

St. Cynfarwy, Eglwys Llechcynfarwy

LLINIARU ARCHAEOLOEGOL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

St. Cynfarwy, Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn

Lliniaru Archaeolegol/ Archaeological Mitigation

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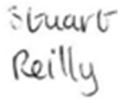


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Distiau llawr agored yn adain ddeheuol yr eglwys; graddfa 1x1m/
Exposed floor joists in south wing of church; scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_099)

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

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Cadeirydd / Chair David Elis-Williams MA(Oxon), MSc, CPFA
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, BA., MCIfA

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	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		21/07/2022
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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Dr Harish Lakhani a Sian Robinson i gynnal mesurau lliniaru archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith adnewyddu o fewn hen eglwys blwyf Sant Cynfarwy yn Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn. Roedd y mesurau lliniaru archeolegol yn monitro'r gwaith o gael gwared ar y llawr crog presennol, yn cynnwys cloddïad cyfyngedig ar gyfer gwaith daear ar gyfer llawr mesanîn a ffos wasanaethu a dogfennu tynnu plaster wal.

Datgelodd y gwaith adnewyddu a gwmpesir gan y mesurau lliniaru archeolegol waith cynnal a chadw o'r 20fed ganrif ac agweddau ar ailadeiladu diwedd y 19eg ganrif, sef y llawr crog a'r cerrig nadd wedi'u torri â pheiriant ar gyfer y palmant carreg. Roedd y pridd tywodlyd clai a oedd yn bresennol drwy'r tu mewn i'r eglwys yn cynnwys esgyrn dynol anaml o'i fewn o ddyddiad cynharach, ond nid oedd yn ddyddodiad cynharach, in-situ yn hytrach fe'i defnyddiwyd fel agreg ar gyfer ailadeiladu'r 19eg ganrif. Yr olion strwythurol gweladwy cynharaf yw'r fedyddfaen o'r 12fed ganrif a'r placiau coffa o'r 17eg a'r 18fed ganrif a fydd yn cael eu cadw yn yr eglwys. O ystyried cwmpas cymharol gyfyngedig y mesurau lliniaru archeolegol, nid yw'n atal gweithgarwch cynharach rhag goroesi o dan yr haenau islawr. Ar y sail hon, os ymgymerir â gwaith tir ychwanegol o fewn yr eglwys, neu o fewn cyffiniau agos yr eglwys, argymhellir yn gryf y dylid cymryd camau lliniaru archeolegol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Dr Harish Lakhani and Sian Robinson to conduct archaeological mitigation during renovation work within the former parish church of St. Cynfarwy at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn. The archaeological mitigation monitored the removal of the existing suspended floor, included limited excavation for groundworks for a mezzanine floor and service trench and document the removal of wall plaster.

The renovation work covered by the archaeological mitigation revealed maintenance work from the 20th century and aspects of the late 19th century re-build, namely the suspended floor and the machine cut, dressed stone for the stone paving. The sandy clay soil present throughout the church interior included infrequent human bones within it from an earlier date, but it was not an in-situ, earlier deposit rather it was used as aggregate for the 19th century re-build. The earliest, visible structural remains are the 12th century font and the 17th and 18th century memorial plaques that will be retained within the church. Given the relatively limited scope of the archaeological mitigation, it does not preclude earlier activity surviving beneath the sub-floor layers. On this basis if additional groundworks are undertaken within the church, or within the immediate vicinity of the church, it is strongly recommended that archaeological mitigation is undertaken.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Dr Harish Lakhani* and *Sian Robinson* to conduct archaeological mitigation during renovation work within the former parish church of St. Cynfarwy at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn (PRN 938, NGR SH38118109; Figure 01). The building is Grade II listed (ref. 5396) and comprises a continuous chancel and nave, a south chapel and a north porch. Planning and listed building consent (ref.: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB) have been granted for the conversion of the church into a dwelling, with associated access, parking, sewerage and amenity provision in the adjacent land.

The archaeological mitigation comprised:

- An intensive watching brief was specified for the removal of the church floor joists and manual archaeological clean of exposed soil beneath the existing floor to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.
- A targeted archaeological excavation of the four mezzanine supports within the interior of the church.
- An intermittent watching brief of works to the upstanding building.

The archaeological mitigation was undertaken on 14th July, 6th October 2021, 3rd and 4th March 2022.

The archaeological watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and was undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (Appendix I), as well as a site meeting held on 1st July 2021. In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project was 45517. All work was planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

1. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018)

2. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
3. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
4. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
5. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
6. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective was to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the development of the church, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made if necessary to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- *Client* (Dr Harish Lakhani and Sian Robinson);
- *Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service* Tom Fildes; and
- *GAT team* for the fieldwork and production of this report, John Roberts, Stuart Reilly and Carol Ryan Young.

2 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

2.1 Previous Work

In December 2016 GAT undertook an archaeological watching brief within the graveyard during the excavation of a drainage pipe trench (GAT Report 1351). The pipe trench was manually excavated through the graveyard and graveyard retaining wall. The excavation of the pipe trench uncovered the footing of the east wall of the church along with the base of a 19th century chest tomb. The depth of the homogenous fill within the trench and the absence of subsoil or natural underlined how raised the graveyard was compared to the immediate surroundings, including the fields to the immediate east and south of the church. This typified the prolonged use of the church and graveyard. The absence human remains may well have implied ordered grave plots within the graveyard, but it is more likely that the acidic soil has resulted in poor bone and grave preservation.

In October and November 2019, GAT undertook archaeological mitigation included stripping soil for the site access road, route of the water mains pipe trench and proposed location of the septic tank and associated drainage field.

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

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

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

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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

The archaeological mitigation comprised:

- An intensive watching brief was specified for the removal of the church floor joists and manual archaeological clean of exposed soil beneath the existing floor to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.
- A targeted archaeological excavation of the four mezzanine supports within the interior of the church.
- An intermittent watching brief of works to the upstanding building.

The archaeological mitigation was undertaken on 14th July, 6th October 2021, 3rd and 4th March 2022.

3.1.1 *Photographic Record*

Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100 & Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 x 3264 and 4608 x 3072 respectively) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. A total of 97 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2488_076 to G2488_173; cf. Appendix II for the photographic metadata).

3.1.2 *Written Record*

The written record was maintained on GAT pro-formas and comprised the following:

- 5 watching brief record sheets;
- 8 photographic record sheets (images G2488_076 to G2488_173).

3.2 Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

As stated in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), para. 3.3.1, “Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project- specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists states that “(I)t is widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation” (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The working project archive in this instance comprises digital data including photographic data, documentation and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. This project archive data has been processed as follows:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan. The digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. The Data Management Plan is stored in GAT project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy is based on a GAT pro-forma (format *Microsoft Word*). The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset were applied:

- A digital report provided to the client & GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report provided to the regional Historic Environment Record along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset have been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset have been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales, in accordance with the

RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:

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

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Further to the completion of groundworks to the exterior, namely the hand excavation of a pipe trench through the graveyard in November 2016 along with the soil strip for the site access road, route of the water mains pipe trench and proposed location of the septic tank and associated drainage field in October 2019, attention turned to the renovation of the interior of the former church. A site meeting was held on 1st July 2021 to outline the initial groundworks within the church and clarify what had to be monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief. The latter was broadly outlined in the approved WSI in section *3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief* (see Appendix I).

4.2 Removal of the suspended floor

The floorboards of the suspended floor of the church were removed by the site contractor in advance of the first archaeological site visit as part of the intensive watching brief; this was agreed subsequent to the site meeting with GAPS and the client. The exposed timber joists, of which approximately 50% were rotten, extended north – south through most of the interior of the church (Plate 01), except for the south wing, where they were orientated east – west (Plate 02). The joists were not slotted into the church walls but rather were set on joist hangers that were comprised of low stone and mortar walls topped with timber planks. A typical joist along the northern wall of the church, measured 2.02m long, 0.09m wide and 0.12m deep. The joist hangers were set along the walls of the church and the central aisle (Plates 03 & 04). The joists hangers varied in height but were on average 0.20m high and 0.32m wide (Plates 05 & 06). The planks that were set on top of the stone wall hangers varied in size. Along the north wall of the church, next to the window the planks measured 1.80m long, 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep (Plate 07). The adjacent plank, set between the window and the chancel/south wing, was 3.20m long, 0.23m wide and 0.09m deep (Plate 08). Along the south wall of the church, the two exposed planks were located between the entrance door and a window. The plank adjacent to the door measured 3.02m in length, 0.21m in width and 0.10m in depth (Plate 09) while the plank next to the window was 1.92m in length, 0.18m in width and 0.09m in depth (Plate 10).

Beneath the central aisle and stone floor slabs of the church there were parallel, east – west orientated sleeper walls. These were broadly comparable to the joist hangers concentrated along the inner face of the church walls. They were comprised of roughly built low stone and

mortar walls with assorted pieces of timber and wooden planks (Plates 11 & 12). The sleeper walls supported the stone floor slabs and the joists of the suspended floor.

In the south wing of the church there was a central sleeper wall that measured 2.50m in length, 0.38m in width with a height of 0.15m capped by two narrow timber beams (Plate 13). The sleeper wall and parallel joist hangers situated on the western and eastern walls of the extension supported the suspended floor.

The floor joists were removed by the site contractor under archaeological supervision. Beneath the level of the suspended floor there was another floor surface covered in stone and wooden debris along with mortar dust (Plates 14 & 15).

The planks were more worn in appearance and older pieces of wood than the floor joists. They had joist marks and holes that did not correspond with the use as a part of the suspended floor. On removal, it was observed that some of the planks were slightly curved, and it is highly likely that they had once formed part of the church ceiling joists or rafters. On this basis these timbers could pre-date the refurbishment of the church in the late 19th century and most likely represent an earlier phase of the church. These ceiling joists were re-purposed during the later refurbishment to support the suspended church floor.

4.3 Mezzanine Floor Supports

4.3.1 *Sub-floor level surface*

After the removal of the floorboards and floor joists, the debris beneath the suspended floor was partially cleared (approximately 50% of the interior of the church) between archaeological visits to site (Plate 16). The clearance work had been agreed and signed off with GAPS. The remaining debris depth ranged from 0.15m to 0.30m, with the deepest being located at the southern end of the church (Plate 17). Where the debris had been cleared, at the southern end of the church there was a rough poured concrete surface (Plate 18) whereas between the north church wall the central aisle the remains of a hard light grey mortar floor surface (Plate 19) had been exposed. The mortar was mixed with very frequent small subrounded and sub-rectangular stones as well as slate.

Between archaeological site visits, a structural engineer visited the site and instructed the site contractor to excavate 3 small hand dug inspection pits across the interior. This work was done without archaeological supervision or knowledge. The inspection pits were inspected by the GAT archaeologist.

One of the inspection pits was located in the corner of northern mezzanine plinth (positioned to the immediate east of the entrance door). The pit measured 0.30m north – south by 0.20m east – west (Plate 20) with an excavated depth of 0.26m. The pit had been excavated through a light grey mortar floor surface (Plate 21) with an approximate depth of 0.10m. This overlaid a loose light brown clayey sand deposit. The inspection pit was excavated onto a hard surface, possibly a stone or mortar surface but due to the limited size of the pit it was difficult to determine.

A second inspection pit had been excavated along the centre of the north wall of the church and through a portion of the joist hanger (Plate 22) for the former suspended floor. The pit was 0.30m east – west by 0.46m north – south with an excavated depth of 0.50m from the top of the joist hanger and 0.28m from the floor surface uncovered beneath the suspended floor. It exposed the inner face of the northern church wall, as well as the joist hanger wall along the east and west sides of the pit (Plate 23) and fine, loose clayey sand soil along the southern end of the pit. Part of a human leg bone protruded from the eastern section of the joist hanger wall. The base of the inspection pit stopped at hard surface.

The third and final inspection pit was located within the mezzanine plinth located in the southwest corner of the church (Plate 24). The pit measured 0.30m north – south by 0.20m

east – west with an excavated depth of 0.26m. It had been partially excavated through a layer of poured concrete and a stone rubble deposit. The concrete was shallow with a depth of 0.08m and overlaid the stone rubble. The inspection pit was excavated onto the same hard surface identified in the other pits.

4.3.2 Mezzanine Floor base excavation

There were four bases for the mezzanine floor within the church of which one, at the northwest corner of the church, was excavated. The mezzanine base positioned at the northwest corner of the church measured 1.55m east – west by 2.50m north – south. The northwest corner of the church floor consisted of a concrete slab (Plate 25) which had the same height as the adjacent stone paving that formed the central aisle through the church. The concrete slab was broken up using a handheld electric hammer and had a depth of 0.10m. It overlaid a layer of compact deposit of stone rubble (Plate 26), comprised of sub-angular building stones most of which had bits of mortar attached to their surface. The stones were removed by hand and this uncovered two parallel east – west aligned joist hanger walls (Plate 27). The walls were capped by a thin layer of mortar which had impressions of timber beams (Plate 28). They had an exposed length of 1.55m, width of 0.32m and height of 0.22m. Between the hanger walls there was a layer of yellow mortar which gently slopped north – south. The mortar layer was quite thin (0.10m) and covered a deposit of stone rubble. No dating evidence was recovered from the mortar deposit, or the joist hanger walls.

On completion of the excavation of the northwest mezzanine base, a narrow trench was dug north – south between it and the southwest mezzanine base for a support beam between the bases. The trench was hand excavated, with a length of 2.0m, width of 0.90m (Plate 29) and maximum depth of 0.45m (measured from the surface of the stone paving of the central aisle). The trench was excavated to the immediate east of the location of the medieval font. To accommodate the trench a handful of the stone paving slabs were temporarily removed. The stone slabs that comprised the paving had a depth of 0.06m, set on top of a layer of loose mid-brown sandy clay with a depth of 0.36m, from which the occasional small disarticulated human bone was recovered. This in turn covered a thin (0.12m) layer of cement dust mixed with frequent pieces of stone rubble which sealed a rough surface of poured concrete (Plate 30). The level of poured concrete formed the base of the trench.

A second trench was excavated between the eastern most mezzanine bases, which were set close to the chancel. At this location the stone paving was removed and temporarily set to one side (Plate 31). The paving was set on top of a layer of mid-brown sandy clay (Plate

32) mixed with moderate stone and plaster rubble and the occasional inclusion of large angular stones. It had a depth of 0.25m and overlaid the sleeper walls that extended through the centre of the church on an east – west axis. The clearance work exposed a gap, which had a width of 0.30m, within the northern most sleeper wall. This distinct gap was built into the wall, being capped by a stone lintel and would have helped to maintain airflow beneath the suspended floor to help prevent damp.

A narrow trench was then hand dug for the support beam of the mezzanine floor through the sandy clay deposit and a section of the sleeper walls. It was orientated north - south for a length of 2.0m, width of 0.90m and maximum depth of 0.40m. The excavation of the trench uncovered occasional disarticulated human bone, primarily tibias and fibulas within the sandy clay deposit (Plate 33). The trench was reduced onto the surface of poured concrete; the same layer identified along the southern wall of the church.

4.3.3 Additional Internal refurbishment work

The remaining paving slabs for the church aisle were carefully removed by hand by the site contractor under archaeological supervision and temporarily set to one side for re-use in the renovation of the former church. The sandy clay layer was used throughout the church as bedding for the stone slabs. This material was redistributed by hand (Plate 24) across the width of the church to assist in forming the new base floor level of the renovation (Plate 25). The levelling included the full extent of church aisle, from the entrance (Plate 26) up to and including the chancel of the church (Plate 27). The re-distribution of this sandy clay deposit uncovered more scattered and disarticulated human bone, most of which were from the lower limbs of individuals and were from adults (Plates 28 & 29).

At the eastern end of the former church a continuation of the sewerage pipe trench was extended as part of the intensive watching brief. This required a section of internal wall capped with dressed stone slabs at the chancel to be removed for the pipe. The chancel wall extended north – south, with an exposed height of 0.40m and width of 0.38m. It was an uncoursed wall comprised of locally sourced shale roughly bonded by cement. The wall was overlaid by large light grey dressed, machine cut slabs of stone (Plates 30 & 31), possibly sourced from Penmon quarry. The slabs measured 1.53m in length, 0.39m in width and 0.13m in depth. They were held in place on the wall by small deposits of cement. Abutting the wall and coping were large rectangular light grey floor slabs which were the same as those that made up the paving slabs for the central aisle. Three of these slabs were temporarily moved to allow for the excavation of the pipe trench. The largest measured 1.35m long, 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep and the smallest 0.60m by 0.52m with a depth of

0.05m. The floor slabs were set onto a loose mid brownish orange sandy clay mixed with occasional small stone. The trench was hand excavated through a section of the chancel wall and this clayey gravel deposit. It measured 2.0m long, 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep (Plate 32). The deposit was sterile except for two small pieces of human bone.

4.3.4 Wall Plaster & Commemorative Wall Plaques

The plaster along sections of the western wall and the entrance of the former church exhibited signs of damp with the plaster bubbling and peeling off, noticeably close to the gable (Plate 33). Through correspondence with the client and GAPS, it was confirmed that it was sufficient for the site contractor to remove the flaking wall plaster without an archaeologist being present. The loose plaster was removed from the eastern wall and a small section of the northern wall which flanked the entrance (Plate 34). The exposed sections of the wall consisted of sand and cement and the exposed wall was dry lined (pers. comm Dr. Lankhani). The interior face of the church walls will be covered by stud wall cladding which will be attached to the existing stone wall via screw and plugs, drilled a maximum of 0.03m into the existing wall plaster with drill hole diameter of 0.06m (Figure 05). This information was relayed to GAPS and it was agreed that this work would have minimal impact on the Grade II listed structure and did not require an archaeological watching brief.

The memorial plaques (dedicated to Helen Bold of Treddol, dated 1631 and two 18th century memorials for the Eirianell family) located at the eastern end of the church near the chancel (Plates 35 & 36) will be retained and not affected by the renovation work.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Dr Harish Lakhani* and *Sian Robinson* to conduct archaeological mitigation during renovation work within the former parish church of St. Cynfarwy at Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn. The archaeological mitigation focused on specific aspects of the renovation that may have negatively impacted on the Grade II listed building and on potentially earlier phases of occupation of the site. The latter had greater potential since the discovery of an Early Medieval cemetery to the immediate east of the existing church and graveyard (see GAT Report 1515).

The archaeological mitigation showed that the infrastructure of the suspended floor (i.e., the joist hangers and sleeper walls) was contemporary and most likely constructed as part of the Kennedy & O'Donoghue rebuild of 1868. As most of the wall plaster was not removed it was not possible to see phasing within the upstanding church walls, but the walls should not be adversely affected by the renovation work.

The removal of the suspended floor and debris beneath the floor along with the sandy clay deposit associated with the central aisle and other areas of paving within the church, revealed that the sub-floor surface between the central aisle and the western and southern walls of the church was covered by poured concrete. The presence of the poured concrete provides evidence for undocumented maintenance of the church during the 20th century. It also makes clear that the deposits that overlaid the concrete are not *in situ* deposits but rather the result of more recent interventions. Where it was possible to see beneath the concrete, such as at the southwest corner, there appeared to be stone rubble which may indicate or conceal earlier activity. As the level for the mezzanine supports were being erected from this level it was not possible to investigate any further.

The remnants of earlier sub-floor deposits survived adjacent to the entrance, the northern side and the south wing of the church. The sub-floor surface at these locations was a rough dump of mortar over stone rubble and/or clayey sand soil. These deposits may be broadly contemporary with the joist hangers and were part of the 1868 rebuild as indicated by the excavation in the northwest corner of the church for the mezzanine floor support.

The sandy clay soil present throughout the church is a re-deposited layer as it overlaid poured concrete and the sleeper walls for the suspended floor. Given the presence of human bone within this deposit, it must have been sourced within the immediate vicinity of

the church and used as aggregate to bed the stone paving slabs at the same level as the suspended floor.

The removal of the suspended floor and the debris beneath afforded an opportunity to examine most of the sub-floor surface within the confines of the church. There was no obvious archaeological features, grave cuts or earlier phases of construction within the sub-floor. The only hint of possible earlier activity and/or burials was the human leg bone visible in the inspection pit excavated through the joist hanger wall along the northern wall of the church (see Plate 23).

The renovation work covered by the archaeological mitigation revealed maintenance work from the 20th century and aspects of the late 19th century re-build, namely the suspended floor and the machine cut, dressed stone for the stone paving. The sandy clay soil may have had human bones within it from an earlier date, but it was not an in-situ, earlier deposit rather it was used as aggregate for the 19th century re-build. The earliest, visible structural remains are the 12th century font and the 17th and 18th century memorial plaques that will be retained within the church. Also, the planks set on top of the joist hangers were former roof truss or rafters from an earlier phase of the church infrastructure that most likely pre-dated the 1868 re-build.

Given the relatively limited scope of the archaeological mitigation, it does not preclude earlier activity surviving beneath the sub-floor layers. On this basis if additional groundworks are undertaken within the church, or within the immediate vicinity of the church, it is strongly recommended that archaeological mitigation is undertaken.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Watching Brief;
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Excavation;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*;
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*;
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2);
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation;
8. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives;
10. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).



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

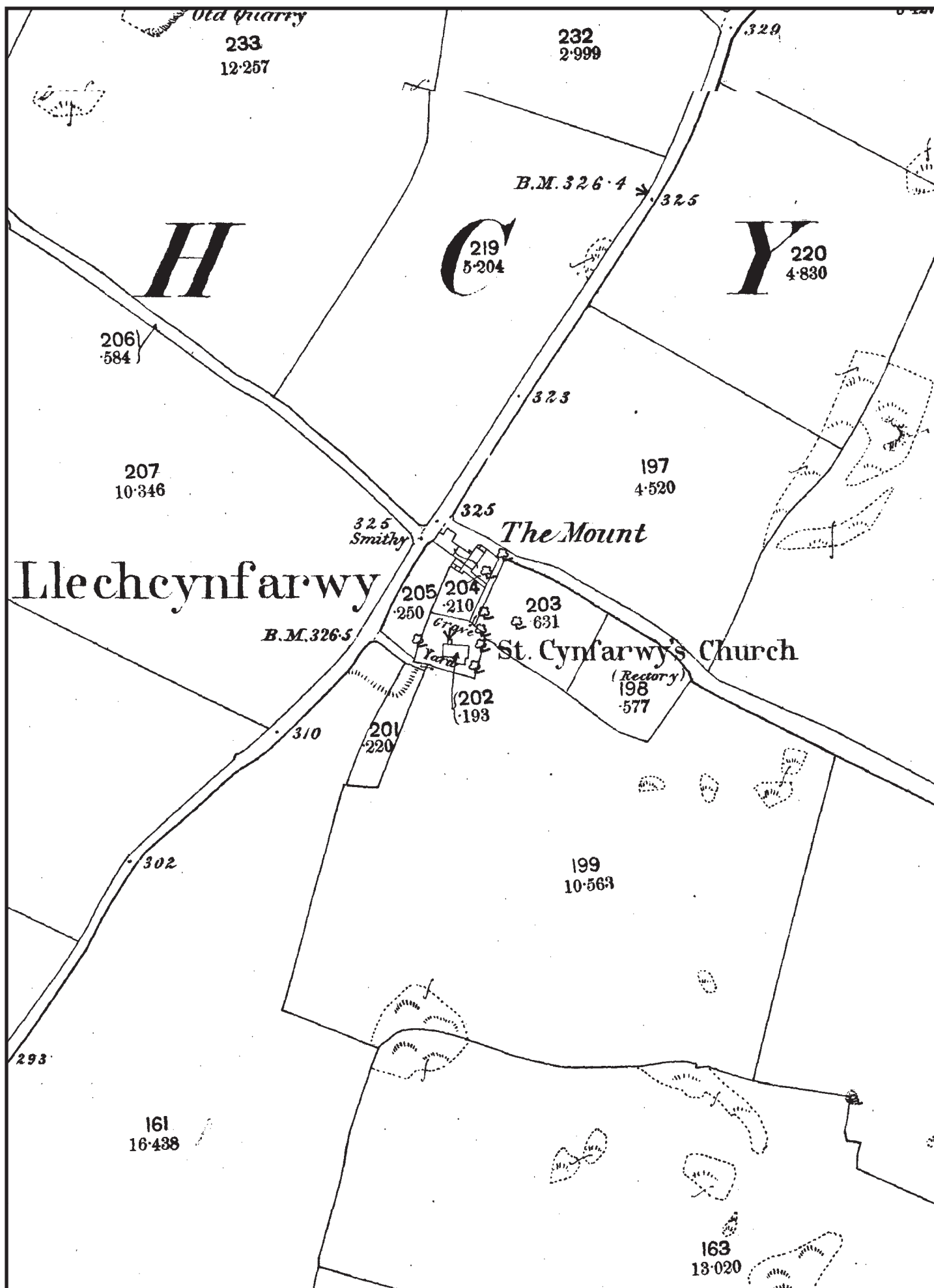


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1889; Sheet XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

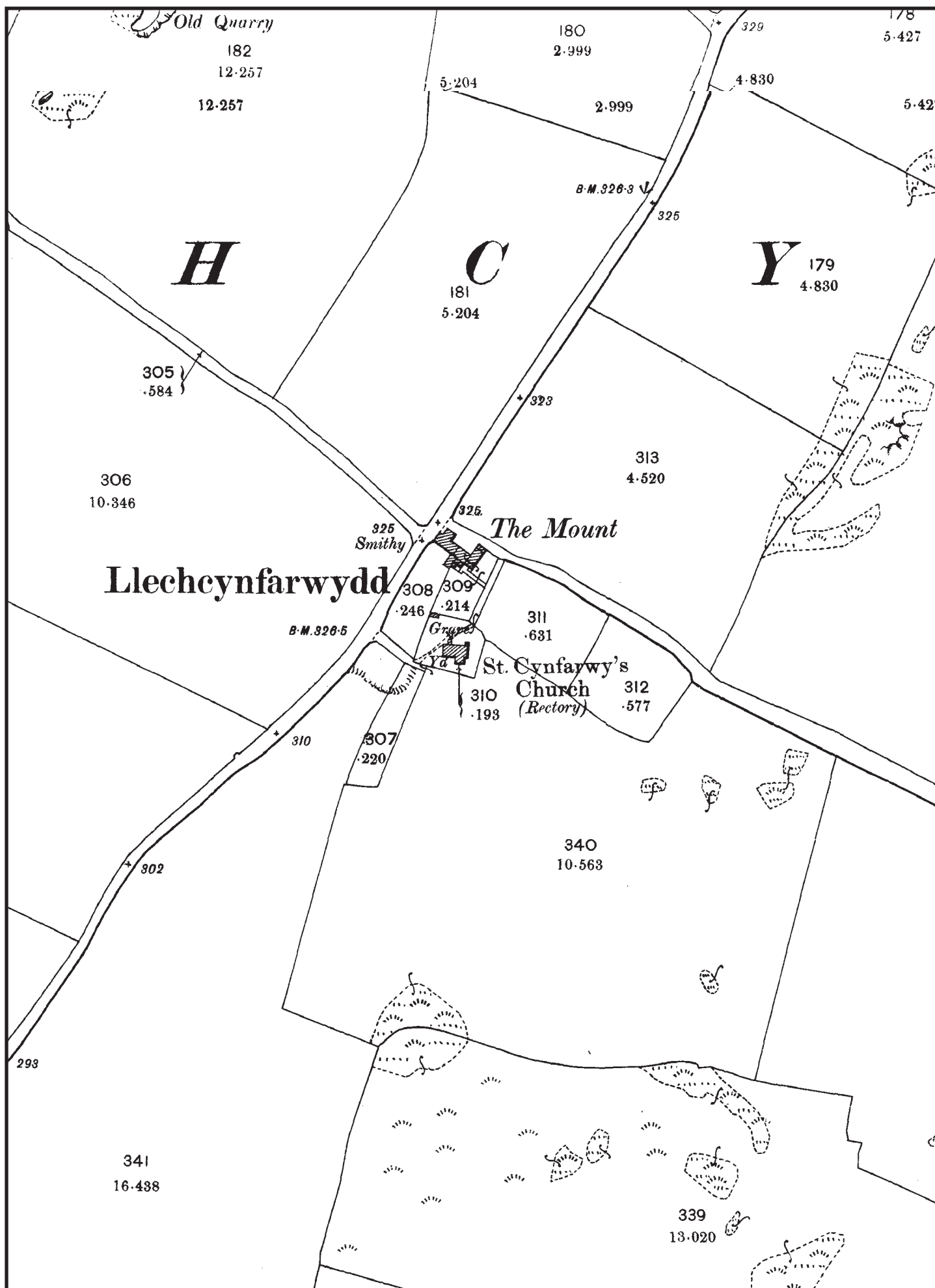


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1900; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

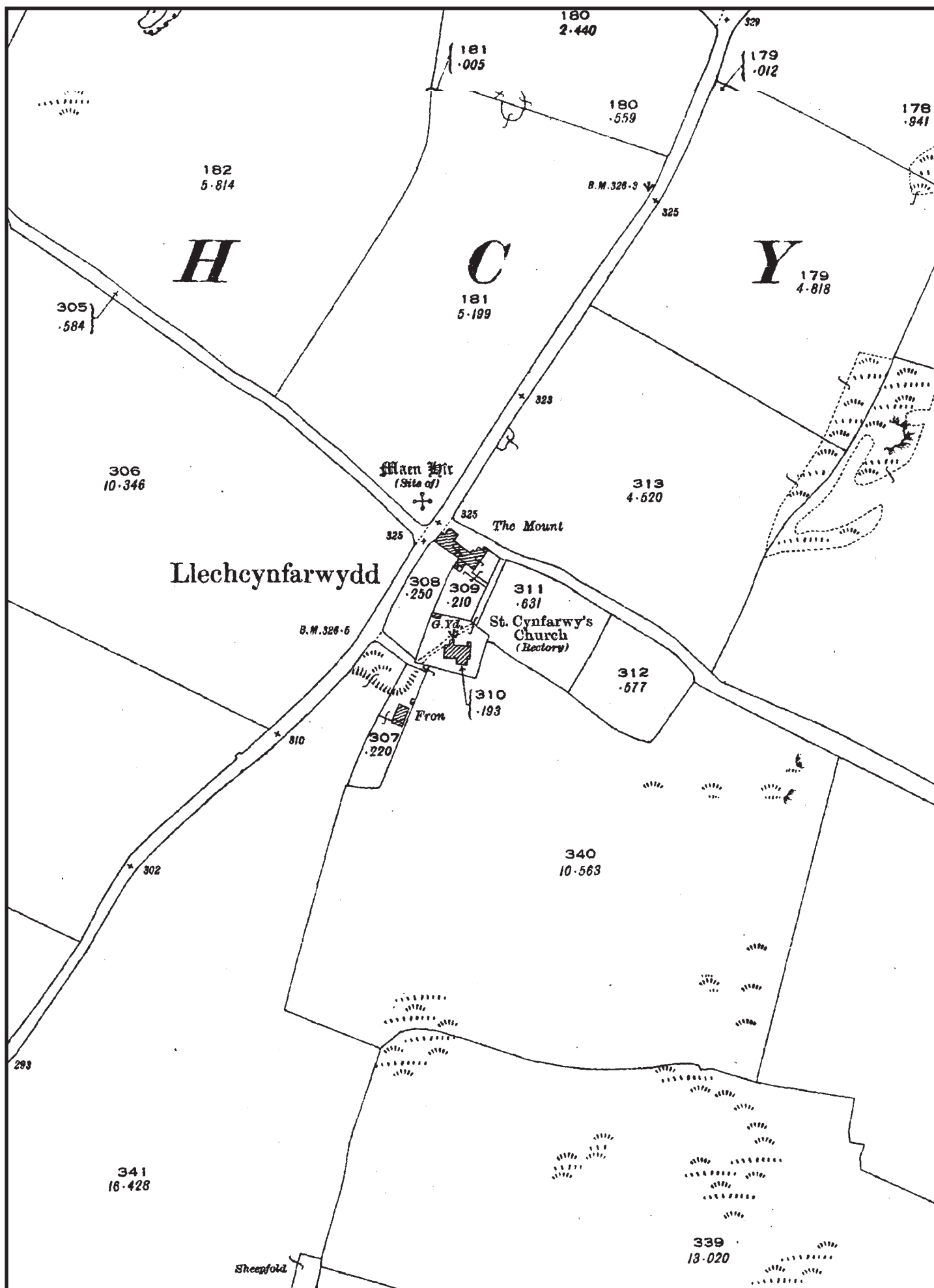


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1924; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4

Screw and plug max 30mm in to wall
6mm drilled hole to existing plaster
only.

100x5 'L' straps with two fixings to wall
and two fixings to each stud.

Stud to be 25mm clear of wall lined with
Tyvek hauswrap.

Line internal face with foil backed
plasterboard.

Cap stud with 25mm shelf with
Silicone seal at abutment with wall.

Window reveals to be line with foil
backed plasterboard on dabs.

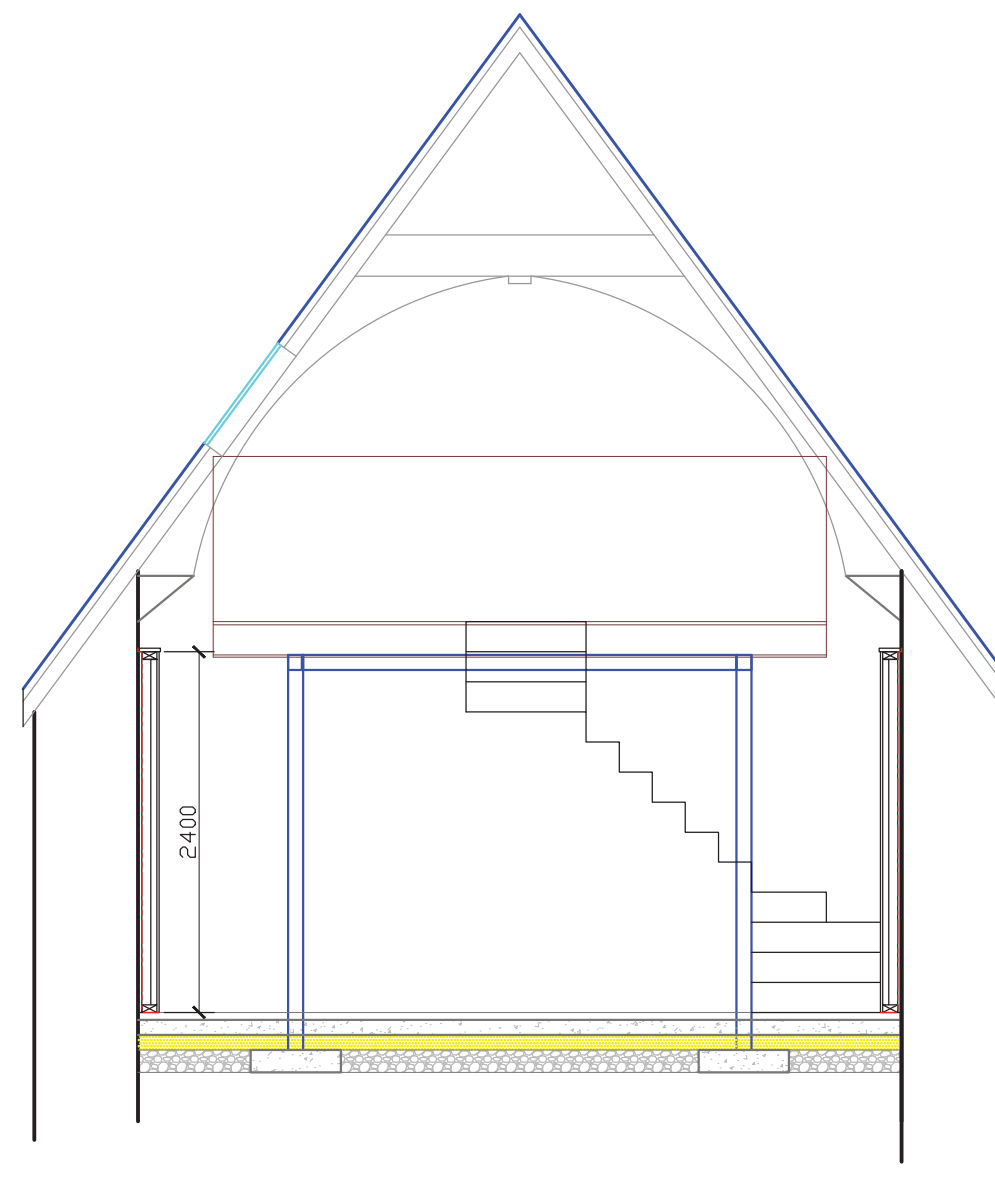




Plate 01: General view through church interior showing exposed joists; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_079).



Plate 02: Exposed floor joists in south wing of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_098).

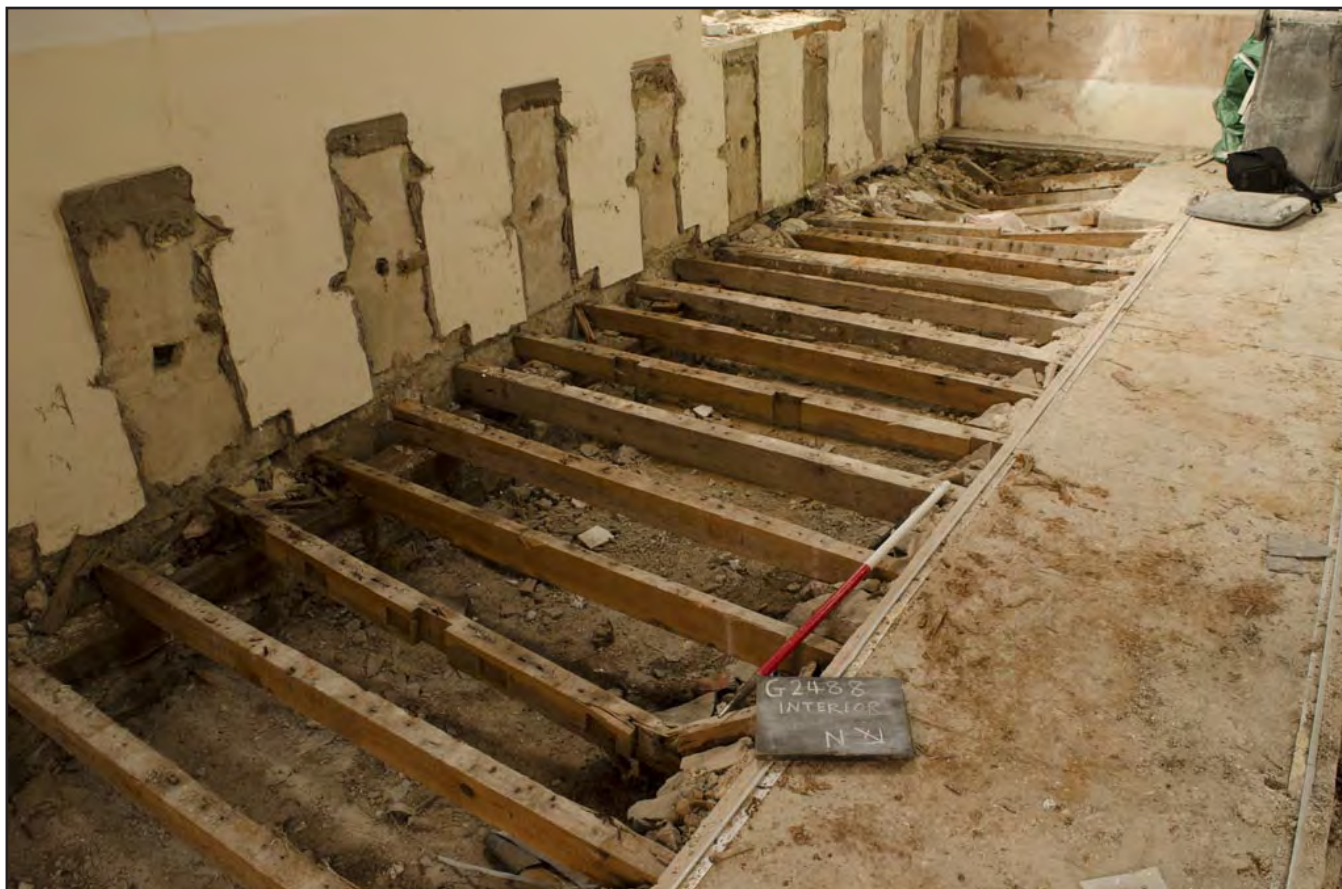


Plate 03: Oblique view of exposed floor joists along southern wall of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_085).

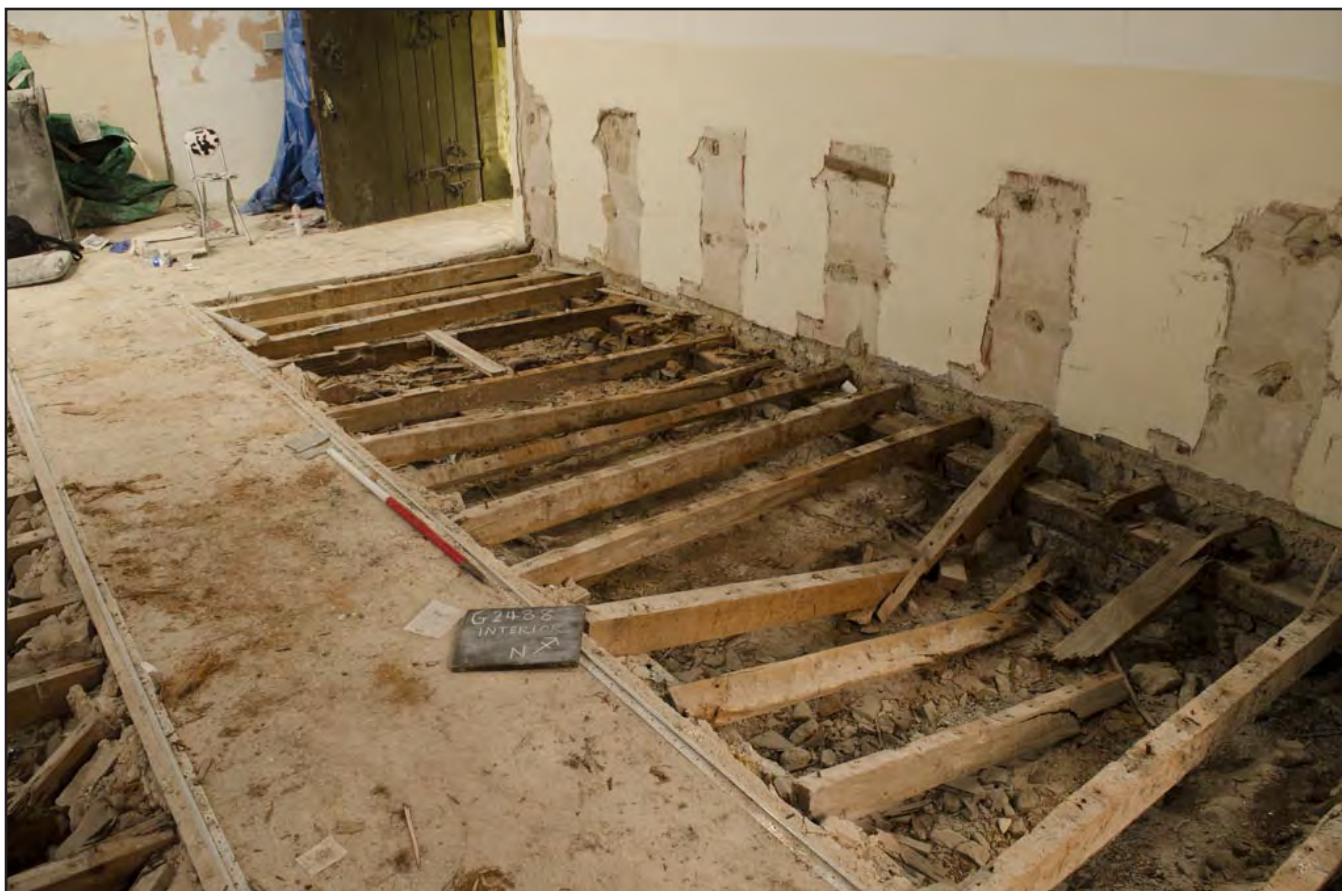


Plate 04: Oblique view of exposed floor joists along northern wall of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_086).



Plate 05: Exposed floor joists at southern end of the church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_080).



Plate 06: Close-up of elevation of joist hangers and plank along northern wall of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_088).



Plate 07: Joists resting on wooden plank and joist hangers along southern wall of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_081).



Plate 08: Exposed floor joists, wooden plank and joist hangers along southern wall of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_083).



Plate 09: Exposed floor joists along northern wall adjacent to entrance; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_087).



Plate 10: Exposed floor joists along northern wall beneath window; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_089).



Plate 11: Exposed planks of wood and sleeper wall beneath central aisle; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_092).



Plate 12: Exposed wooden planks and sleep wall beneath central aisle and human tibia; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_095).



Plate 13: Oblique of central sleeper wall in south wing of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_100).



Plate 14: Interior of church after floorboards and joists removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_112).



Plate 15: Interior of church after floorboards and joists removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_113).



Plate 16: General view of interior of the church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_131).



Plate 17: Depth of debris material at southwest corner of church; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2488_122).



Plate 18: View of part cleared debris beside south wall of church; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2488_115).



Plate 19: Close-up of northeast mezzanine plinth location (yellow spray-painted square); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_117).



Plate 20: View of exploration hole in corner of square; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_118).



Plate 21: Close-up of exploration hole; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_119).



Plate 22: Close-up of second exploration hole; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_126).



Plate 23: Close-up of interior of second exploration hole; scale: not used (archive reference: G2488_128).



Plate 24: Southwest mezzanine base location and concrete floor exposed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_121).



Plate 25: Location of northwest mezzanine plinth - pre-excitation; scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_124).



Plate 26: Northwest corner of church after removal of concrete; scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_132).



Plate 27: Northwest corner of church and mezzanine plinth after removal of rubble; scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_134).



Plate 28: South wall joist hanger in northwest mezzanine plinth location; scale 1x1m; (archive reference: G2488_137).



Plate 29: Post-ex of trench between mezzanine bases along north wall of church; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_141).



Plate 30: Soil & concrete dust/debris beneath font; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_144).



Plate 31: Removal of stone floor slabs; scale not used (archive reference: G2488_146).



Plate 32: Hollow under floor slabs (vent under the floor); scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2488_147).



Plate 33: Wall plaster at west end of church; scale not used (archive reference: G2488_171).



Plate 34: Western church wall after flaked plaster removed; scale not used (archive reference: client photo).



Plate 35: Plaques at western end of church; scale: not used (archive reference: G2488_172).



Plate 36: Plaque at northern wall of church; scale: not used; (archive reference: G2488_173).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

EGLWYS LLECHCYNFARWY, CARMEL (G2488)

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MITIGATION

Prepared for

SHAN ROBINSON

February 2017

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

Name

Signature

Date

EGLWYS LLECHCYNFARWY, CARMEL

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for *Shan Robinson* February 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological Controlled Strip

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

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

The aim of the controlled strip is to:

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

The relevant fieldwork methodology is discussed in para 3.6.

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

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

3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

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

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

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

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

The relevant fieldwork methodology is discussed in para 3.6.

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

3.3 Targeted Excavation

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

3.4 Desk-Based Research

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

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

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

3.5 Post-Excavation

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6 Fieldwork Methodology

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

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

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

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

3.7 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features be identified that include sealed deposits deemed suitable for dating, samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples (or 100% if the feature is smaller). The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011). Any required specialists will be consulted during the mitigation phase to advise GAT on a sampling strategy.

3.8 Human Remains

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.9 Artefacts

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

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

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

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

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

3.10 Further Archaeological Works

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

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) and costs will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the identification of activity that cannot be addressed within the provisions of the current design, e.g., burials or structures. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

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

- feature specific methodologies;
- timings, staffing and resourcing;
- additional costs.

The FAWD document will need to be approved by GAPS.

3.11 Monitoring Arrangements

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

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

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

3.12 Fieldwork Archiving

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

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

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

4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

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

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

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

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

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

The following dissemination will apply:

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

5.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a team of project archaeologists.

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

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

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and site contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

8 INSURANCE

Public Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2017

Employers Liability

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

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2017

Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2017

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

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

10 FIGURE 01

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



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

11 FIGURE 02

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

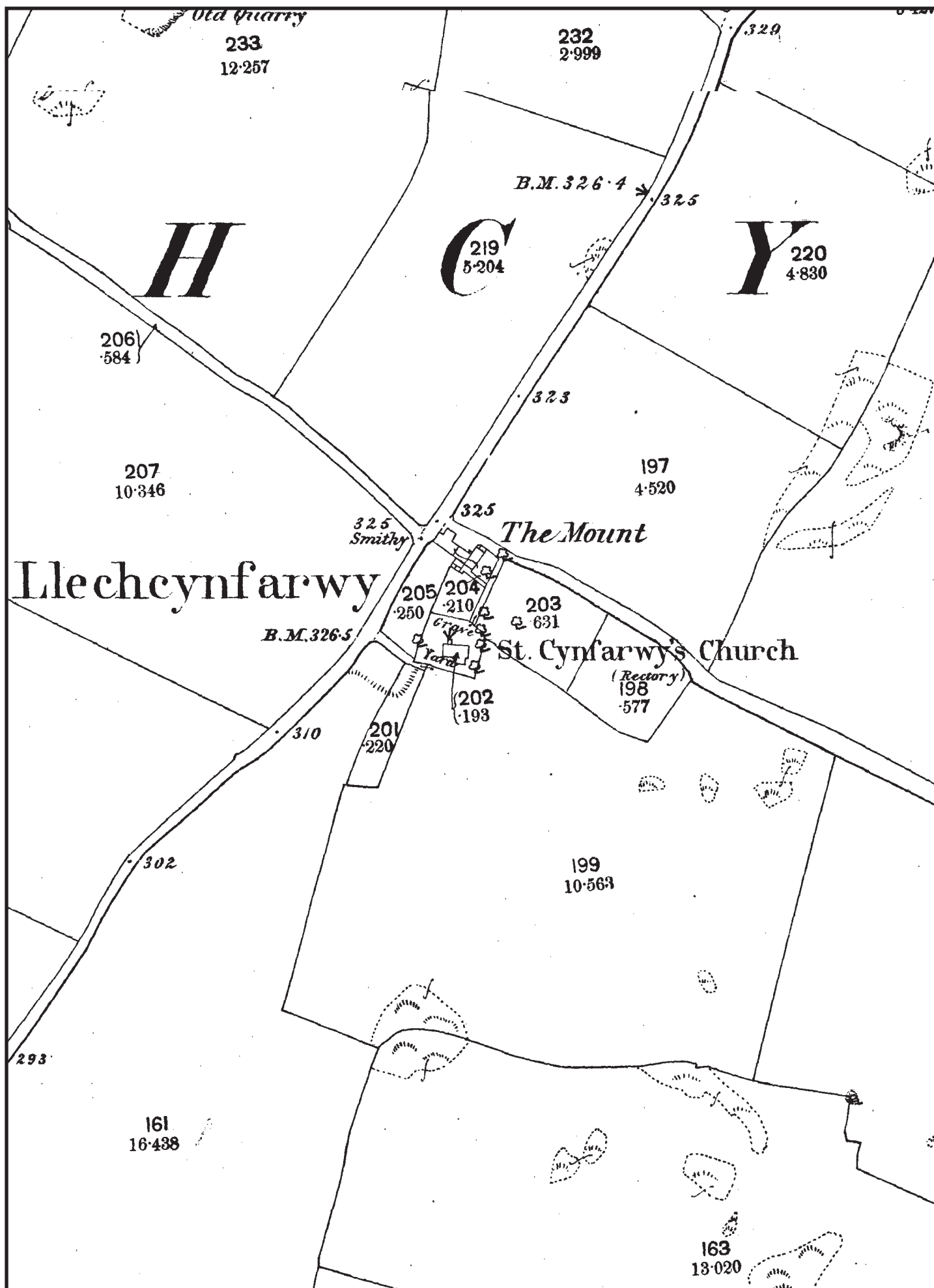


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1889; Sheet XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

12 FIGURE 03

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

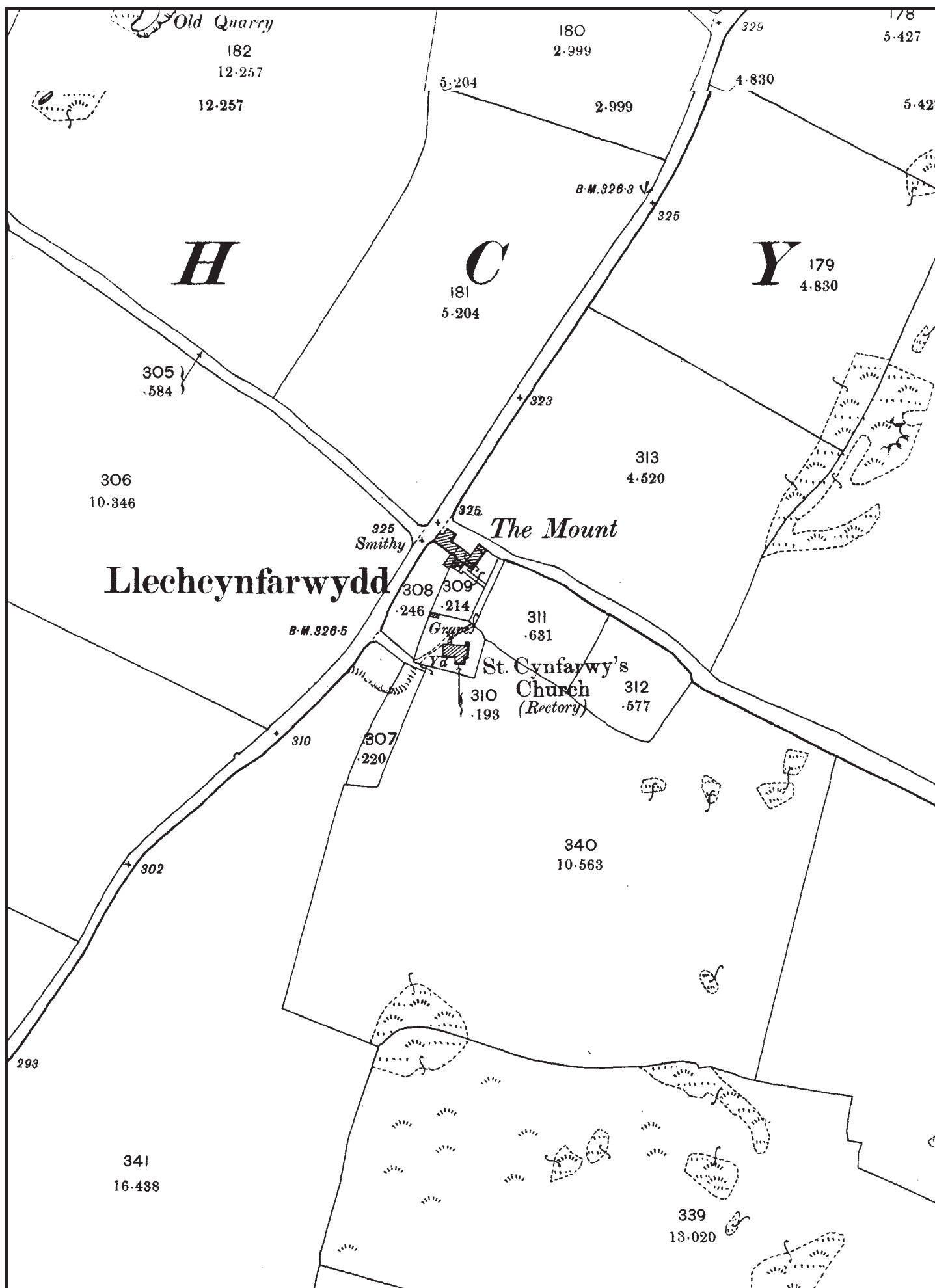


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1900; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4.

13 FIGURE 04

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

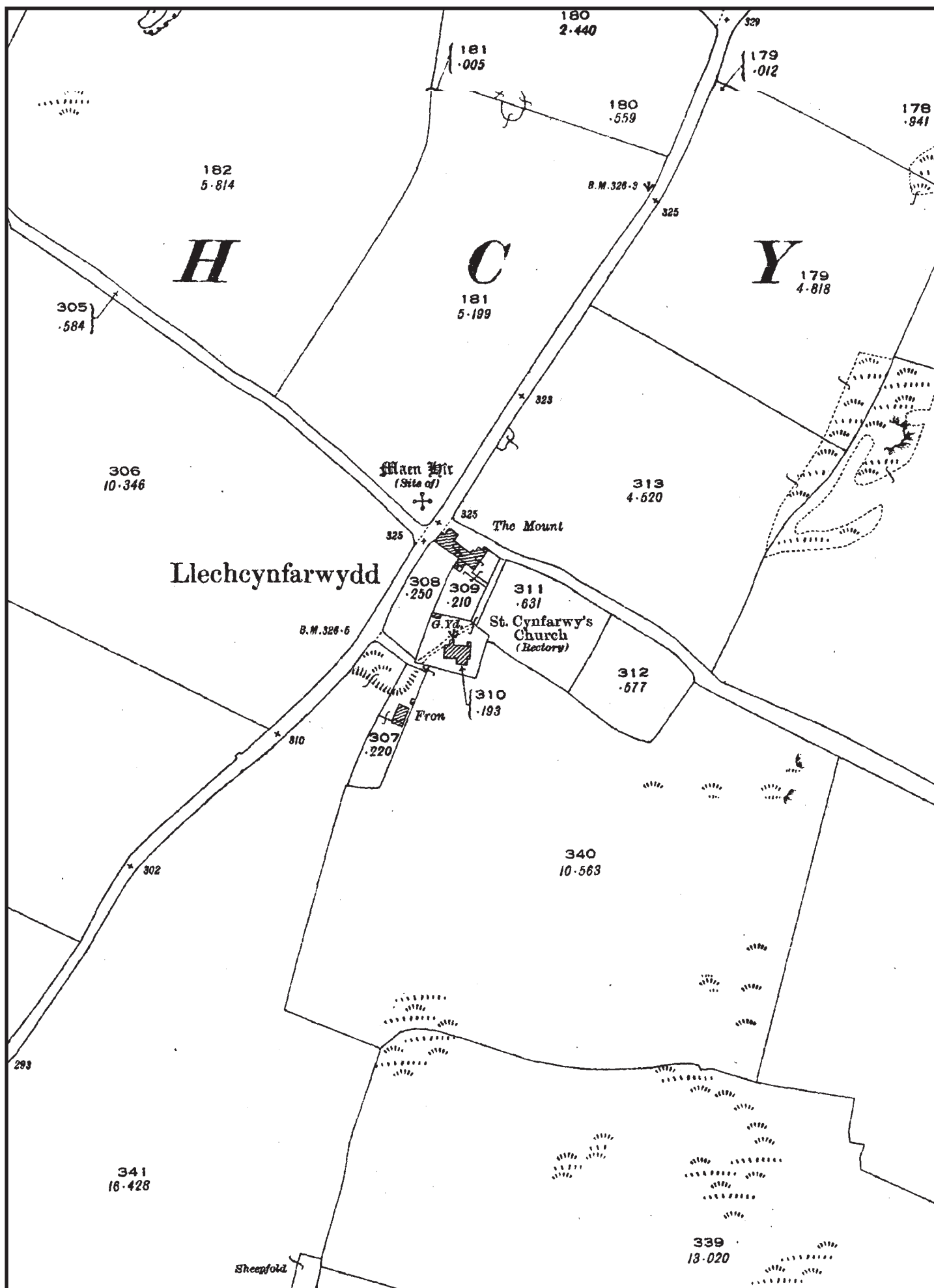
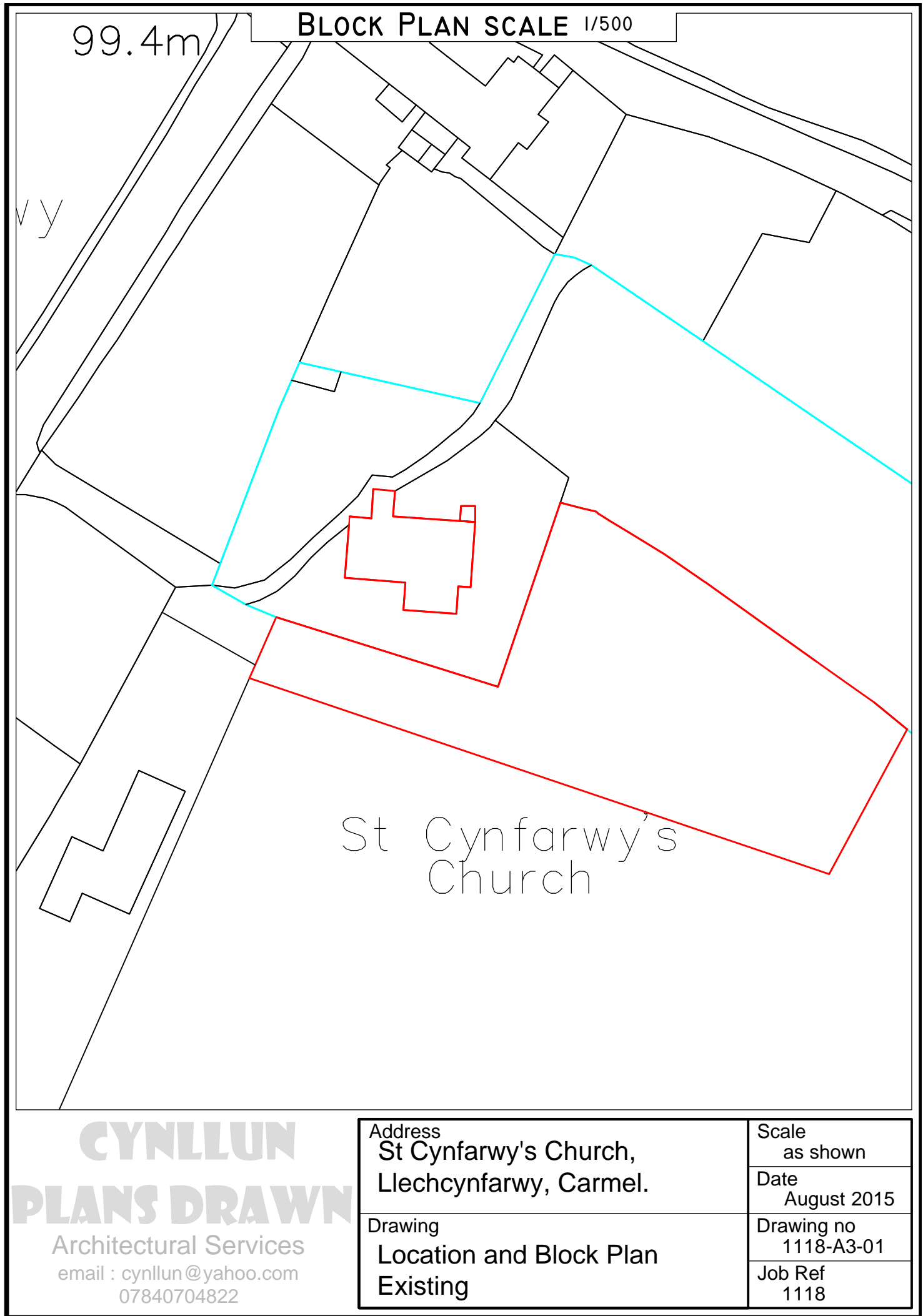
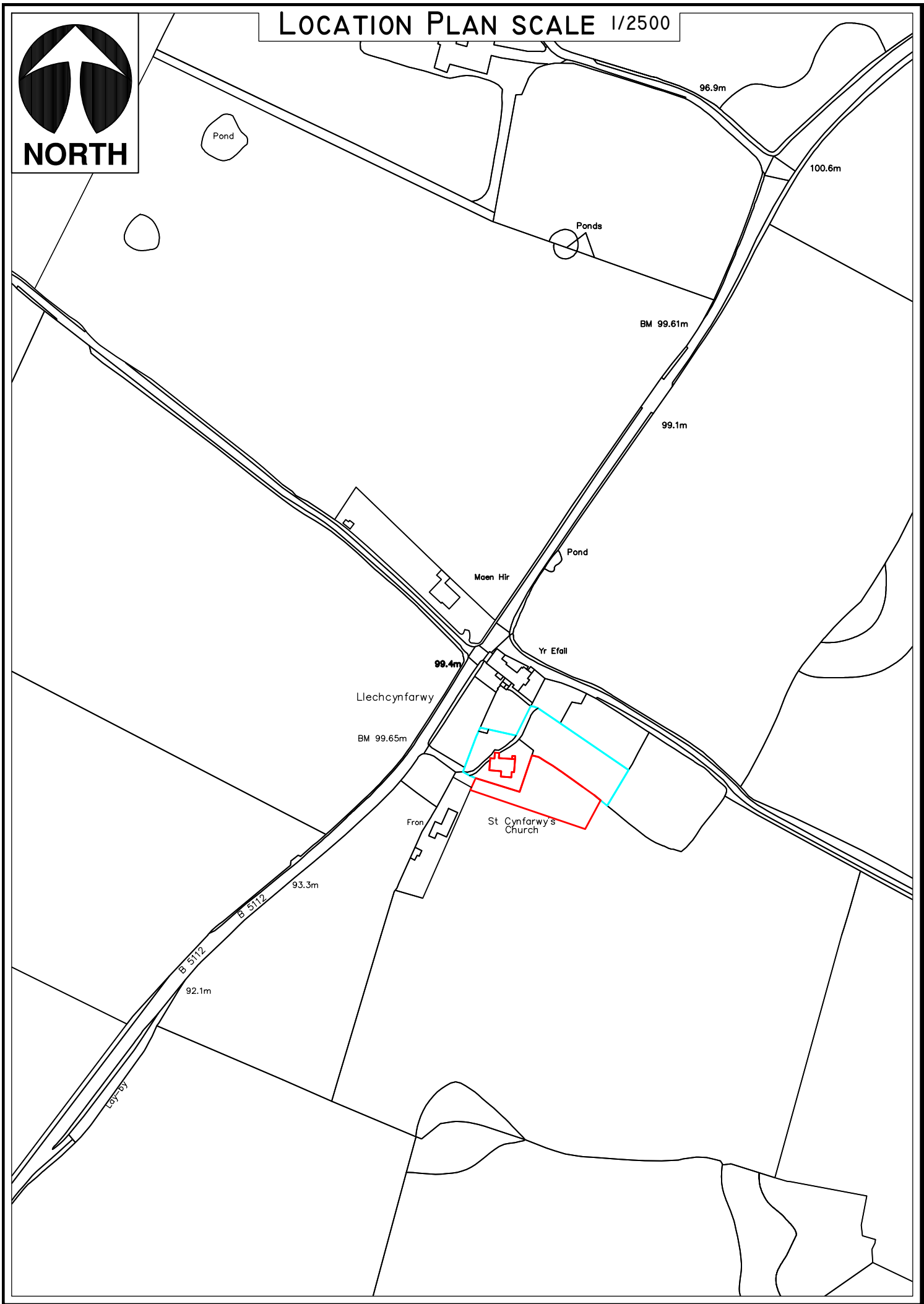


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1" to 25 mile County Series Ordnance Survey Map (1924; XX.8). Scale: 1:2500@A4

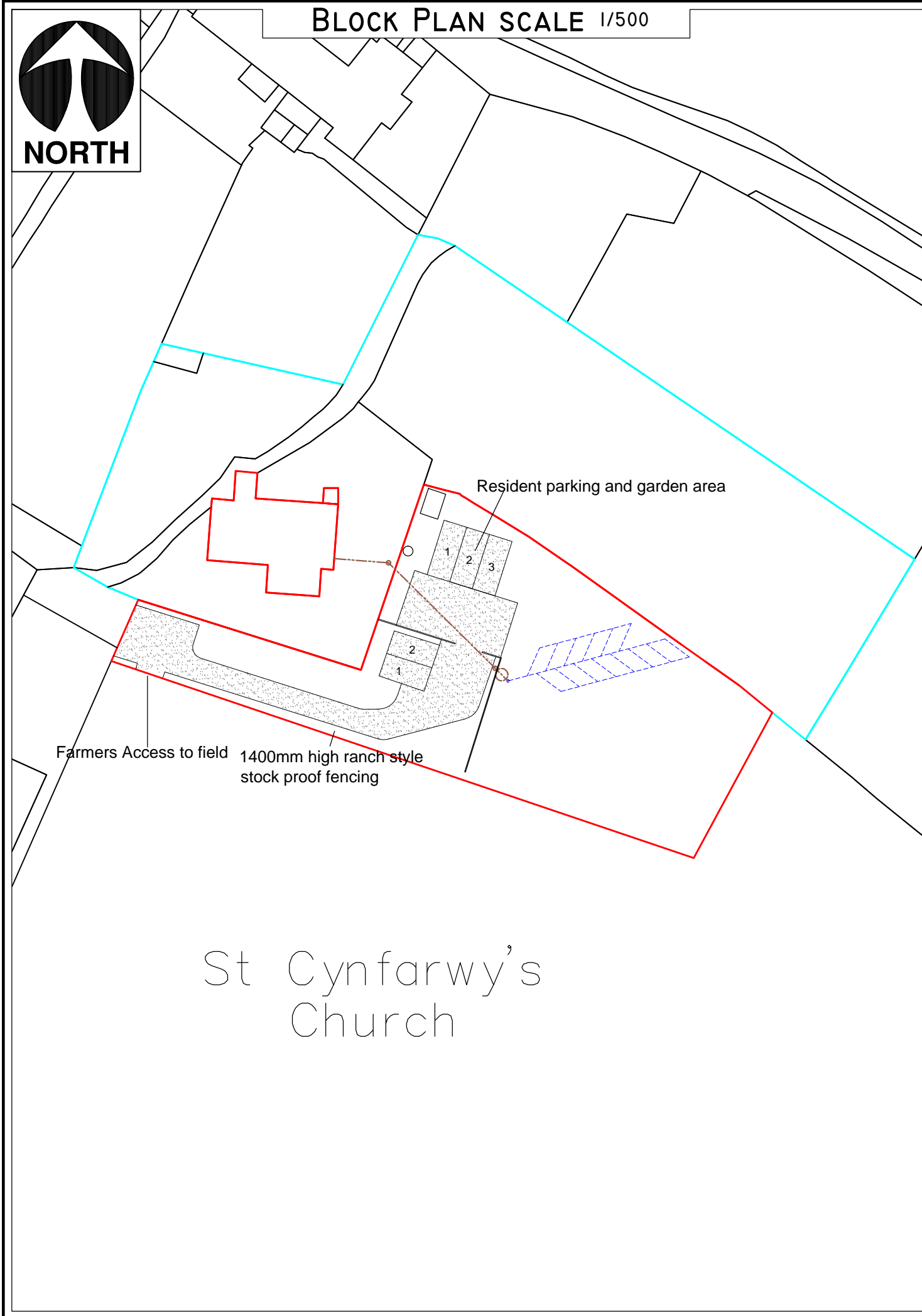
14 FIGURE 05

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

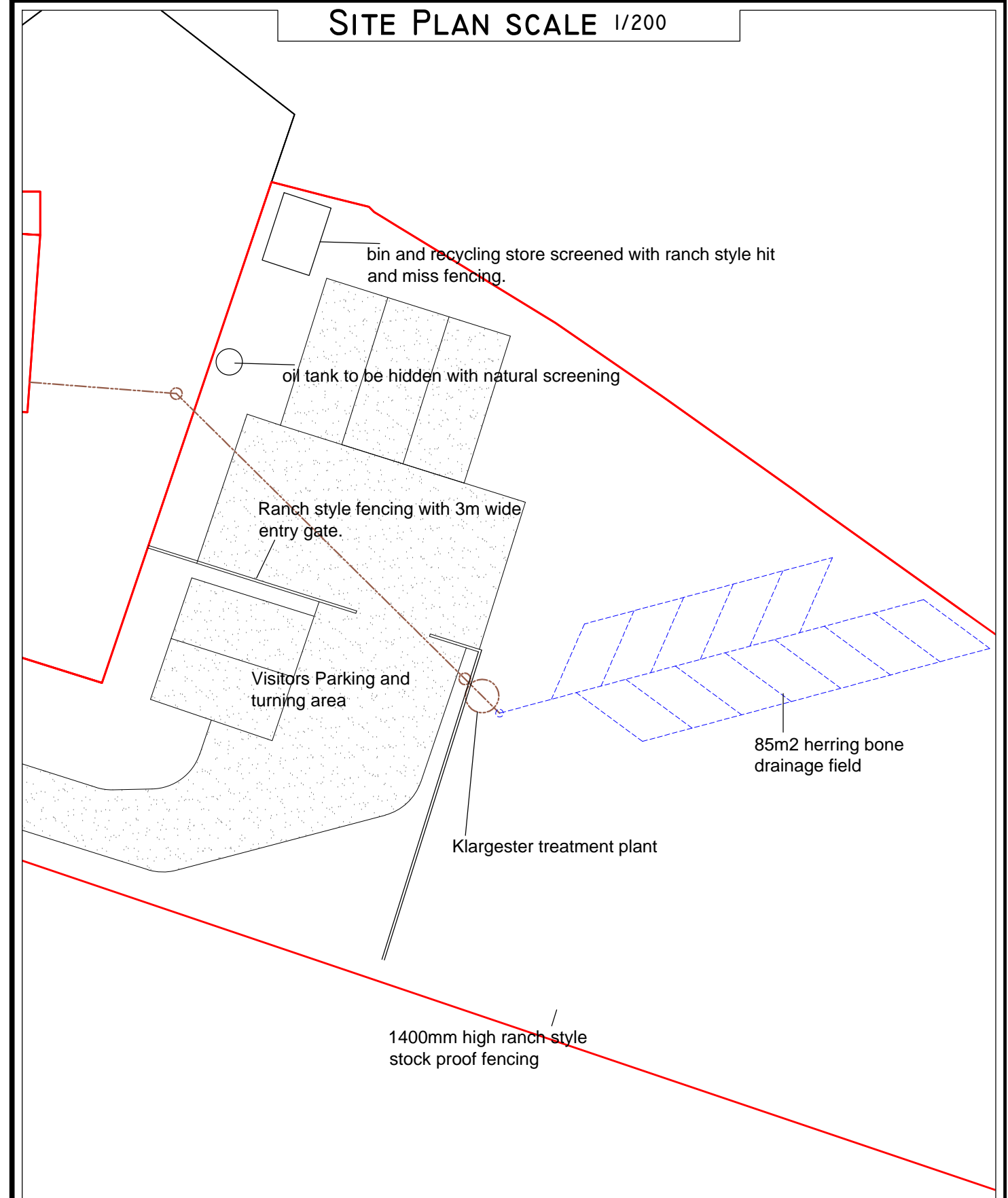




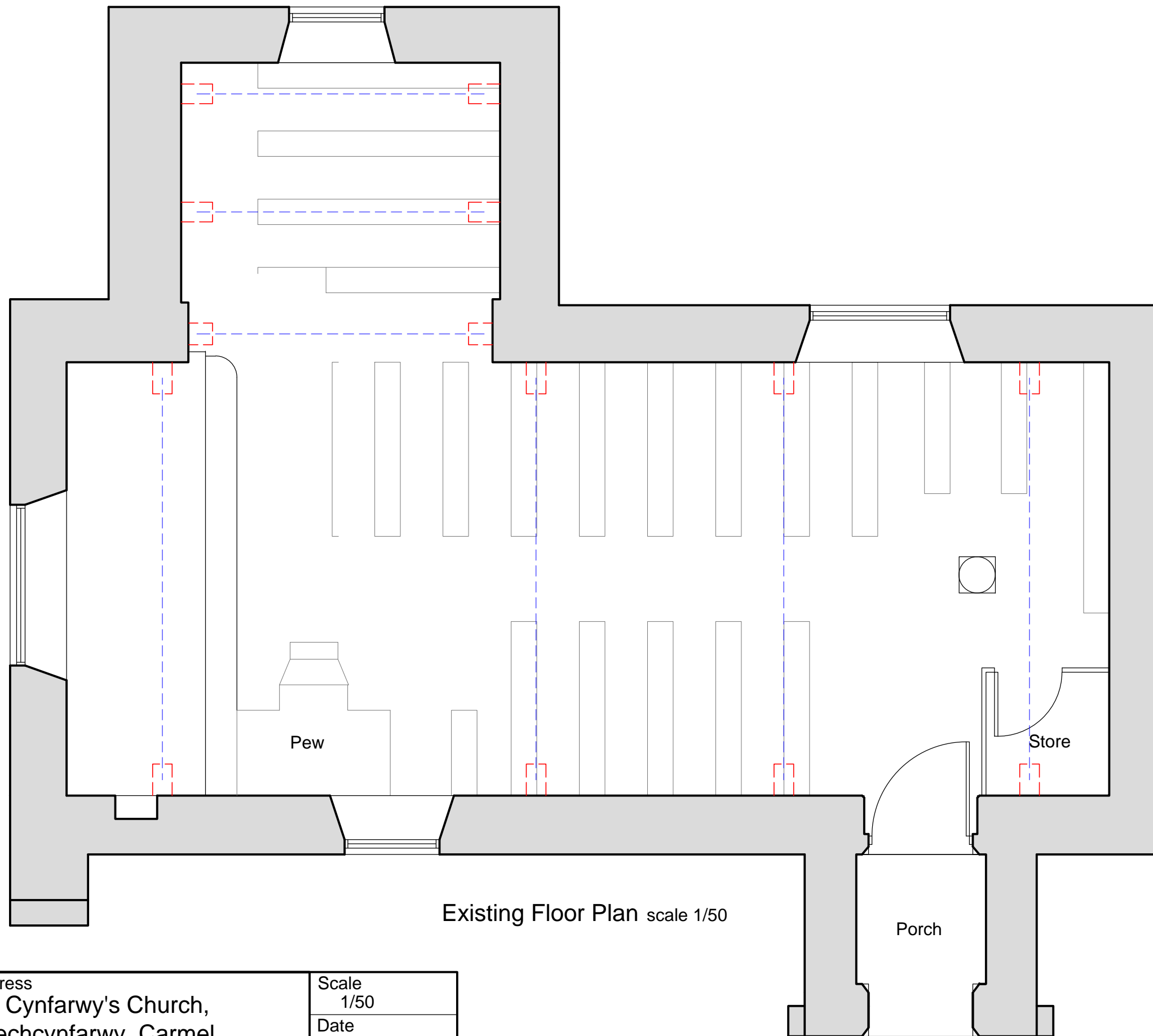
BLOCK PLAN SCALE 1/500



SITE PLAN SCALE 1/200

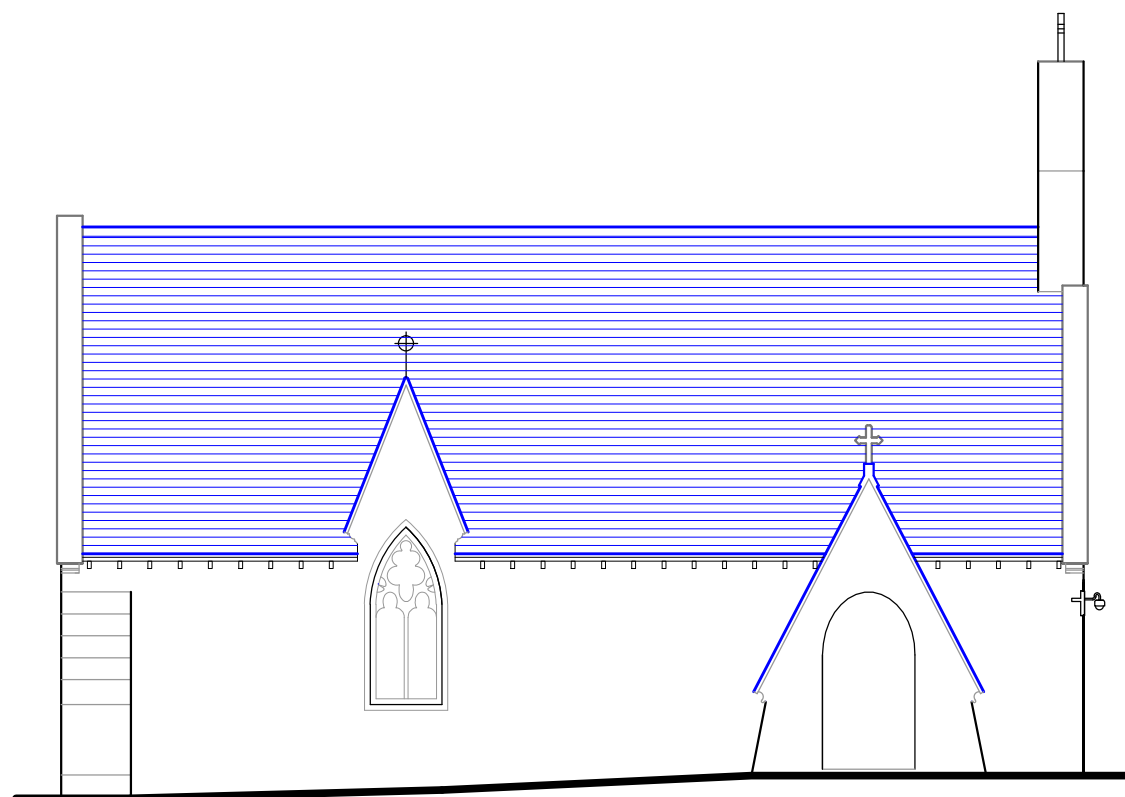


CYNLLUN PLANS DRAWN Architectural Services email : cynllun@yahoo.com 07840704822	Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale as shown
	Drawing Block Plan and Site Plan Proposed	Date August 2015
		Drawing no 1118-A3-02
		Job Ref 1118

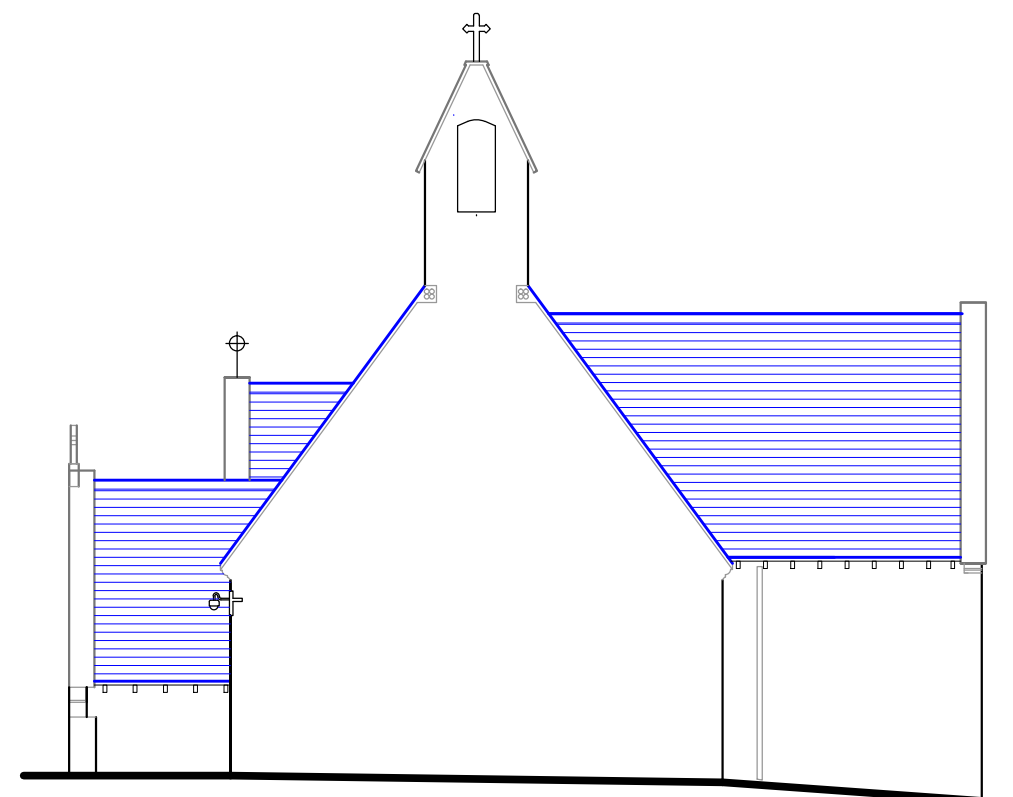


CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

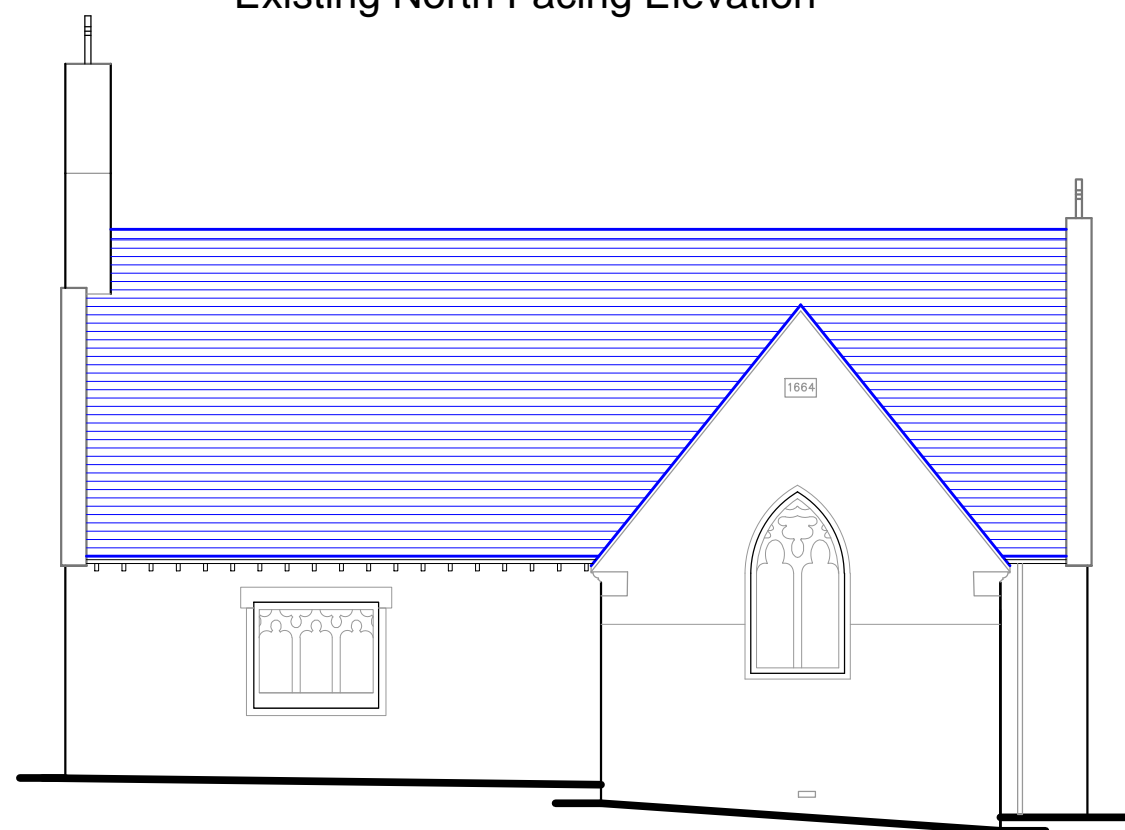
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	Date August 2015
Drawing Existing Plan	Drawing no 1118-A3-03
	Job Ref 1118



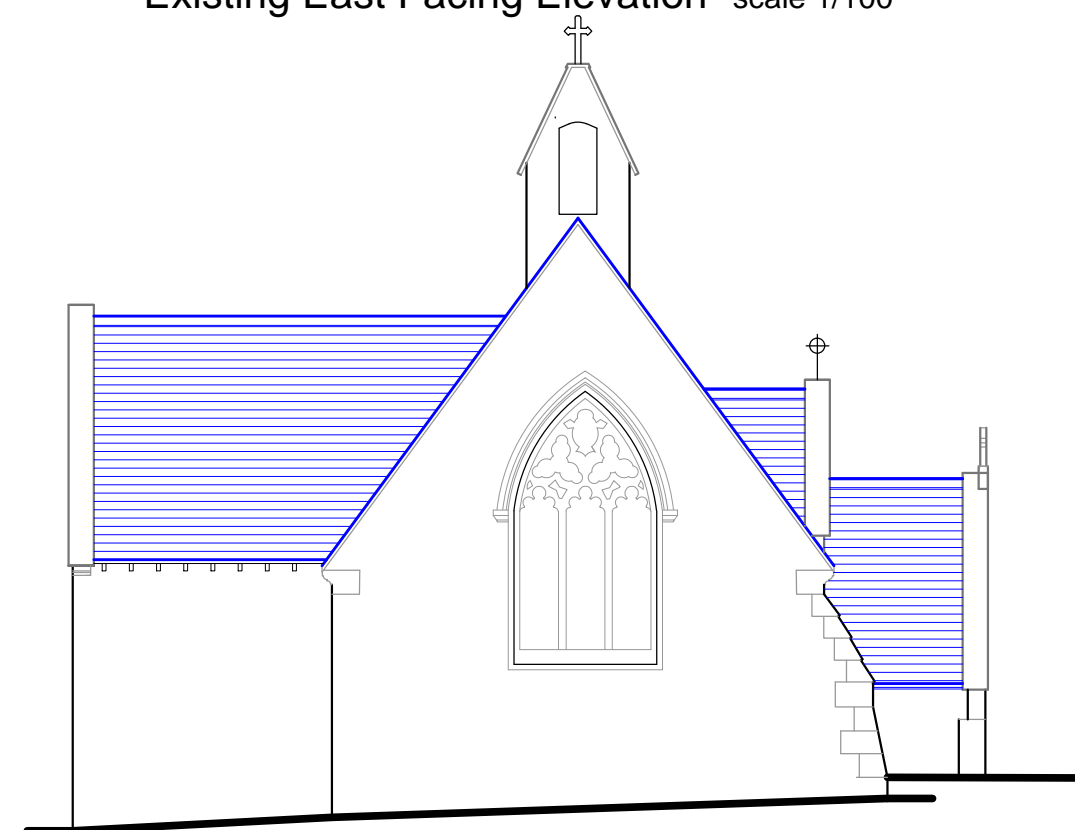
Existing North Facing Elevation



Existing East Facing Elevation scale 1/100



Existing South Facing Elevation

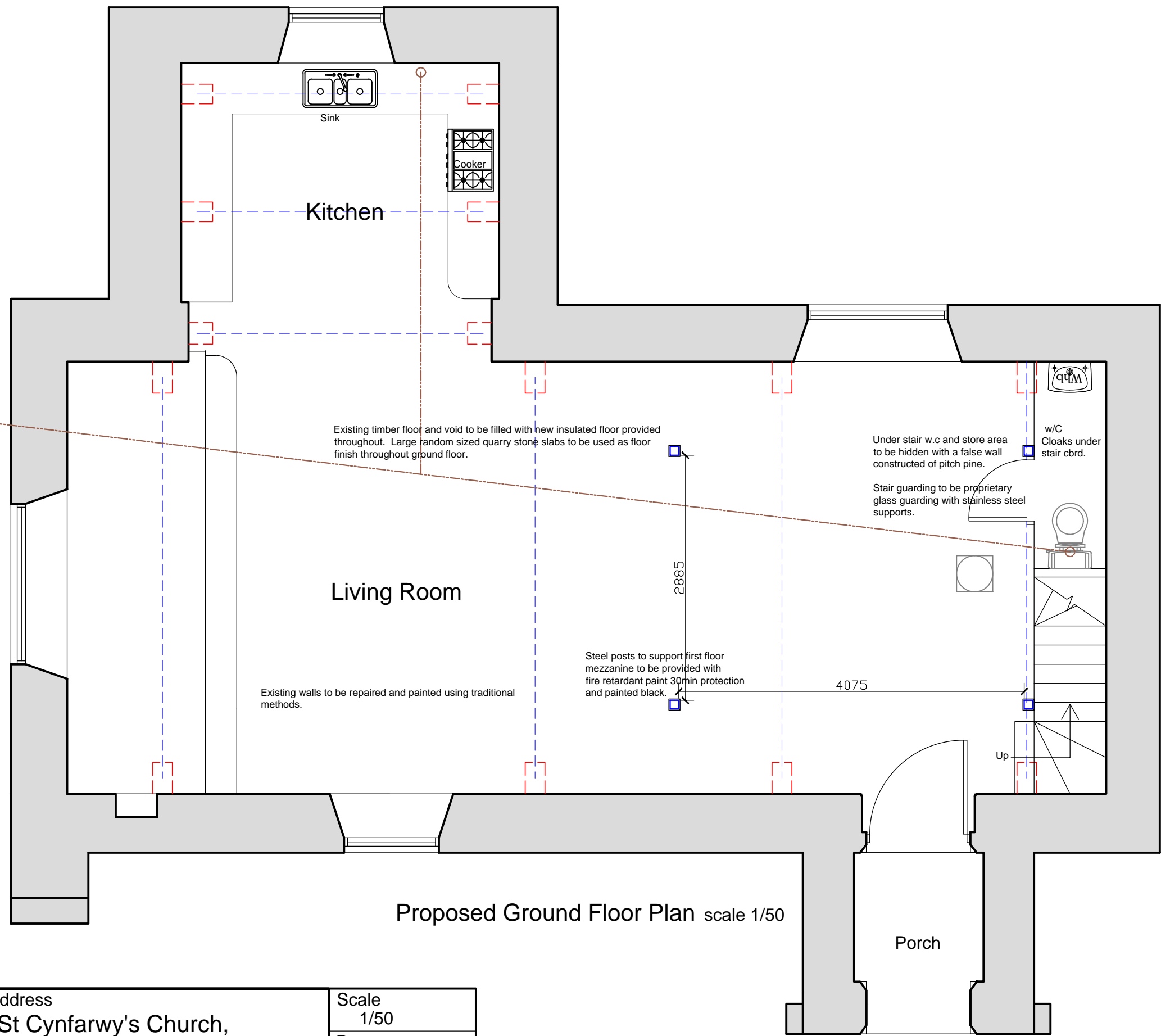


Existing West Facing Elevation

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Do not scale check dimensions on site.
If in doubt ask!

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

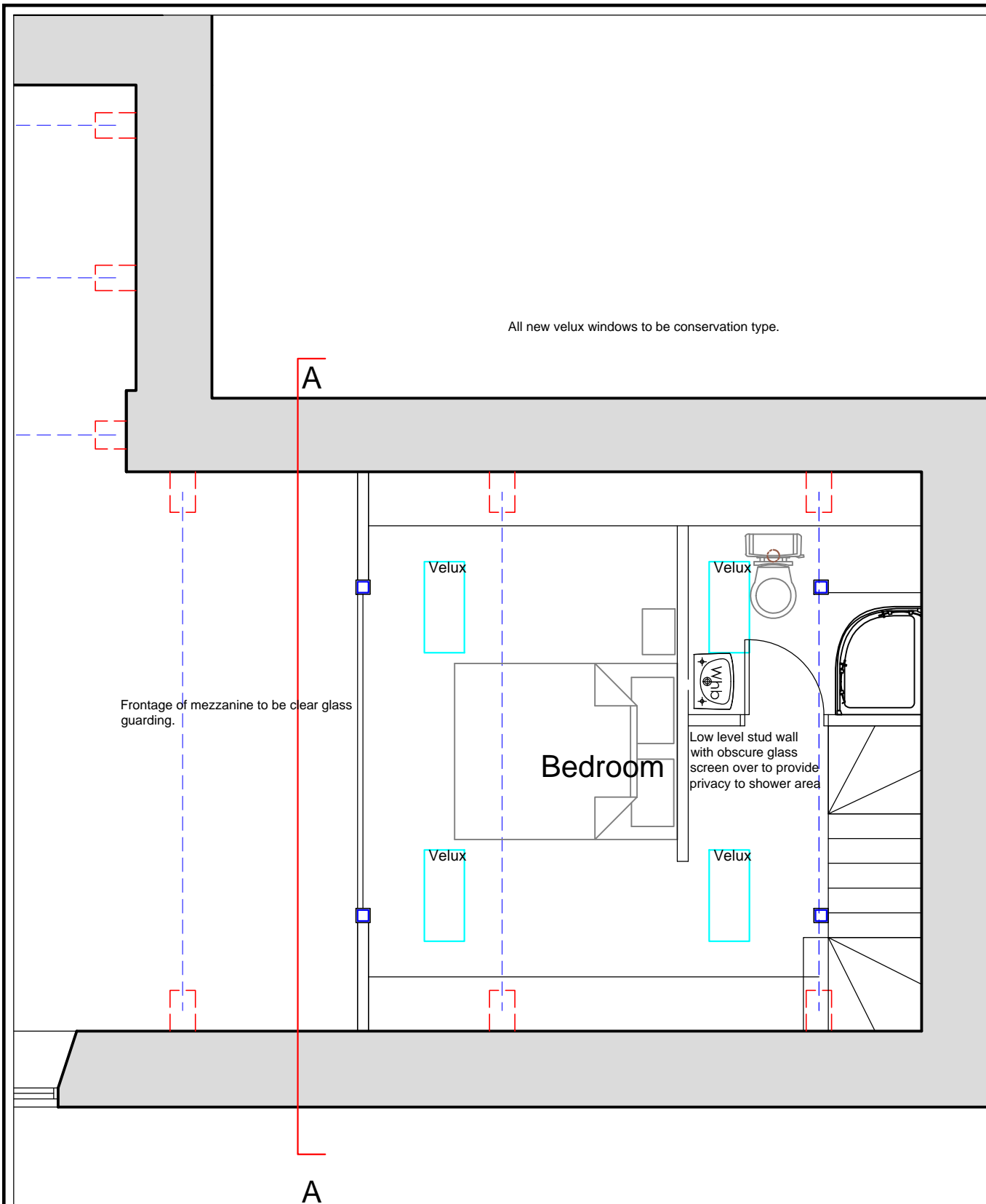
Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale 1/100
	Date August 2015
Drawing Existing Elevations	Drawing no 1118-A3-04
	Job Ref 1118



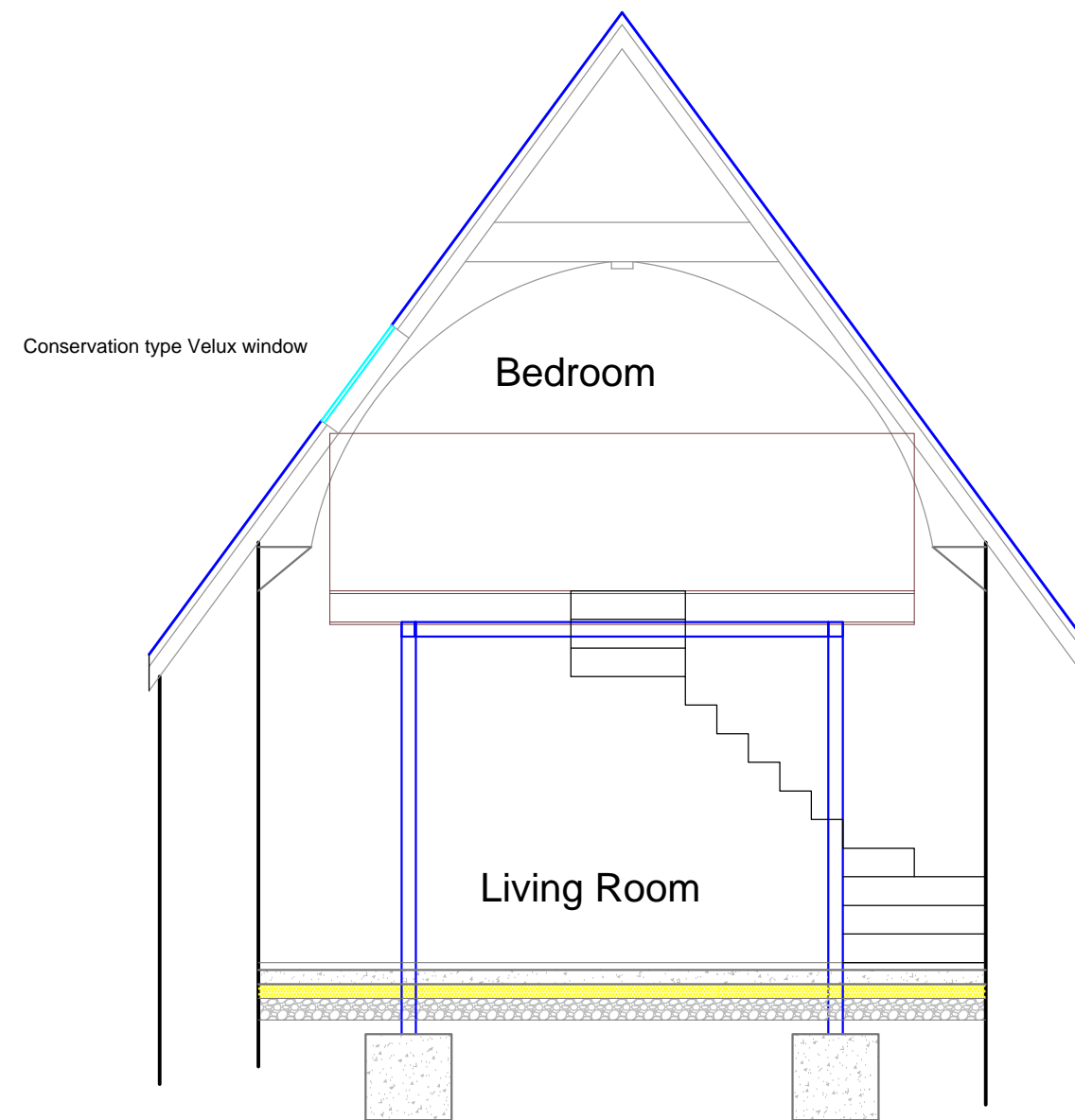
Proposed Ground Floor Plan scale 1/50

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Architectural Services
email : cynllun@yahoo.com
07840704822

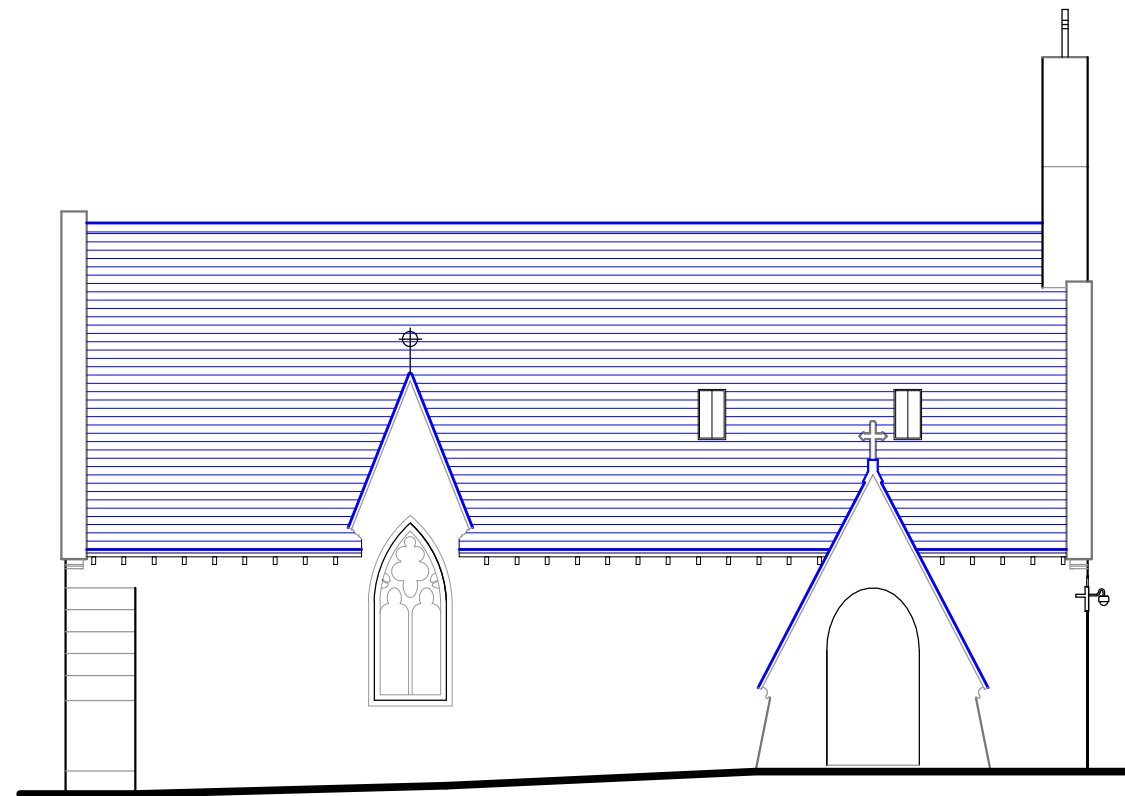
Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale 1/50
	Date August 2015
Drawing Proposed Plan	Drawing no 1118-A3-05
	Job Ref 1118



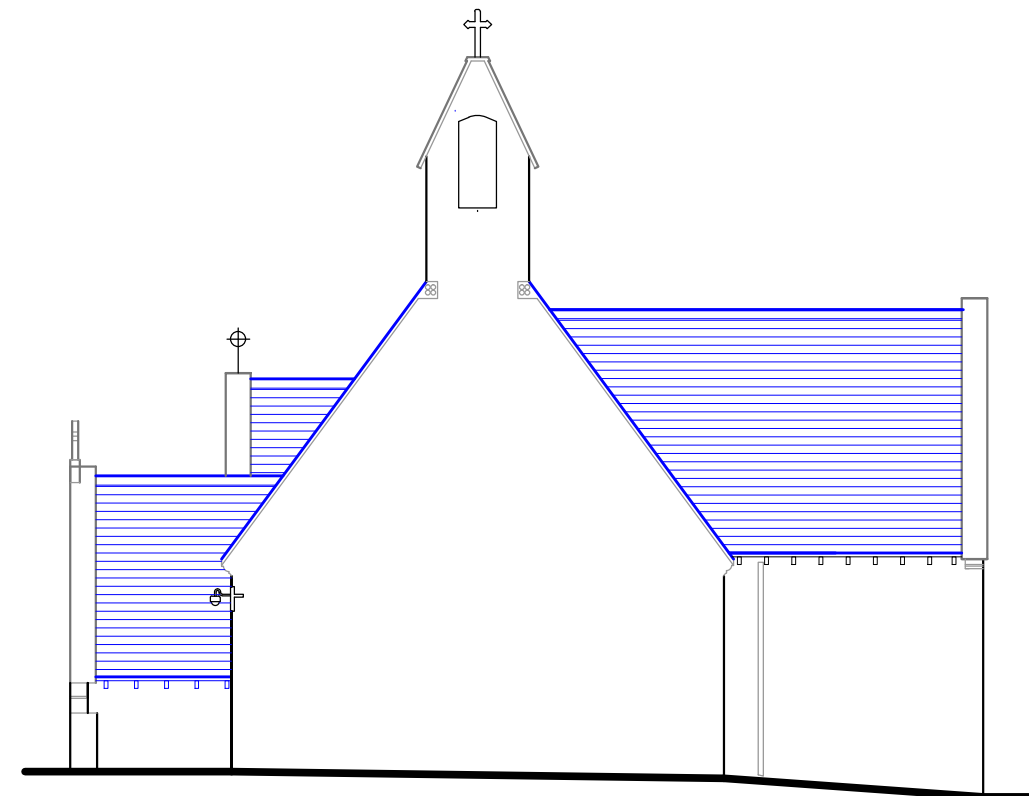
Proposed First Floor Plan scale 1/50



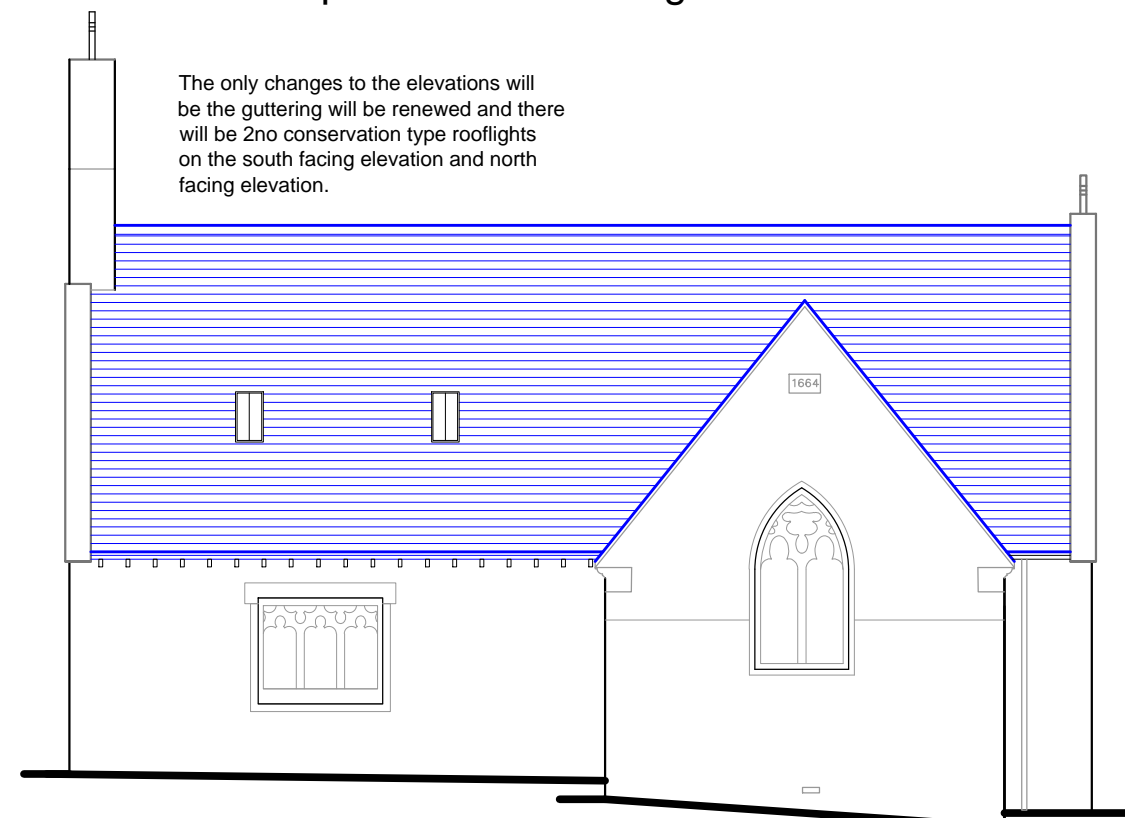
Section A-A scale 1/50



Proposed North Facing Elevation

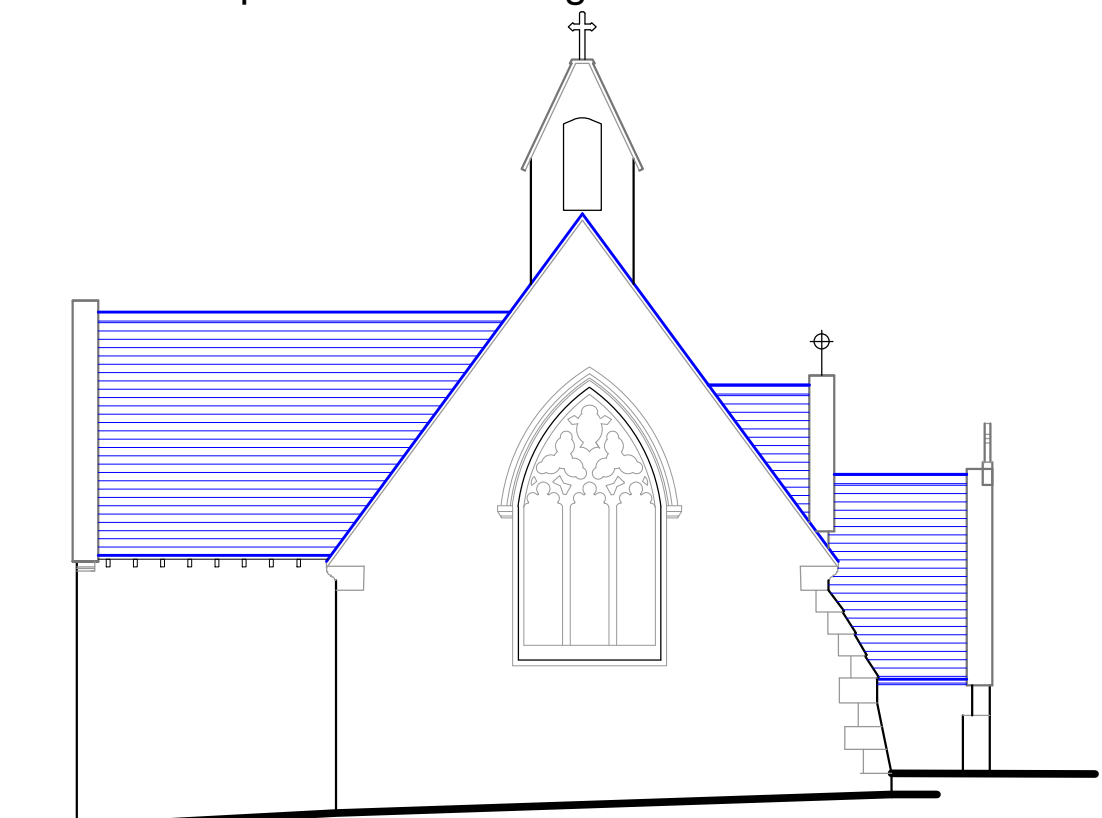


Proposed East Facing Elevation scale 1/100



The only changes to the elevations will be the guttering will be renewed and there will be 2no conservation type rooflights on the south facing elevation and north facing elevation.

Proposed South Facing Elevation

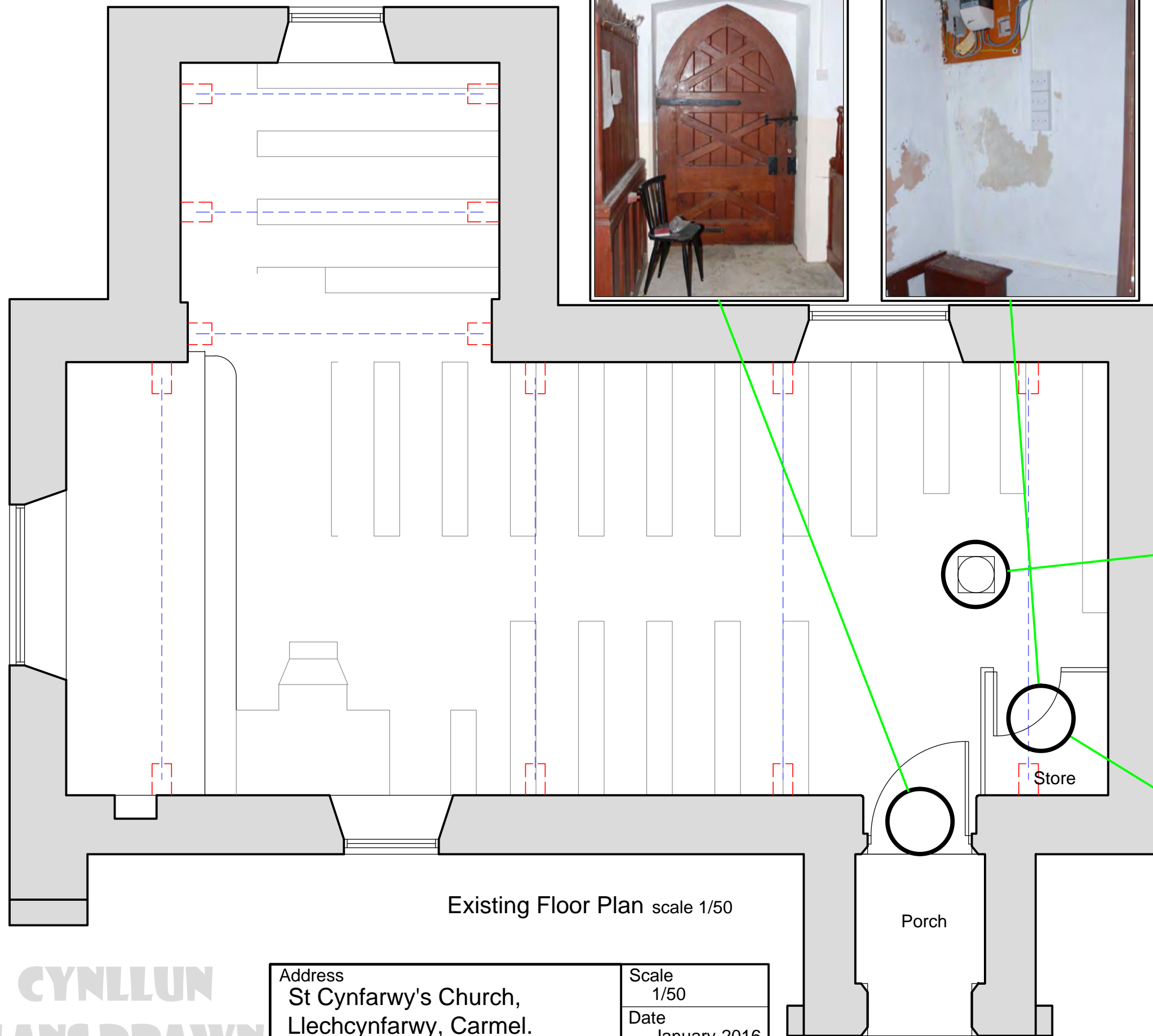


Proposed West Facing Elevation

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

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 If in doubt ask!

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

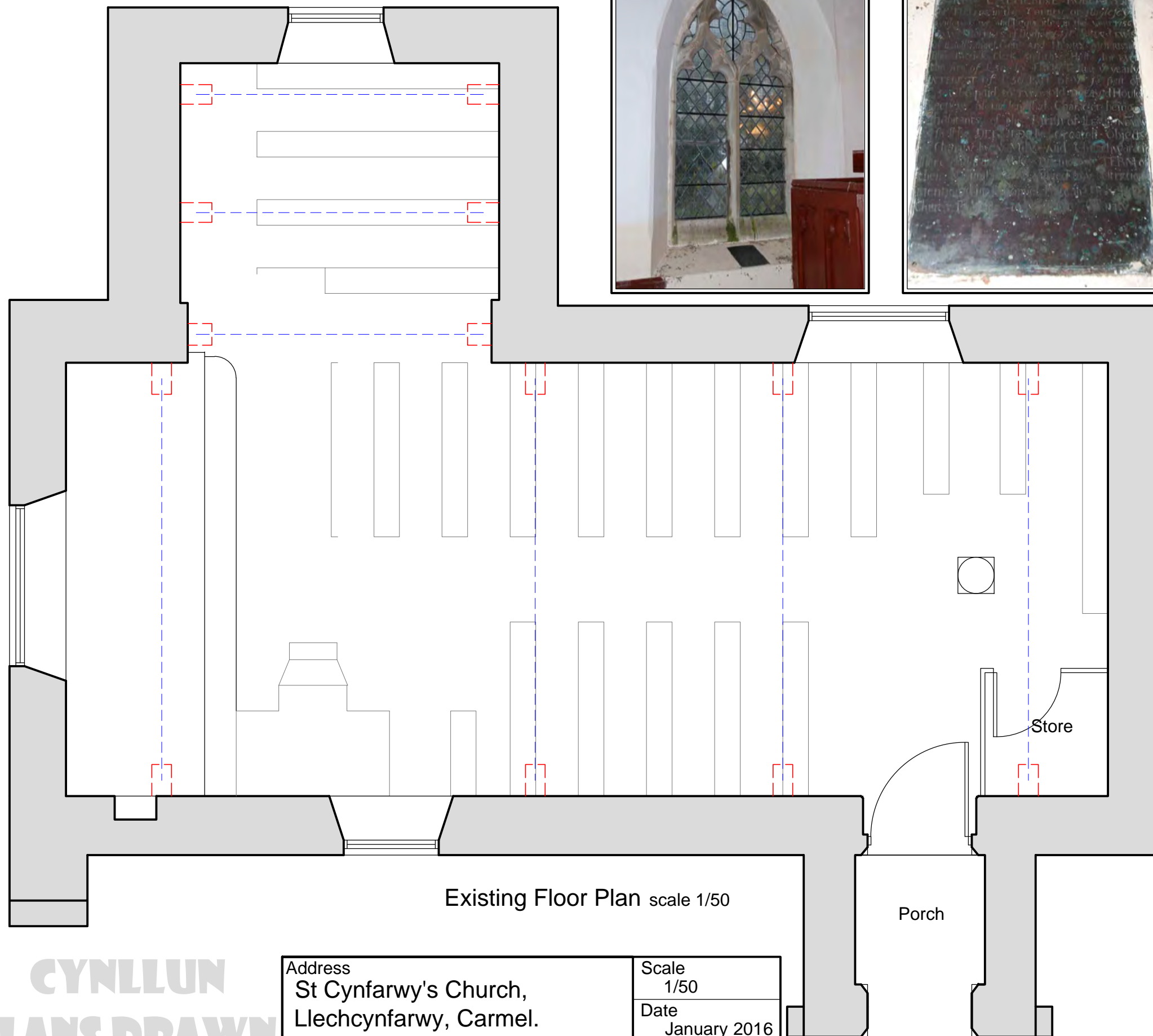
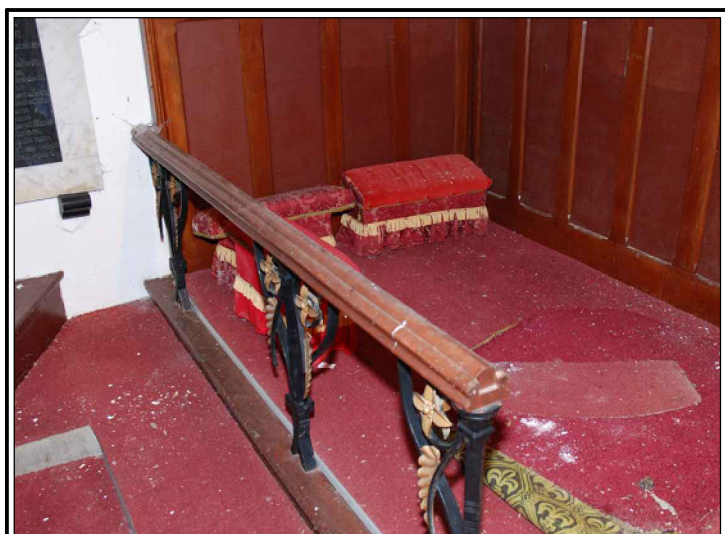
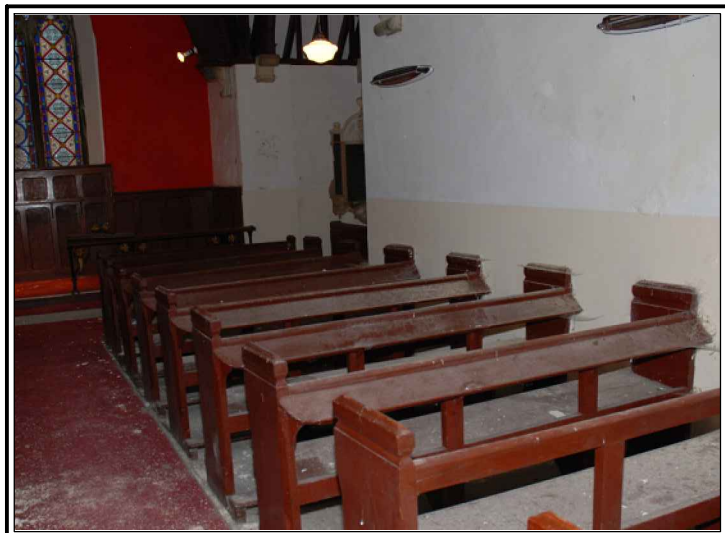


Existing Floor Plan scale 1/50

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

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

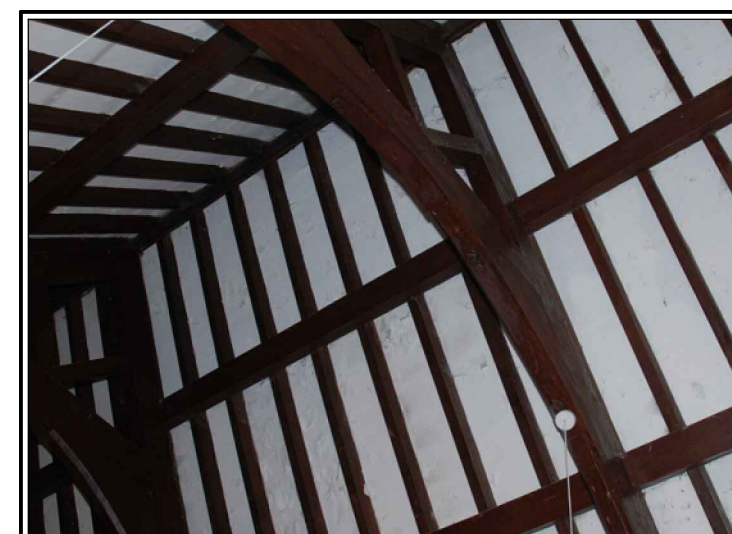
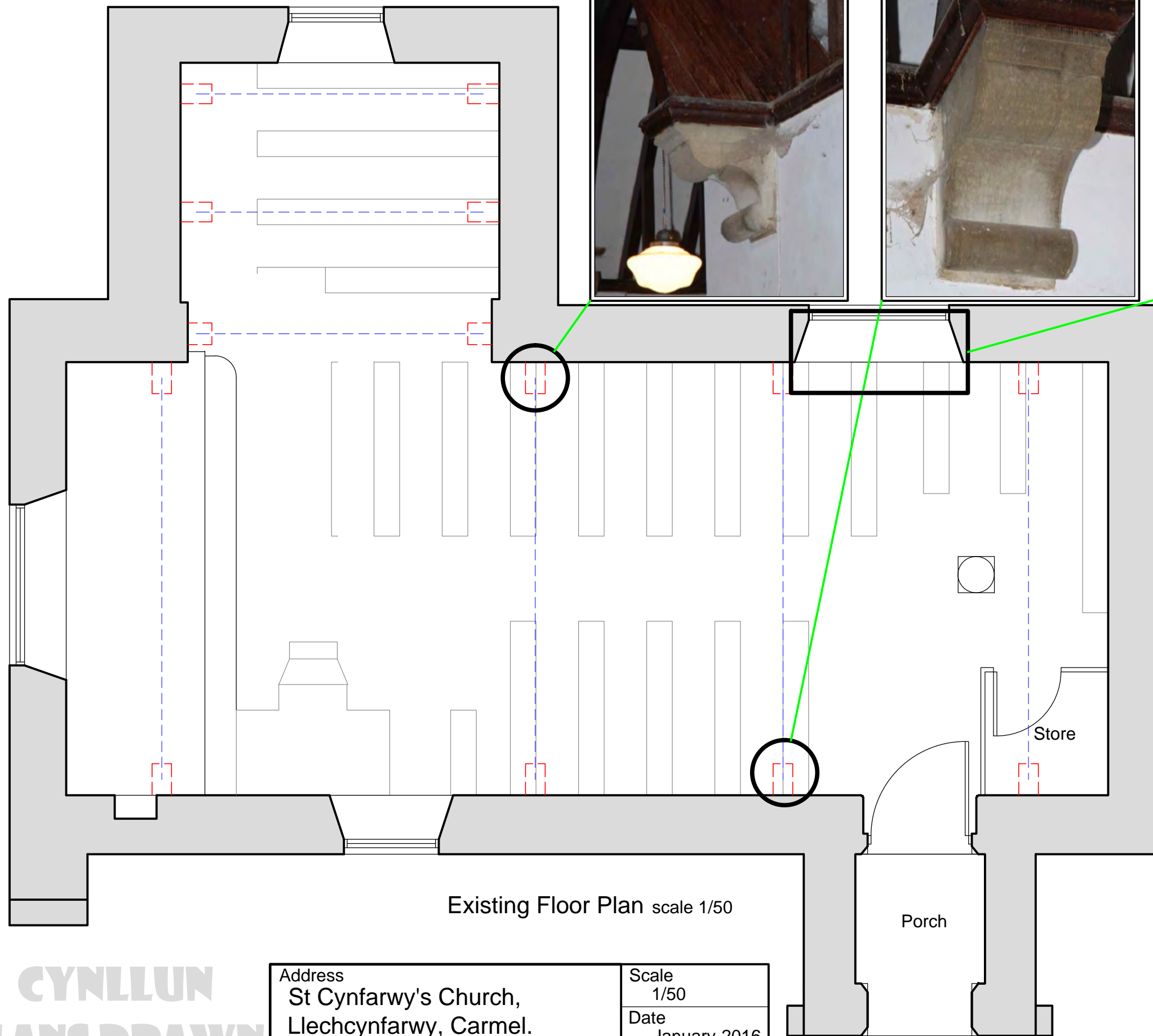




Existing Floor Plan scale 1/50

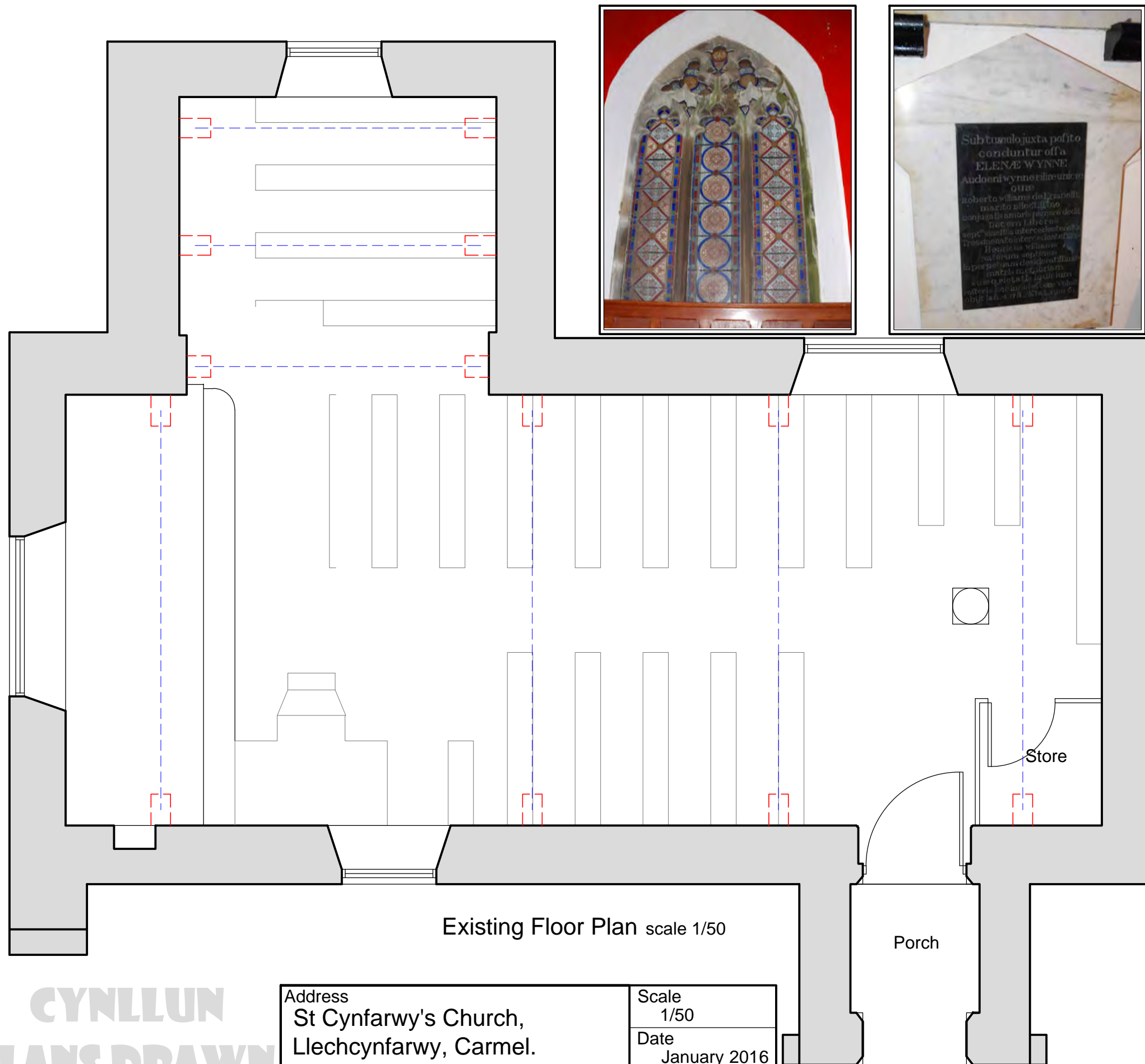
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822

Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale 1/50
	Date January 2016
Drawing Existing Plan Internal Photos 3 of 5	Drawing no 1118-A3-10
	Job Ref 1118



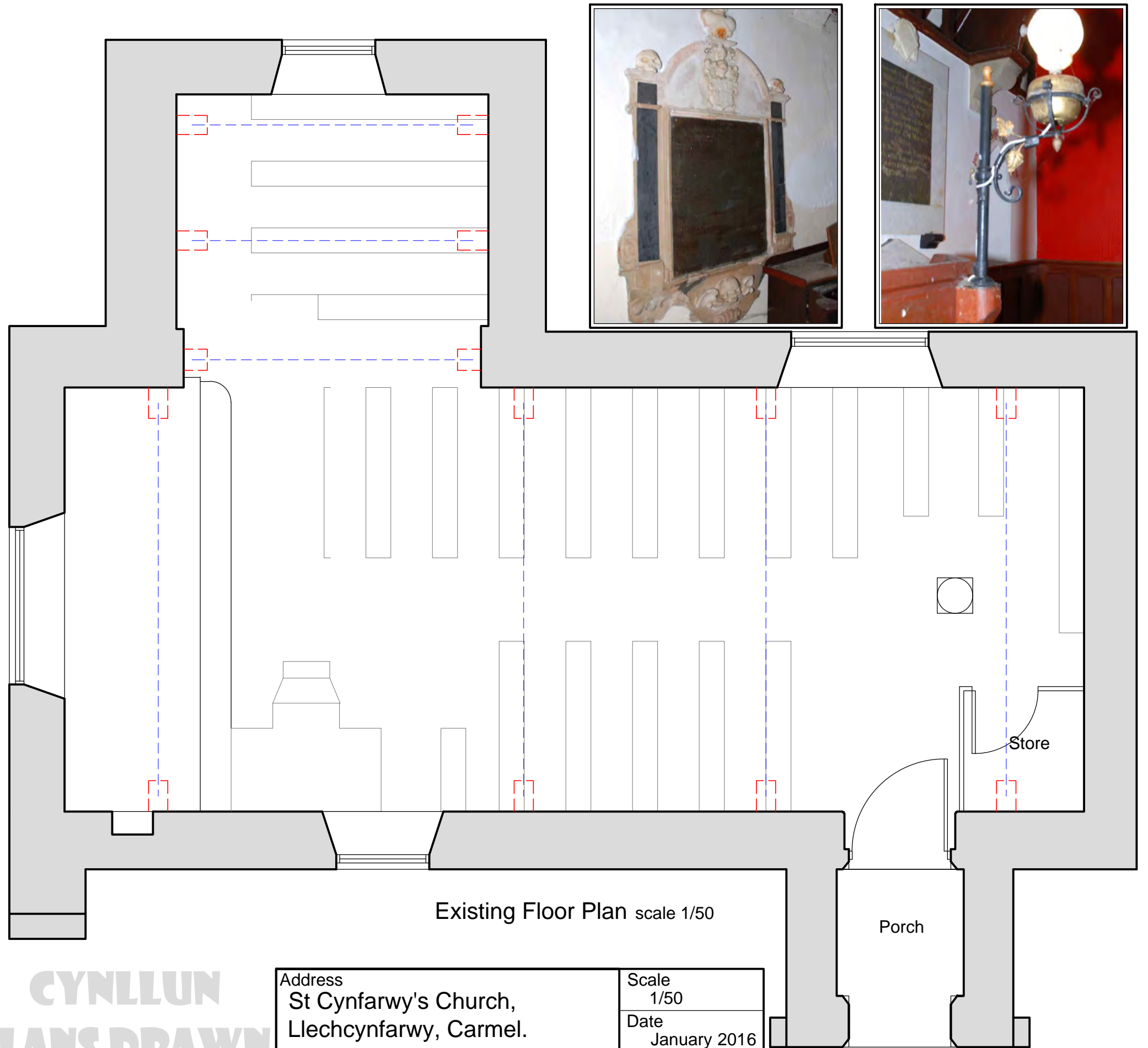
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822

Address	St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale	1/50
Drawing	Existing Plan	Date	January 2016
Internal Photos 2of 5		Drawing no	1118-A3-09
		Job Ref	1118



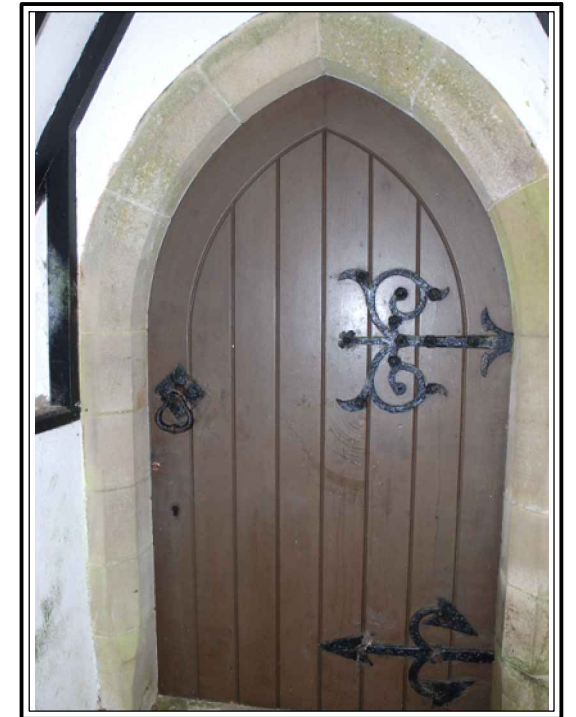
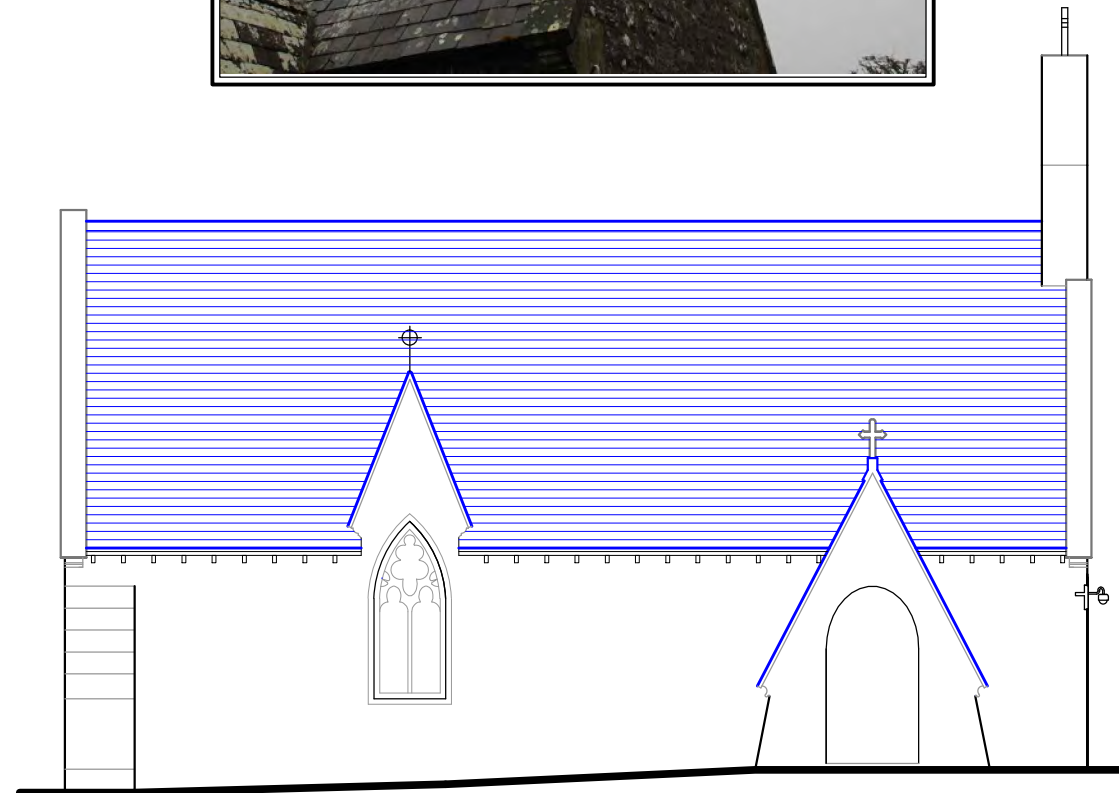
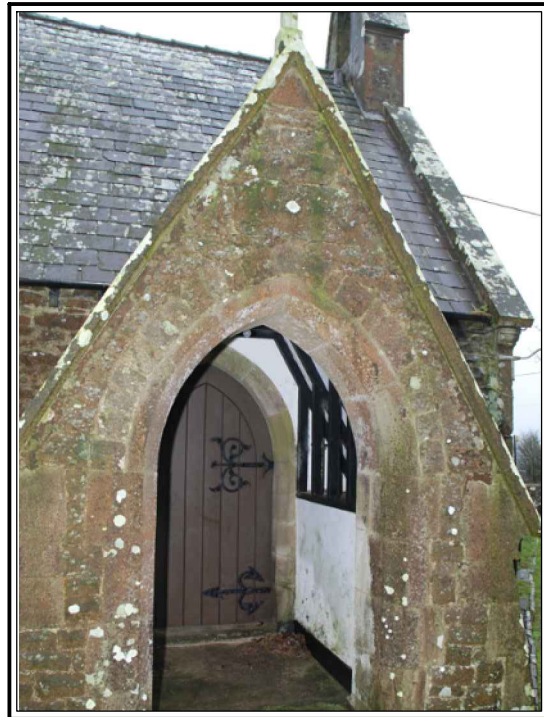
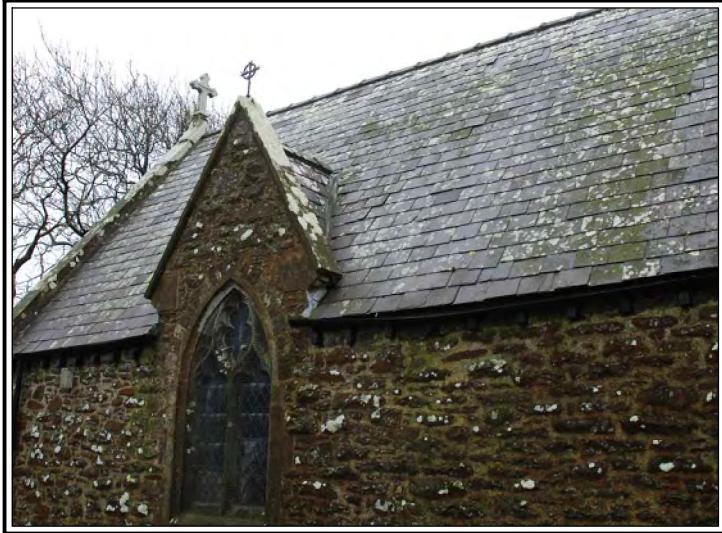
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822

Address St Cynfarwy's Church, Llechcynfarwy, Carmel.	Scale 1/50
	Date January 2016
Drawing Existing Plan Internal Photos 4 of 5	Drawing no 1118-A3-11
	Job Ref 1118



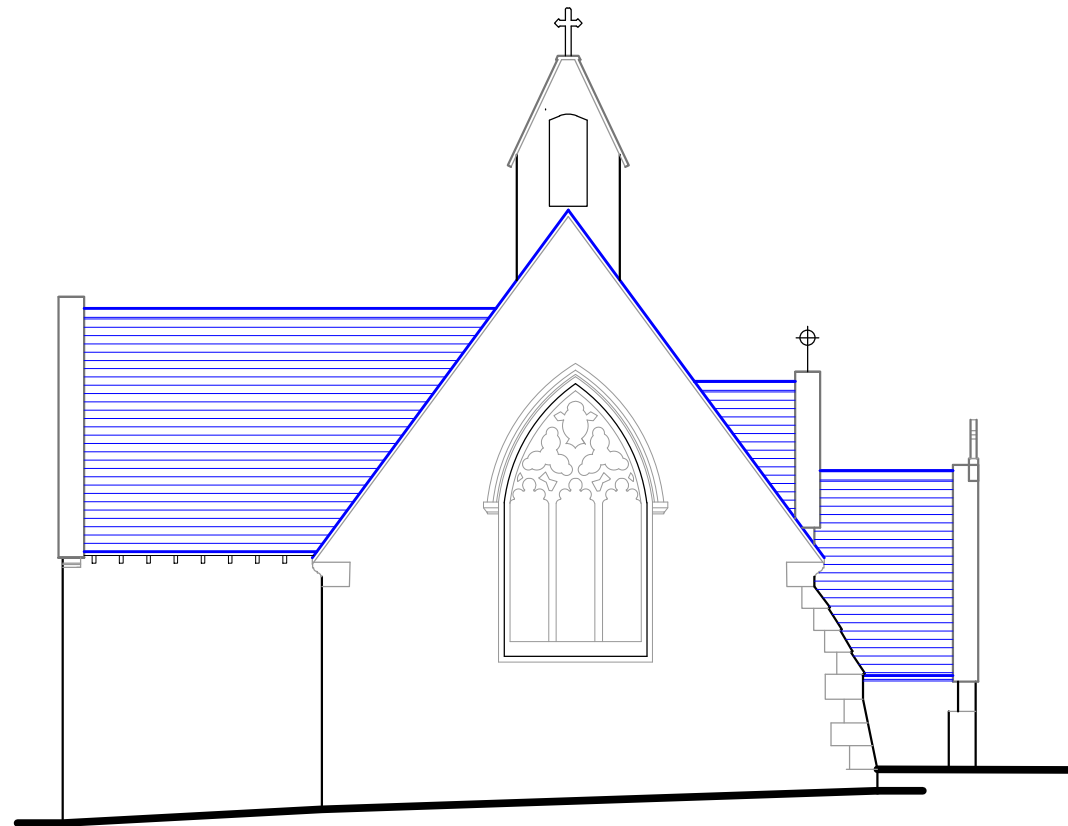
CYNLLUN
PLANS DRAWN
 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822

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



CYNLLUN
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 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822

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



CYNLLUN
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 Architectural Services
 email : cynllun@yahoo.com
 07840704822

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

15 APPENDIX I

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

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Site: Eglwys Llechcynfarwy, Tref Alaw

Date: 22nd September 2016

National Grid Reference: 238120, 381092

Planning reference: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB

Applicant: Ms S Robinson

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

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

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

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

2.0 Archaeological Background and Nature of the Development

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



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

3.0 Archaeological Requirements

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



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

4.0 Mitigation detail

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

Strip, map and record

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



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

Watching brief

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

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

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

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

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

Desk-based research

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

Post-excavation programme

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

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

Report

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

5.0 General requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

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

7.0 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

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

Archaeological Curator

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

Archive

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

Brief

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

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

Historic Environment Record (HER)

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

Specification

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

Watching brief

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

8.0 Further information

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

Jenny Emmett
Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist

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

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

jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk

16 APPENDIX II

16.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Register

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_076	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Interior of church after removal of timber floorboards	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_077	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists beside font	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_078	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Collapsed floor joists next to font	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_079	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	General view through church interior showing exposed joists	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2488_080	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists at southern end of the church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2488_081	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Joists resting on wooden plank and joist hangers along southern wall of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2488_082	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of elevation of joist hangers and plank along southern wall of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_083	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists, wooden plank and joist hangers along southern wall of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2488_084	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of elevation of joist hangers and plank along southern wall of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_085	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Oblique view of exposed floor joists along southern wall of church	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2488_086	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Oblique view of exposed floor joists along northern wall of church	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2488_087	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists along northern wall adjacent to entrance	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2488_088	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of elevation of joist hangers and plank along northern wall of church	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2488_089	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists along northern wall beneath window	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2488_090	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of elevation of 2 planks and joist hanger along northern wall of church	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_091	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed planks of wood and sleeper wall beneath central aisle	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_092	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed planks of wood and sleeper wall beneath central aisle	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2488_093	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble beneath floor slabs opposite window in north wall of church	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_094	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of human femur within rubble	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_095	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed wooden planks and sleep wall beneath central aisle and human tibia	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2488_096	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed wooden planks and sleep wall beneath central aisle beside chancel	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_097	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble beneath floor slabs at chancel	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_098	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists in south wing of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2488_099	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Exposed floor joists in south wing of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_100	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Oblique of central sleeper wall in south wing of church	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2488_101	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Sleeper wall beneath stone floor slabs in south wing of church	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_102	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Joist hanger and planks along west wall of south wing of church	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_103	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	South wall of south wing of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_104	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	East face of chancel wall	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2488_105	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Dressed kerb stones at chancel	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2488_106	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Excavation of pipe trench at chancel	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_107	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Breach of chancel sleeper wall	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_108	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Pipe trench excavated	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2488_109	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Oblique view of pipe trench	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_110	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Stone floor slabs beside font	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_111	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Stone floor slabs beside font (oblique)	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_112	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Interior of church after floorboards and joists removed	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2488_113	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Interior of church after floorboards and joists removed	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	14/07/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2488_114	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	View of church 'floor' after clearance of debris	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_115	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	View of part cleared debris beside south wall of church	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2488_116	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of southeast mezzanine plinth location (yellow spray-painted square)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_117	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of northeast mezzanine plinth location (yellow spray-painted square)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2488_118	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	View of exploration hole in corner of square	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2488_119	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of exploration hole	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2488_120	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of exploration hole	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_121	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Southwest mezzanine plinth location and concrete floor exposed	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2488_122	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Depth of debris material at southwest corner of church	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2488_123	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Location of northwest mezzanine plinth - pre-excavation	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_124	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Location of northwest mezzanine plinth - pre-excavation	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2488_125	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Location of second exploration hole set within north wall of church	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_126	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of second exploration hole	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2488_127	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of interior of second exploration hole	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_128	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Close-up of interior of second exploration hole	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2488_129	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Location of second exploration hole at north wall of church	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_130	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Location shot of exploration holes	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_131	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	General view of interior of the church	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2488_132	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Northwest corner of church after removal of concrete	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2488_133	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Northwest corner of church after removal of concrete	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_134	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Northwest corner of church and mezzanine plinth after removal of rubble	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2488_135	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Northwest corner of church and mezzanine plinth after removal of rubble	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_136	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	North wall joist hanger in northwest mezzanine plinth location	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_137	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	South wall joist hanger in northwest mezzanine plinth location	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2488_138	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble visible beneath slab paving at porch	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_139	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Soil & concrete dust/debris beneath font	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_140	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Soil & void beneath slab paving adjacent to porch	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_141	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Post-ex of trench between mezzanine plinths along north wall of church	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2488_142	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Post-ex of trench between mezzanine plinths along north wall of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_143	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Poured concrete surface abutting stone and mortar wall joist hanger in southwest corner of church	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_144	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Soil & concrete dust/debris beneath font	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2488_145	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	South wing of church after removal of debris	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/10/2021	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_146	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Removal of stone floor slabs	NW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2488_147	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Hollow under floor slabs (vent under the floor)	N	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_148	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Tibia under floor slabs	SW	Trowel	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_149	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Tibia under floor slabs	S	Trowel	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_150	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Trench for mezzanine	S	Trowel	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_151	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Trench for mezzanine	E	Trowel	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_152	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Partial human bone in rubble	SW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_153	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble to level central area of church	SW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2488_154	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Human fibula in rubble beneath slabs	NE	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_155	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble to level central area of church	W	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2488_156	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Disarticulated human bones from beneath floor slabs at centre of church	W	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_157	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble under floor slabs	N	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_158	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Section of rubble beneath floor slabs at entrance	S	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_159	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Floor slab removal by entrance	S	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_160	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble removed beside entrance	S	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	03/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2488_161	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Floor slabs removed by chancel	W	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_162	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Rubble beneath chancel reduced to new floor level	W	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2488_163	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Human tibia from beneath slabs at eastern end of church	W	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2488_164	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Human femur beside north wall of church	SW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2488_165	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Human leg bones (not in-situ) beneath floor slabs	SW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2488_166	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Human cranium fragment under floor slabs at eastern end of church	SW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_167	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Fragment of human jawbone under floor slabs at eastern end of church	SW	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_168	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Reduced to new floor level at eastern end of church	S	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_169	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Reduced to new floor level at western end of church	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_170	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Reduced to new floor level at western end of church	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2488_171	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Wall plaster at west end of church	E	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2488_172	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Plaques at western end of church	S	Not used	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35
G2488_173	Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy	Plaques at northern wall of church	NW	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	04/03/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36

APPENDIX III

GAT Selection Strategy

G2488_Eglwys_Llechcynfarwy

21/07/2022 v1.1

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	20/11/2019
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Tom Fildes Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service	24/06/2021
Landowner / Developer	Dr Harish Lakhani and Sian Robinson	24/06/2021
Other		n/a

Resources

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

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

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;

- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Dr Harish Lakhani* and *Sian Robinson* to conduct archaeological mitigation during renovation work within the former parish church of St. Cynfarwy at Eglwys Llehcynfarwy, Carmel, Ynys Môn (PRN 938, NGR SH38118109; Figure 01). The building is Grade II listed (ref. 5396) and comprises a continuous chancel and nave, a south chapel and a north porch. Planning and listed building consent (ref.: 47C144C and 47C144B/LB) have been granted for the conversion of the church into a dwelling, with associated access, parking, sewerage and amenity provision in the adjacent land.

The archaeological mitigation comprised:

- An intensive watching brief was specified for the removal of the church floor joists and manual archaeological clean of exposed soil beneath the existing floor to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.
- A targeted archaeological excavation of the four mezzanine supports within the interior of the church.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. St, Cynfarwy, Eglwys Llehcynfarwy, Carmel. *GAT Report 1647*. Project G2488.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

All digital data was collected and stored in line with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data was selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this was done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Archiving was completed based on following task list;

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data was used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and to compile the project report.

The physical paper archive was stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset was stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink.

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW have been prepared and submitted.

Archiving was undertaken in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

A selection review point was completed during processing of the working project archive and again during final project archiving. There are no selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines.

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

There is no de-selected digital data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents was selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this was done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report was sent to the regional Historic Environment Record; along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset have been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset were sent to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).
 - A selection review point was completed during processing of the working project archive and again during final project archiving. There are no selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines.

De-Selected Documents

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

Material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive are likely to be duplicates and reproductions created during the project. De-selected material was retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

3 – Materials

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

Material type

None

Section 3.

Stakeholders

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

Selection

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

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

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Uncollected Material

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

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

None

De-Selected Material

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

N/A

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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

