

BRYN CELLI DDU, LLANDDANIEL FAB

COFNOD ADEILAD HANESYDDOL /
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

BRYN CELLI DDU, LLANDDANIEL FAB

COFNOD ADEILAD HANESYDDOL / HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Prif Gyfeirnod Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi /
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Front Cover image: Northern lateral wall of farm building. Showing collapsed roof (archive reference: G2807_001).

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Yn 2023, comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan ERW Consulting i ymgymryd â record adeiladu Lefel 2 o adeilad allanol amaethyddol cyn gwaith datblygu eiddo yn y Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab, Ynys Môn. Mae'r adeilad allanol wedi'i adeiladu o garreg, gyda tho llechi; Fe'i rhennir yn dair ystafell, ac ymddengys bod pob un ohonynt wedi'u defnyddio i gadw a bwydo da byw. Roedd y mynedfeydd wedi eu haddasu wrth ddefnyddio'r adeilad, gyda rhai wedi cael eu blocio a'u hailddefnyddio fel ffenestri. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r adeilad mewn cyflwr adfeiliedig, gyda tho rhannol yn cwmpo. Mae cefn yr adeilad allanol yn ffurfio ffin wal gardd sy'n wynebu'r ffermdy.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2023, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by ERW Consulting to undertake a Level 2 building record of an agricultural outbuilding in advance of property development works at the Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab, Ynys Môn. The outbuilding is built from stone, with a slate roof; it is divided into three rooms, all of which appear to have been used for keeping and feeding livestock. The entrances had been modified during the use of the building, with some having been blocked and reused as windows. The building is currently in a dilapidated state, with partial roof collapse. The rear of the outbuilding forms the boundary of a garden wall facing the farmhouse.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by ERW Consulting to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of and during property development works at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab, Ynys Môn LL61 6DQ (NGR SH50857032; cf. Figure 01). The development works include the conversion of an outbuilding into workers' accommodation, the planting of a hedgeline and trees, the installation of outdoor lighting, bat and sparrow boxes, as detailed on Brio Design + Architecture Drawings A.01.01 and A.01.02 rev B (cf. Figures 02 and 03).

The archaeological mitigation comprises a Level 2 building record prior to development and a watching brief during development. The current report is for the building record only, which record was completed during October 2023; the watching brief is scheduled for a later date and a report will be issued separately.

The recording was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (cf. [Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER; the HER enquiry number for this project was GATHER1939 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 46699. All work was planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The outbuilding is located within Bryn Celli Ddu dairy farm at NGR SH50907028 and is recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Criag Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) as Primary Reference Number 90861.

The structure is visible on the 1st and later editions of the 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey map of the area (Anglesey County Series Map Sheet XVIII.3, published 1889; cf. Figure 05), which shows all three rooms forming the outbuilding. Walling has been used to separate two of the rooms from the third, creating an enclosed space for two of the rooms, with third part of a large field leading to the farm. The outbuilding is part of a larger farm complex that includes other ancillary structures, segregated areas and the farmhouse itself.

The local landscape is best known for the partially reconstructed Neolithic passage tomb (Scheduled Monument AN002) to the south of the farm building and the landscape has seen a large amount of archaeological activity related to this prehistoric ritualised landscape. Excavations at Bryn Celli Wen to the east and at Bryn Celli Ddu Bach discovered prehistoric remains and geophysical surveys carried out in 2022 discovered evidence for roundhouses and coaxial field systems which indicate large scale developed Iron Age settlement and farming practices (Woods, 2022). The extant remains in the area include the reconstructed tomb that was rebuilt by Hemp in the 1930's, two standing stones to the south and southwest and rock art in the form of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cup and ring found across the tomb and two panels of exposed bedrock within the landscape (Woods, 2022).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation will be undertaken as a Level 2 Record, as defined by Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016). The Level 2 record is limited to accessible areas and will be undertaken in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters. The client will be responsible for access and for removing any obstructing vegetation or materials.

A Level 2 record is characterised in Understanding Historic Buildings as a descriptive record (Historic England, 2016: 26), and incorporated the exterior and interior of the outbuilding detailed on Brio Design + Architecture Drawing A.01.01 (cf. Figures 02), for which a photographic record, written record and drawn record was completed.

3.2 Photographic Record

The photographic record comprised *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1, 2 and 4 (Historic England, 2016: 26) that included general views of the building within the local landscape, along with exterior and interior elevations – both oblique and face-on and a record of the overall appearance of the three rooms that formed the interior of the outbuilding. Artificial lighting was used for interior photographs when there was insufficient natural lighting.

Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. A total of thirty-seven images were taken (archive numbers G2807_001 to G807_037). The photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The location and orientation of photographs taken were recorded on an annotated version of Brio Design + Architecture Drawing A.01.01 and then digitised for final reporting (cf. Figure 04). The photographic images were converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

3.3 Written Record

The written record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1-3 and 6 (Historic England, 2016: 26), incorporating:

- the precise location of the building (NGR format) and an address;
- a note of any statutory or non-statutory designations;
- the date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive; and
- a description of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners should be included if known.

The Level 2 written record was completed using a building record pro-forma and a room record pro-forma. Key dimensions and detailed measurements will be completed using hand tapes and a laser distance measurer.

3.4 Drawn Record

Measured drawings were prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 1 or 2 and 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 26); this included:

- A site plan relating the building to other structures within the local area (Figure 01); and
- A measured plan as existing. In this instance, Brio Design + Architecture Drawing A.01.01 (Figure 02) was used and annotated to show the location and orientation of photographic images taken (cf. Figure 05).

3.5 Dissemination & Archiving

The physical archive is stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan; the digital dataset is stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. The working project archive in this instance comprises digital data including photographic data, documentation, and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. The Data Management Plan is stored on a project specific form in the GAT project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and a Selection Strategy has been completed and appended (cf. [Appendix III](#)). The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset were applied:

- A digital report has been provided to *ERW Consulting* and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset were submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset have been provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:
 - Photographic metadata (*Microsoft Access*);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The building recording was undertaken by Mike Woods from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on the 26th of October 2023. A record was completed of the outbuilding exterior and interior. The outbuilding was sub-divided into three rooms (designated Rooms 1 to 3) that were all accessed from the northwest-facing elevation. The rear of the outbuilding was attached to a boundary wall, whilst a small building was attached to the western end of Room 3. The outbuilding was located immediately north of the farmhouse and farmhouse garden.

4.2 Exterior

The outbuilding measures 27 metres in length, 6 metres in width and varies in height from 3.52 metres to 2.17 metres. It is built from irregular sized and shaped stone, with lime mortar bonding. The roof is mono-pitched and built from slate atop timber trusses; it is in a dilapidated state, with a hole towards the centre and collapse at the western end. The building is divided into three rooms, designated Rooms 1, 2 and 3 for the purposes of the building record (cf. Figure 04); Room 1 is at the eastern end, Room 2 in the centre and Room 3 at the western end. Entrance points for all three rooms are on the northern lateral wall (cf. Plate 01), with evidence of phasing apparent, including the blocking and reuse of entrances as windows. The south lateral wall is incorporated into the northern boundary of the farmhouse garden (cf. Plates 05 and 06), with two small apertures likely used as ventilation holes (cf. Plates 03 and 04). A small rectangular structure is connected to the western end of the outbuilding, which is stone-built with a mono-pitched corrugated roof (cf. Plate 02).

4.3 Room 1

Primary Reference Number: 90863

NGR: SH50917028

Photographic Archive: G2807_002 to G2807_013

Figure: 04

Plates: 08 to 19

Room 1 measured 9.61 metres in width and 4.27 metres in length. The walls were 0.50 metres thick and were built from rough, locally quarried stone. The roof of Rooms 1 and 2 was mono-pitched towards the south and was constructed from slate supported by wooden roof trusses; the trusses had partially collapsed in Room 1 and to a lesser extent in Room 2. The height of Room 1 was 2.17 metres to the north and 3.52 metres to the south. The southern interior wall included 0.80m high and 0.60m deep troughs for feeding livestock, which were constructed of irregular shaped and sized stone and capped with concrete bricks; wooden and metal mesh hay storage were positioned above the troughs. A pillar of bricks 2.10 metres high was located in the centre of the trough structure. Above the troughs, just beneath the eaves, were two small openings for ventilation. An opening was visible at the top left corner of the western end of the room, leading into Room 2. A large entrance on northern lateral wall which had been narrowed through the addition of more stone, whilst a long thin window opening just beneath the eaves had at one point been a large entrance, possibly for large barn doors. The current entrance measured 2.30 metres in width.

4.4 Room 2

Primary Reference Number: 91161

NGR: SH50907028

Photographic Archive: G2807_015 to G2807_024

Figure: 04

Plates: 20 to 29

Room 2 was narrower than Room 1 and measured 5.55 metres in width and 4.27 metres in length; it was the same height as Room 1. It was of the same construction as Room 1 and had a single entrance in the northern lateral wall along with a window opening; the entrance measured 1.10 metres in width and the window 1.38 metres. The interior of the southern lateral wall bulged at the base to a height of 1.5 metres, whilst decayed timbers, possibly re-used railway sleepers, were piled against the eastern wall. A metal bar with a chain attached to the floor of the western wall was likely used in the hitching of livestock. Slate and wooden floor divisions were likely the remnants of partitions used to stable large animals. A brass tap and pipe was attached to the eastern wall in the back corner. A blocked doorway into Room 3 was visible in the western gable end.

4.5 Room 3

Primary Reference Number: 90861

NGR: SH50897028

Photographic Archive: G2807_025 to G2807_032

Figure: 04

Plates: 30 to 37

Room 3 is located at the western gable end of the outbuilding and is of similar size to Room 1, measuring 9.50 metres in width and 4.27 metres in length. The room contains two large entrances with a small window to the western side of the northern lateral wall. This part of the structure is also relict with modern scaffold supporting the rotten roof timbers. The original roof trusses survive, although they are decayed, whilst the roof is collapsed in the southeastern corner. Part of a relict slate floor or platform survives in the southwestern corner. The western side of the northern lateral wall houses a hay store of comparative construction to that seen in Room 1.

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by ERW Consulting to undertake a Historic England Level 2 Building Record of an outbuilding located within Bryn Celli Ddu Farm, Llanddaniel Fab, Ynys Môn. The photographic record forms part of archaeological mitigation programme scheduled in advance of and during property development works that include conversion of the outbuilding into workers' accommodation.

The outbuilding is visible on the 1st and later editions of the 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey map of the area, with all three rooms present; external walling (no longer present) segregates Rooms 1 and 2 from Room 3, although access points connecting them are visible. The outbuilding appears to have been used to house and feed farm animals, with troughs and feeders found against the southern wall along with metal fittings to hitch the animals. The historic mapping suggests the external walling was used to corral the animals when they were accessing or egressing the outbuilding rooms.

The outbuilding was built from stone with a slate roof, whilst blocked and reused openings suggest different purposes for the outbuilding throughout its use. The original wide openings were likely for barn doors or similar, whilst apertures near the eaves were used for ventilation. The outbuilding was in a dilapidated condition, with the roof having collapsed in areas and woodworm and decay apparent in the roof beams and other wooden features.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
4. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
5. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
6. Patterson Macaulay & Owens, 2023. *Heritage Impact Statement: Revision B*.
7. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
8. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*.
9. Woods, M. 2022. *The Dark Side of the Tomb: A landscape study utilising archaeological excavation, multi modal geophysical survey and imaging techniques of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments located on the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales*. Manchester Metropolitan University: Manchester.

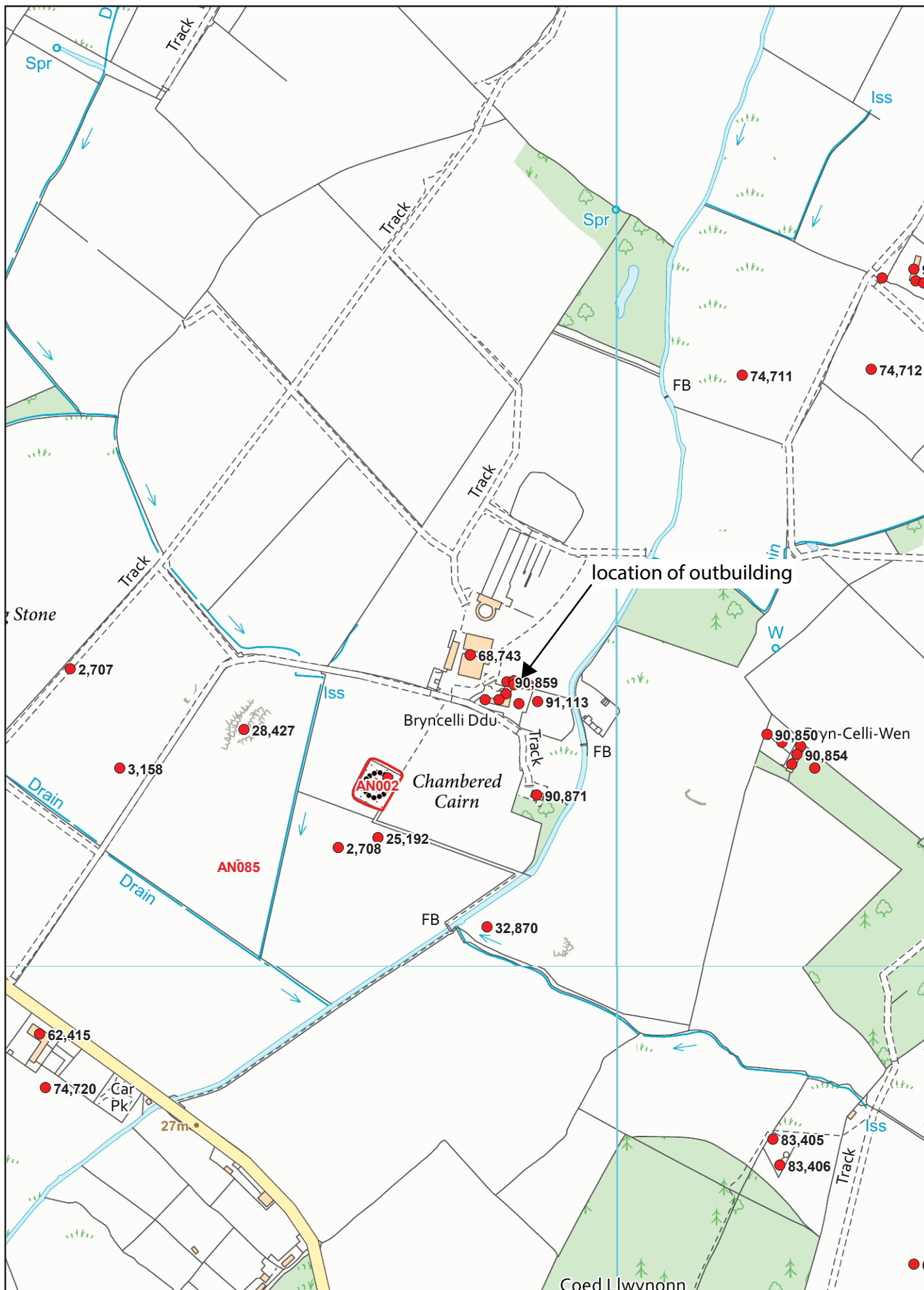
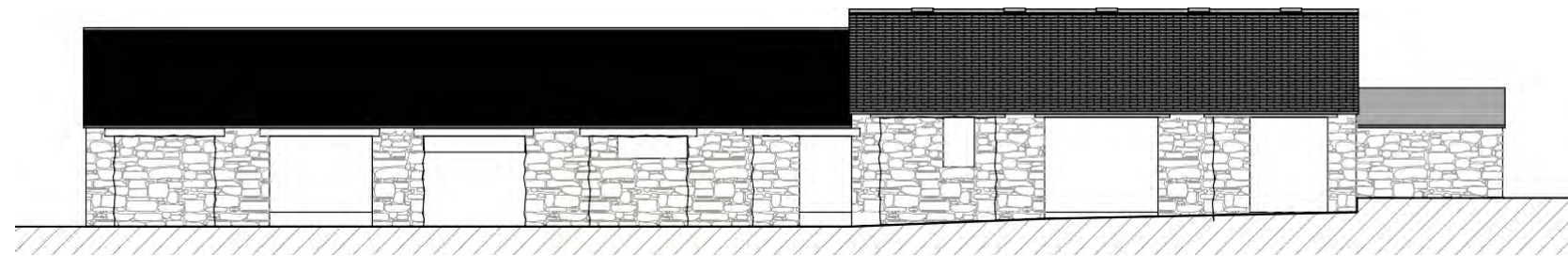


Figure 01: Site Location. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:5000@A4.

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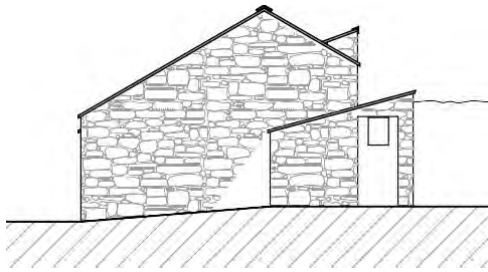
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1:100

Front Elevation

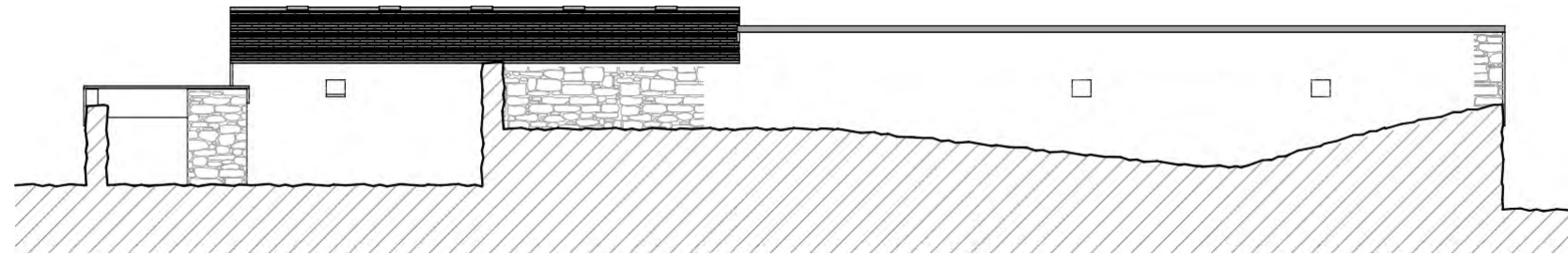
E-01



1:100

Side Elevation

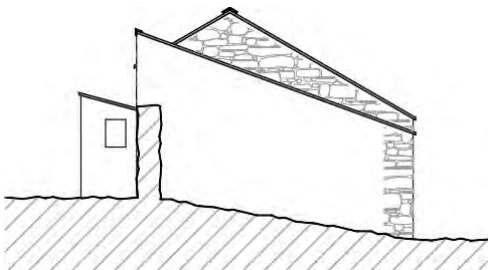
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Rear Elevation

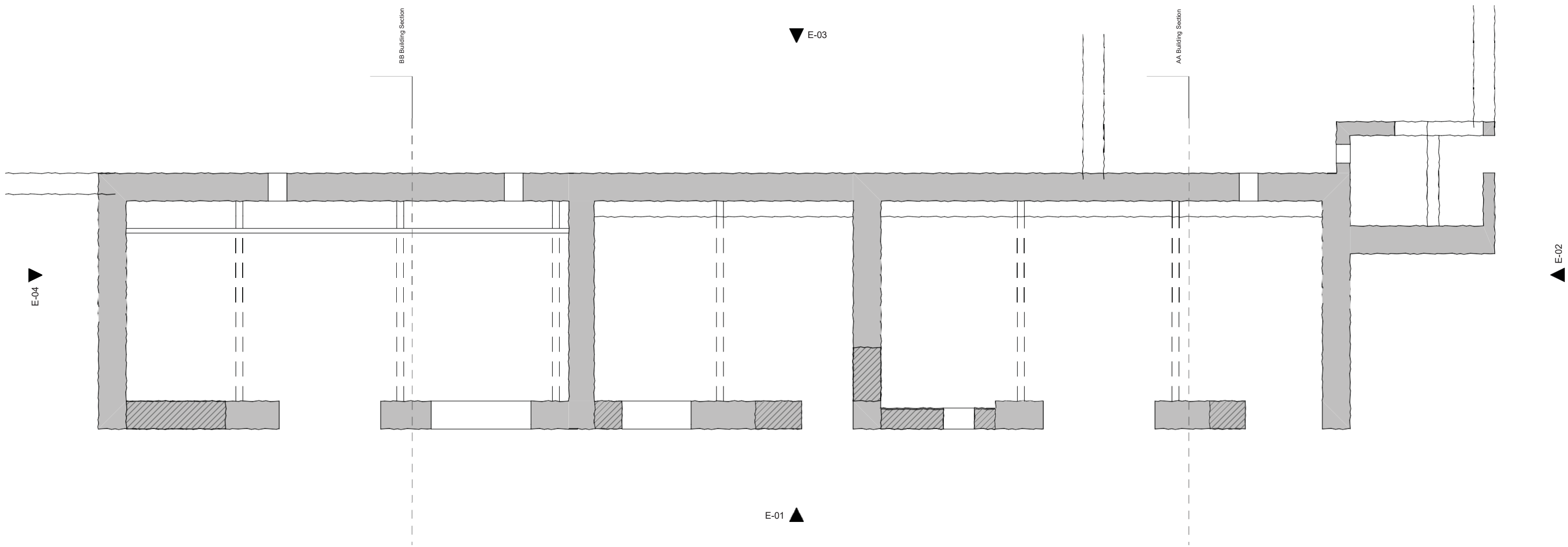
E-03



1:100

Side Elevation

E-04



1:50

GF-Ground Floor

1

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llandaniel, Anglesey- Existing Plans + Elevations

B D A

BRIO design + architecture

The Studio - Ty Larch Llanged Beaumaris Anglesey
t: 07467376056 e: philjones.01@hotmail.com w: www.brio-design.co.uk

Proposed Outbuilding Conversion
Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu
Llandaniel, Anglesey

Existing Plans + Elevations

Mr Roberts			
project	drawing status	date	
PN383	Preliminary	30/09/2022	
originator	scale @ A1	number	rev
P	1:50, 1:100	A.01.01	

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External lighting

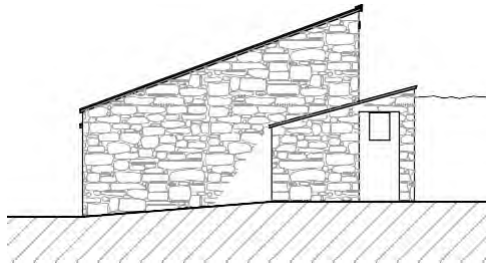
All external lighting installed should be directly facing the ground (with a cowl to prevent any external light upwards), be of low luminance and illumination, be on the warm white spectrum (ideally <2700Kelvin), LED bulbs shall be used, and be on a timer to reduce the amount of light pollution and disturbance.



1:100

Front Elevation

E-01



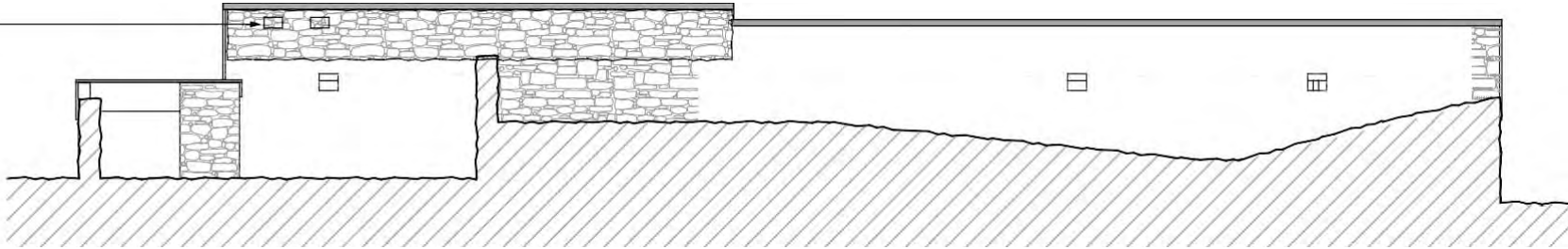
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Side Elevation

E-02



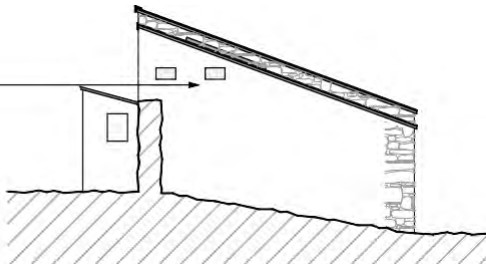
Beaumaris Bat Box



1:100

Rear Elevation

E-03



1:100

Side Elevation

E-04

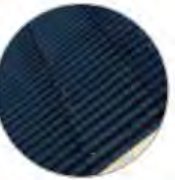


Schwelger sparrow terrace nest box

Materials + Finishes

Roofing:

Corrugated sheets-
Colour to be agreed



Roof lights:

Velux style



Guttering:

Steel or cast to match



Walls:

Stonework to be repointed
as required



Windows +
Doors:

Painted timber to match
existing



Room Schedule

Ground Floor

- 0- Corridor
- 1- Bedroom
- 2- En-suite
- 3- Bedroom
- 4- Bathroom
- 5- Bedroom/
Office
- 6- Entrance
- 7- Kitchen/
Dining Area
- 8- Lounge

B	Ecology enhancement features revised inline with PO comments	10.7.23
A	Ecology enhancement features added inline with PO comments	05.7.23

B D A

BRIO design + architecture

The Studio - Ty Larch Llangped Beaumaris Anglesey
t: 07467376056 e: philjones.01@hotmail.com w: www.brio-design.co.uk

Proposed Outbuilding Conversion

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu

Llandaniel, Anglesey

Proposed Plans + Elevations

Mr Roberts				
project	drawing status	date		
PN383	1:50	10/07/2023		
originator	1:50	1:1.36	number	rev
PJ	1:5.36	A.01.02	B	

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1:50

GF-Ground Floor

1

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llandaniel, Anglesey- Proposed Plans + Elevations

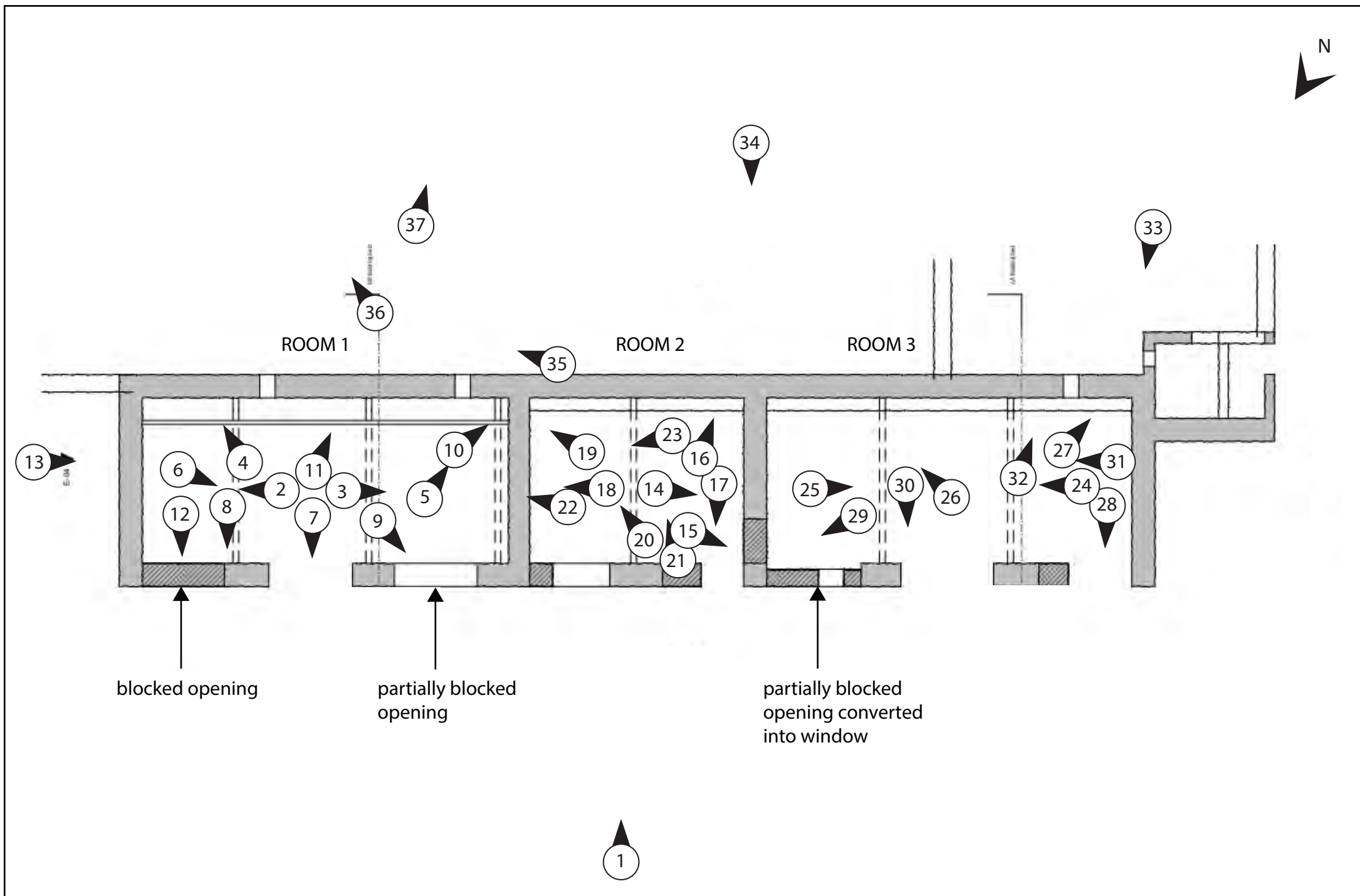


Figure 04: Reproduction of Brio Design + Architecture Existing Floor Plan with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust annotations showing the location and direction of photographic images taken. Not to scale.

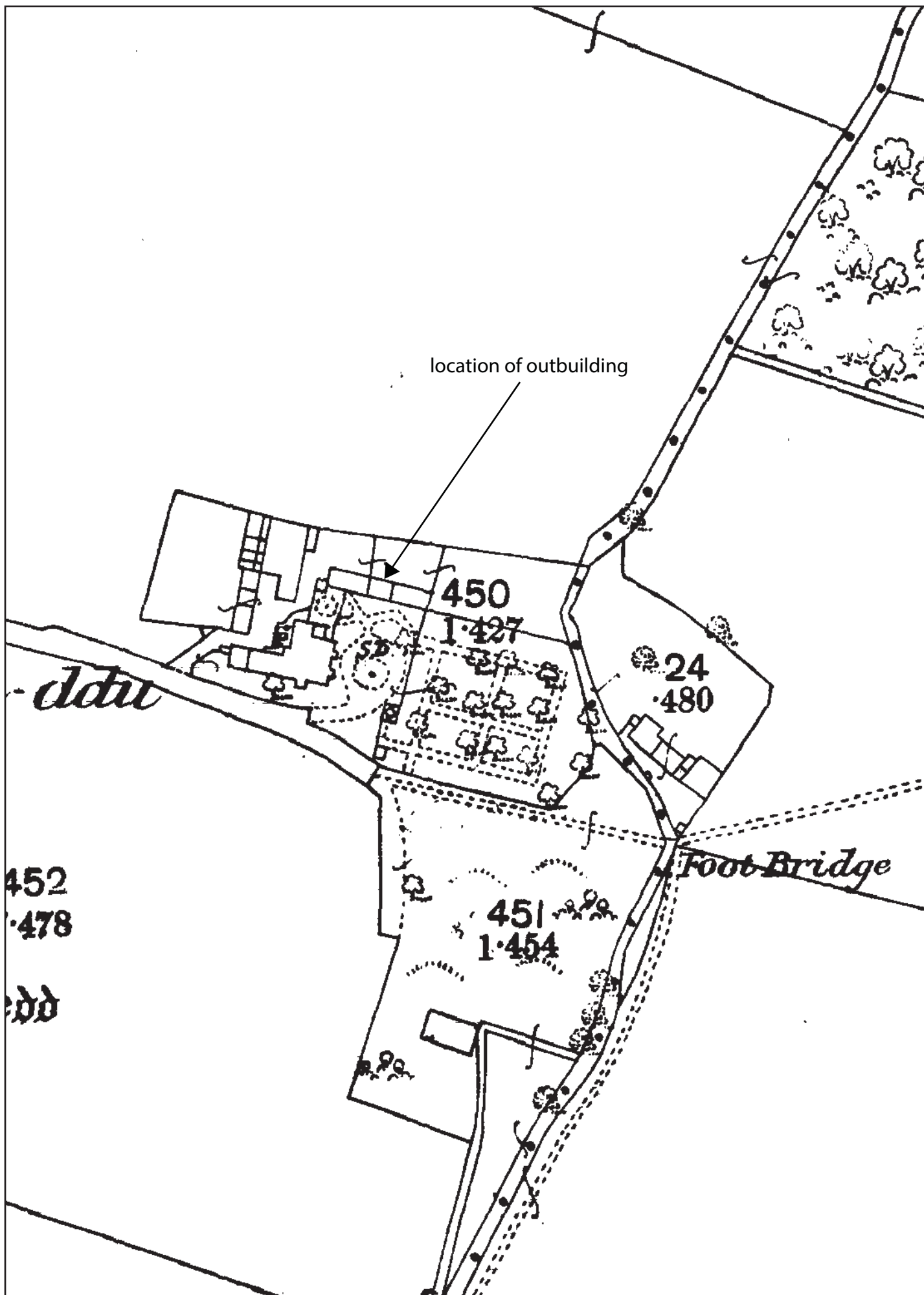


Figure 05: Reproduction of First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Anglesey County Series Map Sheet XVIII.3. Published in 1889. Scale 1:5000@A4.



Plate 01: Exterior - Northern lateral wall of farm building. Showing collapsed roof; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2807_001).



Plate 02: Exterior - Shot of southern lateral wall exterior showing small attached building; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2807_033).



Plate 03: Exterior - Shot of southern lateral wall exterior; scale 1m; view from N
(archive reference: G2807_034).



Plate 04: Garden - General shot of garden area to south of farm building; scale 1m; view from SE
(archive reference: G2807_035).



Plate 05: Shot of garden south of outbuilding; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2807_036).



Plate 06: General shot south of outbuilding showing farmhouse and associated garden; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2807_037).



Plate 07: Room 1 interior - Shot of western gable end showing filled in doorway to right and metal bar and chain to left; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2807_014).



Plate 08: Room 1 interior - Eastern gable end. Shot of interior showing wall and roof detail and overgrowth; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2807_002).



Plate 09: Room 1 interior - Western gable end. Shot of interior showing troughs to left & collapsed roof; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2807_003).



Plate 10: Room 1 interior - Shot of southern lateral wall & southeast corner. Taken from doorway shows feeding troughs of southern wall; scale 1m; view from NNW (archive reference: G2807_004).



Plate 11: Room 1 interior - Shot of southern lateral wall interior & southwest corner; taken from doorway shows continuation of feeding troughs; scale 1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2807_005).



Plate 12: Room 1 interior - Northern lateral wall showing NE corner, small window beneath eaves & doorway; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2807_006).



Plate 13: Room 1 interior - Shot of entranceway in northern lateral wall; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2807_007).



Plate 14: Room 1 interior - Shot of eastern side of doorway in northern lateral wall showing stonework narrowing of entrance (portrait shot); scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2807_008).



Plate 15: Room 1 interior - Shot of opening to west of northern lateral wall. Now partially filled in; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2807_009).



Plate 16: Room 1 interior - Portrait shot showing hole in top of southwest corner of western gable interior. Also shows trough and roof collapse; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2807_010).



Plate 17: Room 1 interior - Shot of small openings (possible dovescote?) in southern lateral wall above feeding troughs; scale not used; view from NNE (archive reference: G2807_011).



Plate 18: Room 1 interior - Shot of northern lateral wall showing separation in stonework up to northeast corner; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2807_012).



Plate 19: Room 1 exterior - Shot of eastern gable end exterior showing farmhouse garden wall to southern end; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2807_013).



Plate 20: Room 2 interior - Close-up portrait of filled in doorway with crack in it with cable going through western gable; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2807_015).



Plate 21: Room 2 interior - Close-up of bar in western wall. Note southern lateral wall to right is bulging at base; scale 1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2807_016).



Plate 22: Room 2 interior - Shot of interior northern wall showing entrance and window; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2807_017).



Plate 23: Room 2 interior - Shot of eastern wall showing wooden fittings at base with opening into room 1 in top right; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2807_018).



Plate 24: Room 2 interior - Close-up of southeast corner showing wooden fittings and tap; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2807_019).



Plate 25: Room 2 interior - Shot of southern wall showing large stones bulging at base with smaller masonry above; scale not used; view from NNE (archive reference: G2807_020).



Plate 26: Room 2 interior - Shot of southern wall room 2 interior; scale 1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2807_021).



Plate 27: Room 2 interior - Close-up shot of wooden beams with metal fittings; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2807_022).



Plate 28: Room 2 interior - Close-up of visible wooden floor divisions; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2807_023).



Plate 29: Room 3 interior - Shot of eastern gable end of room 3 showing blocked door to Room 2 on left with roof support in foreground; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2807_024).



Plate 30: Room 3 interior - Shot of western gable end showing roof ridge to left and trough on southern lateral wall; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2807_025).



Plate 31: Room 3 interior - Shot of southern lateral wall taken from entrance; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2807_026).



Plate 32: Room 3 interior - Shot of southern lateral wall taken from entrance; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2807_027).



Plate 33: Room 3 interior - Shot of western side of northern lateral wall showing 1 of 2 entrances; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2807_028).



Plate 34: Room 3 interior - Shot of eastern side of northern lateral wall showing window; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2807_029).



Plate 35: Room 3 interior - Central shot of northern wall showing central entrance; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2807_030).



Plate 36: Room 3 interior - Close-up of rotten roof beams; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2807_031).



Plate 37: Room 3 interior - Close-up of wood and metal feed storage; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2807_032).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

LLANDDANIEL FAB (G2807)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:

Level 2 Building Record & Watching Brief

Prepared for

Elfed R. Williams

October 2023



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Mike Woods		05/10/2023
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		05/10/2023
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		05/10/2023

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

LLANDDANIEL FAB (G2807)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:

Level 2 Building Record & Watching Brief

Elfed R Williams, October 2023

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Elfed R. Williams to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of and during property development works at the Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab, Ynys Môn LL61 6DQ (NGR SH50857032; cf. [Figure 01](#)). The development works include the conversion of an outbuilding into workers accommodations, the planting of a hedge line and trees, the installation of outdoor lighting and the installation of bat and sparrow boxes onto the exterior of the building.

The archaeological mitigation will comprise a Level 2 building record prior to development and a watching brief during development. The building record will be completed during October 2023 and the watching brief during late 2023 onwards.

All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).
- Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- Complete descriptive and photographic record of a post Medieval farm outbuilding and the surrounding land ahead of renovation.
- establish and record the date and/or nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document (March 2017);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. GAPS contact details are:

Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAPS Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non- technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory.

The GAT HER enquiry number for this project is GATHER1939 and the event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46699.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying PRNs for any new assets (if identified) during the watching brief.

2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The outbuilding (SH5090570285 Primary reference number 91161) and the surrounding area to be developed sit within the farmstead at Bryn Celli Ddu and is described as a traditional post- medieval farm building which is first shown on the 2nd Edition OS 25-inch map (Jones, 2019).

The farm (Bryn Celli Ddu – The Mound in the Dark Grove) takes its name from the Neolithic henge, stone circle and passage tomb which can be found to the southwest of the farm in the neighboring field. Recent geophysical surveys and excavations were carried out across the Bryn Celli Ddu landscape which discovered Bronze Age satellite burials surrounding the passage tomb, a possible stone circle to the southwestern extent of the farmland and a developed Iron Age settlement surrounding the passage tomb (Woods 2021). It is clear from the wealth of evidence that Bryn Celli Ddu and its surroundings were once part of a large-scale Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ritualised landscape and the likelihood of prehistoric archaeology being present within this area is high.

The farm is currently part of a large-scale dairy operation and much of the landscape surrounding the farmstead is used for livestock and infrastructure related to this. The outbuilding sits to the south of the fields within the farmyard, with barns and milking machines to the west and north. As is the case with many of the farms on Anglesey, evidence for relict farm buildings that are no longer extant could be uncovered during the groundworks outside of the farm outbuilding and evidence for earlier agricultural structures will be recorded during the watching brief.

The farmstead at Bryn Celli Ddu is located on Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone geology which is made of Schist and quartz, with the Metamorphic bedrock forming between 635 and 508 million years ago during the Ediacaran and Cambrian periods. The area to be renovated is built upon the floodplains of the Afon Braint in a low lying river valley.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Level 2 Building Record

3.1.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation will be undertaken as a Level 2 Record, as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016). The Level 2 record is limited to accessible areas and will be undertaken in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters. The client will be responsible for access and for removing any obstructing vegetation or materials.

A Level 2 record is characterised in *Understanding Historic Buildings* as a descriptive record (Historic England, 2016: 26), and will incorporate the exterior and interior of the building, as detailed on Brio Design + Architecture Drawings A.01.01, A.01.02 and A.01 (cf. Figures 02, 03 and 04), for which a photographic record, written record and drawn record will be completed.

GAPS have stated that the records should include any other surviving infrastructure relating to the mill; with sufficient desk-based evidence provided as part of the wider report to support the above.

3.1.2 Photographic Record

The photographic record will include Understanding Historic Buildings photographic elements 1, 2 and 4 (Historic England, 2016: 26) and include general views of the building within the local landscape, along with exterior and interior elevations – both oblique and face-on (where practical) and a record of the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas within the interior. Camera tripods and measuring poles will be used for the elevations and where practical elsewhere; artificial lighting will be used for the interior if there is insufficient natural lighting/existing lighting.

Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. A photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; the archive numbering system will start from G2806_001. The location and orientation of photographs taken will be recorded on the site plan, ground floor plan and first plan (Brio Design + Architecture Drawings A.01.01, A.01.02 and A.01 (cf. Figures 02, 03 and 04) and then digitised for final reporting. The photographic images will then be converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

3.1.3 *Written Record*

The written record will include Understanding Historic Buildings report elements 1-3 and 6 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This will include:

- the precise location of the building (NGR format) and an address;
- a note of any statutory or non-statutory designations;
- the date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive; and
- a description of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners should be included if known.

The Level 2 written record will be completed using a building record pro-forma (Appendix I) and a room record pro-forma (Appendix II). The basic record pro-forma will be used to record the exterior and interior elevations, as well as key structural details. Key dimensions and detailed measurements will be completed using hand tapes and a laser distance measurer.

3.1.4 *Drawn Record*

Measured drawings will be prepared in accordance with Understanding Historic Buildings drawing elements 1 or 2 and 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This will include:

- a sketched or measured plan as existing. In this instance, the scaled plans detailed in (Figure 02 and Figure 03 respectively) will be used for reference and as a base plan. The plans will be annotated to show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, e.g., blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces and any other fixtures of significance (if present).
- If the building show any complex phasing and change of use, a plan will be prepared for the report detailing the phasing and any layout changes; and
- A site plan relating the building to other structures within the local area.

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief will be undertaken on an intensive basis and will include but not be limited to foundation footings, access and landscaping. Please note that it may be necessary for the WB to go beyond construction depth, if it is ascertained that any surviving archaeological deposits might be at risk from development and that the project archaeologist(s) will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks.

The watching brief is currently scheduled for late 2023 onwards.

3.2.2 *Fieldwork Methodology*

The following watching brief methodology will be applied:

- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices II and III). The records will include depositional depths and composition as far as the limit of excavation. Any subsurface features encountered will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will include prefix G2803_ and start from the next available photographic archive number further to the Level 2 record; where practical, a photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date, and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub- circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. The former quarry, will be recorded using photography and a survey of its outline (if identifiable) using the Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an interim fieldwork report will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with recommendations for a post-excavation assessment and analysis (in line with the MAP2 process).

Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post- excavation programme of works.

3.2.3 *Human Remains*

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

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

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Historic England, 2018).

3.2.4 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackaline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

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

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

3.2.5 *Artefacts*

There are known findspots within the local area and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefnï, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner (via Griffiths) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefnï, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TQ). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Oriel Ynys Môn.

3.3 Data Management Plan

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

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in
- Microsoft Excel;
- Project register (Microsoft Excel format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in Microsoft Excel; and
- Measured drawings: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving.

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

3.4 Reporting

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

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Level 2 Building Record Results
6. Watching Brief Results
7. Conclusion
8. Figures; to include:
 - a. Location plan;
 - b. Ground Floor Plan
 - c. First Floor Plan
 - d. Elevations;
 - e. Location and orientation of photographic images taken;
 - f. Structural phasing (if relevant);
 - g. Plans/Section of additional archaeological activity (if encountered during watching brief)
9. Plates; to include:
 - a. general views of the building within the local landscape, along with exterior and interior elevations – both oblique and face- on (where practical) and a record of the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas within the interior;
 - b. Watching Brief: to include record shots of the groundworks and general/detail shots of any archaeological activity (if encountered)
10. List of sources consulted.
11. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation
12. Appendix II – photographic metadata
13. Appendix III – Selection Strategy (Final)

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

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

3.5 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy will take into account:

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

The selection strategy pro-forma is included as Appendix V.

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, including GAPS liaison, client liaison, coordination and delegation of tasks. The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for the completion of all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, as well as for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

If available, an asbestos survey will be consulted prior to and during site attendance.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

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

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number 000375 Expiry Date 22/08/2024

7.2 Employers Liability

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

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number 000375 Expiry Date 22/08/2024

7.3 Professional Indemnity

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

Policy Type

Professional Indemnity Policy Number Tg0275

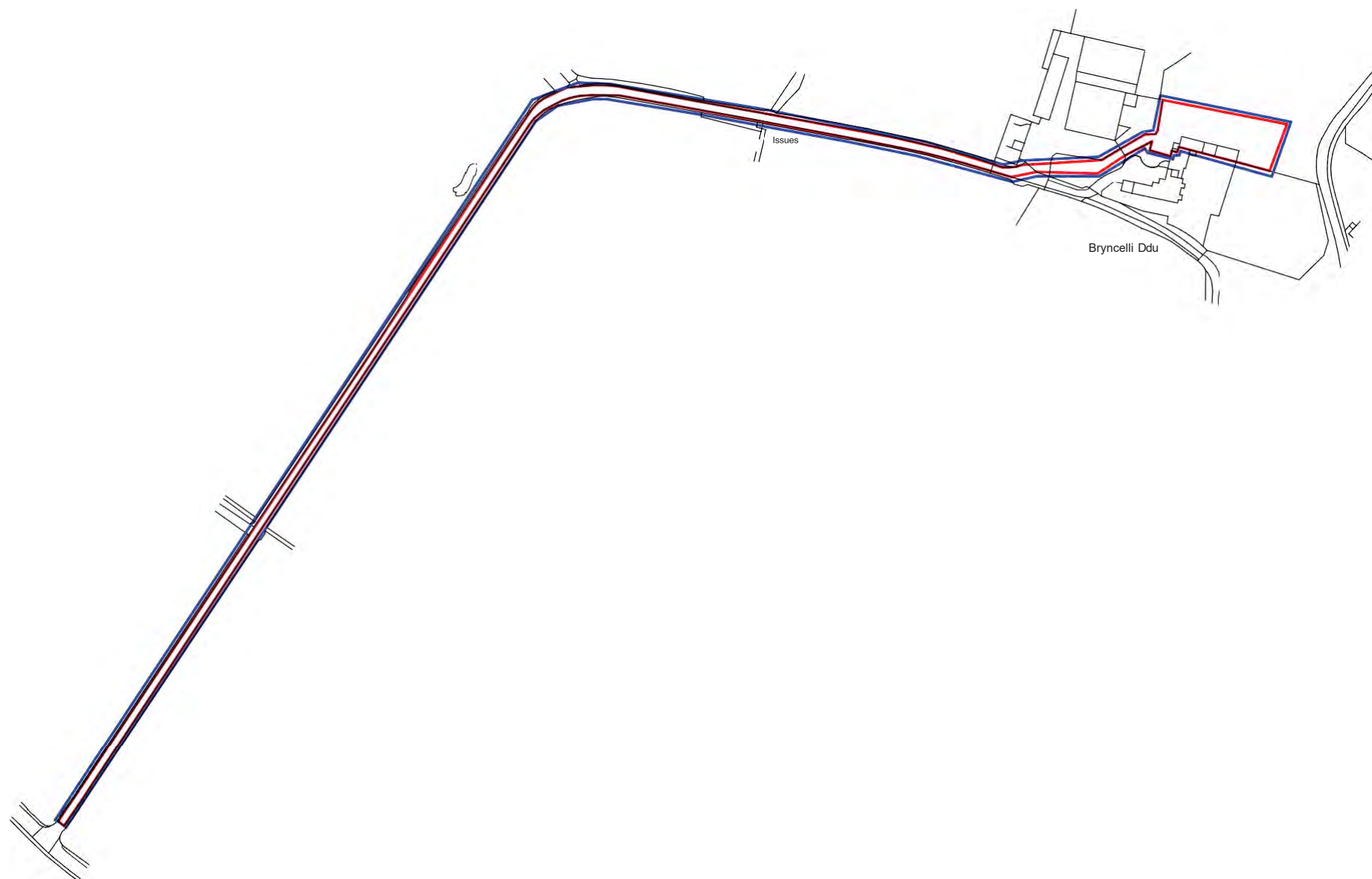
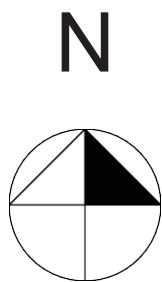
Expiry Date 22/08/2024

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
4. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
5. Historic England, 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice
6. Patterson Macaulay & Owens, 2023. Heritage Impact Statement: Revision B.
7. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
8. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2.
9. Jones, B. , 2019 , Recording Traditional Farm Buildings and Historic Farmsteads. South Anglesey 2018-19 (© Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT))
10. Ordnance Survey , 1901 , OS Second Edition Map
11. Woods, M. 2021. The Dark Side of the Tomb: A landscape study utilising archaeological excavation, multi modal geophysical survey and imaging techniques of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments located on the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales. Manchester Metropolitan University: Manchester.

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Brio Design + Architecture Site Location map. Scale: as shown.



Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

A Red line boundary revised 2.8.23

B D A

BRIO design + architecture

The Studio - Ty Larch Llangoed Beaumaris Anglesey

t: 07467376056 e: philjones.01@hotmail.com w: www.brio-design.co.uk

Proposed Outbuilding Conversion

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu

Llandaniel, Anglesey

Site Location

Mr Roberts

project	drawing status	date	
PN383	Preliminary	02/08/2023	
originator	scale @ A3	number	rev
PJ	1:2500	A.SITE	A

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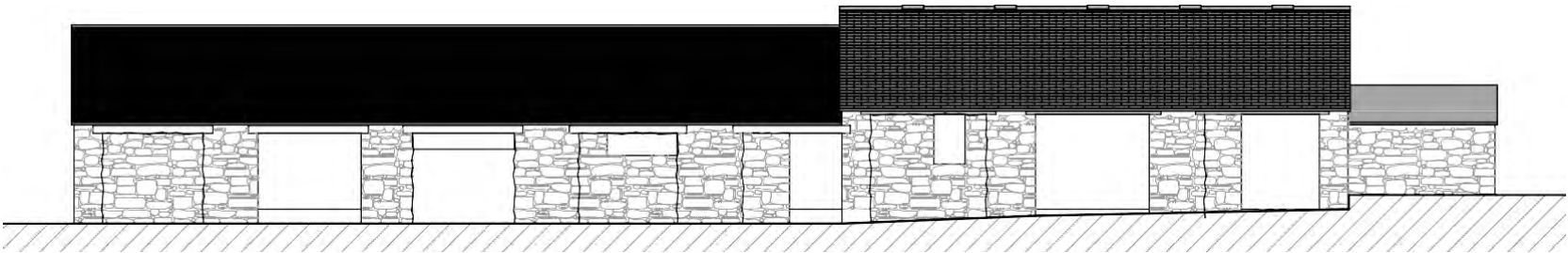
1:2500

Site Location

1

FIGURE 02

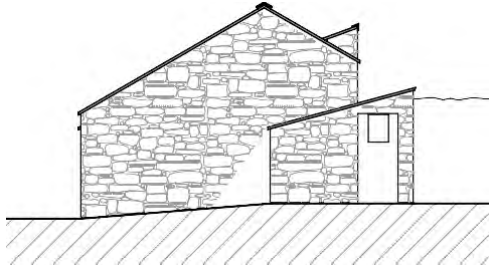
Reproduction of Brio Design + Architecture Existing Floor Plan. Scale: as shown.



1:100

Front Elevation

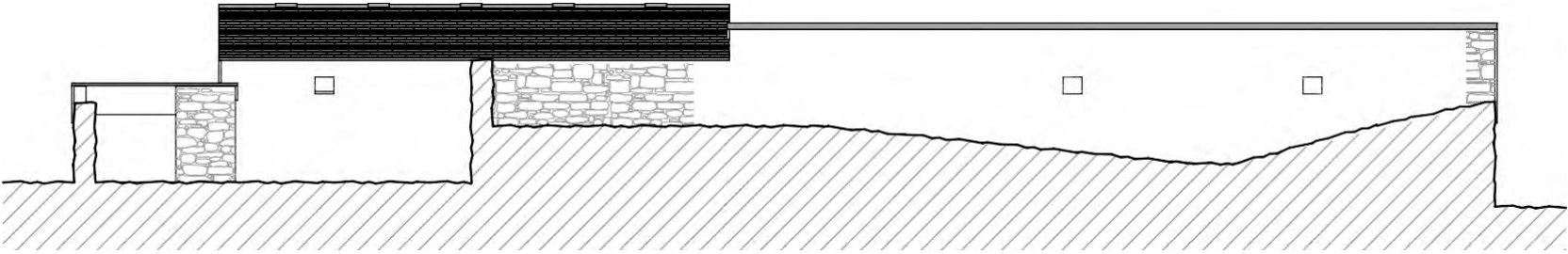
E-01



1:100

Side Elevation

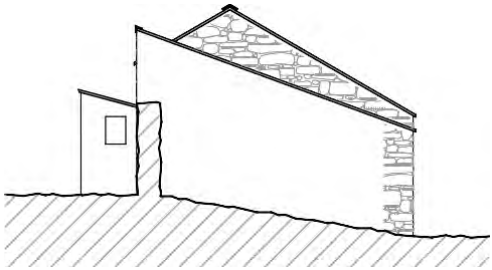
E-02



1:100

Rear Elevation

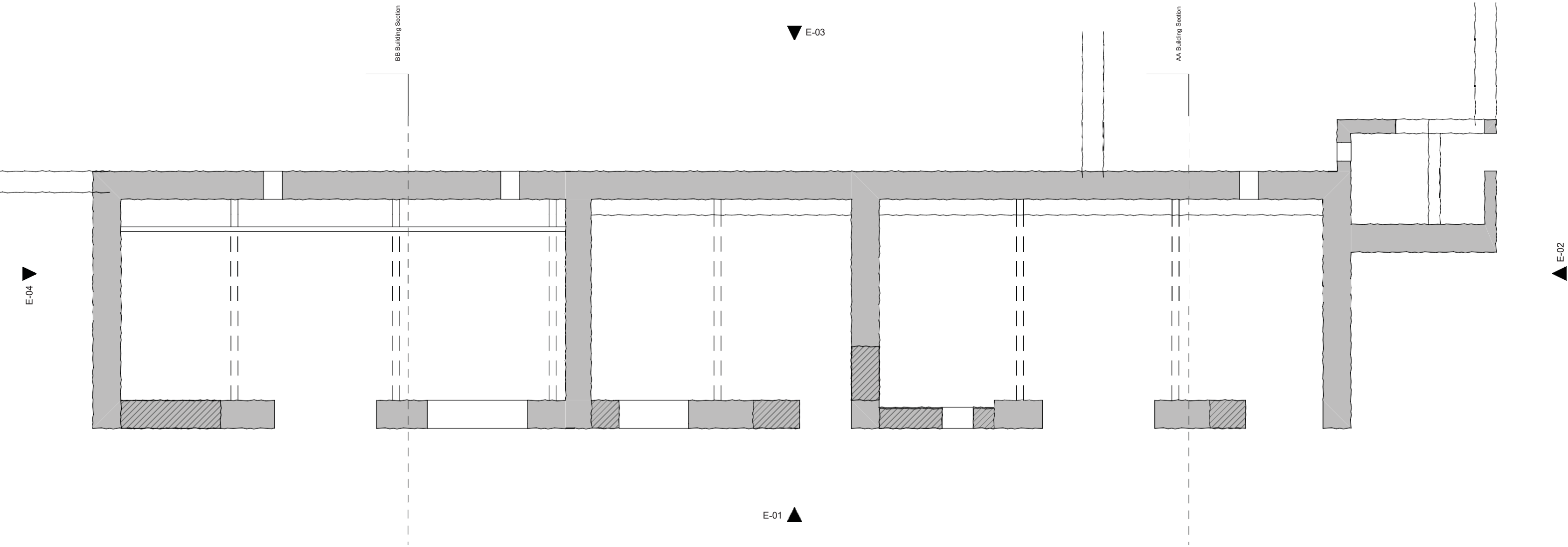
E-03



1:100

Side Elevation

E-04



1:50

GF-Ground Floor

1

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llandaniel, Anglesey- Existing Plans + Elevations

BDA

BRIO design + architecture

The Studio

-

Ty Larch

Llanged

Beaumaris

Anglesey

t: 07467376056

e: philjones.01@hotmail.com

w: www.brio-design.co.uk

Proposed Outbuilding Conversion

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu

Llandaniel, Anglesey

Existing Plans + Elevations

Mr Roberts

project	drawing status	date
PN383	Preliminary	30/09/2022
originator	scale @ A1	number
P	1:50, 1:100	A.01.01

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FIGURE 03

Reproduction of Brio Design + Architecture Plan for outbuilding conversion. Scale: as shown.

External lighting

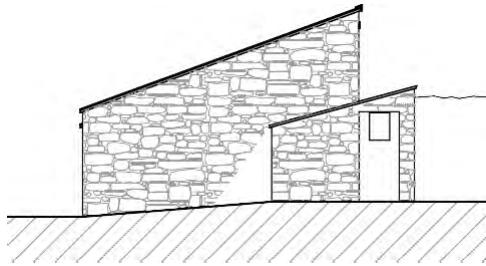
All external lighting installed should be directly facing the ground (with a cowl to prevent any external light upwards), be of low luminance and illumination, be on the warm white spectrum (ideally <2700Kelvin), LED bulbs shall be used, and be on a timer to reduce the amount of light pollution and disturbance.



1:100

Front Elevation

E-01



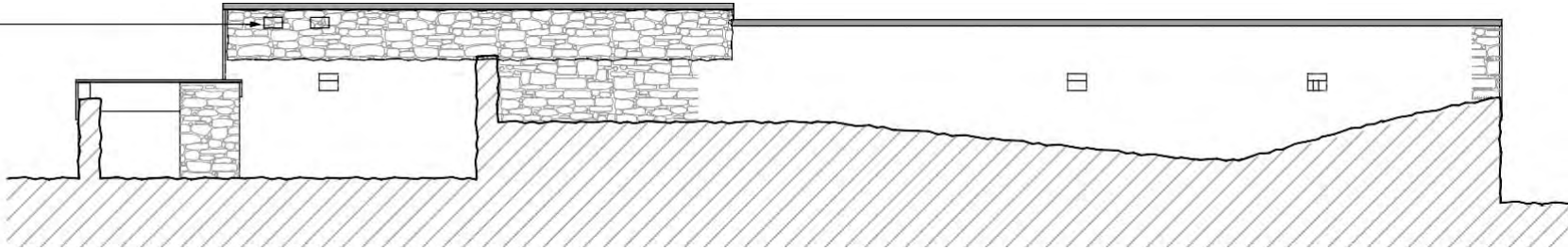
1:100

Side Elevation

E-02



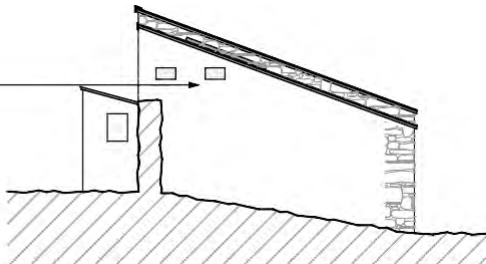
Beaumaris Bat Box



1:100

Rear Elevation

E-03



1:100

Side Elevation

E-04



Schwelger sparrow terrace nest box

Materials + Finishes

Roofing:

Corrugated sheets-
Colour to be agreed



Roof lights:

Velux style



Guttering:

Steel or cast to match



Walls:

Stonework to be repointed
as required



Windows +
Doors:

Painted timber to match
existing



Room Schedule

Ground Floor

- 0- Corridor
- 1- Bedroom
- 2- En-suite
- 3- Bedroom
- 4- Bathroom
- 5- Bedroom/
Office
- 6- Entrance
- 7- Kitchen/
Dining Area
- 8- Lounge

B	Ecology enhancement features revised inline with PO comments	10.7.23
A	Ecology enhancement features added inline with PO comments	05.7.23

B D A

BRIO design + architecture

The Studio - Ty Larch Llangped Beaumaris Anglesey
t: 07467376056 e: philjones.01@hotmail.com w: www.brio-design.co.uk

Proposed Outbuilding Conversion

Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu

Llandaniel, Anglesey

Proposed Plans + Elevations

Mr Roberts				
project	drawing status	date		
PN383	1:50	10/07/2023		
originator	1:50	1:1.36	number	rev
PJ	1:5.36	A.01.02	B	

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Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llandaniel, Anglesey- Proposed Plans + Elevations

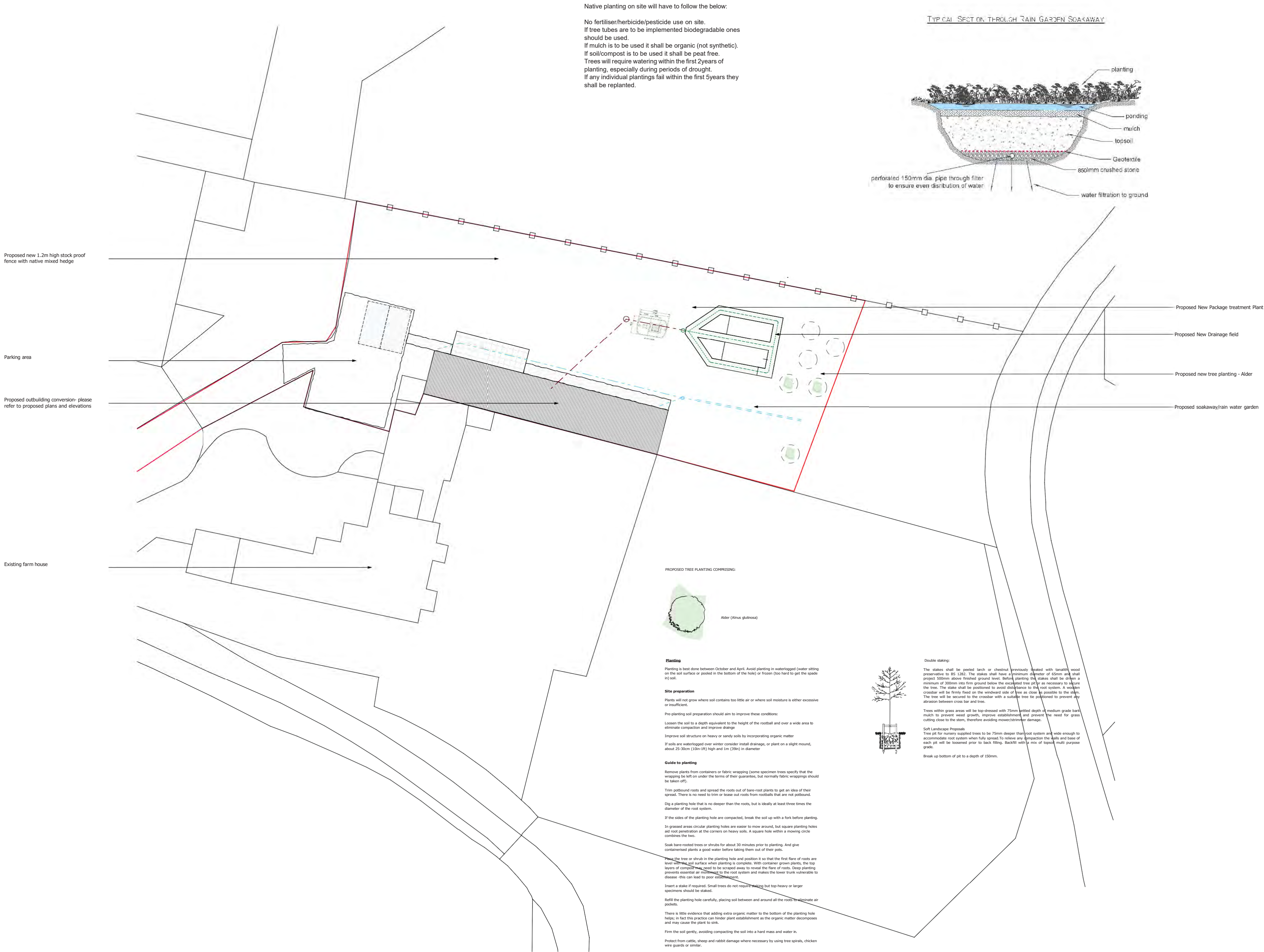
1:50

GF-Ground Floor

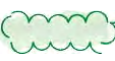
1

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Brio Design + Architecture proposed exterior renovations plan. Scale: as shown.

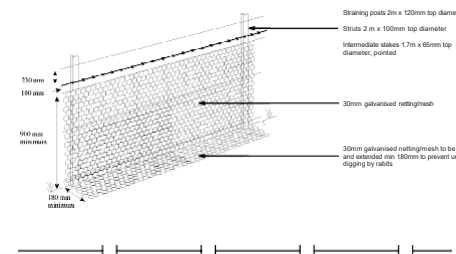


NATIVE MIX HEDGEROW:
Plant 5 per linear metre in double staggered row.

Species	Size (cm)	% mix	Hedgerow
Acer campestre	1 + 1 cell-grown 60-90	15%	
Cornus sanguinea	1 + 1 cell-grown 60-90	5%	
Corylus avellana	1 + 1 cell-grown 60-90	15%	
Crataegus monogyna	1 + 1 cell-grown 60-90	50%	
Ilex aquifolium	1 + 1 cell-grown 60-90	15%	

LANDSCAPING KEY:

- Grass Area
- Path - Slate chips with slate edging
- New paving - Marshalls Indian sandstone or similar to clients choice
- Native Mix Hedge
- 1.2m high stock proof fence
- New section of field wall
- Existing field wall



Materials
TIMBER must be round peeled softwood (not spruce) and pressure tanalised to BS 4072, or similar of equivalent quality and durability.
Straining posts 2m x 120mm top diameter.
Stake 2m x 100mm top diameter.
Intermediate stakes 1.7m x 65mm top diameter, pointed.
Note - larger stakes may be needed in soft or uneven ground conditions.
WIRE must comply to BS 4102 and be galvanneal to BS 443.
Line wire:
4mm (8 swg) plain mild galvanneal wire.
Barbed wire:
Two strand 2.5mm (12 V2 swg) mild steel galvanneal 4 point barbed wire.
40mm x 4mm galvanneal wire staples.
Erecting posts and stakes
Fencing should be constructed in straight lines and be strained between strainer posts. Strainer posts should be used at each end of the fence and at least every 100m (2 nets), also at all changes of direction and sudden changes of gradient (especially at the bottom of dip/slopes). Straining posts are to be dug in to a depth of at least 90cm, properly rammed, firmed (using stones where necessary) and struffed in the line of the fence. Two struts per post should be used on changes of direction except on acute corners of under 90 degrees where a single strut bisecting the angle of turn may be used.
The point end of the strut should be housed approximately 7.5-10cm deep into the straining post at a height of 75cm above ground level. The bottom end should be dug into the ground and rest tight on a half stake driven into the ground or a large stone well bedded below ground level. Intermediate stakes are to be driven into the ground to a minimum depth of 65cm at 2.7m intervals, in line with the posts.
Netting should be properly strained and stapled.
Barbed wire should be properly strained and stapled to the outside of the posts and stakes 100mm above the top of the netting.
A second barbed wire or straight line above the first may also be used.
Staples must not be driven fully home on the intermediate posts in order to allow future repair and reinsourcing work. They are to be positioned diagonally to the grain of the wood.
An additional piece of netting should be added to the bottom of the fence (180mm minimum width to ensure that it is fully stock and rabbit proof).

C	Red line boundary revised	2.8.23
B	Additional parking space added inline with PO/Highways Officer comments	10.7.23
A	Ecology enhancement features added inline with PO comments	05.7.23

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Proposed Outbuilding Conversion
Outbuilding at Bryn Celli Ddu
Llandaniel, Anglesey

Site Layout			
Mr Roberts			
project	drawing status	date	
PN383	Preliminary	02/08/2023	
originator	scale @ A1	number	rev
PJ	1:200, 1:1.35, 1:50	A.01	B

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APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Basic Record Pro-Forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	Project name	Project number
Feature name		Feature Number
NGR		
Description		
<div></div>		
Recommendations for further assessment		
<div></div>		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	Visit by

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Room Recording Pro-Forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
ROOM RECORDING FORM		Project name	Project number
Room Number	Floor /Level		
Description			
Photographic record numbers		Scales used	Dimensions Length Width Height

	Visit date	Visit by
--	------------	----------

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief Pro-Forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		Date
Project name	Project number	Compiler
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata Pro-Forma



Digital Photographic Record Project code and name:

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 V

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy Pro-Forma

G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab

11/10/2023 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	10/10/2023
	RCAHMMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	10/10/2023
Landowner / Developer	Elfed R. Williams	n/a

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.
--	--

Context

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

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

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

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Elfed R. Williams to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of and during property development works at the Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab LL61 6Q (NGR SH 50851 70328). The development works include the conversion of an outbuilding into workers accommodations, the planting of a hedge line and trees, the installation of outdoor lighting and the installation of bat and sparrow boxes onto the exterior of the building. The archaeological mitigation will comprise a Level 2 building record prior to development and a watching brief during development. The building record will be completed during October 2023 and the watching brief during late 2023 onwards.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Llanddaniel Fab (G2807) Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation: Level 2 Building Record & Watching Brief. October 2023. Project G2807.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

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

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

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*. This data will be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

This will be confirmed in the finalised selection strategy at project end

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

De-Selected Documents

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

This will be confirmed in the finalised selection strategy at project end

3 – Materials

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

Material type

Bulk Finds

Section 3.

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes –Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn*

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

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

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

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

selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB- DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2807_001	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Northern lateral wall of farm building. Showing collapsed roof	Exterior	S	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2807_002	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Eastern gable end. Shot of interior showing overgrown tree	Room 1 interior	W	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2807_003	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Western gable end. Shot of interior showing troughs to left & collapsed roof.	Room 1 interior	E	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2807_004	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern lateral wall & southeast corner. Taken from doorway shows feeding troughs of southern wall	Room 1 interior	NNW	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2807_005	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern lateral wall interior & southwest corner. Taken from doorway shows continuation of feeding troughs	Room 1 interior	NNE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2807_006	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Northern lateral wall showing NE corner, small window beneath eaves & doorway	Room 1 interior	SW	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2807_007	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of entranceway in northern lateral wall	Room 1 interior	S	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB- DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2807_008	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of eastern side of doorway in northern lateral wall showing stonework narrowing of entrance (portrait shot)	Room 1 interior	S	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2807_009	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of opening to west of northern lateral wall. Now partially filled in.	Room 1 interior	SE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2807_010	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Portrait shot showing hole in top of southwest corner of western gable interior. Also shows trough and roof collapse.	Room 1 interior	NE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2807_011	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of small openings (possible dovecote?) in southern lateral wall above feeding troughs	Room 1 interior	NNE	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2807_012	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of northern lateral wall showing separation in stonework up to northeast corner	Room 1 interior	S	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2807_013	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of eastern gable end exterior showing farmhouse garden wall to southern end	Room 1 interior	W	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2807_014	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of western gable end showing filled in doorway to right and metal bar and chain to left	Exterior	E	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB- DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2807_015	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Close up portrait of filled in doorway with crack in it with cable going through western gable	Room 2 interior	E	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2807_016	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	close up of bar in western wall. Note southern lateral wall to right is bulging at base	Room 2 interior	ENE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2807_017	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	shot of interior northern wall showing entrance and window	Room 2 interior	S	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2807_018	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of eastern wall showing wooden fittings at base with opening into room 1 in top right	Room 2 interior	W	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2807_019	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	close up of southeast corner showing wooden fittings and tap	Room 2 interior	NE	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2807_020	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	shot of southern wall showing large stones bulging at base with smaller masonry above	Room 2 interior	NNE	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2807_021	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern wall room 2 interior	Room 2 interior	NNE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2807_022	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Close-up shot of wooden beams with metal fittings	Room 2 interior	W	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB- DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2807_023	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Close-up of visible wooden floor divisions	Room 2 interior	E	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2807_024	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of eastern gable end of room 3 showing blocked door to room 2 on left with roof support in foreground	Room 2 interior	W	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2807_025	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of western gable end showing roof ridge to left and trough on southern lateral wall	Room 3 interior	E	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2807_026	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern lateral wall taken from entrance	Room 3 interior	NW	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2807_027	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern lateral wall taken from entrance	Room 3 interior	NE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2807_028	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of western side of northern lateral wall showing 1 of 2 entrances	Room 3 interior	S	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2807_029	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of eastern side of northern lateral wall showing window	Room 3 interior	S	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2807_030	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Central shot of northern wall showing central entrance	Room 3 interior	S	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35
G2807_031	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Close up of rotten roof beams	Room 3 interior	ESE	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB- DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2807_032	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Close up of wood and metal feed storage	Room 3 interior	N	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	37
G2807_033	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern lateral wall exterior showing annexe to farm building	Exterior	N	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2807_034	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of southern lateral wall exterior showing annexe to farm building	Exterior	N	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2807_035	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	General shot of garden area to south of farm building	Garden	SE	1m	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2807_036	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	Shot of wall and garden note eccentric original walling	Garden	E	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2807_037	G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab	Building Recording	General shot of area that will house hedgerow and planted trees	Garden	S	not used	Mike Woods	26/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy Final

G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab

01/11/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	10/10/2023
	RCAHMMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	10/10/2023
Landowner / Developer	Elfed R. Williams	n/a

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Elfed R. Williams to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of and during property development works at the Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab LL61 6Q (NGR SH 50851 70328). The development works include the conversion of an outbuilding into workers accommodations, the planting of a hedge line and trees, the installation of outdoor lighting and the installation of bat and sparrow boxes onto the exterior of the building. The archaeological mitigation will comprise a Level 2 building record prior to development and a watching

brief during development. The building record will be completed during October 2023 and the watching brief during late 2023 onwards.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Llanddaniel Fab (G2807) Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation: Level 2 Building Record & Watching Brief. October 2023. Project G2807.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

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

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

- G2807_Llanddaniel_Fab_Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- G2807_Photographic_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GAT_1738 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (37 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (37 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (37 images in JPEG format);

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

- fpl 2022 331 - EA.pdf
- fpl 2022 331 - priffyrdd highways.pdf
- FPL_2022_331 Decision Granted Conditionally.docx
- location_plan.pdf
- proposed_plans.pdf
- proposed_plans_elevations.pdf
- existing_plans.pdf
- existing_plans_elevations.pdf
- FPL 2022 331 - Draenio.pdf

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

- G2807_combined_figures.pdf
- G2807_combined_plates.pdf
- G2807_figures_plates_list.docx
- G2807_Appendix_I.pdf

- G2807_Appendix_II.docx
- G2807_Appendix_III.pdf
- G2807_rear_cover.pdf
- G2807_front_cover.pdf
- G2807_inner_cover.pdf
- G2807_Figure_01.pdf
- G2807_Figure_02.pdf
- G2807_Figure_03.pdf
- G2807_Figure_04.pdf
- Plates01.pdf
- Plates03.pdf
- Plates05.pdf
- Plates07.pdf
- Plates09.pdf
- Plates11.pdf
- Plates13.pdf
- Plates15.pdf
- Plates17.pdf
- Plates19.pdf
- Plates21.pdf
- Plates23.pdf
- Plates25.pdf
- Plates27.pdf
- Plates29.pdf
- Plates31.pdf
- Plates33.pdf
- Plates35.pdf
- Plates37.pdf

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

Following the completion of the fieldwork, all documentary material created, generated and/or annotated during data gathering and fieldwork has been selected for inclusion in the preserved archive, and comprises:

- G2807 basic recording sheets x1
- G2807 room recording sheets x10;
- G2807 photographic register sheets x8;
- G2807 floor plan photographic archive images location and direction based on annotated print-outs of client supplied building plan x 1;
 - The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the GAT project database

De-Selected Documents

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

No de-selected documents

3 – Materials

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

Material type

Bulk Finds

Section 3.

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes – Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn*

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

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

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

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

selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
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