

EGLWYS LLECHCYNFARWY, CARMEL, YNYS MON

Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

EGLWYS LLECHCYNFARWY, CARMEL, YNYS MON

Archaeological Mitigation

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Prepared for: Mrs Shan Robinson

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Written by: Stuart Reilly

Illustrations by: Neil McGuinness & Bethan Jones

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Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

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	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
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Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS	<i>[Signature]</i>	20/11/19
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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Shan Robinson i ymgymryd â lliniaru archaeolegol ar gyfer gwaith cyn cloddio yn Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn, fel rhan o waith arfaethedig i drawsnewid yr eglwys mewn i gartref. Roedd y lliniaru archaeolegol yn cynnwys stripio pridd ar gyfer ffordd fynediad y safle, ffos y brif bibell ddŵr a lleoliad arfaethedig y tanc septig a chau draenio cysylltiedig.

Yn ystod stripio pridd lleoliad arfaethedig y tanc septig a chau draenio cysylltiedig nodwyd sawl o feddau cist. Datgelodd y gwaith glanhau archaeolegol dilynol o'r safle 28 o doriadau beddau tebygol, o rain fe oedd naw ohonynt yn feddau cist. Roedd mwyafrif o doriadau bedd yn wynebu'r gogledd-ddwyrain i'r de-orllewin ac ar y cyfan mae'n ymddangos bod y toriadau bedd yn parchu ei gilydd sydd yn awgrymu bod cynllun y fynwent yn eithaf trefnus ac roedd beddau cynharach i'w gweld o hyd pan wnaed mewnfudiadau diweddarach.

Arolygwyd a thynnwyd lluniau o leoliad y toriadau bedd. Cytunwyd gyda'r cleient a Gwasanaethau Cynllunio Archeolegol Gwynedd y byddai'r ardal yn cael ei hadfer a bod y beddau'n cael eu cadw yn y fan a'r lle.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Shan Robinson to undertake archaeological mitigation for groundworks at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn, as part of the planned conversion of the church into a dwelling. The archaeological mitigation included stripping soil for the site access road, route of the water mains pipe trench and proposed location of the septic tank and associated drainage field.

During the soil strip for the proposed location of the septic tank and associated drainage field several cist graves were identified. The subsequent archaeological manual clean of the area uncovered 28 probable graves cuts, of which nine were cist graves. The majority of the grave cuts were aligned northeast-southwest and on the whole the grave cuts appear to respect one another which implies the layout of the cemetery was quite organised and earlier graves were still visible when later internments were made.

The location of the grave cuts were surveyed in and photographed. It was agreed with the client and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services that the area would be reinstated and the graves preserved in-situ.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Shan Robinson* to undertake archaeological mitigation for groundworks at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 938; NGR SH38118109; Figure 01). Eglwys Llechcynfarwy is the former parish church of St. Cynfarwy, located near the centre of the Tref Alaw parish. The building is Grade II listed (ref. 5396) and comprises a continuous chancel and nave, a south chapel and a north porch. Planning and listed building consent (ref.: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB) have been granted for the conversion of the church into a dwelling, with associated access, parking, sewerage and amenity provision in the adjacent land. As well as the medieval origins of the church, the development is located within an area of known early medieval burial activity (cf. [para. 2.0](#)).

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) have prepared a design brief for the scheme (ref. D3014; [Appendix I](#)) and have requested a staged programme of archaeological mitigation comprising:

1. archaeological controlled strip;
2. archaeological watching brief;
3. targeted excavation;
4. desk-based research; and
5. post-excavation work as appropriate to the discoveries made.

This stage of the archaeological mitigation involved an intensive watching brief of the soil strip of the site access road, the visitors parking area/turning area and the route of the water mains pipe trench. As well as a controlled strip of the route of the sewer mains pipe trench (from the graveyard boundary to the treatment plant), the proposed location of the Klargester treatment plant and herring bone drainage field. These actions were undertaken during the 16th and 17th October, with additional archaeological mitigation being undertaken on the 23rd and 24th October and reinstatement of the treatment plant and herring bone drainage field on the 16th November 2019.

The archaeological mitigation was conducted as specified in the GAPS approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) ([Appendix II](#)) and in accordance with the following guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);*
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);*
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);*
- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018); and*
- *Guidelines for Digital Archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).*

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

This project has been monitored by GAPS on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project has been assigned Gwynedd HER Enquiry No 1186 Event PRN is 45517.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the targeted excavation were to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, in particular cist graves given previous discoveries in the immediate vicinity of the development; and
- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Acknowledgments

GAT would like to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance provided by *Shan Robinson* and contractor *Aled Roberts* during the archaeological mitigation. GAT would also like to acknowledge the support and guidance provided by Tom Fildes of GAPS. In addition, GAT would also like to acknowledge the hard work and commitment of GAT project team: Stuart Reilly, Bethan Jones, Neil McGuinness and Anne Marie Oattes.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The church is documented from the mid-13th century, but includes a 12th century font and 17th century elements (principally the south chapel). The church was substantially rebuilt and modernised in the late 19th century.

In 1695, eight or nine cist graves were recorded during digging for stone at Llechcynfarwy (Longley & Richards, 2000; GAT Report 350). In 1926 several stone-lined graves were found in clearing the bank between a paddock and the Trefor road, to the southwest of the church (PRN 2080; centred on NGR SH38108108). The majority of cists shared the same northwest-southeast alignment, with apparent side slabs and lintels (*ibid.*). Graves were also seen in the line of the road before it was resurfaced. The sites of the two discoveries can be seen as contiguous (*ibid.*), occupying the small plot flanked by the graveyard on the east, the road on the west and the property known as The Mount on the north, on the one hand, and the small disused quarry adjacent to Fron, immediately to the south on the other hand.. A prehistoric standing stone (PRN 2078) formerly stood 670.0m to the north-east of the church.

A brief examination of the first to third edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps of the church and environs (map sheet XX.8; 1889, 1900 and 1924 respectively), reveal general information about the historic layout of the area. The overall layout appears little changed during the late 19th to early 20th century, except for the appearance of a property called *Fron* to the southwest on the third edition (cf. Figures 02 to 04).

2.1 Previous Work

GAT undertook an archaeological watching brief within the graveyard during the excavation of a drainage pipe trench (GAT Report 1351). The pipe trench was manually excavated through the graveyard and graveyard retaining wall. The excavation of the pipe trench uncovered the footing of the east wall of the church along with the base of a 19th century chest tomb. The depth of the homogenous fill within the trench and the absence of subsoil or natural underlined how raised the graveyard was compare to the immediate surroundings, including the fields to the immediate east and south of the church. This typified the prolonged use of the church and graveyard. The absence human remains may

well have implied ordered grave plots within the graveyard but it is more likely that the acidic soil has resulted in poor bone and grave preservation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This phase of the staged programme of archaeological mitigation was undertaken on 16th, 17th, 22nd and 23rd October 2019 and involved:

- An intensive watching brief of the soil strip of the site access road, the visitors parking area/turning area and the route of the water mains pipe trench;
- A controlled strip along the route of the sewer mains pipe trench (from the graveyard boundary to the treatment plant), the proposed location of the Klargester treatment plant and herring bone drainage field; and
- An archaeological manual clean, survey and photogrammetric record of the graves uncovered within the area of the controlled strip.

The treatment plant and herring bone drainage field were subsequently covered with a geotextile fabric and the soil was then carefully reinstated using a 360° tracked excavator, without traversing the opened ground, under archaeological supervision on the 17th November 2019.

The site area was demarcated and separated from a field of pasture by a 1.4m high post and wire stock proof fence along the south and east. The western side of the site was defined by the partially dilapidated drystone wall of the graveyard and the northern side by a clawdd (Figure 05).

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The soil strip for the archaeological mitigation was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and excavated in controlled layers. Turf/topsoil, subsoil and subsequent layers / deposits were stored in separate bunds;
- During the archaeological mitigation, all attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas;
- A photographic record was maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 x 3,264; 16.2 effective megapixels) and were converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; the photographic record was digitised in Microsoft Access using archive numbering system G2488_017 to G2488_070 ([Appendix III](#));
- The grave cuts, cist graves and area of controlled strip was manually cleaned and photographed with their location surveyed in through a combination of a Trimble R8s GPS unit and photogrammetry (using a Nikon D5600, remotely controlled on a camera pole);
- In total 69 context numbers were assigned ([Appendix IV](#)) during the archaeological mitigation.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Soil Strip

Groundworks resumed on site on 16th October 2019 with the intensive watching brief of the site access road and route of the water mains pipe. The site access road was a continuation of an existing private lane that provides access to the bungalow '*Fron*' located to the immediate southwest of the church and a field of pasture (Figure 05). The area stripped was defined by the graveyard wall to the north and post and wire fence to the south, with an average width of 3.8m and extended for approximately 25m (Plate 01). The topsoil had an average depth of 0.25m although this increased to a maximum of 0.60m beside the southeast corner of the graveyard wall; this would suggest that the ground level within the graveyard has been built up in part to level quite a steep east facing slope and to allow for greater soil depth for interments. The topsoil (01) was a fine, loose mid brown clayey loam that overlaid a lighter mid brown gravelly clay subsoil (02) with an approximate depth of 0.10m. This gave way to frequent outcrops of shale bedrock (03) intermixed with deposits of compact light brownish yellow gravelly clay natural (04).

The soil strip also included an area that measured approximately 15m north-south by 4m east-west along the southern boundary of the graveyard for the route of the water mains trench and continuation of the site access road. The ground conditions were similar as that along the eastern side of the graveyard, except there were fewer outcrops of bedrock and there were quite extensive tree roots within the topsoil and subsoil (Plate 02).

No archaeological deposits or feature were uncovered within the stripped area to the immediate south and east of the graveyard wall.

The groundworks continued with the soil strip of the route of the sewer pipe, the proposed location of the Klargester treatment plant and herring bone drainage field (Figure 05). This aspect of the groundworks was conducted as a controlled strip. The sewer pipe was orientated northwest-southeast and extended from the breach in the eastern face of the graveyard wall to the proposed location of the treatment plant. The area stripped for the sewer pipe had an approximate length of 10.0m and width of 3.0m. The majority of the ground through which the sewer pipe strip extended had a topsoil/subsoil depth of 0.40m and overlaid compact light brownish yellow gravelly clay natural (04) mixed with infrequent outcrops of bedrock.

Close to the southeastern terminal of the sewer pipe trench and in the vicinity of the treatment plant, the underlying ground conditions changed. There was a ridge of shale bedrock in this part of the site and to the immediate south of it the underlying natural soil changed from being a light brownish yellow gravelly clay to an orangey red silty clay (05). Cut into this natural and within a metre of the bedrock there were a cist grave and a probable earth cut grave (Figure 06). The controlled strip of the treatment plant and herring bone field uncovered more cist graves, scattered across the length and breadth of the area opened (Plate 05). The client and GAPS were informed of this development. Permission was also sought and gained from GAPS to excavate a sondage in one of the cist graves to try to determine the presence or absence of human remains. Burial [006] was chosen as it was clearly defined (Plate 03). The sondage was hand excavated close to the northwestern terminal of the cist grave and measured 0.40m northwest-southeast by 0.46m northeast-southwest (the width of the grave) and was excavated to the base of the grave, which had a depth of 0.35m (Plate 04). The grave edge was defined by angular, locally sourced shale stones and the base of the grave was the compact yellow gravelly clay natural (04). The fill of [006] (007) consisted of a fine, soft mid brown silty clay with infrequent inclusions of stone. The sondage did not uncover any skeletal remains or residues thereof, or any artefacts and was carefully backfilled once it had been recorded.

Further to the discovery of cist graves a site meeting was held with the client and GAPS (17th October 2019) and it was agreed that the remainder of the turning area would be soil stripped under archaeological supervision. The client proposed to relocate the sewerage treatment plant in the turning area. The area stripped measured approximately 12.0m north-south by 4.0m east-west. The topsoil/subsoil had a maximum depth of 0.40m and was mixed with frequent and quite dense tree roots. It overlaid a compact light brownish yellow gravelly clay mixed with moderate outcrops of shale bedrock (03), the greatest concentration of which was located at the eastern edge of the turning area. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this area of the site.

4.2 Early Medieval Cemetery

A site meeting determined that the client did not wish to proceed with the proposed location of the treatment plant and drainage field due to the inherent cost of the archaeological mitigation to excavate and record the graves within this area of the site. After consultation with GAPS and the site archaeologist, the client agreed to allow a team from GAT to manually clean the area and to survey in the location of the graves before the ground was reinstated. This work was undertaken on the 22nd and 23rd October 2019.

In total, 28 probable graves were identified within the area soil stripped for the proposed location of the treatment plant and drainage field, of which 19 were earth cut graves and nine were cist graves (Figures 06 & 07 and Plates 06-16). Fully exposed grave cuts and cist graves ranged from 1.40m to 2.20m in length and 0.40m to 0.80m in width. The graves were predominantly aligned northeast-southwest. Graves [006], [021] and [023] were the exception being aligned northwest-southeast and were concentrated along the northern limit of excavation for the drainage field. The exposed grave cuts appear to respect one another which implies the layout of the cemetery was quite organised and earlier graves were still visible when later internments were made. Several grave cuts ([031], [035], [050] and [058]) and cist graves ([009], [018], [021] and [026]) continued beyond the limits of excavation. This would strongly suggest that the cemetery continues further south and east into areas unstripped within the site boundary and into the field of pasture beyond, as it is located on a relatively even parcel of land. There is also a good chance that the graves continue north up to and quite probably beyond the clawdd that separates the site and field of pasture from an adjacent rectangular field that includes a modern cemetery. The graves clearly avoid concentrations of bedrock and as such the rough limits of this cemetery could be ascertained by close examination the local topography.

5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

GAT was commissioned by Shan Robinson to undertake archaeological mitigation for groundworks at Eglwys Llehcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn. The archaeological mitigation included stripping soil for the site access road, route of the water mains pipe trench and proposed location of the septic tank and associated drainage field.

The controlled strip of the proposed location of the Klargester treatment plant and associated herring bone drainage field uncovered the remains of 28 grave cuts, which was a mix of earth cut and cist graves. The graves were laid out in quite a formal manner in rows that broadly extend east-west and there appears to be little in the way of intercutting. This would suggest a certain degree of organisation, with earlier graves being either visible on the ground or denoted by grave markers. The majority of the graves were orientated northeast-southwest, with only three graves ([006], [021] and [023]) being an exception, aligned on a northwest-southeast axis. These graves may have been earlier internments, pre-Christian burials or they may have demarcated the limit of the cemetery. Given the comparatively limited area stripped for the proposed sewerage works for the church conversion though it was not possible to determine if the grave cuts [006], [021] and [023] marked the northern limit of the graves, nor was there any indication within the limits of excavation that the graves were enclosed by a contemporary boundary.

The archaeological mitigation revealed that the majority of the identified grave cuts were aligned northeast-southwest, the same alignment as stone-lined graves identified during the clearance of a bank between a paddock and the Trefor Road to the southwest of the former parish church in 1926. The presence of graves in the near vicinity of the church, such as those uncovered in 1926, in combination with those identified in the current archaeological mitigation would suggest quite a wide dispersal of broadly contemporary graves from the Early Medieval period (400 - 1070 AD). The graves in all likelihood may have formed an Early Medieval cemetery. If this is the case then the cemetery would pre-date the earliest documentation of a church at this location, which dates from the mid-13th century; the existing structure was rebuilt in 1867 by the architects, Kennedy & O'Donoghue (Haslam, R, Orbach, J & A Voelcker, 2009, 195).

The confirmation of an Early Medieval cemetery at Llehcynfarwy, with a mixture of cist graves and earth cut graves, in close proximity to a church, is broadly comparable with the discoveries made by GAT at Llanbedrgoch and Llaniestyn in north-east Anglesey (Figure 08). In each case, the cemeteries were adjacent to small, rural churches of medieval

foundation and the cemeteries in all likelihood pre-date the foundation of the adjacent churches. Like Llechcynfarwy, the cemetery at Llaniestyn was ordered with at least some of the graves being set out in roughly north-south aligned rows. Limited dating evidence was obtained from these cemeteries. The sampled grave from Llanbedrgoch was dated to the mid-5th to late 6th century AD, while two dates obtained from Grave 19, set within the mortuary enclosure, offered up a date of late 7th to late 9th century AD (Evans & Jones, 2019, 146-147).

Part of an Early Medieval cemetery was also uncovered during groundworks for the Llangefni Link Road and Coleg Menai's adjacent campus in 2016 by Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology and in 2017 by Archaeology Wales (Figure 08), respectively. In total, the remains of 83 individuals were uncovered, buried within a mix of cist graves and earth cut graves. The best preserved remains were buried within graves dug into the underlying limestone bedrock or set within cist graves. Provisional dates for the cemetery would place it to between the 4th to the 8th century AD. The majority of the graves were aligned roughly east-west. In contrast to Llechcynfarwy, Llanbedrgoch and Llaniestyn the cemetery on the outskirts of Llangefni was not adjacent to a church.

The Early Medieval cemetery at Llechcynfarwy has been persevered in-situ, with the exposed graves covered by a geotextile fabric and the soil reinstated (cf. Plates 17 to 20). While the graves were not fully investigated to better determine the presence or absence of skeletal remains, the close parallels the graves share with recent discoveries made elsewhere on Anglesey reflects burial practices that were common across the island during the Early Medieval period (400 - 1070 AD) and an increasingly common pattern of association between rural churches founded in the later Medieval period (1070 – 1539) and earlier Christian cemeteries.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing Nos. 1118-A3-02 to 1118-A3-07;
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;
4. Davidson, A., Hopewell, D., Kenney, J. & Longley, D., 2002, Early Medieval Burial and Ecclesiastical Sites 2001-2002. GAT Report 451;
5. Evans, R. T. J. & Jones B. M., 2019, Early medieval cemeteries at Llanbedrgoch and Llaniestyn, *Anglesey Archahaeologia Cambrensis* 168 (2019), 137-151;
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services design brief D3014, 22nd September 2016;
7. Haslam, R, Orbach, J & A Voelcker (2009) *The Buildings of Wales: Gwynedd*, Yale University Press, London;
8. Longley, D. & Richards, A., 2000 , Early Medieval Burial in Gwynedd. GAT Report 350;
9. Ordnance Survey First edition 1 mile to 25 inch sheet XX.8 (1889);
10. Ordnance Survey Second edition 1 mile to 25 inch sheet XX.8 (1900);
11. Ordnance Survey Third edition 1 mile to 25 inch sheet XX.8 (1924);
12. Reilly, S. 2016. Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Mon: Archaeological Watching Brief of Pipe Trench. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1351.



Figure 01: Location Map. Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Map Sheet SH38.
Scale: 1:2500@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

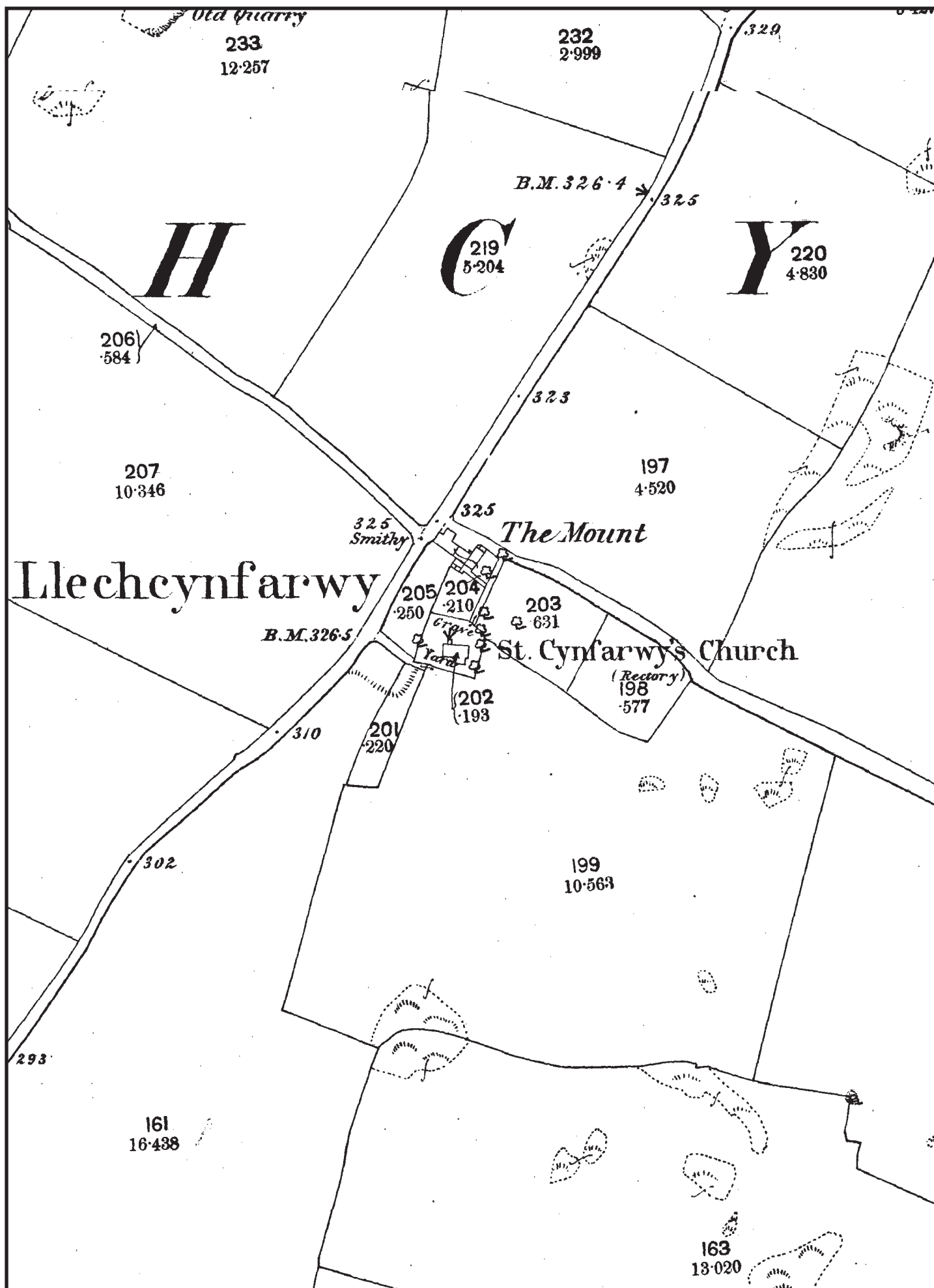


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1889; Sheet XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

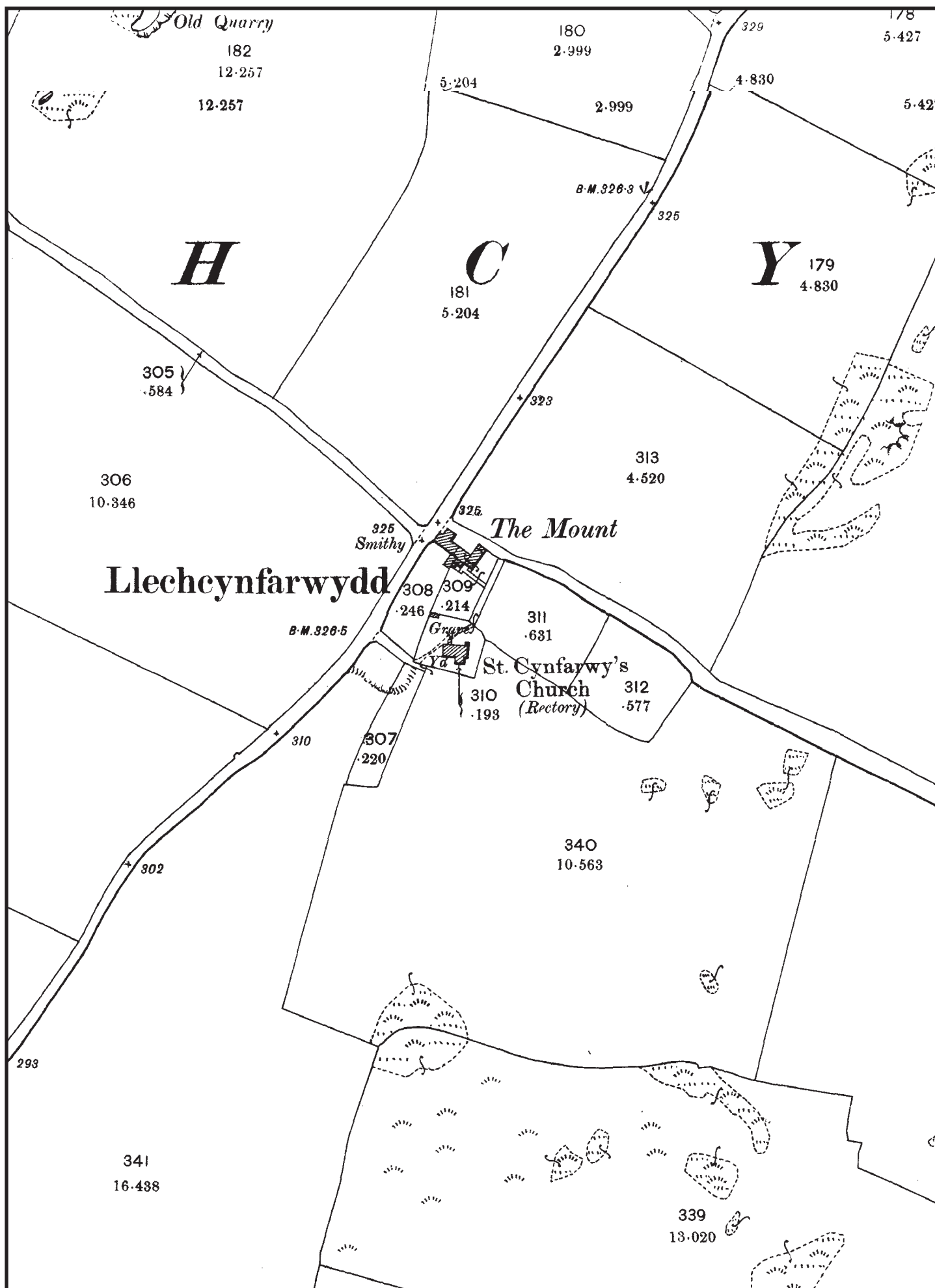


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1900; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

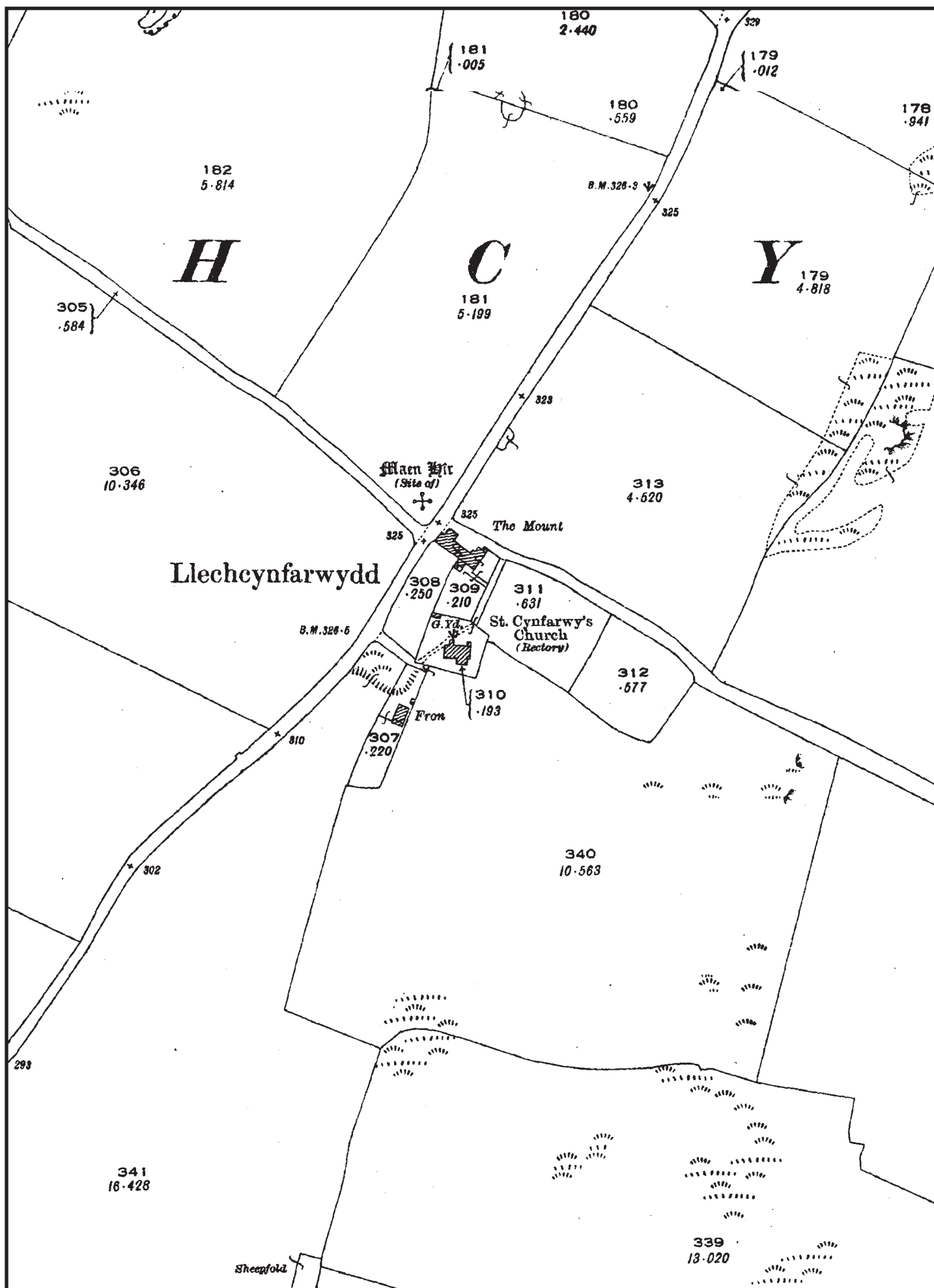


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1924; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4



external drainage
watching brief

Resident parking and garden area

Farmers Access to field 1400mm high ranch style
stock proof fencing

St Cynfarwy's
Church

external
drainage
watching
brief

bin and recycling store screened with ranch style hit
and miss fencing.

oil tank to be hidden with natural screening

Ranch style fencing with 3m wide
entry gate.

Visitors Parking and
turning area

85m2 herring bone
drainage field

Klargester treatment plant

1400mm high ranch style
stock proof fencing

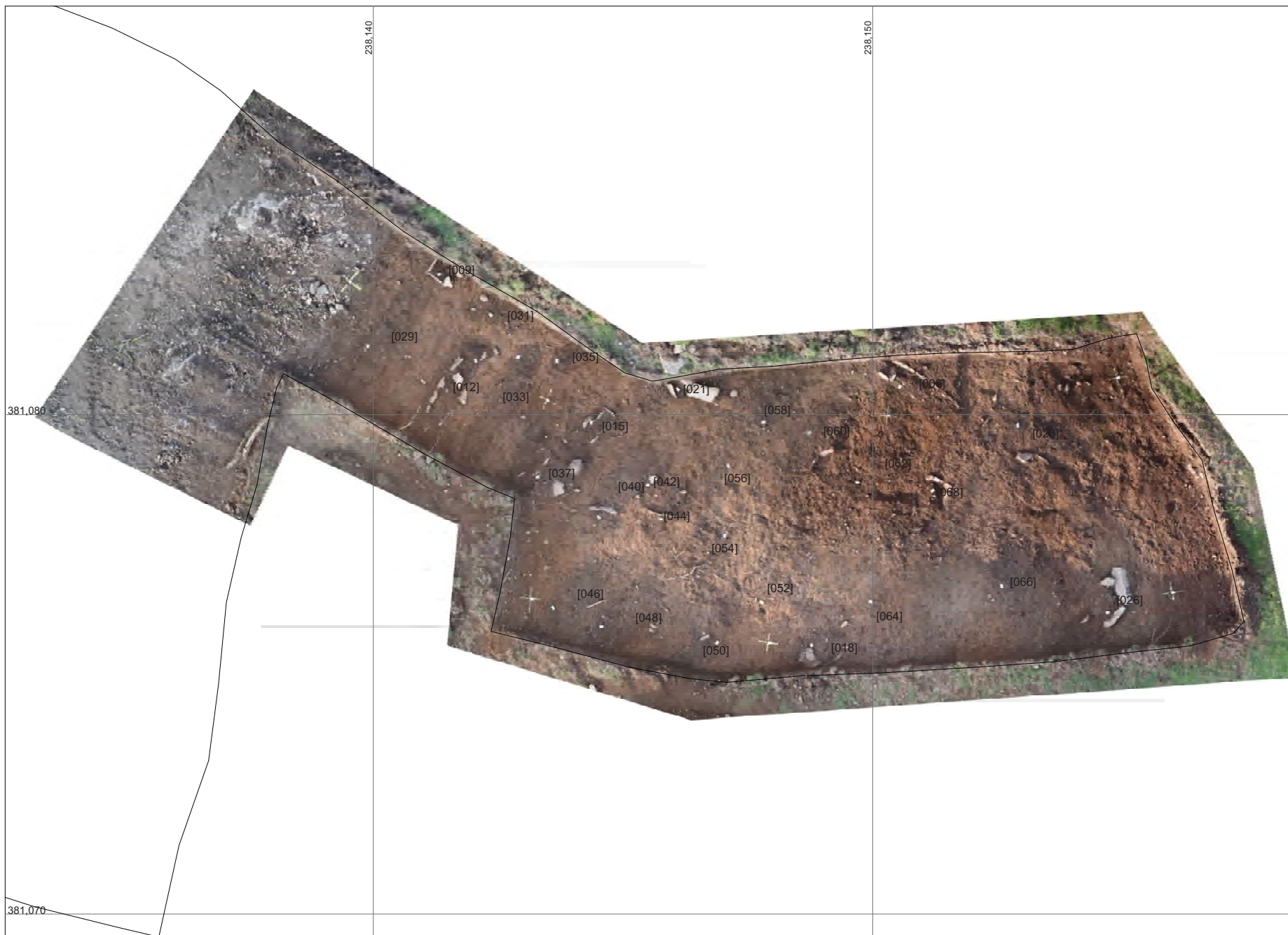
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN

Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

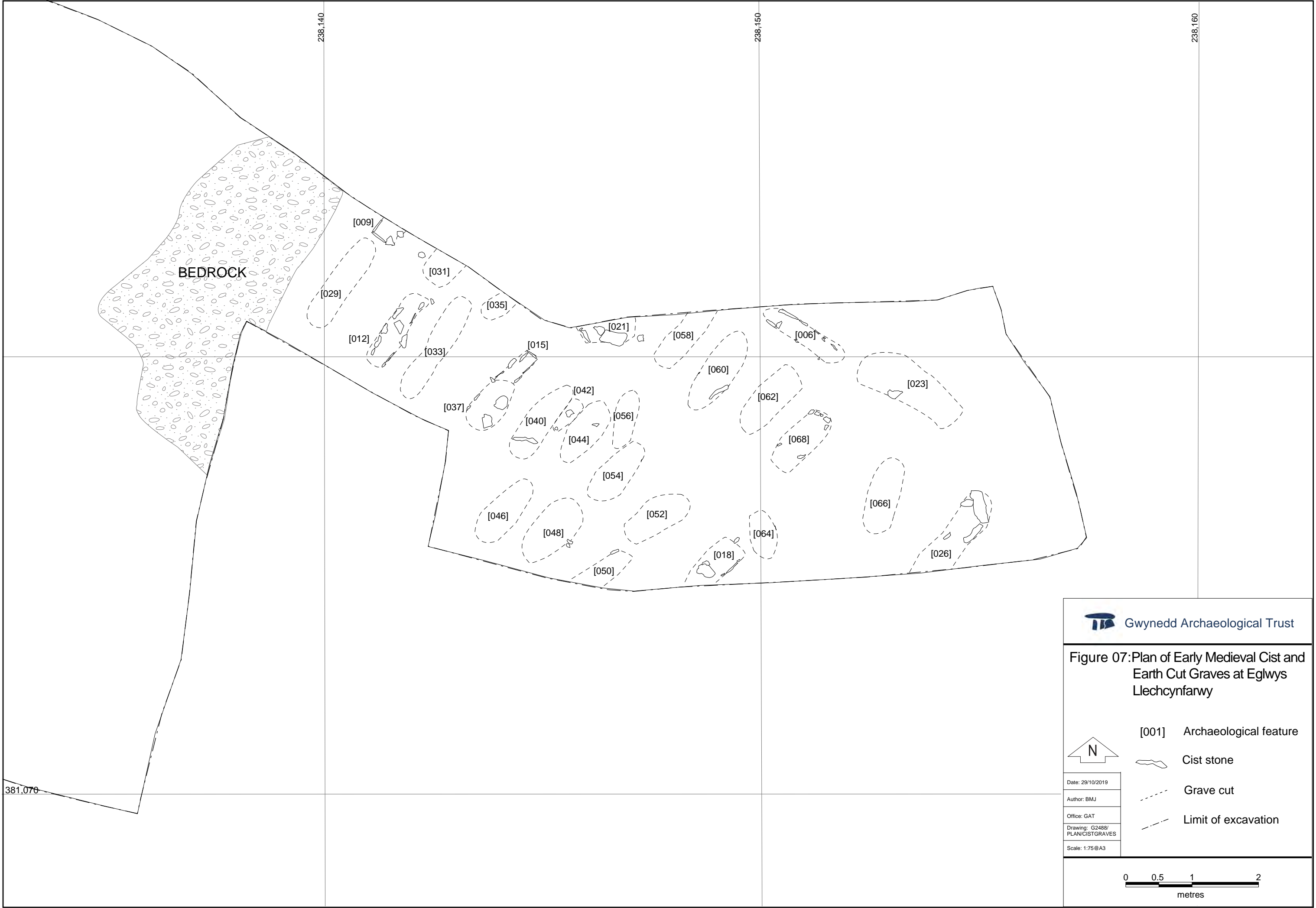
Address
St Cynfarwy's Church,
Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.

Drawing
Block Plan and Site Plan
Proposed

Scale as shown
Date August 2015
Drawing no 1118-A3-02
Job Ref 1118



**Figure 06: Photogrammetry plan of Early Medieval graves at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy.
Scale 1:75 @ A3.**



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 07: Plan of Early Medieval Cist and Earth Cut Graves at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy

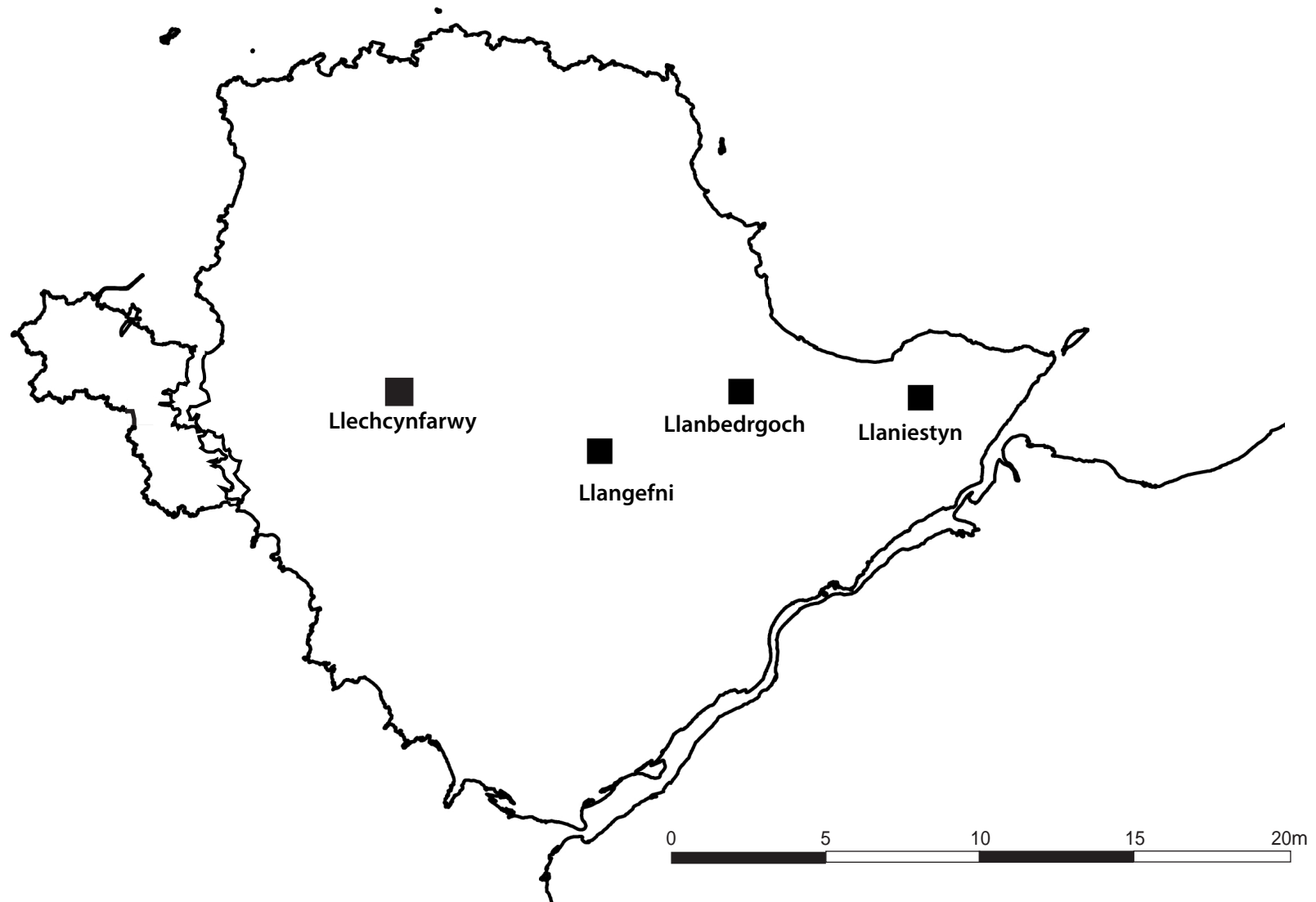


Figure 08: Sites on Anglesey mentioned in the text. Scale 1 to 20km @ A4.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Plate 01: Lane stripped of soil - showing exposed bedrock; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_020).



Plate 02: Soil strip along the eastern boundary of the graveyard wall for the water mains pipe; no scale used (archive reference: G2488_023).



Plate 03: Pre-excavation of cist grave [006]; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2488_027).



Plate 04: Test hole in cist grave [006]; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2488_029).



Plate 05: Herring bone drainage field - post topsoil strip; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2488_038).



Plate 06: View of cist and earth-dug graves post-cleaning northern end of controlled strip (archive reference: G2488_044).



Plate 07: Pre-excitation view of grave [29]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_047).



Plate 08: Pre-excitation view of grave [35]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_052).



Plate 09: Pre-excavation view of grave [12] ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_050).



Plate 10: Pre-excavation view of grave [15], with grave [37] in the background; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_053).



Plate 11: Pre-excavation view of grave [21]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_055).



Plate 12: Pre-excavation view of graves [44], [42] and [40]; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2488_057).



Plate 13: Pre-excavation view of grave [18]; scale: 1x1m
(archive reference: G2488_062).



Plate 14: Pre-excavation view of grave [60]; scale: 1x1m
(archive reference: G2488_065).



Plate 15: Pre-excavation view of grave [23], with grave [06] in the background; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_068).



Plate 16: Pre-excavation view of grave [26]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_070).



Plate 17: Herringbone drainage field - geotextile membrane prior to backfilling; scale: not used (archive reference: G2488_071).



Plate 18: Herringbone drainage field - during backfilling over geotextile membrane; scale: not used (archive reference: G2488_072).



Plate 19: Herringbone drainage field - view southeast after backfilling; scale: not used (archive reference: G2488_073).



Plate 20: Herringbone drainage field - view northwest after backfilling; scale: not used (archive reference: G2488_074).

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services design
brief D3014, 22nd September 2016**



BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Site: Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Tref Alaw

Date: 22nd September 2016

National Grid Reference: 238120, 381092

Planning reference: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB

Applicant: Ms S Robinson

This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological work visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises the disused St Cynfarwy's Church, churchyard, and an adjacent plot of land to the south and east of the churchyard, a total area of approximately 115 sq. m. The site is set back from the road in the southern quadrant of a staggered crossroads that forms the small rural hamlet of Llechcynfarwy, located towards the centre of the Isle of Anglesey, north Wales. The church occupies the southern end of a local rise at approximately 100m OD, with the surrounding pasture land (including the plot within the site) falling gently towards the south and giving distant views towards Snowdonia.

2.0 Archaeological Background and Nature of the Development

- 2.1 St Cynfarwy's church is a Grade II listed building (Cadw ref. 5396) as a simple rural church of medieval origins. It is said to retain medieval fabric and 17th century elements (principally the south chapel), but was substantially rebuilt and modernised by the prolific architect Henry Kennedy in the late 19th century. The church is documented from the mid 13th century, but earlier origins are indicated by the 12th century font, the recorded discovery of early medieval cist graves immediately west of the churchyard (PRN 2080) and an early medieval cross-incised stone (scheduled monument AN048), which no longer stands at the site. A prehistoric standing stone (PRN 2078) also formerly stood to the north-east of the church and having later become associated with the 7th century St Cynfarwy, is commemorated in the parish name.
- 2.2 Planning and listed building consent have been granted for the conversion of the church into a dwelling, with associated access, parking, sewerage and amenity provision in the adjacent land. The conversion works include installation of a mezzanine floor, renewal of the church roof covering and floor, localised repairs, and installation of drainage.



- 4.1 There is a potential for former floor surfaces, structural remains and pre-19th century graves to survive below the current floor surface of the church, which may be exposed or damaged by the floor replacement and mezzanine support construction. To a lesser extent, there is also potential for structural evidence of earlier phases of the church to be exposed within the upstanding fabric: such evidence may be present, but it is understood that works to interior finishes are to be minimally intrusive.
- 4.2 The church has previously been subject to a photographic survey by the RCAHMW (NPRN 206) and this provides an adequate record of the existing structure. However, the potential for earlier phases to be revealed by renovation work requires that the mitigation programme should include monitoring of any intrusive works to the building.
- 2.3 As demonstrated by the recorded cist graves, the extent of early medieval burials exceeds the small churchyard boundary and evidence from comparable sites implies that there is potential for further early burials on all sides of the church. These may be encountered by works to create the new access, parking, sewage and drainage provision, both within the churchyard and in the adjacent land. Accounts of the known cist graves suggest that there is no bone preservation, but such graves are nonetheless significant archaeology that require a suitable response.
- 2.4 The following documentation should be consulted in relation to this brief:
- ‘Graves near Llechcynfarwy Church’, anon., *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1928 (p.96-97) and 1936 (p.190-191)
 - Edwards, N, 2013, *A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Volume III: North Wales* (p.218)
 - RCAHMW, 1937, *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* (p.116)
 - Planning documentation associated with the proposals
 - Relevant HER and RCAHMW data

3.0 Archaeological Requirements

- 3.1 This is a *brief* for a staged programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the development, to be undertaken as a condition of planning and listed building consent, in accordance with Planning Policy Wales 8 (2016) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment - Archaeology. The archaeological mitigation programme will comprise: **archaeological strip, map and record; archaeological watching brief; desk-based research; and post-excavation work** as appropriate to the discoveries made.
- 3.2 The objectives of the archaeological programme are to ensure, where appropriate, the preservation of significant archaeology encountered by the scheme; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; and to ensure the identification, recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.
- 3.3 In the event that significant or complex archaeology is identified (such as human remains), an appropriate approach will need to be agreed through discussion between GAPS, the applicant and the archaeological contractor, for example to consider whether the remains can be preserved in situ by development design modification.



- 3.4 Any additional stages of work further to the work described by this brief will require prior approval of a new detailed specification by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 3.5 This *brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. Before the work commences, the specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval and the approved specification sent to the Local Planning Authority by the applicant in order to allow the relevant planning condition to be discharged.
- 3.6 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
- details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
 - a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
 - field methodology
 - methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
 - arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
 - post-fieldwork methodology
 - the level and grade of all key project staff
 - details of external specialists
 - a timetable for the proposed works, including contingency if appropriate
 - the intended method of publication
 - archive deposition
 - reference to relevant legislation
 - health and safety considerations
 - monitoring procedures

4.0 Mitigation detail

- 4.1 A full drawn, written and photographic record must be made of any archaeological features, structures and deposits that may be revealed during all elements of the work. The record should include general 'working shots' and at least one detailed site plan, illustrating the nature and location of the works undertaken.

Strip, map and record

- 4.2 Archaeological strip, map and record is the mechanical removal of spits of soil under archaeological direction within a defined area, until archaeology or glacial geological deposits are reached. The machine must be fitted with a toothless bucket; bulldozers may not be used. Subsequent investigation is undertaken by hand, following the normal principles of archaeological excavation and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.



- 4.3 The area to be subject to archaeological strip, map and record should encompass the area proposed for parking and drainage, as indicated on planning drawing 1118-A3-02, dated August 2015. The area to be stripped must include the whole area of ground disturbing construction works, but need not entail the whole of the red line boundary if parts are to be undisturbed.

Watching brief

- 4.4 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure the investigation and recording of any archaeological evidence which is not identified and/or cannot be addressed prior to construction. This may include evidence of earlier structures, boundaries or burials.

- 4.5 The archaeological watching brief will comprise the following elements:

- attendance on an *intensive* basis on any ground disturbing works within the existing churchyard
- attendance on an *intensive* basis on removal of the church floor
- attendance on an *intermittent* basis (investigation and recording following removal of current surfaces) on works to the upstanding building, e.g. replastering
- *archaeological excavation* of footings for mezzanine supports

- 4.6 Following removal of the current church floor, the exposed soil should be subject to manual archaeological cleaning prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording of such deposits to take place.

- 4.7 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.

Desk-based research

- 4.8 Sufficient desk-based research must be undertaken to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. As a minimum, such research should include information available in the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Wales and where relevant, the county records office, and should include both published sources and the unpublished results of any relevant archaeological work.

Post-excavation programme

- 4.9 On completion of fieldwork, a post-excavation programme commensurate with the nature and significance of the archaeology encountered should be undertaken. This may entail cleaning, conservation and analysis of any artefactual material, processing of any soil samples taken, or other specialist analysis. Depending on the scale and significance of discoveries, this may be implemented through the staged process defined in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2) or may follow



on directly from fieldwork in a single report. The approach to be taken must be agreed with GAPS in advance.

Report

- 4.10 The results must be presented in a bound report and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.
- 4.11 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.
- 4.12 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in a full archive report.
- 4.13 The final report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
 - b) a location plan based on current OS mapping at an appropriate scale
 - c) sufficient historical and archaeological detail to allow interpretation of the results and to support assessment of significance
 - d) all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
 - e) full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features and significant finds
 - f) a full bibliography of sources consulted
 - g) an archive compact disc
- 4.14 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this statement must be reproduced **in full** as appendices to the report.

5.0 General requirements

- 5.1 The archaeological programme must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:
- Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
 - English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

- English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
- Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- Richards, J. & Robinson, D., 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice* (Second Edition). The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Conduct*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

5.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.

5.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, the Church in Wales and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.

5.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.



- 5.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 5.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 5.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 5.12 At least one further copy of the report will be required by the local planning authority and will need to be submitted by the applicant as part of any application to discharge the relevant planning conditions. The contractor should ensure that the applicant is aware of this requirement and that the roles and processes for meeting this obligation are clearly understood.

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

7.0 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

Archaeological Curator

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authorities are the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who work to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Curators' Code of Practice*.

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Brief

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to

be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A *documentary* record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Specification

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Watching brief

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present.

8.0 Further information

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected for a programme of archaeological mitigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Jenny Emmett
Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn/Tel: 01248 370926
Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925

jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

EGLWYS LLECHCYNFARWY, CARMEL (G2488)

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MITIGATION

Prepared for

SHAN ROBINSON

February 2017

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

Name

Signature

Date

EGLWYS LLECHCYNFARWY, CARMEL

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for *Shan Robinson* February 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Shan Robinson* to prepare a project specification for a programme of archaeological mitigation at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 938; NGR SH38118109; Figure 01).

Eglwys Llechcynfarwy is the former parish church of St. Cynfarwy, located near the centre of the Tref Alaw parish. The building is Grade II listed (ref. 5396) and comprises a continuous chancel and nave, a south chapel and a north porch. Planning and listed building consent (ref.: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB) have been granted for the conversion of the church into a dwelling, with associated access, parking, sewerage and amenity provision in the adjacent land. The conversion works include: installation of a mezzanine floor, renewal of the church roof covering and floor, localised repairs, and installation of drainage, as indicated on *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing Nos. 1118-A3-02 to 1118-A3-07. As well as the medieval origins of the church, the development is located within an area of known early medieval burial activity (cf. [para. 2.0](#))

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) have prepared a design brief for the scheme (ref. D3014; [Appendix I](#)) and have requested a staged programme of archaeological mitigation comprising:

1. archaeological controlled strip;
2. archaeological watching brief;
3. targeted excavation;
4. desk-based research; and
5. post-excavation work as appropriate to the discoveries made.

The archaeological mitigation will be completed during 2017 and will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015; and

- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The church is documented from the mid-13th century, but includes a 12th century font and 17th century elements (principally the south chapel). The church was substantially rebuilt and modernised in the late 19th century.

In 1695, eight or nine cist graves were recorded during digging for stone at Lechcynfarwy (Longley & Richards, 2000; GAT Report 350). In 1926 several stone-lined graves were found in clearing the bank between a paddock and the Trefor road, to the southwest of the church (PRN 2080; centred on NGR SH38108108). The majority of cists shared the same northwest-southeast alignment, with apparent side slabs and lintels (*ibid.*). Graves were also seen in the line of the road before it was resurfaced. The sites of the two discoveries can be seen as contiguous (*ibid.*), occupying the small plot flanked by the churchyard on the east, the road on the west and the property known as The Mount on the north, on the one hand, and the small disused quarry adjacent to Fron, immediately to the south on the other hand.. A prehistoric standing stone (PRN 2078) formerly stood 670.0m to the north-east of the church.

A brief examination of the first to third edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps of the church and environs (map sheet XX.8; 1889, 1900 and 1924 respectively), reveal general information about the historic layout of the area. The overall layout appears little changed during the late 19th to early 20th century, except for the appearance of a property called *Fron* to the southwest on the third edition (cf. Figures 02 to 04).

GAT has already completed a watching brief within the graveyard during the excavation of a drainage pipe trench (GAT Report 1351). The pipe trench was manually excavated through the churchyard and churchyard retaining wall. The excavation of the pipe trench uncovered the footing of the east wall of the church along with the base of a 19th century chest tomb. The depth of the homogenous fill within the trench and the absence of subsoil or natural underlined how raised the churchyard was compare to the immediate surroundings, including the fields to the immediate east and south of the church. This typified the prolonged use of the church and churchyard. The absence human remains may well have implied ordered grave plots within the churchyard but it is more likely that the acidic soil has resulted in poor bone and grave preservation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological Controlled Strip

An archaeological controlled strip involves the excavation of a designated area by a machine excavator to the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. The controlled strip will be completed under archaeological control, with the GAT archaeologist informing the machine operator or banksman when appropriate levels are reached. It is expected that the controlled strip will be completed using a toothless bucket, with the ground reduced in level spits. The client will be responsible for site health and safety (including location of services), demarcating the relevant area, spoil storage and site security. No groundworks will be allowed within the controlled stripped area until it has been signed off by GAPS. The controlled strip will be undertaken during 2017 and will be located in the following areas, as designated on *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing No. 1118-A3-02 (Figure 06):

1. Klargester treatment plant; and
2. 85m² herringbone drainage field.

The aim of the controlled strip is to:

- Establish the extent to which archaeological remains survive at the site;
- Establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area;
- Establish the depth of archaeological remains and the quality, value and level of preservation of any deposits; and.
- Record any archaeological remains identified and/or inform a strategy for preservation.

The relevant fieldwork methodology is discussed in para 3.6.

There is potential within the development area for the discovery of human burial remains. The GAPS brief (Appendix I) states that if significant or complex archaeology is identified (such as human remains), an appropriate mitigation strategy will need to be agreed through discussion between GAPS, the client and GAT; this may include consideration as to whether the remains/features can be preserved in situ by development design modification. This will be undertaken further to appropriate archaeological cleaning and

recording as defined in para. 3.6, to allow for sufficient information to be prepared to understand the scope and scale of encountered archaeology.

3.2 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 where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

An **intensive** watching brief is required by GAPS during the following:

1. Groundworks for the farmer's field access;
2. Groundworks for the site access road;
3. Groundworks for the visitors parking area and turning area
4. Groundworks for the resident parking and garden area;
5. Groundworks during the removal of the current church floor. *Following removal of the current church floor, the exposed soil will be subject to manual archaeological cleaning by GAT prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording and/or protection of such deposits to take place.*
6. Groundworks within the existing churchyard, including any drainage work.

An **intermittent** watching brief is required by GAPS during the following:

1. Works to the upstanding building – this will include investigation and recording by GAT archaeologists following the removal of current surfaces, to allow a suitable record to be made of any structural phasing;

The relevant fieldwork methodology is discussed in para 3.6.

There is potential during the removal of the current church floor for the discovery of human burial remains. The GAPS brief (Appendix I) states that if significant or complex archaeology is identified (such as human remains), an appropriate mitigation strategy will need to be agreed through discussion between GAPS, the client and GAT; this may include consideration as to whether the remains/features can be preserved in situ by development design modification. This will be undertaken further to appropriate archaeological cleaning and recording as defined in para. 3.6 to allow for sufficient information to be prepared to understand the scope and scale of encountered archaeology.

3.3 Targeted Excavation

A targeted archaeological excavation will be required for the footings for the mezzanine supports within the building interior. A total of four mezzanine supports are required, as identified in *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing No. 1118-A3-06 (cf. Figure 05). The specific dimensions are not confirmed within the current information received, but the excavations will be hand dug by GAT archaeologist to dimensions as requested by the scheme design requirements. The GAT archaeologists will complete appropriate archaeological cleaning and recording, using the fieldwork methodology defined in para. 3.6. Completion of the mezzanine supports will not proceed until the excavated areas have been signed off by GAPS.

3.4 Desk-Based Research

As stated in the GAPS brief, sufficient desk-based research must be undertaken to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. This will include examination of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the study area. This will include an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER;
2. The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for additional supporting information ;
3. On-line catalogue search of the National Library of Wales; and
4. Archive data will be examined at the regional archives (Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Rd, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7JH).

The results of the desk based research will be incorporated into the mitigation report.

3.5 Post-Excavation

Based on the results of the archaeological mitigation a post-excavation programme commensurate with the nature and significance of the archaeology encountered will be completed. This will include a programme of archaeological assessment and analysis of recovered artefacts and/or ecofacts.

The post-excavation will be undertaken as a phased process in accordance with guidelines specified in *Management of Archaeological Projects – MAP2* (English Heritage, 1991), and relevant guidelines from *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2015). Five project phases are specified in *MAP2* (English Heritage, 1991):

- MAP2 Phase 1: Project Planning
- MAP2 Phase 2: Fieldwork
- MAP2 Phase 3: Assessment of Potential for Analysis
- MAP2 Phase 4: Analysis and Report Preparation
- MAP2 Phase 5: Dissemination

The post excavation programme will include MAP2 Phases 3 to 5. A project specification will be prepared by GAT for each MAP2 post-excavation phase, with each specification detailing the appropriate post-excavation methodology, including details for any specialists required. All post-excavation specifications must be approved by GAPS prior to instigation.

In advance of the post-excavation programme, a fieldwork archive will be prepared (cf. para. 3.12) along with an interim report, summarising fieldwork results; these will be completed within one month of the fieldwork.

The completion of the post-excavation programme will require additional GAT time, GAT resourcing and client costs. The client will be informed of the post-excavation timings and costs once the fieldwork archiving and interim report are complete.

3.6 Fieldwork Methodology

- The controlled strip area will be reduced in spits using a machine excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and will terminate at the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- All watching brief attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas.
- For the recording of any phased structural activity identified during the watching brief, photographs and a written descriptive record will be made for any details representing fabric, form and function; dimensions will be included, where necessary, to record height, width, length and structural thickness. Drawn records will include annotated elevations using information sourced from the existing digital plans and elevations for the church, as represented by *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing Nos. 1118-A3-02 to 1118-A3-07 (Figure 06). If required, additional GAT surveys will be completed of specific areas noted during the works that are not included on existing drawings or currently obscured. Dependant on size and access, this will be completed on site using scaled hand drawings (1:10 minimum) and/or a digital survey, using a Leica TCR805 Reflectorless Total Station, processed using CAD software. All digital information will be presented using Adobe Illustrator software;
- Structural activity, subsurface activity, contexts records, registers of artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using GAT pro-formas. Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera (Nikon D40) set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The archive numbering system will start from **G2488_017**. A photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief, controlled strip and targeted excavation to record site code, date, photographic archive number, image orientation and any relevant context numbers;

- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If encountered, the following minimum sampling strategy will apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature. However, if discrete features are identified within the trench, these may be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. If significant features are encountered, a greater proportion of excavation than the minimum sampling strategy may be required. The extent of sampling in this instance will be subject to agreement with GAPS;
- Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises, prior to assessment/analysis and subsequent reburial in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence.
- Fragmented/disarticulated skeletal remains will be collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises, prior to assessment/analysis and subsequent reburial in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence.
- When required for any archaeological features encountered, sections will be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.
- When required for any archaeological features encountered, plans will be drawn at a minimum 1:20 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace. A digital plan will also be completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit for the controlled strip area detailing the location, orientation and width of the controlled strip, along with any archaeological activity encountered (including any base lines and section lines set up by GAT).
- It is not currently expected that waterlogged ground conditions will be encountered during the controlled strip. However, if encountered, it will be the responsibility of the client to provide suitable resources and equipment to control water ingress on a daily basis, although it will be GAT team responsibility to remove water from any specific features during their mitigation through the use of buckets and sponges. Any

waterlogged ecofacts (e.g. peat) and artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011) and *Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: guidance for good practice* (Historic England, 2017). In addition Brunning and Watson (2010) will be consulted for waterlogged wood and English Heritage (1995) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will also be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy.

Should dateable artefacts and/or 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).

3.7 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features be identified that include sealed deposits deemed suitable for dating, samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples (or 100% if the feature is smaller). 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* (Historic England, 2011). Any required specialists will be consulted during the mitigation phase to advise GAT on a sampling strategy.

3.8 Human Remains

Any groundworks within the church graveyard will be conducted in accordance with the Disused Burial Grounds Act 1981 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/18>) which stipulates provisions relating to works that affect recognised cemeteries. A public notification procedure may be required as well as conditions being set down involving the removal and disposal of human remains. If any tombstone, monument or memorial are exposed, they will be dealt with according to the *Disused Burial Grounds Act 1981* Section 2 Sub-Section 10 and the GAT site agent will record any exposed tombstone, monument or memorial in accordance with the Act. If removal of human remains is necessary to accommodate the groundworks, 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 and all protocols will need to be followed. A copy of the licence will then be kept on site by the GAT team throughout the course of the works. On completion of the graveyard work and/or any archaeological assessment/analysis, the recovered remains will be reinterred in their original location, in accordance with Ministry of Justice licence.

For any remaining groundworks outside of the graveyard, including the church interior, the parking areas and the drainage areas, if any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete; the remains should be reburied inside the church as close as practical to their original location.

In all instances, non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises.

If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment (Rebecca Watts PhD, MSc, BSc (Hons) | Osteoarchaeologist | AOC Archaeology | tel: 0208 843 7380), who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist will also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that

the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Historic England, 2004).

3.9 Artefacts

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

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

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the 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.

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Oriel Ynys Môn, this must be in accordance with the Oriel Ynys Môn – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive* (2012).

3.10 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features, especially during the watching brief, may necessitate the production of a new project specification and/or the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor if the features cannot be preserved in situ by development design modification.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) and costs 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;
- timings, staffing and resourcing;
- additional costs.

The FAWD document will need to be approved by GAPS.

3.11 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project timetable 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. The curator contact details are:

Jenny Emmett jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

A programme for the groundworks has not been confirmed, although the works are scheduled to be completed during 2017. GAPS will be informed of the date/duration once confirmed.

3.12 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work archiving will be completed based on following task list;

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

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
5. Controlled Strip Results
6. Watching Brief Results
7. Targeted Excavation Results
8. Conclusions and Recommendations
9. List of sources consulted.
10. Appendix I – GAPS design brief
11. Appendix II – approved GAT project specification

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and elevations. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, 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.

If artefacts, ecofacts and/or features are identified that require post-excavation assessment and analysis, an interim report will be completed within one month of the conclusion of the fieldwork that will summarise the fieldwork results and include recommendations for post-excavation assessment and analysis. Any subsequent post-excavation assessment and analysis results will be included in further reports.

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared.

The following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS (draft report then final report).
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion (final report only).
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only).
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client (draft report then final report).
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

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 team of project archaeologists.

- For the watching brief, 1No project archaeologist will initially be in attendance (Stuart Reilly). The project archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client, completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.12;
- For the controlled strip, 2No archaeologists will be in attendance (Stuart Reilly and Carol Ryan Young), with one archaeologist controlling the machine and 1No archaeologist cleaning and recording the stripped area and mitigating any archaeological activity. The project archaeologists will both be responsible for all field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client, completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.12;
- For the targeted excavation of the mezzanine supports, 2No archaeologists will be in attendance (Stuart Reilly and Carol Ryan Young); with both completing the hand excavation and recording. The project archaeologists will both be responsible for all field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client, completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.12.

The resourcing for any post-excavation assessment and analysis will be confirmed in the relevant project specification, once the post-excavation requirements are confirmed.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and 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 22/06/2017

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 22/06/2017

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 23/07/2017

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010 *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd ed). Swindon: English Heritage
2. *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing Nos. 1118-A3-02 to 1118-A3-07
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment;
6. Davidson, A., Hopewell, D., Kenney, J. & Longley, D., 2002 , Early Medieval Burial and Ecclesiastical Sites 2001-2002. GAT Report 451
7. English Heritage 1995 *Guidelines for the Care of Waterlogged Archaeological Leather . Scientific and Technical Guidelines 4*. London: English Heritage
8. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services design brief D3014, 22nd September 2016.
9. Historic England, 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
10. Historic England, 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*
11. Historic England, 2017. *Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: guidance for good practice*
12. Longley, D. & Richards, A., 2000 , Early Medieval Burial in Gwynedd. GAT Report 350
13. Ordnance Survey First edition 1 mile to 25 inch sheet XX.8 (1889)
14. Ordnance Survey Second edition 1 mile to 25 inch sheet XX.8 (1900)
15. Ordnance Survey Third edition 1 mile to 25 inch sheet XX.8 (1924)
16. Reilly, S. 2016. Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Mon: Archaeological Watching Brief of Pipe Trench. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1351.
17. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives

10 FIGURE 01

10.1 Location Map. Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Map Sheet SH38.Scale: 1:2500@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.



Figure 01: Location Map. Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Map Sheet SH38.
Scale: 1:2500@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

11 FIGURE 02

**11.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1889; Sheet XX.8).
Scale: 1:2500@A4.**

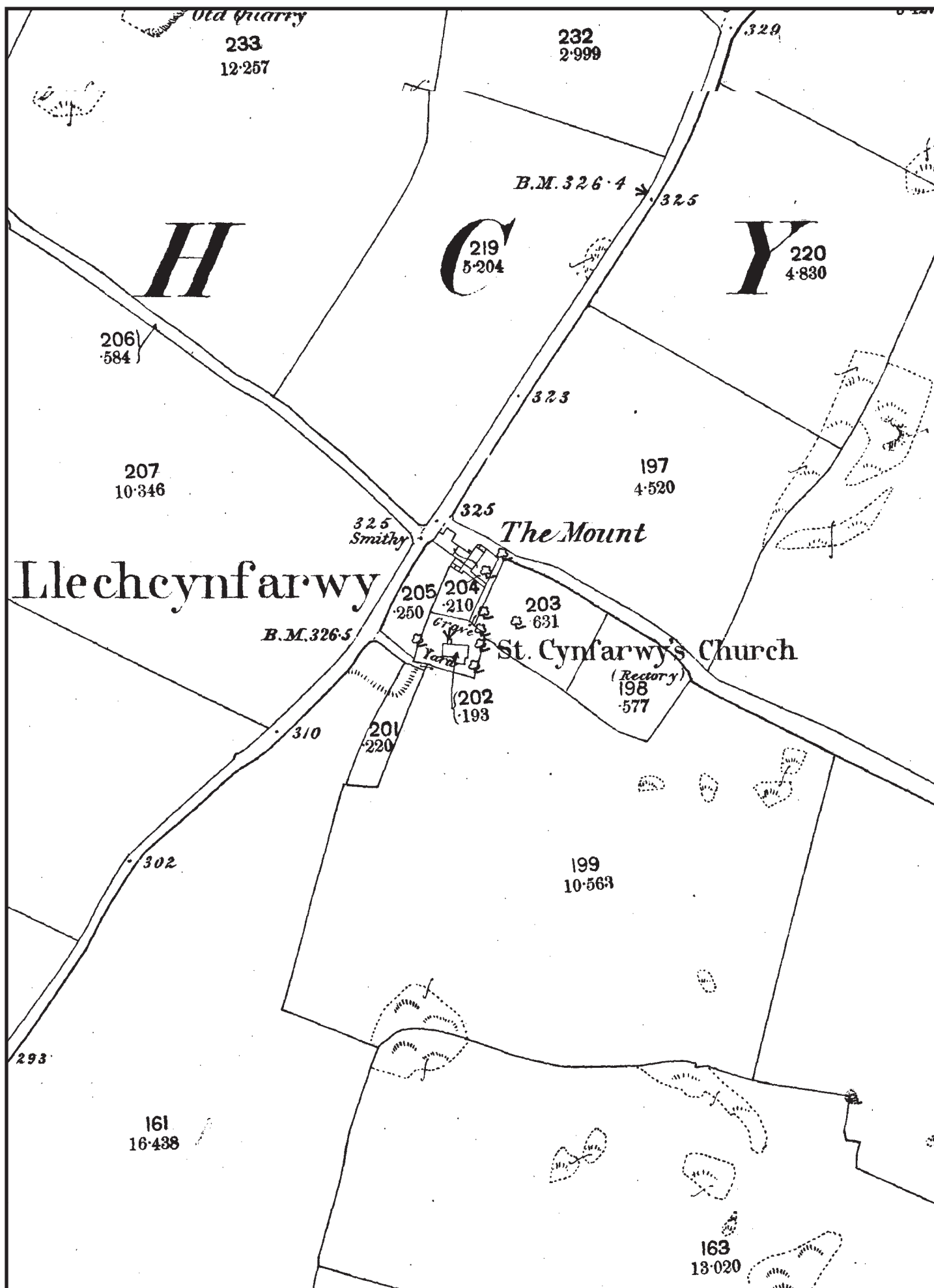


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1889; Sheet XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

12 FIGURE 03

**12.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1”
to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1900; XX.8). Scale:
1:2500@A4.**

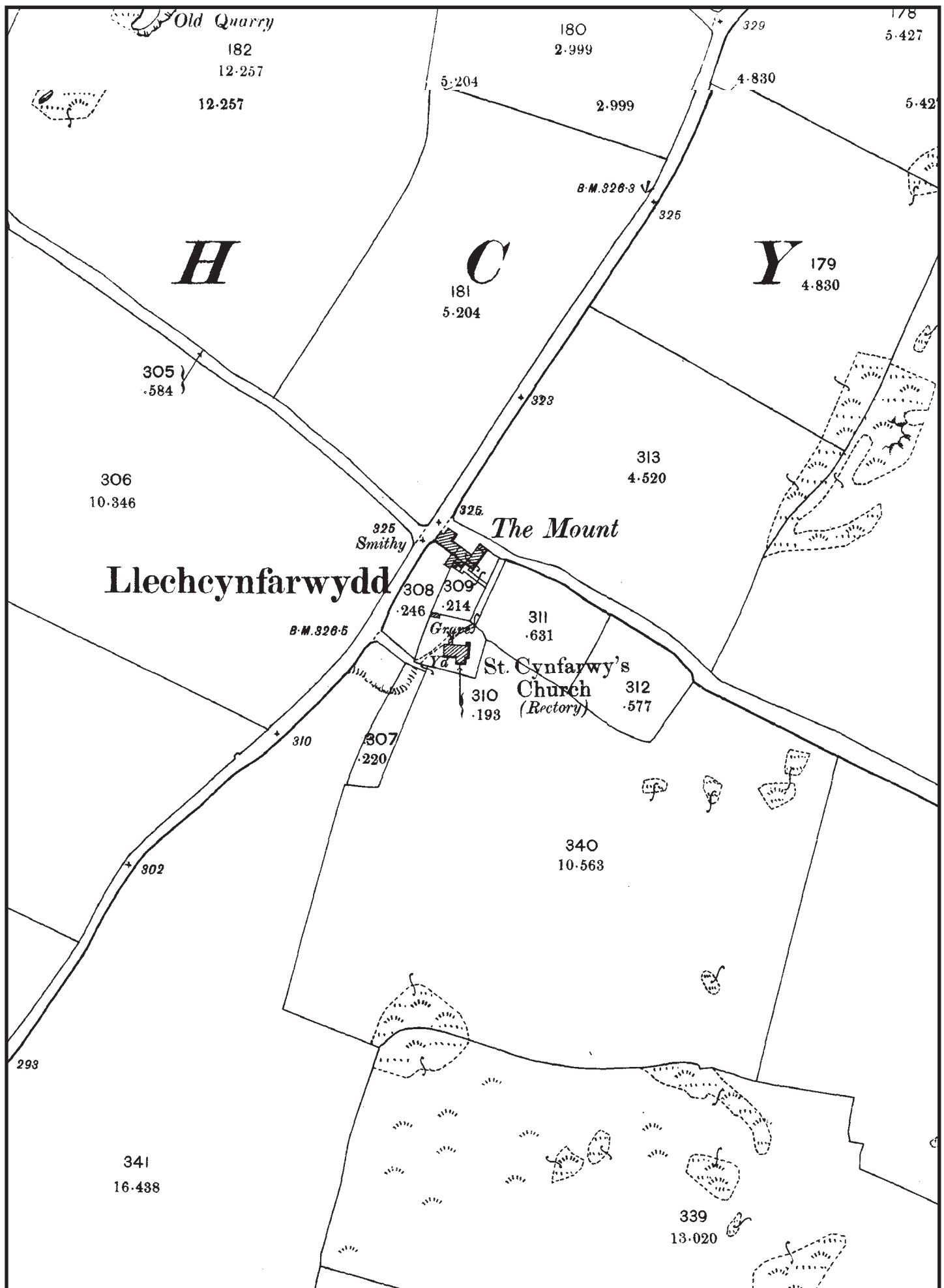


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1900; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

13 FIGURE 04

**13.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1”
to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1924; XX.8). Scale:
1:2500@A4**

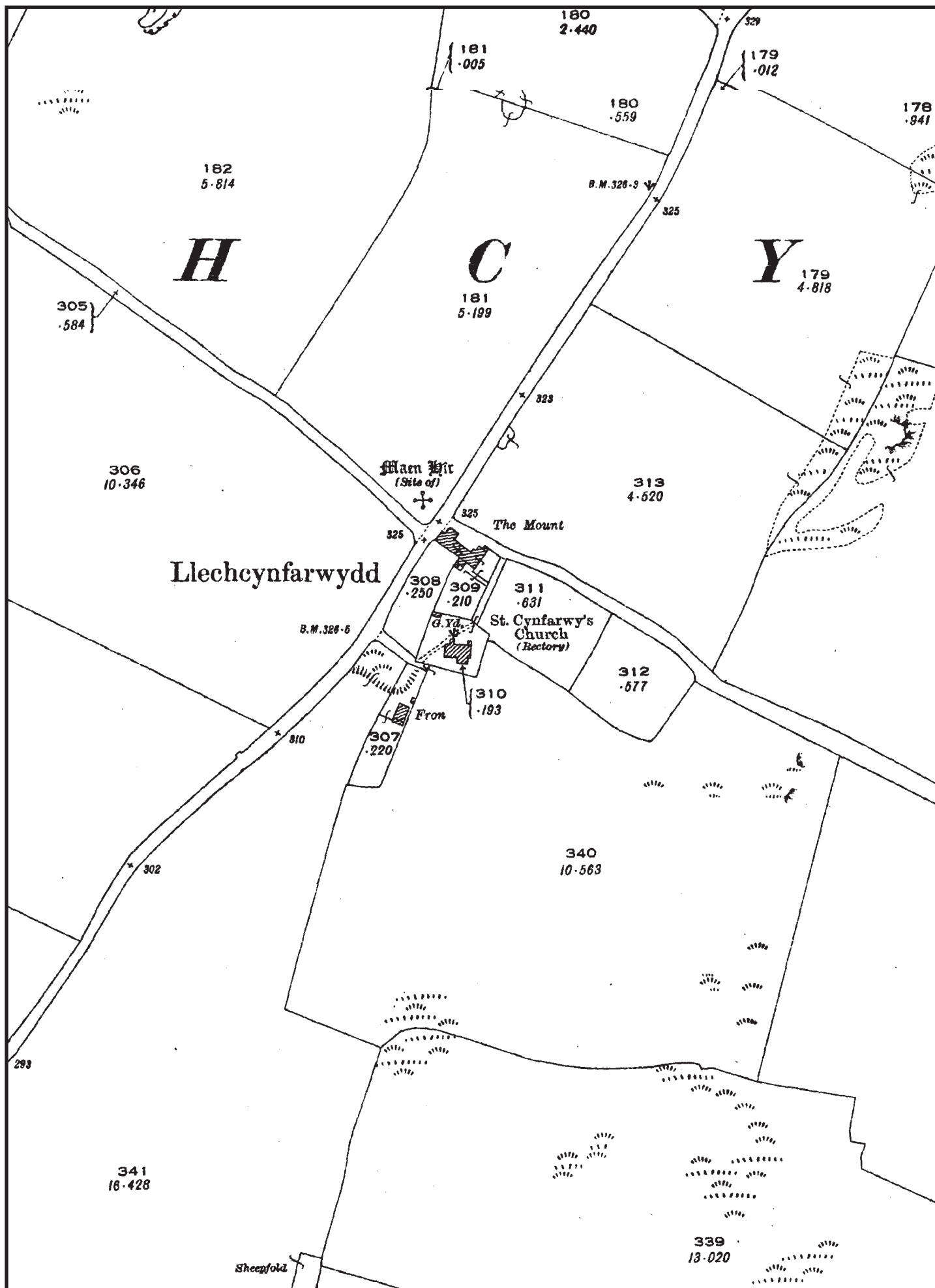
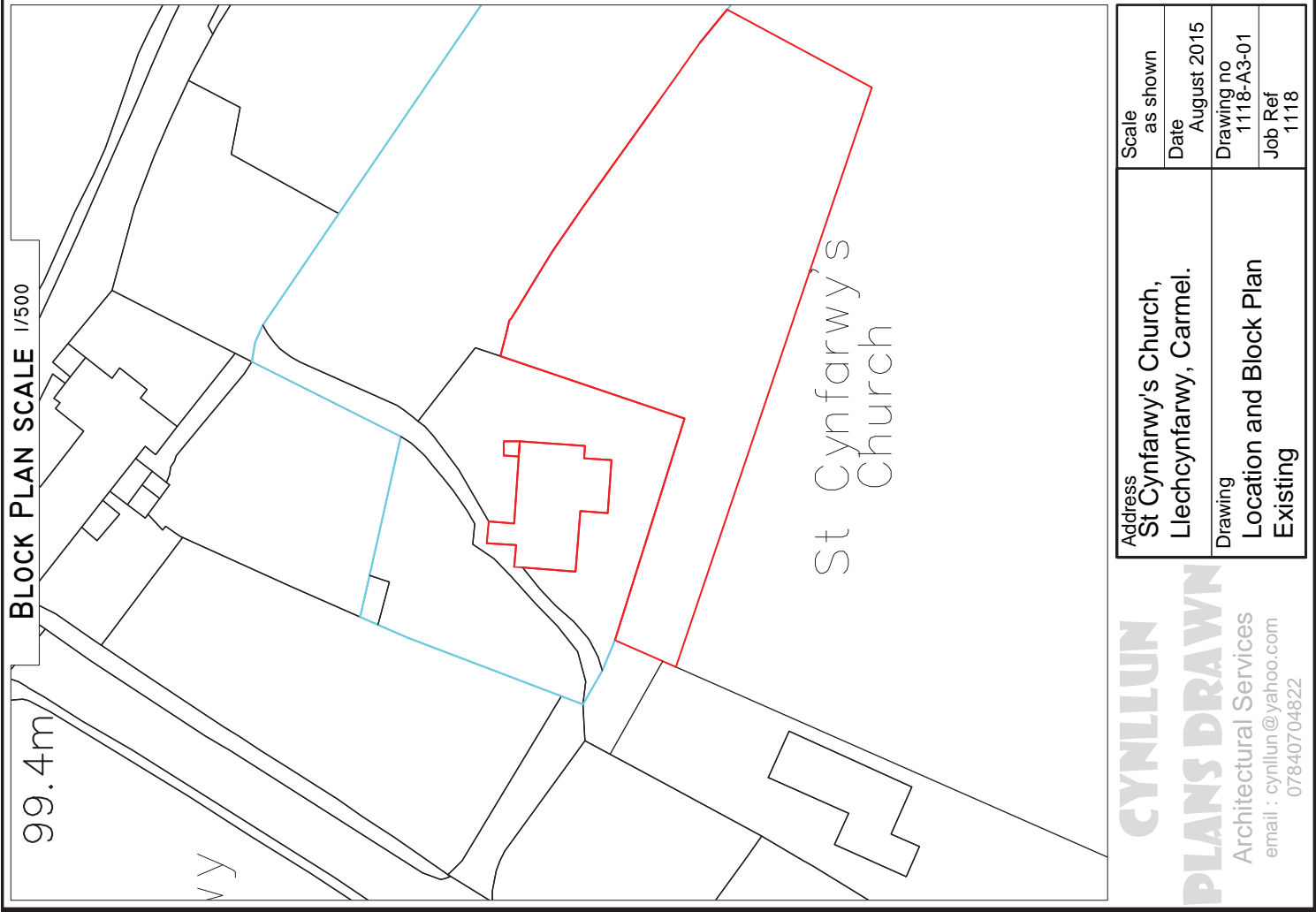


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1924; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4

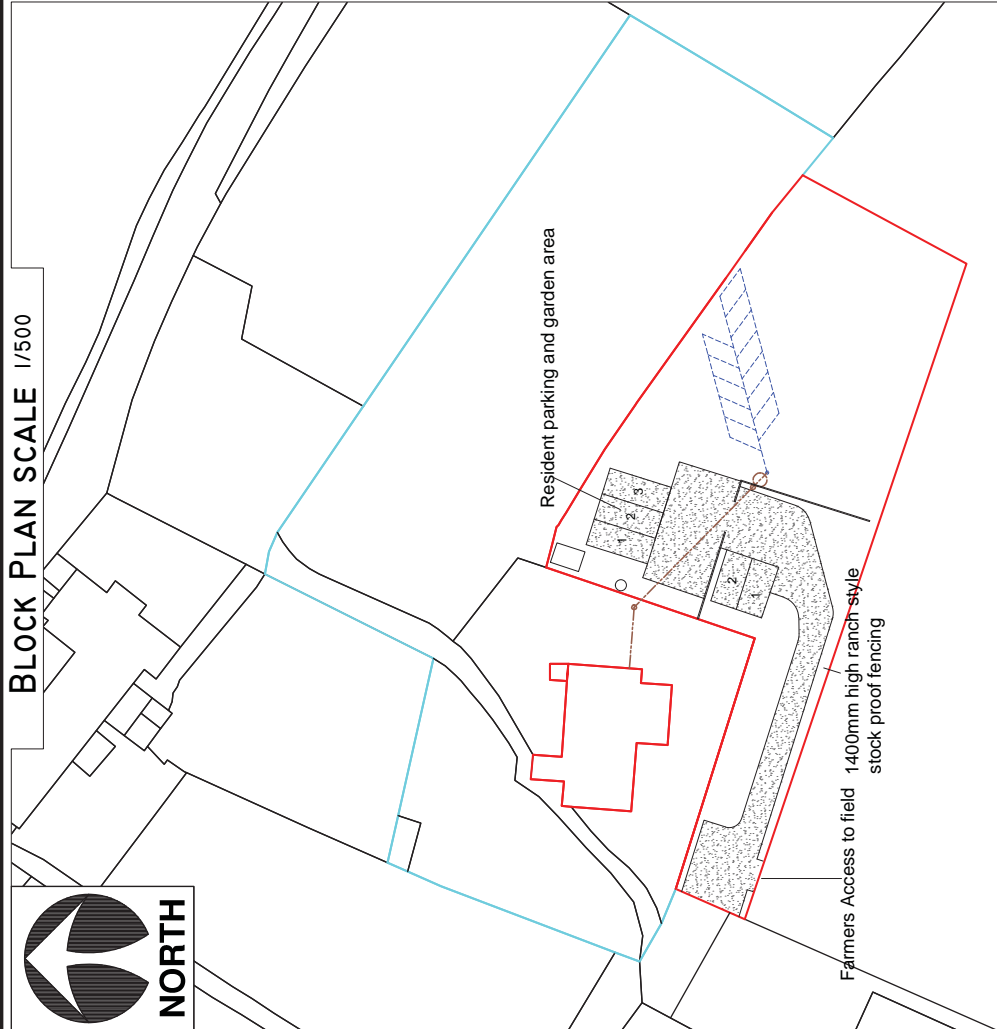
14 FIGURE 05

**14.1 Reproduction of *Cynllun Architectural Services* Drawing Nos.
1118-A3-02 to 1118-A3-07**



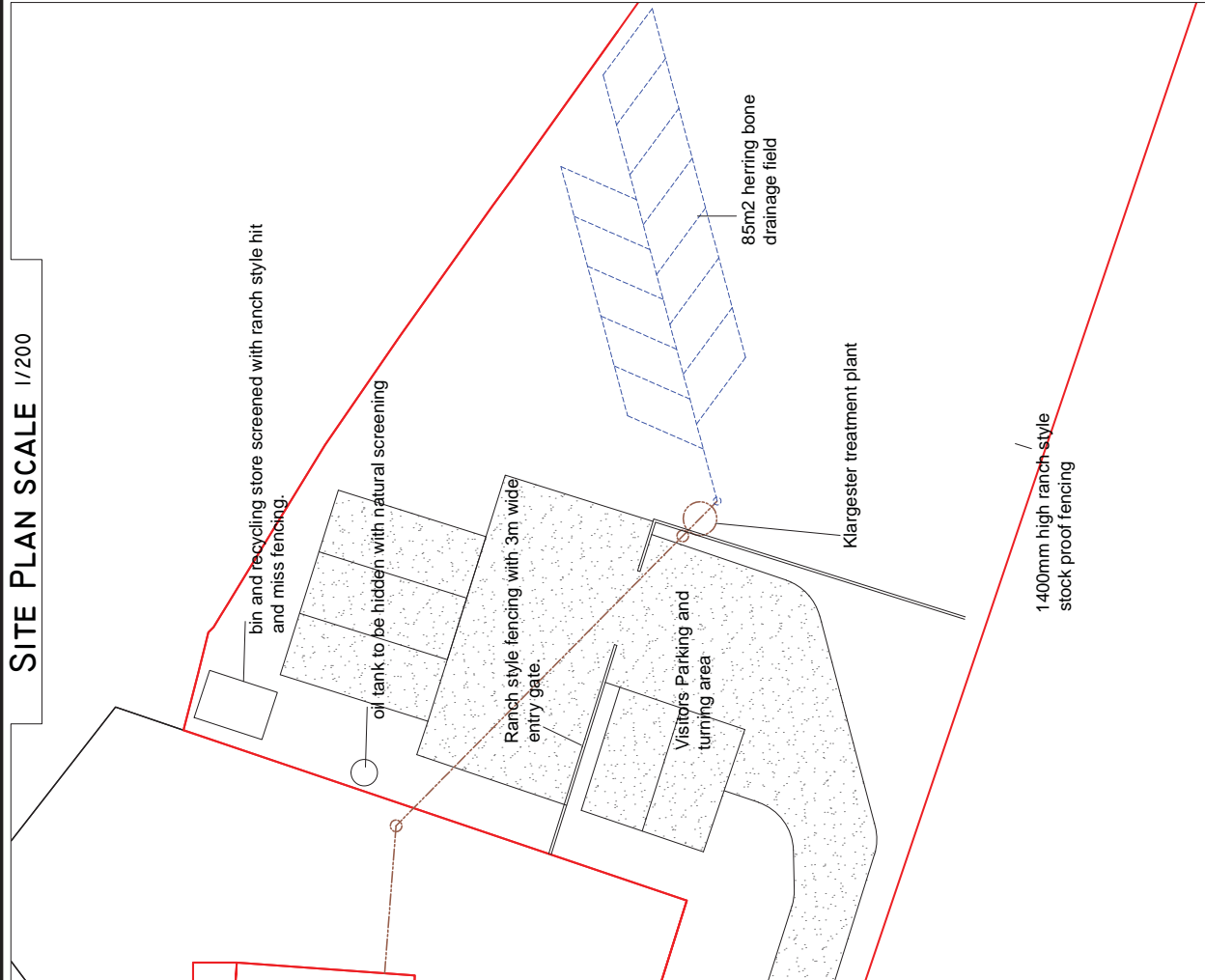


BLOCK PLAN SCALE 1/500



St Cynfarwy's Church

SITE PLAN SCALE 1/200

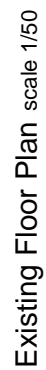


CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN

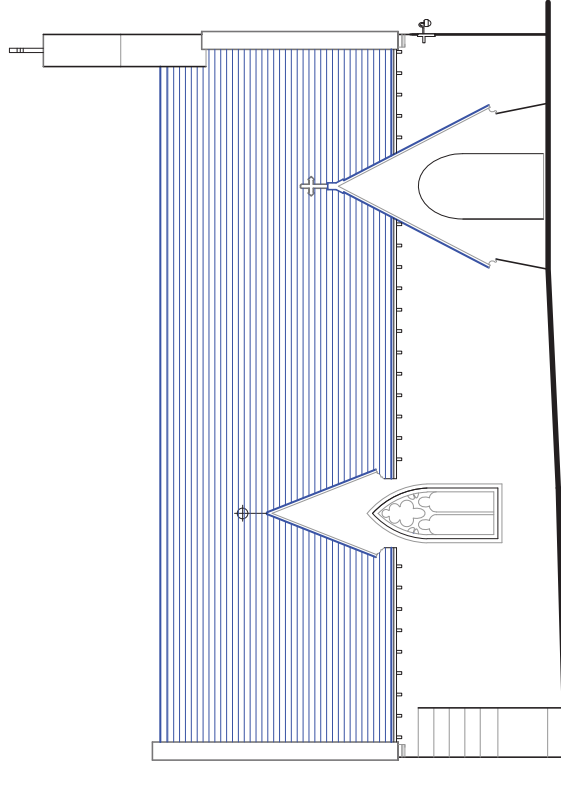
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

Address	St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.
Drawing	Block Plan and Site Plan Proposed

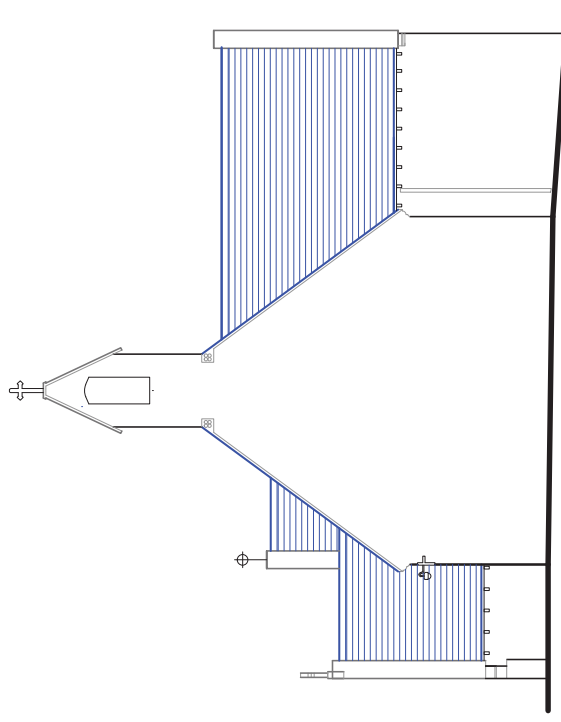
Scale	as shown
Date	August 2015
Drawing no	1118-A3-02
Job Ref	1118



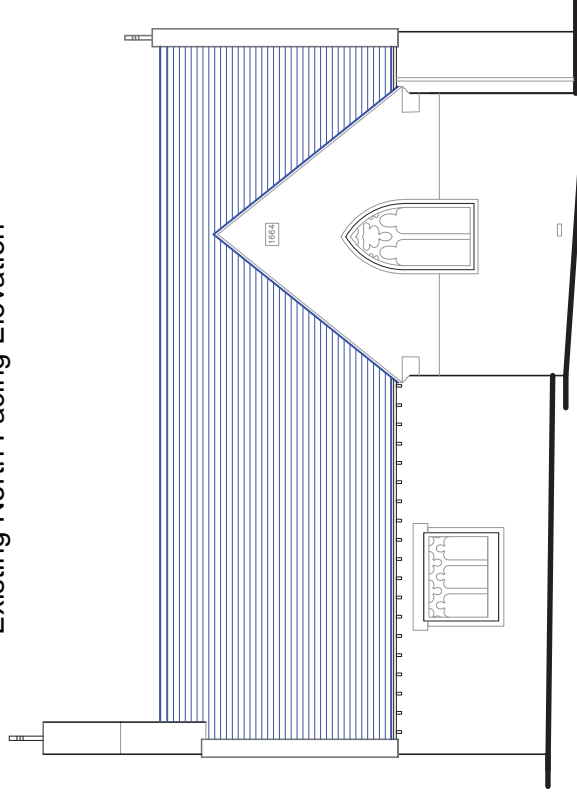
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822



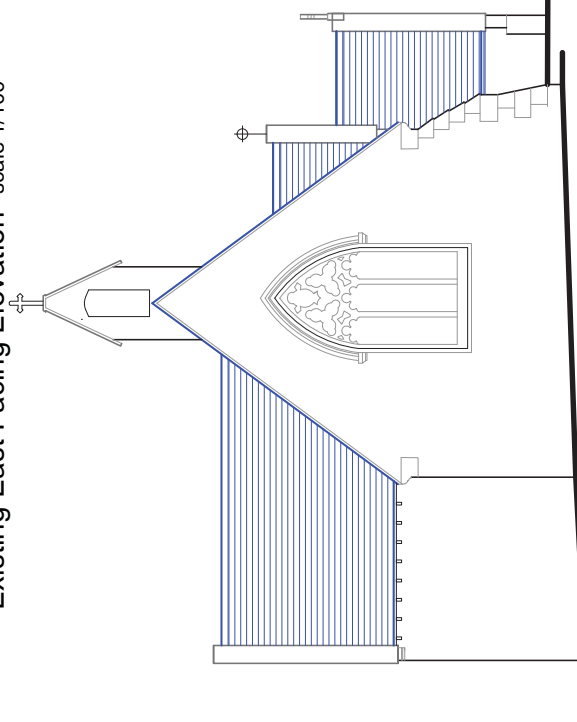
Existing North Facing Elevation



Existing East Facing Elevation scale 1/100



Existing South Facing Elevation



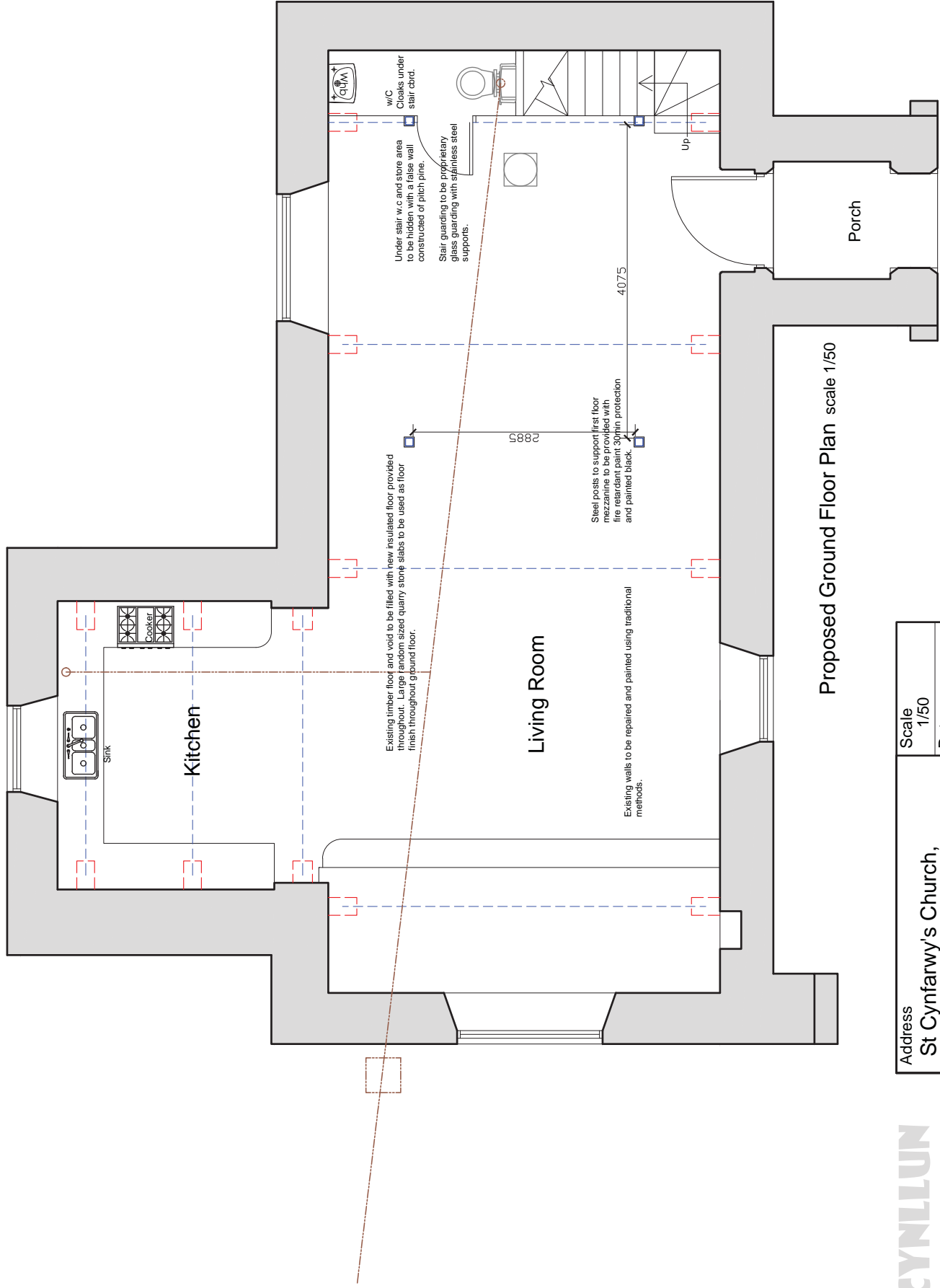
Existing West Facing Elevation

CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN

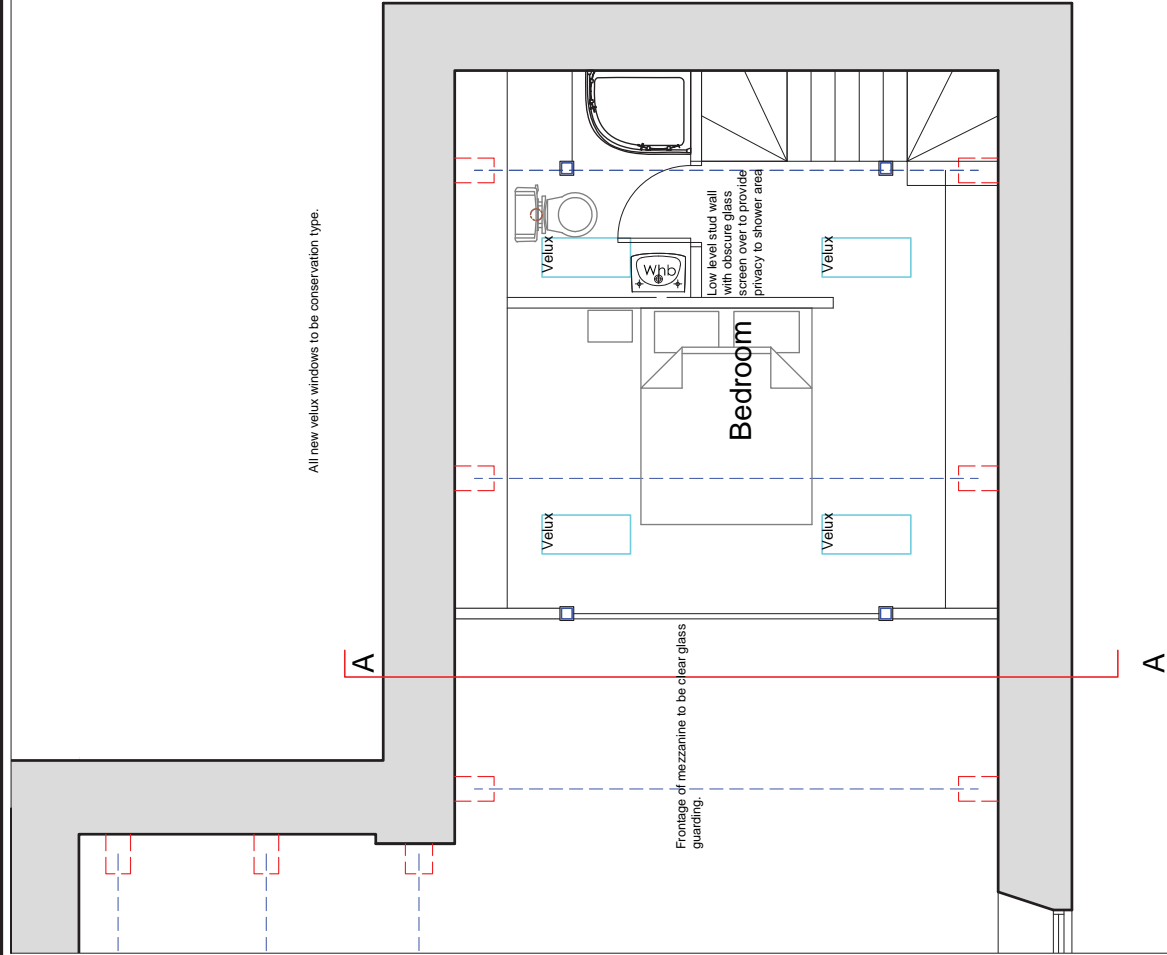
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

Address	Scale
St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	1/100
Drawing	Date
Existing Elevations	August 2015
	Drawing no
	1118-A3-04
	Job Ref
	1118

This drawing is copyright and must not be reproduced without permission.
Do not scale check dimensions on site.
If in doubt ask!

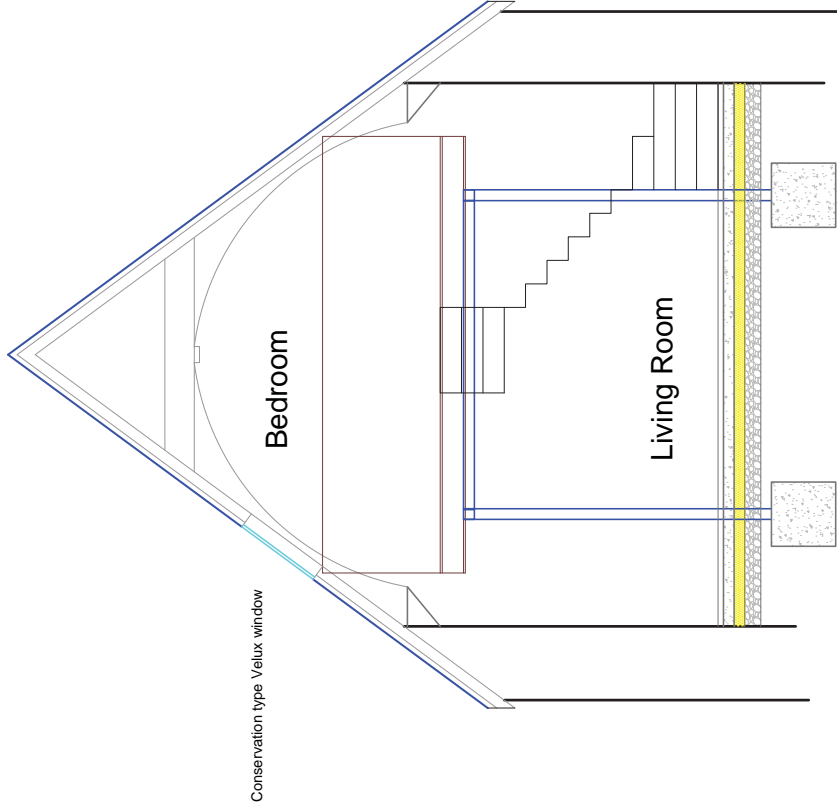


Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechycynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale	1/50
	Date	August 2015
	Drawing no	1118-A3-05
Drawing Proposed Plan	Job Ref	1118



All new velux windows to be conservation type.

Proposed First Floor Plan scale 1/50

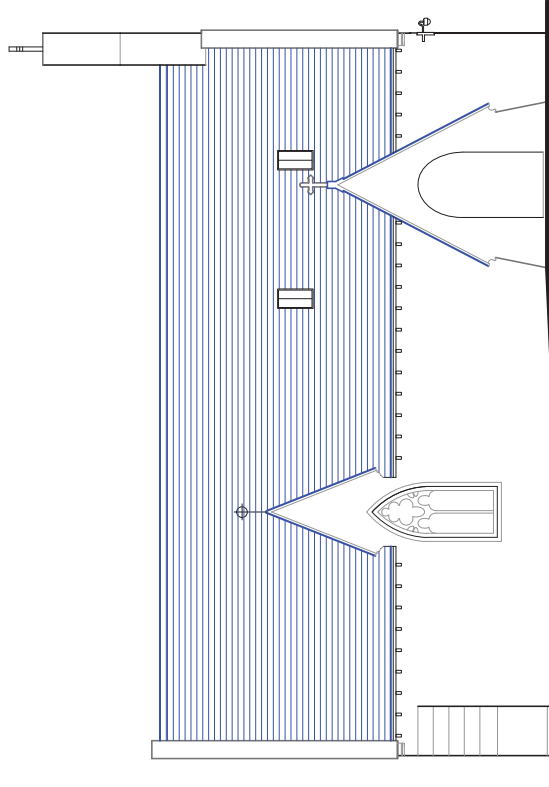


Section A-A scale 1/50

CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN

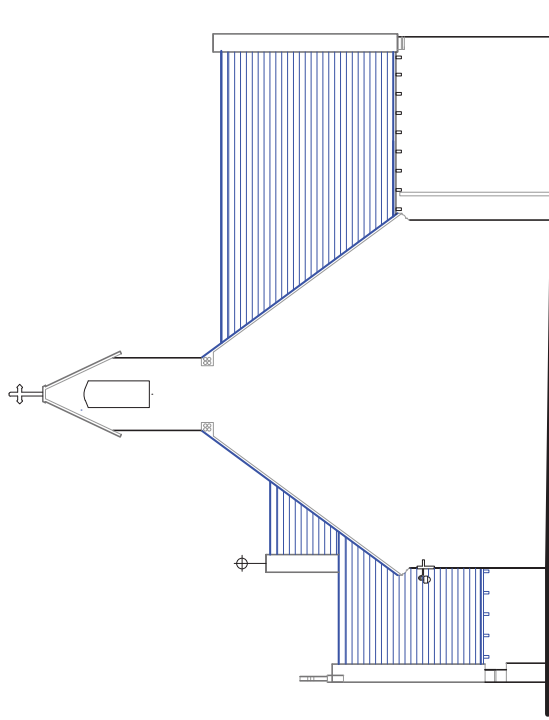
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

Address	Scale
	1/50
St Cyntarfwy's Church, Llechycynfarwy, Carmel.	Date
	August 2015
Drawing	Drawing no
	1118-A3-06
Proposed First Floor Plan and Section	Job Ref
	1118

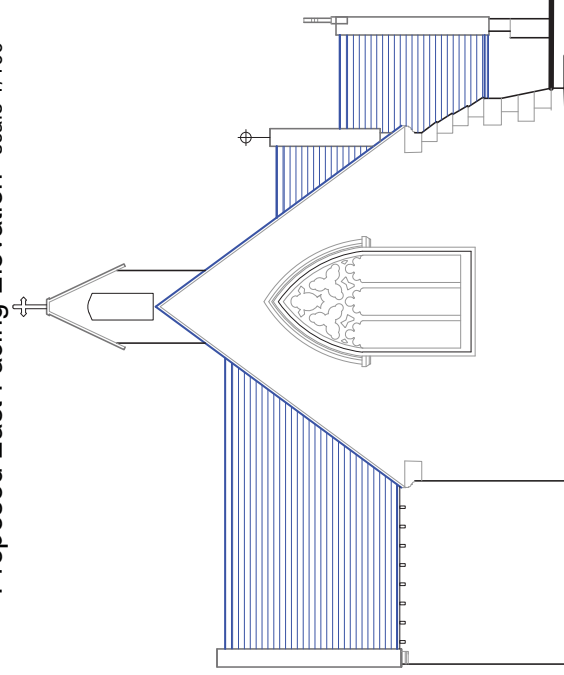


Proposed North Facing Elevation

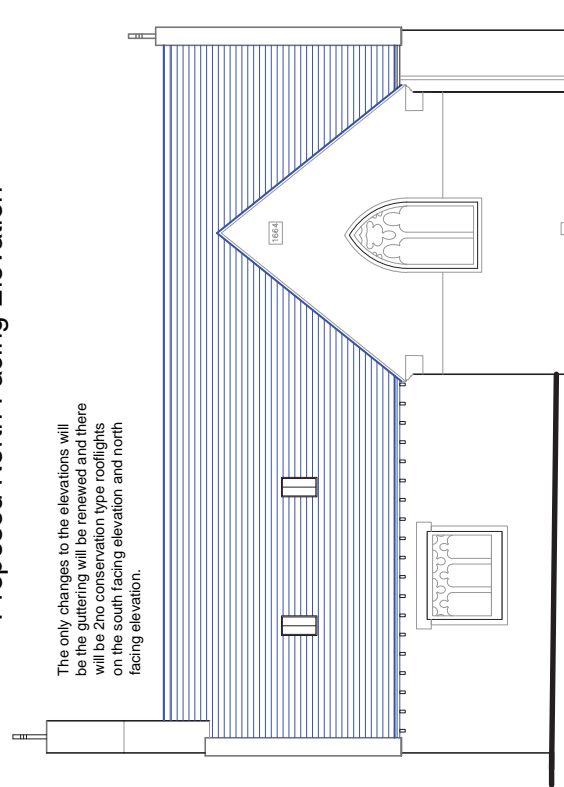
The only changes to the elevations will be the guttering will be renewed and there will be 2ho conservation type rooflights on the south facing elevation and north facing elevation.



Proposed East Facing Elevation scale 1/100



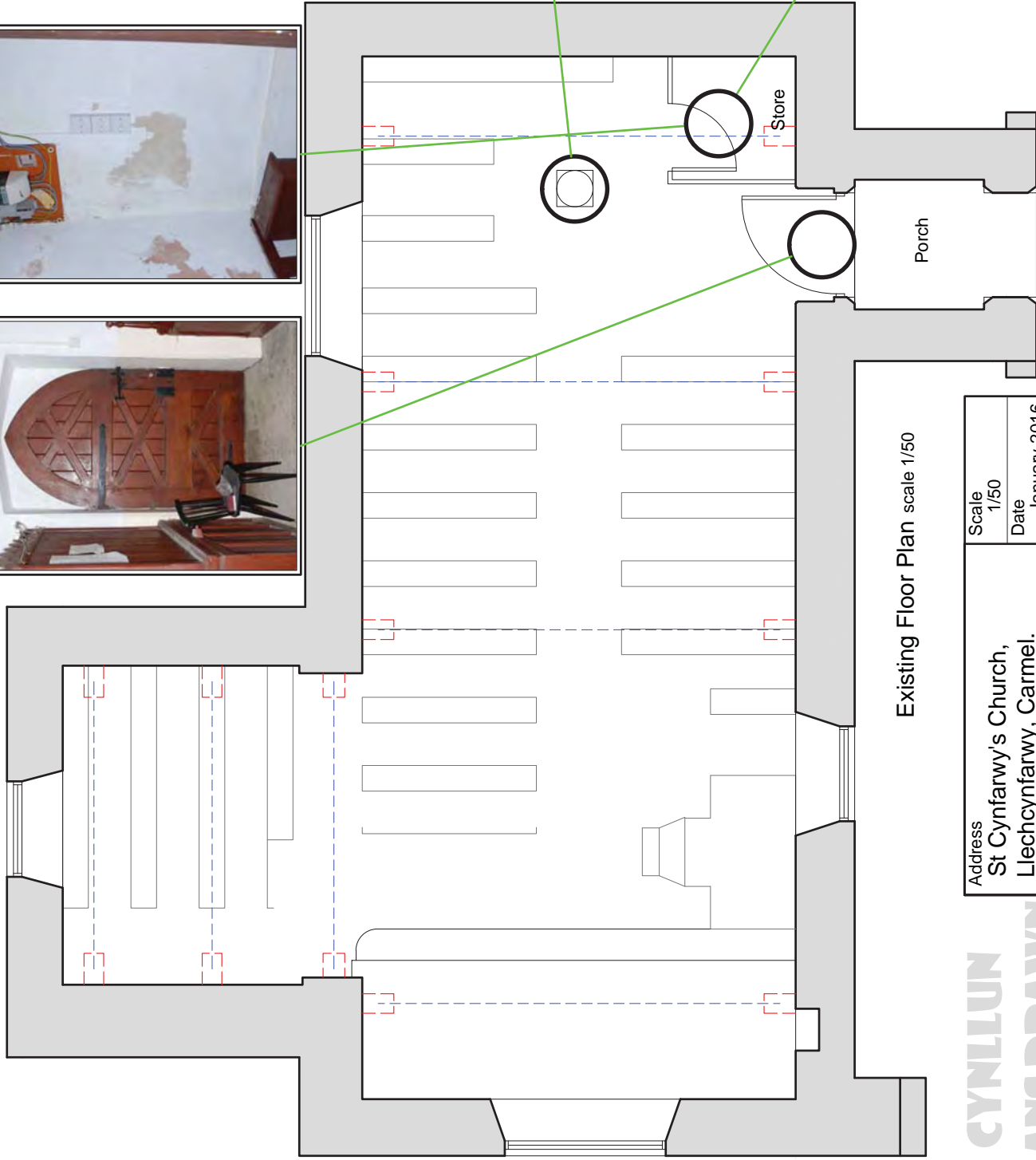
Proposed West Facing Elevation



Proposed South Facing Elevation

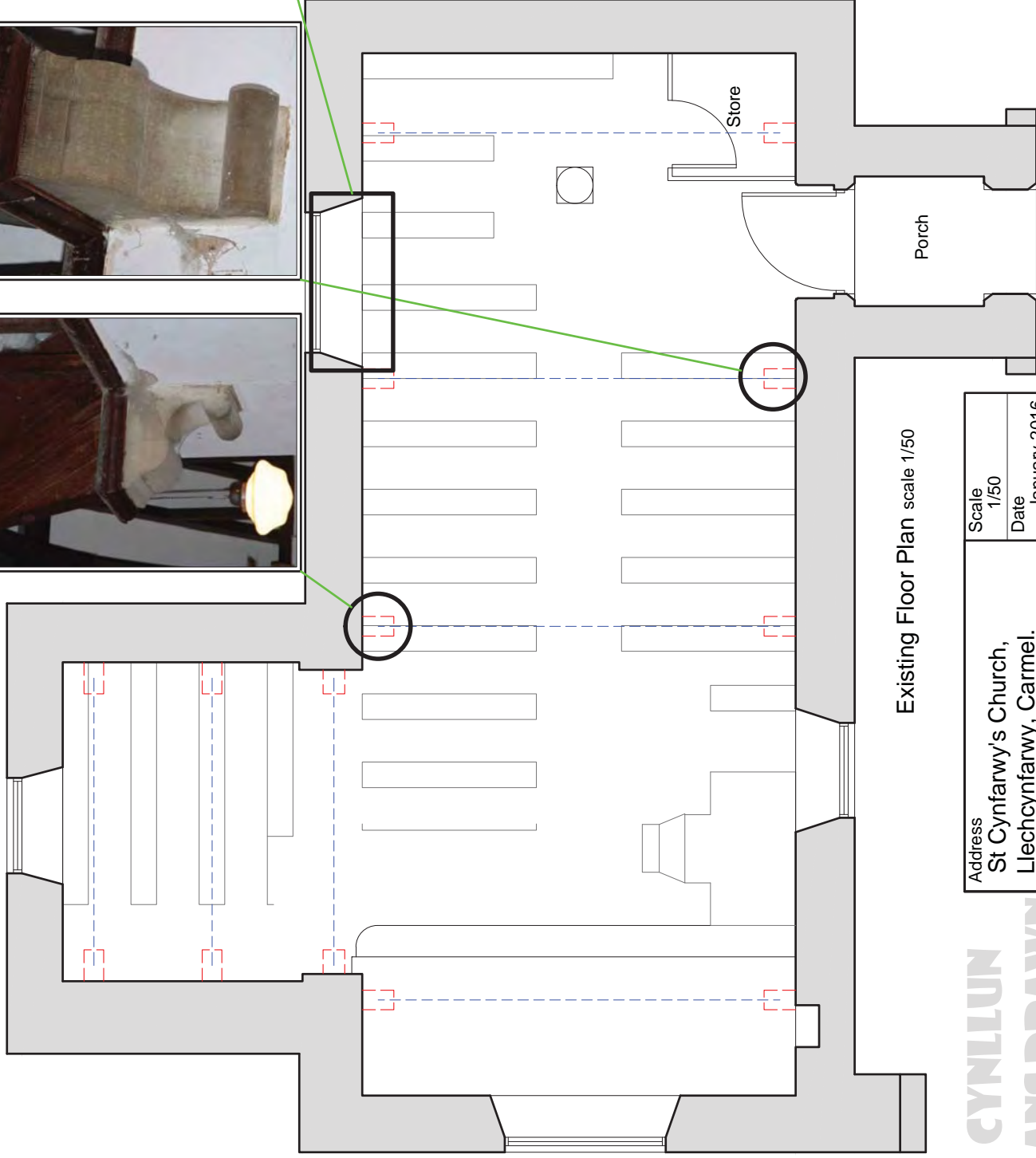
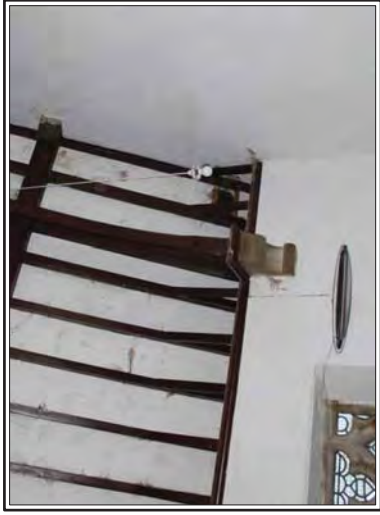
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

Address	Scale
St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	1/100
Drawing	Date
Proposed Plan and Elevations	August 2015
	Drawing no
	1118-A3-07
	Job Ref
	1118



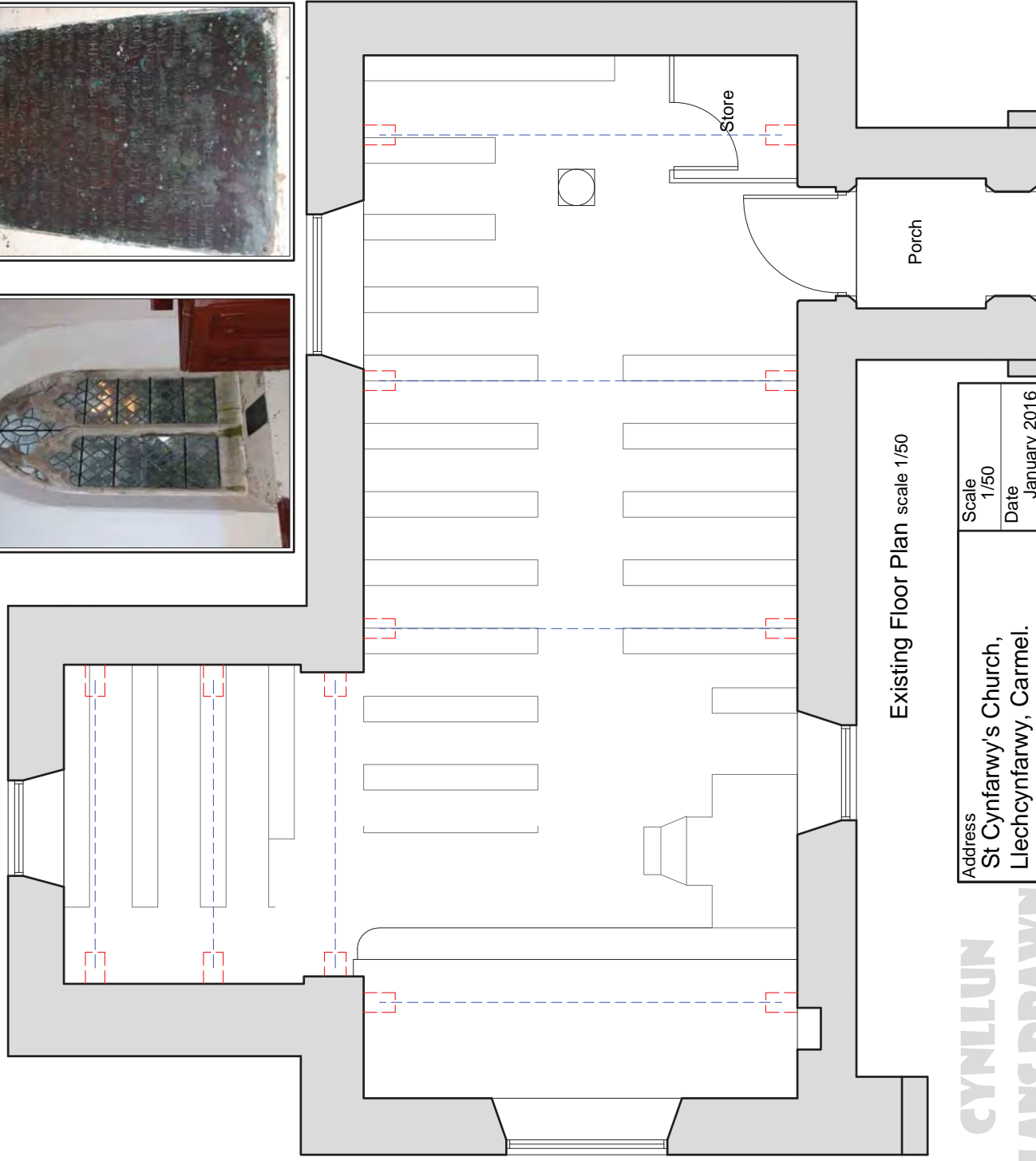
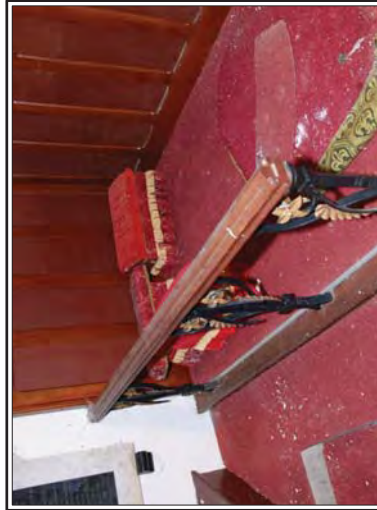
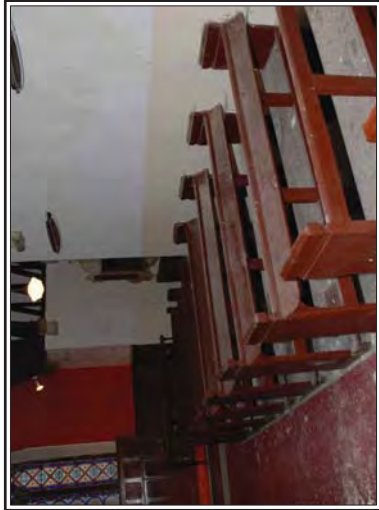
Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale 1/50	Date January 2016
	Drawing no 1118-A3-08	Job Ref 1118
Drawing Existing Plan Internal Photos 1 of 5		

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 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822



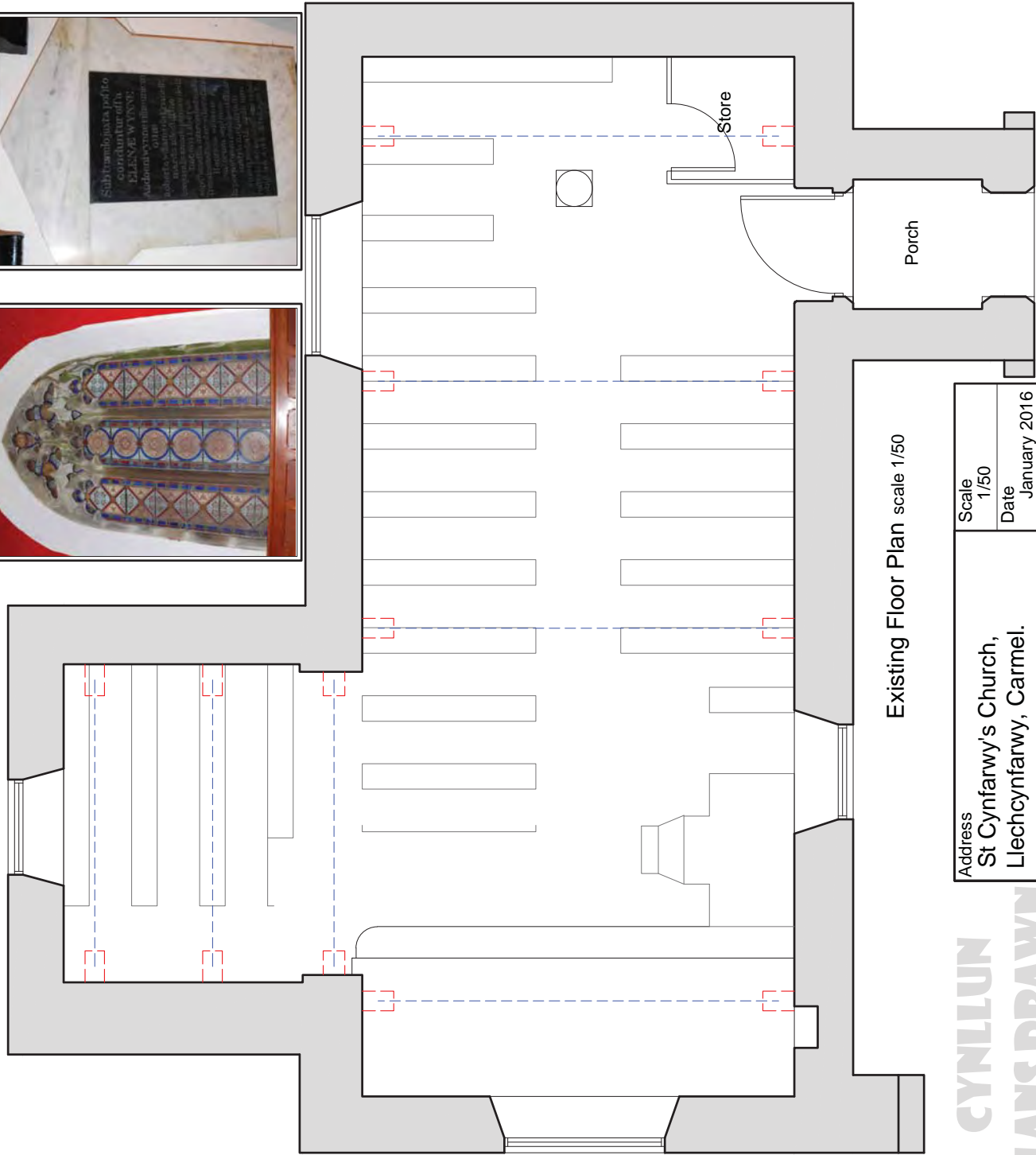
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St Cynfarwy's Church,	Date	January 2016
Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Drawing no	1118-A3-09
Drawing	Job Ref	1118
Existing Plan		
Internal Photos 2 of 5		

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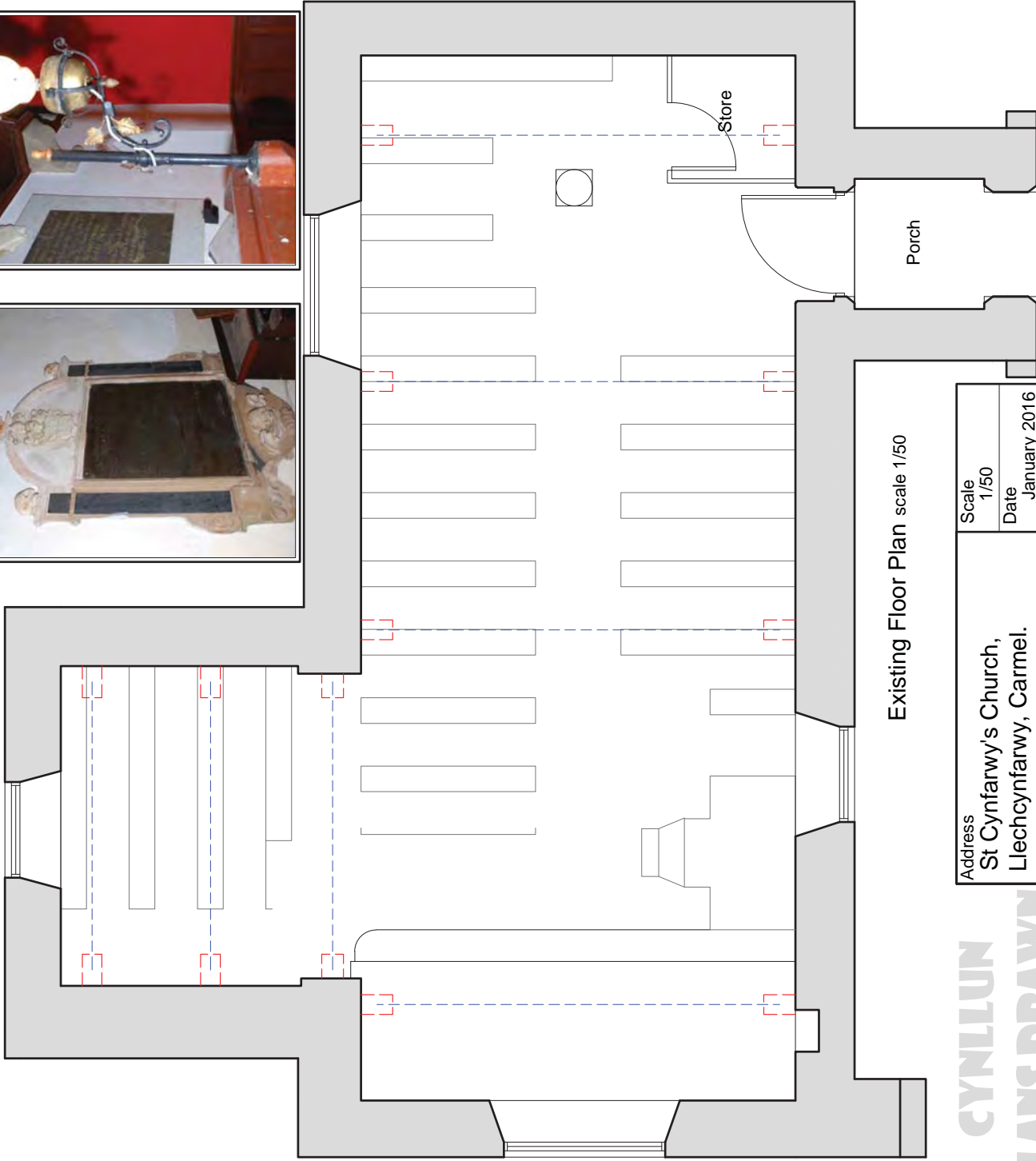
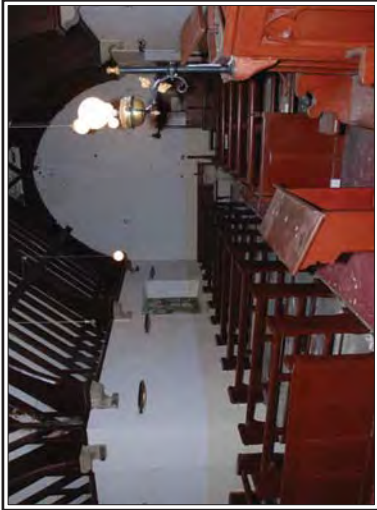
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	Date January 2016
Drawing Existing Plan Internal Photos 3 of 5	Drawing no 1118-A3-10
	Job Ref 1118

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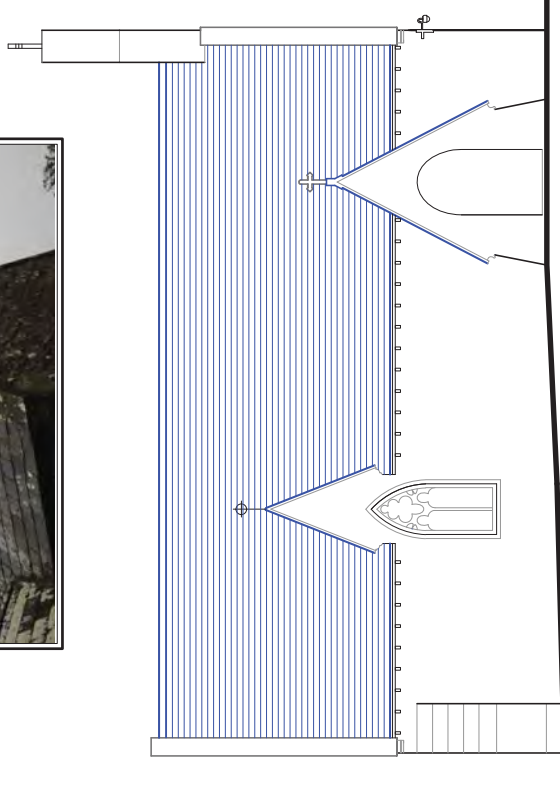
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	Date	January 2016
	Drawing no	1118-A3-11
	Job Ref	1118
Drawing Existing Plan Internal Photos 4 of 5		

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Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822



Address	Scale
St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	1/50
Drawing	Date
Existing Plan	January 2016
Internal Photos 5 of 5	Drawing no 1118-A3-12
	Job Ref 1118

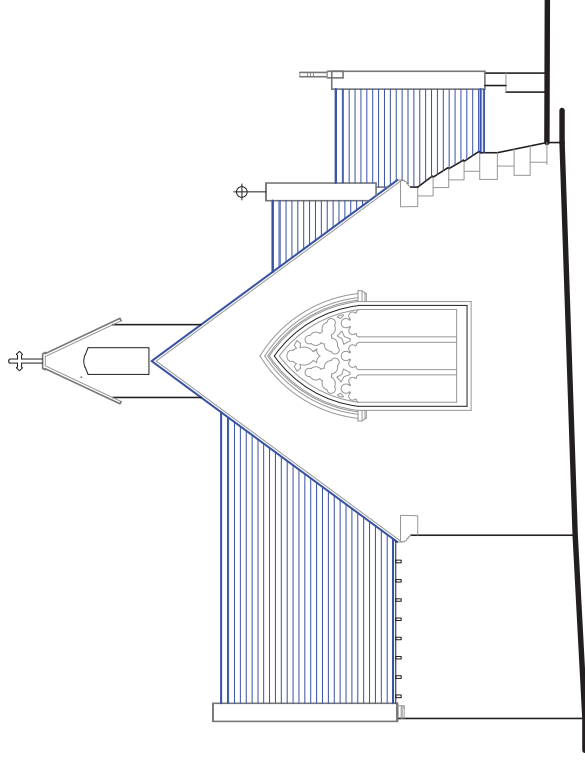
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822



CYNLLUN PLANS DRAWN

Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

Address	St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechycynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale	1/50
Drawing	Existing Photos and Front Elevation	Date	January 2016
		Drawing no	1118-A3-13
		Job Ref	1118



CYNLLUN PLANS DRAWN

Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

Address	St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale	1/50
Drawing	Existing Photos and Side Elevation	Date	January 2016
		Drawing no	1118-A3-14
		Job Ref	1118

15 APPENDIX I

15.1 Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services design brief D3014, 22nd September 2016



BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Site: Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Tref Alaw

Date: 22nd September 2016

National Grid Reference: 238120, 381092

Planning reference: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB

Applicant: Ms S Robinson

This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological work visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises the disused St Cynfarwy's Church, churchyard, and an adjacent plot of land to the south and east of the churchyard, a total area of approximately 115 sq. m. The site is set back from the road in the southern quadrant of a staggered crossroads that forms the small rural hamlet of Llechcynfarwy, located towards the centre of the Isle of Anglesey, north Wales. The church occupies the southern end of a local rise at approximately 100m OD, with the surrounding pasture land (including the plot within the site) falling gently towards the south and giving distant views towards Snowdonia.

2.0 Archaeological Background and Nature of the Development

- 2.1 St Cynfarwy's church is a Grade II listed building (Cadw ref. 5396) as a simple rural church of medieval origins. It is said to retain medieval fabric and 17th century elements (principally the south chapel), but was substantially rebuilt and modernised by the prolific architect Henry Kennedy in the late 19th century. The church is documented from the mid 13th century, but earlier origins are indicated by the 12th century font, the recorded discovery of early medieval cist graves immediately west of the churchyard (PRN 2080) and an early medieval cross-incised stone (scheduled monument AN048), which no longer stands at the site. A prehistoric standing stone (PRN 2078) also formerly stood to the north-east of the church and having later become associated with the 7th century St Cynfarwy, is commemorated in the parish name.
- 2.2 Planning and listed building consent have been granted for the conversion of the church into a dwelling, with associated access, parking, sewerage and amenity provision in the adjacent land. The conversion works include installation of a mezzanine floor, renewal of the church roof covering and floor, localised repairs, and installation of drainage.

- 4.1 There is a potential for former floor surfaces, structural remains and pre-19th century graves to survive below the current floor surface of the church, which may be exposed or damaged by the floor replacement and mezzanine support construction. To a lesser extent, there is also potential for structural evidence of earlier phases of the church to be exposed within the upstanding fabric: such evidence may be present, but it is understood that works to interior finishes are to be minimally intrusive.
- 4.2 The church has previously been subject to a photographic survey by the RCAHMW (NPRN 206) and this provides an adequate record of the existing structure. However, the potential for earlier phases to be revealed by renovation work requires that the mitigation programme should include monitoring of any intrusive works to the building.
- 2.3 As demonstrated by the recorded cist graves, the extent of early medieval burials exceeds the small churchyard boundary and evidence from comparable sites implies that there is potential for further early burials on all sides of the church. These may be encountered by works to create the new access, parking, sewage and drainage provision, both within the churchyard and in the adjacent land. Accounts of the known cist graves suggest that there is no bone preservation, but such graves are nonetheless significant archaeology that require a suitable response.
- 2.4 The following documentation should be consulted in relation to this brief:
- ‘Graves near Llechcynfarwy Church’, anon., *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1928 (p.96-97) and 1936 (p.190-191)
 - Edwards, N, 2013, *A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Volume III: North Wales* (p.218)
 - RCAHMW, 1937, *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* (p.116)
 - Planning documentation associated with the proposals
 - Relevant HER and RCAHMW data

3.0 Archaeological Requirements

- 3.1 This is a *brief* for a staged programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the development, to be undertaken as a condition of planning and listed building consent, in accordance with Planning Policy Wales 8 (2016) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment - Archaeology. The archaeological mitigation programme will comprise: **archaeological strip, map and record; archaeological watching brief; desk-based research; and post-excavation work** as appropriate to the discoveries made.
- 3.2 The objectives of the archaeological programme are to ensure, where appropriate, the preservation of significant archaeology encountered by the scheme; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; and to ensure the identification, recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.
- 3.3 In the event that significant or complex archaeology is identified (such as human remains), an appropriate approach will need to be agreed through discussion between GAPS, the applicant and the archaeological contractor, for example to consider whether the remains can be preserved in situ by development design modification.



- 3.4 Any additional stages of work further to the work described by this brief will require prior approval of a new detailed specification by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 3.5 This *brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. Before the work commences, the specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval and the approved specification sent to the Local Planning Authority by the applicant in order to allow the relevant planning condition to be discharged.
- 3.6 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
- details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
 - a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
 - field methodology
 - methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
 - arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
 - post-fieldwork methodology
 - the level and grade of all key project staff
 - details of external specialists
 - a timetable for the proposed works, including contingency if appropriate
 - the intended method of publication
 - archive deposition
 - reference to relevant legislation
 - health and safety considerations
 - monitoring procedures

4.0 Mitigation detail

- 4.1 A full drawn, written and photographic record must be made of any archaeological features, structures and deposits that may be revealed during all elements of the work. The record should include general 'working shots' and at least one detailed site plan, illustrating the nature and location of the works undertaken.

Strip, map and record

- 4.2 Archaeological strip, map and record is the mechanical removal of spits of soil under archaeological direction within a defined area, until archaeology or glacial geological deposits are reached. The machine must be fitted with a toothless bucket; bulldozers may not be used. Subsequent investigation is undertaken by hand, following the normal principles of archaeological excavation and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.



- 4.3 The area to be subject to archaeological strip, map and record should encompass the area proposed for parking and drainage, as indicated on planning drawing 1118-A3-02, dated August 2015. The area to be stripped must include the whole area of ground disturbing construction works, but need not entail the whole of the red line boundary if parts are to be undisturbed.

Watching brief

- 4.4 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure the investigation and recording of any archaeological evidence which is not identified and/or cannot be addressed prior to construction. This may include evidence of earlier structures, boundaries or burials.
- 4.5 The archaeological watching brief will comprise the following elements:

- attendance on an *intensive* basis on any ground disturbing works within the existing churchyard
- attendance on an *intensive* basis on removal of the church floor
- attendance on an *intermittent* basis (investigation and recording following removal of current surfaces) on works to the upstanding building, e.g. replastering
- *archaeological excavation* of footings for mezzanine supports

- 4.6 Following removal of the current church floor, the exposed soil should be subject to manual archaeological cleaning prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording of such deposits to take place.

- 4.7 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.

Desk-based research

- 4.8 Sufficient desk-based research must be undertaken to enable informed interpretation of the results and to place the results in their local, regional and national context. As a minimum, such research should include information available in the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Wales and where relevant, the county records office, and should include both published sources and the unpublished results of any relevant archaeological work.

Post-excavation programme

- 4.9 On completion of fieldwork, a post-excavation programme commensurate with the nature and significance of the archaeology encountered should be undertaken. This may entail cleaning, conservation and analysis of any artefactual material, processing of any soil samples taken, or other specialist analysis. Depending on the scale and significance of discoveries, this may be implemented through the staged process defined in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2) or may follow



on directly from fieldwork in a single report. The approach to be taken must be agreed with GAPS in advance.

Report

- 4.10 The results must be presented in a bound report and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.
- 4.11 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.
- 4.12 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in a full archive report.
- 4.13 The final report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
 - b) a location plan based on current OS mapping at an appropriate scale
 - c) sufficient historical and archaeological detail to allow interpretation of the results and to support assessment of significance
 - d) all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
 - e) full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features and significant finds
 - f) a full bibliography of sources consulted
 - g) an archive compact disc
- 4.14 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this statement must be reproduced **in full** as appendices to the report.

5.0 General requirements

- 5.1 The archaeological programme must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:
- Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
 - English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

- English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
- Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- Richards, J. & Robinson, D., 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice* (Second Edition). The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Conduct*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

5.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.

5.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, the Church in Wales and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.

5.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.



- 5.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 5.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 5.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 5.12 At least one further copy of the report will be required by the local planning authority and will need to be submitted by the applicant as part of any application to discharge the relevant planning conditions. The contractor should ensure that the applicant is aware of this requirement and that the roles and processes for meeting this obligation are clearly understood.

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

7.0 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

Archaeological Curator

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authorities are the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who work to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Curators' Code of Practice*.

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Brief

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to

be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A *documentary* record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Specification

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Watching brief

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present.

8.0 Further information

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected for a programme of archaeological mitigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Jenny Emmett
Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn/Tel: 01248 370926
Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925

jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk

16 APPENDIX II

16.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing. Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Reproduction of GAT Photographic Metadata

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_001	Pre-commencement shot of pipe trench area in the graveyard	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_002	Pre-commencement shot of pipe trench area in the graveyard	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_003	Manual excavation of pipe trench	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_004	Manual excavation of pipe trench	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_005	View of inside edge of stone wall and trench before demolition	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_006	Wide view of wall and trench before demolition	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_007	Pre-demolition view of wall from adjacent field	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_008	Working shot of demolition of the wall	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_009	Footing of church wall exposed in pipe trench	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_010	Close-up of church wall footing	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_011	View of north side of pipe trench with box tomb and stone footing	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_012	Pipe trench and adjacent box tomb	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_013	View of excavated pipe trench	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_014	View of section through wall	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_015	Wide view of section through wall; from adjacent field	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_016	Close-up of trench view through wall section	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2016	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_017	Pre-excavation of farmer's lane prior to soil strip	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_018	Soil strip along farmer's lane for water mains and access to site	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_019	Lane stripped of soil, with exposed bedrock	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_020	Lan stripped of soil with exposed bedrock	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
45517	G2488_021	Depth of soil next to graveyard wall	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_022	Close-up of bedrock uncovered within the farmer's lane	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_023	Soil strip along the eastern boundary of the graveyard wall for the water mains pipe	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
45517	G2488_024	Pre-excavation of septic tank and herring bone drainage field	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_025	Soil strip for sewer pipe	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_026	Controlled strip of herring bone drainage field	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_027	Pre-excavation of cist burial	SE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_028	Location of cist burial	SE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_029	Post-excavation of test hole within cist burial	SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
45517	G2488_030	Close-up of the NE side and clay base of cist burial	SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_031	Cist burial within NE edge of sewer pipe trench	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_032	Collapsed cist burial within sewer pipe trench	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_033	Two cist burials within the sewer pipe trench	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_034	Possible child cist burial within footprint of septic tank	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_035	Cist burial along N edge of herring bone drainage field	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_036	Cist burial with sunken capstone (partially exposed) within drainage field	SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_037	Location of cist burial with sunken capstone	SW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_038	Herring bone drainage field - post- excavation	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
45517	G2488_039	Herring bone drainage field - post- excavation	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_040	Topsoil strip of visitor's parking area and new location of septic tank	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	17/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_041	Subsoil strip of visitor's parking area and new location of septic tank	NNE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	17/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_042	Visitor's parking area stripped of soil to bedrock and natural	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	17/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_043	Working shot - clean up of probable early christian cemetry	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_044	Working shot - clean up of probable early christian cemetry	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
45517	G2488_045	Working shot - clean up of probable early christian cemetry	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_046	Working shot - clean up of probable early christian cemetry	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	23/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_047	Pre-ex of Grave	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
45517	G2488_048	Pre-ex of Grave	SW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_049	Pre-ex of Grave	SW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_050	Pre-ex of Grave	SW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
45517	G2488_051	Pre-ex of Grave	SW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_052	Pre-ex of Grave	SW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
45517	G2488_053	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
45517	G2488_054	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_055	Pre-ex of Grave	S	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
45517	G2488_056	Pre-ex of Graves	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_057	Pre-ex of Graves	NE	2x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
45517	G2488_058	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_059	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_060	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_061	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_062	Pre-ex of Grave	E	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
45517	G2488_063	Pre-ex of Grave	N	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_064	Pre-ex of Grave (error on white board; says [64])	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_065	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
45517	G2488_066	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_067	Pre-ex of Grave	SE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_068	Pre-ex of Grave	SE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
45517	G2488_069	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
45517	G2488_070	Pre-ex of Grave	NE	1x1m	Bethan Jones	24/10/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
45517	G2488_071	Teram covering area to be backfilled	NW	N/A	Anne Marie Oattes	16/11/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
45517	G2488_072	Working shot	NW	N/A	Anne Marie Oattes	16/11/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18

PRN	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
45517	G2488_073	Area backfilled	NW	N/A	Anne Marie Oattes	16/11/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
45517	G2488_074	Area backfilled	SE	N/A	Anne Marie Oattes	16/11/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
45517	G2488_075	Area backfilled	SE	N/A	Anne Marie Oattes	16/11/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX IV

Reproduction of GAT Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
001	Layer	Topsoil	SR	16/10/2019
002	Layer	Subsoil	SR	16/10/2019
003	Layer	Shale bedrock	SR	16/10/2019
004	Layer	Natural – light brown/yellow gravelly clay	SR	16/10/2019
005	Layer	Natural – orangey red silty clay	SR	16/10/2019
006	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
007	Fill	Fill of [006]	SR	16/10/2019
008	Fill	Stone lining of [006]	SR	16/10/2019
009	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
010	Fill	Fill of [009]	SR	16/10/2019
011	Fill	Stone lining of [009]	SR	16/10/2019
012	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
013	Fill	Fill of [012]	SR	16/10/2019
014	Fill	Stone lining of [012]	SR	16/10/2019
015	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
016	Fill	Fill of [015]	SR	16/10/2019
017	Fill	Stone lining of [015]	SR	16/10/2019
018	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
019	Fill	Fill of [018]	SR	16/10/2019
020	Fill	Stone lining of [018]	SR	16/10/2019

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
021	Cut	Cist burial with capstone	SR	16/10/2019
022	Fill	Stone lining and capstone of [021]	SR	16/10/2019
023	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
024	Fill	Fill of [023]	SR	16/10/2019
025	Fill	Stone lining of [023]	SR	16/10/2019
026	Cut	Cist burial	SR	16/10/2019
027	Fill	Fill of [026]	SR	16/10/2019
028	Fill	Stone lining of [026]	SR	16/10/2019
029	Cut	Probable grave cut to south of [009]	SR	16/10/2019
030	Fill	Fill of [029]	SR	24/10/2019
031	Cut	Grave cut terminal to immediate north of [012]	SR	24/10/2019
032	Fill	Fill of [031]	SR	24/10/2019
033	Cut	Long grave cut to immediate east of [012]	SR	24/10/2019
034	Fill	Fill of [033]	SR	24/10/2019
035	Cut	Possible terminal of grave cut beside [033]	SR	24/10/2019
036	Fill	Fill of [033]	SR	24/10/2019
037	Cut	Possible cist grave to immediate south of [015]	SR	24/10/2019
038	Fill	Stone lining of [037]	SR	24/10/2019
039	Fill	Fill of [037]	SR	24/10/2019
040	Cut	Possible grave cut adjacent to [037]	SR	24/10/2019

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
041	Fill	Fill of [040]	SR	24/10/2019
042	Cut	Possible small grave cut between [040] and [044]	SR	24/10/2019
043	Fill	Fill of [042]	SR	24/10/2019
044	Cut	Possible grave cut next to [042]	SR	24/10/2019
045	Fill	Fill of [044]	SR	24/10/2019
046	Cut	Probable grave cut to south of [040]	SR	24/10/2019
047	Fill	Fill of [046]	SR	24/10/2019
048	Cut	Probable grave cut parallel with [046]	SR	24/10/2019
049	Fill	Fill of [049]	SR	24/10/2019
050	Cut	Probable cist grave located to east of [048]	SR	24/10/2019
051	Fill	Fill of [050]	SR	24/10/2019
052	Cut	Probable grave cut to north of [050]	SR	24/10/2019
053	Fill	Fill of [052]	SR	24/10/2019
054	Cut	Probable grave cut between [044] and [052]	SR	24/10/2019
055	Fill	Fill of [054]	SR	24/10/2019
056	Cut	Probable grave cut to immediate north of [054]	SR	24/10/2019
057	Fill	Fill of [056]	SR	24/10/2019
058	Cut	Probable grave cut to north of [056] and east of [021]	SR	24/10/2019
059	Fill	Fill of [058]	SR	24/10/2019
060	Cut	Probable grave cut to immediate east of [058]	SR	24/10/2019

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
061	Fill	Fill of [060]	SR	24/10/2019
062	Cut	Probable grave cut located between [060] and [021]	SR	24/10/2019
063	Fill	Fill of [062]	SR	24/10/2019
064	Cut	Probable grave cut to immediate east of [018]	SR	24/10/2019
065	Fill	Fill of [064]	SR	24/10/2019
066	Cut	Probable grave cut between [021] and [026]	SR	24/10/2019
067	Fill	Fill of [066]	SR	24/10/2019
068	Cut	Cist burial with intact sunken capstone	SR	24/10/2019
069	Fill	Capstone of [068]	SR	24/10/2019



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

