

Llanfaes, Gweithdy Trin Dŵr, Beaumaris, Ynys Môn

Brif Gwilio Archeolegol 2025
Archaeological Watching Brief 2025



Archaeoleg Gwynedd
Heneb
Gwynedd Archaeology

Llanfaes, Gweithdy Trin Dŵr, Beaumaris, Ynys Môn

Brif Gwilio Archeolegol 2025 Archaeological Watching Brief 2025

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Site location outlined in red, blue circle indicates approximate location of proposed tank. © Crown copyright and data base rights 2024 OS 100020895	24
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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Heneb: Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Maes Archaeoleg Gwynedd gan Alun Griffiths Construction i gynnal briff gwyllo archaeolegol yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu ar ran Dŵr Cymru yn y planhigyn trin dŵr Llanfaes, Biwmares, Ynys Môn. Roedd y cloddiad yn cynnwys gwaith tir yn gysylltiedig â thanc newydd â diamedr o 16 metr a'r pibellau cysylltiedig.

Dangosodd y cloddiad ar gyfer y tanc newydd, ynghyd â'r padiau pibellau cysylltiedig a'r tyllau prawf cyn dechrau, fod y safle wedi cael ei amharu'n sylweddol yn y gorffennol, gyda phresenoldeb tir wedi'i greu wedi'i leoli o dan haen denau o bridd uchaf. Ni chanfuwyd unrhyw archaeoleg yn ystod y gwaith tir.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Alun Griffiths Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction works on behalf of Dwr Cymru at the Llanfaes water treatment plant, Beaumaris, Anglesey. The excavation entailed groundworks associated with a new 16-metre diameter tank and associated pipework.

The excavation for the new tank along with associated pipework pads and pre-commencement trial pits, all identified that the area had been highly disturbed in the past with the presence of made ground located under a shallow topsoil. No archaeology was identified during the groundworks.

1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (*Field Services*) was commissioned by *Alun Griffiths Construction* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction works on behalf of Dwr Cymru at the Llanfaes water treatment plant, Beaumaris, LL58 8RB. The works included the installation of a 16-metre diameter tank located at (NGR SH6090477284; [Figure 01](#)). Additional works included five pre start trial pits and a narrow ditch connecting the new tank to the existing water works treatment plant.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 19th of February and 12th of March 2025 and completed under conditions set out by the regional Planning Archaeologist (Heneb: Gwynedd Planning). The works were monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)).

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession; The regional Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number for this project is **49178**. The watching brief monitored all intrusive groundworks to archaeological depth and/or glacial horizon whichever was encountered first, and was conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 4.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2024);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard And Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard And Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
- Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023); and

- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- Establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified during the watching brief and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the monitored areas and environs. The watching brief is located within an area of known early medieval activity;
- Known archaeology includes the Franciscan Friary (PRN): 2573 which covers the area with human remains and medieval structural remains found within its confines;
- To aid earlier works that have been carried out within the development plot and within the close vicinity; and
- 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 Acknowledgement

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (*Field Services*) project team: Carolina Guimarães Ferreira, Jessie Baumgardner and Stuart Murphy;
- Client: *Dwr Cymru*;
- Contractor: *Alun Griffiths Construction*; and
- Heneb: Planning Section: Jenny Emmett.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous History and Archaeological Works

During the 12th and 13th centuries, Llanfaes, situated near present-day Beaumaris, served as the maerdref (royal township) of the commote of Dindaethwy. As a royal township held by the prince, it operated along manorial lines, featuring royal halls and other buildings constituting the llys (court). The Llanfaes ferry, located at the southern limit of the township, was significant for providing access to and from the north coast of Gwynedd, enhancing the area's strategic importance (Longley, 2010).

The development area is positioned near the grounds of the Franciscan Friary (PRN): 2573 which was established c.1237 by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in memory of his wife Joan, daughter of King John of England.

In 1991 an assessment excavation was undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (PRN) 40073, commissioned by Welsh Water, positioned on a plot of land to the south of Fryars House. The results of the 1991 excavations revealed archaeology in the form of burials and structural remains which were interpreted as two different phases crossing over two different trenches, likely contemporary with the Franciscan Friary (Longley, D. 1991). These were discovered within trenches E and D (see: Fig. 1 and Fig.3 from Longley, D. 1991). A similar discovery was discovered earlier in 1952, whereby human remains were found 2 feet below road level near the boundary wall of the Friars (Delaney, C. J. & Soulsby, I. N., 1975).

A further excavation took place in 1993 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within the footprint of the proposed Welsh Water sewage plant. This revealed field boundaries a large amount of medieval pottery a number of post-medieval drains and a clay robbing pit (Longley, D. & Ward, M., 1993. P 66). However, the location of the sewage works was revised by *Welsh Water* and was moved further south. Works carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1993 revealed that, there was no evidence that the friary extended into the new development area (Longley & Ward 1993).

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

A cartographic analysis of the area was conducted, revealing no additional information on the Tithe Map or the 25-inch to 1-mile Anglesey County Ordnance Survey maps. The Ordnance Survey maps consistently depicted the same features: a wooded area covering the proposed development site, with the remains of the former friary highlighted only by name ([Figure 02](#)).

3 METHODOLOGY

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2023).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

The archaeological watching brief was conducted on an intensive basis and aimed to uncover and document any archaeological activity in the development area ([Figure 01](#)). This involved the controlled reduction of the ground level under archaeological supervision. The groundworks were carried out by plant and operators provided by Alun Griffiths Construction, with the watching brief undertaken between 19th February and 12th of March 2025.

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

The following methodology applied:

- The ground level within the development was reduced by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity and photographs, were recorded using Heneb pro-formas. Records include subsurface depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon;
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of XX photographic images were taken during the watching brief (archive reference numbers E49178_01 to E49178_49; see [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata. A photographic ID board was used during the watching brief to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.

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 4.1); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and the Senior Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the*

Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 4.1);
and

- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *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).

3.3 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 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 mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

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

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

All individual features, deposits and fills identified during the watching brief were given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (01)) represent layers, deposits, and fills. Significant identified features have been given PRN (Primary Reference Number) numbers for inclusion on the Gwynedd HER. In the text these numbers follow the letters PRN.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of 5No trial pits, as well as ground reduction for the 16m diameter tank, and associated pad excavations in the area south of the treatment plant. The watching brief monitored excavation works down to the required formation level or the glacial horizon, whichever was reached first.

4.2 Trial Pits

Excavation of the trial pits commenced on 19 February 2025 in the area situated to the south of the existing treatment plant. The purpose of the trial pits was to facilitate ground investigation works. A total of five trial pits were excavated, each to a maximum depth of 2.0 metres.

4.2.1 TP 01

Measurements: 0.46m long by 2.30m wide and 1.25m deep

TP 01 was located c.3.0m southwest of the eastern most tank (NGR SH 60862 77288; Plates 1 - 3). The topsoil consisted of dark brown silty clay. A layer of granite chips and large stones lay beneath and were encountered at 0.6 – 0.8m depth. A pipe covered in blue tape was encountered at 1.25m depth. The layer was interpreted as made ground.

4.2.2 TP 02

Measurements:

TP 02.1: 0.45m long by 2.0m wide and 0.6m deep

TP 02.2: 0.42m x 2.05m wide and 0.7m deep

TP 02 1 and 2 were located at (NGR SH 60859 77291; Plates 4 - 8). The topsoil consisted of dark brown silty clay.

A second attempt was made, and another pit excavated at a perpendicular angle. Piping was encountered at 0.7m depth.

4.2.3 TP 03

Measurements: 0.53m long by 1.95m wide and 2.0m deep

TP 03 was located near the centre of the area for the proposed tank (NGR SH 60889 77279; Plates 9 - 15). The Topsoil consisted of dark brown silty clay and capped a layer of grey gravel. This was followed by a layer of dark brownish grey silty clay mixed with occasional brick, concrete, ceramic, plastic and small stones interpreted to be made ground. Beneath, a layer of darker clayey soil with large roots was encountered at 1.20m interpreted as the former topsoil. The clay natural was encountered at 1.46m depth.

4.2.4 TP 04

Measurements: 0.50m long by 2.40m wide and 1.65m deep

TP 04 was also located in the centre of the area for the proposed tank (NGR SH 60883 77285; Plates 16 - 21) and a similar stratigraphy was noted. The former topsoil layer was found at 1.05m depth, and the glacial horizon encountered at 1.50m depth.

4.2.5 TP 05

TP 05 was located at (NGR SH 60902 77203; Plates 22 - 24) and was abandoned shortly after being excavated to 0.05m depth due to discovery of pipe continuing through this area.

4.3 Main Water Tank

The main 16-metre diameter main water tank excavation was undertaken between the 24th and 25th of February 2025. The topsoil, which was very shallow at 0.1m removed, consisted of a dark to mid-grey, brown silty sand (Plates 25 and 26). The topsoil capped a layer of made ground, which composed of a grey gravel layer resting on top of a layer of Teram (Plates 27 to 30). Furthermore, an area of concrete was exposed near the middle of the excavated ground which turned out to be a circular concrete structure likely to demarcate the area for an additional tank in the future. The main tank was reduced further by 0.3m into the made ground, then compacted ready for sub-base and concrete. A strip of 0.6 x 8m was left un concreted, with the excavator digging down a further 0.5m through the made ground. The made ground continued to formation level with the presence of a layer of gravel and Terman, 0.3m deep at the centre of the tank (Plate 31 and 32). No archaeology was present within the area of the tank.

4.4 Foundation pads for Water Pipe into New Tank

A series of small trenches were excavated to create concrete pads so support the pipe running into the main tank. Pad 1 (NGR SH 60877 77278) was 2m long x 0.8m wide and was dug to a depth of 0.3m deep and contained made ground. The made ground consisted of grey-brown sandy silt mixed with demolition material such as bricks and stone. No archaeology was noted within the area. Pad 2 (NGR SH 60868 77286) was 2m long x 0.8m wide and was dug to a depth of 0.33m deep and contained made ground and active service pipes (Plates 33 and 34). The made ground consisted of grey-brown sandy silt mixed with demolition material like Pad 1. No archaeology was noted within the area.

5 CONCLUSION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Alun Griffiths Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction works on behalf of Dwr Cymru at the Llanfaes water treatment plant near Beaumaris. The works included the installation of a 16-metre diameter tank as well as five pre start trial pits and a narrow ditch connecting the new tank to the existing water works treatment plant.

Results from the watching brief confirmed the excavation area was entirely of made ground, with no archaeological features or deposits encountered. Modern piping associated with the current treatment plant

The excavation area was characterised by modern activity associated with the creation of made ground for previous construction works and included modern piping. Former topsoil was encountered

The excavation for the new 16m diameter tank was within an area of the water treatment works that had already been marked for expansion and was evident by a central concrete marker. Furthermore, the pads for the new pipe, associated with the new tank also demonstrated that the ground had been previously disturbed, with the addition of services and construction material uncovered during excavation.

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials;
2. Delaney, C. J. & Soulsby, I. N., 1975, *Historic Towns in Anglesey*;
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2);
4. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
5. Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
6. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE);
7. Longley, D., 1991, *Archaeological Assessment at Llanfaes*. GAT Unpublished Report 29;
8. Longley, D. & Ward, M. 1993, *Llanfaes Excavation, nr Beaumaris*, Archaeology in Wales: Vol.33;
9. Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
10. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives;
12. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
13. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
14. Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
15. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*.
16. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*.

17. Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)

PLATES

Plate 1: Post-excavation view of TP 01 showing pipe; scale 1x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: E49178_14).

Plate 2: East northeast facing section of TP 01; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49178_15).

Plate 3: View of TP 01 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: E49178_26).

Plate 4: Pre-excavation view of TP 02; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_16).

Plate 5: Post-excavation view of TP 02; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_17).

Plate 6: Mid-excavation view of relocated TP 02; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: E49178_18).

Plate 7: Post-excavation view of TP 02 showing pipe; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: E49178_19).

Plate 8: View of TP 02 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49178_25).

Plate 9: General view of TP 03 location; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_02).

Plate 10: Pre-excavation view of TP 03; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_01).

Plate 11: Mid-excavation view of TP 03; scale 1x1m; view from ESE (archive reference: E49178_03).

Plate 12: Mid-excavation view of TP 03 to glacial horizon; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_04).

Plate 13: Post-excavation view of TP 03 dug to 2m depth; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_05).

Plate 14: East southeast facing section of TP 03; scale 1x1m; view from ESE (archive reference: E49178_06).

Plate 15: View of TP 03 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49178_27).

Plate 16: Pre-excavation view of TP 04; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_07).

Plate 17: Mid-excavation view of TP 04; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_08).

Plate 18: Mid-excavation view of TP 04 to glacial horizon; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_09).

Plate 19: East facing section of TP 04; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: E49178_10).

Plate 20: Post-excavation view of TP 04; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_11).

Plate 21: View of TP 04 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_28).

Plate 22: Pre-excavation view of TP 05; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: E49178_21).

Plate 23: Post-excavation view of TP 05 (abandoned due to pipe); scale 1x1m; view from WNW (archive reference: E49178_22).

Plate 24: Post-excavation view of TP 05 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from WNW (archive reference: E49178_23).

Plate 25: View of topsoil strip for main tank area; scale 1x1; view from SW (archive reference: E49178_29).

Plate 26: View of tank area with perimeter marked out with white paint; scale 1x1; view from SW (archive reference: E49178_30).

Plate 27: View of tree removal area adjacent to tank; scale 1x1; view from WNW (archive reference: E49178_31).

Plate 28: View of tank area coming to completion; scale 1x1; view from NE (archive reference: E49178_34).

Plate 29: View of tank area coming to completion; scale 1x1; view from S (archive reference: E49178_35).

Plate 30: View of tank area completed; scale 1x1; view from N (archive reference: E49178_36).

Plate 31: Close-up view of east facing section of pipe trench showing made ground; scale: Not used; view from E (archive reference: E49178_38).

Plate 32: View of trench showing remains of concrete tank; scale: Not used; view from S (archive reference: E49178_39).

Plate 33: View of water and other pipes present within foundation trench 2; scale: Not used; view from NW (archive reference: E49178_47).

Plate 34: Post-ex view of foundation trench 2; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: E49178_48).



Plate 1: Post-excavation view of TP 01 showing pipe; scale 1x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: E49178_14).



Plate 2: East northeast facing section of TP 01; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49178_15).



Plate 3: View of TP 01 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: E49178_26).



Plate 4: Pre-excavation view of TP 02; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_16).



Plate 5: Post-excitation view of TP 02; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_17).



Plate 6: Mid-excitation view of relocated TP 02; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: E49178_18).



Plate 7: Post-excavation view of TP 02 showing pipe; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: E49178_19).



Plate 8: View of TP 02 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49178_25).



Plate 9: General view of TP 03 location; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_02).



Plate 10: Pre-excavation view of TP 03; scale 1x1m; view from SSE (archive reference: E49178_01).



Plate 11: Mid-excavation view of TP 03; scale 1x1m; view from ESE (archive reference: E49178_03).



Plate 12: Mid-excavation view of TP 03 to glacial horizon; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_04).



Plate 13: Post-excitation view of TP 03 dug to 2m depth; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_05).



Plate 14: East southeast facing section of TP 03; scale 1x1m; view from ESE (archive reference: E49178_06).



Plate 15: View of TP 03 backfilled; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49178_27).



Plate 16: Pre-excavation view of TP 04; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_07).



Plate 17: Mid-excavation view of TP 04; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_08).



Plate 18: Mid-excavation view of TP 04 to glacial horizon; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: E49178_09).



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FIGURES

Figure 01: Site location outlined in red, blue circle indicates approximate location of proposed tank. © Crown copyright and data base rights 2024 OS 100020895.

Figure 02: Second Edition Anglesey Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheet XV.13, published 1900. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4.

FIGURE 01

Site location outlined in red, blue circle indicates approximate location of proposed tank. © Crown copyright and data base rights 2024 OS 100020895.

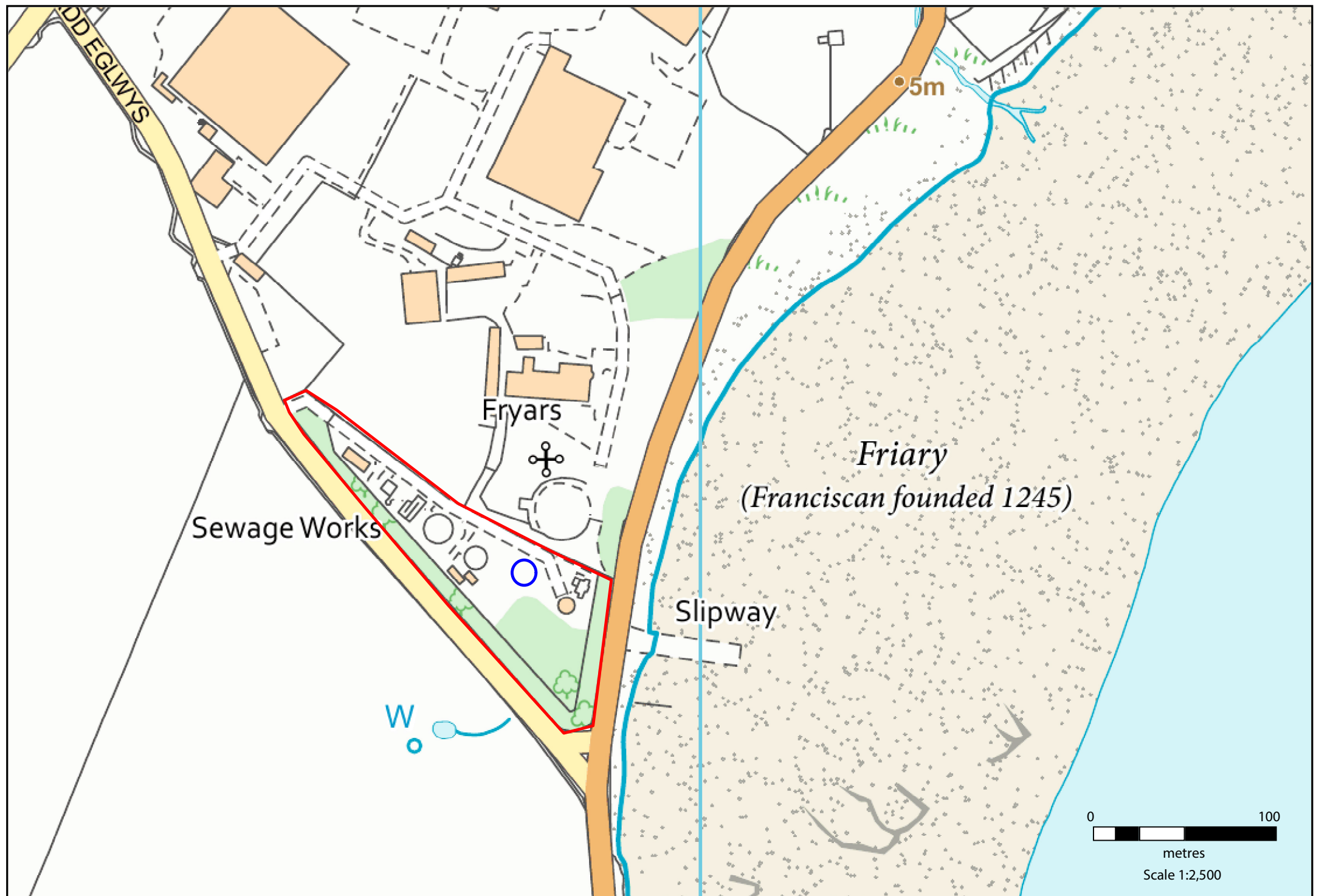


Figure 01: Site location outlined in red, blue circle indicates approximate location of proposed tank. © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 OS 100020895.

FIGURE 02

Second Edition Anglesey Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheet XV.13, published 1900. Scale: 1 to 2500@A4.

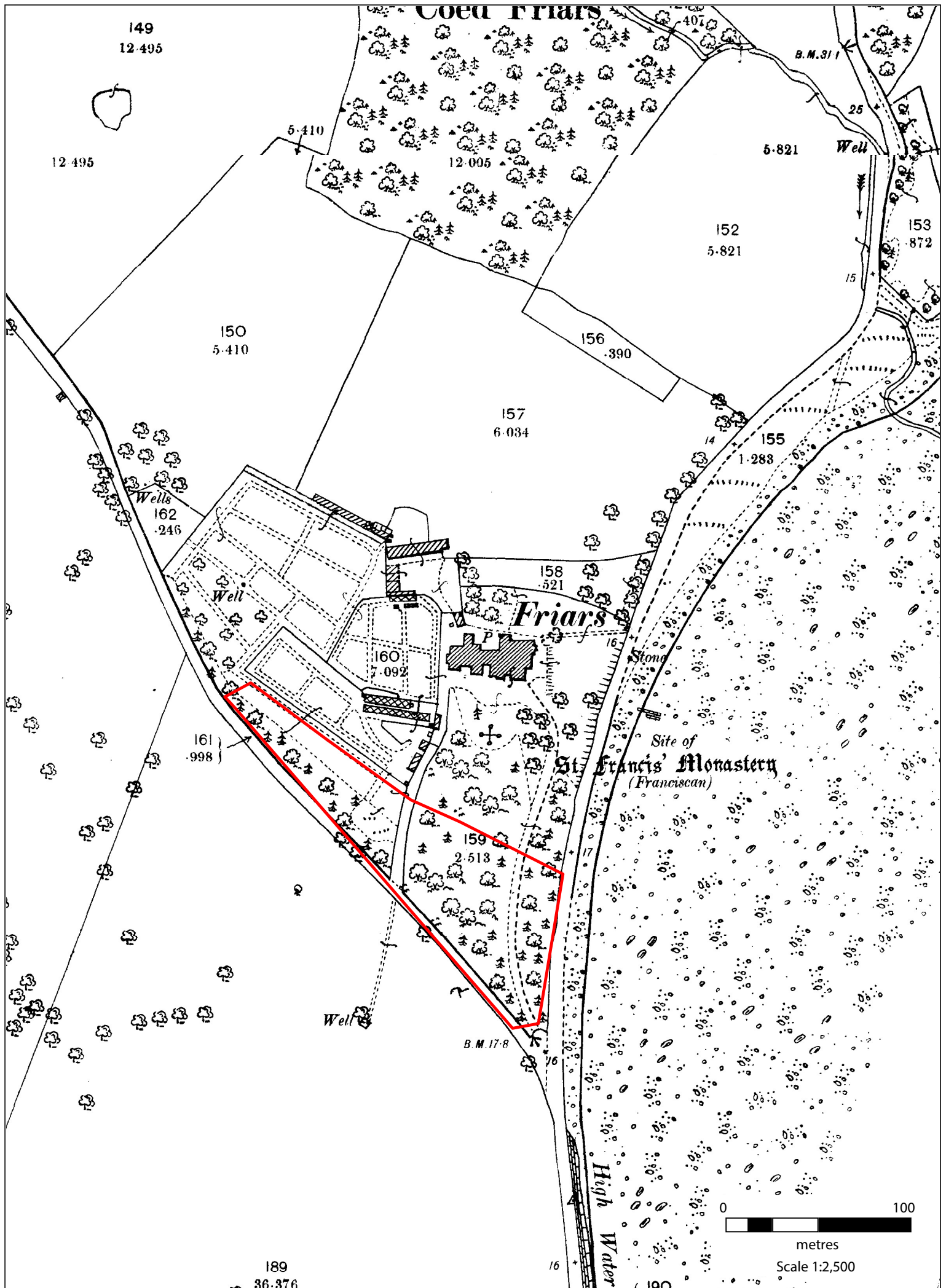


Figure 02: Second Edition Anglesey Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheet XV.13, published 1900. Scale: 1 to 2500 @A4.

APPENDIX I

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

**LLANFAES, BEAUMARIS, YNYS MÔN: WELSH
WATER TREATMENT PLANT (HD24-108)**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference
Number 49178




Prepared for

Alun Griffiths Construction

February 2025



Heneb

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	M.S.Lynes		12/02/2025
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		12/02/2025
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		12/02/2025

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

LLANFAES, BEAUMARIS, YNYS MON (HD24-032)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCAHEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Alun Griffiths Construction*, February 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by *Alun Griffiths Construction* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction works on behalf of Dwr Cymru at the Llanfaes water treatment plant, Beaumaris, LL58 8RB. The works include the installation of a 16-metre diameter tank located at (NGR SH6090477284; cf. [Figure 01](#)). Additional works will include five pre start trial pits and a narrow ditch connecting to the existing water works treatment plant.

The works are scheduled to begin during the 19th of February 2025 and the watching brief will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023); and
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- Establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified during the watching brief and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the monitored areas and environs. The watching brief is located within an area of known early medieval activity;
- Known archaeology includes the Franciscan Friary (PRN): 2573 which covers the area with human remains and medieval structural remains found within its confines;
- To aid earlier works that have been carried out within the development plot and within the close vicinity; and
- 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 watching brief will be monitored by the Heneb: Gwynedd Planning Service archaeologist; both the written scheme of investigation and all subsequent reporting must be approved by the Planning Archaeologist before final issue. The Planning Archaeologist's contact details are:

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

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the 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). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The Event Primary Reference Number is **49178**.

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 Previous History and Archaeological Works

During the 12th and 13th centuries, Llanfaes, situated near present-day Beaumaris, served as the maerdref (royal township) of the commote of Dindaethwy. As a royal township held by the prince, it operated along manorial lines, featuring royal halls and other buildings constituting the llys (court). The Llanfaes ferry, located at the southern limit of the township, was significant for providing access to and from the north coast of Gwynedd, enhancing the area's strategic importance (Source: Heneb.co.uk).

The development area is positioned near the grounds of the Franciscan Friary (PRN): 2573 which was established c.1237 by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in memory of his wife Joan, daughter of King John of England.

In 1991 an assessment excavation was undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (PRN) 40073, commissioned by Welsh Water, positioned on a plot of land to the south of Fryars House. The results of the 1991 excavations revealed archaeology in the form of burials and structural remains which were interpreted as two different phases crossing over two different trenches, likely contemporary with the Franciscan Friary (Longley, D. 1991). These were discovered within trenches E and D (see: Fig. 1 and Fig.3 from Longley, D. 1991). A similar discovery was discovered earlier in 1952, whereby human remains were found 2 feet below road level near the boundary wall of the Friars (Delaney, C. J. & Soulsby, I. N., 1975).

A further excavation took place in 1993 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within the footprint of the proposed Welsh Water sewage plant. This revealed field boundaries a large amount of medieval pottery a number of post-medieval drains and a clay robbing pit (Longley, D. & Ward, M., 1993. P 66). However, the location of the sewage works were revised by *Welsh Water* moving further south. Works carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1993 revealed that, there was no evidence that the friary extended into the new development area (Longley & Ward 1993).

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

A cartographic analysis of the area was conducted, revealing no additional information on the Tithe Map or the 25-inch to 1-mile Anglesey County Ordnance Survey maps. The Ordnance Survey maps consistently depicted the same features: a wooded area covering the proposed development site, with the remains of the former friary highlighted only by name ([Figure 02](#)).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

The watching brief will monitor the groundworks for the initial 5no trial pits, the main topsoil and subsoil strip for the new storm tank 16m in dia) and the trench to connect to the current sewage works up by pipework. The precise location of the trial pits have yet to be determined and are subject to change due to ground conditions. All excavations will be carried out by a tracked excavator **fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.**

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor all groundworks within the development area; limit of excavation will be the groundworks horizon, an archaeological horizon or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) pro-formas (cf. [Appendices I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include stratigraphic depths and composition. The size and location of each trial pit will also be recorded;
- Any encountered subsurface features will be recorded on Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) pro-formas;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 *Nikon NX Studio*; the archive numbering system will start from **ERN49178_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale

bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.

- 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, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

Should dateable artefacts be recovered, a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted, along with an updated project design for analysis, leading to the production of a final report (in line with the MAP2 process). Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.

3.2.2 Human Remains

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 *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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackaline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

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

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

3.2.4 Artefacts

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the watching brief, 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.

3.4 Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

As stated in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), para. 3.3.1, “Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project- specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists states that “(I)t 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” (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The working project archive in this instance will comprise digital data including photographic data, documentation and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. The Data Management Plan will be stored on a project specific form in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy and both will be based on a Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)pro-forma (cf. [Appendix III](#)) that will be updated and appended to the final report.

This working project archive data will be processed as follows:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

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 Data Management Plan; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Heneb server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below.

3.5 Reporting

The project report will include the following:

1. Front cover;
2. Inner cover;
3. Figures and Plates List;
4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
5. Introduction;
6. Methodology;
7. Results;
8. Conclusion
9. Bibliography;
10. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - sections and plans of recorded archaeological activity (if applicable)
11. Plates; inc.
 - Illustrative examples from the Watching Brief
12. Appendix I (approved specification);
13. Appendix II (Photographic metadata);
14. Appendix III (Selection Strategy and Digital Management Plan – Final Versions)
15. Back cover.

3.6 Dissemination & Archiving

The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will be applied:

- A digital report will be provided to the client and the Planning Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) and undertaken by a Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the completion of all on site pro-formas and the photographic archive, as well as for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number UN/001900

Expiry Date 31/03/2025

7.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 Any One Occurrence. Insurer Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number UN/001900

Expiry Date 31/03/2025

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 In Respect of Each And Every Claim Insurer AXA Insurance UK Plc

Policy Type Professional Indemnity

Policy Number TG0397

Expiry Date 31/03/2025

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials;
2. Delaney, C. J. & Soulsby, I. N., 1975, *Historic Towns in Anglesey*;
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2);
4. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
5. Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
6. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE);
7. Longley, D., 1991, *Archaeological Assessment at Llanfaes*. GAT Unpublished Report 29;
8. Longley, D. & Ward, M. 1993, *Llanfaes Excavation, nr Beaumaris*, Archaeology in Wales: Vol.33;
9. Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991)
10. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, digital archives; Guidelines for
12. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief Archaeologists, 2020); (Chartered Institute for
13. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 20 and
14. Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording 20); (Chartered Institute for
15. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2. Submission of Data to the*
16. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2. Submission of Data to the*

17. Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

FIGURE 01

Site location outlined in red, blue circle indicates approximate location of proposed tank. © Crown copyright and data base rights 2024 OS 100020895

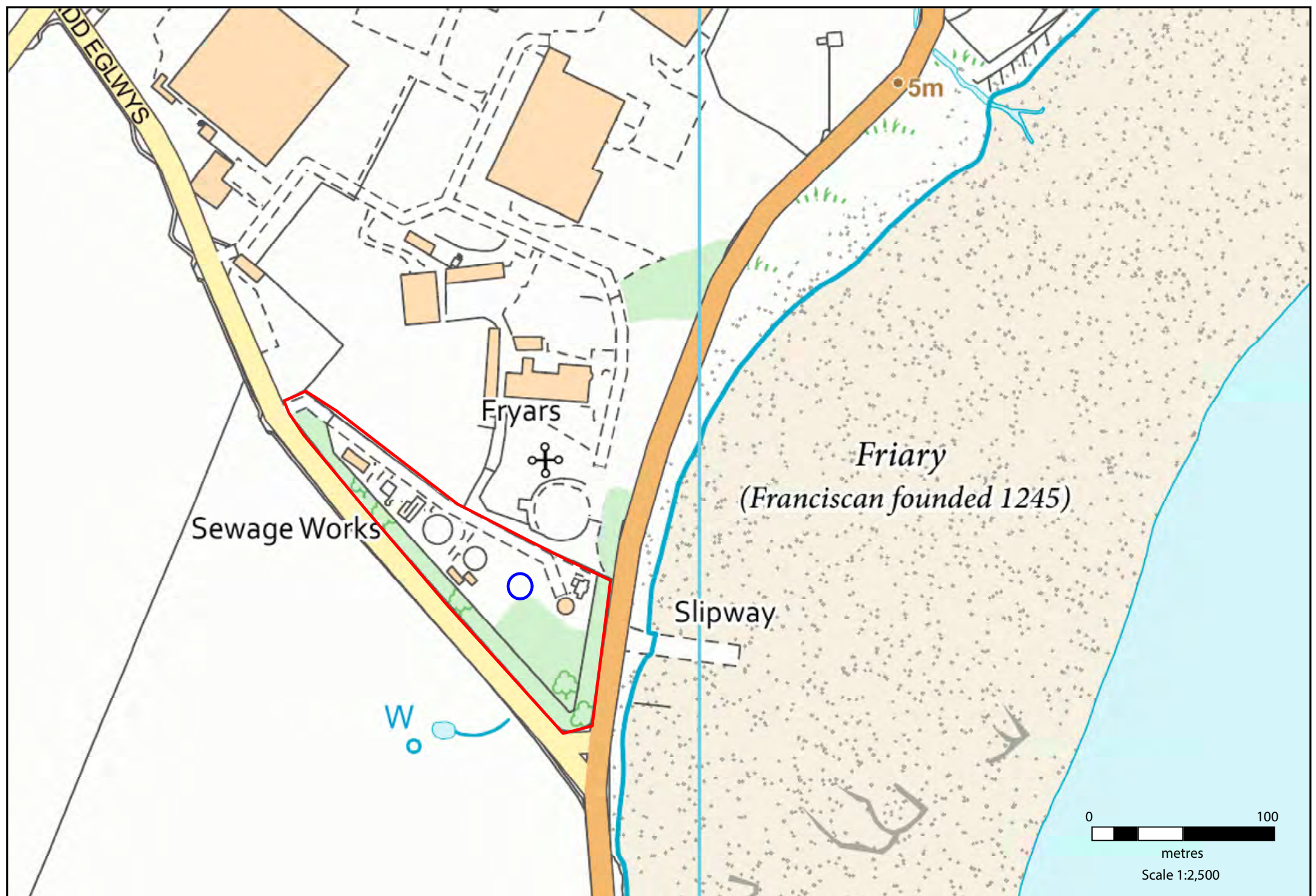


Figure 01: Site location outlined in red, blue circle indicates approximate location of proposed tank. © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 OS 100020895.

FIGURE 02

Figure 02: Second Edition Anglesey Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheet XV.13, published 1900. Scale: 1 to 2500 @A4

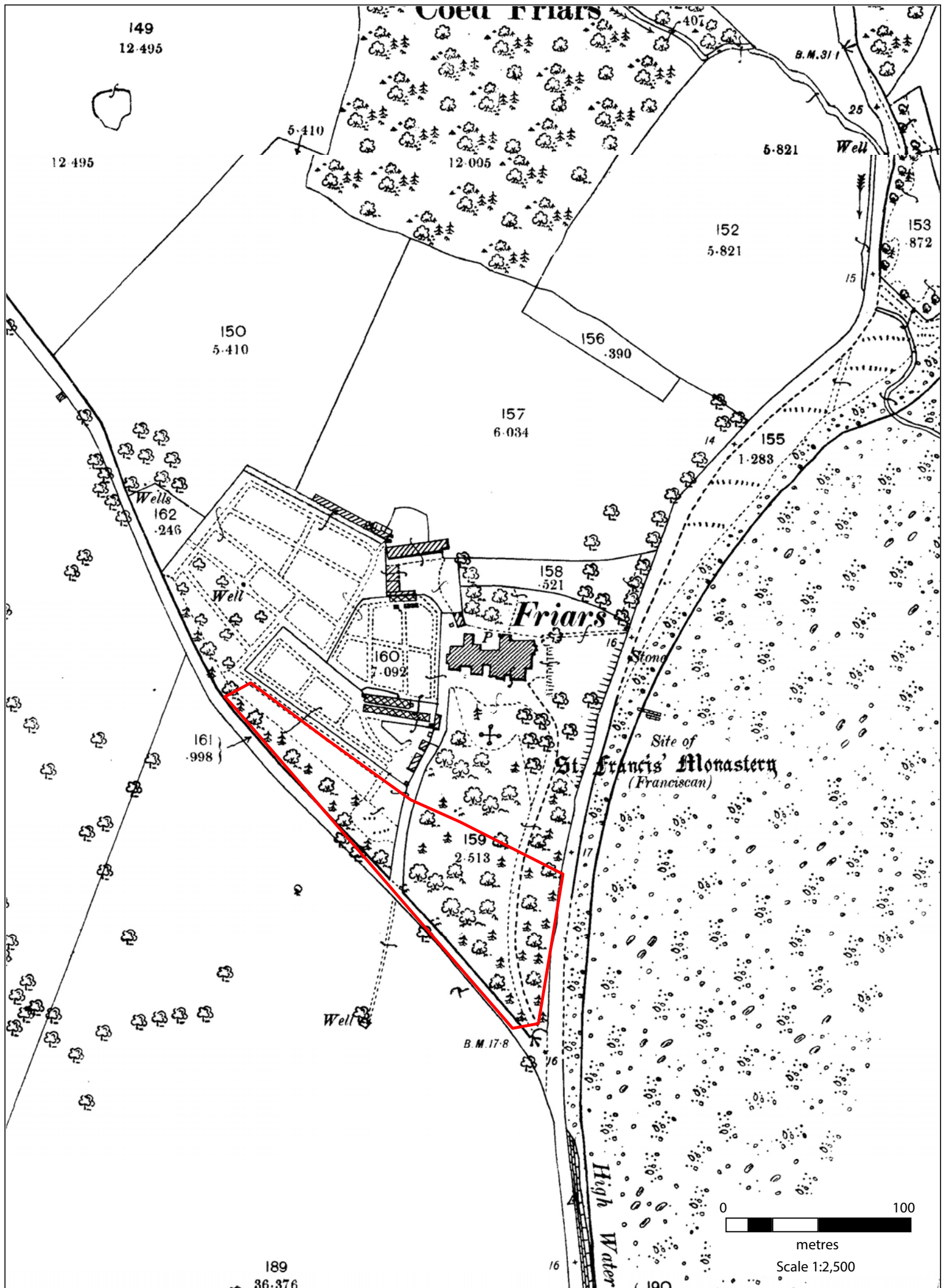


Figure 02: Second Edition Anglesey Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheet XV.13, published 1900. Scale: 1 to 2500 @A4.

APPENDIX I

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Watching Brief Pro-Forma



BASIC RECORD

Date

Project name

Project number

Compiler

Location

Description

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

APPENDIX II

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Photographic Metadata Pro-Forma

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy & Digital Management Plan v1.0

HD24-108_ Llanfaes_WWTW:

Archaeological Watching Brief:

12/02/2025 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	12/02/2025
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb: Gwynedd Planning Service	11/02/2025
Landowner / Developer	Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water	11/02/2025

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 Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Alun Griffiths Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction work on behalf of Dwr Cymru at the Llanfaes water treatment plant. The works include the installation of a 16-metre diameter tank located at (NGR SH6090477284; cf. Figure 01). Additional works will include 5no pre start trial pits and a narrow ditch connecting to the existing water works treatment plant.

The works are scheduled to begin during the 19th of February 2025 and the watching brief will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services).

Source: Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology. 2024. (HD24-108): Llanfaes, Beaumaris, Ynys Mon: Welsh Water Treatment Plant. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for Alun Griffiths Construction. February 2025. Project HD24-108.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (Heneb: Head of Archaeology)

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

3 – Materials

Material type

If applicable

Section 3.

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;

Selection

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

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

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

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that was 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.

De-Selected Material

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

APPENDIX II

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology: Photographic Metadata.

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATES
E49178_01	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	Pre-excavation view of TP 03	SSE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	10
E49178_02	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	General view of TP 03 location	SSE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	9
E49178_03	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	Mid-excavation view of TP 03	ESE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	11
E49178_04	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	Mid-excavation view of TP 03 to glacial horizon	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	12
E49178_05	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	Post-excavation view of TP 03 dug to 2m depth	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	13
E49178_06	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	East southeast facing section of TP 03	ESE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	14
E49178_07	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 04	Pre-excavation view of TP 04	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	16
E49178_08	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 04	Mid-excavation view of TP 04	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	17
E49178_09	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 04	Mid-excavation view of TP 04 to glacial horizon	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	18
E49178_10	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 04	East facing section of TP 04	E	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	19
E49178_11	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 04	Post-excavation view of TP 04	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	20
E49178_12	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 01	Pre-excavation of TP 01 (north arrow wrong)	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_13	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 01	Pre-excavation of TP 01	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_14	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 01	Post-excavation view of TP 01 showing pipe	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	1

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATES
E49178_15	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 01	East northeast facing section of TP 01	ENE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	2
E49178_16	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 02	Pre-excavation view of TP 02	SSE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	4
E49178_17	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 02	Post-excavation view of TP 02	SSE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	5
E49178_18	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 02	Mid-excavation view of relocated TP 02	S	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	6
E49178_19	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 02	Post-excavation view of TP 02 showing pipe	E	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	7
E49178_20	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	General view of TP 02 and 03 location	WSW	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_21	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 05	Pre-excavation view of TP 05	S	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	22
E49178_22	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 05	Post-excavation view of TP 05 (abandoned due to pipe)	WNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	23
E49178_23	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 05	Post-excavation view of TP 05 backfilled	WNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	24
E49178_24	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 05	West facing section of TP 05	W	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_25	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 02	View of TP 02 backfilled	ENE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	8
E49178_26	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 01	View of TP 01 backfilled	W	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	3
E49178_27	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 03	View of TP 03 backfilled	ENE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	15
E49178_28	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	TP 04	View of TP 04 backfilled	SSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	21

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATES
E49178_29	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of topsoil strip for main tank area	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25
E49178_30	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of tank area with perimeter marked out with white paint	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	26
E49178_31	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of tree removal area adjacent to tank	WNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	27
E49178_32	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of area in southwest corner where trees were, pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_33	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of continuation of soil strip for tank area	NE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_34	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of tank area coming to completion	NE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	28
E49178_35	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of tank area coming to completion	S	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	29
E49178_36	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Water Tank	View of tank area completed	N	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	30
E49178_37	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Pipe trench	View of trench for pipe being dug into tank foundation	WNW	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_38	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Pipe trench	Close-up view of east facing section of pipe trench showing made ground	E	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	31
E49178_39	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Pipe trench	View of trench showing remains of concrete tank	S	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	32
E49178_40	HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Pipe trench	Oblique view of former concrete tank	SSE	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATES
E49178_41	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Pipe trench	View of completed pipe trench	WNW	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_42	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Pipe trench	View of completed pipe trench	S	Not used	Jessie Baumgardner	
E49178_43	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 1	View of foundation trench for pipe pad mid-ex	NW	1x2m	Stuart Murphy	
E49178_44	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 1	Post-ex view of foundation trench prior to being infilled with concrete	NW	1x2m	Stuart Murphy	
E49178_45	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 2	Pre-ex shot of foundation trench 2	NW	1x2m	Stuart Murphy	
E49178_46	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 2	Working shot of foundation trench 2 (mid-ex)	NW	Not used	Stuart Murphy	
E49178_47	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 2	View of water and other pipes present within foundation trench 2	NW	Not used	Stuart Murphy	33
E49178_48	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 2	Post-ex view of foundation trench 2	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	34
E49178_49	HD24- 108_Llanfaes_WWTW	Watching Brief	Foundation Trench 2	Post-ex view of foundation trench 2	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	

APPENDIX III

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy v2 Final.

HD24-108_ Llanfaes_WWTW:

Archaeological Watching Brief:

20/05/2025 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	12/02/2025
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb: Gwynedd Planning Service	11/02/2025
Landowner / Developer	Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water	11/02/2025

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 final report.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Alun Griffiths Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction works on behalf of Dwr Cymru at the Llanfaes water treatment plant, Beaumaris, LL58 8RB. The works included the installation of a 16-metre diameter tank located at (NGR SH6090477284; Figure 01). Additional works included five pre start trial pits and a narrow ditch connecting the new tank to the existing water works treatment plant. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 19th of February and 12th of March 2025 and completed under conditions set out by the regional Planning Archaeologist (Heneb: Gwynedd Planning). The works were monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (Appendix I).

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession; The regional Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 49178. The watching brief monitored all intrusive groundworks to archaeological depth and/or glacial horizon whichever was encountered first.

Source: Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology. 2024. (HD24-108): Llanfaes, Gweithdy Trin Dŵr, Beaumaris, Ynys Môn. Heneb Report No. 1809 Watching Brief. Prepared for Alun Griffiths Construction. February 2025. Project HD24-108.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (Heneb: Head of Archaeology)

Selection

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

- HD24-108_Llanfaes_WWTW _Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- HD24-108_Photographic Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- HGA_1809 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (49 images in Tiff format);

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

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

- HD24-108_combined_figures.pdf
- HD24-108_combined_plates.pdf
- HD24-108_Figures_and_Plates_List.docx
- HD24-108_Appendix_I.pdf
- HD24-108_Appendix_II.docx
- HD24-108_Appendix_II.pdf
- HD24-108_rear_cover.pdf
- HD24-108_front_cover.pdf
- HD24-108_inner_cover.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_01_and_02.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_03_and_04.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_05_and_06.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_07_and_08.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_09_and_10.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_11_and_12.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_13_and_14.pdf

- HD24-108_Plates_15_and_16.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_17_and_18.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_19_and_20.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_21_and_22.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_23_and_24.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_25_and_26.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_27_and_28.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_29_and_30.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_31_and_32.pdf
- HD24-108_Plates_33_and_34.pdf

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Selection

- HD24-108 Watching Brief sheets x 5
- HD24-108 Photographic register sheets x 3

De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data



Archaeoleg Gwynedd
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Gwynedd Archaeology

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