

St. Iestyn, Llanddona, Anglesey Proposed Churchyard Extension

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

St. Iestyn, Llanddona, Anglesey Proposed Churchyard Extension

Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G2420

Report No. 1277

Prepared for: Anglesey County Council

October 2015

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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Robert Evans		26/11/15
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		26/11/15
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		26/11/15

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1.0	Edits further comments received from GAPS	1 & 3.1	approval

Non-Technical Summary

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Cyngor Ynys Mon Council to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a cemetery extension to the south-east of St Iestyn's Church, Llanddona. The initial groundworks within a semi-improved field identified 31 potential graves after the cleaning of the site in the area of the proposed car park and cemetery footpath, with the proposed new burial area being currently unexcavated. The graves were cut into the natural boulder clay below about 0.4m of topsoil and turf, and consisted of both graves with cist edging and capping stones and dug graves. There was one example, in the north-west corner of the site where graves may cut one another, giving some potential for giving a dating sequence for the site. A digital plan of the location of the identified graves was produced and it was decided, with the agreement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to excavate one of these (Grave 21) in order to help characterise the cemetery and also to determine the level of bone preservation within the graves.

Grave 21 was about 1.7m long and was a cist grave with edging and capping stones. Bone preservation was shown to be poor within the silty clay soil matrix, with decay reducing the bone to fragments. However the skull location was identified, although it was too fragmentary to collect separately from the soil sample, and fragments of the femurs were collected.

Some evidence for more recent activity on the site was noted, in the form of a small length of ditch, although this can be shown to be modern due to the recent pottery noted within it.

Although confirmation of the date of the site would follow the post-excavation work on the evidence recovered from Grave 21, the burials are morphologically of a type typically seen in early medieval cemeteries in the area (c.600AD to c.1100AD) and it would seem likely that the burials date from this time.

A post-excavation further works design will be produced separately that will discuss the proposals for analysing the contents of Grave 21.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Cyngor Ynys Mon Council* to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a cemetery extension to the south-east of St Iestyn's Church, Llanddona, Anglesey (centred on NGR SH58577955; Figure 01). The work took place under Planning Application No. 22LPA987/CC.

The cemetery extension measured approximately 61m by 45m and was located within an enclosed field to the southeast of St Iestyn's Church (PRN 2659 & 7024) and to the east of Ty'n Llan House (PRN 6477; Figure 1). The extension area was designed to accommodate 207 burial spaces and include a boundary wall, access road with parking and an internal footpath (as indicated on client drawing 027.68.81.01 (reproduced as Figure 02).

The cemetery extension involved the following groundworks:

- The construction of 2 boundary walls (110.0m and 20.0m long respectively), located on the north and east side of the extension area that each require an excavation depth of 450mm.
- The construction of a 45m long and 2.5m wide east west footpath, with an excavation depth between 250mm and 400mm;
- The construction of a 35m long and 3.5m wide access road, with associated parking area for 10 cars (each space measuring 5.0m long and 2.5m wide); with an excavation depth of 250mm to 400mm.

The watching brief took place from the 24th September 2015, with stone lines grave identified on 7th October 2015, and was managed by Anne-Marie Oattes of GAT. The site was then cleaned and planned. One grave (Grave 21; Figure 3) was fully excavated as a sample to test for the level of bone preservation on the site. A post-excavation design will be produced separately that will discuss the proposals for analysing the contents of the grave.

This work was carried out according to a specification prepared by GAT and approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS; see Appendix I). The watching brief was required since although little is recorded on the Historic Environment Record database in the immediate vicinity, the surrounding area in general has a rich medieval and prehistoric resource, and the site lies close to a medieval church and graveyard. The aim of the

watching brief was to record any archaeological remains identified during groundwork preparations for the new cemetery site due to the limitations of mitigating the archaeological resource during the excavation of new graves.

The project was monitored by GAPS for the duration of the watching brief. GAPS will also monitor all subsequent phases, including all reports.

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the following guidelines:

- English Heritage, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*
- English Heritage 2005 *New Guidelines for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*
- English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practise of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. English Heritage Publications. Swindon.
- McKinley, Jacqueline I. and Roberts, Charlotte 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. CIFA Technical Paper No. 13
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*.
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 and 2014).

1.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

Based on information within the Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT), the known archaeological sites within the local area include:

- PRN 2662 (SH58337961): Ffynnon Iestyn Well - Medieval Holy Well
- PRN 2659 (SH58507959): St. Iestyn's Church - Medieval Church. Grade II Listed Building
- PRN 7024 (SH58507959): Llaniestyn Parish Church – Medieval/ Post-medieval Church. Grade II Listed Building
- PRN 6477 (SH58537956): Ty'n Llan House - Post-medieval House

Both PRN 2659 and 7024 (Figure 1) relate to the Llaniestyn parish church which is dedicated to St. Iestyn. The present single cell church dates to the 12th century, with a 14th or 15th century east extension. The church includes a 14th century relief carving of St. Iestyn, probably commissioned by the patron who rebuilt the church at that time, Wenllian ferch Madoc and her nephew Gwilym (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 146). The church is bounded by an irregular dry stone wall, with an entrance to the southeast. The churchyard boundary wall to the north is somewhat curvilinear in character, and may represent part of the early medieval *llan* or churchyard enclosure boundary, with the boundary and access track to the south being of post-medieval date.

There is a covered well in the northeast corner of a field approximately 220m to the ENE of the development site, which may be the Ffynnon Iestyn Well (PRN 2662) (Figure 1), named after St. Iestyn, recorded by Jones in 1954 (Jones 1954). However, nothing is known about this well locally and the name is unconfirmed, but it may have its origins in early medieval times.

Directly to the west of the development site lies Ty'n Llan House (PRN 6477) (Figure 1), an 18th century house which has undergone a significant amount of more recent development and modernisation.

The underlying geology of the site is a Devensian till overlying Metabasaltic-rock of the Gwna Group (British Geological Survey).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Watching Brief

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* (ClfA, 2014, p1)).

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

A watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with the construction of the small roadway, car park, footway, and walls, as identified on client drawing 027.68.81.01 (reproduced as Figure 02).

- All identified features were recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format.
- A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, has been produced using Microsoft Access. Ninety-eight images were taken as part of the watching brief.
- The location of the watching brief, the extent of any identified archaeological activity, and any features therein, were located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: *Trimble GNSS/R6/5800*). This is reproduced as Figure 03.

- A drawn record was completed for all relevant features. This included sections and plans at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale (Figures 04 & 07).
- Images were converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving.
- Written information was completed on GAT pro-formas and included day record sheets, photographic record sheets, and context sheets. Eleven day record sheets, ten context sheets and nine photographic were written.
- All archaeological features/ deposits encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Excavation was undertaken of a single grave to characterise the features/ deposits.

2.2 Grave 21 (PRN 60985)

Grave 21 was excavated in order to assess the likely bone preservation in the graves on the site, and to inform the future mitigation strategy for the site. The primary aim of the excavation was to identify and *preserve by record* all archaeological deposits located within the defined excavation area of the grave itself. The following methodology was used by GAT:

- A Ministry of Justice Licence No: 15-0283 was obtained to authorise the removal of human remains from the site.
- The excavation area was located using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver (<10cm accuracy), and was centred on NGR SH 58547955 (Figure 03); the grave measured 1.75 long and 0.85m wide.
- All archaeological levels and features were cleaned by hand by the GAT site team;
- A photographic record was maintained using a NIKON D40X digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format (3872 x 2592 pixels), converted to TIFF and JPEG formats for subsequent archiving. A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot was produced using Microsoft Access; a total of 25 images were taken (archive ref. G2420-93 and G2420_100 to G2433_123; cf. Appendix III);
- All archaeological features and deposits were recorded on context sheets and a stratigraphic site matrix compiled (Appendix VI); a total of 10 contexts were recorded (cf. Appendix II)
- All sections were drawn to a scale of 1:10 and plans were drawn to a scale of 1:20.
- As potentially dateable ecofacts were recovered, an interim report is here submitted summarising the results. An assessment of potential for analysis design, in line with the MAP2 process, will be submitted separately.

3.0 RESULTS

For the purposes of this section, context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [05]) represent cut features, such as the grave, pits, ditches etc., and context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (08)) represent deposits, fills and structural remains. For a complete list of contexts, see Appendix II.

3.1 Watching Brief

A watching brief, commencing on the 24th September 2015 was carried out on the site during initial groundworks associated with the construction of the cemetery extension. This consisted initially of turf removal down to a depth of 0.15m (01) (Plate 01), and excavation work for the boundary wall foundation trenches down to a depth of 450mm on the northern side of the site. Topsoil stripping of the proposed access and car-park area of the site commenced on 2nd October 2015. About 0.15m of turf was noted to overlie up to 0.25m of mid orangey brown silty clay topsoil (02), which in turn overlay a light reddish brown clay with occasional patches of outcropping bedrock natural (08). The site levels were to be reduced to the required levels, particularly in the entrance area on the southern side of the site, where an area 7.5m wide and extending 9m to the north was reduced by up to 0.45m sloping north to meet the car park level (Plates 01 & 02). No archaeology was observed during the soil stripping in this area, although some boulders were encountered, these were interpreted as geological features (Plate 03). The ground in this area was reduced to the glacial natural layer, and was partially covered with a hard core base of slate chippings without prior cleaning, before the graves were discovered to the north. However, it is thought with a high degree of confidence that burials were not present in this area as the glacial horizon was observed across the area, and nothing of the character of the graves to the north was observed. In the gated entrance to the former field some evidence of modern activity was encountered, including glass and modern pot sherds, which may relate to activity when the gated entrance was modified in recent times. Some slate chippings were laid down in the entrance area after stripping.

On 7th October 2015 several stone lined graves were identified towards the northern end of the site during stripping of the access road/car park area (Figure 03; Plate 04). It was agreed with GAPS that the proposed cemetery footpath area, running west east across the proposed cemetery from the car park area, be reduced to the glacial horizon or the interface with any archaeology in order to identify whether the graves extended to the south and east.

Additional ground reduction was also completed by machine under archaeological supervision to the east of the access road. All reduced areas were then cleaned by hand to identify other possible graves (Plate 05).

A total of 31 probable graves were identified (Figure 03), with side stones and capping stones being visible in 22 examples (Plates 05-09). The graves were of varying sizes, including some (Grave 20) that were clearly juvenile and infant graves (Plate 08). A quartz pebble weighing 11.2g, of a type often suggested as forming part of the early medieval burial rite (e.g. Brassil, Owen and Britnell 1991; Tarlow and Lutz, 2013) was recovered from above Grave 23, although when found was out of context (Small Find 2). Grave 1 possibly cuts Grave 3, giving some possibility to provide phasing for the site (Plate 06).

A small ditch [09], up to 0.5m wide, was noted, cutting grave 22, and running ESE-WNW was also noted. This contained modern pottery fragments, which have not been retained, and is clearly recent in date (Figure 03; Plate 09). Some stones, including a white example were present which might have represented grave markers (Figure 03), although they may be glacial erratic boulders.

It was agreed with GAPS that one grave should be excavated in order to assess the likelihood of bone preservation on the site. Grave 21 (Figures 04 to 07) was selected because it had cist stones and was likely to be a good representative example from the site, and it also had been slightly damaged during the stripping process before it was identified.

Groundworks on the site were suspended on 12th October 2015, although further archaeological cleaning and recording work continued, and grave excavation and survey continued until 20th October 2015.

3.2 Grave 21 (PRN 60985) (Figures 04 to 07, Plates 09-14)

Grave 21 was a stone lined and capped cist grave, 1.75m long by 0.85m wide and orientated at about 80 degrees ENE-WSW (Figures 03 & 04). It was centred on NGR SH 5854 7955. It had large flat boulders laid on edge at the west end and along both sides (05), with one large flat boulder tipped slightly downwards across the top (03). Above the surviving capstones was a 0.07m thick layer of dark orangey brown deposit (02), which may in fact be a remnant of topsoil within a small well created in the top of the cist by the capstones.

The grave capping stones (03), sub rectangular and of local schist (up to 0.4m by 0.23m in size), consisted of two that survived *in situ* at the eastern end of the grave, and one 0.38m from the western head end of the grave, which had slipped into the grave with another small fragment of capping stone (Figure 04). A fourth smaller one, adjacent to the easternmost two, had slipped into the grave and was found within the grave fill context (04). This suggests that the hollow cist had at some time in antiquity collapsed allowing soil into it.

The main grave fill, 1.6m long, 0.48m wide and 0.32m deep, consisted of a rich mid orangey brown silty clay with small rounded gravel inclusions, with bone fragments (04). The bone noted within the fill was heavily decayed, but fragments of the skull and the femurs in their correct locations indicate that the skeleton had remained articulated, although it had possibly been somewhat damaged by the collapsed capping stones (Figure 05). The upper part of the left femur was reasonably well preserved and a 0.09m length of it was recovered (Small Find 1; Plate 12), and the skull, in very fragmentary condition was impossible to recover other than as part of a soil sample (Sample 01; Figure 05; Plate 10). It was located about 0.35m east from the western end of the grave. A few teeth are believed to have been recovered within the soil samples from the grave fill (04). Two stones, which inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees and were about 0.28m long, were noted within the fill above the probable hip area of the burial (Figures 05, 07; Plate 11). They may have been placed in this area, or may be collapsed capping stones.

The cist edging stones (05) were made of local schist and were slightly angled in to the grave, and were found all around the edge of it. There were somewhat larger stones used at the head, western end of the grave (Figure 05; Plate 13). The stones ranged in size from 0.6m by 0.32m to 0.2m by 0.2m in size and covered the full 0.32m depth of the grave. They were up to 0.1m thick, a thickness that was fairly uniform throughout the grave. Between the cist stone (05) and grave cut [07] was a thin layer of backfill between 0.05m and 0.2m thick (06). This consisted of a dark orangey brown silty clay with small rounded stones and gravel within it. This was merely a thin smear in places, with the edging stones placed right up against the grave cut, and almost pressed into it.

The grave cut [07] was sub rectangular in shape, with angular corners and a sharp break of slope to the base. It was 1.73m long, 0.7m wide and extended to a depth of 0.37m (Plate 14). The base was irregular due to the side cist stones having been pressed into the natural clay, particularly on the northern side of the grave. It was cut into natural glacial boulder clay (08).

4.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERPRETATION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during initial groundworks associated with a proposed cemetery extension at St Iestyn's Church, Llanddona. During the groundworks 31 potential graves were identified, in the area of the access road/car park and cemetery footpath (Figure 03). The graves were cut into the glacial clay below about 0.4m of topsoil and turf, and consist of both graves with cist edging and capping stones and dug graves.

The majority of the graves were concentrated in the north-west corner of the site, with a more disparate spread to the south and east. There was one example of phasing where one cist grave (Grave 1) appeared to truncate an earlier cist grave (Grave 3). It was agreed with GAPS to fully excavate one example (Grave 21) as part of the watching brief, in order to characterise the cemetery and also to determine the level of bone preservation within the graves. All remaining graves were cleaned, recorded and planned, but left *in situ*.

Grave 21 was a cist grave 1.73m long with edging and capping stones. Bone preservation was shown to be poor within the silty clay soil matrix, with decay reducing the bone to fragments. However, the skull location was identified, although it was too fragmentary to collect separately from the soil sample, and fragments of the femurs were collected. An assessment of potential for analysis, in line with the MAP2 process, will be submitted for Grave 21 with recommendations for further analysis to be carried out, including the dating of bone fragments.

Some evidence for more recent activity on the site was noted, in the form of a small ditch [09], although this can be shown to be modern due to the recent pottery noted within it.

The dating of Grave 21 will help inform the chronology of the site. In general, the burials are morphologically of a type typically seen in early medieval cemeteries in the area (600AD to 1100AD) and it would seem likely that the burials date from this time, as a precursor to the current church site of St. Iestyn to the north-west which is believed to date from around 1100AD (Longley 2009, 106-111).

5.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

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Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

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Appendix I

Project Design for Archaeological Watching Brief

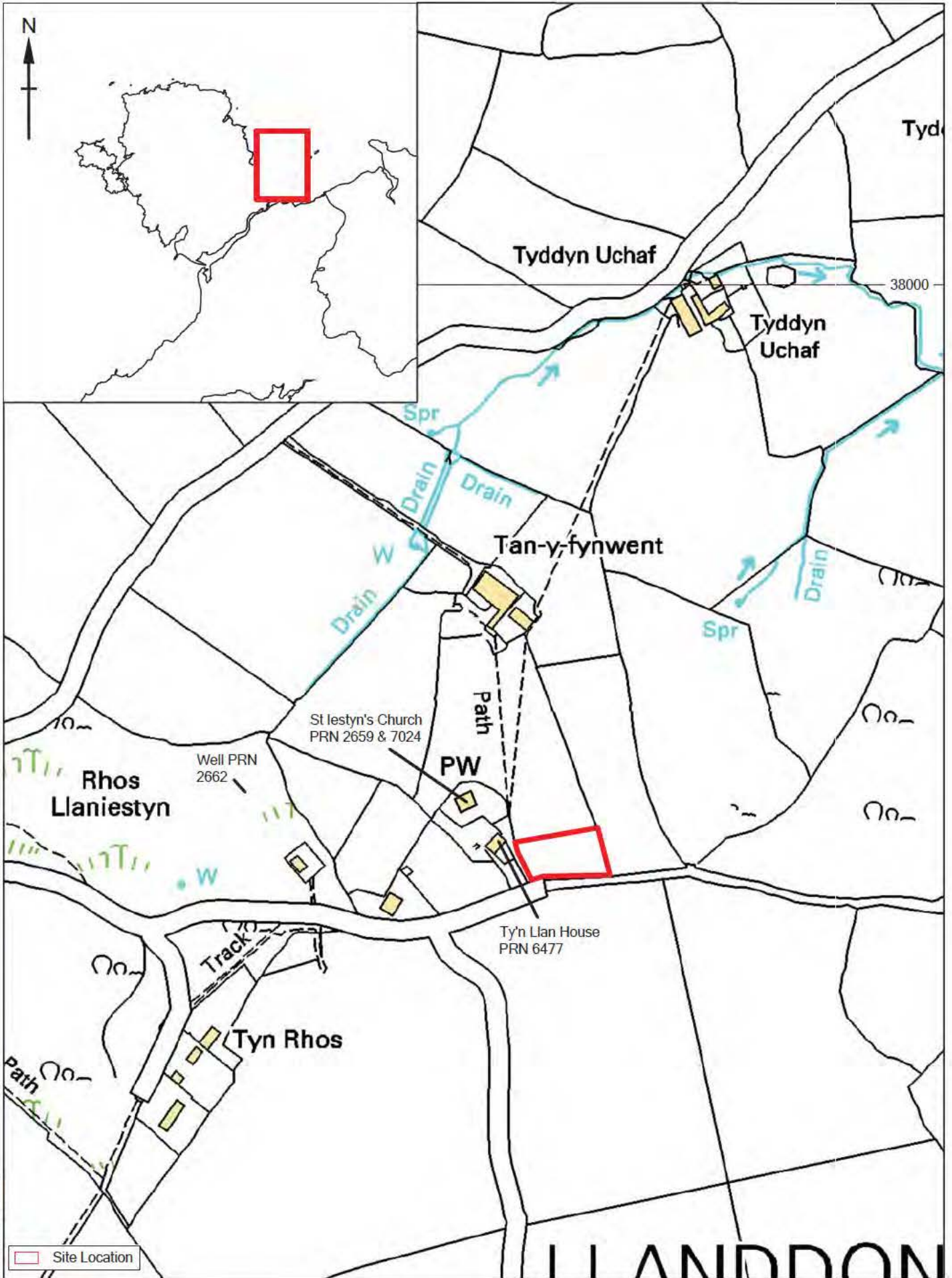
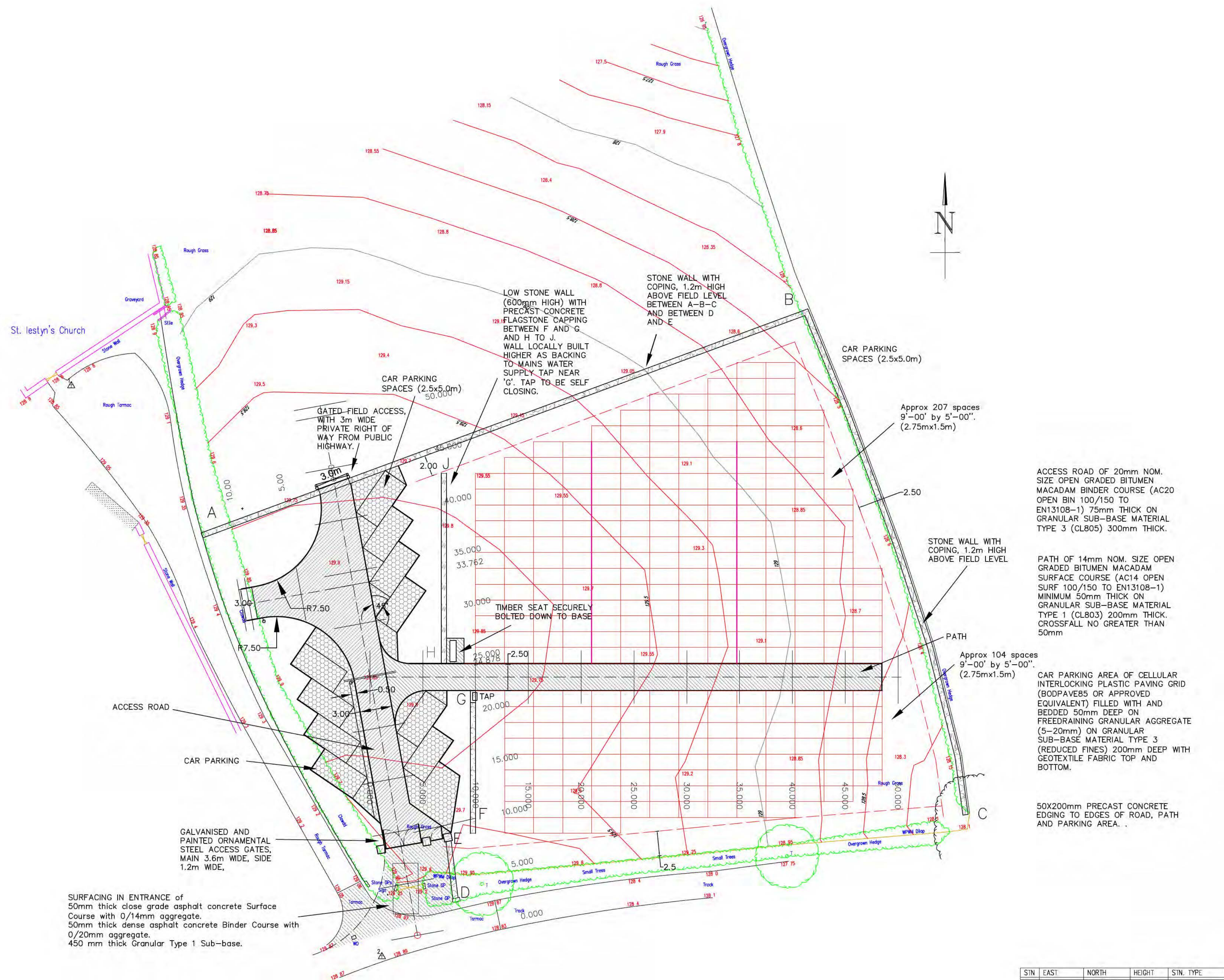


Figure 01 - Site Location



STN	EAST	NORTH	HEIGHT	STN. TYPE
1	258526.09	379573.70	128.82	Road Nail
2	258555.51	379519.62	128.94	Road Nail

Rev/ Newid	Discription/Disgrifiad	By/ Gan	App/ Cym	Date/ Dydd
Amendments/Cywiriadau				

Rev/ Newid	Purpose/Bwriad	Date/ Dyddiad
Drawing Issue/Cyhoeddiad Lluniad		

CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN
ADRAN DATBLYUGU CYNALIADWY
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
DEWI R. WILLIAMS B.Sc., C.Eng., MICE, MIHT.
PENNAETH GWASANAETH
(Prifffydd a Rheoli Gwastraff)
HEAD OF SERVICE
(Highways and Waste Management)
Swyddfa'r Sir
Llangefni.
Ynys Môn-Isle of Anglesey. LL77 7TW.

PROJECT/PROSIECT
NEW CEMETRY ADJACENT TO
St. IESTYN'S CHURCH, LLANDDONA.

TITLE/TEITL
PROPOSED LAYOUT

SCALE/GRADDFA 1:200	DRAWING NO./RHIF LLUNIAD 027.68.81.01
DATE/DYDDIAD 30.07.2013	DRAWN/DYLUN R.W.THOMAS
CHECKD/GWIRIWD	

Figure 02 - Reproduction of client drawing 027.68.81.01

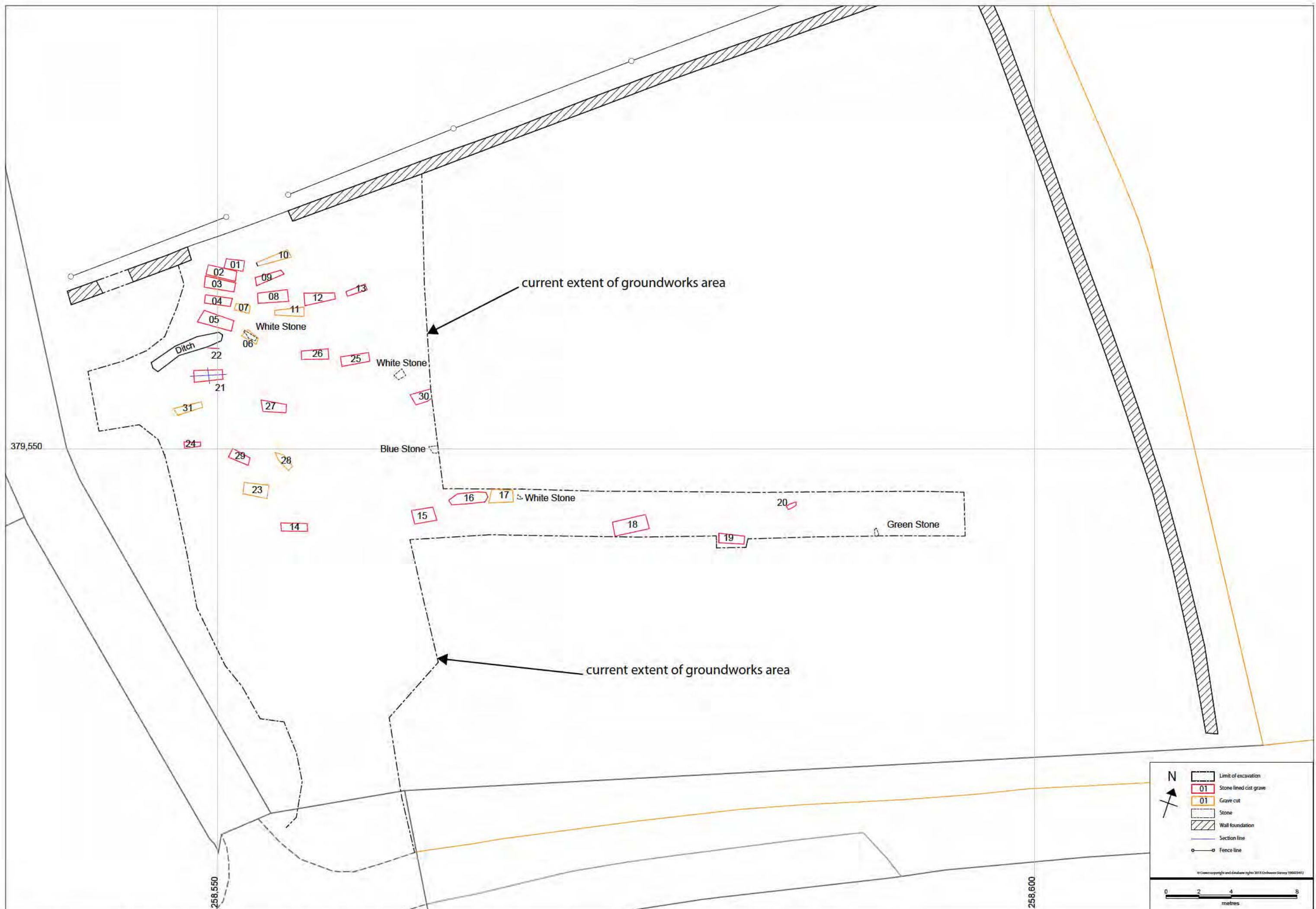


Figure 03 - current extent of groundworks area and identified archaeological features (background based on client drawing 027.68.81.01); scale: 1:200@A3

Figure 04 - Grave 21: pre-excavation plan
Scale:1:20 @A3

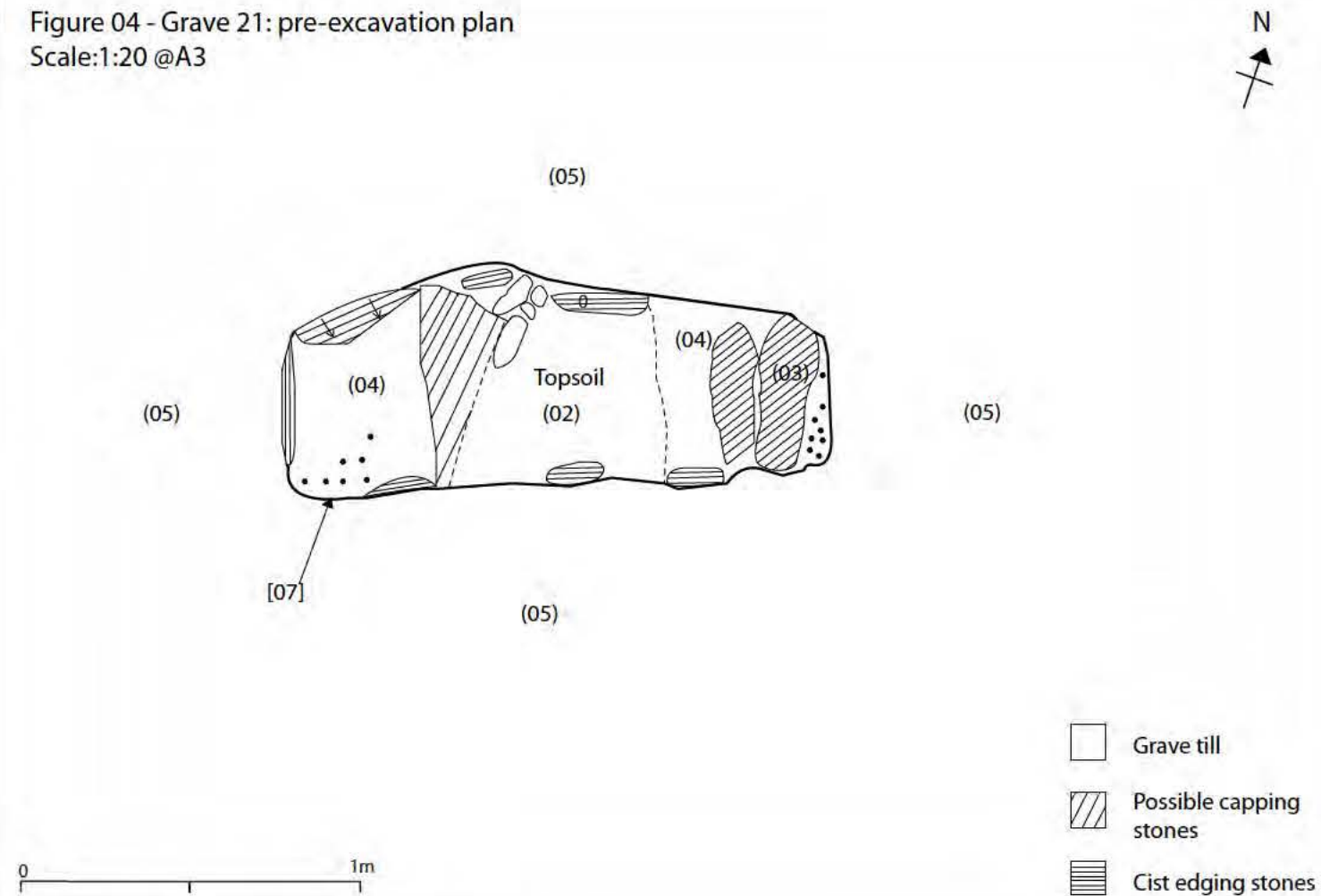


Figure 05 - Grave 21: partial excavation plan
Scale:1:20 @A3

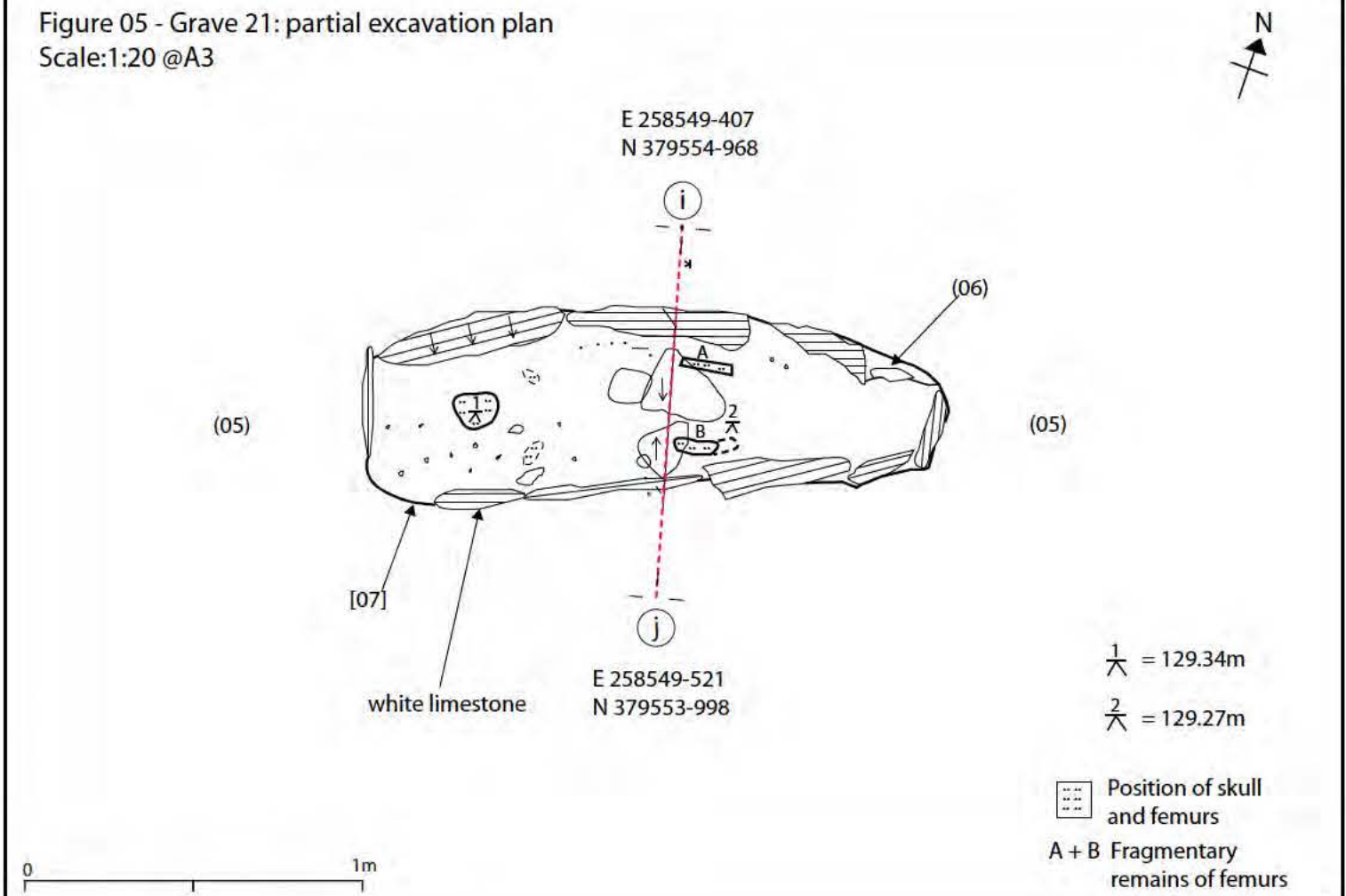


Figure 06 - Grave 21: post-excavation plan
Scale:1:20 @A3

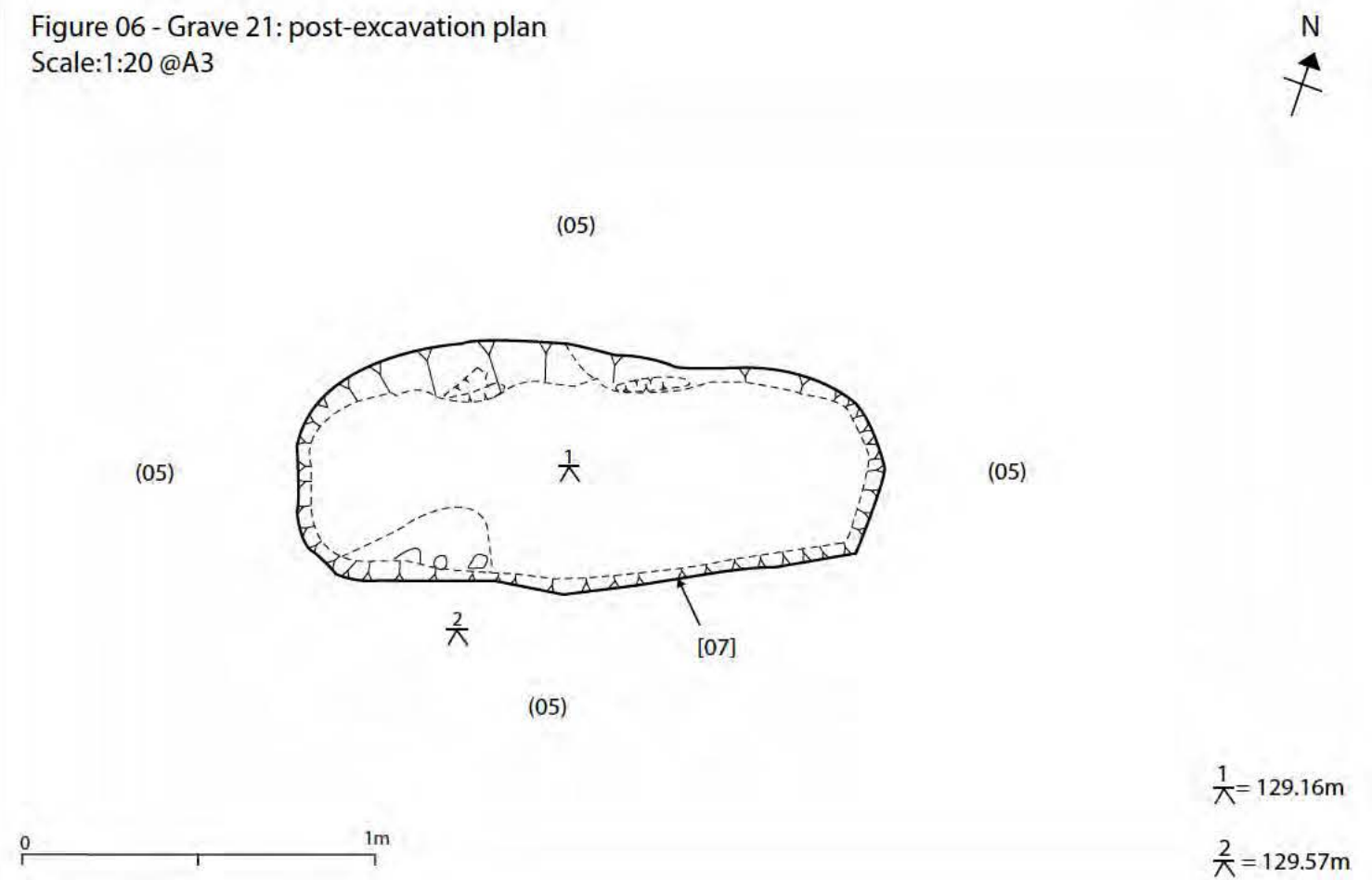


Figure 07 - Grave 21: west facing section
Scale:1:10 @A3

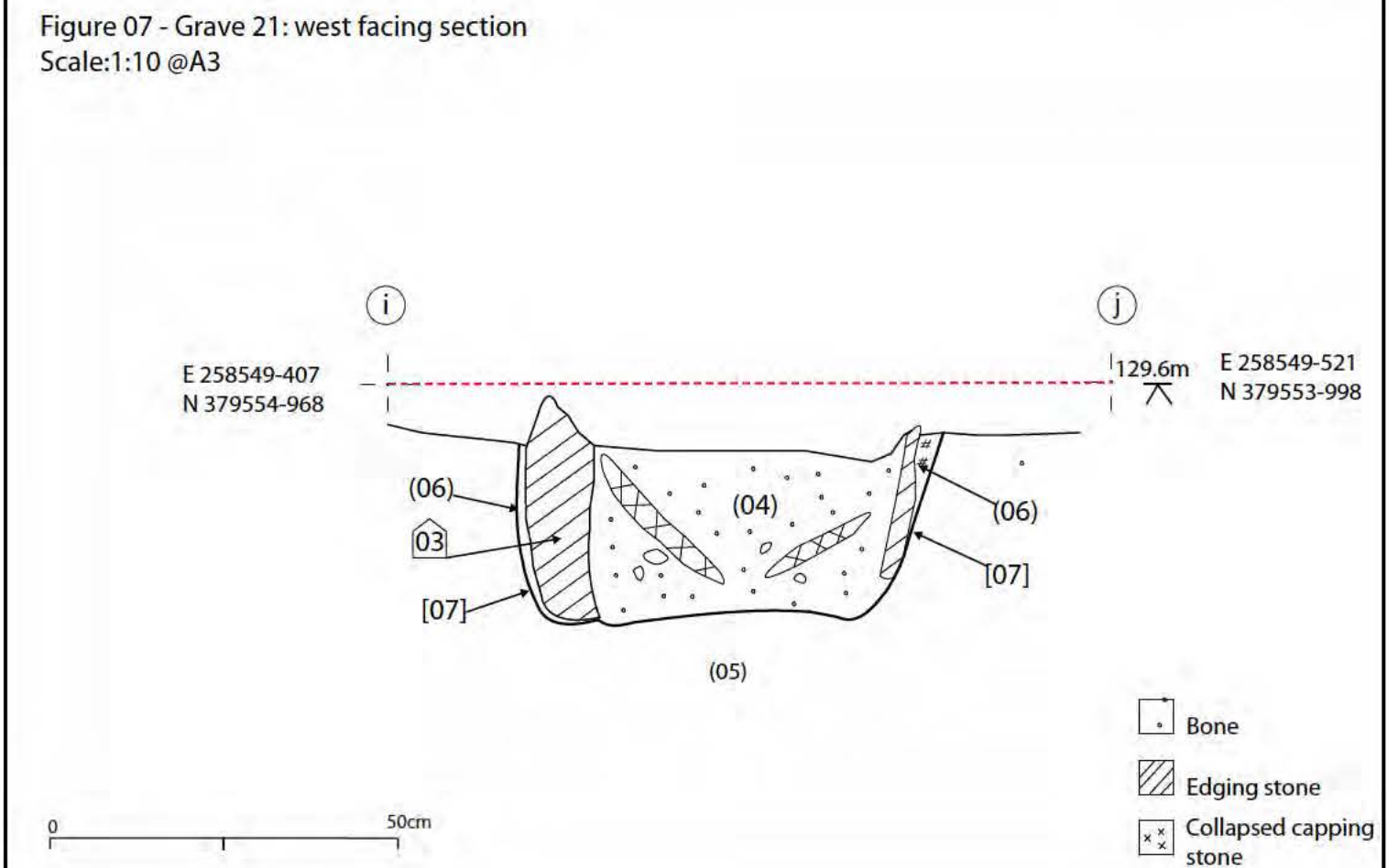




Plate 01: Watching Brief - View of the southern extent of subsoil stripping within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona.



Plate 02: Watching Brief - View of the northern extent of subsoil stripping within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 03: Watching Brief - View of stones from the south-south-west at the site entrance within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 04: Watching Brief - View from the west of the northern extent of subsoil stripping within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Grave 01 can be seen immediately to the left of the red painted stake.



Plate 05: Watching Brief - View of Grave 12 from the west within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 2x1m.

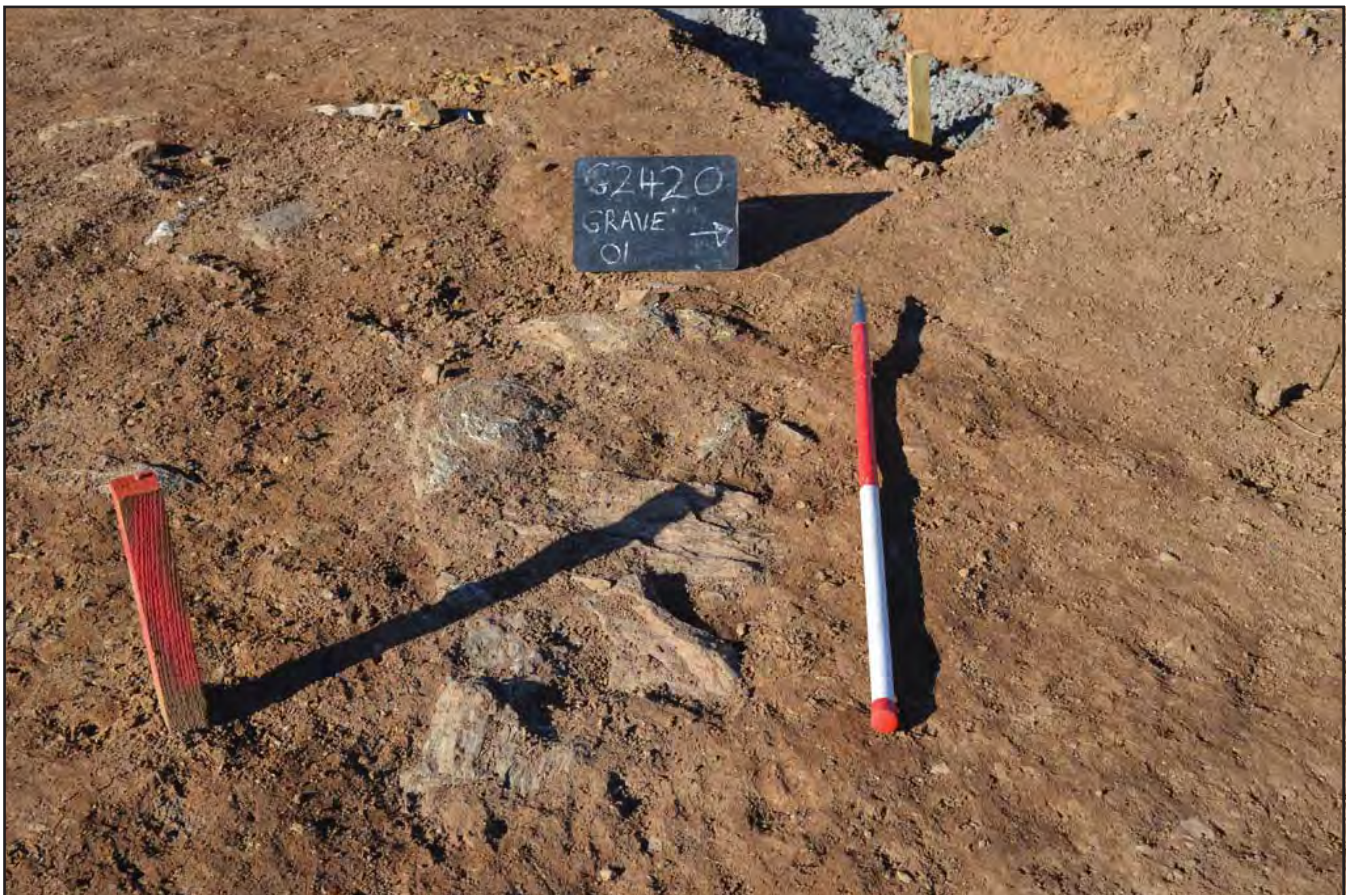


Plate 06: Watching Brief - View of Grave 01 from the east within the proposed footpath to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 07: Watching Brief - View of Graves 02 and 03 from the east-south-east within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 08: Watching Brief - View of Grave 20 from the north-east within the proposed footpath to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 09: Excavation of Grave 21 - View of Grave 21 from the east within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 10: Excavation of Grave 21 - View of Grave 21 from the south during excavation. Part of the skull of the skeleton is visible above the scale within the grave. Scale 1x0.20m.



Plate 11: Excavation of Grave 21 - View of Grave 21 from the west during excavation. The inclined stones appear to have been placed above the hips or upper thighs of the skeleton. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 12: Excavation of Grave 21 - View of Grave 21 from the east during excavation. The femurs of the skeleton are visible immediately below the scale within the grave. Scale 1x 0.20m.



Plate 13: Excavation of Grave 21 - View of Grave 21 from the west during excavation. The large stone in the foreground of the grave on the right hand side is of a different type to the other stones within the grave. Scale 1x1m.



Plate 14: Excavation of Grave 21 - View of Grave 21 from the west following excavation within the proposed car park to the south east of the parish church of St. Iestyn, Llanddona.

Appendix I

Project Design for Archaeological Watching Brief

ST IESTYN'S CHURCH, LLANDDONA

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2420)

Prepared for

*Cyngor Ynys Mon
Anglesey County Council*

September 2015

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust


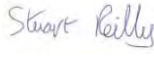

ST IESTYN'S CHURCH, LLANDDONA

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2420)

Prepared for Cyngor Ynys Mon Council, September 2015

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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	John Roberts		04/09/15
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Stuart Reilly		04/09/15
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		04/09/15

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1.0	Edits further to GAPS feedback 08/09/15	All	GAPS approval

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Cyngor Ynys Mon Council to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a cemetery extension at St Iestyn's Church, Llanddona, Anglesey (centred on NGR SH58577955; Figure 1).

The cemetery extension measures approximately 61.0m by 45m and is located within an enclosed field to the southeast of St Iestyn's Church (PRN 2659 & 7024) and to the east of Ty'n Llan House (PRN 6477) (Figure 1). The extension area is designed to accommodate 207 burial spaces and will include a boundary wall, access road with parking and an internal footpath (as indicated on client drawing 027.68.81.01 (reproduced as Figure 02).

The cemetery extension involves the following groundworks:

1. The construction of 2 boundary walls (110.0m and 20.0m long respectively), located on the north and east side of the extension area that will each require an excavation depth of 450mm.
2. The construction of a 45.0m long and 2.5m wide east west footpath, with an excavation depth between 250mm and 400mm;
3. The construction of a 35.0m long and 3.5m wide access road, with associated parking area for 10 cars (each space measuring 5.0m long and 2.5m wide); with an excavation depth of 250mm to 400mm.

The work is scheduled to take place from the 18th September, with a duration of 8 to 10 weeks.

A detailed brief has not been prepared for this work by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). However, GAPS have stated that:

It is impossible to mitigate the piecemeal disturbance of archaeological remains by grave digging effectively, so it is essential that any archaeology is identified and addressed before the site is operational. There are no known archaeological concerns at the ... site – there is very little recorded on the Historic Environment Record database in the immediate vicinity, though Penmon in general has a rich medieval and prehistoric resource, so this may reflect a lack of previous

investigation. The cemetery extension area does not appear to encroach on the original medieval churchyard, but it is naturally very close to it, and a watching brief would be appropriate as a precaution.

The scheme will be monitored by GAPS and a copy of this design must be approved by GAPS prior to the start of the watching brief. GAPS will also monitor the project duration the archaeological mitigation phase.

The watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*. The format of this design corresponds to the requirements of section 2.3 of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2015) and to MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*).

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* (ClfA, 2014, p1)).

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

Based on information within the Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT), the known receptors within the local area include:

- PRN 2662 (SH58337961): Ffynnon Iestyn Well - Medieval Holy Well
- PRN 2659 (SH58507959): St. Iestyn's Church - Medieval Church. Grade II Listed Building
- PRN 6477 (SH58537956): Ty'n Llan House - Post-medieval House
- PRN 7024 (SH58507959): Llaniestyn Parish Church – Medieval/ Post-medieval Church. Grade II Listed Building

Both PRN 2659 and 7024 (Figure 1) relate to the Llaniestyn parish church which is dedicated to St. Iestyn. The present single cell church dates to the 12th century, with a 14th or 15th century east extension. The church is bounded by an irregular dry stone wall, with an entrance to the southeast.

There is a covered well in the northeast corner of a field approximately 220m to the ENE of the development site, which may be the Ffynnon Iestyn Well (PRN 2662) (Figure 1), named after St. Iestyn, recorded by Jones in 1954 (Jones 1954). However, nothing is known about this well locally and the name is unconfirmed.

Directly to the west of the development site lies Ty'n Llan House (PRN 6477) (Figure 1), an 18th century house.

The underlying geology off the site is a Devensian till overlying Metabasaltic-rock of the Gwna Group (British Geological Survey).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

(Reproduced from Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

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.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided into four categories according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

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

A **partial** watching brief recommended by GAT for this scheme, to be completed during ground disturbance works for the items listed in paragraph 1.0. A precise timetable within the 8 to 10 week programme has not been provided by the contractor, so GAT attendance will be defined after initial set up and GAPS informed. The site contractor has been instructed to utilise toothless buckets by the client (Ynys Mon Council).

The **watching brief** will consist of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works.
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed.
- Preparation of full archive report.

4.2 Watching Brief

A watching brief will be maintained during the groundworks associated with the construction of the small roadway, footway, and walls, as identified on client drawing 027.68.81.01 (reproduced as Figure 02).

- All identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format.
- A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, will be produced using Microsoft Access.
- 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*).
- 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.
- Images will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving.
- Written information will be completed on GAT pro-formas and will include day record sheets, photographic record sheets, context sheets (when required), et al.
- Any dateable/typologically distinct artefacts will be located using the Trimble GPS unit.
- A report will be produced in a GAT format within two weeks of fieldwork completion.
- All archaeological 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**.

- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).

4.3 Environmental Samples

Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be taken from sealed contexts, with bulk samples from ditches and pit fills proposed as not less than 10 litres from each context. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be nominated in a post-excavation project design.

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.

4.4 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 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. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

4.5 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.

4.6 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 identification of activity that cannot be addressed within the provisions of the current design, e.g., burials or structures. 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 Data processing and report compilation

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

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Aims and purpose
- Specification
- Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
- Watching Brief Results
- Summary and conclusions
- 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.

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a Project Archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be responsible for field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and will also archive all written, drawn and digital data. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

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 site contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All 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 Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

Employers Liability

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

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2016

Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2016

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

British Geological Survey *Online Geology of Britain Viewer*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Cyngor Ynys Mon Council drawing no. wrj1

Jones, F 1954 *The Holy Wells of Wales*

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). English Heritage 2015.

Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT)

Appendix II

List of Context Numbers

Context Number	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Description
01	DEPOSIT		-	Topsoil and turf
02	FILL		05	Upper fill of grave 21 above the capping stones
03	STRUCTURE		-	Capping Stones
04	FILL		05	Main fill of grave 21
05	STRUCTURE		-	Cist stones of Grave 21
06	FILL		07	Fill of grave cut [07]
07	CUT	03,04,05,06		Cut of grave 21
08	DEPOSIT			Natural boulder clay
09	CUT	10		Ditch
10	FILL		09	Fill of ditch

Appendix III

List of Ecofacts

G2420 Environmental Sample Register

No.	Context	% of deposit sampled	No. of bags	Purpose of Sample	Date	Drawing No.
01	04	100	10	Recovery of human bone fragments, shells and other macrofossils	21/10/2015	01,02,03

Appendix IV

List of Artefacts

G2420 List of Finds

Finds Number	Context No	Material	Description and weight [gms]
001	(04)	Bone	Remains of human femurs from grave 21 [193.7g]
002	(02)	Quartz	Quartz pebble from the upper fill of grave 23 [11.2g]

Appendix V

Photographic Record Reference Table

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_001.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripping in car park area	W	1x1m	Photograph	28/09/2015
G2420_WB_002.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripping in car park area	S	1x1m	Photograph	28/09/2015
G2420_WB_003.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripping in car park area	S	1x1m	Photograph	28/09/2015
G2420_WB_004.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation of wall foundation trench	E	1x1m	Photograph	29/09/2015
G2420_WB_005.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation of wall foundation trench	W	1x1m	Photograph	29/09/2015
G2420_WB_006.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Representative section of wall foundation trench	N	1x1m	Photograph	29/09/2015
G2420_WB_007.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Subsoil stripping in car park area	S	-	Photograph	30/09/2015
G2420_WB_008.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Subsoil stripping in car park area	S	-	Photograph	30/09/2015
G2420_WB_009.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Llanddona Church	SE	-	Photograph	30/09/2015
G2420_WB_010.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation of wall foundation trench	N	1x1m	Photograph	01/10/2015
G2420_WB_011.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation of wall foundation trench	S	1x1m	Photograph	01/10/2015
G2420_WB_012.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Representative section of wall foundation trench	W	1x1m	Photograph	01/10/2015
G2420_WB_013.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Subsoil stripping in car park area	N	1x1m	Photograph	02/10/2015
G2420_WB_014.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripping	SW	-	Photograph	05/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_015.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripping	E	-	Photograph	05/10/2015
G2420_WB_016.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Depth of topsoil and subsoil	N	1x1m	Photograph	05/10/2015
G2420_WB_017.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil strip working shot	N	-	Photograph	05/10/2015
G2420_WB_018.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil strip working shot	N	-	Photograph	05/10/2015
G2420_WB_019.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripped area	N	-	Photograph	05/10/2015
G2420_WB_020.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Topsoil stripped area	S	-	Photograph	05/10/2015
G2420_WB_021.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation at site entrance	SW	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_022.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation at site entrance	SE	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_023.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation at site entrance	N	-	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_024.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Boulders at site entrance	SSW	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_025.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Boulders at site entrance	SSW	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_026.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Boulders at site entrance	SSW	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_027.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Boulders at site entrance	?	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_028.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Machine excavation in gate area	NNE	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_029.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Turf removed in path area	WNW	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_030.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Turf removed in path area	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_031.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Excavation of bank in gate area to south of site	NE	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_032.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Soil stripped in entrance area	S	1x1m	Photograph	06/10/2015
G2420_WB_033.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Soil stripped in entrance area	NNW	-	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_034.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Uncleaned graves in NW corner of site	S	1x1m	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_035.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Detail of uncleaned graves	S	1x1m	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_036.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Detail of uncleaned graves	E	1x1m	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_037.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	S	1x1m	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_038.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	W	1x1m	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_039.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	N	1x1m	Photograph	07/10/2015
G2420_WB_040.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	WSW	-	Photograph	08/10/2015
G2420_WB_041.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	WSW	-	Photograph	08/10/2015
G2420_WB_042.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	NW	-	Photograph	08/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_043.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Stripped area showing graves	NW	-	Photograph	08/10/2015
G2420_WB_044.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 1	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_045.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 2 and 2 (Grave 1 in shot)	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_046.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 4	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_047.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 5	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_048.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 6	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_049.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 7	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_050.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 8	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_051.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 9	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_052.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 10	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_053.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 11	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_054.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 12	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_055.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 13 [possible]	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_056.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 14 [pre-clean]	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_057.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 15-16 [possible, pre-clean]	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_058.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 17 [pre-clean]	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_059.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 19- Large kerbed grave	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_060.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 20- baby cist	WSW	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_061.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 21	W	2x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_062.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 22	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_063.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 18	WSW	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_064.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 23	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_065.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 24	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_066.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 25	W	1x1m	Photograph	09/10/2015
G2420_WB_067.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 21 pre-ex [with label]	E	2x1m	Photograph	12/10/2015
G2420_WB_068.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 21 pre-ex [no label]	E	2x1m	Photograph	12/10/2015
G2420_WB_069.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 1 [with board]- pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_070.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 2-3 [with board]- pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_071.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 4 [with board]-pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_072.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 5 [with board]-pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_073.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 6 [with board]-pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_074.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 7 [with board]-pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_075.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 8 [with board]-pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_076.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 9 [with board]-pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_077.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 10 [with board]-pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_078.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 11 [with board]-pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_079.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 12 [with board]-pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_080.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 13 [with board]-pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_081.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 14 [with board]-pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_082.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 15 [with board]-pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_083.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 16 [with board]-pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_084.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 16 [with board]-pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_085.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 17 possible [with board]- pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_086.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 18 [with board]- pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_087.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 19 [with board]- pre-ex	ENE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_088.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 20 child's grave [with board]- pre-ex	NE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_089.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	General shot of footpath area showing graves 19 and 20	NE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_090.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	General shot of footpath area	SW	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_091.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	General view across excavation area with the church in the background	S	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_092.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	General view of excavation area	S	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_093.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 21 [with board]- pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_094.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 22 [with board]- pre-ex, possibly cut by ditch	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_095.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 23 [with board]- pre-ex	ESE	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_096.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 24 [with board]- pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_097.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	Grave 25 [with board] - pre-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	14/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_098.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	General shot of open proposed parking area	E	-	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_099.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief		60985	General shot of open proposed parking area, showing the relationship with the church	E	-	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_100.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	West end of grave, mid-ex, showing the stones, possible fragments of bone and tilted capstone	W	1x0.2m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_101.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	west end of grave, mid-ex, showing the stones, possible fragments of bone and tilted capstone	W	1x0.2m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_102.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Length of grave 21 showing the tilted capstone	E	-	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_103.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Shot showing skull fragments at the west end of grave 21	W	-	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_104.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Grave 21 mid-ex showing skull fragments	E	1x0.2m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_105.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Grave 21 mid-ex showing skull fragments	N	1x0.2m	Photograph	14/10/2015

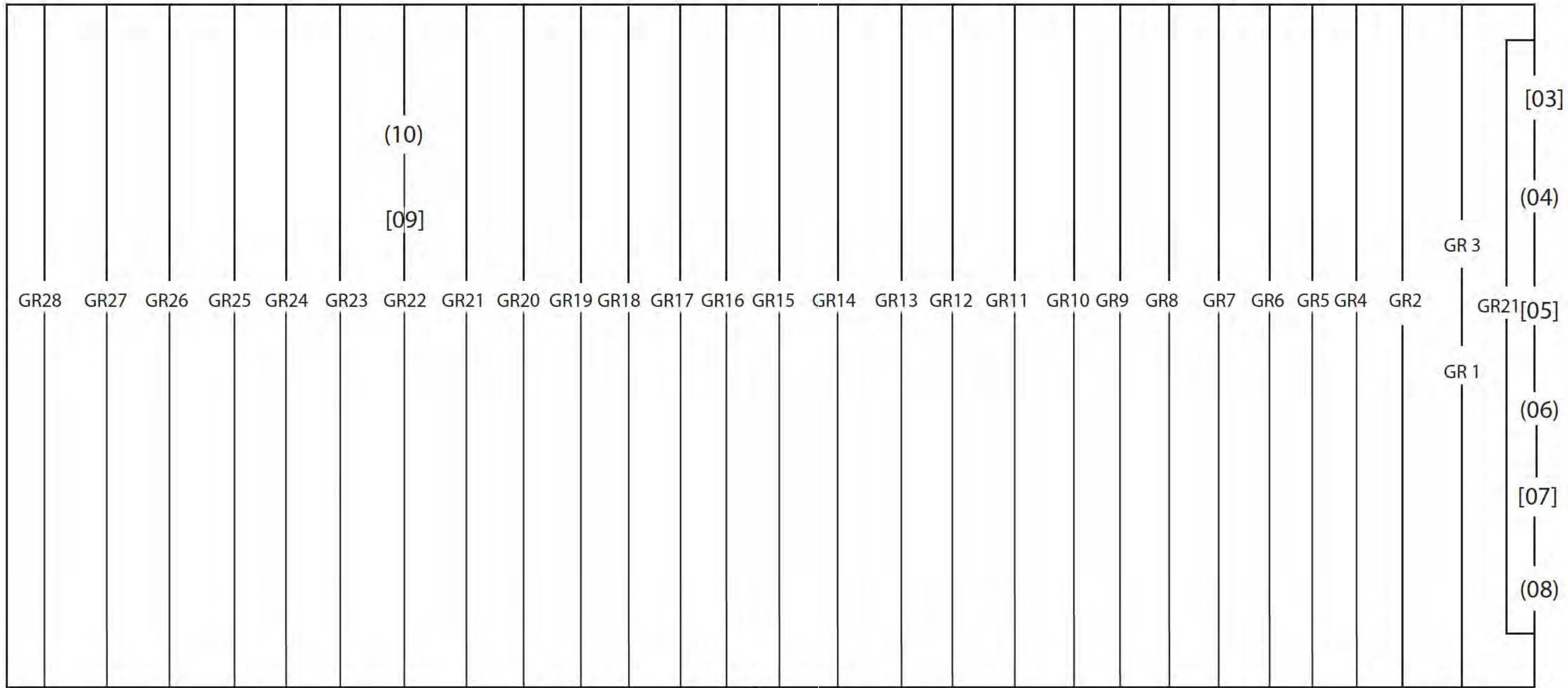
File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_106.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Shot showing skull fragments at west end of grave 21	S	1x0.2m	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_107.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Length of grave	E	-	Photograph	14/10/2015
G2420_WB_108.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	East end of grave 21 pre-ex	W	1x1m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_109.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	East end of grave 21 pre-ex	W	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_110.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	West facing section grave 21	W	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_111.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	West facing section grave 21	W	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_112.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Length of grave 21 mid-ex	W	1x1m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_113.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Length of grave 21 mid-ex	E	1x1m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_114.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Shot showing upper leg bones	E	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_115.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Mid-ex shot showing femurs	E	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_116.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Close up shot of leg bones within the grave	E	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_117.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Close up shot of leg bones within the grave	E	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_118.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Close up shot of leg bones within the grave	W	1x0.2m	Photograph	15/10/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Site sub-division	PRN	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date
G2420_WB_119.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	View of grave with fill (04) removed	W	1x1m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_120.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	View of grave with fill (04) removed	W	1x1m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_121.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	View of grave with the fill removed but edging stones in place	E	1x1m	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_122.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Post -ex view of grave showing cut [07]	E	-	Photograph	15/10/2015
G2420_WB_123.jpg	St Iestyn's Church	Watching Brief	Grave 21	60985	Post -ex view of grave showing cut [07]	W	-	Photograph	15/10/2015

Appendix VI

Site Matrix

(01) Turf
(02) Topsoil



(08) Glacial Clay



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