

CYNLLUN CREU COETIROEDD, YNYS MON / WOODLAND CREATION SCHEME, YNYS MON

ASESIAD ARCHEOLEGOL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



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Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46294

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2739

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1652

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for:
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales

Medi 2022 / September 2022

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Stuart, Reilly, Robert Evans, John Roberts & Neil McGuinness


Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:
Golygfa ar draws Maes 1, tua'r gogledd-orllewin (cyfeirnod archif: G2739_001) /
View across Field 1, toward the northwest (archive reference: G2739_001)

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

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Approvals Table				
Source	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	John Roberts		12/12/2022
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Stuart Reilly	Stuart Reilly	12/12/2022
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
01	Clarified 1km buffer zone for survey areas	1.0 & 2.0	Approval of NRW
	Additional recommendations and clarification in Conclusions	4.0	Approval of NRW
02	Additional information on site PRN2717	3.1.3.2	Approval GAPS
	Potential for archaeology associated with location of PRN 4309	4.0	Approval GAPS
	Site boundary outline added to figure	Figure 08	Approval GAPS

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i gynnal asesiad archaeolegol cyn cynllun creu coetir y tu allan i Borthaethwy, Ynys Môn. Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad yn ystod mis Awst a mis Medi 2022 ac roedd yn cynnwys ymchwil ar sail desg ac arolwg cerdded.

Daeth yr ymchwil i'r casgliad bod y cynllun arfaethedig wedi'i leoli o fewn tirwedd amaethwrol leol, a bod gweithgaredd cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig, canoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol yn bresennol yn yr ardal ehangach. Yr unig nodwedd archeolegol hysbys o fewn y cynllun arfaethedig yw safle maen hir, nad yw'n bresennol bellach, tra nodwyd gwagle, hen ffin maes a marciau aradr fel nodweddion posibl.

Yn seiliedig ar y canlyniadau hyn mae'n ymddangos y byddai'r cynllun yn cael effaith ffisegol gyfyngedig ar y cofnod archeolegol hysbys a nodweddion posibl.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Natural Resources Wales to undertake an archaeological assessment in advance of a woodland creation scheme outside Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn. The assessment was undertaken during August and September 2022 and included desk-based research and a walkover survey.

The research concluded that the proposed scheme was located within a local agrarian landscape, with prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity present in the wider area. The only known archaeological feature within the proposed scheme is the site of a standing stone, no longer present, whilst a hollow, a former field boundary and plough markings were identified as possible features.

Based on these results it would appear that the scheme would have a limited physical impact on the known archaeological record and possible features.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Cyfoeth Natiriol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in the vicinity of Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn in advance of the creation of a woodland (NGR SH54207320; post code LL59 5RP; Figure 01). It is intended that the woodland will comprise of a mixture of Oak/Hornbeam woodland and Oak/Hazel woodland with a smaller percentage of minor species such as, Beech, Small Leaved Lime, Birch, Aspen, Rowan, Wild Cherry and Wych Elm. The areas of deciduous trees will be divided by open space maintained as species rich semi natural grassland, surrounding hedgerows, walls, watercourse and powerlines (Figure 02). The plan for the woodland is that there will be no ground preparation and the site will be managed as a low intervention silvicultural system in the longer term. The desk-based assessment was undertaken in August and September 2022, it encompassed a 1km buffer zone which is standard for rural areas. It was completed in accordance with the following 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);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- 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).

The assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (cf. [Appendix I](#)). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and HER Enquiry Number GATHER1693 and Event Primary Reference Number 46294 were assigned.

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.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop Study

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage.... Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2020, 4).

The desk-based assessment had a buffer zone of 1km and included a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the assessment area. Examination of the core HER was undertaken, including the 6-inch and 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER. All identified features were mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined.
2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) were examined for potential features.
4. The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) was examined; and
5. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling.

2.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was undertaken on Monday 5th September 2022. The seven fields that make up the proposed woodland along with adjacent archaeological assets including the scheduled monument Dinas Cadnant ((An 048; PRN 1562)) were visited and inspected as part of the walkover survey. These were agreed in advance with GAPS.

Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264) in RAW format and converted to TIFF format for archiving 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 62 images were taken in relation to the photographic record (archive numbering system G2706_001 to G2706_062; cf. [Appendix II](#)).

A written record using GAT pro-formas was completed that summarised the findings of the walkover survey.

2.3 Gazetteer of Features

A gazetteer has been compiled for existing and newly identified sites, based on information sourced from the desk based assessment and field survey; the gazetteer has been prepared in the following format and includes:

Feature Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation for further assessment/evaluation	
Recommendation for mitigatory measures	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

2.4 Data Management Plan & Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy for the working project archive is confirmed in [Appendix III](#) and has taken into account:

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

The working project archive comprises the physical and digital dataset archives used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset has been applied:

- Digital reports provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- Digital report and dataset to the regional Historic Environment Record, 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 provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales in accordance with *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Based Assessment

3.1.1 Location & Geological Summary

The study area consists of improved pastureland, surrounded by scattered farmsteads, over seven fields that comprise the proposed woodland site boundary. It is located north-west of Menai Bridge, to the north-east of the B5420 road, and north of the crossing with the A5025. It is centred on NGR SH 54200 73200.

The solid geology of the study area consists of Pre-Cambrian schists and gneisses of the Mona complex (Smith and George 1961, 7-11). This is overlain by a superficial geology and soils of typical brown earths of the East Keswick 1 Association; these are often accompanied with gleying (Roberts 1958, 40-44).

3.1.2 Statutory & Non-Statutory Designations

There are five statutory archaeological designations (2 scheduled monuments and 3 listed buildings) identified within the assessment area, comprising:

PRN	STATUTORY DESIGNATION	NAME	TYPE	LOCATION (NGR)
1562	Scheduled Monument An048	Defended Settlement, Dinas Cadnant, Menai Bridge	Early Medieval Defended Settlement	SH55207340
2693	Scheduled Monument An037	Ty Mawr Burial Chamber, Llanfairpwll	Neolithic Chambered Tomb	SH53887214
66675	Grade II Listed Building LB19666	Hen-dy	Post Medieval House	SH54078725 34
66674	Grade II Listed Building LB19667	Farm buildings of Hen-dy	Post Medieval House	SH54038725 14
2723	Grade II Listed Building LB5445	Penhesgyn House, Llansadwrn	Post Medieval House	SH53841742 71

As detailed on Figure 9, the five statutory designated sites are located outside of the proposed woodland creation zone and, as a result, are not directly impacted by the scheme.

There are ninety-four non-statutory designated sites identified by the regional Historic Environment Record within the assessment area, comprising:

PRN	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
90619	Barn, Plas Eithin	Barn	Post Medieval	SH5372672318
56111	Building, NW of Pen-hesgyn Hall	Building	Post Medieval	SH5330774121
56110	Building, W of Pen-hesgyn Hall	Building	Post Medieval	SH5332374089
2720	Carved Stone Head, Findspot, Hendy, Llanfairpwll	Findspot	Unknown	SH54087252
4388	Circular Enclosure, Parchmark SW of Castellior	Enclosure	Prehistoric	SH541739
2718	Cist Burial, Site of, Llansadwrn	Cist	Prehistoric	SH538736
5759	Cropmark, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwll	Cropmark	Unknown	SH53727251
5760	Cropmark, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwll	Cropmark	Unknown	SH53887268
1562	Defended Settlement, Dinas Cadnant, Menai Bridge	Defended Settlement	Early Medieval	SH552734
69829	Earth Mound, Near Four Crosses	Agricultural Clearance; Mound	Post Medieval	SH5450872690
77176	Enclosure, Cwm Cadnant	Cropmark	Multiperiod	SH54457443
73484	Farm building, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5436874174
73485	Farm building, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5439474196
73486	Farm building, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5439074227
73487	Farm building, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5440474212
73488	Farm building, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5440674203
73489	Farm building, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5449374245
73089	Farm building, Dyfnia-bach	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5357672791
73090	Farm building, Dyfnia-bach	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5356472794
73092	Farm building, Dyfnia-fawr	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5353272996

PRN	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
73093	Farm building, Dyfnia-fawr	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5353972980
73094	Farm building, Dyfnia-fawr	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5351772999
73095	Farm building, Dyfnia-fawr	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5355273005
90826	Farm building, Fron	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5461972651
90828	Farm building, Fron	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5462972660
90830	Farm building, Fron	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5462072634
90832	Farm building, Fron	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5464872663
73083	Farm building, Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5405272527
73085	Farm building, Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5407172546
73086	Farm building, Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5406572545
73087	Farm building, Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5406272541
73088	Farm building, Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5405072495
91157	Farm building, Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5403972511
73495	Farm building, Ty'n-y-mynydd	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5419273104
73496	Farm building, Ty'n-y-mynydd	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5416773120
73123	Farm building, Tyddyn-isaf	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5513072778
73498	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5504673249
73499	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5504773247
73500	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5505073240
73501	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5504673225
73502	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5509473234
73503	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5508673230
73504	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5507473223
73505	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5507873214
73506	Farm building, Yr-allt	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5505773195
66674	Farm buildings of Hen-dy	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5403872514
34940	Farm Buildings, Llanfairpwll	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH53747241
73490	Farmstead, Castellior	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5441474185
73091	Farmstead, Dyfnia-bach	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5356972791

PRN	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
73096	Farmstead, Dyfnia-fawr	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5354272989
92373	Farmstead, Fron	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5463272652
91100	Farmstead, Hen-dy	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5406472501
73497	Farmstead, Ty'n-y-mynydd	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5416073133
92372	Farmstead, Tyddyn-isaf	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5513172776
73507	Farmstead, Yt-allt	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5506873222
34944	Field Boundaries, Llanfairpwll	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	SH53747241
71162	Field Boundary, Possible, Penhesgyn	Field Boundary	Unknown	SH5359774371
34937	Field System, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Archaeological Feature;Field System	Medieval;Unknown	SH53647251
33372	Former Hospital, Penhesgyn Hall, Menai Bridge	Hospital	Modern	SH533740
4310	Fron Standing Stone, Possible, Site of	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	SH54947330
69828	Gate Post, Near Four Crosses	Gate Post	Post Medieval	SH5445872816
74812	Gatepost, Possible, Llanfairpwll	Gate Post	Post Medieval	SH5374972328
96301	Gyfynsoedd, Castellior	Building	Unknown	SH5425973570
66675	Hen-dy	House	Post Medieval	SH5407872534
34936	Hollow Way, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	SH53607248
56068	House, Rhyd-Eilian, E of Castellior	House	Post Medieval	SH5492674277
2717	Hut Group, Llansadwrn	Hut Circle Settlement	Roman	SH540739
11130	Nant Cottage and Adj. Cottage, Menai Bridge	Building	Post Medieval	SH5531073320
73491	Outbuilding, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5416974071
73492	Outbuilding, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5413774089
73493	Outbuilding, Castellior	Farm Building	Post Medieval	SH5412874076
73494	Outbuilding, Castellior	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SH5415674075
2723	Penhesgyn House, Llansadwrn	House	Post Medieval	SH5384174271

PRN	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
34943	Ponds, SE of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Pond	Modern	SH53757225
34938	Slate Trough, NW of Ysgubor Hendy, Llanfairpwll	Trough	Post Medieval	SH53857271
4389	Square Enclosure, Parchmark SW of Castellior	Enclosure	Prehistoric	SH54147397
4309	Standing Stone, Possible Site of, Fron	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	SH54207337
4304	Standing Stone, Site of, Ty Gwyn	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	SH55257386
2183	Stone Axe Hammer, Findspot, Plas Cadnant	Findspot	Prehistoric	SH5573
2697	Stone Axe, Findspot, Refail Newydd Farm	Findspot	Prehistoric	SH54257357
34933	Stone Steps, NE of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Steps	Post Medieval	SH53657227
2719	Stone Tool (Arrowhead), Findspot, Llandysilio	Findspot	Prehistoric	SH54757378
2715	Stone Tool (Axe), Findspot, Llansadwrn	Findspot	Prehistoric	SH54407422
2716	Stone Tool (Axe), Findspot, Llansadwrn	Findspot	Prehistoric	SH54407422
2714	Stone Tools (Axes), Findspot, Llansadwrn	Findspot	Prehistoric	SH54407422
34939	Tan y Bryn, Remains of, Llanfairpwll	Smallholding	Post Medieval	SH53817246
56112	Tanks, N of Pen-hesgyn Hall	Water Tank	Post Medieval	SH5337674147
2693	Ty Mawr Burial Chamber, Llanfairpwll	Chambered Tomb	Neolithic	SH53887214
34945	Ty Mawr Farm and Hotel, Former Site of, Llanfairpwll	Farmstead; Hotel	Modern; Post Medieval	SH5368372341
2181	Urn, Findspot, Cadnant, Menai Bridge	Findspot	Bronze Age	SH5573
28134	Enclosure NE of Nant	Enclosure	Unknown	SH55457337

As detailed on Figure 9, there is only one non-statutory designated site located within the proposed woodland creation zone, PRN 4309 (Site of Standing Stone), with the remainder located outside of

the zone. The non-statutory designated sites closest to the scheme zone are PRN 73495 to PRN 73497, comprising post-medieval farm buildings associated with Ty'n-y-Mynydd farm.

There are fourteen non-statutory designated sites identified by the National Monuments Record within the assessment area, comprising:

NPRN	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
95551	Dinas Cadnant, Settlement Complex	Settlement	Prehistoric	SH5518073410
15761	Nant Cottage And Adj. Cottage	House	Post Medieval	SH55317332
302558	Ty Mawr Burial Chamber	Chambered Tomb	Neolithic	SH5388472144
15785	Pen Hesgyn Isaf	House	Post Medieval	SH53837427
265446	Ty'n-Y-Caeau, Garden, Menai Bridge	Garden	Post Medieval	SH5483072270
265403	Pen-Hesgyn Hall, Garden, Menai Bridge	Garden	Post Medieval	SH5339074106
265371	Fron-Heulog, Garden, Menai Bridge	Country House Garden	Post Medieval	SH5467972571
402204	Castell Ior, Rectangular Cropmark Enclosure South-West Of	Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric	SH54137397
402205	Castell Ior, Curvilinear Cropmark Enclosure South-West Of	Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric	SH54097390
404483	Plas Eithin Hotel; Ty Mawr Farmstead	Farmstead, Hotel	Post Medieval	SH5368372341
408042	Felin-Engan	Corn Mill (Possible)	Post Medieval	SH5368573499
409608	Fron-Heulog, Menai Bridge	House	19th Century	SH5467072580
418533	Ysgybor Hendy	Dwelling	19th Century, Post Mediev	SH54047252
423427	Castellior Circular Cropmark Enclosure	Circular Enclosure	Prehistoric	SH54457443

As detailed on Figure 9, there are fourteen non-statutory designated sites are located outside of the proposed woodland creation zone and, as a result, are not directly impacted by the scheme.

3.1.3 *Historical & Archaeological Background*

3.1.3.1 Prehistoric

The known prehistoric activity within the scheme zone is characterised by the site of a standing stone (PRN 4309; Figure 9). The known prehistoric activity within the local area is characterised by funerary and settlement activity. This includes Neolithic funerary activity at Tŷ Mawr burial chamber (PRN 2693, AN 037; Figure 9). The simple passage grave is mostly destroyed, a single upright remains in-situ, the large capstone and two other uprights have fallen. A number of Neolithic ritual and funerary monuments are located in the wider area around the proposed development. The landscape along Afon Braint, 4.75km – 6km to the south west, is dotted with Neolithic monuments which suggest that this was a significant location for communities during this period. Two of these are henges, one at Bryn Celli Ddu (PRN 2694, AN002) and a second at Castell Bryngwyn (PRN 3140, AN 015) would have been the focus of ritual activity, both sites have complex long lived histories which continue into later prehistory. Bryn Celli Ddu was later adapted into a chambered tomb, Bryn yr Hen Bobl (PRN 7172, AN 006) is another funerary monument which alludes to the ritual and funerary importance of this landscape during the Neolithic and beyond (Parry 2018).

There is little to suggest that Neolithic archaeology would be present within the proposed development area but it is clear that there is extensive activity in the wider area during this period, and the lack of previous study of the area in question makes this something of a less understood area during Neolithic times.

There are three sites dating to the Bronze Age lie within 1km of the proposed development, all being find spots where the exact location of discovery is not currently known. During the construction of a road in 1825 it was reported that fragments of a Late Bronze Age urn (PRN 2181) were found about a mile from Menai Bridge on land owned by the Cadnant estate. The second is a record for a Bronze Age stone axe hammer from Plas Cadnant (PRN 2183), no other details about the discovery of the item are included in the HER record. The third, and the closest to the study area is a probable Bronze Age cist burial (PRN 2718), which was recorded in 1937 by the RCAHMW but subsequently the site of this has been lost. The locations of two possible standing stones are recorded on the HER to the north west (PRN 4309) and north east (PRN 4310).

Burnt mounds are a common feature during the Bronze Age and a number are recorded in the wider area, the closest to the proposed development being PRN 31286 and PRN 59426 approximately 4km to the north west. These features, which consist of a mound of heat fractured stones which is usually accompanied by a trough for water, are probably the most

common Bronze Age features encountered in north-west Wales yet their use is poorly understood and frequently debated. What can be said with certainty about the features is that they were used to boil water (and possibly other liquids) by repeatedly placing stones which were heated in a hearth into a container with the liquid to be heated, the process results in the stones fracturing and becoming unusable at which point they are discarded and over time form the mound. They are usually found close to water sources or in generally wet areas, so they might be present in the northern part of the study area.

Although the presence of other monuments from this period demonstrate that communities were present in the area during the Bronze Age evidence of domestic sites is less visible. It is possible that some of the hut groups attributed to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods may have their origins in the Bronze Age but due to the limited amount of recent excavations this cannot be said with certainty.

Dinas Cadnant (An 048; PRN 1562) is recorded in the HER as an Early Medieval defended settlement but the scheduling description suggests that it may be a late prehistoric/Iron Age monument. A number of hut circles are noted within the interior as well as rectangular buildings. It is possible that the site was used during the Iron Age although no evidence for this has been presented.

3.1.3.2 Roman

There is a Roman Road recorded c.100m to the north-east of Dinas Cadnant Hillfort, and approximately 700m east of the study area (PRN 17854; Figure 9). Despite some ambiguity about the exact age of the route, there is a definite hollow way that runs perpendicular to the enclosure, leading towards the Menai Strait itself. The presence of the possible road increases the likelihood for additional activity in proximity to the linear feature itself (such as road-side activity and ancillary settlement) dating to the Roman Period.

Llansadwrn hut group (PRN 2717) is located to the immediate north of the site and has also been ascribed to the Roman Period. The remains were located in a field to the southwest of Castellor Farm. The site was negatively impacted by clearance works by a tenant farmer in the late 19th century but artefacts such as saddle querns, mortars and polished stones were recovered from the vicinity of the settlement, which may be represented by disturbed ground with surface boulders.

3.1.3.3 Medieval

The church of Llandysilio, situated on a small island, Church Island, in the Menai Strait, consists of a simple rectangular structure of 15th century date, although the foundation of the church may go back to the 6th or 7th century. A former church is known to have existed in 1254, evidenced in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 194, Davidson 2000, 113).

In 1188 the Archbishop of Canterbury landed on Anglesey with Gerald of Wales in an attempt to raise support for the crusades. It is not known where he landed but it is possible that it was either at Cadnant Creek or close to Church Island, within the parish. In 1194 the Battle of Porthaethwy took place. In this battle Llewelyn ap Iorwerth defeated his uncle Rhodri, son of Owain Gwynedd. This is also significant as it is the first written documentation of Porthaethwy. The area under study would have been outside any main area of settlement, and there is a suggestion that ridge and furrow agriculture may have taken place in the medieval period in the study area from Lidar evidence, although this is by no means certain and there is as yet no official record of this (Fildes, letter to client dated 13th June 2022).

Towards the end of the 1500s the story of the beginnings of the present town begins to take shape. The Menai Strait is seen as an important site for fishing and fish weirs and a tidal mill are known to have been constructed. The first documentation of ferries across the Strait date from this period also. Over the next hundred years the town would slowly grow and by 1681 the first Porthaethwy Fair was held. By 1688 the Bangor Ferry House, later known as the Cambria Inn was opened, this building still stands and is the oldest building in the town.

3.1.3.4. Post-Medieval

The study area can be shown to be improved agricultural land, and to have been in post-medieval times divided up between three major local landowners. It lies on an important historic communication route towards Llangefni, north-west of an important road crossing point at Four Crosses. The properties within and close to the study area are mentioned in the Land tax returns from 1753 onwards, with Fron paying 4½d *per annum*, Melin Engan 2s 3d, and Ty'n y Mynydd, although not mentioned until a later date, 1s 2d (Anglesey Archives WQT/26/1 1714-1798). This indicates that there was a reasonably successful agricultural economy in the area by the mid-18th century, run by tenants of the local landed estates.

The area lay outside the enclosures that took place in the parish of Llandysilio in 1827, but the land was described as being 'Lands of the Marquess of Anglesey' (Anglesey Archives W/Maps/22) in that year, although it is believed that the whole area was not under the control of the Marquess of Anglesey.

3.1.3.5 Cartographic Evidence

The parcels of land, with different and more irregular field boundaries than can be seen now, were noted on the Llandysilio Parish Tithe Map of 1846 (Figure 3). The apportionment for the study area and its immediate surrounds is given in the table below, the plan numbers referring to those shown on the tithe map itself:

Landowner	Occupier	Nos. Referring to the Plan	Name Description of Lands Premises	Quantities in Statute Measure		
				A	R	P
Buckley, Sir R.W.B Bart	John Williams	1b	Melin Engan	13	1	29
Price, John Esq.	John Jones	2	Cyfyntsoedd	25	2	13
	Hugh Williams	4	Part of Tynymynydd	2	-	-
	Hugh Williams	4a	Part of Tynymynydd	4	-	10
The Marquess of Anglesey and Price, John Esq. in moiety	Hugh Williams	4c	Part of Tynymynydd	13	-	3
Price, John Esq.	David Roberts	6	Four Crosses	39	-	13
	Hugh Williams	5	Rallt	137	2	25
		7	Part of Tyddyn y Waen	2	1	36
The Marquess of Anglesey	Richard Richard	8	Part of Dyfrian	3	-	1
Buckley, Sir R.W.B Bart.		9	NOT ON SCHEDULE			

All of the land in the study area was the property of a significant local landowner of a major estate. Sir R.W.B. Buckley was the owner of the Baron Hill estate who owned Melin Engan, based near Beaumaris and the Marquess of Anglesey's estate was based at Plas Newydd, close by in the parish of Llanengan. The most local, and the most substantial landowner in the vicinity was John Price, the proprietor of Plas Cadnant, who owned most of the land under discussion. Tynymynydd was a historic farm with outbuildings on the Plas Cadnant Estate (Gwynedd HER PRN 73495-7), that is first mentioned in the Parish Registers in 1785, the adjacent Carreg Iago was mentioned in 1791, and the Four Crosses Inn in 1806 (Senogles 1946, 60-79). This suggests that the settlement pattern in the area under discussion was a

product of scattered farmsteads that had coalesced into the form seen on the tithe map in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The 1st to 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Anglesey County Series maps of the assessment area (Sheets XIX.06, XIX.07 and XIX.11), published in 1889, 1900 and 1913 respectively, illustrate a generally agricultural landscape comprising regular shaped fields and dispersed farmsteads, as well as some settlement along the main road from Menai Bridge. The study area has undergone significant boundary changes in the time between the tithe map (Figure 3) and the 1st edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and there had been some rationalisation of the property ownership along with the reorganisation of field boundaries (Figure 4). This is probably due to agricultural improvements instituted by the several landowning estates. Despite some minor further changes the field pattern shown on the 1st edition map remains essentially that seen up to the present time, with few changes noted on the 2nd and 3rd editions of 1900 and 1913 (Figures 5 and 6).

The portions of the Plas Newydd estate were sold off in 1910 (Anglesey Archives WM/2359/50), and this was followed by the Plas Cadnant Estate, including the Four Crosses Inn, which was sold into private hands on 10th November 1925 (Anglesey Archives WF/30).

3.1.4 Artefact potential

The study area consists of improved pastureland with a field pattern in its current form that was created in the 19th century. This suggests that the potential for the recovery of post medieval artefacts is **moderate**, due to significant occupation and activity during this time. The potential for earlier artefacts is unknown, but there is some potential as the study area lies on an important and historic transport route between Menai Bridge and Llangefni, probably dating back to medieval times, and there is evidence of nearby settlement. There is significant evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area also. The potential for the recovery of artefacts has therefore to be considered to be **moderate**, but these are mainly likely to not be within an archaeological context, as there has been much agricultural improvement to the land within the last 150 years.

3.1.5 Ecofact potential

The study area consists mainly of improved pastureland, so the potential for significant deposits with ecofact potential or ancient peat is considered to be **low**. It is possible however that any deposits associated with any encountered archaeological features may have ecofact potential, if they survive below the improved pastureland.

3.1.6 *Aerial Photographs*

Aerial photographs were sourced the Central Registry of Aerial Photography, Welsh Government, Cardiff and the following were examined:

- Luftwaffe sortie 565 dated 4th January 1941;
- Luftwaffe sortie 981 dated 4th January 1941;
- RAF sortie UK_1939 4166 4709 dated 1947;
- RAF sortie UK_1996 4326 4712 dated 1947;
- Ordnance Survey image 6319 OS63_72 106, part site dated 29th May 1963;
- Ordnance Survey image 6626 OS66_104 224 dated 1966;
- RAF sortie 58_8596 0034 dated 1968;
- Ordnance Survey image 7165 OS71_102 133 dated 1971;
- University of Cambridge image 8233 CUCAP RC8_EU 118 dated 1982;
- ADAS image 9205 ADAS 554 233 dated 1992; and
- RAF sortie 9313 39_61520506 dated 1993.

For the assessment, the focus was on the fields that comprise the proposed woodland. The images taken during the 1940s by the Luftwaffe and RAF depict a rural landscape with the field layout being almost unchanged from that shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The images (most clearly on the RAF image UK_1939 4166 4709; cf. Figure 7) also show the public footpath that extended southwest northeast across the centre of the development (through Fields 6, 2 & 3). The aerial photos from the 1940s clearly show the route of a drainage channel that flowed into the hollow located at the centre of Field 1. At the location of the hollow the remains of a former field boundary is visible which pre-dates what was drawn in the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. There are also probable plough marks visible in all the fields of the proposed woodland.

The aerial photos from 1963 onwards, the field layout within the boundary of the site more closely resemble the existing field boundaries of the seven fields that comprise the development. The three fields that were present within what is now Field 7 at the southeast corner of the proposed woodland prior to the 1960s have been scrubbed out to form one large roughly triangular shaped field. The Ordnance Survey aerial photo taken in 1971 (image 7165 OS71_102 133) captured activity to try to improve Field 2 with the installation of herring bone field drains. The fields from the 1960s onwards appear to have been used solely for pasture.

3.1.7 LiDAR

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling (DTM) and digital surface modelling (DSM). The 1m DTM and DSM composite datasets for SH5873 were examined (Figure 8).

The datasets show some evidence of the underlying geology, but no additional information was uncovered that was not shown on the cartographic and aerial photographic data.

3.2 Walkover Survey

3.2.1 Introduction

The walkover survey was undertaken on Monday 5th September 2022 in dry, bright and hot conditions. The walkover was conducted within the seven fields that comprise the woodland site boundary. It also included visits to selected archaeological assets such as, Pili Palas (PRNs 73496-97), Gyfynsoedd (PRN 96301), scheduled monument Dinas Cadnant (PRN 1562) and where possible fields adjacent to the site as well as Dinas Cadnant were viewed to assess the presence of upstanding archaeological features. For the purposes of the walkover survey, each field was given a designated number (cf. Figure 1).

3.2.2 *Field 1*

Field 1 was the largest and northern most field within the site boundary (Plates 3 to 5, and 15). The field was accessed off Penmynydd Road via a wide entrance with an aluminium gate. It was an undulating field with the ground sloping steeply from the access point and boundary next to Field 6 as well as from the unnamed minor road which formed the northern edge of the field and the site boundary south to a hollow located roughly at the centre of the field. At this lowest point of the field the hollow was overgrown with wild seeded bushes, brambles and long grass (Plates 6 to 8, 10 and 12). In amongst this there were piles of sub-angular and angular large stones and boulders (located at SH 54077 73351). At the northern edge of this collection of clearance stones there was a 'well' created from concrete rings and secured by metal rods with barbed wire (Plates 8 and 9). Aside from this hollow and the north-eastern corner of the field which was also quite marginal ground with long grass and reeds, Field 1 consisted of improved pasture. There were no visible upstanding archaeological remains.

Field 1 was defined by series of different types of field boundaries (Plates 11 to 22). The southwestern boundary, along the Penmynydd Road was a mature hedgerow with a low stone wall. The north-western boundary of Field 1 was defined by a drystone wall and supplemented by a post and wire fence (Plates 11 and 13). The wall was well-preserved and built, being roughly coursed. It measured 1.30m high and was 0.45m wide. The northern field boundary was heavily overgrown with ferns, gorse and brambles which made it difficult to determine its make-up, but it appeared to have been the remains of an earthen bank, which was fronted by a post and wire fence. The northeastern boundary of Field 1 consisted of an earthen bank with mature trees and bushes. At the northeast corner of the field there was a modern culvert, comprised of concrete blocks and pipe for the minor unnamed road to cross a drainage channel which extended along the base of the field boundary (Plate 16). This channel may once have crossed the field on a northeast southwest axis to drain into the hollow but at present now extends south and southeast along the outer edge of the adjacent Field 2. The eastern boundary of Field 1, which also forms the demarcation between it and Field 2, consisted of an earthen bank or badly eroded clawdd with mature willow trees, gorse and thorn hedge growing out of the top of the bank/clawdd (Plate 19).

3.2.3 *Field 2*

Field 2 was an irregular shaped, undulating field of improved pasture accessed from Field 1 with access to Fields 5 and 6 to the south (Plates 23 to 30). The western field boundary of Field 2 was shared with Field 1, being heavily overgrown earthen bank or eroded clawdd. At the southern most end of this field boundary there was a short length (approximately 6m) of drystone wall, with a height of 1.10m, to access Field 2. The field was enclosed by heavily overgrown (with mature gorse and thorn bushes) cloddiau, that formed boundaries with Fields 3 and 5 (Plate 30). The one exception was the northern field boundary, which was a continuation of the northeast boundary in Field 1, which consisted of the remains of an earthen bank with a deep drainage channel, the southern edge of which was fenced off with a post and wire fence.

There was no indication of PRN 4309 or the site thereof adjacent to the western field boundary (Plate 59). There was also no visible upstanding archaeological remains in Field 2.

3.2.4 *Field 3*

Field 3 was a sub-rectangular, undulating field of improved pasture, with the ground falling a way toward more marginal at the northeast (Plates 31 to 38). The field was accessed from Field 2 and provided access to Field 4 to the south (Plates 31 and 38). Access to Field 3 from Field 2 was defined by a short length (approximately 9.0m long) of drystone wall with a height of 1.40m. There was a distinct break between the drystone wall and the clawdd which defined the boundary between Fields 2 and 5. The tumbled remains of a clawdd formed the boundary between Fields 3 and 4, which had a surviving height of 0.60m, with mature thorn and rosehip bushes growing on top (Plate 38). The northern and eastern field boundaries of Field 3 were heavily overgrown with rosehip, gorse, willow and a scatter of mature deciduous trees that included oak. They grew out of the remains of an earthen bank or clawdd; this was hard to determine due to the density of the growth.

There were no obvious upstanding archaeological features in Field 3.

3.2.5 *Field 4*

Field 4 was a small, roughly rectangular in plan field of improved pasture (Plates 39 to 42). There was a dilapidated drystone wall that formed the boundary between Fields 4 and 5, which had a surviving height of 0.90m (Plate 42). Otherwise all of the field boundaries appeared to have been heavily overgrown (with gorse, brambles, rosehip and thorn) remains of cloddiau. These boundaries were supplemented by post and wire fences.

There was also no visible upstanding archaeological remains in Field 4.

3.2.6 *Field 5*

Field 5 was a small roughly rectangular shaped field of improved pasture (Plates 43 to 46). It was accessed from Field 4 with access to the adjacent Field 6. The field was enclosed by the remains of cloddiau or earthen banks, with an approximate height of 1.0m, heavily overgrown with dense gorse, rosehip and thorn bushes, which were fronted by post and wire fences.

There were no obvious upstanding archaeological features in Field 5.

3.2.7 *Field 6*

Field 6 was a roughly rectangular in plan field of improved pasture off the Penmynydd Road (Plates 47 to 50). It was accessed via Fields 2 and 5 from the east and also provided access to Field 7. The field boundary alongside the road consisted of a low (0.60m high) stone and concrete wall with timber posts inserted on top of the wall and later supplemented by post and wire fence (Plate 50). The wall was overgrown by an established hedge. The field boundary between Fields 6 and 7 appeared to be a clawdd, heavily overgrown with thorn and rosehip bushes (Plates 52).

There was also no visible upstanding archaeological remains in Field 6

3.2.8 *Field 7*

Field 7 was a large, fairly flat field of improved pasture, located at the southern edge of the site (Plates 53 to 56). A clawdd defined the boundary between it and Field 6 to the north, while the southwestern boundary, along the edge of the road, was the continuation of the low stone and concrete wall with hedgerow. The southeastern field boundary comprised a stone wall bonded with concrete, with an approximate height of 1.30m, supplemented by a post and wire fence. There were three mature oak trees and regular thorn bushes along this boundary. The eastern field boundary was probably a clawdd but this was difficult to determine due to the density of the mature gorse (Plate 56).

There were no obvious upstanding archaeological features in Field 7.

3.2.9 Archaeological Assets Adjacent to Site

Adjacent to the site, off the Penmynydd Road is Pili Palas/Ty'n-y-mynydd, (PRN 73497) a post medieval farmstead with associated farm buildings (PRN 73495 and 73496) (Plates 60 and 61). The site is currently used as a small zoo aimed at children. The farmstead is a large farmhouse, with a pitched slate roof, PVC windows, painted rendered walls and extension at the rear. The farm building PRN 73496 is visible from the roadside and appeared to be a stone built shed or small barn with a modern zinc roof. The other farm building was not visible and its location was occupied by modern outbuildings. The former farmstead will be directly opposite the proposed woodland and the change of land use will have an impact on this archaeological asset, most likely a positive one.

Gyfyfnysoedd is located off an unnamed road to the immediate north of the site (Plate 62). The location is currently occupied by a late 20th century pebble-dashed house set behind a large leylandii hedgerow. The asset is either a heavily modernised earlier building or is a modern building that has replaced an earlier structure. Views from the archaeological asset south toward the site was interrupted by large mature hedgerows which also limited observations of the fields between the road and the northern site boundary. What could be observed, the fields appeared to be quite marginal and used for rough pasture.

Dinas Cadnant (PRN 1562) is a scheduled monument of an Early Medieval defended settlement, located to the southeast of the proposed woodland, off the A5025 (Plates 1 to 4, and 58). Dinas Cadnant could not be accessed. There is a public footpath that extends northwest southeast along the adjacent fields to the south of the scheduled monument but the site was not accessible due to a post and wire fence. The interior of the scheduled area was heavily overgrown with ferns and wild seeded trees. It was not possible to see round houses within this area. The current state of the site also prevented views of the site of the proposed woodland, as did the undulating nature of the surrounding countryside.

As part of the walkover survey, further to consultation with GAPS, several fields adjacent to Dinas Cadnant, north of the A5025 were inspected from the roadside. There is evident terracing which, based on professional experience, could conceivably have the remnants of round houses set on them but there were no stone rings evident within the fields or other archaeological features.

3.3 Gazetteer of Features

3.3.1 Introduction

The gazetteer of features has been prepared using information sourced from the regional Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record, the aerial photographs and the walkover survey. This gazetteer includes known archaeological features previously identified, with existing descriptions reproduced and updated, where possible, further to the walkover survey. For the location of individual features, cf. Figure 10.

Feature Number	01
Site name	Fron Standing Stone
PRN number	4309
Grid reference	SH54207337
Period	Prehistoric
Site type	Standing Stone (Site of)
Assessment category	D
Description	Site of a standing stone (Plate 59). One of a series entered into the regional Historic Environment Record after receipt of a letter by Mr R G White. Probably refers to stones marked on 1st edition OS map. Stones on map could well be cattle rubbing stones etc. (Smith, 2003). The 2003 assessment did not identify the stone at the location identified and the 2022 walkover survey completed for the current assessment report confirmed nothing was visible, suggesting it has been removed.
Impact	None
Recommendation	None

Feature Number	02
Site name	Hollow
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH54077335
Period	Unknown
Site type	Hollow
Assessment category	E
Description	A hollow located at the centre of Field 1, at the northern end of the woodland creation zone (Plates 7, 8, 10, 12 and 20). Identified during the walkover survey, but also visible on RAF aerial photographs from the 1940s. At the location of the hollow a modern well was also identified, amongst a collection of clearance stones, and was built from concrete rings and secured by metal rods with barbed wire (Plates 8 and 9)
Impact	Slight
Recommendation	N/A

Feature Number	03
Site name	Field Boundary
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH54077335
Period	Unknown
Site type	Boundary
Assessment category	E
Description	A possible former field boundary visible on the 1940s aerial photographs at the location of the hollow in Field 1 (Feature 02). The boundary is not visible on the Ordnance Survey historic mapping from the late-nineteenth century onwards and may be part of an earlier field demarcation. Evidence of the field boundary was not visible during the walkover survey.
Impact	Slight
Recommendation	None

Feature Number	04
Site name	Plough Marks
PRN number	n/a
Grid reference	SH54207320C
Period	Unknown
Site type	Boundary
Assessment category	E
Description	Possible plough marks visible on the 1940s aerial photographs in all of the fields incorporating the woodland creation zone. The aerial photographs from 1963 onwards suggest land improvements were undertaken, with the three fields that were present within what is now Field 7 having been scrubbed out to form one large roughly triangular shaped field, whilst an aerial photograph taken in 1971 shows the installation of herring bone field drains in Field 2. These improvements suggest that at least some of the plough marks are likely to have disappeared. The plough marks were not visible during the walkover survey.
Impact	Slight
Recommendation	None

4 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Cyfoeth Natiriol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in the vicinity of Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn in advance of the creation of a woodland.

The walkover survey was undertaken on Monday 5th September 2022 in dry, bright and hot conditions. The walkover was conducted within the seven fields that comprise the woodland site boundary and identified fields of improved pastureland with a variety of styles of field boundary.

There is little to suggest that Neolithic archaeology would be present within the proposed development area but it is clear that there is extensive activity in the wider area during this period, and the lack of previous study of the area in question makes this something of a less understood area during Neolithic times.

There is no direct evidence for later prehistoric or medieval activity within the study area, although it lies adjacent to an historic route between Menai Bridge and Llangefni, and there is evidence of post-medieval farmsteads, which may have earlier origins. The study area can be shown to be improved agricultural land that in post-medieval times was divided between three major local landowners. It lies on an important historic communication route towards Llangefni, north-west of an important road crossing point at Four Crosses. The study area would likely have been intensively farmed over an extensive period and aerial photographs from the 1960s and 1970s demonstrate further agricultural improvements during this time, with the realignment of field boundaries at the southern end of the scheme and the installation of herringbone drainage. This would likely have impacted on some of the plough markings visible on earlier aerial photographs.

The statutory and non-statutory designated assets within the 1km buffer zone are all located outside of the woodland creation zone, except for one asset, PRN 4309, which is the site of standing stone that is no longer present. The four features identified in the gazetteer within the woodland creation zone include the site of standing stone, a hollow identified from the walkover survey and aerial photography, as well as a former field boundary and plough markings, both visible on aerial photography. The standing stone is no longer upstanding or visible but archaeological activity associated with the monument along with the stone socket could survive below the surface. The other three features within the scheme will likely see a slight impact from individual tree plantation root systems.

From current information, it does not appear the existing field boundaries will be affected and the above ground physical impact will be limited as there will be no ground preparation and the

site will be managed as a low intervention silvicultural system. However, it cannot be confirmed that there are no underlying archaeological features, and the former standing stone may point to further activity, whilst the results from the aerial photography and walkover survey suggest that at least former agricultural and field boundary features may be present, beyond what is identifiable on historic mapping.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment the following is recommended:

- a) Any ditching or extensive excavations on site, especially round the PRN 4309 Fron Standing Stone, an archaeological watching brief will be conducted. Alternatively, a defined area around the site of the former standing stone is left open as a small glade or within the ride junction area.
- b) A 10 m buffer is provided for Asset no 2 "hollow".
- c) Any future proposed road construction will require Local Authority Planning and associated surveys.
- d) Planting Plan should preserve several stone walls and "clawdd" feature, which may provide boundary feature for future routes for public access.
- e) During the planting period, the operators should be briefed in being vigilant of any unusual features or artefact encountered during planting. If archaeological features or artefacts are encountered this will be relayed to GAT.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

5.1 Primary Sources

Anglesey Archives

WDT/6717 and WF/30 November 10th 1925 *Catalogue of Particulars and Plans of Freehold Properties for sale in Llandysilio and Llandegfan including the town of Menai Bridge including the town of Menai Bridge... The Four Crosses Inn, 3 parts of Carreg Iago, Cae Fuches las, Ty'n y Mynydd and Part of the Same Refail Newydd*

W/Maps/22 1827 *Map of Allotments in Llandysilio*

WM/2359/50 1910 *Plan of Land of the Plas Newydd Estate in Llandysilio and Llanfairpwll to be offered for sale*

WQT/26/1 1714-1798 *Llandysilio Land tax*

National Archives

Tithe Map for the Parish of Llandysilio 1846 by John Ralph Haslam

5.2 Secondary Sources

1. Anon. 1846 'Antiquitates Parochiales', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol. III Supplement
2. Carr, A. 1982 *Medieval Anglesey*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
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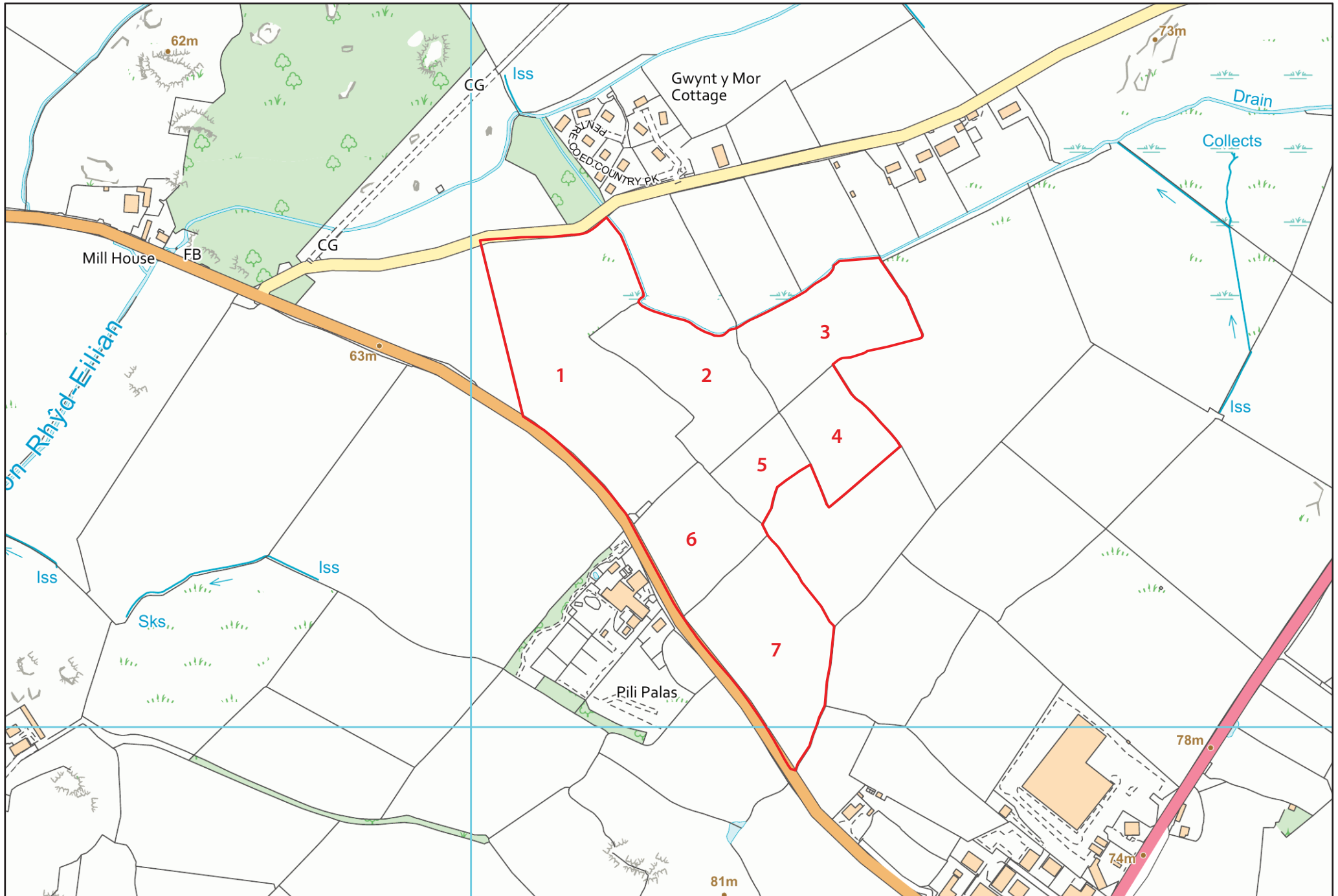


Figure 1: Location Plan denoting scheme boundary and sub-divisions used for the desk-based assessment walkover survey. Based on Ordnance Survey map sheets SH57. Scale: 1 to 5000 at A4. Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O © Crown Copyright and database right 2022, License AL100020895.



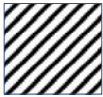



	<p>Hatched areas; open space maintained as species rich semi natural grassland surrounding hedgerows, walls, watercourse and powerlines, to be created with scalloped edges.</p>
	<p>Green areas; Oak/Hornbeam woodland: Multi-storeyed stand dominated by Pedunculate Oak (POK) with Hornbeam (HBM) in middle and understorey. Oak and Hornbeam to be planted in mixed groups. Minor species to include Beech, Small Leaved Lime, Birch, Aspen, Rowan, Wild Cherry, Wych Elm and others. Species distribution: POK 70 – 90% HBM 10 – 30% minor species: < 10%. To be managed under a continuous cover regime with best possible use of natural regeneration. Establishment: planting of 20 – 30 individual POK per cluster (0.3 – 1m spacing). HBM planted around POK clusters. Minor species at lower densities between clusters.</p>
	<p>Brown Areas; Two-storeyed stand dominated by Pendunculate Oak (POK) with Haze coppice understorey. Minor species such as Birch, Wild Cherry, Wild Service Tree and others are present mostly in the overstorey. Species distribution: OK 80%, HAZ (abundant coppice), minor species: < 20%. Managed as coppice with standards system. OK is managed over several HAZ coppice rotations and regenerated naturally or by planting, other species from infill. Establishment: OK: planting 20 – 30 individual OK per cluster (0.3 – 1m spacing), with the number of clusters corresponding to the envisaged number of FC trees. HAZ/MB: Natural regeneration or planting.</p>
	<p>Yellow areas; potential for community orchard of (for example) heritage apple species or alternative.</p>

Figure 2: Reproduction of proposed woodland plan, indicating scheme boundary and plantation zones. Not to scale. Source: NRW

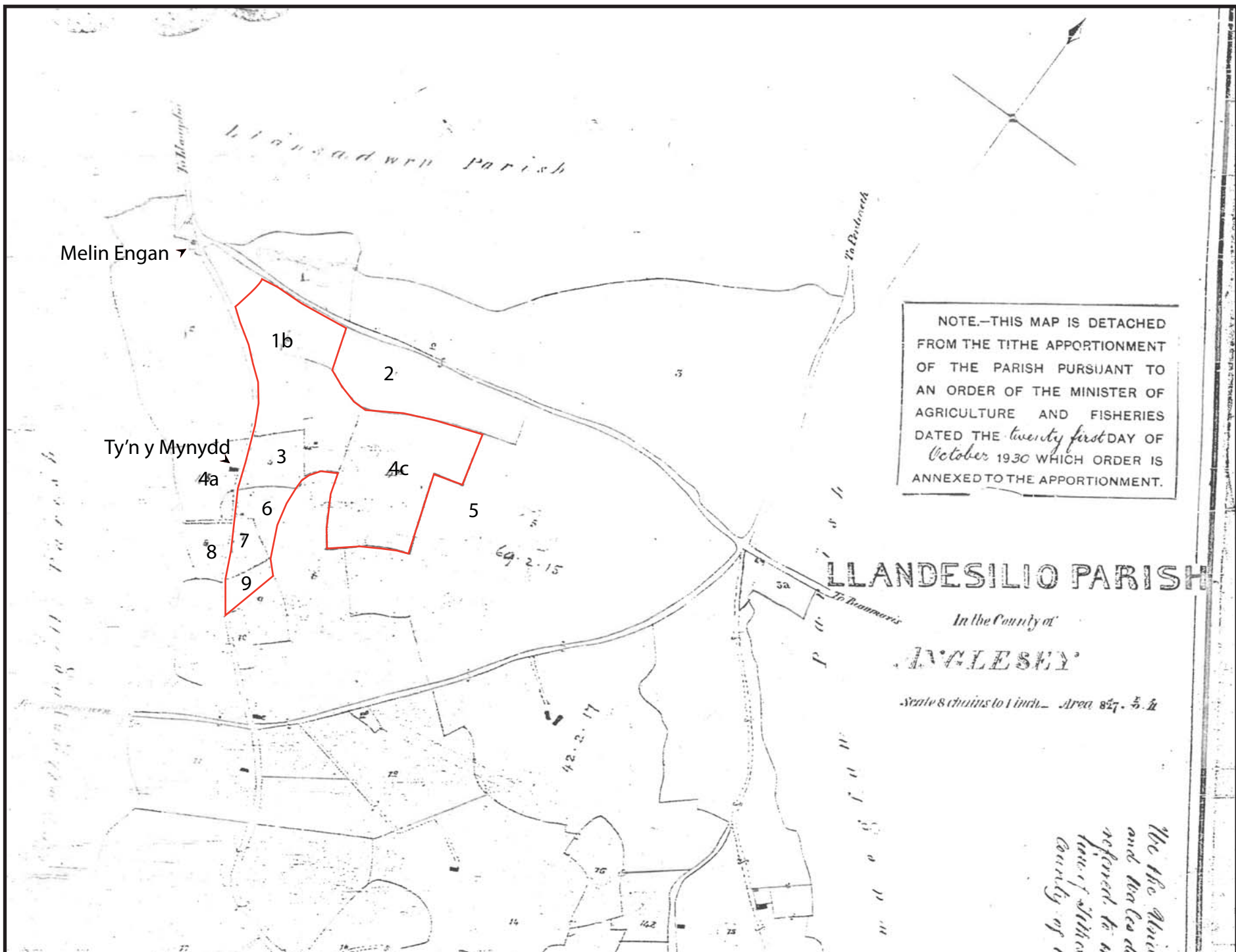


Figure 3: Detail from the Tithe Map of the Parish of Llandysilio of 1846, with the approximate Study Area outlined in red, and Field Numbers Overlaid (National Archives). The Field Numbers highlighted are noted in the Text. Not to Scale

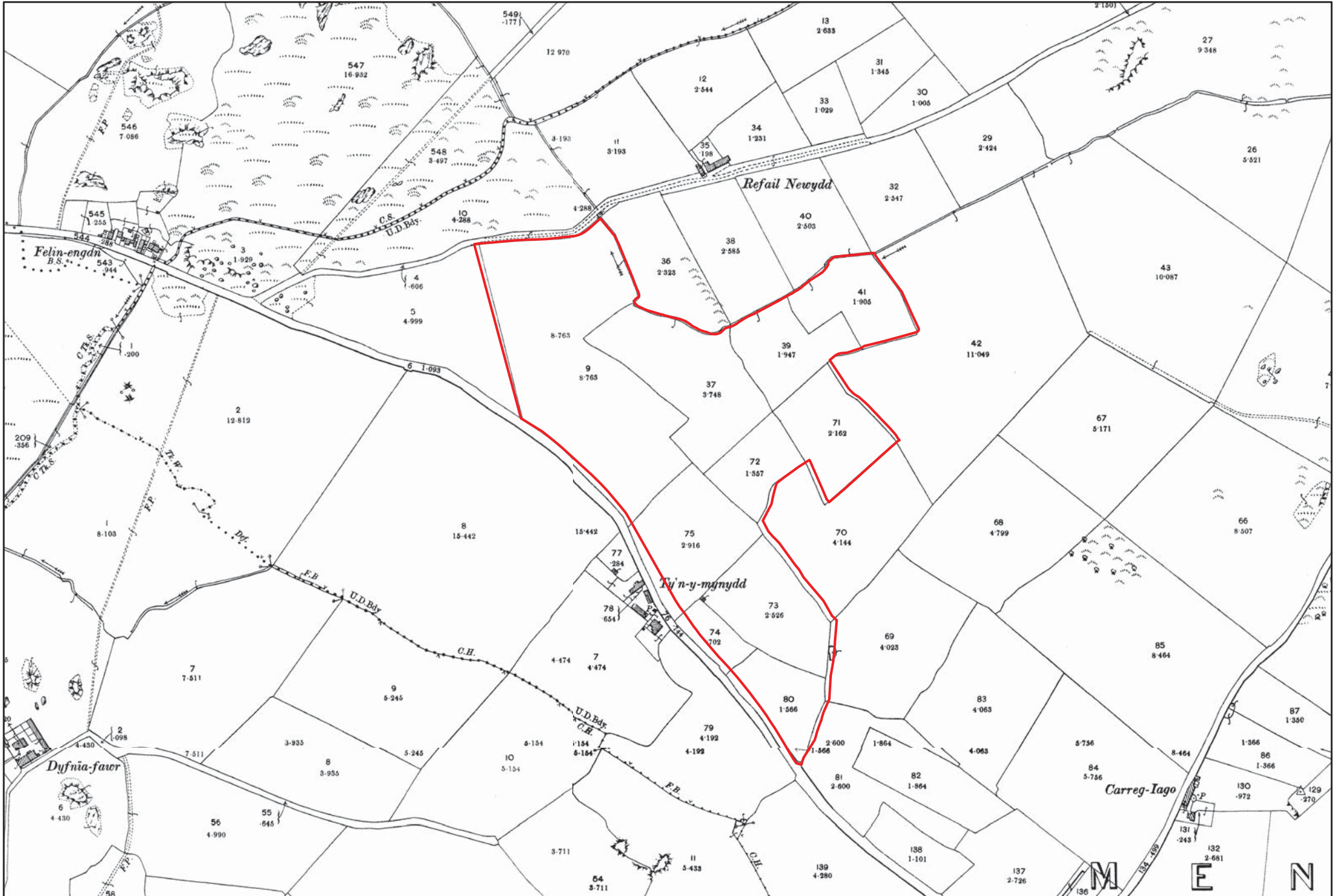


Figure 5: Reproduction of the 2nd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Anglesey County Series maps of the assessment area (Sheets XIX.06, XIX.07 and XIX.11), published in 1900. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4

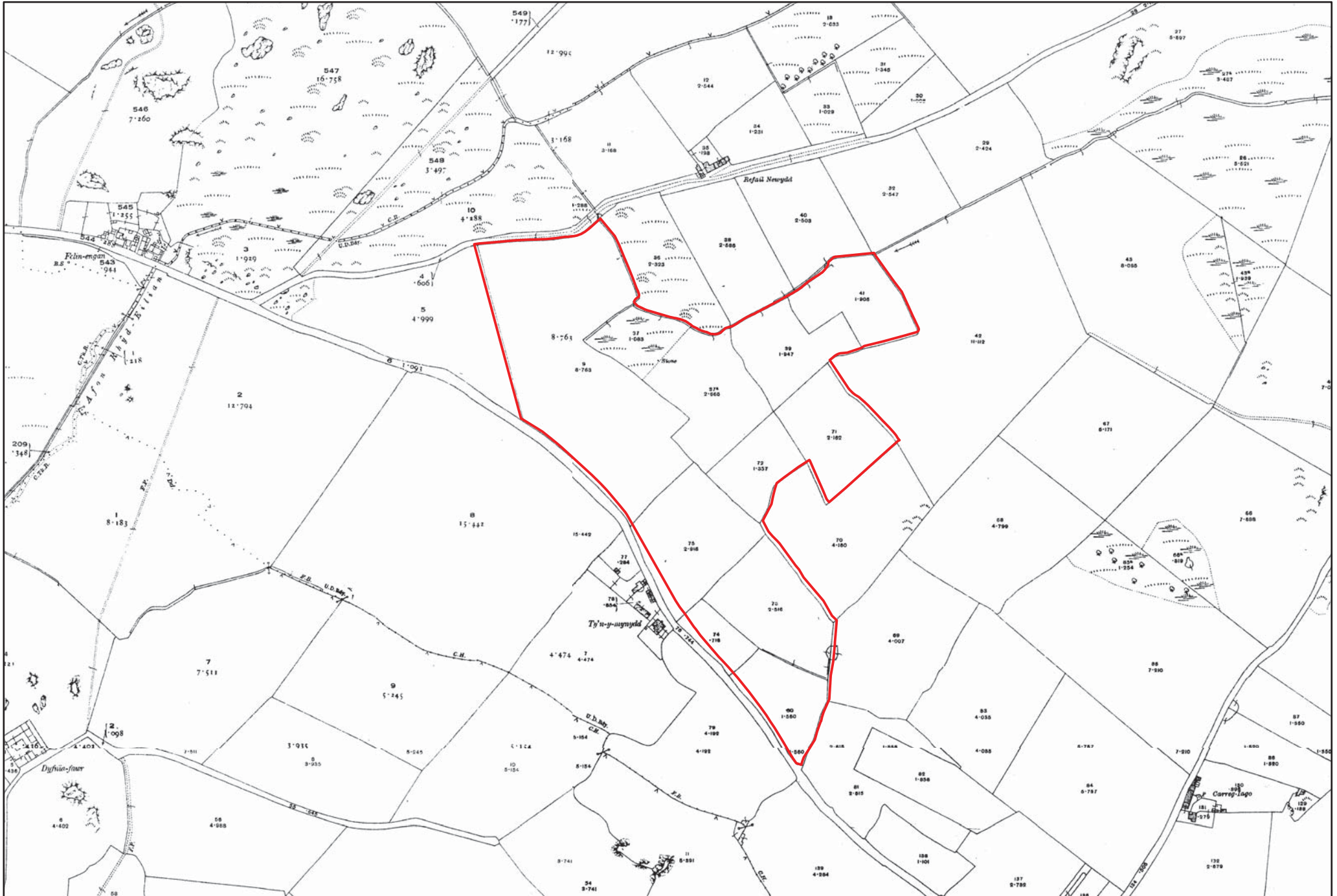


Figure 6: Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey Anglesey County Series maps of the assessment area (Sheets XIX.06, XIX.07 and XIX.11), published in 1911. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4



Figure 7: Reproduction of RAF sortie image UK_1939 4166 4709 dated 1947. The scheme outline is in red, with modern field sub-divisions within the scheme area numbered 1 to 7. Not to scale.

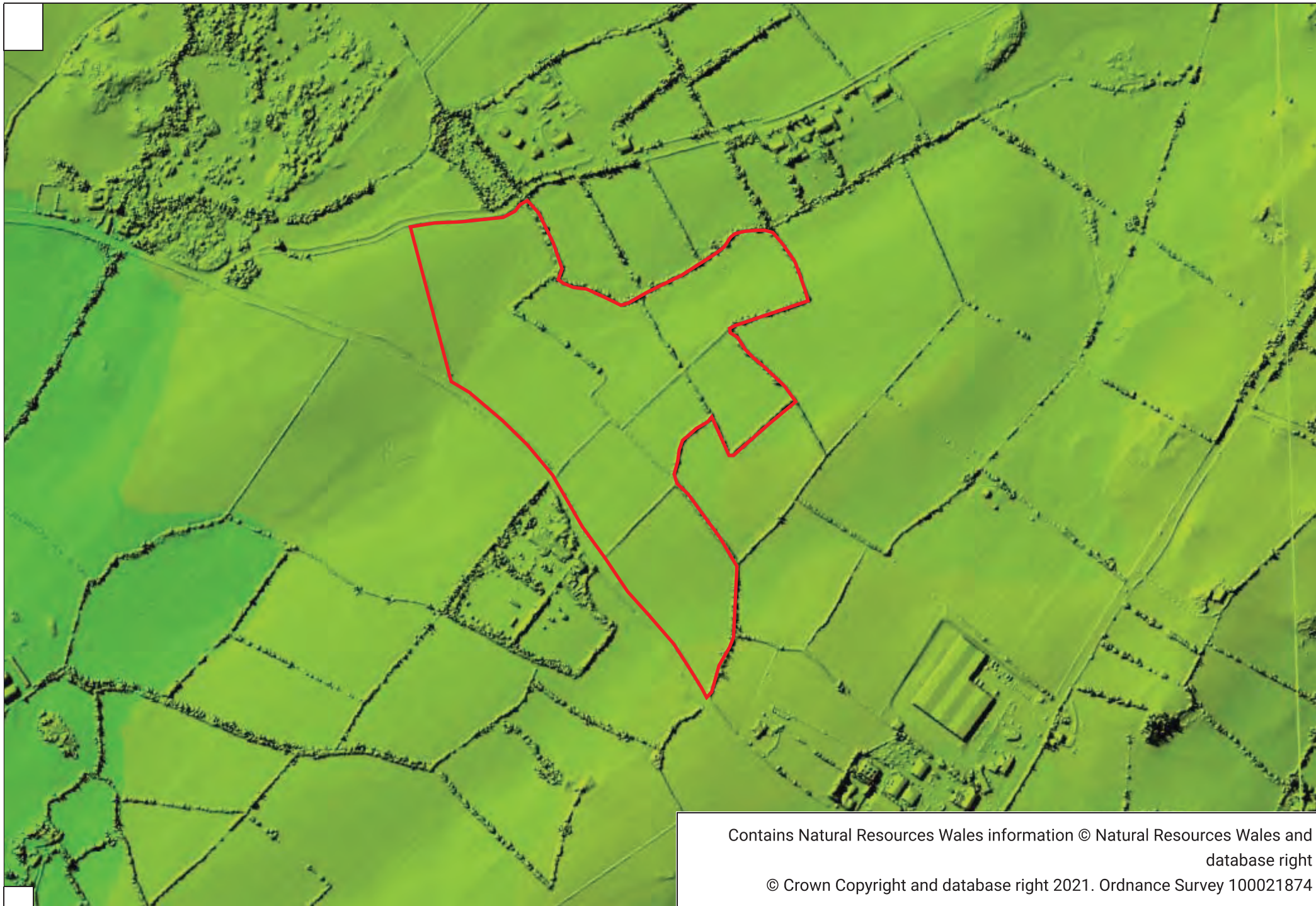
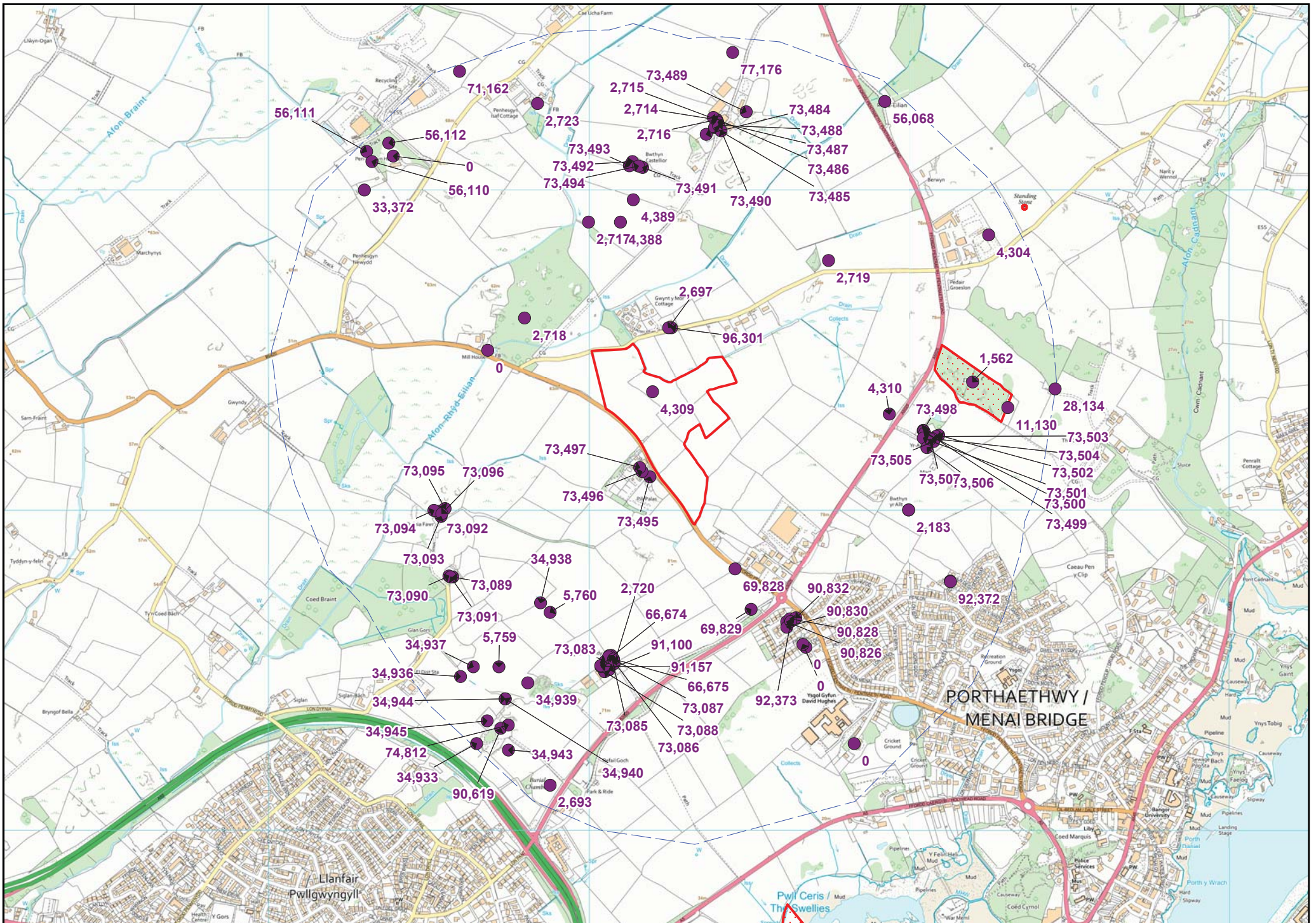


Figure 8: Reproduction of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) digital terrain modelling (DTM) 1m DTM composite dataset for SH58 73. Site boundary outlined in red.



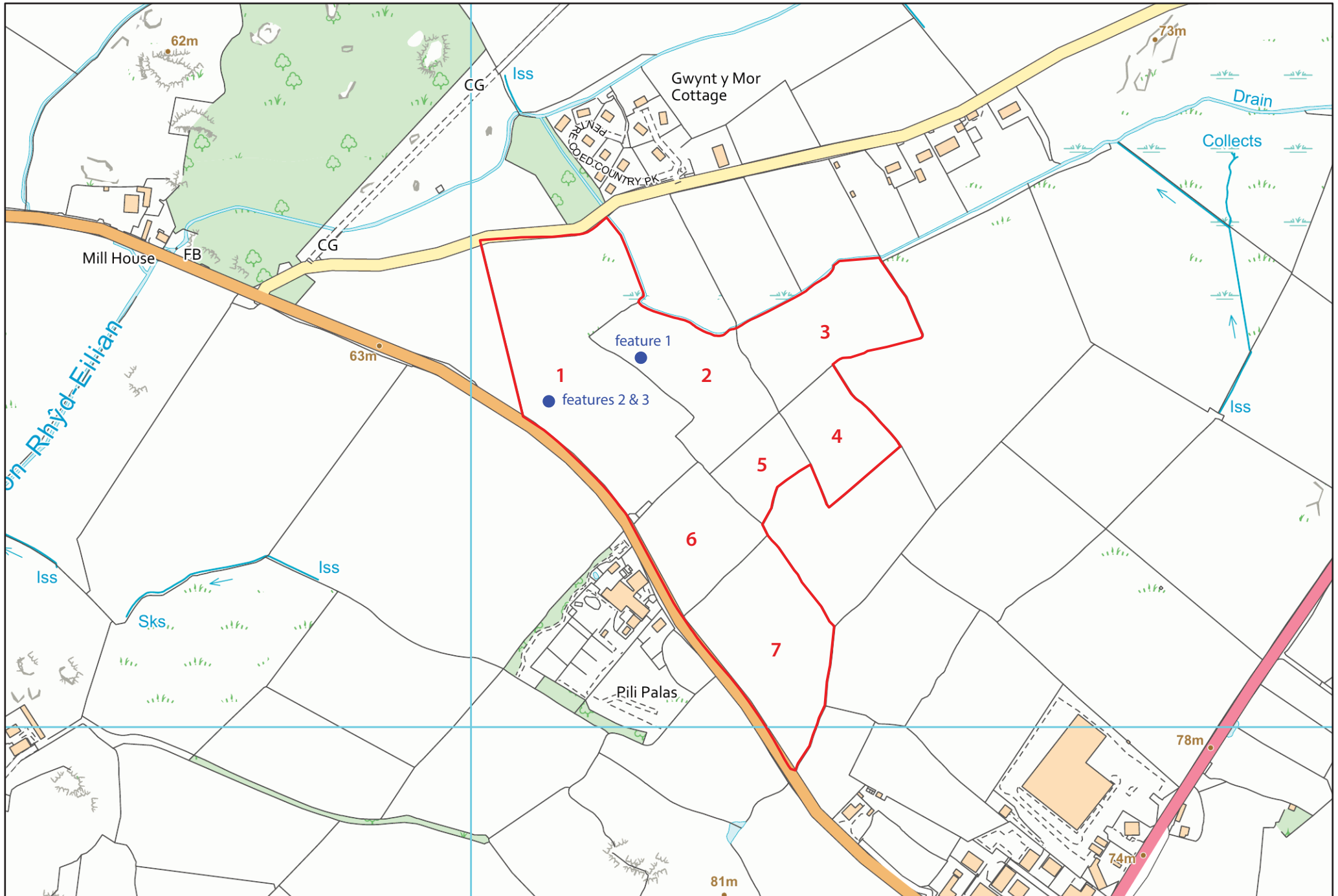


Figure 10: Location Plan denoting scheme boundary, sub-divisions used for the desk-based assessment walkover survey and gazetteer features 1 to 3 (feature 4 covers the scheme area).

Based on Ordnance Survey map sheets SH57. Scale: 1 to 5000 at A4. Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O



Plate 1: Fields across from Dinas Cadnant (An 048; PRN 1562) looking west toward the site; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2739_059).



Plate 2: Fields across from Dinas Cadnant (An 048; PRN 1562) looking west toward the site; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2739_060).



Plate 3: Field 1 off A5025 looking west toward the site; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2739_061).



Plate 4: View across Field 1, toward the northwest; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2739_001).



Plate 5: Field 1 toward the northeast; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2739_002).



Plate 6: Concentration of boulders, wildseeded trees & brambles in hollow in Field 1; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2739_003).



Plate 7: Overgrown hollow, Field 1; scale not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2739_004).



Plate 8: Modern 'well' in hollow of Field 1; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2739_005).



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Plate 11: Drystone wall which forms the northwest boundary of Field 1 & site; scale 1x1m; view from ESE (archive reference: G2739_008).



Plate 12: Field 1 looking southeast with hollow in foreground; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2739_009).



Plate 13: Northwest corner of Field 1; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2739_010).



Plate 14: Northeast corner of Field 1; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2739_011).



Plate 15: Entirety of Field 1 and adjoining fields; scale not used; view from NW
(archive reference: G2739_012).



Plate 16: Concrete wall & pipe culvert at northeast corner of Field 1; scale not used; view from S
(archive reference: G2739_013).



Plate 17: Earthen bank with open ditch/channel, Field 1; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2739_014).



Plate 18: Northern half of Field 1, with marginal ground at east side of the field; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2739_015).



Plate 19: Earthen bank forms boundary between Fields 1 & 2; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2739_016).



Plate 20: Northern part of Field 1 with gap/access across hollow; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2739_017).



Plate 21: Eastern field boundary that separates Fields 1 & 2; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2739_018).



Plate 22: View across Field 1; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2739_019).



Plate 23: Field 2; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2739_020).



Plate 24: Short length of drystone wall at field access between Fields 1 & 2; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2739_021).



Plate 25: Remains of clawdd, defines boundary between Fields 1 & 6 and 2 & 6; scale 1x1m; view from NNW (archive reference: G2739_022).



Plate 26: Northwest half of Field 2; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2739_023).



Plate 27: Northern boundary of Field 2 and site; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2739_025).



Plate 28: Field 2 looking southeast; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2739_026).



Plate 29: Field 2 with Field 1 in the background; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2739_027).



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Plate 58: Dinas Cadnant (An 048; PRN 1562) as seen from adjacent public footpath; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2739_057).



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Plate 61: Pili Palas (PRNs 73496-97) buildings; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2739_050).



Plate 62: Photo of Gyfnysoedd (PRN 96301); scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2739_062).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

WOODLAND CREATION (G2739)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT




Prepared for

NRW

August 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		19/08/2022
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		19/08/2022
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		19/08/2022

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
01	Inclusion of statement on size of DBA search area: 1km	1	Approval by GAPS

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

WOODLAND CREATION (G2739)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared for *NRW*, August 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Cyfoeth Natiriol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales* (NRW) to compile a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in the vicinity of Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn in advance of the creation of a woodland (NGR SH 54200 73200; post code LL59 5RP; Figure 01). The assessment area will be centred on the land for the proposed woodland and will encompass a 1km search area.

The plan for the woodland is that there will be no ground preparation and the site will be managed as a low intervention silvicultural system in the longer term. It is intended that this will comprise of a mixture of Oak/Hornbeam woodland and Oak/Hazel woodland with a smaller percentage of minor species such as, Beech, Small Leaved Lime, Birch, Aspen, Rowan, Wild Cherry and Wych Elm. The areas of deciduous trees will be divided by open space maintained as species rich semi natural grassland, surrounding hedgerows, walls, watercourse and powerlines (Figure 02).

The desk-based assessment will be undertaken in August 2022 and will be completed in accordance with the following 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);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);

- Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016).

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 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to undertake:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology within the study area;
- an assessment of previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials; and
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site.

This will be delivered in the form of a desk-based study with walkover and heritage asset gazetteer.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is **GATHER1693** and the Event PRN is **46294**. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The location of the proposed woodland has comparatively limited known archaeological remains within the development boundary or in the immediate vicinity that range in date from the Neolithic period (4000 – 2000 BC), through to the later post-medieval and industrial era (1750 – 1899 AD). It is predominantly a rural landscape, with known archaeological sites widely scattered within and close to the proposed woodland with a greater concentration of sites in Menai Bridge and along the Menai Strait.

There are 9 archaeological assets located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed woodland (Figure 03):

PRN	Name	Type	Location (NGR)
2697	Stone Axe, Findspot, Refail Newydd Farm	Prehistoric Findspot	SH5473
2718	Cist Burial, Site of, Llansadwrn	Prehistoric Burial Site	SH538736
4309	Standing Stone, Possible Site of, Fron	Prehistoric Standing Stone	SH54207337
69828	Gate Post, Near Four Crosses	Post Medieval Gat Post	SH544872816
69829 (not depicted Figure 03)	Earth Mound, Near Four Crosses	Post Medieval Mound / Post Medieval Agricultural Clearance	SH5450872690
73495	Farm building, Ty'n- y-mynydd	Post Medieval Farm Building	SH5419273104
73496	Farm building, Ty'n- y-mynydd	Post Medieval Farm Building	SH5416773120
73497	Farm building, Ty'n- y-mynydd	Post Medieval Farm Building	SH5416073133
96301	Gyfynysoedd, Castellior	Unknown Building	SH5425973570

There are two scheduled monuments located to the east and north of the project. The Iron Age and Romano – British enclosed (c. 800 BC – 400 AD) settlement of Bryn Enyr (AN100) approximately 350m north of the proposed woodland. A modern field boundary transverse

the site. GAT conducted an excavation in the NW corner of the site between 1985 and 1987, which established the broad date and use of the settlement.

To the east of the proposed woodland, at an approximate distance of 600m is the scheduled monument Dinas Cadnat Hillfort (AN048). The site is located on a rocky ridge with three distinct clusters of habitation that include roundhouses. It may be a late prehistoric or early medieval defended settlement.

The presence of archaeology within the boundary of the proposed woodland and in the immediate area does indicate that unknown remains may survive beneath the surface and an assessment will better advise as to the potential of such remains within the scheme perimeter.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust will undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in the vicinity of in the vicinity of Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn in advance of the creation of a woodland. This assessment will involve a desk-based study incorporating a walkover survey, a heritage asset gazetteer, and the following:

The key aims and objectives are to undertake:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology within the study area;
- an assessment of previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials;
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site; and
- provide recommendations for the geotechnical site investigation works on site (requirements that would need to be in place during these or similar activities).

3.2 Assessment (Desktop Study)

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2020, 4).

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the proposed woodland area. Examination of the core HER will be undertaken, including the 6-inch and 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER. All identified features will

be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined;

2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be examined for potential features. This will include 1946 RAF vertical aerial photographs;
4. The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU);
5. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives, if open and accessible. Archive data will include historic mapping such as the local tithe map and schedule;
6. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data will be examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling;

3.3 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey will be undertaken that will incorporate the assessment study area, as outlined red in Figure 02. The aim will be to visit and record known archaeological assets. The assets will be mapped and located in advance as part of the desk based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information will then be used to geo-locate features, which will then be located and described on GAT pro-formas. The sites will then be added to the overall gazetteer and their relative importance defined. Any newly identified assets will also be recorded. Only features that can be safely accessed will be directly recorded. A handheld GPS unit will also be used during the walkover survey. A photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3000; resolution: 3,872 × 2,592 [10.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from G2739_001. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from the next sequential number available.

Following the completion of the respective assessment/evaluation stages, 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;

All data will be processed and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.4 Gazetteer of Features

A gazetteer will be compiled for any existing and newly identified sites, based on information sourced from the desk based assessment and field survey; the gazetteer will be prepared in the following format and will include:

Feature Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation for further assessment/evaluation	
Recommendation for mitigatory measures	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3.5 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

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*;

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

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

1. Front cover;
2. Inner cover;
3. Figures and Plates List;
4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
5. Introduction;
6. Methodology;
 - i. Desk-based assessment;
 - ii. Field survey;
7. Results;
 - a. Desk based assessment;
 - i. Location and geological summary;
 - ii. Statutory and non-statutory designations;
 - iii. Environmental remains and soil morphology;
 - iv. Historical and archaeological background;
 - v. Cartographic evidence;
 - vi. Artefact potential;
 - vii. Aerial photographs and LiDAR;
 - b. Field survey;
 - c. Gazetteer of features;
8. Conclusions and recommendations;
 - a. Conclusion;
 - b. Table of sites and recommendations;

9. Acknowledgements;
 10. Bibliography;
 - a. Primary sources;
 - b. Secondary sources;
 11. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - historic mapping;
 - location plan with identified features.
 12. Plates; inc.
 - Illustrative examples from the field survey
 13. Appendix I (approved written scheme of investigation);
 14. Appendix II (Sites listed on GAT Historic Environment Record);
 15. Appendix III (Definition of mitigation terms);
 16. Appendix IV (Photographic metadata - field survey);
- Back cover.

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

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1)*; and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and

- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a team of project archaeologists. The project archaeologists will be responsible for the desk based assessment and field survey, as well as Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service liaison and client liaison. The project archaeologists will be responsible for completing the field survey pro-formas and the archive itemised above. The project archaeologists will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report to the project manager for review and approval. The reports will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in the data management plan.

5 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 prior to the start of the field survey. All GAT staff attending will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

The GAT Project Archaeologist will liaise with Binnies to gain permission to access private land and farms in advance of the site visit of the archaeological assets outlined in section 2.0 of the WSI.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

7.2 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 Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

7.3 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 PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
6. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
7. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

FIGURE 01

Site location: *NRW*

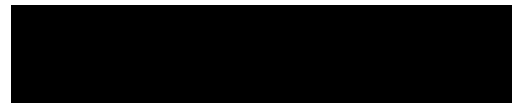


FIGURE 02

Proposed Woodland Plan. Source: *NRW*

Figure 02- Proposed woodland plan

The following plan shows the proposed long-term objectives for the different areas of the site. The red boundary indicates the extent of the site. This plan subject to the consultation and suggestions and ideas are welcomed.



	<p>Hatched areas; open space maintained as species rich semi natural grassland, surrounding hedgerows, walls, watercourse and powerlines, to be created with scalloped edges.</p>
	<p>Green areas; Oak/Hornbeam woodland: Multi-storeyed stand dominated by Pedunculate Oak (POK) with Hornbeam (HBM) in middle and understorey. Oak and Hornbeam to be planted in mixed groups. Minor species to include Beech, Small Leaved Lime, Birch, Aspen, Rowan, Wild Cherry, Wych Elm and others. Species distribution: POK 70 – 90% HBM 10 – 30% minor species: < 10%. To be managed under a continuous cover regime with best possible use of natural regeneration. Establishment: planting of 20 – 30 individual POK per cluster (0.3 – 1m spacing). HBM planted around POK clusters. Minor species at lower densities between clusters.</p>
	<p>Brown Areas; Two-storeyed stand dominated by Pendunculate Oak (POK) with Hazel coppice understorey. Minor species such as Birch, Wild Cherry, Wild Service Tree and others are present mostly in the overstorey. Species distribution: OK 80%, HAZ (abundant coppice), minor species: < 20%. Managed as coppice with standards system. OK is managed over several HAZ coppice rotations and regenerated naturally or by planting, other species from infill. Establishment: OK: planting 20 – 30 individual OK per cluster (0.3 – 1m spacing), with the number of clusters corresponding to the envisaged number of FC trees. HAZ/MB: Natural regeneration or planting.</p>
	<p>Yellow areas; potential for community orchard of (for example) heritage apple species or alternative.</p>

FIGURE 03

Assessment Area. Scale: 1:2500@A3. Source: *NRW*



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

BASIC RECORDING FORM

Project name

Project number

Feature name

Feature Number

NGR

Description

Recommendations for further assessment

Photographic record numbers

Digital

Visit date

Visit by

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

[G2739_Woodland_Creation]
[09/08/2022 v1.0]
 Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	09/09/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tba
Landowner / Developer	NRW	n/a
Other		

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

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

- The aims and objectives of the project;

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

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

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific written scheme of investigation (WSI).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Cyfoeth Natiriol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales* (NRW) to compile a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in the vicinity of Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn in advance of the creation of a woodland (NGR SH 54200 73200; post code LL59 5RP; Figure 01).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Dwyran Flood Relief Scheme. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Project (G2739).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be 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.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on

following task

list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): 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 relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from

these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated

project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on

a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink.

External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. Deselected

digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

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.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be 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 will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

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

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Bulk Finds	Section 3.	
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Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes – Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Oriol Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriol Mon, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

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

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 will be 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.

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

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

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

selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Archive

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_001	View across Field 1, toward the northwest	Field 1	SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2739_002	Field 1 toward the northeast	Field 1	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2739_003	Concentration of boulders, wildseeded trees & brambles in hollow in Field 1	Field 1	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2739_004	Overgrown hollow, Field 1	Field 1	SSW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2739_005	Modern 'well' in hollow of Field 1	Field 1	SSW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2739_006	Inside of the 'well'	Field 1	SSW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2739_007	More examples of dumped stones in the hollow	Field 1	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2739_008	Drystone wall which forms the northwest boundary of Field 1 & site	Field 1	ESE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2739_009	Field 1 looking southeast with hollow in foreground	Field 1	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_010	Northwest corner of Field 1	Field 1	SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2739_011	Northeast corner of Field 1	Field 1	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2739_012	Entirety of Field 1 and adjoining fields	Field 1	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2739_013	Concrete wall & pipe culvert at northeast corner of Field 1	Field 1	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2739_014	Earthen bank with open ditch/channel, Field 1	Field 1	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2739_015	Northern half of Field 1, with marginal ground at east side of the field	Field 1	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2739_016	Earthen bank forms boundary between Fields 1 & 2	Field 1	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2739_017	Northern part of Field 1 with gap/access across hollow	Field 1	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2739_018	Eastern field boundary that separates Fields 1 & 2	Field 1	SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_019	View across Field 1	Field 1	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2739_020	Field 2	Field 2	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2739_021	Short length of drystone wall at field acces between Fields 1 & 2	Field 2	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2739_022	Remains of clawdd, defines boundary between Fields 1 & 6 and 2 & 6	Field 2	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2739_023	Northwest half of Field 2	Field 2	SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2739_024	Approximate location of former standing stone	PRN 4309	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	59
G2739_025	Northern boundary of Field 2 and site	Field 2	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2739_026	Filed 2 looking southeast	Field 2	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2739_027	Field 2 with Field 1 in the background	Field 2	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_028	Overgrown clawdd between Fields 2 & 5	Field 2	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2739_029	Access to Field 3 from Field 2 with stretch of drystone wall	Field 3	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2739_030	Boundary between drystone wall of Field 3 and clawdd of Field 2	Field 3	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2739_031	Field 3 looking north	Field 3	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2739_032	Tumbled clawdd and hedgerow boundary between fields 3 & 4	Field 3	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2739_033	Field 3 looking southwest	Field 3	NE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35
G2739_034	Eastern boundary of Field 3 and site	Field 3	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36
G2739_035	Concrete gate post and access Field 3 & 4	Field 3	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	37
G2739_036	Terminal of boundary at access between Fields 3 & 4	Field 3	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	38

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_037	Field 4 looking east	Field 4	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	39
G2739_038	Northeastern boundary of Field 4	Field 4	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	40
G2739_039	Field 4 looking south	Field 4	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	41
G2739_040	Dilapidated drystone wall between Fields 4 & 5	Field 4	ENE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	42
G2739_041	Field 5 looking southwest	Field 5	NNE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	43
G2739_042	Field 5 looking north	Field 5	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	44
G2739_043	Clawdd or earthen bank between Fields 5 & 6	Field 5	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	45
G2739_044	Heavily overgrown eastern boundary of Field 5	Field 5	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	46
G2739_045	Field 6 looking south	Field 6	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	47

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_046	Access from Field 6 into Field 5 (right) and Field 2 (left)	Field 6	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	48
G2739_047	Field 6 looking north	Field 6	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	49
G2739_048	Low stone and concrete wall and post and wire fence	Field 6	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	50
G2739_049	Pili Palas buildings	PRN 73495	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	60
G2739_050	Pili Palas buildings	PRN 73495	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	61
G2739_051	Field 7 looking east	Field 7	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	51
G2739_052	Cwlydd, Fields 6 & 7	Field 7	SSW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	52
G2739_053	Field 7 looking west	Field 7	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	53
G2739_054	Field 7 looking northwest	Field 7	SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	54

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SITE SUB-DIVISION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2739_055	Stone wall along southeast boundary of Field 7 and site	Field 7	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	55
G2739_056	Eastern field boundary of Field 7	Field 7	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	56
G2739_057	Dinas Cadnant as seen from adjacent public footpath	PRN 1562	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	58
G2739_058	Nant Cottage as seen from adjacent public footpath	PRN 11130	SSE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	57
G2739_059	Fields across from Dinas Cadnant looking west toward the site		E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2739_060	Fields across from Dinas Cadnant looking west toward the site		E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2739_061	Field off A5025 looking west toward the site		ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2739_062	Photo of Gyfynsoedd	PRN 96301	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	05/09/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	62

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

[G2739_Woodland_Creation]

[25/09/2022 v2.0]

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	09/09/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	n/a
Landowner / Developer	NRW	n/a
Other		

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific written scheme of investigation (WSI).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Cyfoeth Natiriol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales* (NRW) to compile a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in the vicinity of Menai Bridge, Ynys Môn in advance of the creation of a woodland (NGR SH 54200 73200; post code LL59 5RP; Figure 01).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Dwyran Flood Relief Scheme. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Project (G2739).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

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

A working project archive has been created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from

these has been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated

project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on

a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink.

External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. Deselected

digital data has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected digital data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Selection

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

De-Selected Documents

There are no de-selected documents



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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