trench 01 was positioned to target geophysical survey anomaly [1] parallel with the western boundary of the proposed development (Plate 01) and south of the beehives. The trench was orientated north - south with an excavated length of 19m, width of 1.60m (Plate 02) and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.0m (Plate 03). It was excavated onto a glacial deposit [0104] a pale grey gritty clay mixed with numerous subrounded stones up to 0.30m in length. This deposit was overlaid by [0103] a thick (0.60m deep) alluvial deposit of pale brown fairly malleable silty clay with occasional patches of manganese and no stones. In turn this was covered by [0102] a thin (0.15m deep) layer of mid to pale brown clayey silt with a sharp lower interface due to the distribution of iron oxide. This was sealed by [0101] a topsoil that consisted of very dark grey loamy silt mixed with frequent roots and the occasional stone, with a depth of 0.25m. There was no indication of geophysical survey [1] within the limits of the trench.

4.3 Trench 03

Trench 03 was located at the northern end of the proposed development (Plate 04), in an area of the site that could not be evaluated as part of the geophysical survey. It was orientated east – west, with an excavated length of 19m, width of 1.60m (Plate 05) and a maximum excavated depth of 1.10m. The trench identified nine deposits (Figure 03 & Plates 06 - 14). It was excavated onto [0309] a glacial deposit of firm, friable pale slightly greenish grey sandy silt. There were inclusions of medium and large stones visible in the surface of the deposit. The natural deposit [0309] was overlaid by [0308] a deep (maximum depth of 0.76m) almost peat like alluvial deposit of dark brown organic silt mixed with small lenses of probable manganese and yellowish-brown clay and very frequent roots. This layer was interpreted as an organic build up in a wet environment. It was sealed beneath [0307] a 0.40m thick layer of mid brown silt mixed with infrequent stones. This layer was covered by [0306] an alluvial deposit that consisted of pale yellowish-brown clay that merged toward the western end of the trench into a general mid brown silt similar to [0307]. It had a maximum depth of 0.45m and had inclusions

of occasional large sub-rounded stones. Layer [0306] was overlaid by a [0305] thin layer (0.15m thick) of very dark brown organic silt, which in turn was covered by [0304] an alluvial deposit of malleable very pale, yellowish-brown clay that had a maximum depth of 0.20m. It was sealed beneath [0303] a dark brown silt which had a maximum depth of 0.20m. In turn this was overlaid by [0302] an alluvial deposit of mid grey slightly clayey silt that varied in thickness from 0.25m to 0.40m. This layer was covered by a thin (0.15m) topsoil [0301], which consisted of a malleable dark greyish brown silt mixed with very frequent roots. Aside from the alluvial and organic deposits there was nothing of archaeological significance uncovered within Trench 03.

5 CONCLUSIONS

GAT was asked by *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn* to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed new woodland with associated amenities on land at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd. Two trial trenches were excavated within the proposed development boundary to verify and investigate the results of the geophysical survey.

Trench 01 was positioned to investigate anomaly [1] a probable archaeological feature of uncertain origin that may represent a pit-like feature or natural processes. Trench 01 did not identify an archaeological feature and as such, the geophysical survey in all likelihood identified magnetic variations in the soil or underlying geology. This may have been caused by patches of manganese within deposit [0103].

Trench 03 was excavated in an area of the site that could not be included in the geophysical survey as it was overgrown. It uncovered a sequence of clay and silt alluvial deposits that overlaid a basal layer of peat like alluvial dark brown organic silt [0308] which resided on top of a natural glacial sandy silt [0309]. The deposits reflect the location of the site, which is relatively low lying and the local topography, with Yr Eifl to the immediate west of Llanaelhaearn. Layer [0308] underlines the wet, marginal land and the alluvial deposits seasonal inundations. A soil monolith was taken of [0308] in a kubiena tin for an ecological sample of the deposit.

Based on the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching, as well as the limitations of undertaking further archaeological investigations due to ecological restrictions on site, it is recommended that no further archaeological evaluation is conducted for this project. An ecological sample was taken during the trial trench evaluation, but this may provide limited additional archaeological and environmental information of the site. While a limited area of the site was archaeologically evaluated it is likely an accurate representation of the proposed new woodland insofar that it is marginal land with archaeological activity being concentrated around the higher ground to the north at St. Aelhaearn's.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.
2. 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 1.1).
3. McGuinness, Neil, 2022. Maes Glas Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd Archaeological Evaluation (geophysical survey). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1654.
4. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives.
5. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
6. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).



Plate 01: View of area of Trench 01 before work; scale Not Used; view from north (archive reference: G2740_035).



Plate 02: Post-ex view along Trench 01; scale 2x1m; view from south (archive reference: G2740_059).



Plate 03: East facing section in deeper sondage at southern end of Trench 01; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2740_060).



Plate 04: General view of the area of Trench 03 at start of the work; scale: Not Used (archive reference: G2740_032).



Plate 05: Post-excavation view along Trench 03; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2740_047).



Plate 06: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_049).



Plate 07: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_050).



Plate 08: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_051).

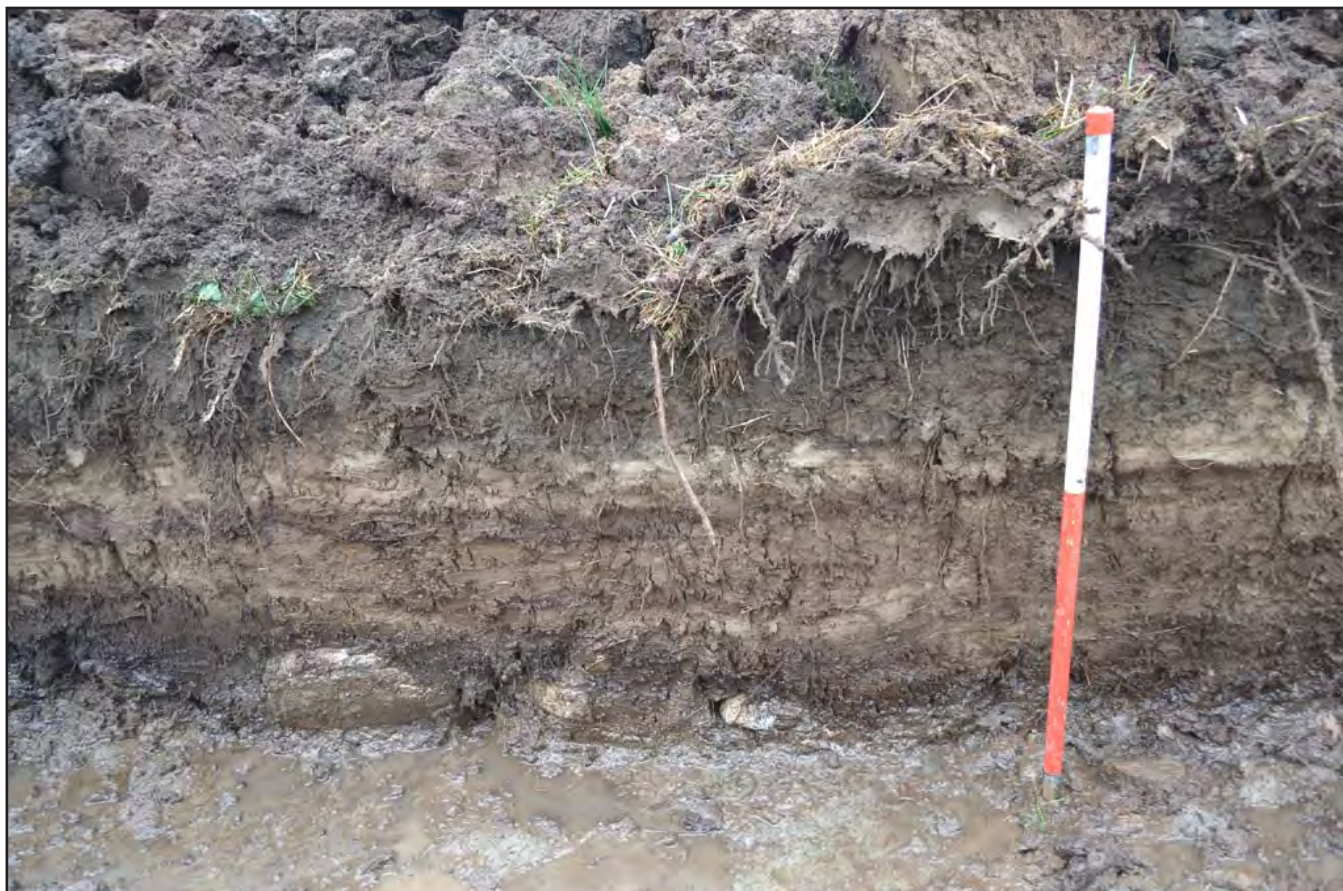


Plate 09: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_052).



Plate 10: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_053).



Plate 11: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_054).



Plate 12: Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in Figure 03; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2740_055).

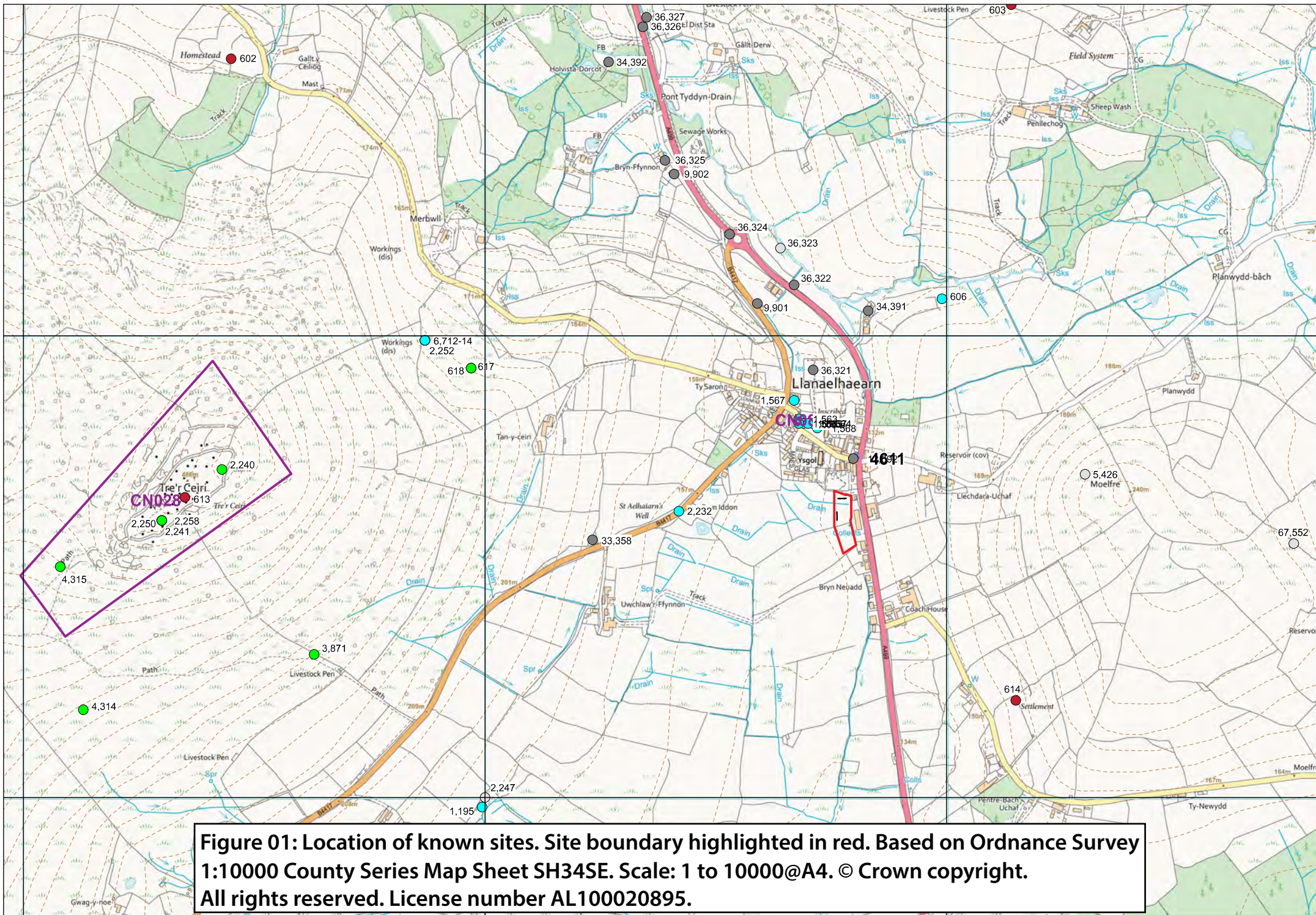


Figure 01: Location of known sites. Site boundary highlighted in red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH34SE. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895.

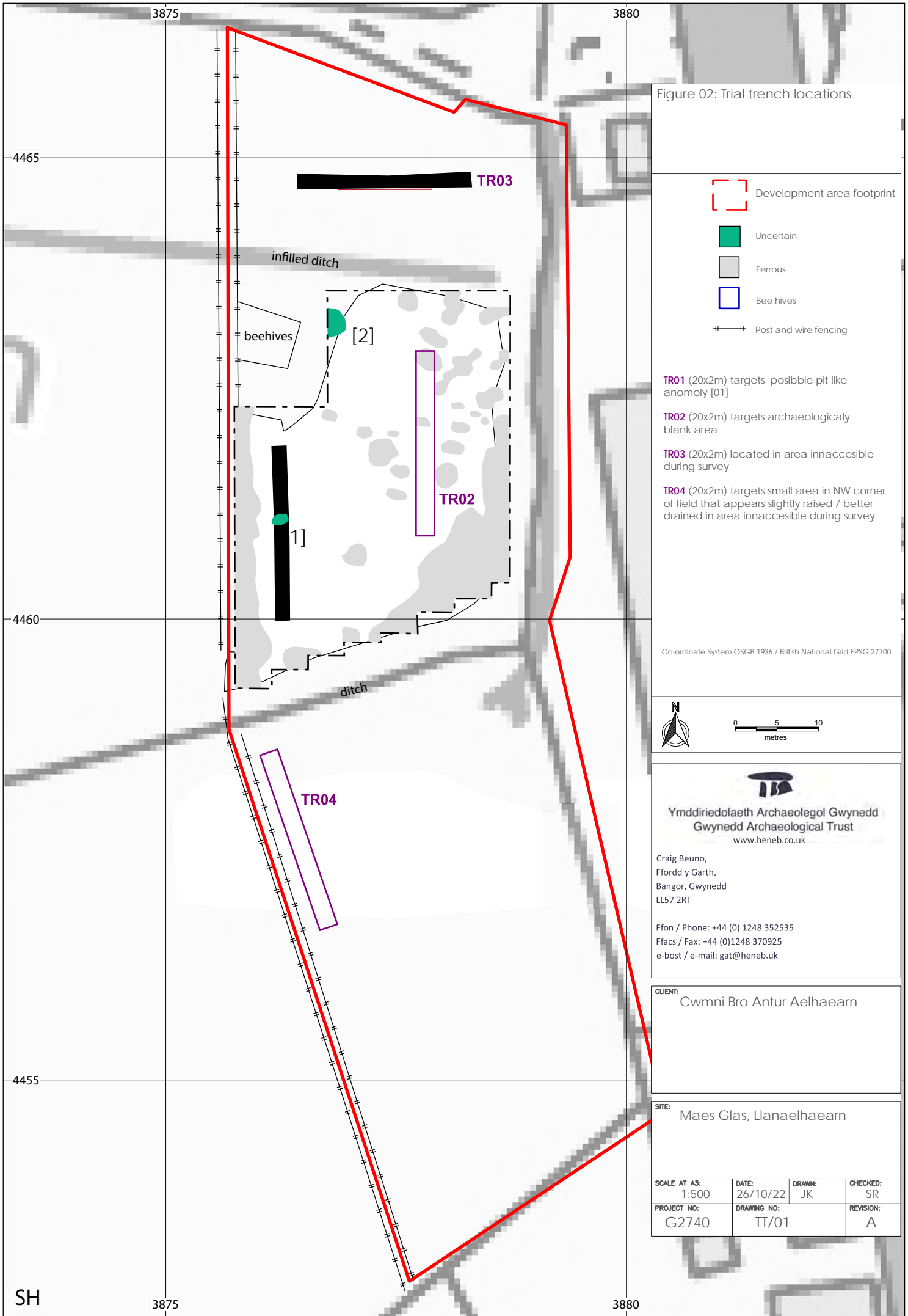







Figure 02: Trial trench locations

-  Development area footprint
-  Uncertain
-  Ferrous
-  Bee hives
-  Post and wire fencing

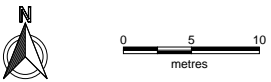
TR01 (20x2m) targets possible pit like anomaly [01]

TR02 (20x2m) targets archaeologically blank area

TR03 (20x2m) located in area inaccessible during survey

TR04 (20x2m) targets small area in NW corner of field that appears slightly raised / better drained in area inaccessible during survey

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700




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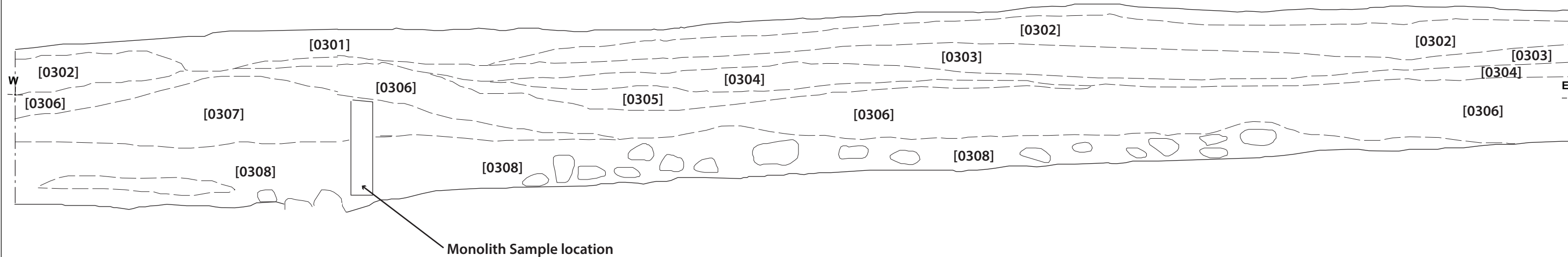
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SCALE AT A3: 1:500	DATE: 26/10/22	DRAWN: JK	CHECKED: SR
PROJECT NO: G2740	DRAWING NO: TT/01	REVISION: A	



 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
<p>Figure 03</p> <p>North facing section through Trench 03</p>	
Date: 25/10/2022	
Author: SR	
Office: GAT	
Drawing: 01	
Scale: 1:20 @ A4	
	

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

MAES GLAS, LLANAELHAEARN, GWYNEDD (G2740)




WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Prepared for Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn

October 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		03/10/2022
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		03/10/2022
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		03/10/2022

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

MAES GLAS, LLANAELHAEARN, GWYNEDD (G2740)

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(TRIAL TRENCHING)**

Prepared for *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn*, October 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn* to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed new woodland with associated amenities on land at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd (NGR SH3877544597; post code LL54 5AF; Figure 01). The proposed development area measures 0.54 hectares and encompasses marginal ground and rough fields of pasture off the A499 at the southern edge of the village. The evaluation will be undertaken as part of a planning application (ref.: C22/0535/37/LL). A geophysical survey of the development area was completed by GAT in September 2022 (GAT Report 1654) and the current evaluation will comprise 4No trenches that will investigate the results of the survey. The trenching will be completed week commencing 10th October 2022 and undertaken in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- 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 Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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

1.1 Aims & Objectives

The aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the evaluation area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. The proposed development is located within the Registered Historic Landscape – Llyn Ac Ynys Enlli (HLW [Gw] 8) and is located to the immediate south of the centre of Llanaelhaearn which retains a medieval core;
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological evaluation will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

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, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is **GATHER1717** and the Event PRN is **46316**. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

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 1.1).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed new woodland with associated amenities at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn is located to the immediate south of the centre of the historic village. While there are no known archaeological sites or upstanding remains within the site boundary there is a concentration of archaeological features associated with St. Aelhaearn's, Llanaelhaearn Parish Church (PRN 6937) along with a scatter of other known archaeological sites within the local vicinity (Figure 02). The church is approximately 160m to the north of the proposed site. The building that currently occupies the site has a 12th century nave, with 14th century window and door, as well as a 15th century screen. It was extended and extensively restored in 1892. The church is dedicated to St. Aelhaearn and was founded during the Early Medieval period (410 – 1100 AD), as supported by the presence of four inscribed stones (PRNs 1563, 1564, 1565 & 1568) and an upright stone (PRN 1566) that date from this era.

There are 12 archaeological assets located within the search area (Figure 02):

PRN	Name	Type	Location (NGR)
1563	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38684482
1564	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38714481
1565	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38694481
1566	Upright Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Early Medieval Stone Setting	SH38684481
1567	Incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Unknown Incised Stone	SH38674486
1568	Cross-incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Churchyard Wall	Early Medieval Inscribed Stone	SH38724480

PRN	Name	Type	Location (NGR)
2232	Ffynnon Aelhaearn, Holy Well, Llanaelhaern	Unknown Holy Well	SH38424462
6937	St. Aelhaearn's, Llanaelhaearn Parish Church, Llanaelhaearn	Medieval Church / Post-medieval Church	SH38704481
12692	Telephone Box, Rhyd y Berw, Llanaelhaearn	Modern Telephone Box	SH3879844734
33358	Min y Ceiri, Llanaelhaearn	Modern House	SH3823344558
36321	Churchyard Extension, Llanaelhaearn	Modern Churchyard	SH3871144926
62493	Llanaelhaearn, Conservation Area	Multiperiod Landscape	SH3871544792

The proposed development is set within the designated Registered Historic Landscape – Llyn Ac Ynys Enlli (HLW [Gw] 8). The description of the registered historic landscape makes reference to the extensive occupation of the Llyn peninsular throughout the prehistoric and historic periods. Dispersed small settlements dominate this landscape.

2.1 Historic Mapping

The First edition Caernarvonshire County Series 1-inch to 25-mile map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1889, Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1900 and Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1917 to 1918 were briefly examined (Figures 03 – 05). There is little variation between the OS Maps in the extent or development of the village, with no encroachment on the fields that make up the proposed development. The historic maps show the field boundaries are broadly comparable with the existing layout. The main differences being the thin strip of land next to the A499 has been

developed as has the northern rectangular field that consists part of the site. These areas have been encroached on by modern, later 20th century development due to the expansion of the village. The historic maps do not indicate earlier activity.

2.2 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical magnetometer survey of the proposed development site was completed for *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn* in September 2022 (GAT Report 1654). Adverse ground conditions meant that only 0.1 hectares of the proposed development area was suitable for the geophysical survey. No probable archaeological anomalies were identified in the area of the site surveyed. Two anomalies of uncertain origin may represent pit-like features or may be caused by magnetic variations in the soil or underlying geology, natural processes (such as tree throws), or could be due to modern agricultural activities. On the basis of this survey and report, GAPS requested that trial trenches were excavated across the site, where viable to complement the geophysical survey and better assess the archaeological potential of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching programme aims to identify and characterise the archaeological potential of the development area.

The evaluation will comprise 4No 20m x 2m trial trenches, located within accessible areas and to provide sufficient coverage across the site (cf. Figure 06) and the trenches have been positioned to characterise the archaeological potential of the development area and to investigate geophysical anomalies (cf. Figure 06).

Trench	Start (OSGB m E/N)	End (OSGB m E/N)	Orientation	Length (m)	Rationale
TR01	238762.26 / 344599.05	238762.26 / 344619.05	N-S	20x2	Targets geophysical survey anomaly [1]
TR02	238778.16 / 344609.15	238778.16 / 344629.13	N-S	20x2	Targets an archaeologically blank area of the geophysical survey
TR03	238763.86 / 344647.74	238783.87 / 344647.74	E-W	20x2	Targets area inaccessible to geophysical survey
TR04	238761.23 / 344585.71	238767.69 / 344566.79	NNW-SSE	20x2	Targets small raised, better drained area in field inaccessible to geophysical survey

Note: the precise locations for the trenches may be amended on site due to ground conditions and safety measures; these locations will be confirmed in the final report. There are several existing trees on site that the client wishes to retain and which GAT do not want to inadvertently disturb. Also, Trench 04 is positioned in an area of wet, boggy ground which may prove impractical to excavate.

The trenches will be located with a Trimble GPS unit. The trenches will be opened and closed by a tracked mechanical excavator supplied by *RG Hire Limited*. All fieldwork will be completed in accordance with industry standards and the GAT Fieldwork Manual.

The trial trenching works are currently scheduled to be undertaken week commencing 10th October 2022, with the following methodology applied:

- The trench locations will be demarcated in advance by GAT staff using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy) and scanned with a cable avoidance tool; prior to opening to determine the presence or absence of any services. In support of this, existing service drawings will also be consulted;
- The trenches will be opened by the mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket;
- Excavation by machine will continue until the first significant archaeological horizon, or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- A record will be made on GAT pro-formas of the topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon (cf. [Appendix I](#), [II](#) and [III](#)). All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale. 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 G2740_001. A photographic ID board will be used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant trench and 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 as will any exposed segments of linear features. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the mitigation area) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. Any structural features encountered will be cleaned and recorded but will not be removed;
- The location of the trenches, and any identified features, will be recorded using a Trimble R8 GPS unit. Hand drawn plans will also be completed for any trenches

containing archaeological activity; this will include a plan of the trench and features therein as well as individual plans/sections of features encountered. Any required plans or sections will be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

- Should dateable artefacts and/or ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the fieldwork results, along with recommendations for any subsequent post-excavation assessment in line with the MAP2 process. Post-excavation assessment may include the in-house processing (wet sieving) of ecofact samples, followed by external specialist assessment and radiocarbon dating, as well as the external assessment of diagnostic artefacts. Based on these results a final report will be prepared. Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.

3.2 Human Remains

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

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

3.3 Ecofacts

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

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

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

3.4 Artefacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

3.6 Data Management Plan

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

3.7 Reporting

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

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

Illustrations will be included for any trenches containing archaeological activity; this will include a scaled plan of the trench and features therein as well as individual scaled plans/sections of features encountered. The reports will also include any received specialist input (ecofacts and/or artefacts).

3.8 Dissemination

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

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

3.9 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy will be summarised in [Appendix IV](#) and will be confirmed 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.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

4 PERSONNEL

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

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

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

There are known utility services on site. The trenches have been positioned to avoid the known services, but there is scope for unknown services to be present; the trench locations and environs will be scanned with a cable avoidance tool prior to opening. The location of known services will be included in the site-specific risk assessment.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/01

EXPIRY DATE 22nd August 2022

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.
2. 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 1.1).
3. McGuinness, Neil, 2022. Maes Glas Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd Archaeological Evaluation (geophysical survey). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1654.
4. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives.
5. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
6. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of NRG Engineering Services Ltd. Location Plan. Scale 1 to 1250@A4



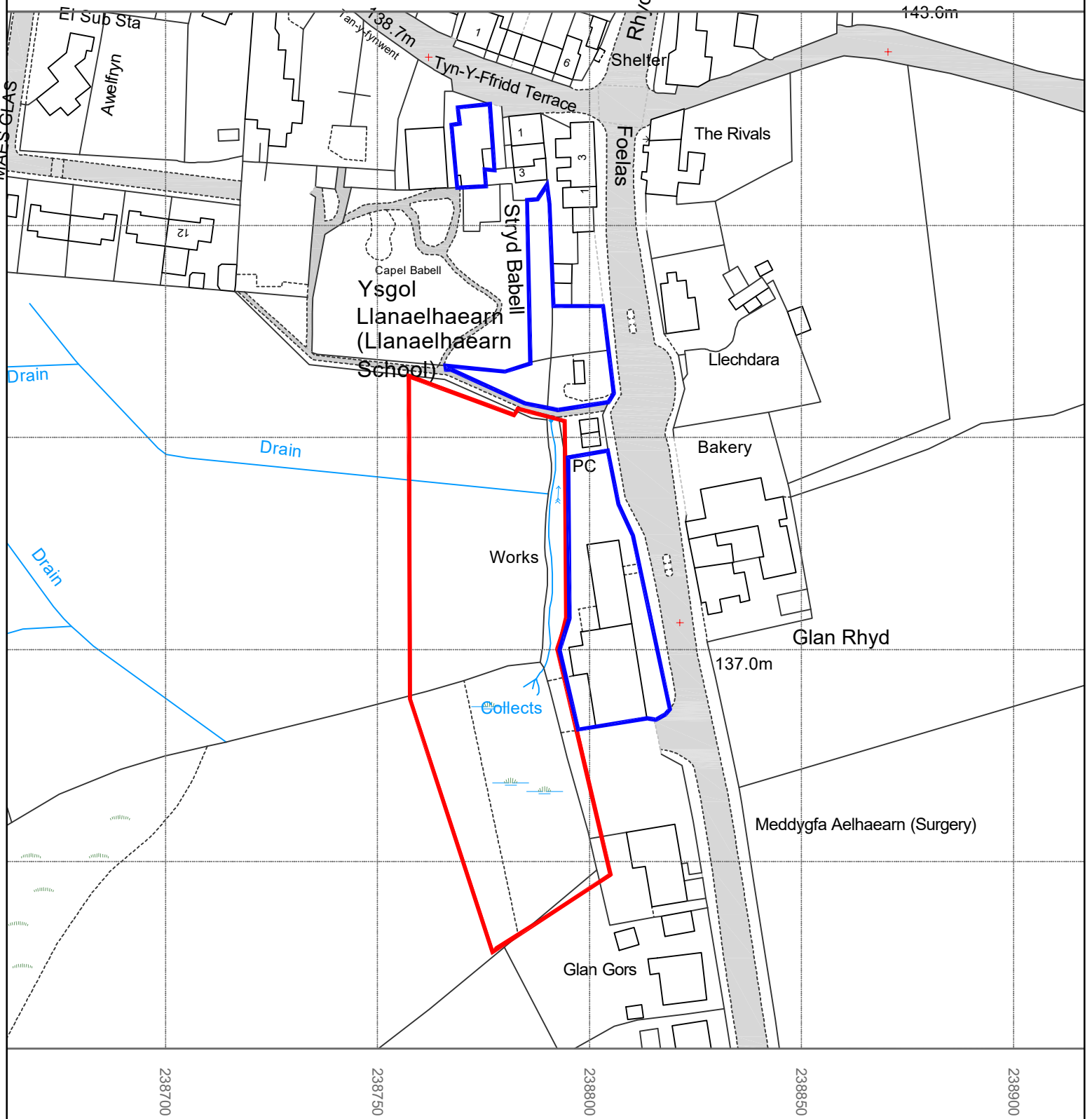
238700

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Point Features (Where Applicable)

	Water Meter		Electricity Pole		Gate
	Gully		Telephone Pole		Shed
	Fire Hydrant		Overhead Cable		Tree
	Building Sign		Stay Wire Anchor		Thin Sign
	Earth Rod		Lamp Post		Tree Density
	Stop Valve		Liner In		Undergrowth
	Clean Valve		Dished		Hedge
	Air Valve		Sewer		Permanent Ground Marker
	Electricity Cabinet		Post		Permanent Benchmark
	Underground Service Marker Post		Road Sign		Spot Height
	Telecom Cover		Post Box		Invert Level
	Electric Cover		Railings Hazard Post		Water Level
	Inspection Cover (Circular)		Traffic Light		
	Inspection Cover (Square)		Telephone Kiosk		
	Inspection Cover (Rectangular)		Fence		
	Inspection Cover (Triangular)		Safety Fence		

Additional Notes For Fencing

	Post and Wire		P/W
	Post and Rail		P/R
	Chainlink		C/L
	Palisade		P/L
	Close Boarded		C/B
	Concrete Panel		C/P
	Safety Fence		S/F

Building And Floorplan Features

	Floor Level		FL
	Damp Proof Course Level		DPC
	Soffit Level		S/L
	Eaves Level		E/L
	Ridge Level		R/L

Notes

Castle View
Station Road
Llanfartnachan
Conwy
LL53 0AN
Tel: 01248 681240
email: nrg@nrgsurveys.co.uk
www.nrgsurveys.co.uk

NRG Engineering Services Ltd

Castle View
Station Road
Llanfartnachan
Conwy
LL53 0AN
Tel: 01248 681240
email: nrg@nrgsurveys.co.uk
www.nrgsurveys.co.uk

PROJECT			
Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, LL54 5AL			
TITLE			
Location Plan			
12509A4	DRP	OSGB36	
DB	NG	05/07/2022	

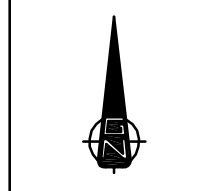


FIGURE 02

Location of known assets. Site boundary highlighted in red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH34SE. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895



Figure 02: Location of known assets. Site boundary highlighted in red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH34SE. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of the First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1889. Site boundary highlighted in red. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

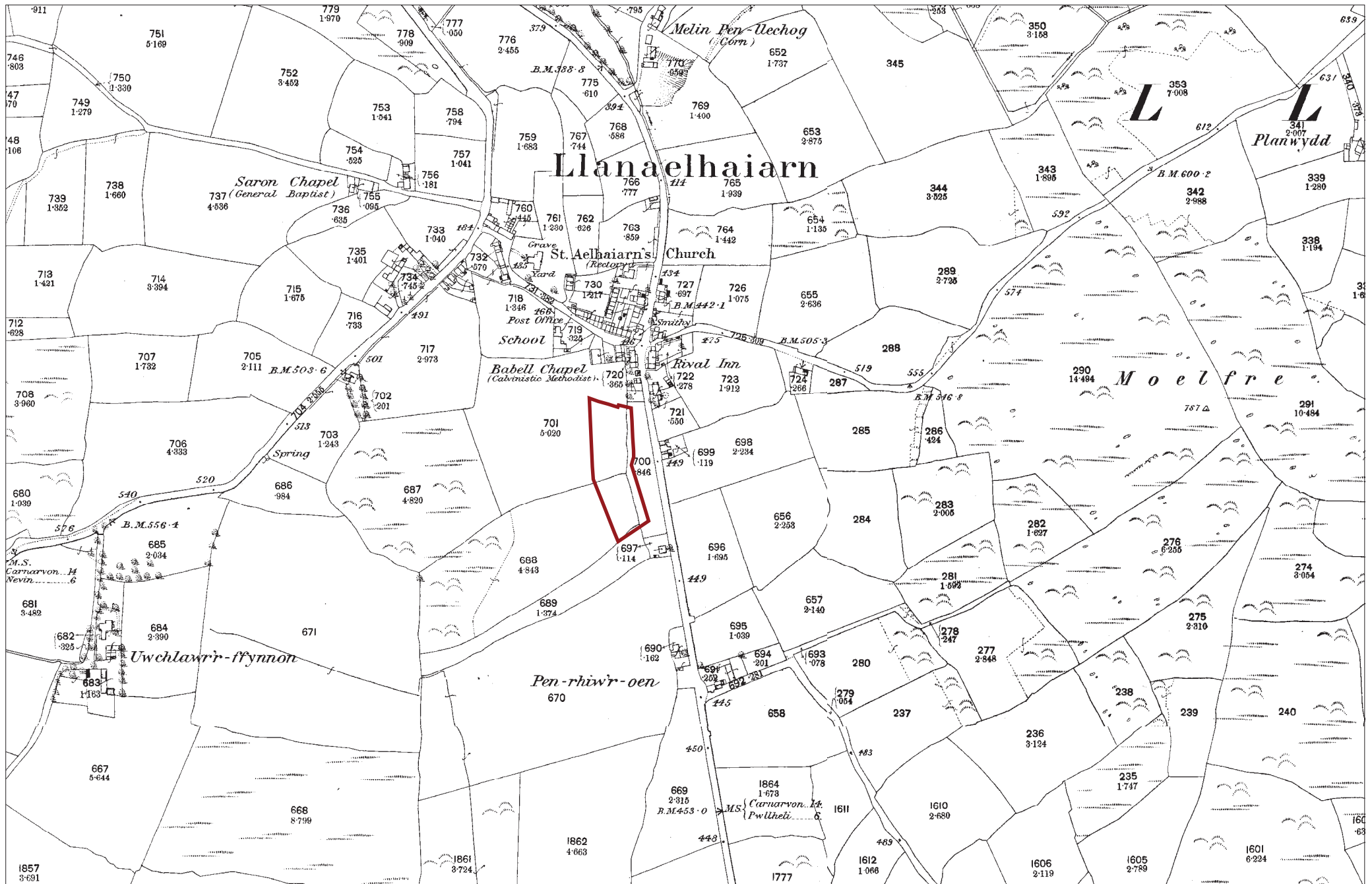


Figure 03: Reproduction of the First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1889. Site boundary highlighted in red. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of the Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1900. Site boundary highlighted in red. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

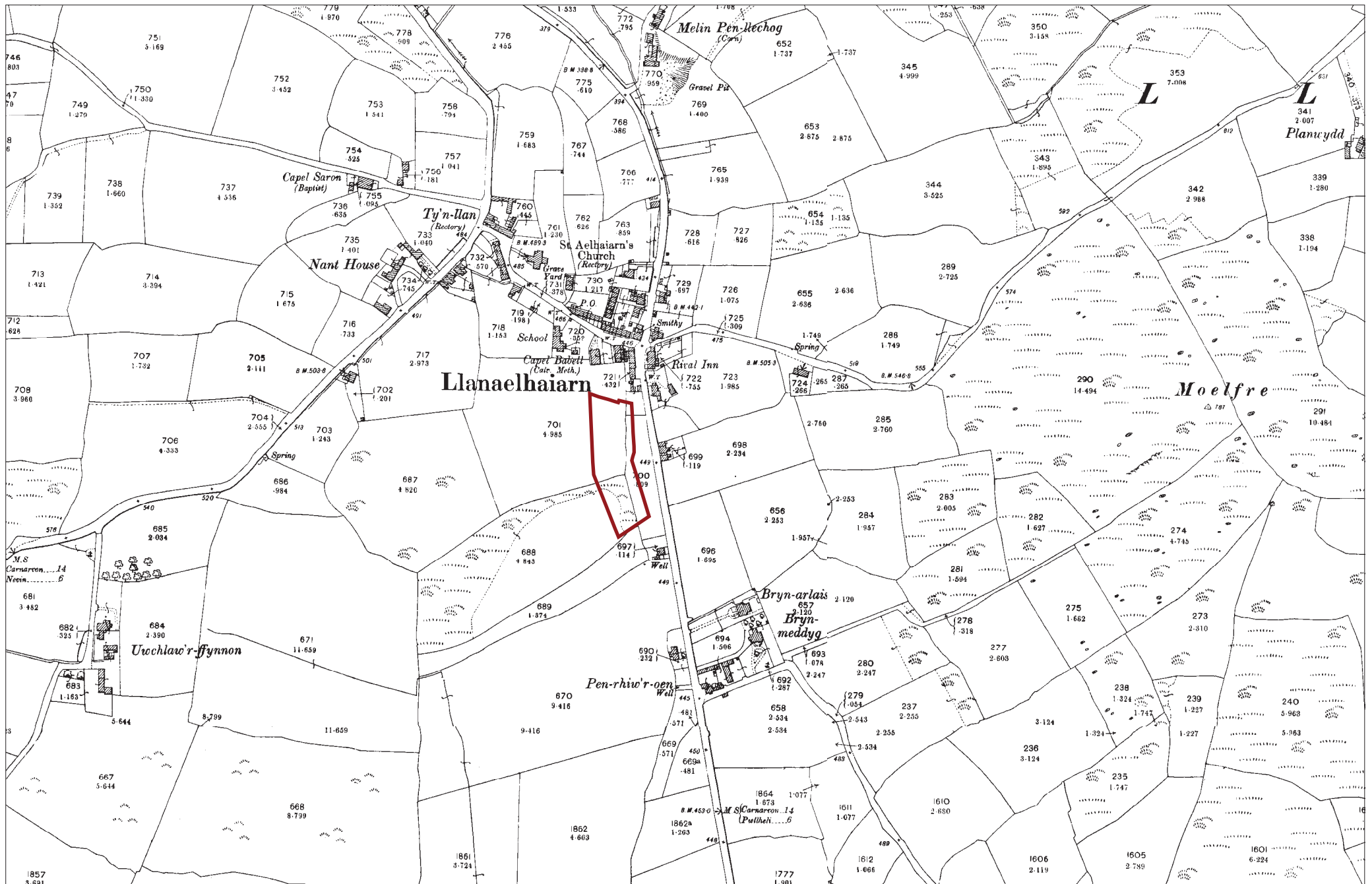


Figure 04: Reproduction of the Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1900. Site boundary highlighted in red. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of the Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1917 to 1918. Site boundary highlighted in red. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

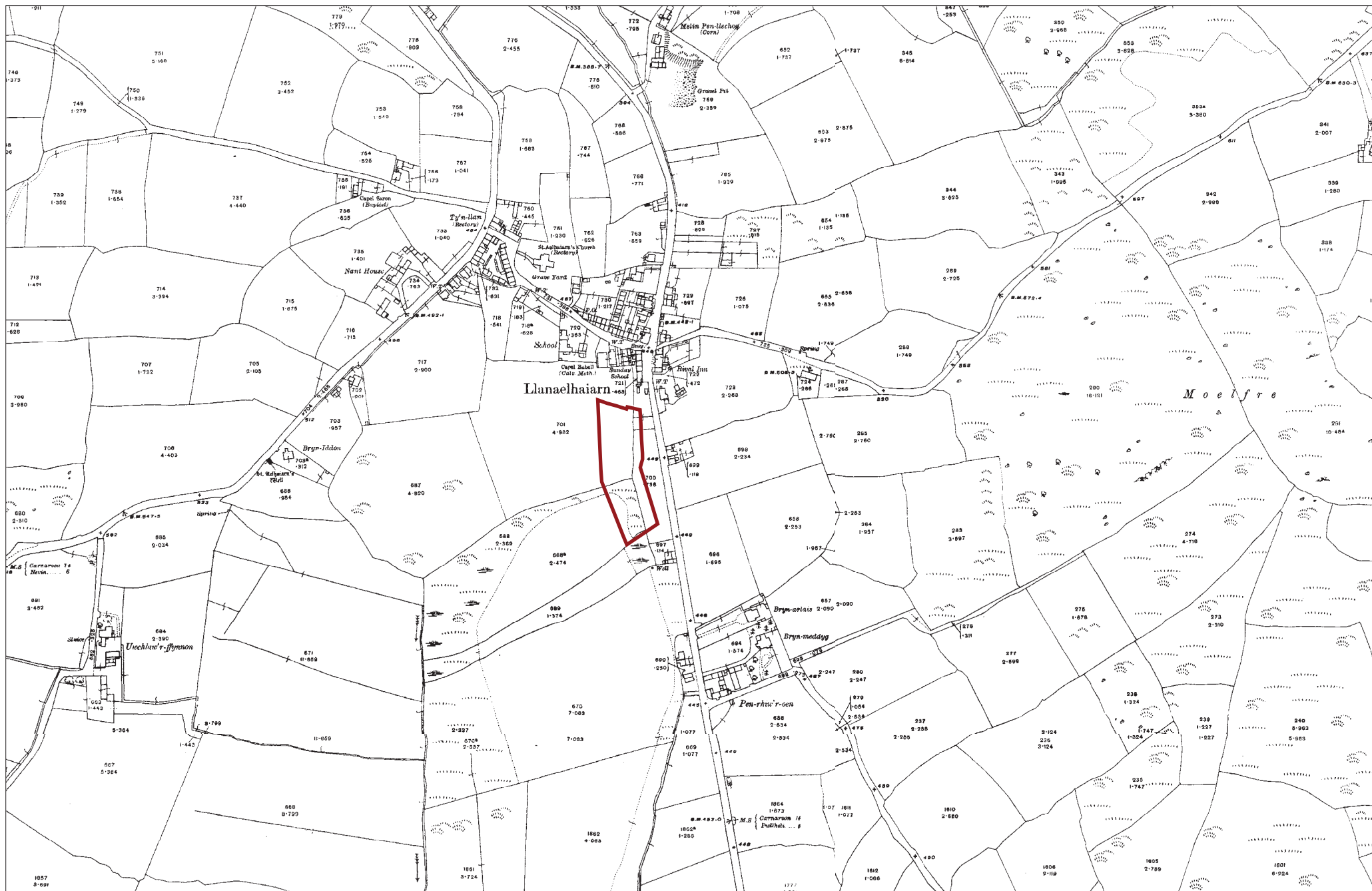


Figure 05: Reproduction of the Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series map (sheets XXV.16, XXVI.13, XXXII.4 and XXX.1), published 1917 to 1918. Site boundary highlighted in red. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

FIGURE 06

Proposed trial trench locations Scale 1:500 @ A3

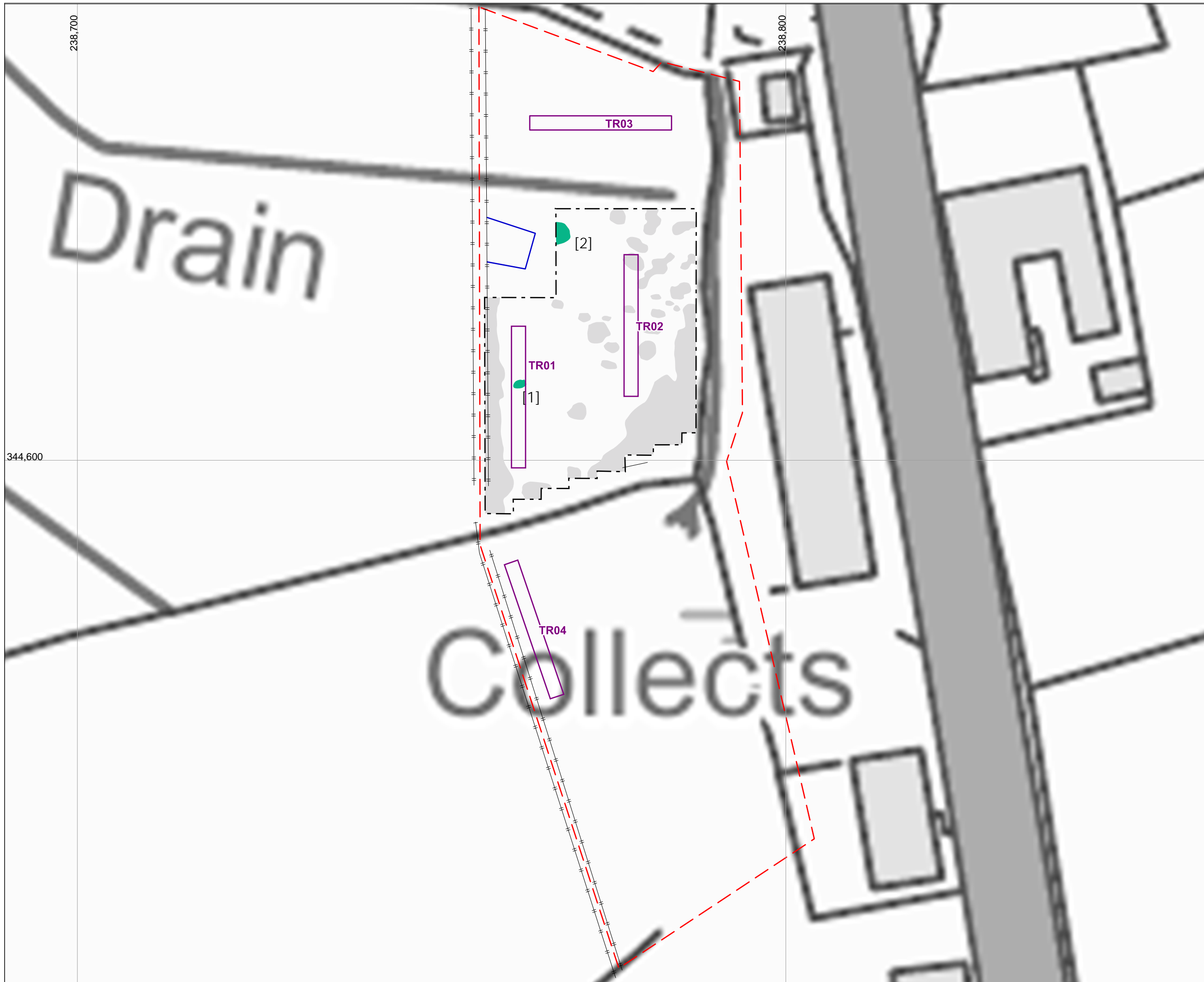


Figure 06: Proposed trial trench locations

-  Development area footprint
-  Uncertain
-  Ferrous
-  Bee hives
-  Post and wire fencing

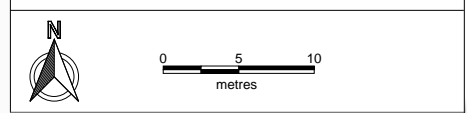
TR01 (20x2m) targets possible pit like anomaly [01]

TR02 (20x2m) targets archaeologically blank area

TR03 (20x2m) located in area inaccessible during survey

TR04 (20x2m) targets small area in NW corner of field that appears slightly raised / better drained in area inaccessible during survey

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700




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CLIENT:
 Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn

SITE:
 Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn

SCALE AT A3: 1:500	DATE: 16/09/22	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: G2740	DRAWING NO: TT/01	REVISION: A	

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Trench Sheet pro-forma



Sketch plan:

Add north arrow:

Sketch section:

Notes:

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Record pro-forma

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

CONTEXT RECORD FORM

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER				
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE						
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT				
DEPOSIT			CUT				
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan				
2. Colour			2. Corners				
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top				
4. Inclusions			4. Sides				
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base				
6. Other comments			6. Base				
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation				
			8. Truncated (if known)				
			9. Other comments				
			Draw sketches overleaf				
FILLED BY	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> This <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> context </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div>						
	FILL OF	Stratigraphic matrix					
	PLANS	SECTIONS					
Sheet No.			Sheet No.				
Drawing No.			Drawing No.				
PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.							
SAMPLE Nos.				FIND Nos.			
FEATURE No			GROUP No	CONSISTS OF			
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION			SAME AS				
				CHECKED BY (initials/date)		INITIALS/DATE	

SKETCH

DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma

[G2740_Maes_Glas_Llanaelhaearn]
[03/10/2022 v1.0]
 Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	03/10/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	If applicable, post fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tba
Landowner / Developer	Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn	n/a
Other		

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

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

- The aims and objectives of the project;

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

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

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific written scheme of investigation (WSI).

INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Cwmni Bro Antur Aelhaearn* to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of a proposed new woodland with associated amenities on land at Maes Glas, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd. The proposed development area measures 0.54 hectares and encompasses marginal ground and rough fields of pasture off the A499 at the southern edge of the village. The evaluation will be undertaken as part of a planning application (ref.: C22/0535/37/LL). A geophysical survey of the development area was completed by GAT in September 2022 (GAT Report 1654) and the current evaluation will comprise 4No trenches that will investigate the results of the survey.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

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

list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
 2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
 3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
 4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
 5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
 6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
 7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
 8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.
- All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

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

Deselected

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.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

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

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes – Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Oriol Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriol Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

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

Selection

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

3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and

why.

- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

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

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

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing

selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Detail of Evaluation Trenches

Trench No.	01	Maximum Depth (m)	1.0
Length/Width (m)	19/1.6	Orientation	N-S
OSGB centre point	E 259343.719 N 338724.277	Photos	35, 58-61 & 63

Context	Depth	Description
0101	0-0.25	Topsoil: Very dark grey loamy silt with very frequent roots and occasional stones.
0102	0.25-0.40	Alluvium: Mid to pale brown clayey silt with fairly sharp lower interface but mainly due to iron distribution. No stones.
0103	0.40-1.00m	Alluvium: Pale brown silty clay, fairly malleable mixed with occasional manganese patches and no stones.
0104	1.00m +	Natural: Pale grey gritty clay mixed with frequent subrounded stones up to 0.3m long.

Trench No.	03	Maximum Depth (m)	1.10
Length/width (m)	19/1.60	Orientation	E-W
OSGB centre point	E 259424.122 N 338690.871	Photos	29-33, 39-57 & 62

Context	Depth	Description
0301	0-0.15	Topsoil: dark grey brown malleable silt mixed with very frequent roots. No stone.
0302	0.15-0.40	Alluvium: mid grey clayey silt with no stones.
0303	Max. 0.2m thick	Alluvium: dark brown silt with no stones.
0304	Max. 0.2m thick	Alluvium: very pale yellowish brown clay, malleable with no stones.
0305	Max. 0.15m thick	Alluvium: very dark brown organic silt.
0306	Max. 0.45m thick	Alluvium: pale yellow brown clay merging toward the west end of the trench into general mid brown silt layer similar to [0307].
0307	Max. 0.40m thick	Alluvium: mid brown silt with very infrequent stones.
0308	Max. 0.76m thick	Alluvium: dark brown organic silt with small lenses of manganese lenses of yellow-brown clay mixed with frequent roots.
0309		Natural: pale slightly greenish grey firm, friable sandy silt with medium and large stones in surface.

APPENDIX III

Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_001.NEF	Vegetation in north end of site		N	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_002.NEF	Vegetation in north end of site		N	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_003.NEF	Carpark and access to footpath		SE	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_004.NEF	Carpark to be used		W	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_005.NEF	"Gate" to site		N	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_006.NEF	"Gate" to site		NW	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_007.NEF	Footpath from main road past ex-toilets		E	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_008.NEF	Vegetation on the site		NE	Not Used	Rob Evans	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_009.NEF	Neil geophysing in north field		NE	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_010.NEF	Neil geophysics in north field		NE	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_011.NEF	Neil doing geophysics with Tre'r Ceiri in the background		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_012.NEF	Neil doing geophysics with Tre'r Ceiri in the background		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_013.NEF	Neil doing geophysics with Tre'r Ceiri in the background		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_014.NEF	Cut vegetation in northern field		S	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_015.NEF	Cut vegetation in northern field with Neil		SE	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_016.NEF	Tre'r Ceiri from the site		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_017.NEF	Beehive in fenced enclosure		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_018.NEF	Beehives with bees		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_019.NEF	Neil with uncut vegetation beyond		S	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_020.NEF	Neil doing geophys		SSW	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_021.NEF	Vegetation in southern field		N	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_022.NEF	Vegetation in southern field		NW	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_023.NEF	Vegetation in southern field		S	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_024.NEF	Vegetation in southern field		S	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_025.NEF	Tre'r Ceiri		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_026.NEF	View of the site from the adjacent field		W	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_027.NEF	View of the site from the adjacent field, with gate into field		NW	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_028.NEF	View of the site from the adjacent field with bee enclosure		SW	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_029.NEF	View of the site from the adjacent field		W	Not Used	Jane Kenney	31/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_030.NEF	General view of the area of Tr3 at start of the work, with digger	Trench 3	NE	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_031.NEF	General view of the area of Tr3 at start of the work, with digger and Rob	Trench 3	NW	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_032.NEF	General view of the area of Tr3 at start of the work	Trench 3	SE	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2740_033.NEF	General view of the area of Tr3 at start of the work, with digger and Rob, showing infilled ditch	Trench 3	S	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_034.NEF	View of area of Tr2 before work	Trench 2	N	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_035.NEF	View of area of Tr1 before work	Trench 1	N	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2740_036.NEF	Ditch and bank forming N boundary of S field		N	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_037.NEF	Ditch and bank forming N boundary of S field		NE	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_038.NEF	Ditch and bank forming N boundary of S field		E	Not Used	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_039.NEF	N facing section of east end of Tr3	Trench 3	N	1m	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_040.NEF	N facing section of east end of Tr3	Trench 3	N	1m	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_041.NEF	N facing section of east end of Tr3	Trench 3	N	1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_042.NEF	N facing section of east end of Tr3	Trench 3	N	1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_043.NEF	Branch from within layer 0308	Trench 3		1m	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_044.NEF	Branch from within layer 0308	Trench 3		1m	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_045.NEF	View of east end of Tr3 filling with water	Trench 3	W	1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_046.NEF	Stony area of natural 0309 in base of Tr3	Trench 3	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_047.NEF	Post-ex view along Tr3	Trench 3	W	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2740_048.NEF	Post-ex view along Tr3	Trench 3	E	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_049.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2740_050.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2740_051.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2740_052.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2740_053.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2740_054.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2740_055.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2740_056.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2740_057.NEF	Part of north facing section from west to east as drawn in dwg01	Trench 3	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2740_058.NEF	Post-ex view along Tr1	Trench 1	N	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_059.NEF	Post-ex view along Tr1	Trench 1	S	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2740_060.NEF	East facing section in deeper sondage at S end of Tr1	Trench 1	ESE	2 x 1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2740_061.NEF	East facing section in deeper sondage at S end of Tr1	Trench 1	ESE	1m	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_062.NEF	View of Tr3 post reinstatement	Trench 3	W	Not Used	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2740_063.NEF	View of Tr1 post reinstatement	Trench 1	N	Not Used	Rob Evans	11/10/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX IV

Site Registers

Context Register

Context No.	Site Sub Division	Type	Group	Description	Evaluation No	Initials	Date
0101	Trench 01	topsoil	n/a	Topsoil: Very dark grey loamy silt with very frequent roots and occasional stones.	Trench 01	JK	11/10/2022
0102	Trench 01	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: Mid to pale brown clayey silt with fairly sharp lower interface but mainly due to iron distribution. No stones.	Trench 01	JK	11/10/2022
0103	Trench 01	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: Pale brown silty clay, fairly malleable mixed with occasional manganese patches and no stones.	Trench 01	JK	11/10/2022
0104	Trench 01	natural	n/a	Natural: Pale grey gritty clay mixed with frequent subrounded stones up to 0.3m long.	Trench 01	JK	11/10/2022
0301	Trench 03	topsoil	n/a	Topsoil: dark grey brown malleable silt mixed with very	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022

				frequent roots. No stone.			
0302	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: mid grey clayey silt with no stones.	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0303	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: dark brown silt with no stones.	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0304	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: very pale yellowish brown clay, malleable with no stones.	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0305	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: very dark brown organic silt.	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0306	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: pale yellow brown clay merging toward the west end of the trench into general mid brown silt layer similar to [0307].	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0307	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: mid brown silt with very infrequent stones.	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0308	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Alluvium: dark brown organic silt with small lenses of manganese lenses of yellow-brown clay mixed with frequent roots.	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022
0309	Trench 03	alluvium	n/a	Natural: pale slightly greenish grey firm, friable sandy silt with	Trench 03	JK	11/10/2022

				medium and large stones in surface.			
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Drawing Register

DWG No.	Sheet No.	Size	Scale	Sub-Division	Description
01	01	A3	01:20	Trench 03	North Facing Section through Trench 03

Ecofact Register

Sample No.	Context	Purpose of sample	No. of buckets	Drawing No.
01	0307 & 0308	Ecofactual recovery	1x kubiena tin	01



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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