Ysgubor Fawr, Llanfaglan, Caernarfon, Gwynedd

Archaeological Watching Brief





Ysgubor Fawr, Llanfaglan, Caernarfon, Gwynedd

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Prepared for: Mr and Mrs Williams

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SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs E Williams to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a new access track at Ysgubor Fawr Llanfaglan, Gwynedd (centred on NGR SH45546068).

The proposal was for the construction of a new access track and associated entrance from the Caernarfon to Llanfaglan road which runs parallel to the eastern side of Foryd Bay to Ysgubor Fawr, Llanfaglan. The proposed access track and associated entrance arrangements are shown on Ap Thomas Partnership drawings 5069 (91) 01; 5069 (91) 02; 5069 (91) 03 and 5069 (91) 04.

The work took place on the 9th and 10th of February 2015 and was completed within two days. The groundwork was completed using a 13 tonne tracked 360 excavator and a 3CX JCB, both using flat ditching buckets.

An intensive watching brief was suggested for the project as the track runs very close to a fairly large undated enclosure, and although the enclosure is not on the line of work it was thought that there may be associated features along the new track.

No archaeological features were found during the watching brief, apart from a few early 20th century sherds of pottery, which were not retained. The work comprised mainly of removing the topsoil and part of the subsoil, the glacial horizon was only exposed at the upper end of the field, near Ysgubor Fawr.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs E Williams to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a 384.0m long new access track from the road at Foryd Bay to Ysgubor Fawr (centred on NGR SH45546068; Figure 01).

The proposed access track and associated entrance arrangements were detailed on Ap Thomas Partnership drawings **5069** (**91**) **01**; **5069** (**91**) **02**; **5069** (**91**) **03** and **5069** (**91**) **04** (reproduced as Figures 02 to 07).

The groundworks included the following:

- The upper part of an existing field wall was to be breached to a width of 5m at a point approximately 10m north of the current entrance. The access track as then constructed parallel to the existing field walls to a width of 4m with a stock-proof fence 1.0m further into the field.
- The track was constructed as two parallel topsoil strips each 1.5m wide with a central grass strip 1m wide in the centre; on completion, these strips were to be sealed with imported hard-core material of crushed stone followed by crushed slate.
- Where the proposed track reached the Ysgubor Fawr property, a new radius section of track will be constructed to improve access around the building

The watching brief was completed during the initial groundworks and monitored the construction of the parallel topsoil strips for the track. No excavated depth measurement was provided on the Ap Thomas Partnership drawings or associated paperwork for the scheme, but the excavation depth monitored by the watching brief varied between an average of 200mm and 400mm. The watching brief did not monitor the field wall or the improved access radius section at Ysgubor Fawr.

A project design was prepared by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and submitted to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on 12/01/2015 (reproduced as Appendix I). The design was subsequently approved by GAPS on 13/01/2015.

The scheme was subsequently monitored by GAPS for the duration of the watching brief, which was completed between 09/02/2015 and 10/02/2015.

The works conformed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 and 2008).*

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Reproduced from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project design submitted 12/01/15 (cf. Appendix I).

The Ysgubor Fawr property at Llanfaglan (located at NGR SH4576460910) comprises an agricultural building 2.6km (1.6m) south west of the town of Caernarfon, Gwynedd. Ysgubor Fawr is part of the Plas Llanfaglan farm, but is isolated from it, occupying an area where three pasture fields meet 550m south west of the farm complex.

Located 300m to the south west of Ysgubor Fawr is a church dedicated to St. Baglan (NMRW NPRN 43690; GAT PRN 3102; NGR SH4554460691). The earliest datable fabric is of the 13th or 14th century and the church saw additions to the fabric between the 16th and 19th centuries (RCAHMW 1960). The church is a Grade I listed building and the current churchyard lies partially within a much larger enclosure complex (NMRW NPRN 403370) which was identified from the air in 2005 (Davidson and Driver 2005) and is currently undated. The enclosure complex extends north of the current access track to Ysgubor Fawr and the north western corner is within 20m of the field wall alongside which the proposed access track will run (Plates 07 and Plate 08).

The enclosure complex has been suggested as dating from the Iron Age onwards although it may also represent a settlement recorded in 1306 (Davidson and Driver 2005:105). Although the majority of the activity is likely to be encountered within the enclosure, there is also likely to be activity outside of the enclosure and this should be expected to be encountered during the watching brief.

The church contains a memorial stone which has been dated stylistically to the late 5th or early 6th century and which was discovered built into the fabric of the church (Nash-Williams 1950; RCAHMW 1960: 200). Other archaeological monuments within this landscape are the medieval fish trap known as Cored Gwyrfai (NMRW NPRN 408365; GAT PRN 14601; NGR SH45116099) on the foreshore 430m north west of St. Baglan's church, and Ffynnon Faglan (NMRW NPRN 32204; GAT PRN 3093; NGR SH46016085) an undated holy well which lies 165m east of Ysgubor Fawr.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Intensive Watching Brief

The aim of the watching brief was to observe all groundworks during the machining phase to get the opportunity to observe and record any possible archaeological remains prior to them being disturbed and destroyed. The intensive watching brief required constant observation within groundwork areas that had a high potential for archaeological remains.

The watching brief was completed during the initial groundworks and monitored the construction of the parallel topsoil strips for the track from Foryd Bay to Ysgubor Fawr. The groundworks were completed by an 8 tonne wheeled excavator and a 13 tonne 360° tracked excavator. The groundworks were undertaken between 09/02/2015 and 10/02/2015.

3.1.1 Specific Methodology

- A written record of the watching brief and any identified features was completed via GAT pro-formas.
- The watching brief was recorded photographically, with detailed notations. The photographic record was completed using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in the RAW format.
- A total of 16 photographic images were taken during the course of the watching brief (GAT photographic archive reference numbers G2405_001 to G2405_016; archive metadata reproduced as <u>Appendix II</u>)

3.1.2 Aims of watching brief

The aims of the watching brief were:

- Establish if any archaeological remains can be observed within the environs of the cropmarked earthwork.
- Try and establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains that may be found during the groundworks.

4. RESULTS

The total length of the new access track was 384.0m and it was located between the existing road at Foryd Bay (NGR SH45416076) and the existing property at Ysgubor Fawr (NGR SH45766090). The initial 229.0m of the new track ran parallel to a field boundary wall that was orientated southwest to northeast; the remaining 155.0m length of the track followed an adjoining wall on an east, terminating at Ysgubor Fawr (Figure 01; Plate 05). The scheme The 8 tonne wheeled excavator and 13 tonne 360° tracked excavator used by the client for the groundworks worked in tandem, with the 8 tonne wheeled excavator under the topsoil strip for one side of the parallel tracks, with the 13 tonne 360° tracked excavator following this alignment by creating the second track. Both machines reduced the topsoil/subsoil horizon to an equal depth, which averaged between 200mm and 400mm. For the majority of the groundworks, the glacial horizon was not reached for the majority of the scheme, apart from an area incorporating a glacial drumlin that was reduced by up to 1.20m to accommodate the track alignment (Plates 03 and 04). The glacial horizon at this point comprised a mid/light orangey/yellow grey silty sandy clay.

The topsoil across the groundworks zone was identified as a dark/mid greyish brown softly compacted sandy silt, with a general depth of 250mm. Where identified the subsoil comprised a mid brown grey, fairly softly compacted sandy silt with a moderate amount of sub-rounded stone up to cobble size. The subsoil was identified at depths between 0.15m and 0.25m below ground level and was at the shallower depth where the track route followed a gradual incline.

Recovered artefacts were limited to seven sherds of very small early 20th century pottery that were identified in the topsoil horizon and were likely to have been sourced from Ysgubor Fawr. These artefacts were not retained.

The groundworks were started 36m into the field from the wall near the Foryd foreshore, to allow space for the new entrance (Plates 01 and 02). The new entrance will be built up by 0.80m from the existing ground level, to avoid the flood levels and will include crushed stone set onto a de-turfed footprint. This area did not form part of the watching brief

No archaeology was identified within the confines of the monitored groundworks areas.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological watching brief did not identify any activity associated with the undated enclosure complex identified from the air in 2005 (Davidson and Driver 2005). This could be due to the shallow nature of the groundworks, which did not exceed the topsoil/subsoil horizon for the majority of the scheme, and, by consequence, did not afford the opportunity to examine deeper deposits and/or the glacial horizon. The only deep excavation on the scheme was through a glacial drumlin, but this comprised a sequence of glacial deposits beneath the topsoil/subsoil horizon. No surface features indicative of the enclosure complex were identified within the groundworks area.

6. SOURCES CONSULTED

- Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (90) 01
- Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (90) 02
- Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (91) 01
- Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (91) 02
- Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (91) 03
- Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (91) 04

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RCAHMW 2006 [Online] Colour oblique aerial photograph of St. Baglan's Church Enclosure Complex, Photograph Number AP_2006_3499, Catalogue Number C859716. Available from:

http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/403370/images/ST.+BAGLAN%27S+CHURCH+ENCLOSURE+COMPLEX/

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Welsh Office 1996 [Online] Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology. Available from:

 $\underline{\text{http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/circulars/welshofficecirculars/circular6096/?lang=e} \\ \underline{n}$

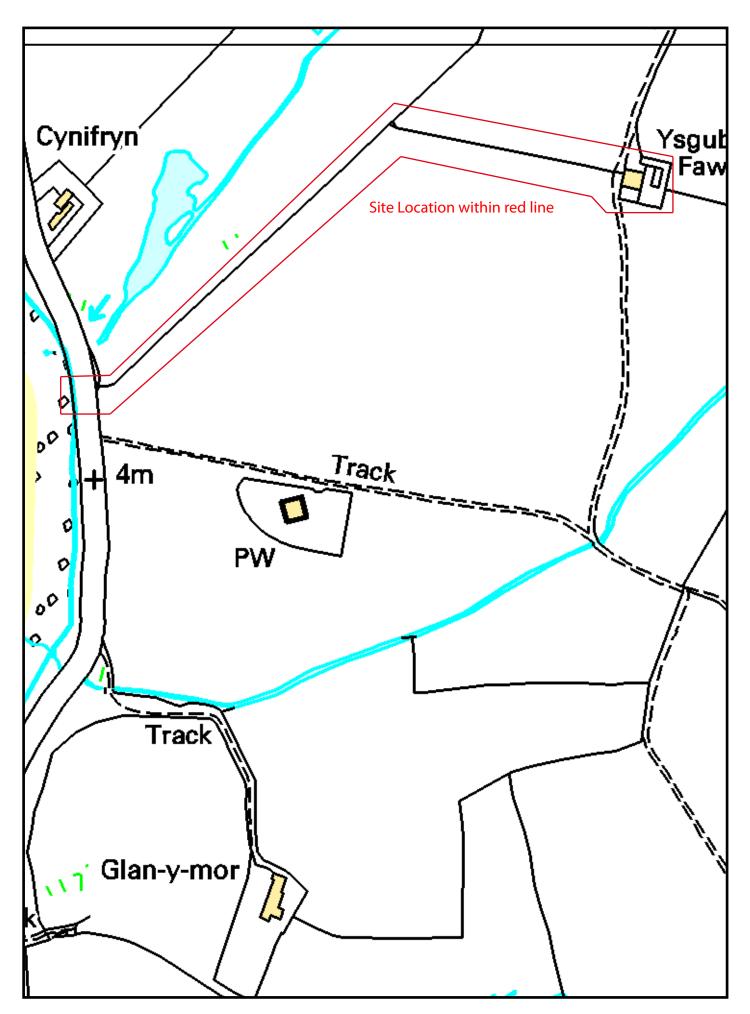
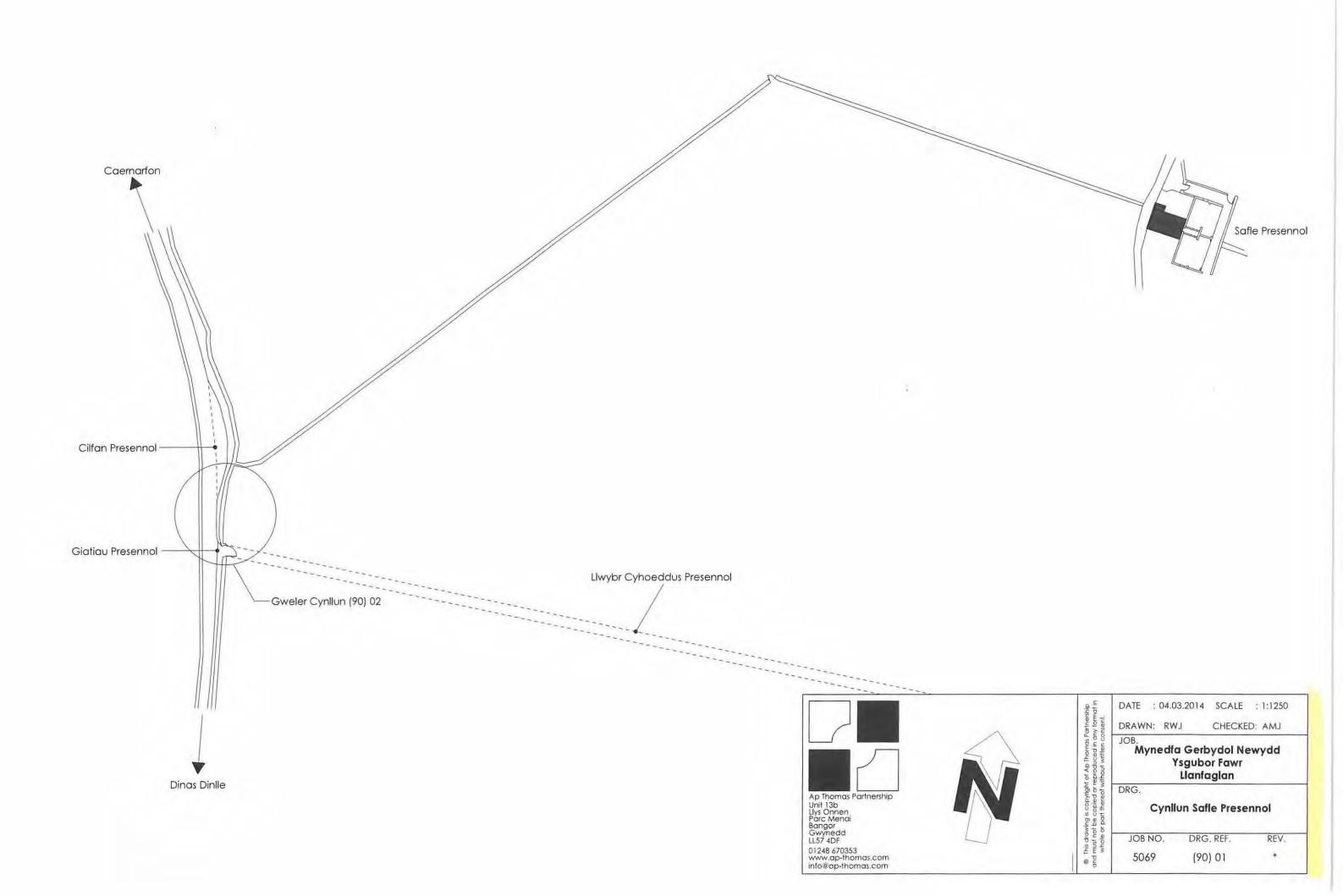
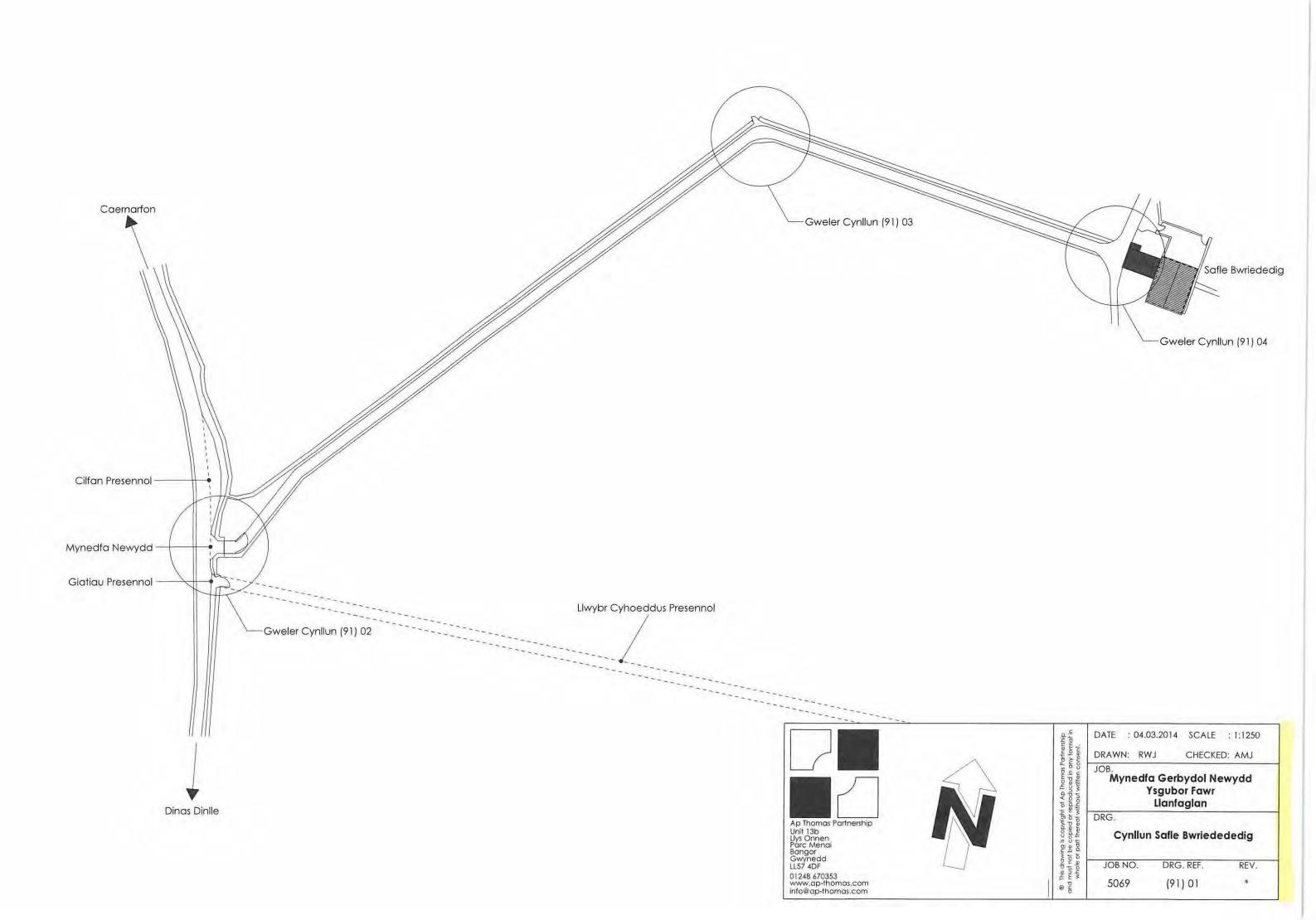
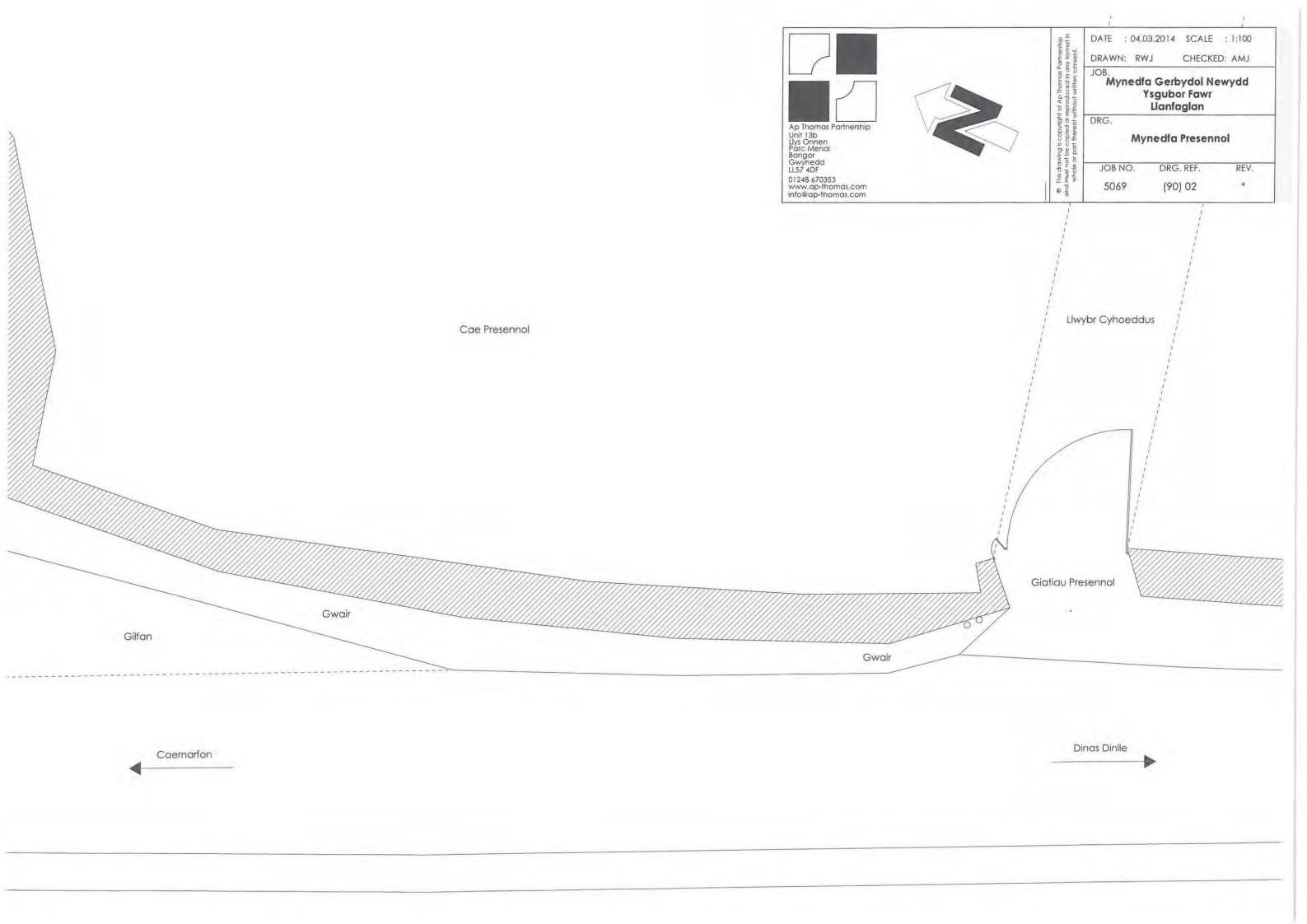
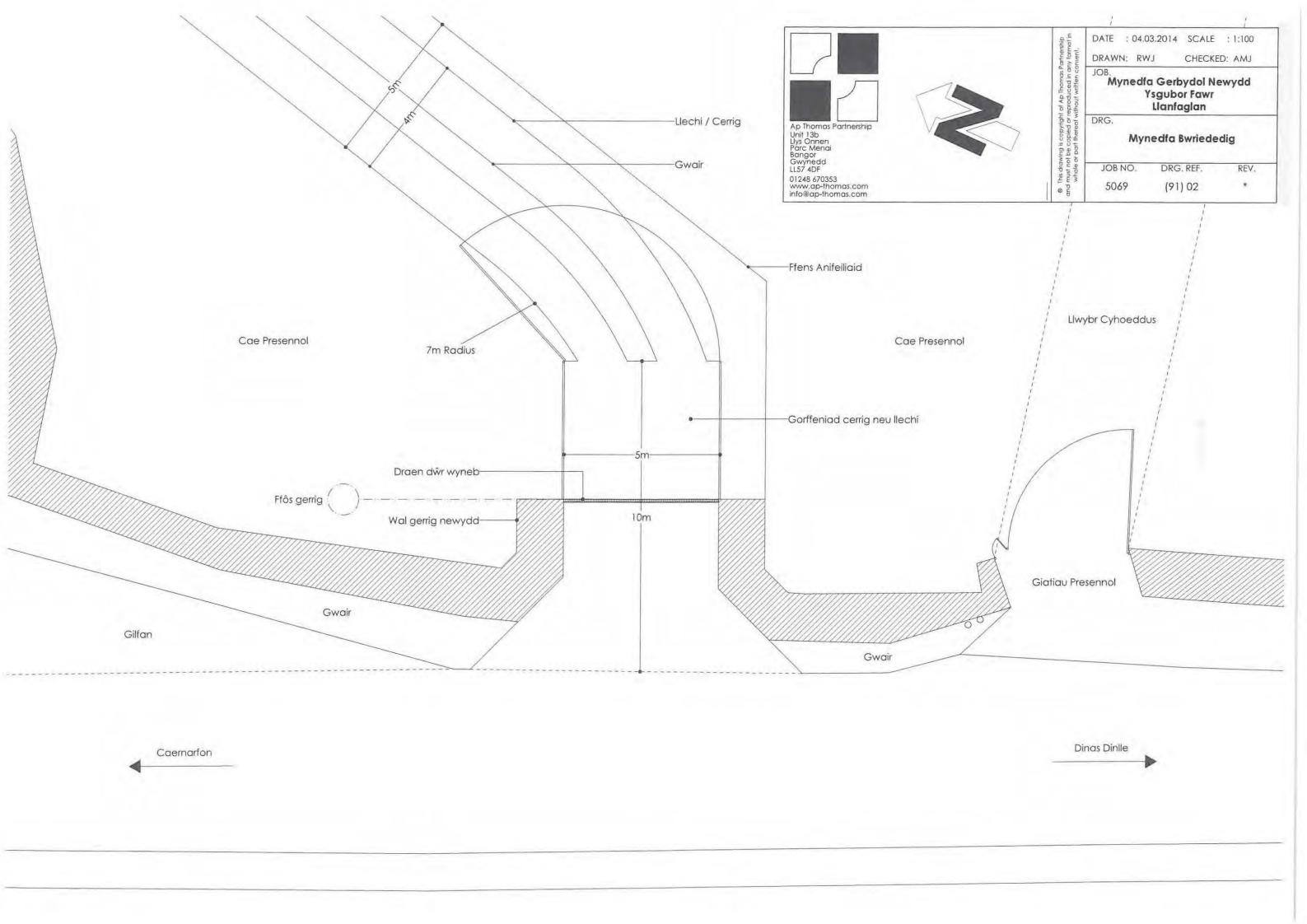


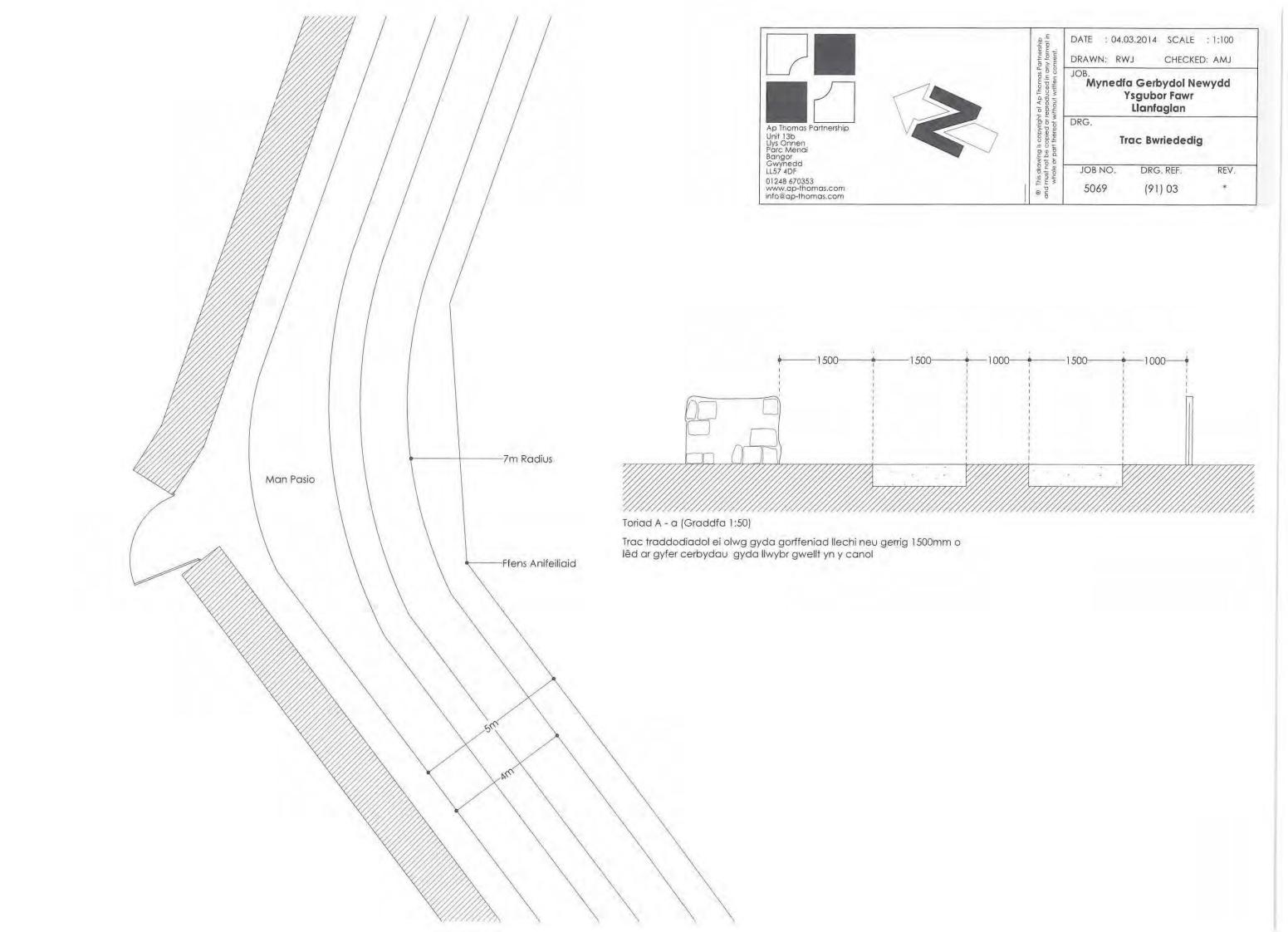
Figure 01: Site Location. Base Map taken from Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 series. Sheet SH46SW. Study Area highlighted. Scale 1:2500 @A4. Crown Copyright Licence No. AL100020895











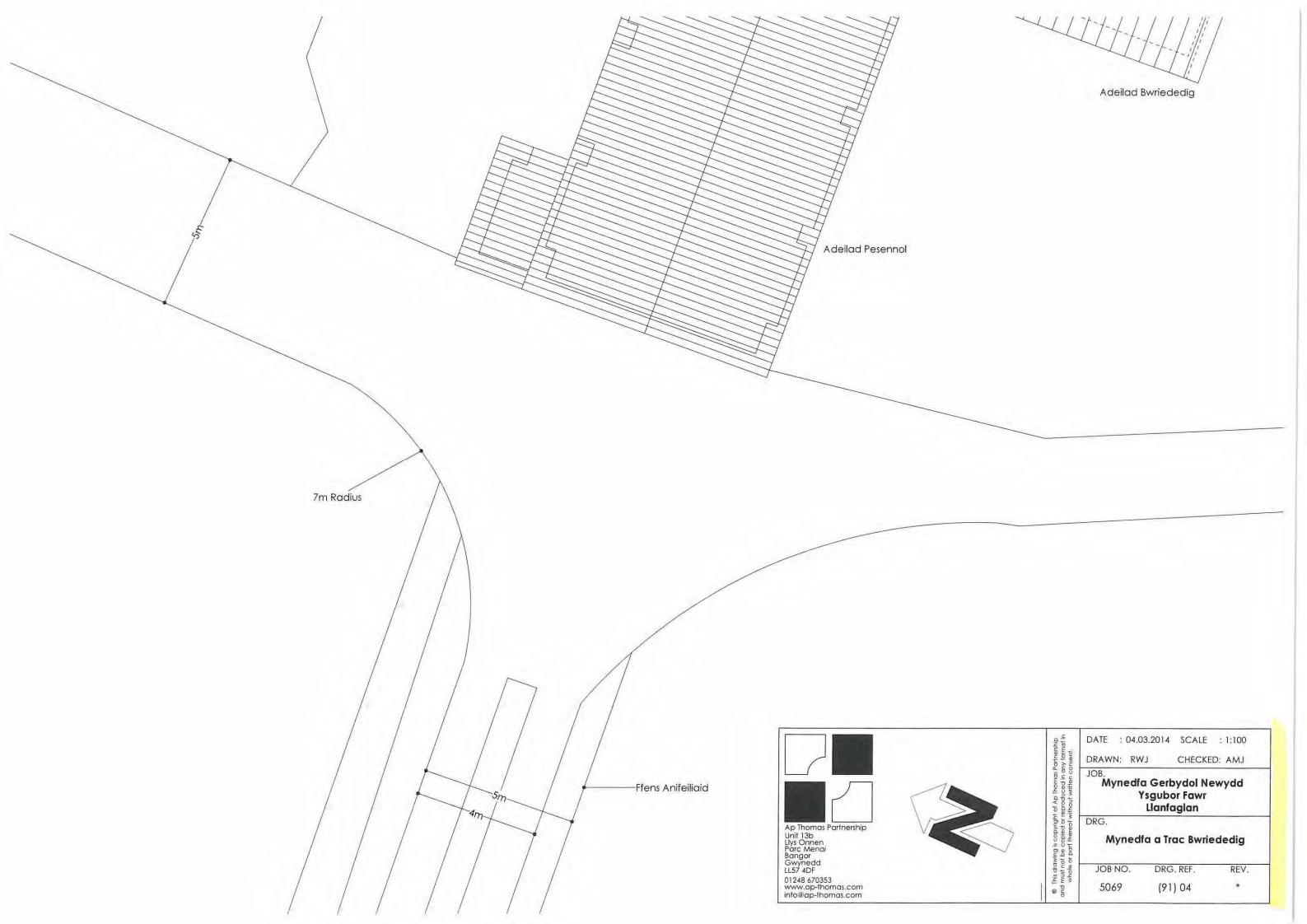




Plate 01: Field wall at road alongside foreshore, the track is to be built up to nearly the height of the wall. 1x1m scale. Photo taken from WNW.



Plate 02: Section of track to be reduced only to turf level and built up to nearly height of wall, roughly 36m in length. 1x1m scale. As seen from the WNW.



Plate 03: General shot of machining, alongside NW side of drumlin. 1x1m scale. Taken from the ESE.



Plate 04: Machine cut section at NW side of drumlin. 1x1m scale. Seen from the NW.



Plate 05: Shot of completed area, looking down towards Foryd estuary. No scale. Taken from E.



Plate 06: Shot of completed area near Ysgubor Fawr, at track terminus. 1x1m scale. Photo taken from the W.



Plate 07: Aerial view of the Cropmark Enclosure around St. Baglan's church from the west. (Copyright RCAHMW).



Plate 08: Aerial view of the Cropmark Enclosure around St. Baglan's church from the south. (Copyright RCAHMW).

YSGUBOR FAWR, LLANFAGLAN, GWYNEDD

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2405)

Prepared for

Mr and Mrs E. Williams

January 2015

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

YSGUBOR FAWR, LLANFAGLAN, GWYNEDD

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2405)

Prepared for Mr and Mrs E. Williams, January 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Mr and Mrs E. Williams* to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological watching brief to the south west of Ysgubor Fawr, Llanfaglan, Gwynedd (centred on NGR **SH4554 6068**). The land surrounding Ysgubor Fawr is improved pasture.

The proposal is for the construction of new access track and associated entrance from the Caernarfon to Llanfaglan road which runs parallel to the eastern side of Foryd Bay to Ysgubor Fawr, Llanfaglan. The current access track and associated entrance arrangements are shown on *Ap Thomas Partnership* drawings **5069 (90) 01** and **5069 (90) 02** (reproduced as Figure 01 and Figure 02). The proposed access track and associated entrance arrangements are shown on *Ap Thomas Partnership* drawings **5069 (91) 01**; **5069 (91) 02**; **5069 (91) 03** and **5069 (91) 04** (reproduced as Figures 03; 04; 05 and 06).

An existing field wall will be breached to a width of 5m at a point approximately 10m north of the current entrance. The access track will then be constructed parallel to existing field walls to a width of 4m with a stock-proof fence a further metre into the field. The track will consist of two parallel strips of hard-core material (stone or slate is suggested but not recommended on the relevant drawings) each 1.5m wide with a central grass strip 1m wide in the centre. No excavated depth measurement is provided on any of the drawings or associated paperwork for the scheme. Where the proposed track reaches Ysgubor Fawr, a new radiused section of track will be constructed to improve access around the building.

The scheme will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

The assessment will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008).

A copy of this design must be approved by the GAPS archaeologist prior to the start of the watching brief.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, 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". (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008) page 1.)

The purpose of the watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all
 interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an
 archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the
 watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and
 proper standard

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ysgubor Fawr, Llanfaglan NGR **SH4576460910** is an agricultural building 2.6km (1.6m) south west of the town of Caernarfon, Gwynedd. Ysgubor Fawr is part of the Plas Llanfaglan farm, but is isolated from it, occupying an area where three pasture fields meet 550m south west of the farm complex.

300m to the south west of Ysgubor Fawr is a church dedicated to St. Baglan (NMRW NPRN 43690; GAT PRN 3102; NGR **SH4554460691**). The earliest datable fabric is of the 13th or 14th century and the church saw additions to the fabric between the 16th and 19th centuries (RCAHMW 1960). The church is a Grade I listed building and the current churchyard lies partially within a much larger enclosure complex (NMRW NPRN 403370) which was identified from the air in 2005 (Davidson and Driver 2005) and is currently undated. The enclosure complex extends north of the current access track to Ysgubor Fawr and the north western corner is within 20m of the field wall alongside which the proposed access track will run (Plate 01 and Plate 02).

The church contains a memorial stone which has been dated stylistically to the late 5th or early 6th century and which was discovered built into the fabric of the church (Nash-Williams 1950; RCAHMW 1960: 200). Other archaeological monuments within this landscape are the medieval fish trap known as Cored Gwyrfai (NMRW NPRN 408365; GAT PRN 14601; NGR **SH45116099**) on the foreshore 430m north west of St. Baglan's church, and Ffynnon Faglan (NMRW NPRN 32204; GAT PRN 3093; NGR **SH46016085**) an undated holy well which lies 165m east of Ysgubor Fawr.

The enclosure complex has been suggested as dating from the Iron Age onwards although it may also represent a settlement recorded in 1306 (Davidson and Driver 2005:105). Although the majority of the activity is likely to be encountered within the enclosure, there is also likely to be activity outside of the enclosure and this should be expected to be encountered during the watching brief.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Watching Brief

A continuous watching brief will be maintained during all ground disturbance works; either a 180° or 360° excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket will be used for the excavation required. Based on the information provided, the watching brief is expected to last two days.

- All identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format. The location of the watching brief, the extent of any identified archaeological activity and any features therein will be located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: Trimble GNSS/R6/5800). Appropriate scales will be used where possible.
- A drawn record will be completed for all relevant features. This will include sections and plans where required at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale.
- Adobe Photoshop CS5 will be used for any post processing work required.
- A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot will be produced using Microsoft Access.
- Images will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving.
- All field records will be completed using GAT pro-formas

All features/deposits encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise the features/deposits: this strategy will be based on feature type and may include an initial 50% sample of sub-circular features and 10% sample of linear features. Any subsequent excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**.

Where appropriate, samples for specialist analyses will be taken.

4.2 Environmental Samples

Relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

Specific palaeoenvironmental strategies for any peat deposits (if encountered) will be discussed with the GAPS if encountered and input from a specialist will be sought during the archaeological excavation on an appropriate sampling strategy to be rationalised in a further archaeological works design.

4.3 Human Remains

Any finds of human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and both the

coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a 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. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

4.4 Small Finds

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum 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. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). 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 and ARCUS at Sheffield.

Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- Objects other than coins any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- Coins all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- Associated objects any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same
 place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- Objects that would have been treasure trove any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above.
 These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

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 National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects. The National Museums and Galleries of Wales 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.

4.5 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the archaeological excavation may necessitate the production of a new project design and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the establishment of a threshold of significance over which a FAWD might be triggered. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

The FAWD will be instigated through a GAT produced document that will include:

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact and ecofact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate sampling strategies and specialist analysis
- timings, staffing and resourcing.
- Additional costs

The FAWD document will need to be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist.

This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological excavation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the GAPS Archaeologist.

4.6 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project start date and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow the GAPS Archaeologist time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

4.7 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- 1. Non-technical summary
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Aims and purpose
- 4. Specification
- 5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
- 6. Watching Brief Results
- 7. Summary and conclusions
- 8. List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client prior to production of the final report.

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS;
- Two copies of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client.

5.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must 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. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

The watching brief is currently scheduled for January 2015.

6. PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (2006).

The GAT Project Archaeologist will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and landowner 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 staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

8. INSURANCE

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24 7651 01 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2015

Employers Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24 765101 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2015

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity-£2,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance PLC POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity POLICY NUMBER RKK865819/1208 EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2015

9. REFERENCES

Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (90) 01

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Ap Thomas Partnership drawing 5069 (91) 01

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Driver, T. and Davidson, A. 2005 'New Discoveries at St Baglan's Church, Llanfaglan (Bontnewydd), Gwynedd', *Archaeology in Wales* **45**, 104-106

Historic Environment Record - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

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RCAHMW 1960 Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire 2 Central, HMSO, London

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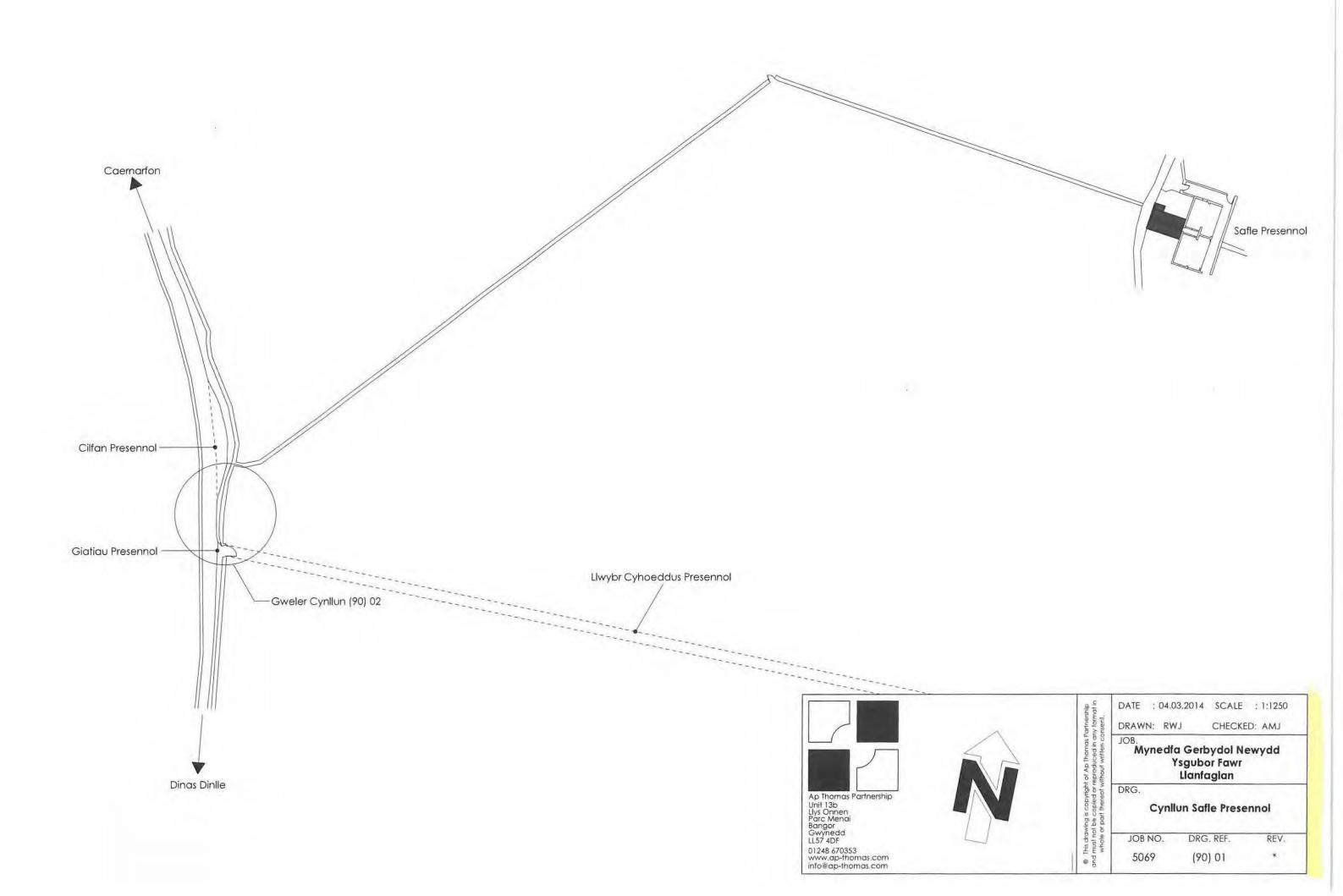
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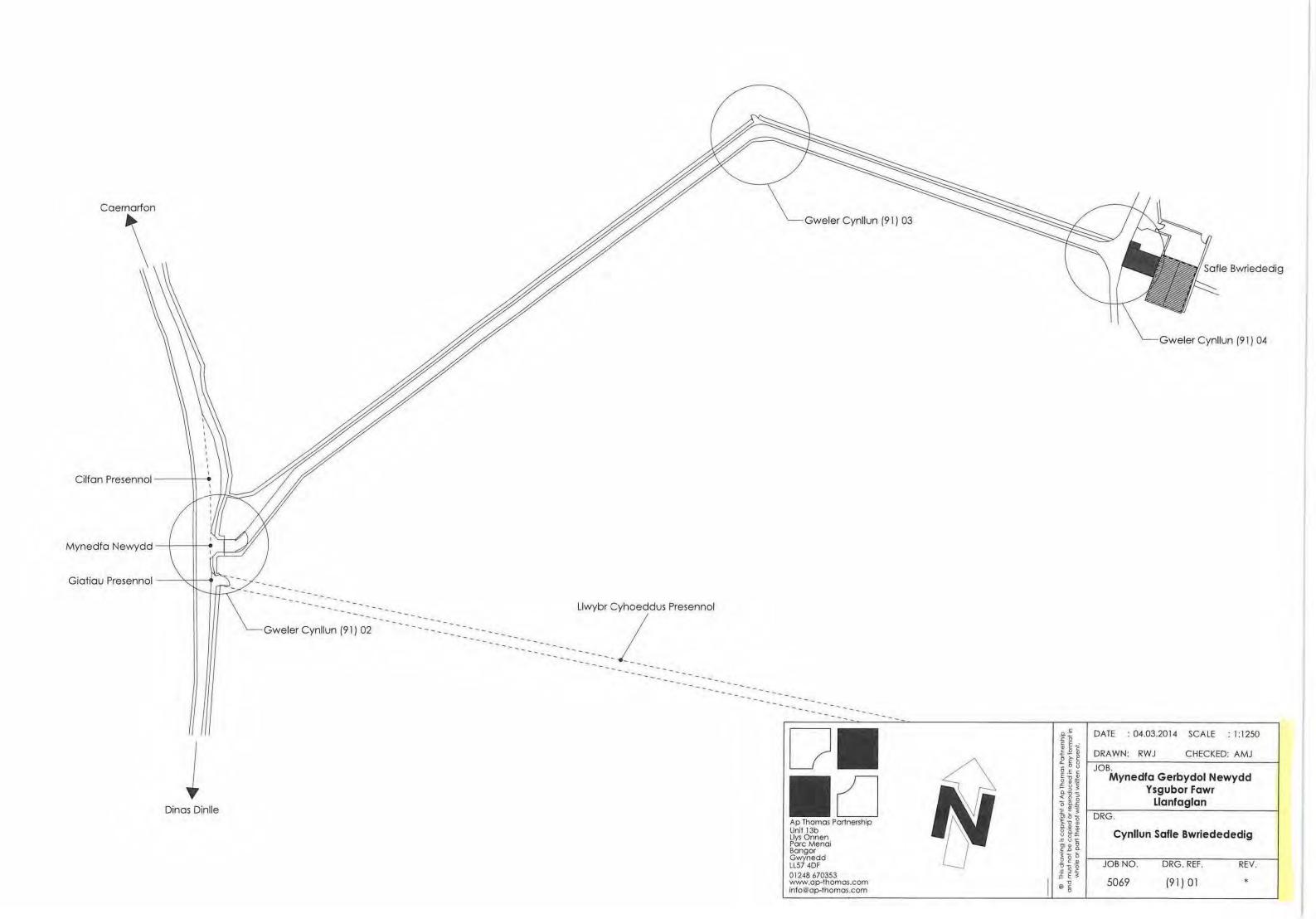
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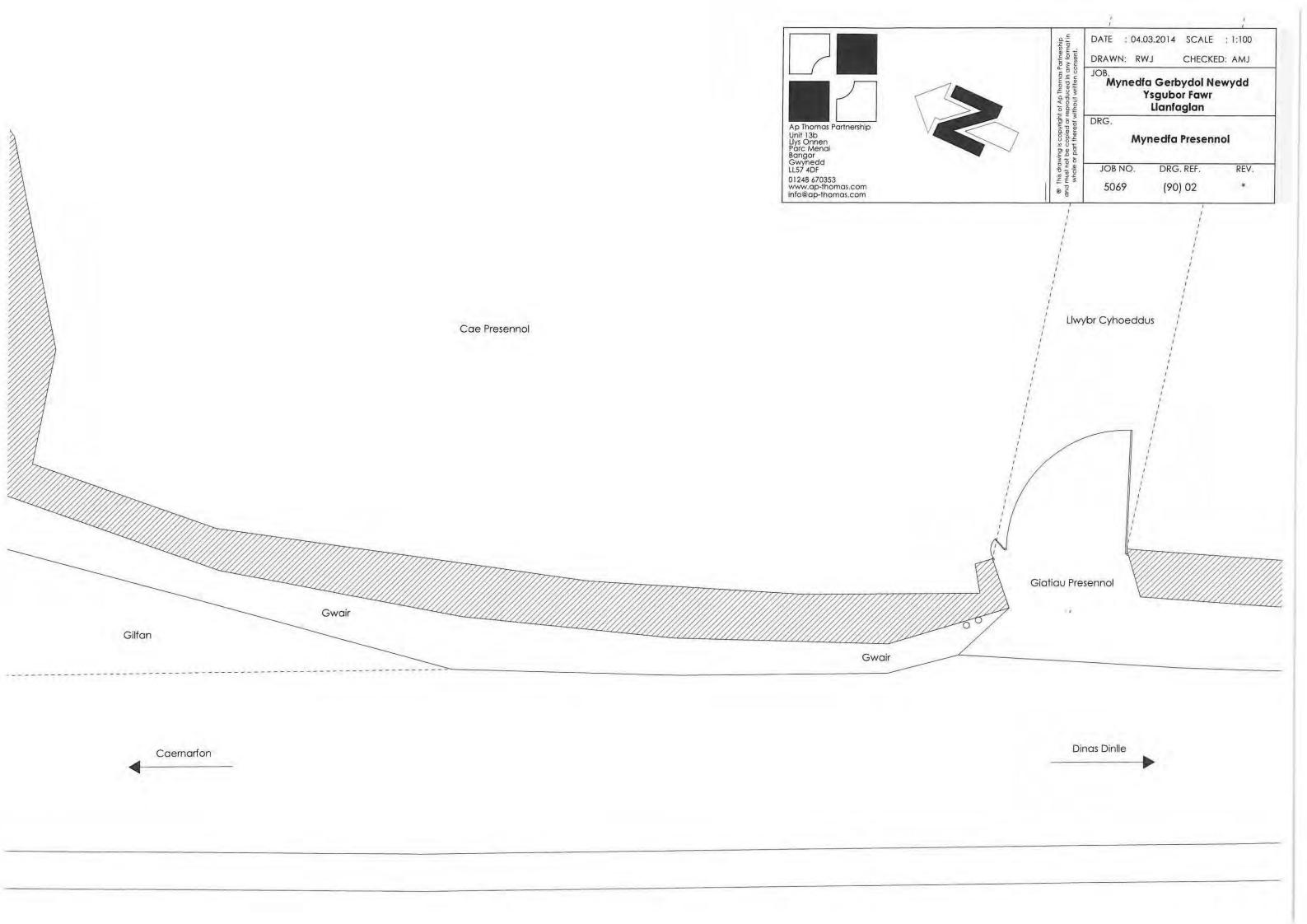
Welsh Government 2014 Planning Policy Wales 2014 [Online] Available from: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en

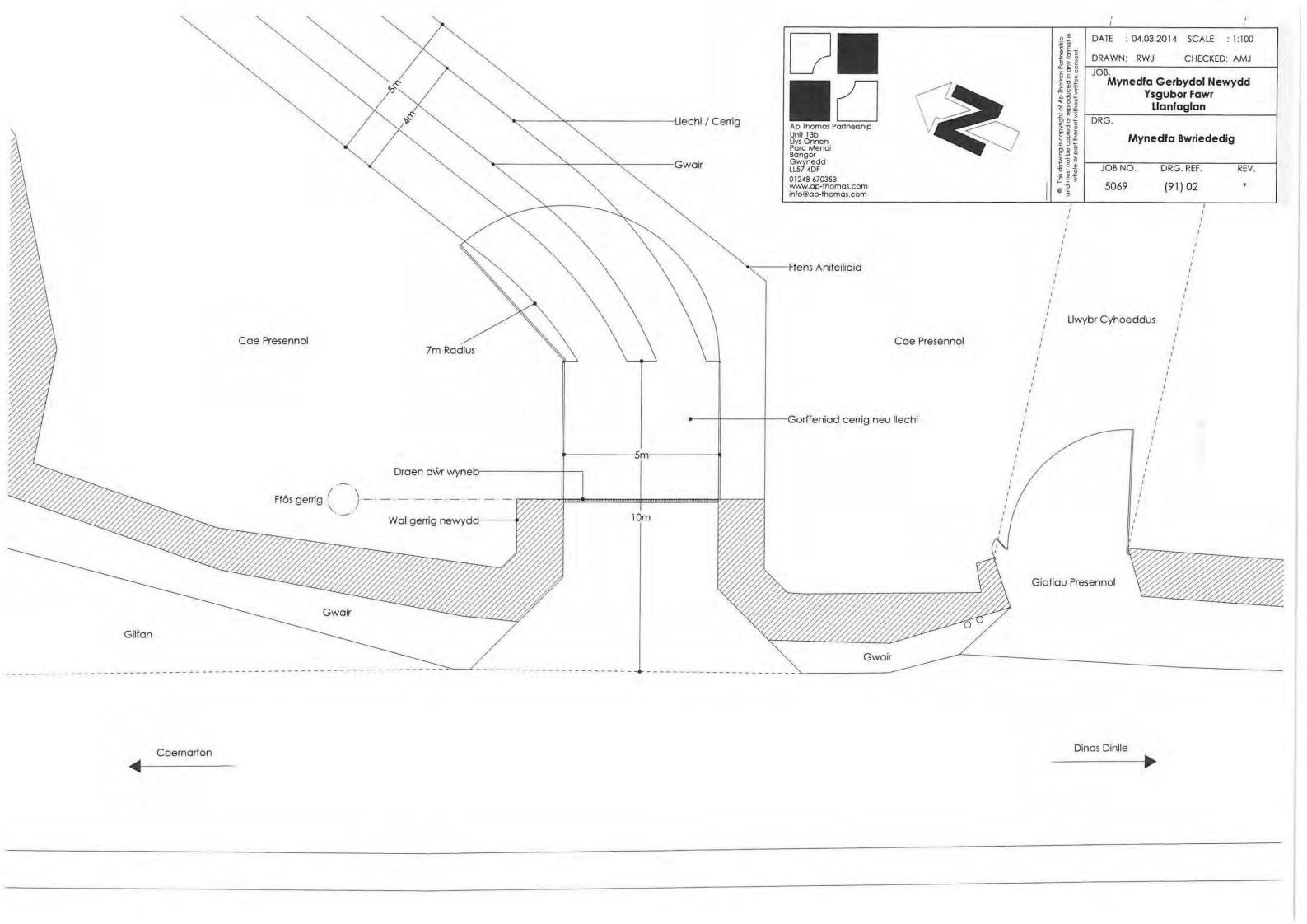
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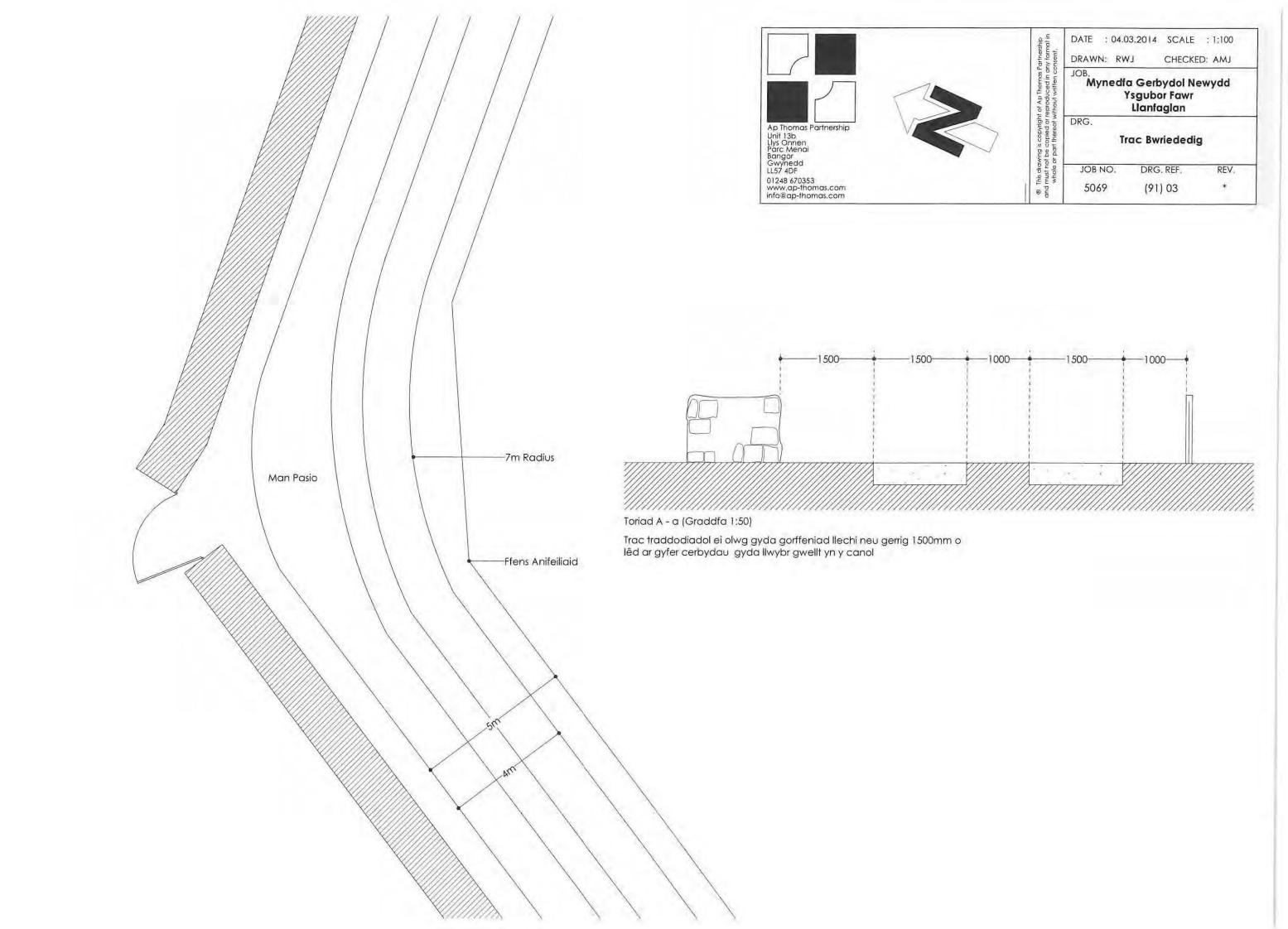
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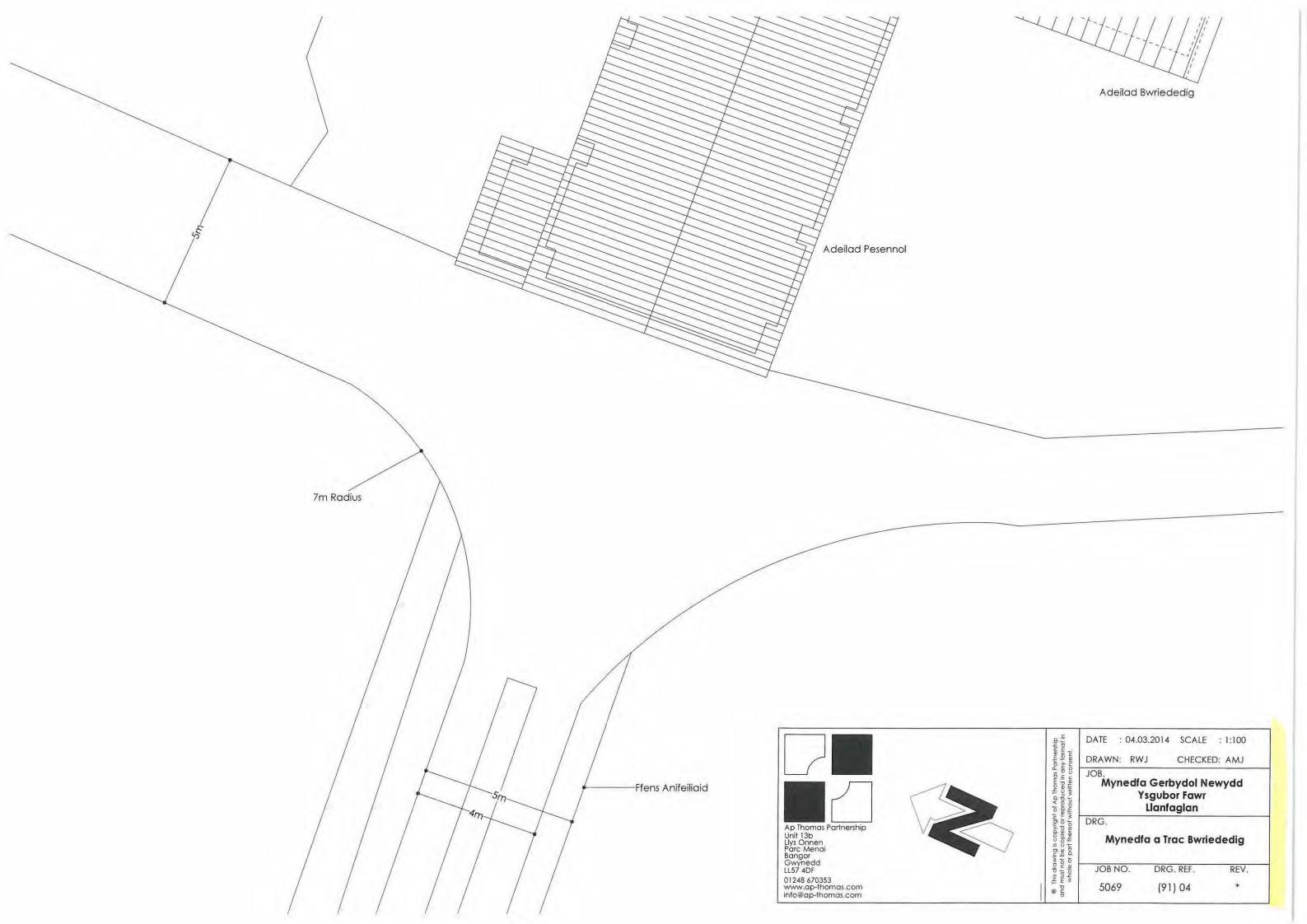




Plate 01: Aerial view of the Cropmark Enclosure around St. Baglan's church from the west. (Copyright RCAHMW).



Plate 02: Aerial view of the Cropmark Enclosure around St. Baglan's church from the south. (Copyright RCAHMW).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design for an Archaeological Watching Brief (12/01/2015)

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

File	Project	Project		View	Scale			Originating	Originating
reference	name	phase	Description	from	(s)	Туре	Date	person	organisation
	Ysgubor		Field wall at						Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	road at						Archaeological
G2405_001	Llanfaglan	Brief	foreshore	WNW	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
			Section of field						
	Ysgubor		to be de-turfed						Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	and built up to						Archaeological
G2405_002	Llanfaglan	Brief	top of field wall	WNW	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	General						Archaeological
G2405_003	Llanfaglan	Brief	working shot	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
_	Fawr	Watching	General						Archaeological
G2405_004	Llanfaglan	Brief	working shot	ESE	-	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor		Machine cut						Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	section on side						Archaeological
G2405_005	Llanfaglan	Brief	of drumlin	N	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	General						Archaeological
G2405_006	Llanfaglan	Brief	working shot	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	General	_					Archaeological
G2405_007	Llanfaglan	Brief	working shot	Е	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
00405 000	Fawr	Watching	General	-0-			00/00/45		Archaeological
G2405_008	Llanfaglan	Brief	working shot	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
			Field ditch to						
	Ysgubor		north of wall						Gwynedd
00405 000	Fawr	Watching	near new	.			00/00/45	14 0	Archaeological
G2405_009	Llanfaglan	Brief	access track	NW	-	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
			Field ditch to						
	Ysgubor	10/-4-1-1-	north of wall						Gwynedd
C0405 040	Fawr	Watching	near new	NI)A/		Dhataasah	00/00/45	Kan Owan	Archaeological
G2405_010	Llanfaglan	Brief	access track	NW	-	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor	\\/atabir	Comparel						Gwynedd
C0405 044	Fawr	Watching	General	NDA/		Dhata ara - l-	00/00/45	Kan Owar	Archaeological
G2405_011	Llanfaglan	Brief	working shot	NW		Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Туре	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
	Ysgubor		-						Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	Shot of						Archaeological
G2405_012	Llanfaglan	Brief	completed area	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	09/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	Shot of						Archaeological
G2405_013	Llanfaglan	Brief	completed area	E	-	Photograph	10/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	Shot of						Archaeological
G2405_014	Llanfaglan	Brief	completed area	W	1x1m	Photograph	10/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	Shot of						Archaeological
G2405_015	Llanfaglan	Brief	completed area	W	1x1m	Photograph	10/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust
	Ysgubor								Gwynedd
	Fawr	Watching	Shot of						Archaeological
G2405_016	Llanfaglan	Brief	completed area	E	1x1m	Photograph	10/02/15	Ken Owen	Trust



