Land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ (FPL/2023/195)

July 2024 v1.0

Archaeological Strip, Map & Record
Project Code: A0463.1
Report no. 0480

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July 2024 v1.0

Report no. 0480 / EPRN: 46742

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

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Project Code: A0463.1
Date: 17/07/2024
Client: DU Construction
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Land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ

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REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan DU Construction Ltd i gynnal cloddiad archeolegol stribed, mapio a chofnodi ar dir ger Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn.

Yn ystod y cloddiad, darganfuwyd tri phwll bach Neolithig. Roedd dau o'r pyllau hyn, a leolir ger allgreigiau mawr o lechen, yn cynnwys cerameg canol Neolithig ac fe'u dyddiwyd gan Carbon-14 i 2750 CC a 2720 CC yn y drefn honno. Mae'r arddull addurniadol tebyg ar y cerameg yn awgrymu eu bod wedi'u gwneud gan yr un crochenydd. Roedd y trydydd pwll, a ddarganfuwyd 18.5 metr i'r gogledd o'r ddau gyntaf ac hefyd ger allgreigiau llechen, hefyd yn cynnwys cerameg Neolithig ac roedd ei lenwad wedi'i ddyddio i 2430 CC, gan nodi ei fod o'r cyfnod Neolithig canol i hwyr.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by DU Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn.

During the excavation three small Neolithic pits were uncovered. Two of these pits, located near a large shale bedrock outcrop, contained mid-Neolithic ceramics and were Carbon-14 dated to 2750 BCE and 2720 BCE respectively. The similar decoration style on the ceramics suggests they were made by the same potter. The third pit, found 18.5 meters north of the first two and also near a shale outcrop, also contained Neolithic ceramics and it's fill was dated to 2430 BCE, indicating it was from the mid to late Neolithic period.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by DU Construction Ltd, hereafter 'the Client', to carry out an archaeological strip, map and record excavation (SMR) on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ (centred on **NGR SH 32308 77718**), hereafter 'the Site', in advance of development.

Full planning permission (**FPL/2023/195**) was secured by the Client from Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn / Isle of Anglesey County Council, hereafter 'the Council', on the 5th December 2023 for the *erection of 17 affordable dwellings, construction of a new vehicular access, construction of new estate road together with hard and soft landscaping*. The following condition concerning archaeology was applied to the permission:

(02) (a) No development (including topsoil strip or other groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.

b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (02) (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reasons: i) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2018 and TAN24: The Historic Environment.

ii) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

A project design for the archaeological SMR was produced by Aeon Archaeology in January 2024 (see appendix 1) which outlined the aims and objectives of the proposed strip, map and record excavation and the methods by which they would be met in order to address the spirit and intent of the archaeological condition of application FPL/2023/195.

The archaeological SMR focused on one field plot as shown in figure 01 and 02 (plates 01 and 02).

The work adhered to the guidelines specified in the Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023) and the Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

The archaeological SMR and this report were undertaken as event primary reference number **46742**.

This report is offered in consideration to the Council via the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) at Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (HGA) in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council.

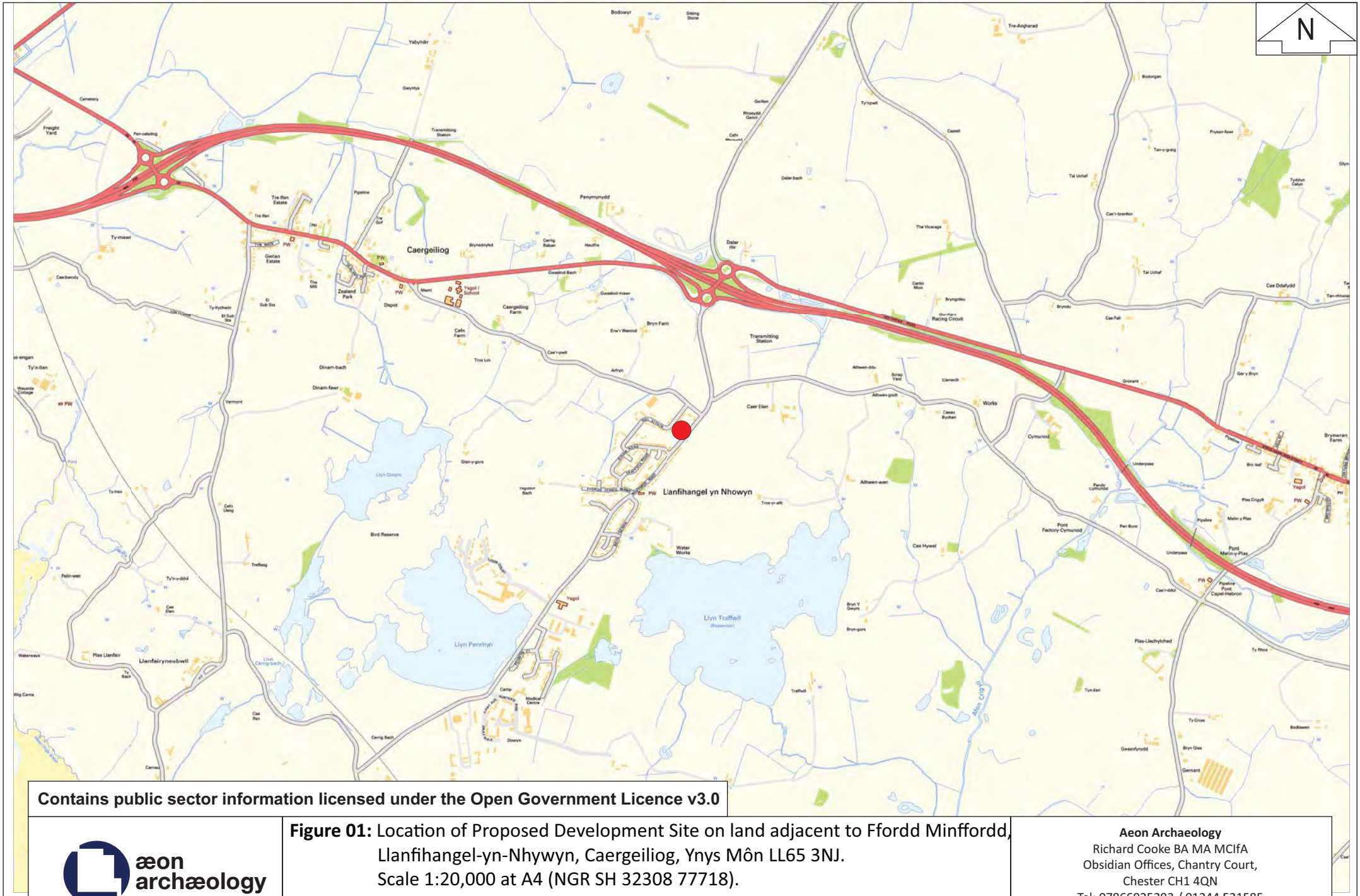

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Figure 01: Location of Proposed Development Site on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ.
Scale 1:20,000 at A4 (NGR SH 32308 77718).

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Figure 02: Location of Proposed Development Site on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ.
Scale 1:5,000 at A4 (NGR SH 32308 77718).

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Figure 03: Location of Proposed Development Site on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ.
Scale 1:1,000 at A4 (NGR SH 32308 77718).

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Plate 01: Pre-excavation photograph of development Site, from the northeast.

Plate 02: Pre-excavation photograph of development Site, from the southwest.

3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and County Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses" (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and polices related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

4.0 SITE LOCATION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The application Site within the redline boundary measures 0.5ha and is located off Minffordd Road and is wholly within the settlement boundary of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn as shown within the adopted Joint Local Development Plan.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn is a village located Anglesey with a population of circa 220 (2021 Census date). The village is part of the Llanfair-yn-Neubwll Community Council area which comprises the villages of Caergeiliog, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, situated on the Isle of Anglesey in North Wales, derives its name from "The Church of St. Michael in the Hollow" in English. The village's history is intricately intertwined with the historical and cultural developments of Wales.

Dating back to the medieval period, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, like many Welsh villages, grew around its church dedicated to St. Michael. This sacred place served as a focal point for both religious ceremonies and community activities.

Throughout much of its history, the village's economy rested primarily on agriculture, mirroring the patterns of many Welsh communities. Residents were involved in farming, livestock raising, and potentially some small-scale industries.

While the 18th and 19th centuries witnessed the significant impact of the Industrial Revolution on Wales, with more pronounced effects in industrialised regions, rural villages such as Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn likely maintained their traditional agrarian lifestyles during this transformative period.

Reflecting the broader Welsh context, the village holds a rich cultural and linguistic heritage. Welsh has been historically spoken in the region, and concerted efforts have been made to preserve and promote Welsh language and culture.

Entering the 20th century, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, like other communities in the UK, experienced shifts due to technological advancements and economic changes. The village underwent transformations facilitated by improved transportation and communication links, though the pace of these changes might have been more gradual compared to urban areas.

The following consultee comments regarding the development were made by the DCA at HGA in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

Having reviewed the area of proposed works with reference to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), I have determined that there is a potential for impact on the historic environment and would like to draw your attention to the comments below.

The proposed development is for the erection of 17 dwellings on land adjacent to Minffordd Road, located at the centre of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn. The site is undeveloped grassland, with a history of agricultural use throughout a historic map regression. The Air Ministry plan for RAF Valley includes a dispersed site somewhere in the vicinity of the site (PRN: 83735) and also illustrates an early field boundary roughly in the centre of the field (no longer extant).

The village itself has a medieval core, with grade II listed St Michael's church just over 200m to the south of the development site (LB ref. 5309). The village is relatively sparse on the early Tithe Map, although that is likely due to limited illustration not uncommon for smaller settlements. The wider

locale is known for early occupation, including recently observed prehistoric activity immediately to the west, the significance of which is still being assessed at the time of this letter being composed.

To the south-west is the core of RAF Valley itself, with its own historic environment significance, but also Llyn Cerrig Bach – the nationally significant prehistoric hoard and associated body of water (NPRN: 401097; PRN: 2518).

Owing to the above, if permission is granted, the proposed development will implement ground disturbing works on a site of moderate potential. Any newly encountered archaeological remains would enhance the wider understanding of the area. Ensuring any yet undiscovered archaeological material is not unduly destroyed or lost, contributes to the preservation of heritage, and also has the potential to improve our wider understanding. As such, it is considered appropriate that a programme of mitigation be implemented during the development, in the event of planning consent being granted.

This mitigation will allow for any archaeological material to be properly and appropriately assessed, recorded and if necessary, removed.

As part of the archaeological background for this project, Aeon Archaeology conducted a search (EPRN GATHER2039) of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) to contextualise the site and its immediate environs. This search identified sites within 1km area of the Site (see figure 11). The data is summarised below and discussed in section 15.0.

PRN	Name	Period
2517	Enclosure, Caer Helen, Bodedern	
2575	Stone Axe, Findspot, Caer Elen, Bodedern	
5748	Possible Field System, NE of Bryn Farm	Unknown
5749	Field System, Possible, N of Caer Elen	
7004	St. Michael's, Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn Parish Church, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	
7624	Bronze Palsatve, Findspot, E of Caergeiliog	
11074	Occupation Site, Penmynydd	
28940	Footbridge, South-East of Ty'n-rhos	Unknown
29438	Rubbing Stone, Nr. Caergeiliog Farm	
31815	Burnt Mound, Penmynydd	Bronze age
31816	Burnt Mound, Caer Elen	Bronze age
31817	Burnt Mound, Caer Elen	Prehistoric
59726	Tyddyn Bulkeley, Site of, SE of Penmynydd	Post medieval
59727	Tyddyn Bwlch, E of Penmynydd	Post medieval
59728	Rubbing Stone, SE of Penmynydd	Post medieval
59729	Penmynydd House, Bodedern	Post medieval
60805	Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn	
60806	Gwaelod-mawr Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn	Post medieval
60807	Cae'r Odyn, Placename, North of Cae'r-geiliog	Unknown
61578	Bronze Age Site, Penmynydd	
65986	Milestone, Bodedern	
69266	Tree Clearance, Possible, Caergeiliog	Neolithic
69267	Trough, Possible, Caergeiliog	Neolithic
69268	Pit, Possible, Caergeiliog	Unknown
69269	Hollow, Possible, Caergeiliog	Unknown
69270	Post Holes, Possible, Caergeiliog	
69271	Pit, Possible, Caergeiliog	Unknown
69272	Hollow, Possible, Caergeiliog	Roman

69273	Flint Scatter, Find Spot, Caergeiliog	Unknown
69274	Ditches, Possible, Caergeiliog	
69275	Plough Marks, Penymynydd	
69276	Hollow, Caergeiliog	Post medieval
69286	Melin Y Plas, Bryngwran	Multiperiod
76041	Spindlewhorl, Findspot, Caer Elen	Prehistoric
81822	Seals, Findspot, Llanfair-yn-neubwll	Post medieval
83729	RAF Valley Dispersed Site, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
83730	RAF Valley Dispersed Site, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
83733	RAF Valley Dispersed Site, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
83734	RAF Valley Dispersed Site, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
83735	RAF Valley Dispersed Site, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
90159	Blast Shelter, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
90160	Blast Shelter, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
90161	Blast Shelter, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
91548	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91549	Boundary, Possible, Traffwll	Unknown
91550	Field Boundary, Traffwll	Unknown
91551	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91552	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91553	Field Boundary, Traffwll	Unknown
91554	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91555	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91556	Posthole, Traffwll	Unknown
91557	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91558	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91559	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91560	Posthole, Traffwll	Unknown
91561	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91562	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91563	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
91564	Pit, Traffwll	Unknown
91565	Pit, Traffwll	Unknown
91566	Land drain, Traffwll	Unknown
91567	Pit, Traffwll	Unknown
91568	Drainage Ditch, Possible, Traffwll	Unknown
91569	Linear Feature, Traffwll	Unknown
93689	Airfield Dispersed Site, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Modern
96768	Buildings, Glan y gors, Llanfair-yn-neubwll	Post medieval
96992	Penrhyn, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97235	Glan-y-gors, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97683	Caergeiliog Farm, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97684	Tros-y-lon, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97685	Cefn, Caergeiliog (Cefn farm), Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97687	Ysgubor-bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97751	Pen-y-mynydd, Bodedern	Post medieval
97756	Dalar-hir, Bodedern	Post medieval
97822	Alltwen-wen, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97825	Caer-Elen, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
97826	Alltwen-ddu, Bodedern	Post medieval
97869	Ty'n-llan, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval

98012	Hen-blas, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
100449	Field Boundary, Bryngwran	Unknown
100558	Coin, Findspot, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval
100770	Cerig-y-baban, Bodedern	Post medieval
100813	Gwaelod-mawr Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post medieval

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

Before the SMR excavation commenced an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures were agreed with the Client and the DCA at HGA. The above representative was invited to attend a site meeting within the first five working days of commencement of archaeological works to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that were established for archaeological mitigation.

The purpose of excavation is to provide a sufficiently detailed record of the remaining archaeological deposits present within the Site boundary that are likely to be lost as a result of development, and to successfully fulfil and discharge the planning condition.

The strip, map and record excavation area was rectangular in plan orientated NE-SW. It measured 127m in length by 40m in width. The excavation was taken to the depth of archaeological remains or the natural glacial substrata, whichever was encountered first.

The broad aims of the archaeological excavation were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.

- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.

- To enable the client to establish a schedule for archaeological risk.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological excavation were:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.

- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and previous work at the Site and in the wider environs.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Archaeological SMR

While superficially similar strip, map and record - and full excavation differ in the level of record produced. A strip, map and record excavation involves the mechanical removal of top and subsoil down to the first identifiable archaeological horizon. A plan of the features is then made followed by targeted sampling of features exposed, principally at relationship junction, in order to broadly characterise and date the remains present. An archaeological excavation occurs where the archaeological remains are understood to be of such significance or complexity that a programme of detailed recording is required to preserve the Site by record. Excavations are also likely to require greater resources during and post excavation phase, along with a post-excavation assessment to be agreed by HGA prior to the production of the report.

Minimum requirements were as follows: -

- All plant would be procured by the archaeological contractor unless supplied by the client;
- Topsoil and subsoil would be removed by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, using a toothless grading bucket and top and subsoil shall be stored separately;
- Soil storage would comply with an agreed soil management plan.
- The surface of the natural would be 'cleaned' to clearly see any archaeological features;
- Features immediately visible would be planned using a differential GPS;
- The cleaned surface would be allowed to weather for at least 48 hours and any further features revealed shall be planned;
- A robust spatial framework of excavation would be established to provide an understanding of the distribution of past activities across the excavation area including any 'special' deposits and any patterning in artefact distribution. Such a framework would take into account the inter-relationship of major features;
- A review of the planned features would be made, and a programme of sample excavation agreed;
- Sampling would target

  -Feature intersections to establish stratigraphic sequence

  -Features likely to provide maximum evidential information

- Sampling would be based on the following

  -Enclosure ditches 50%

  -Field boundaries 10%

  -Pits 50% -100%

  -Burials – 100%

  -Structures, including roundhouses etc – 100%

  -Significant spreads/deposits (eg. Burnt mounds or middens) - would be excavated by quadrant or T-section slots followed by careful removal of the remainder of the spread by machine. Should any features or structures be sealed by the spread then these would be 100% sampled.

- The sampling excavation strategy would be reviewed continuously throughout the course of fieldwork and, if necessary, amended in order to take account of changing circumstances and understanding. Any changes or amendments would be agreed in advance of implementation with the HGA DCA and the project consultant archaeologist, such as:

  -in some cases, it may be sufficient to excavate a representative sample of long linear features (e.g. boundary ditches) or quarry pits in order to record their form, function, and date and recover artefacts and ecofacts;

  -Enclosure ditches would be sampled at a higher percentage than other boundary features in order to identify any structural deposition or area specific use.

  -where insufficient dating material or information had been retrieved from a partially sectioned feature, further sampling may be undertaken, subject to consideration of residuality or other factors that might limit the integrity of archaeological data, with reference to the research objectives and in consultation with the HGA DCA.

- Context records for individual layers, deposits and features, and registers for small finds and soil samples would be kept using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas;

- Features would be planned/drawn by hand, augmented by GPS/Total station positioning. This is at the request of the HGA DCA. This is to ensure that discrete features were recorded accurately and so aid interpretation. Rapid planning by GPS/Total Station can often result in over simplified rendition of features, losing detail and plan accuracy.

- Photographic records would be made of all features, deposits and significant in situ finds identified on site. All photos would contain a north arrow and be catalogued on a photographic register. Photography would be film and digital, however the latter would be at least 18MP, and taken in RAW and jpg file format. RAW files would be used for the project digital archive. Standard monochrome photography would be required for the project physical archive;

- All exposed surfaces and spoil would be scanned with a metal detector operated by an experienced user, and all diagnostic finds recorded and retained;

- Site and feature levels would be taken across the excavation area and be tied to Ordnance Datum;

- Samples would be identified and taken for scientific dating. There is no limit to the samples taken and the number to be processed and dated would be determined in the post excavation assessment.

The photographic record was maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive adhered to those set out in '*Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives'* (RCAHMW, 2015).

A copy of the archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0463.1** with the original documents being lodged with the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Type of study

Archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ (centred on NGR SH 32308 77718).

7.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	Number of files
A0463.1 Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn SMR v1.0.PDF	PDF report		1
A0463_1_001 - A0463_1_084.JPG	JPEG site images	A0463_1_Metadata	84
A0463_1_001 - A0463_1_084.TIF	TIF site images	A0463_1_Metadata	84
A0463_1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0463_1_001 - A0463_1_130 (JPEG and TIF)	1
A0463.1 Scanned Paper Archive	1 x Overview, 1 x Finds Register, 1 x Environmental Register, 1 x Drawing Sheet Register, 1 x Drawing Register, 1 x Context Register, 9 x Context Sheets, 5 x Progress Report Sheets, 2 x Scanned Drawing Sheets		1

All data generated during this project has been selected for archive.

7.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

7.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

> *3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*
>
> *3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

7.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the Project Design. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

7.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proformae project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

7.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, archaeological monitoring and recording day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

7.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the RCAHMW and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to Acronis Cyber Protect.

7.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 5.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

7.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

7.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

7.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

7.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

7.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

7.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

7.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

8.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

8.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological SMR:

Context registers	1
Context Sheets	9
Photograph registers	2
Digital photographs	84
Drawing sheet registers	1
Drawing number registers	1
Drawings	6 on 1 sheet
Artefact registers	1
Artefact numbers	5
Environmental sample registers	1
Environmental bulk samples	4

8.2 Artefacts

A total of 5 individual artefact numbers were attributed during the SMR work and the material distribution is as follows:

Neolithic Ceramic

- 16 sherds and 33 scraps weighing 200g of very fragile red/black pottery and another 9 sherds (weighing 50g) of dark harder pottery (SF 1) from context (104).

- 13 substantial sherds and 3 fragments from a single Mortlake Style bowl (weighing 740g) (SF3) from context (107).

- 10 sherds and 8 crumbs, (weighing 120g) (SF4) from context (109).

All recovered ceramic was sent to Frances Lynch (ceramic specialist) for further analysis (see section 9.0).

Lithics

- 1 core face rejuvenation flake from a bladelet core (SF 2) from context (104).
- 1 tertiary flake of a pale yellowish brown, semi-translucent flint (SF 5) from context (107).

Artefacts recovered during flotation of bulk samples

Upon flotation of environmental bulk samples the following artefacts were retrieved:

Neolithic Ceramic

- 127g of Prehistoric pottery fragments from context (104) sample <01>.
- 11g of Prehistoric pottery fragments from context (103) sample <02>.
- 3g Prehistoric Pottery fragments from context (109) sample <04>.

Lithics

- 1 x burnt flint chip from context (103) sample <02>.

8.3 Environmental Bulk Samples

A total of 4 bulk environmental sample numbers <> were assigned, totalling 4 x 10 litre sample bags from 4 separate contexts.

The following list of contexts were identified as high priority for flotation and radiocarbon dating:

- Context (104) sample <01>: upper fill of Neolithic pit [102].
- Context (103) sample <02>: basal fill of Neolithic pit [102].
- Context (107) sample <03>: fill of Neolithic pit [106].
- Context (109) sample <04>: fill of Neolithic pit [108].

Upon flotation all of the above samples produced the minimum (or more) required 10mg of charcoal for Carbon-14 dating (see section 12.0) although only three samples (<02>, <03> and <04> were taken forward for Carbon-14 dating as this was deemed adequate to address the research objectives.

9.0 The Ceramic Assemblage Report

By Frances Lynch

This area of Anglesey (NGR SH 323 777) is a complex mix of rocks, lakes and marshes, an area with very variable resources, close to the sea where fish and birds may have been the most valued food. But the pottery is undoubtedly Mid Neolithic in style and date, so presumably the population were also farmers. The site was excavated in the spring of 2023 by Aeon Archaeology.

The context of the three groups of sherds (Finds 1, 3 and 4) are 3 pits. Pits 106 and 109 which were close together contained Finds 3 and 4, both sherds of Peterborough Pottery which might possibly be from the same vessel. Find 3 all came from the same pot, a Mortlake Bowl of which almost half survived but didn't have very many joins, except at the rim. The weight of pottery was 740g. Find 4 contained 2 decorated sherds and 8 other sherds and crumbs (120g), many of which have split into a red decorated outer surface and a dark inner surface, which suggests that, despite the similarity of decoration, the firing was different – perhaps another pot by the same potter.

Pit 102, which was some 20m away, contained Find 1, with 9 sherds (50g) of hard dark undecorated pottery including a simple rim and possible shoulder, and 16 sherds 33 scraps and fragments (200g) of very fragile undecorated red/black pottery with a very pitted surface and small stone grits.

Find 3 from context 107 in Pit 106.

13 substantial sherds and 3 fragments from a single Mortlake Style bowl (weighing 740g).

Four rim sherds (3 of which join) and four large segments of the body can be reconstructed as a typical bowl with a diameter at the top of the rim of 21.5cms and at the base of the 3cm deep collar of 23.7cms. The shoulder diameter is 22cms and the assumed depth is 18cms. The thickness of the collar is 21mm, of the neck 11mm and of the body below 15-16mm. Approximately half the pot is present, but with few joins.

The fabric is hard and well-fired; red on the outer surface with a dark core and inner surface. It is very heavily gritted with dark angular grits 3-10mm in size. No quartz is visible. On the shoulder there seems to be an attempt to smooth and polish the surface, but elsewhere it is matt.

The entire surface is decorated, but the quality of decoration is poor.

The inner surface of the rim has incoherent but deliberate marks. The curved surface of the rim has 5 or 6 horizontal lines of fingernail marks occasionally cut by other stabbed marks. At the lower end of the rim stab marks are made with a rounded or triangular stick or bird bone. Under the collar the neck has rather random fingernail marks and below, on the sloping shoulder there are curved motifs possibly made with whipped cord. On the ridged body there are two more lines of these curved motifs followed by possibly more vertical cord impressions, then by more very rough fingernail marks and finally rows of square, rectangular and round stab marks. There are 4 smaller sherds from this lower part of the pot and some fragments of outer surface,

The outer surface is an added skin but it still has a lot of angular stone grit in it which is increasingly visible in the lower part of the bowl.

In addition there are 4 fragments of a harder, thinner pot fabric which do not come from this bowl.

Find 4 from Context 109 in Pit 108.

This is a smaller find, consisting of 10 sherds and 8 crumbs, weighing 120g.

The two largest are illustrated and they are very similar to the bowl from Find 3, but they don't join and the way that other (unillustrated) sherds from this find have split horizontally suggests that this pot has not been fired in the same way. The smaller of these sherds is a base sherd, something that is not easy to recognise in round-based bowls. The form of decoration and the rather rough way it has been applied suggests that these are the work of the same potter as Find 3.

The other 8 sherds/fragments probably come from the same pot but are too fragile to put together. They demonstrate the problems of adding extra skins of clay.

Find 1 from Context 104 Pit 102.

This is 20m away from the other two pits. All the sherds, which were found in an upper fill, are featureless, but the fabric suggests that there are at least two pots involved, one with 16 sherds and 33 scraps (200g) of very fragile red/black pottery and another 9 sherds (50g) of dark harder pottery.

There is no indication of the shape of the red/black pot but one piece suggests that it might have had a diameter of about 20cms. The red/black colour is very similar to the Mortlake bowl, but it is very light because it contains much less stone grit. There is no hint of decoration.

The dark, harder pottery is very different. It is almost black throughout, though some surfaces appear lighter. It had quite a lot of a light-coloured stone grit. There is one small piece from a flat upright rim and a larger, thicker sherd from a different pot with a curved shoulder. This has marks on the outside, but I think they are accidental. None of the others have decoration.

It is very difficult to say anything about this material. The flat upright rim might be Middle Bronze Age, but it is not supported by the other sherds. Since the bowl from Find 3 is so unambiguously a Middle Neolithic pot, there is no reason to claim that this material from Find 1 is different, especially as later Bonze Age pottery normally comes from structural contexts such as post holes.

Comment

All this prehistoric material comes from pits in an area of excavation which didn't produce evidence of structures. All the pits contained charcoal and Pits 102 and 106 also contained a single worked flint implement. These groups of pits have become a frequent context for the discovery of Neolithic pottery, and Middle and Late Neolithic pottery in particular. Moreover this area of Anglesey has produced several of these sites, some, like Parc Cybi (Kenney 2021) with a broad range of dates, suggesting continuous occupation from the Early Neolithic to the Late, and others such as Llanfaethlu (Rees and Jones 2020) with a more limited range of dating and some gaps, which suggests abandonment and re-occupation. The reason for digging the pits in the first place and for then filling them with broken pottery, stones and charcoal flecked earth, remains unknown.

Comparison with the material from Parc Cybi on Holy Island (Kenney 2021, 64, Fig 39) is quite close since the quality of the material is similar: fingernail marks rather carelessly applied to Pot A , and the use of triangular stab marks on Pot C. There are three radiocarbon dates for the Mortlake pots in PRN 31573. They all suggest a date between 3350 and 3030 cal BCE (Kenney, 2021, 209) which is in line with expectation and would be the date which could be applied to this pot from Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn.

The other Anglesey site with some twelve very fine Mortlake bowls is Llanfaethlu, where a series of 26 pits overlay an area previously occupied by Early Neolithic houses (Rees and Jones 2020). There are subtle differences in the shape of the rims, which at Llanfaethlu are more sharply triangular or rectangular in section than the rounded rim from Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn, but the greatest contrast lies in the quality of the pot-making and decorating which is quite exceptional at this particular site. We know very little about how the 'pottery industry' was organised in prehistory but there was somebody – or perhaps a family of potters, at Llanfaethlu who was immensely skilled.

Mortlake bowls in this Mid-Neolithic Peterborough style of pottery are thought to have been inspired by baskets, just as the plain smooth Early Neolithic pottery may have imitated leather containers, kept open by stitching a withy around the rim and at the centre. These organic materials seldom survive, but should not be forgotten in thinking about how fashions might change over time.

Artefact Image A: SF1 late Neolithic ceramic from context (104) pit [102], external. Scale 5cm.

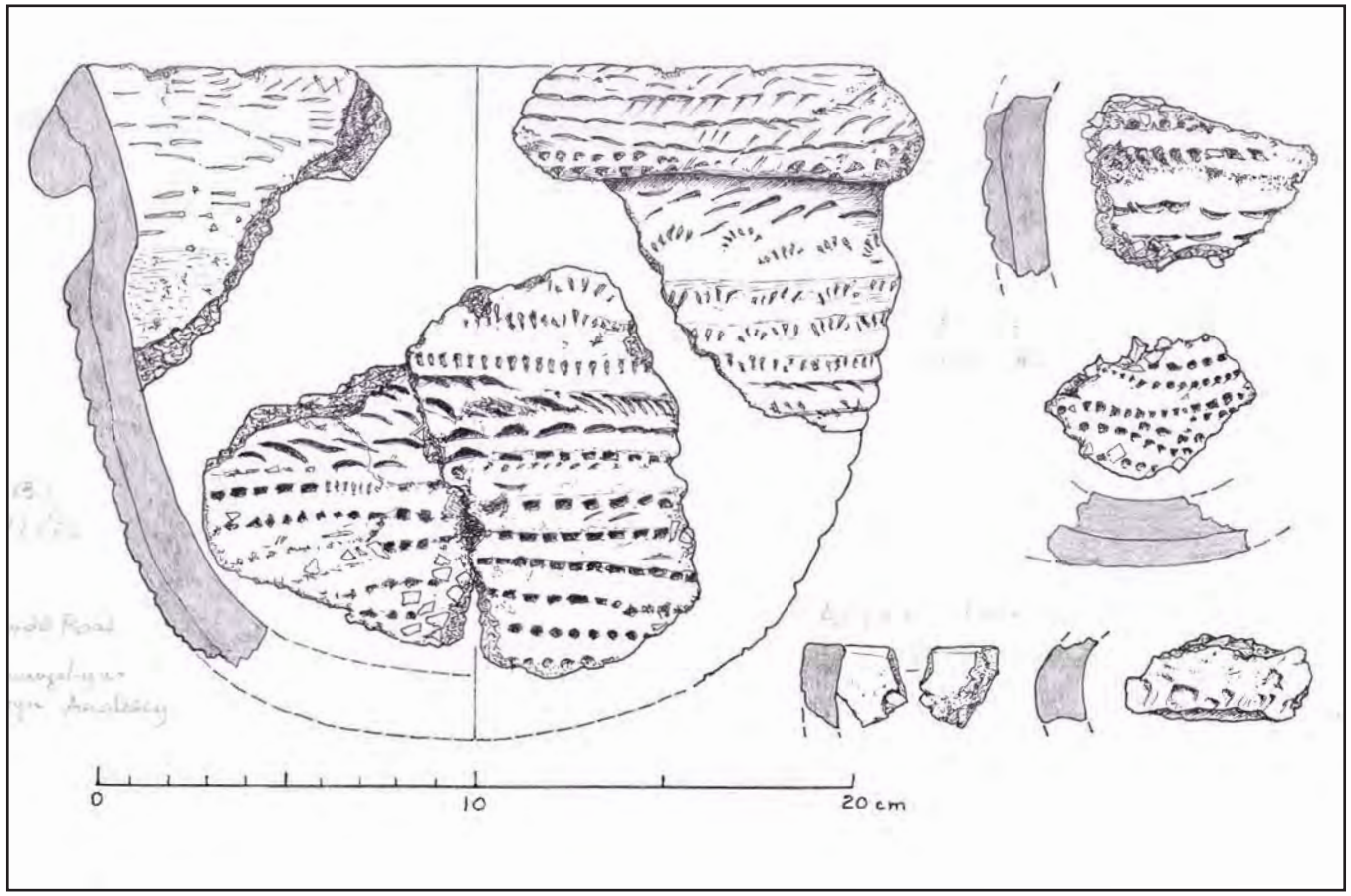
Artefact Image B: SF1 late Neolithic ceramic from context (104) pit [102], internal. Scale 5cm.

Artefact Image C: SF3 mid Neolithic ceramic from context (107) pit [106], external. Scale 5cm.

Artefact Image D: SF3 mid Neolithic ceramic from context (107) pit [106], internal. Scale 5cm.

Artefact Image E: SF4 mid Neolithic ceramic from context (109) pit [108], external. Scale 5cm.

Artefact Image F: SF4 mid Neolithic ceramic from context (109) pit [108], internal. Scale 5cm.



Artefact Image G: Drawing of SF3 mid Neolithic ceramic from context (107) pit [106], by Frances Lynch.

10.0 Lithic Analysis

By I.P. Brooks

Two flint artefacts were recovered during Aeon Archaeology's work at Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn.

These are:

1. A0463.1, Context 104, SF2. A core face rejuvenation flake from a bladelet core, probably of Late Mesolithic type. The dorsal surface has a hinge fracture from an unresolved removal. Crushing on both ends of this artefact suggest it was detached using a bipolar technique. The flint used for this artefact is an opaque, pale yellowish brown (10 YR 6/2) flint with what little cortex surviving being eroded suggesting a derived source such as a beach gravel. 35.2 x 9.1 x 4.5 mm, 1.84g

2. A0463.1, Context 107, SF5. A tertiary flake of a pale yellowish brown (10 YR 6/2), semi-translucent flint. The platform of this artefact has been reduced and battered suggesting a planed reduction strategy was being adopted. 17.5 x 13.3 x 3.5 mm, 0.74g. It is not possible to assign a date to this flake.

Although, probably of different dates, both of these artefacts are likely to have been struck from small, waterworn pebbles, probably from a beach gravel, the result of the erosion from the Irish Sea Till deposits which can be found, in small deposits, throughout North Wales including Anglesey (Mackintosh, 1879).

11.0 Flotation of Bulk Environmental Samples

By C.R. Archaeology

Introduction

Four bulk samples were received from Aeon Archaeology (Project Code AO463.1). The purpose of the sampling was to identify any organic material (charcoal) which could be used for dating, and for the recovery of artefactual material. The results are listed in table form below.

Methodology

The samples were broken down in a floatation tank and then run through four sieves 1 cm, 0.5 cm, 0.2 cm and flot (fine mesh). The residue was dried, and hand sorted. The 0.5 cm, 0.2 cm and residues were tested with a magnet.

Results

Sample 01 Context (104)
Weight before Processing 2000 g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
1 cm	288g	Rare medium rounded and angular stone, small angular flat stones
0.5 cm		
0.2 cm	173g	Irregular small and gravel stone, rare quartz fragments
Flot		No Flot
Total Weight after processing	461g	

Note
127g of Prehistoric pottery fragments and 7g of charcoal with occasional hazel nut fragments were recovered from this sample.

Sample 02 Context (103)
Weight before Processing 1800 g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
1 cm	195g	Occasional small to medium flat stone, rare rounded stone
0.5 cm		
0.2 cm	141g	Small and gravel stone fragments
Flot		
Total Weight after processing	336g	

Note
11g of Prehistoric pottery fragments, 124g of Charcoal with hazel nut fragments, and single burnt flint chip were recovered from this sample.

Sample 03 Context (107)
Weight before Processing 2685 g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
1 cm	148g	Small to medium angular and flat stone, small angular flat stones
0.5 cm		
0.2 cm	24g	Irregular small and gravel stone fragments with rare small angular flat stone flakes
Flot	5g	Charcoal plus one hazel nut fragment
Total Weight after processing	197g	

Note
5g of charcoal including a hazel nut fragment were recovered from this sample.

Sample 04 Context (109)
Weight before Processing 3407g

Sieve Size	Weight	Description
1 cm	926g	Small to Medium flat and angular stone (Schist) rare quartz and rounded conglomerate stone
0.5 cm		
0.2 cm	333g	Small flat and angular stone (Schist) rare quartz
Flot	1g	Charcoal
Total Weight after processing	1260g	

Note
3g Prehistoric Pottery fragments were recovered from this sample.

Conclusion
All the contexts contained organic remains (charcoal). Contexts (103), (104) and (107) contained hazel nut fragments. There is enough sufficient charcoal from all the samples to conduct radiocarbon dating.

Prehistoric pottery and a flaked flint chip were also recovered during the sieving.

12.0 RADIOCARBON DATING (C14)

See appendix II for full report.

12.1 Sample <02> context (103) 4380 +/- 30 BP

(81.0%) **3041 - 2911 cal BC (4990 - 4860 cal BP)**
(14.4%) **3093 - 3051 cal BC (5042 - 5000 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 57.97 +/- 0.22 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5797 +/- 0.0022

D14C: -420.31 +/- 2.16 o/oo

Δ14C: -425.47 +/- 2.16 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4380 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

12.2 Sample <03> context (107) 4700 +/- 30 BP

(62.2%) **3474 - 3372 cal BC (5423 - 5321 cal BP)**

(24.8%) **3532 - 3486 cal BC (5481 - 5435 cal BP)**

(8.4%) **3623 - 3582 cal BC (5572 - 5531 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 55.71 +/- 0.21 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5571 +/- 0.0021

D14C: -442.95 +/- 2.08 o/oo

Δ14C: -447.91 +/- 2.08 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4710 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

12.3 Sample <04> context (109) 4670 +/- 30 BP

(95.4%) **3519 - 3371 cal BC (5468 - 5320 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal

Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid

Analyzed Material: Charred material

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 55.91 +/- 0.21 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5591 +/- 0.0021

D14C: -440.86 +/- 2.09 o/oo

Δ14C: -445.84 +/- 2.09 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4670 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

13.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

13.1 General (figure 04; plates 3-12)

The Site measured 0.5 hectares in area equating to c128m in length by c40m in width, orientated northeast-southwest.

The plot was stripped using a 13 ton tracked excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket in spits of approximately 0.2m depth. The topsoil was uniformly 0.08m-0.1m in depth, and the underlying subsoil ranged from 0.2m-0.75m in depth. Approximately 60% of the stripped Site came down onto a shale bedrock, the outlines of which were taken during the Site GPS survey and are shown in figure 04. The bedrock formed linear crops running northeast-southwest across the Site. Between these linear crops of bedrock, the machining cut through the top and subsoils onto a bright yellow natural glacial clay substrata.

In the eastern corner of the Site an area of modern inclusions (101) was machined out which contained modern building materials and household refuse.

In the western corner of the Site a redeposited natural horizon was identified in a linear band running from Ffordd Minffordd in the southeast to the housing estate in the northwest, which denoted the backfill of a modern pipe trench and which had also cut through the bedrock.

The Site stripping was undertaken between the 3rd April and the 21st April 2024. The stripping started in the southern corner of the Site for the establishment of an access road and Site compound. This involved the stripping of an L-shaped area measuring 27m in length by 6m in width orientated northwest-southeast, with a projecting arm to the southwest measuring 7m by 7m. The stripping cut through a 0.1m deep dark grey-brown silt-clay topsoil and, in the location of the compound, a 0.5m deep deposit of modern construction building material (CBM) including hardcore substrate, gravel, bricks, plastic, concrete. This lay directly above a firm, light red-brown natural clay substrata with frequent shale bedrock outcrops. The modern CBM dissipated in the location of the access road and the topsoil lay directly above the natural substrata.

Following the access road and compound strip an 8m wide linear strip was excavated from the new access road in the south along the south-eastern boundary with Ffordd Minffordd in order to establish a Site perimeter fence. The area was cut through a 0.1m-0.15m deep soft mid grey-brown silt-clay topsoil, which lay above a 0.2m-0.45m deep mid orange-brown silt-clay subsoil horizon with occasional inclusions of modern CBM. This lay above a yellow-orange-white stony-gravelly clay-silt natural substrata interspersed with large outcrops of shale bedrock.

The strip then continued into the north-eastern end of the Site before turning and stripping south-westward back to the compound and access road. The stratigraphy continued as described above with large linear veins of shale bedrock running northeast-southwest along the Site interspersed with areas of light yellow-orange clay in between.

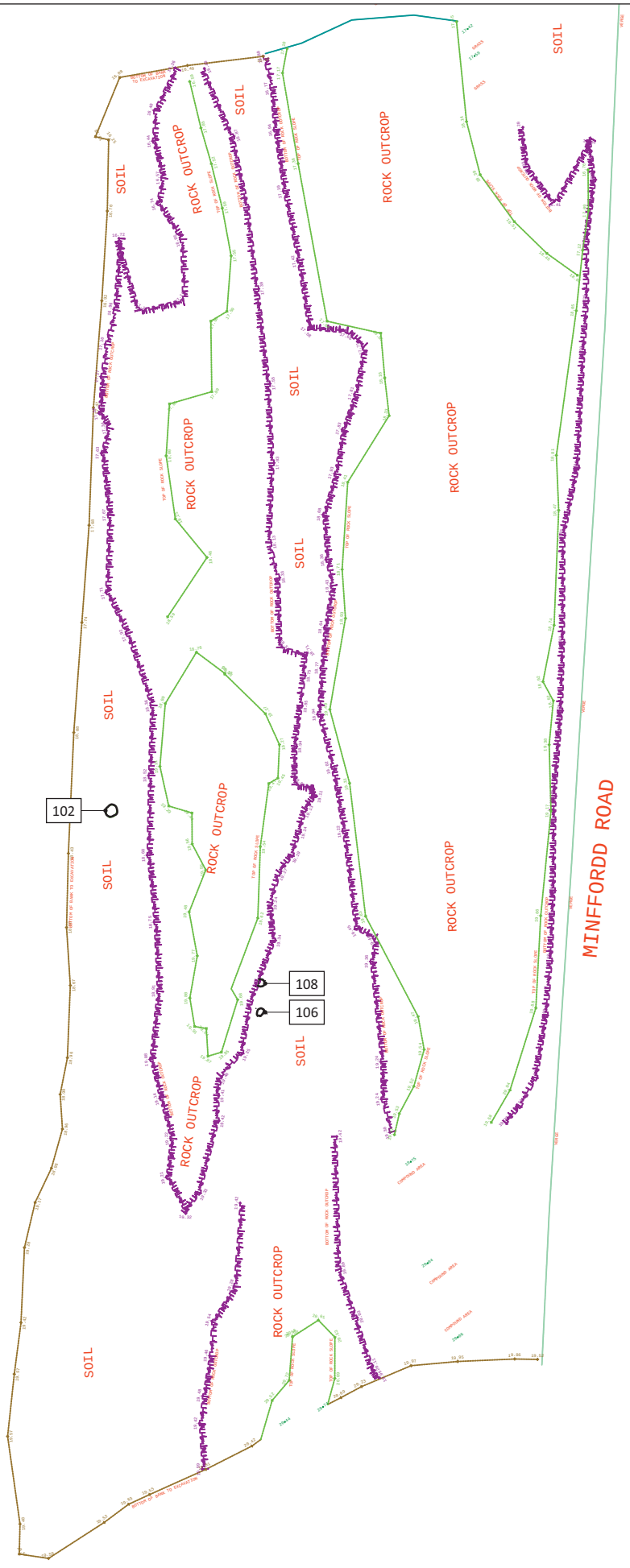


Figure 04: Post-excavation survey of Site. Scale 1:500 at A4.

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Plate 03: Stripped access / haul route onto Site, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 04: Stripped access / haul route onto Site, from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 05: Stripped access / haul route onto Site southwest facing section, from the southwest. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 06: Stripped compound area at southwest end of Site, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 07: Stripped compound area at southwest end of Site, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 08: Perimeter Site strip, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 09: Perimeter Site strip, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 10: Perimeter Site strip southeast facing section, from the southeast. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 11: Full Site strip photograph, from the southwest.

Plate 12: Full Site strip southeast facing section, from the southeast. Scale 0.5m.

Neolithic Pits

Pit [102] (plates 13-14, figures 05-06) (PRN: 110581)

At the northwest edge of the Site and immediately northwest and northeast of a shale bedrock outcrop, a small pit [102] was identified cut into the natural substrata at NGR 232292.46 / 377720.12. This pit was ovoid in plan and measured 1.0m in length by 0.9m in width by 0.24m deep, orientated northwest-southeast. It had concaved sides and a concaved / flat base and was filled initially by a 0.6m deep fairly firm, dark grey-black silt-clay (103) with charcoal fleck and infrequent small angular stone and shale inclusions. The fill also appeared to have some very small crumbs of prehistoric ceramic inclusions however upon extraction these disintegrated.

The pit was then partially filled by a 0.2m deep firm, light yellow-grey silt-clay (104) with occasional small angular cobble inclusions and charcoal flecks. This fill produced 16 sherds and 33 scraps (200g) of very fragile red/black pottery and another 9 sherds (50g) of dark harder pottery (SF1). Above this fill the pit had a 0.09m deep tertiary fill of fairly loose, mid grey-black clay-silt (105) with gravel, infrequent small angular cobbles, and charcoal fleck inclusions.

The basal fill (103) and middle fill (104) of pit [102] were bulk sampled and processed via flotation. Fill (103) produced 11g of Prehistoric pottery fragments, 124g of Charcoal with hazel nut fragments, and single burnt flint chip. Fill (104) produced 127g of Prehistoric pottery fragments and 7g of charcoal with occasional hazel nut fragments.

The ceramic analysis suggested that two individual vessels were represented by the ceramic sherds and a mid-Neolithic date was postulated. The charcoal from basal fill (103) was Carbon-14 dated to **4380 +/- 30 BP** (**2430 +/- 30 BCE**) resulting in a mid to late Neolithic date.

Pit [106] (plates 15-17, figures 07-08) (PRN: 110582)

Towards the south-western half of the Site and located 18.5m south of pit [102] two further pits [106] and [108] were uncovered to the immediate south of a large bedrock outcrop.

Pit [106] was identified cut into the natural substrata at NGR 232293.75 / 377701.54. This pit was ovoid in plan and measured 0.6m in length by 0.5m in width by 0.08m in depth, orientated east-west. It had slightly concaved sides and an undulating / jagged base due to the underlying bedrock. The pit had a single fill of soft, light / mid grey-brown silt-clay (107) with occasional broken shale and charcoal fleck inclusions. The fill produced 13 substantial sherds and 3 fragments from a single Mortlake Style bowl (weighing 740g) of Neolithic date.

Fill (107) was bulk sampled and processed via flotation, producing 5g of charcoal including a hazel nut fragment. The charcoal from fill (107) was Carbon-14 dated to **4700 +/- 30 BP** (**2750 +/- 30 BCE**) resulting in a mid Neolithic date.

Pit [108] (plates 18-19, figures 09-10) (PRN: 110582)

Towards the south-western half of the Site and located 2.4m southwest of pit [106] pit [108] was uncovered to the immediate south of a large bedrock outcrop.

Pit [108] was identified cut into the natural substrata at NGR 232292.44/ 377699.68. This pit was circular in plan and measured 0.6m in length and width by 0.08m in depth. It had slightly concaved sides and a flat base. The pit had a single fill of soft, mid red-brown silt-clay (109) with occasional

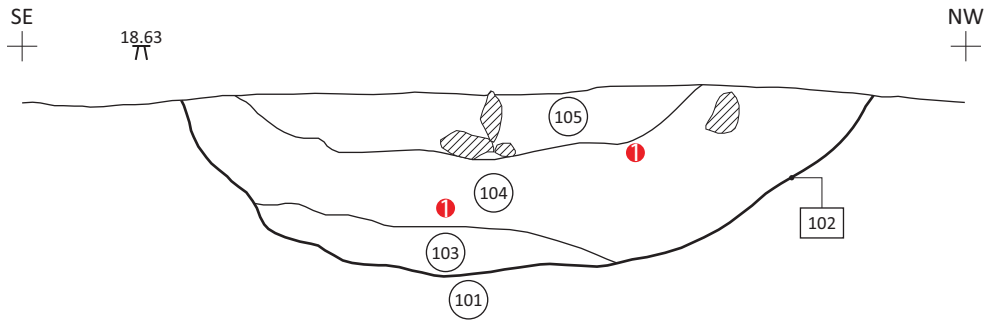
broken shale and charcoal fleck inclusions. The fill produced 10 sherds and 8 crumbs of ceramic, (weighing 120g) of Neolithic date.

Fill (109) was bulk sampled and processed via flotation, producing 3g of Prehistoric Pottery fragments. The charcoal from fill (109) was Carbon-14 dated to **4670 +/- 30 BP** (**2720 +/- 30 BCE**) resulting in a mid Neolithic date.

Plate 13: Northeast facing section of pit [102], from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 14: Post-excavation photograph of pit [102], from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

Figure 05: Southwest facing section of pit [102].

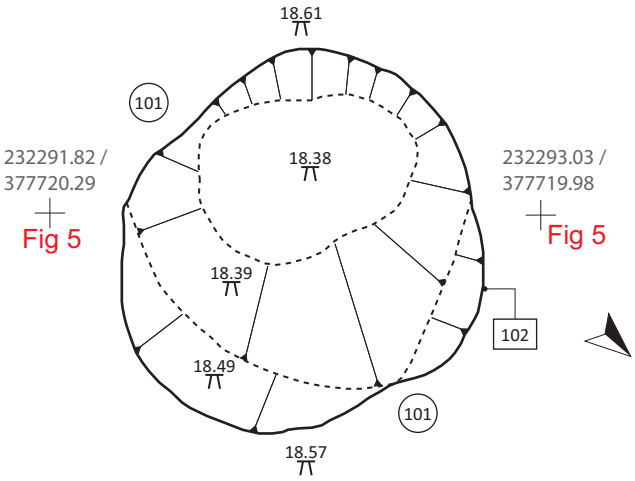


Located on fig 06

0 1m

Scale 1:10 at A4

Figure 06: Plan of pit [102].



Located on fig 04

0 1 2m

Scale 1:20 at A4

Prehistoric ceramic

Stones

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Plate 15: Mid-excavation photograph of pit [106] showing in-situ Neolithic ceramic SF3, from the east. Scale 0.15m.

Plate 16: East facing section of pit [106], from the east. Scale 0.15m.

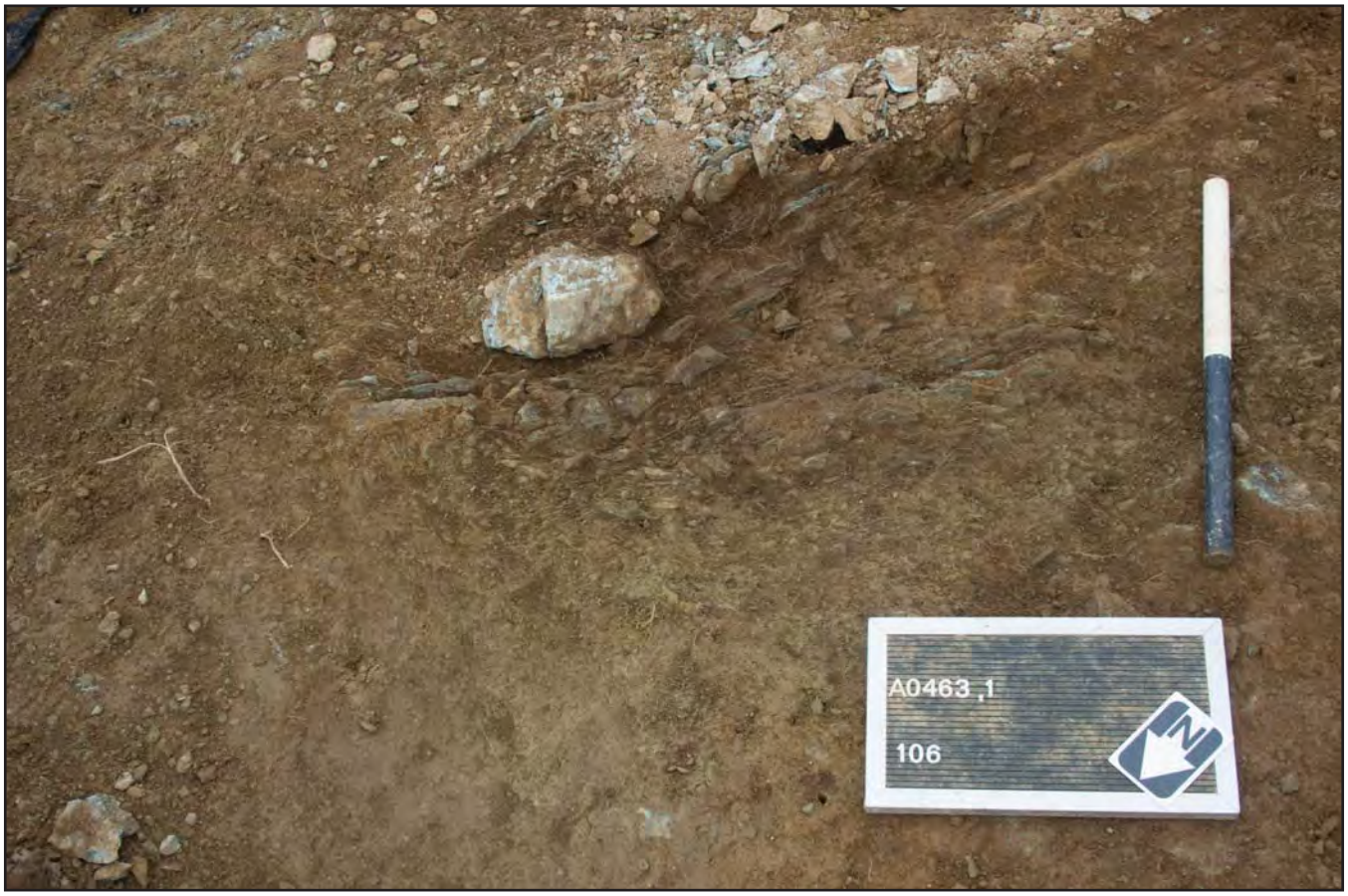
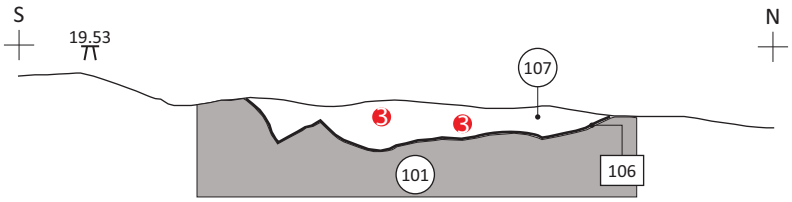


Plate 17: Post-excavation photograph of pit [106], from the northwest. Scale 0.5m.

Figure 07: East faing section of pit [106].

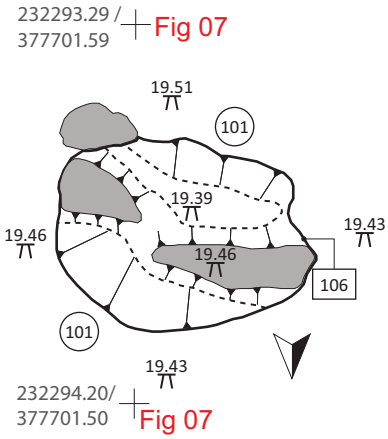


Located on fig 08

0 1m

Scale 1:10 at A4

Figure 08: Plan of pit [106].



Located on fig 04

0 1 2m

Scale 1:20 at A4

Prehistoric ceramic

Stones

Bedrock

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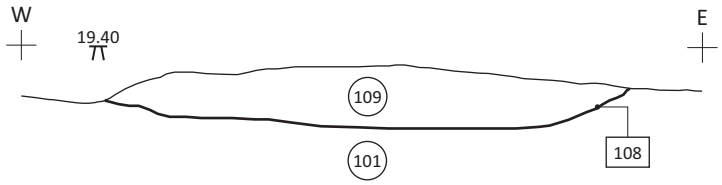
Plate 18: South facing section of pit [108], from the south. Scale 0.05m.

Plate 19: Post-excavation photograph of pit [108], from the south. Scale 0.05m.

Figure 09: South faing section of pit [108].

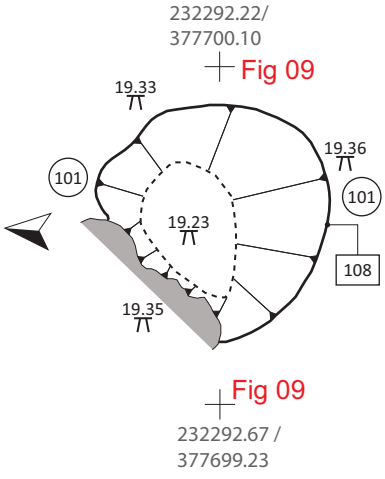


Located on fig 04

0 1m

Scale 1:10 at A4

Figure 10: Plan of pit [108].



Located on fig 04

0 1 2m

Scale 1:20 at A4

Bedrock

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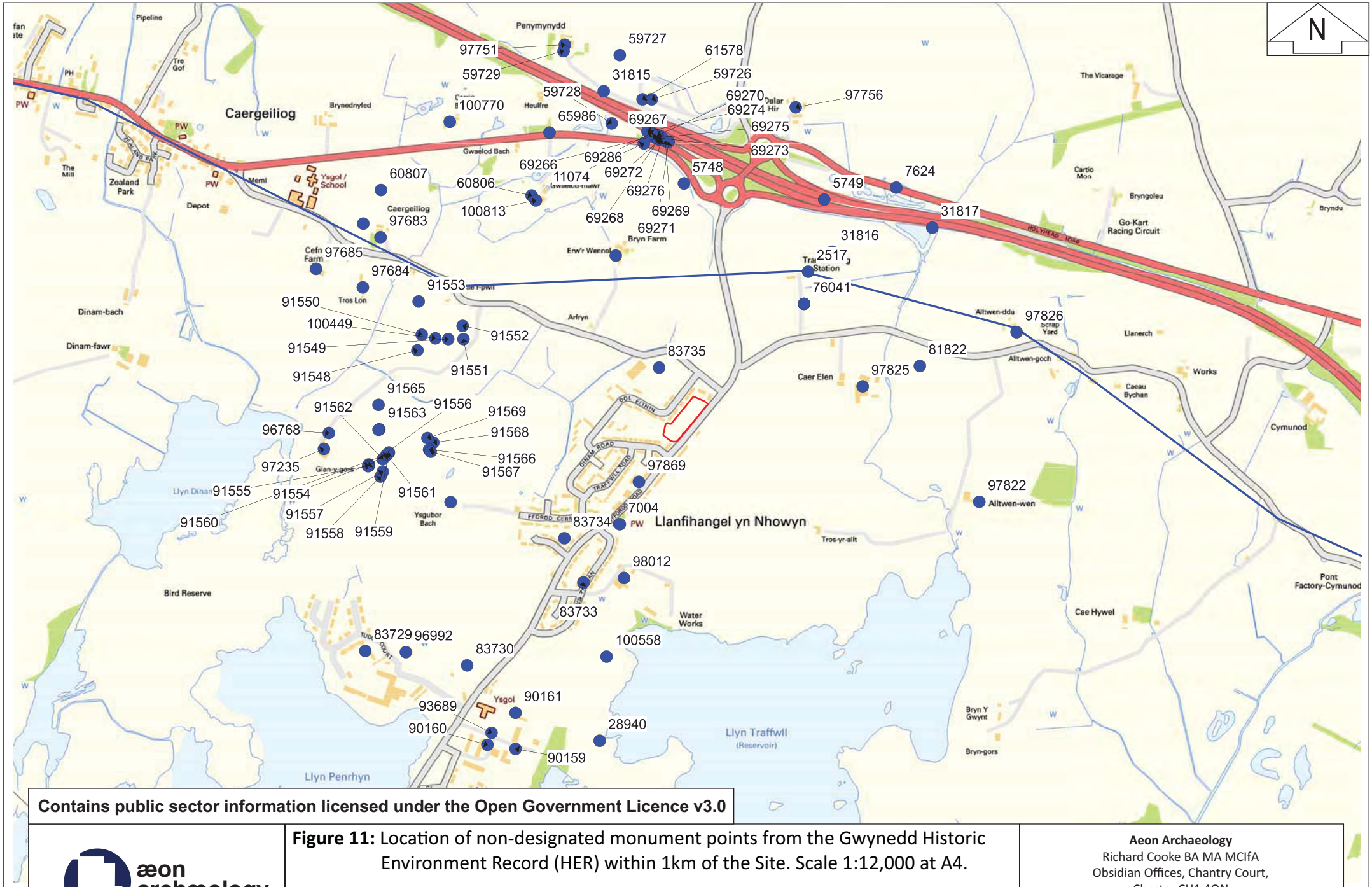

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Figure 11: Location of non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the Site. Scale 1:12,000 at A4.

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14.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The fieldwork has the opportunity to feed into the North West Wales Period Based Papers for the Neolithic period.

In particular, the excavation can contribute to the following identified Opportunities and Research Priorities:

- Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement – this research objective sets out to investigate Neolithic activity at the site, and to ascertain how by seeking a better understanding of it, whether it may aid in contextualising the known sites from the period in the Anglesey and North Wales area. Previous findings, such as chambered tombs, hint at human activity during this period, but the scope of earlier excavations leaves questions about the extent of settlement. The archaeological recording on the site has revealed discrete Neolithic features, however given the small area uncovered, further remains help define whether this is part of or close to a settlement or simply small scale activity.

15.0 CONCLUSION

The strip, map & record excavation at Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel un Nhowyn uncovered three small pits of Neolithic date. Pits [106] and [108] lay just to the southwest of centre of the Site, immediately south of a large shale bedrock outcrop. Both of these pits produced mid-Neolithic ceramic and their fills were Carbon-14 dated to **4700 +/- 30 BP** (**2750 +/- 30 BCE**) and **4670 +/- 30 BP** (**2720 +/- 30 BCE**) respectively. Considering the +/- 30 years margin of error attributed to the Carbon-14 dating process these pits can be broadly considered to be contemporary. Indeed, the form of decoration on the recovered Neolithic ceramic from both pits, and the rather rough way it had been applied, suggests that these are the work of the same potter.

Pit [102] lay some 18.5m to the north of pits [106] and [108] but again was located immediately adjacent to a large shale bedrock outcrop. This pit also produced Neolithic ceramic however Carbon-14 dating of the pit's basal fill showed that it was later than pits [106] and [108] with a returned date of **4380 +/- 30 BP** (**2430 +/- 30 BCE**), placing it in the mid / late Neolithic period.

The Neolithic period marks a transformative era in Wales, marked by the advent of agriculture and monumental construction projects. Chambered tombs such as Bryn Celli Ddu and Barclodiad y Gawres showcase the megalithic tradition of religious and funerary practices of the Neolithic peoples (Pitts, 2006). Additionally, the discovery of the earliest known Neolithic village near Llanfaethlu, Anglesey, highlights the point at which the transition to settled agricultural communities was being achieved. Flint tool factories at sites like Penmaenmawr further underscore the emergence of specialised industries and trade networks (Pitts, 2006).

All of the recovered prehistoric ceramic originates from pits in an excavation area that did not yield evidence of structures. Each pit contained charcoal, and Pits 102 and 106 also held a single worked flint implement. These groups of pits are a common context for finding Neolithic pottery, particularly from the Middle and Late Neolithic periods. Moreover, this part of Anglesey has revealed several such sites. Some, like Parc Cybi (Kenney 2021), show a broad range of dates, indicating continuous occupation from the Early to Late Neolithic, while others, like Llanfaethlu (Rees and Jones 2020), have a more limited date range with gaps suggesting periods of abandonment and re-occupation. The purpose of initially digging the pits and subsequently filling them with broken pottery, stones, and charcoal-flecked earth remains unknown.

The ceramic from Parc Cybi on Holy Island (Kenney 2021, 64, Fig 39) shows a close comparison to the recovered ceramic from the Site, as the quality is similar: Pot A has carelessly applied fingernail marks, and Pot C features triangular stab marks. There are three radiocarbon dates for the Mortlake pots in PRN 31573, all suggesting a date between 3350 and 3030 cal BCE (Kenney 2021, 209), which is of an earlier Neolithic date than the features identified here.

Another Anglesey site, Llanfaethlu, contains twelve very fine Mortlake bowls and features 26 pits overlaying an area once occupied by Early Neolithic houses (Rees and Jones 2020). The rims at Llanfaethlu are more sharply triangular or rectangular in section than the rounded rim from the Site, but the most significant difference is in the exceptional quality of the pot-making and decorating at Llanfaethlu. Although little is known about the organization of the prehistoric 'pottery industry,' it appears there was someone—perhaps a family of potters—at Llanfaethlu who was highly skilled.

Mortlake bowls in the Mid-Neolithic Peterborough style of pottery are thought to have been inspired by baskets, just as the plain, smooth Early Neolithic pottery may have imitated leather containers kept open by stitching a withy around the rim and center. Although these organic materials rarely survive, they should not be forgotten when considering how fashions might have changed over time.

The archaeological mitigation at the Site is an integral part of a larger process which enables an informed, sustainable, and responsible approach to the development of land at Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn. This comprehensive archaeological investigation has met the expectations of relevant legislation, by thoroughly recording the presence and significance of archaeological assets that may be affected by development at the site. Principally, the level of detail provided by this phase of works is proportionate to the assets' importance. Therefore, this report ensures that the development continues with a clear awareness of the archaeological heritage, balancing the need for progress with the preservation of valuable and irreplaceable historical and cultural resources.

16.0 SOURCES

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Land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ (NGR SH 32308 77718) (FPL/2023/195)

Project Design (PD) for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation

January 2024 v1.0

Project Code: A0463.1
Planning Ref. FPL/2023/195
Event PRN: TBC

Land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ

January 2024 v1.0

Project Code: A0463.1
Date: 12/01/2024
Client: DU Construction Ltd
info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by DU Construction Ltd, hereafter 'the Client', to provide a Project Design (PD) for carrying out an archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ (centred on **NGR SH 32308 77718**), hereafter 'the Site' in advance of development.

Full planning permission (**FPL/2023/195**) was secured by the Client from Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn / Isle of Anglesey County Council, hereafter 'the Council', on the 5th December 2023 for the *erection of 17 affordable dwellings, construction of a new vehicular access, construction of new estate road together with hard and soft landscaping*. The following condition concerning archaeology was applied to the permission:

(02) (a) No development (including topsoil strip or other groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.

b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (02) (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reasons: i) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2018 and TAN24: The Historic Environment.

ii) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The following consultee comments regarding the development were made by the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

Thank you for consulting us on the above applications. Having reviewed the area of proposed works with reference to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), I have determined that there is a potential for impact on the historic environment and would like to draw your attention to the comments below.

The proposed development is for the erection of 17 dwellings on land adjacent to Minffordd Road, located at the centre of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn. The site is undeveloped grassland, with a history of agricultural use throughout a historic map regression. The Air Ministry plan for RAF Valley includes a dispersed site somewhere in the vicinity of the site (PRN: 83735) and also illustrates an early field boundary roughly in the centre of the field (no longer extant).

The village itself has a medieval core, with grade II listed St Michael's church just over 200m to the south of the development site (LB ref. 5309). The village is relatively sparse on the early Tithe Map, although that is likely due to limited illustration not uncommon for smaller settlements. The wider locale is known for early occupation, including recently observed prehistoric activity immediately to the west, the significance of which is still being assessed at the time of this letter being composed.

To the south-west is the core of RAF Valley itself, with its own historic environment significance, but also Llyn Cerrig Bach – the nationally significant prehistoric hoard and associated body of water (NPRN: 401097; PRN: 2518).

Owing to the above, if permission is granted, the proposed development will implement ground disturbing works on a site of moderate potential. Any newly encountered archaeological remains would enhance the wider understanding of the area. Ensuring any yet undiscovered archaeological material is not unduly destroyed or lost, contributes to the preservation of heritage, and also has the potential to improve our wider understanding. As such, it is considered appropriate that a programme of mitigation be implemented during the development, in the event of planning consent being granted.

This mitigation will allow for any archaeological material to be properly and appropriately assessed, recorded and if necessary, removed.

This PD outlines the aims and objectives of the proposed strip, map and record excavation and the methods by which they will be met in order to address the spirit and intent of the archaeological condition of application FPL/2023/195.

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in the Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023) and the Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

This project design and all subsequent work shall be undertaken as event primary reference number **TBC**.

This specification is offered in consideration to the Council via the DMA at GAPS in reference to condition 2 of application FPL/2023/195.

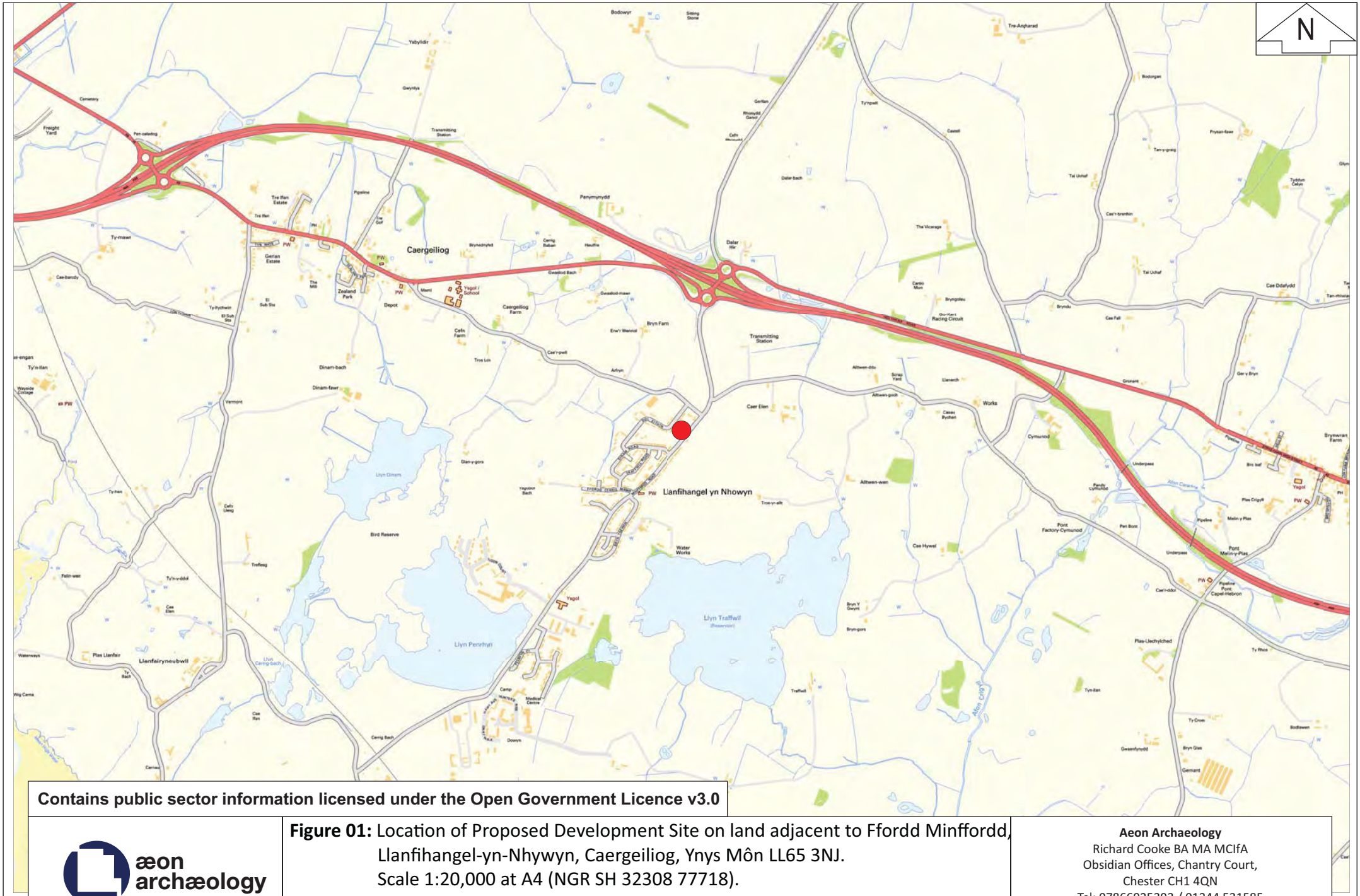

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Figure 01: Location of Proposed Development Site on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ.
Scale 1:20,000 at A4 (NGR SH 32308 77718).

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Figure 02: Location of Proposed Development Site on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ.
Scale 1:5,000 at A4 (NGR SH 32308 77718).

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Figure 03: Location of Proposed Development Site on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ.
Scale 1:1,000 at A4 (NGR SH 32308 77718).

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2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and County Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses" (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and polices related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The application Site within the redline boundary measures 0.5ha and is located off Minffordd Road and is wholly within the settlement boundary of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn as shown within the adopted Joint Local Development Plan.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn is a village located Anglesey with a population of circa 220 (2021 Census date). The village is part of the Llanfair-yn-Neubwll Community Council area which comprises the villages of Caergeiliog, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, situated on the Isle of Anglesey in North Wales, derives its name from "The Church of St. Michael in the Hollow" in English. The village's history is intricately intertwined with the historical and cultural developments of Wales.

Dating back to the medieval period, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, like many Welsh villages, grew around its church dedicated to St. Michael. This sacred place served as a focal point for both religious ceremonies and community activities.

Throughout much of its history, the village's economy rested primarily on agriculture, mirroring the patterns of many Welsh communities. Residents were involved in farming, livestock raising, and potentially some small-scale industries.

While the 18th and 19th centuries witnessed the significant impact of the Industrial Revolution on Wales, with more pronounced effects in industrialised regions, rural villages such as Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn likely maintained their traditional agrarian lifestyles during this transformative period.

Reflecting the broader Welsh context, the village holds a rich cultural and linguistic heritage. Welsh has been historically spoken in the region, and concerted efforts have been made to preserve and promote Welsh language and culture.

Entering the 20th century, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, like other communities in the UK, experienced shifts due to technological advancements and economic changes. The village underwent transformations facilitated by improved transportation and communication links, though the pace of these changes might have been more gradual compared to urban areas.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS – STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

Before the strip, map & record excavation commences an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures will be agreed with the Client and the DMA at GAPS. The above representative shall also be invited to attend a site meeting within the first five working days of commencement of archaeological works to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that have been established for archaeological mitigation.

The purpose of excavation is to provide a sufficiently detailed record of the remaining archaeological deposits present within the Site boundary that are likely to be lost as a result of development, and to successfully fulfil and discharge the planning condition.

The strip, map and record excavation area will be rectangular in plan orientated NE-SW. It will measure 127m in length by 40m in width. The excavation will be taken to the depth of archaeological remains or the natural glacial substrata, whichever is encountered first.

5.0 PROJECT TIMETABLE AND STAFF

The work shall commence in February 2024 and is expected to last for a duration of c4-5 weeks.

The following fieldwork staff shall be in attendance during the archaeological mitigation (CVs and evidence of relevant qualifications and experience can be supplied upon request):

Archaeological Manager

Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA richard.cooke@aeonarchaeology.co.uk Tel: 07866925393

Archaeological Supervisor

Josh Dean BA josh.dean@aeonarchaeology.co.uk Tel: 07375852423

6.0 METHODOLOGY – STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

While superficially similar strip, map and record - and full excavation differ in the level of record produced. A strip, map and record excavation involves the mechanical removal of top and subsoil down to the first identifiable archaeological horizon. A plan of the features is then made followed by targeted sampling of features exposed, principally at relationship junction, in order to broadly characterise and date the remains present. An archaeological excavation occurs where the archaeological remains are understood to be of such significance or complexity that a programme of detailed recording is required to preserve the Site by record. Excavations are also likely to require greater resources during and post excavation phase, along with a post-excavation assessment to be agreed by GAPS prior to the production of the report.

Minimum requirements are as follows: -

- All plant will be supplied by the Client;
- Topsoil and subsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, using a toothless grading bucket and top and subsoils shall be stored separately;
- Soil storage will comply with an agreed soil management plan.
- The surface of the natural substrata shall be 'cleaned' to clearly see any archaeological features;
- The cleaned surface shall be allowed to weather for at least 48 hours and any further features revealed shall be planned;
- A robust spatial framework of excavation will be established to provide an understanding of the distribution of past activities across the excavation area including any 'special' deposits and any patterning in artefact distribution. Such a framework will take into account the inter-relationship of major features;
- A review of the planned features shall be made, and a programme of sample excavation agreed;
- Sampling shall target:

  -Feature intersections to establish stratigraphic sequence
  -Features likely to provide maximum evidential information

- Sampling shall be based on the following:

  -Enclosure ditches 50%
  -Field boundaries 10%
  -Pits 50% -100%
  -Burials – 100%
  -Structures, including roundhouses etc – 100%
  -Significant spreads/deposits (eg. Burnt mounds or middens) - to be excavated by quadrant or T-section slots followed by careful removal of the remainder of the spread by machine. Should any features or structures be sealed by the spread then these will be 100% sampled.

- The sampling excavation strategy will be reviewed continuously throughout the course of fieldwork and, if necessary, amended in order to take account of changing circumstances and understanding. Any changes or amendments will be agreed in advance of implementation with the GAPS Archaeologist and the project consultant archaeologist, such as:

  -in some cases, it will be sufficient to excavate a representative sample of long linear features (e.g. boundary ditches) or quarry pits in order to record their form, function, and date and recover artefacts and ecofacts;
  -Enclosure ditches shall be sampled at a higher percentage than other boundary features in order to identify any structural deposition or area of specific use.
  -where insufficient dating material or information has been retrieved from a partially sectioned feature, further sampling may be undertaken, subject to consideration of residuality or other factors that might limit the integrity of archaeological data, with reference to the research objectives and in consultation with the GAPS Archaeologist.

- Context records for individual layers, deposits and features, and registers for small finds and soil samples will be kept using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas;

- Features shall be planned/drawn by hand, augmented by GPS/Total station positioning. This is to ensure that discrete features are recorded accurately and so aid interpretation. Rapid planning by GPS/Total Station can often result in over simplified rendition of features, losing detail and plan accuracy.

- Site and feature levels will be taken across the excavation area and shall be tied to Ordnance Datum;

- Bulk samples will be identified and taken for scientific dating. There is no limit to the samples taken and the number to be processed and dated will be determined in the post excavation assessment.

The photographic record will be maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features will be recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive will adhere to those set out in '*Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives'* (RCAHMW, 2015).

A copy of the archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0463.1** with the original paper archive being deposited with the RCAHMW.

6.1 Post-excavation Assessment

A report on the results of the excavation, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015); the *Standard for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023) and the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of six months of completion of work on Site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the DMA at GAPS upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary fieldwork assessment report.

6.2 Post-excavation Report

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced that will include:

- A non-technical summary.
- A table of contents.
- An introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the site.
- A statement of the project aims.
- An account of the project methodology undertaken, with an assessment of the same to include a statement on preservation bias and the means of data collection and sampling strategies.
- A factual summary of the history, development and use of the site.
- A statement setting out the nature, quantity and condition of the material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) including commentary on any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies and commentary on long-term storage requirements.
- A statement setting out the nature and quantity of the documentary archive (notes, photographs, drawings, digital data).
- A general site plan indicating the position and size of the areas subject to watching brief and the locations of archaeological deposits identified and recorded during the works.
- Plans and sections at appropriate scales, augmented with appropriate photographs. All plans and sections will be related to the Ordnance Survey datum levels and to the National Grid.
- Other maps, plans, drawings, stratigraphic matrices and photographs as appropriate.
- Summary assessment reports on the artefact, bio-archaeological, dating and other assessments/analyses.
- A discussion of the location, extent, date, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits and finds identified during the project.
- A discussion of any research implications arising from the archaeological work.

- Notes on consultations with conservators and the nominated archive repository related to the immediate and long-term conservation and storage requirements for the data held in the site archive and recommendations of retention/discard of artefacts and ecofacts.
- A bibliography of sources consulted.
- Appendices to the report will include artefact catalogues, reports on assessments/analyses and an index to the project archive and a statement on its location/proposed repository.
- In addition the post-excavation report will summarise and draw together the findings of all of the phases of work.
- An updated Digital Management Plan (DMP), an archive Selection Strategy, and an archive content list will be included.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the DMA at GAPS and to the Client for comment and approval prior to production of the final report.

7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Type of study

Archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ (centred on NGR SH 32308 77718).

7.2 Types of data

Photographs, photograph register, scaled drawings.

7.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

7.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

> *3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*
>
> *3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

7.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

7.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proformae project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

7.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, archaeological monitoring and recording day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

7.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the RCAHMW and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to Acronis Cyber Protect.

7.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 5.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

7.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

7.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

7.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

7.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

7.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

7.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

7.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

8.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS DESIGNS (FAWDs)

The discovery of substantial archaeological remains and/or features during the archaeological works may result in the requirement for an extended programme of archaeological mitigation. This may require the submission of revised quotes to the Client as well as a new specification which will be required to be approved by the DMA at GAPS prior to implementation.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

Bulk environmental samples will also be taken from any fills, deposits or structures which yield archaeological artefacts, charcoal flecks/ fragments, bone, or any other historic remains.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs will be obtained from Oxford Archaeology.

For guidance purposes the following volume criteria represent the minimum feature sampling requirements:

- 50% of each discrete feature (e.g. pits and postholes)
- 25% of the exposed areas of each liner feature and all terminals/intersections
- 50% of structural features (e.g. beamslots, ring-ditches)
- 50%-100% of domestic/industrial working features (e.g. hearths and ovens)

10.0 HUMAN REMAINS

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the DMA at GAPS informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a licence is required under Section *25* of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

11.0 ARTEFACTS

All artefacts and ecofacts will be retrieved for identification and recording and will be treated in accordance with CIfA 2008 Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

All artefacts are the property of the landowner but it is recommended that finds are deposited with the rest of the project archive within an appropriate museum. Furthermore, the client agrees to granting access to all artefacts recovered by Aeon Archaeology for analysis, study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the archaeological works. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and

agreed with the DMA at GAPS. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

All finds will be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Their location and height will be plotted; finds numbers attributed, bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking place on site. Where specialist advice is required provision will be made to do so at the earliest possible convenience.

After processing, artefacts which are suitable will be cleaned and conserved in-house. Artefacts requiring specialist cleaning and conservation will be sent to the relevant specialist. All artefacts will then be sent to a specialist for analysis, the results of which will then be assessed to ascertain the potential of the finds assemblage to meet the research aims of the project. The value of the finds will also be assessed in terms of the wider educational and academic contributions.

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of waterlogged material:

- Organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)
- Non-organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation and analysis of artefacts:

- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: George Smith, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Environmental Material: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.
- Ceramics: Leigh Dodd

If well preserved materials are found it may be necessary to employ additional staff. Furthermore, it may be necessary to suspend work within a specific region of the site, or across the whole site, while conservation and excavation/recording takes place. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility for any costs incurred from delays as a result of unexpected archaeological finds.

12.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE

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

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.

- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.

- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.

- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.

- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.

- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

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

The British Museum 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.

13.0 ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the National Monument Record, RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP), an archive Selection Strategy, and an archive content list. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at GAPS for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at CPAT, with the original paper archive being deposited with the

RCAHMW for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

14.0 MONITORING AND LIAISON

Regular liaison and site monitoring meetings will take place during all stages of work. The DMA at GAPS will be informed of the start date and of discreet subsequent stages.

15.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project prior to the commencement of works.

16.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance

Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £250,000

The current period expires 07/09/24

Professional Indemnity Insurance
Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/24

APPENDIX I

Aeon Archaeology Artefact Selection Strategy	
Project:	A0463.1 land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ
Location:	**NGR** SH 32308 77718
Client:	DU Construction
Curator:	GAPS
Receiving Institution:	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ
Landowner:	TBC assumed DU Construction

Selection Strategy - Stone

Prehistoric Lithics and Worked Stone

Retain: All assemblages whether stratified or not that contribute to our understanding of prehistory or lithic technology. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for some knapping debitage.

Dispose: Unstratified/unprovenanced undiagnostic artefacts.

Roman Worked Stone

Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for stratified assemblages from excavations. Unusual/rare unstratified material should be considered as suitable for deposition.

Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.

Early Medieval Worked Stone

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Medieval Worked Stone

Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for stratified assemblages from excavations. Unusual/rare unstratified material should be considered as suitable for deposition.

Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.

Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Worked Stone

Retain: Dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Worked Stone

Retain: Dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Selection Strategy - Ceramic

Prehistoric Pottery

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Roman Pottery

Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for stratified assemblages from excavations. Unusual/rare unstratified material should be considered as suitable for deposition.

Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.

Early Medieval Pottery

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Medieval Pottery

Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for stratified assemblages from excavations. Unusual/rare unstratified material should be considered as suitable for deposition.

Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.

Early Post Medieval Pottery

Retain: Only rare/unusual/complete items or stratified assemblages crucial to the interpretation of the site to be retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for other pottery.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Pottery

Retain: Most will not be retained.
Dispose: Most of the assemblage will be disposed of.

Modern Pottery

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial and Modern Clay Pipes

Retain: Normally retain complete pipes, bowls and mouthpieces. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: pipe stem fragments.

Selection Strategy – Building Materials

Prehistoric Daub/Burnt Clay

Retain: Normally not retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Normally disposed of.

Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval or Early Post Medieval Building Material

Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy that ensures that a representative selection of the total is retained.

Dispose: Most of the assemblage will be disposed of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Building Material

Retain: Most will not be retained.

Dispose: Most of the assemblage will be disposed of.

Modern Building Material

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection Strategy – Metal

Prehistoric Metal Artefacts and Metalworking Debris

Retain: All, artefacts whether stratified or not. Normally all metalworking debris will be retained.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Metal Artefacts and Metalworking Debris

Retain: All, artefacts whether stratified or not. Normally all metalworking debris will be retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Not normally applicable.

Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Metal Artefacts and Metalworking

Retain: This is dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Metal Artefacts and Metalworking Debris

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection Strategy – Glass

Prehistoric Glass

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Glass

Retain: All whether stratified or not. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Not normally applicable.

Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Glass

Retain: This is dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Glass

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection Strategy – Worked bone, antler and ivory

Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Worked Bone, Antler and Ivory

Retain: All, artefacts whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Worked Bone, Antler and Ivory

Retain: This is dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Worked Bone, Antler and Ivory

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection strategy - Animal Bone

Prehistoric Animal Bone

Retain: All. Normally all animal bone will be retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Not normally applicable.

Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval Animal Bone

Retain: All. Normally all stratified animal bone will be retained. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy.

Dispose: Unstratified material and possibly selected fragments of assemblages.

Early Post Medieval, Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Animal Bone

Retain: Not normally retained.

Dispose: All, normally.

Selection Strategy – Human Remains

Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Human Remains

Retain: Retention/reburial will be governed by a Ministry of Justice Burial Licence. Normally all human bone of these dates will be deposited with a museum with suitable storage if justification for its retention can be made.

Dispose: Not normally applicable, but see above.

Early Post Medieval Human Remains

Retain: Retention/reburial will be governed by a Ministry of Justice Burial Licence. Normally all early post-medieval human bone will be reinterred.

Dispose: Normally reinter.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Human Remains

Retain: Retention/reburial will be governed by a Ministry of Justice Burial Licence. All later postmedieval human bone will be reinterred.

Dispose: Reinter.

Modern Human Remains

Retain: Modern human remains will be subject to the Human Tissue Act 2004 and will require reinternment or disposal in a manner that is agreed with the Human Tissue Authority.

Dispose: Normally reinter but see above.

Selection Strategy – Wood

Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Wood

Retain: All worked wood as long as it has been fully conserved.

Dispose: Natural wood and unconserved wood.

Early Post Medieval Wood

Retain: This is dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Wood

Retain: Not normally retained.

Dispose: All, normally.

APPENDIX II

Aeon Archaeology Environmental Sample Selection Strategy	
Project:	A0463.1 land adjacent to Ffordd Minffordd, Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, Caergeiliog, Ynys Môn LL65 3NJ
Location:	**NGR** SH 32308 77718
Client:	DU Construction
Curator:	GAPS
Receiving Institution:	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ
Landowner:	TBC assumed DU Construction

Selection Strategy – Environmental Samples

Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Processed Environment Samples

Retain: These should be retained.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Unprocessed Environmental/Soil Samples

Retain: Charcoal samples are normally retained. Other bulk samples are not normally retained, as they should have been processed and analysed during a post-excavation programme.

Dispose: Normally unprocessed bulk samples are disposed of.

Early Post Medieval, Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Processed Environment Samples

Retain: Not normally retained.

Dispose: All, normally.

Early Post Medieval, Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Unprocessed Environmental/Soil Samples

Retain: Not normally retained.

Dispose: All, normally.

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ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NIST SRM-4990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date: May 31, 2024
Submitter: Mr. Richard Cooke

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1	
Expected Value:	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Measured Value:	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted
Reference 2	
Expected Value:	129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC
Measured Value:	129.41 +/- 0.35 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted
Reference 3	
Expected Value:	96.69 +/- 0.50 pMC
Measured Value:	96.93 +/- 0.29 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted

COMMENT: All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation: Digital Signature on File Date: May 31, 2024

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.7 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-697920**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4380 ± 30 BP**

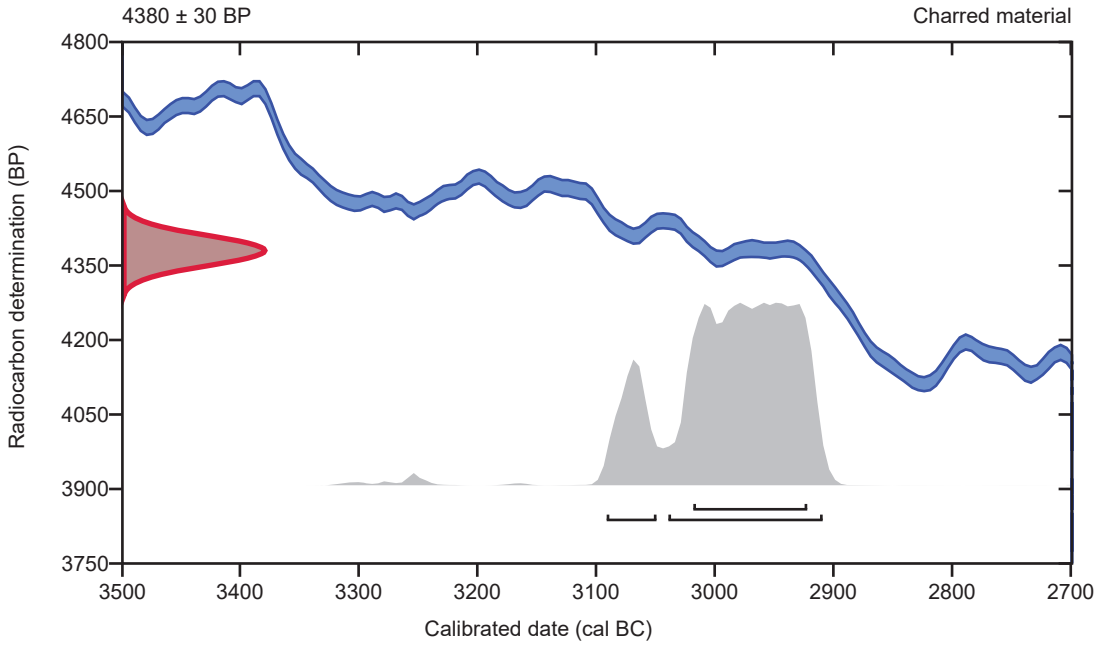
95.4% probability

(81%)	3041 - 2911 cal BC	(4990 - 4860 cal BP)
(14.4%)	3093 - 3051 cal BC	(5042 - 5000 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	3020 - 2924 cal BC	(4969 - 4873 cal BP)

A0463.1_2_(103)



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.6 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-697921**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4700 ± 30 BP**

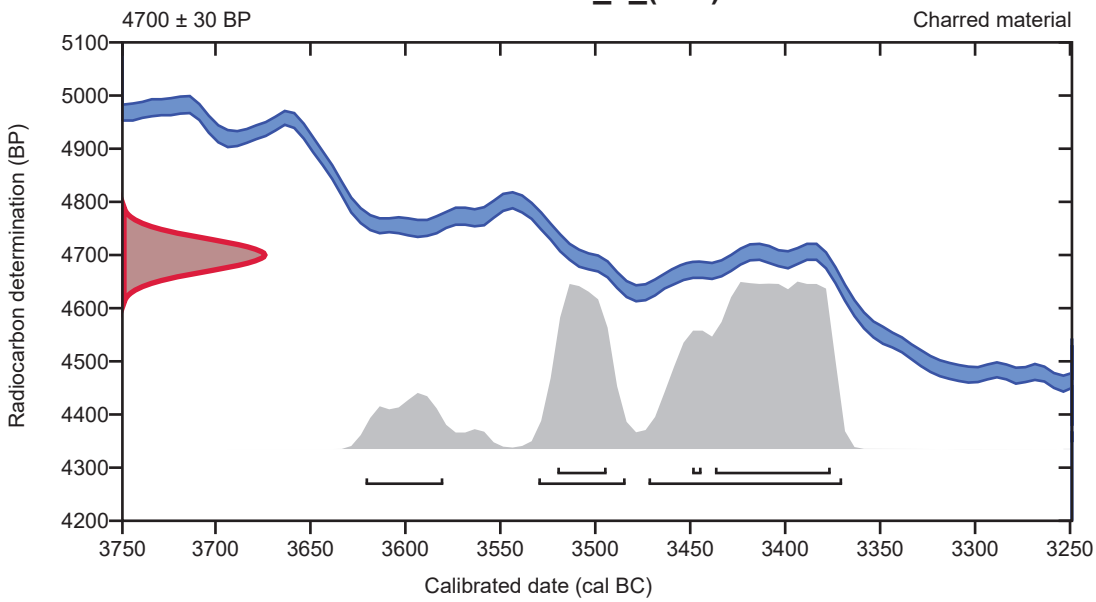
95.4% probability

(62.2%)	3474 - 3372 cal BC	(5423 - 5321 cal BP)
(24.8%)	3532 - 3486 cal BC	(5481 - 5435 cal BP)
(8.4%)	3623 - 3582 cal BC	(5572 - 5531 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(46.3%)	3439 - 3378 cal BC	(5388 - 5327 cal BP)
(19.1%)	3522 - 3496 cal BC	(5471 - 5445 cal BP)
(2.8%)	3451 - 3446 cal BC	(5400 - 5395 cal BP)

A0463.1_3_(107)



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-697922**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4670 ± 30 BP**

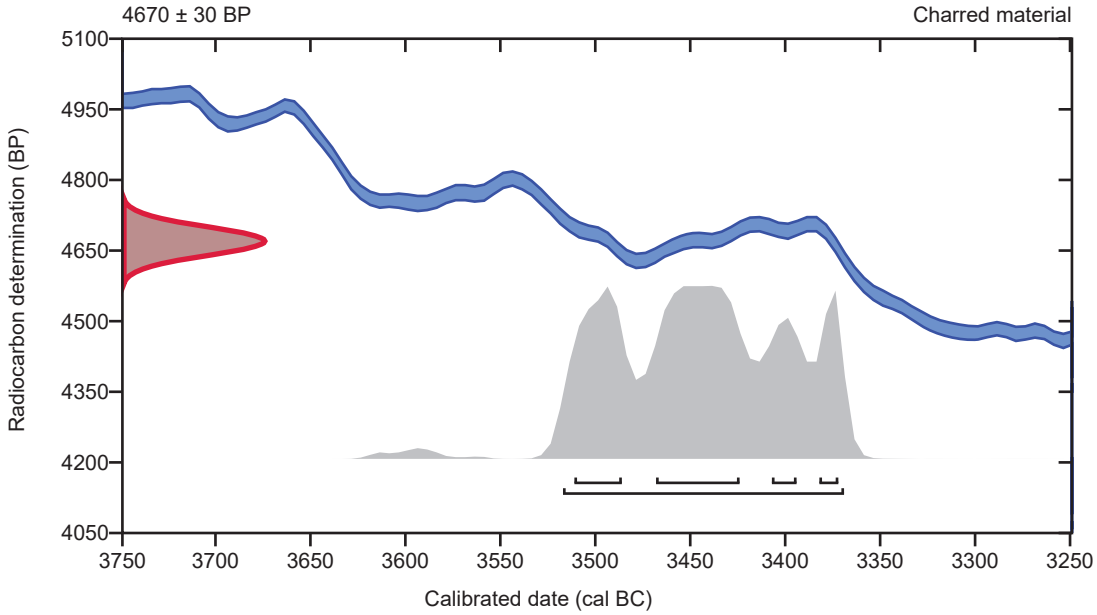
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	3519 - 3371 cal BC	(5468 - 5320 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(34.8%)	3470 - 3426 cal BC	(5419 - 5375 cal BP)
(18.1%)	3513 - 3488 cal BC	(5462 - 5437 cal BP)
(8.1%)	3409 - 3396 cal BC	(5358 - 5345 cal BP)
(7.2%)	3384 - 3374 cal BC	(5333 - 5323 cal BP)

A0463.1_4_(109)



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

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