

CASTELL ABERLLEINIOG, YNYS MÔN

Briff Gwylio Archeolegol /
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

CASTELL ABERLLEINIOG, YNYS MÔN

Brîff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnodau /
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Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Anne Marie Oattes

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

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Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
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Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/David Elis-Williams MA(Oxon), MSc, CPFA
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., MCIfA

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Fenter Môn i ymgymryd â Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith atgyweirio a chadwraeth ar ddau lwybr troed yng Nghastell Aberlleiniog, Ynys Môn, castell mwnt a beili oedd yn dyddio yn wreiddiol i'r 11eg ganrif. Ni nodwyd unrhyw weithgaredd archeolegol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r castell o fewn cyfyngder y llwybrau troed a nodweddir y gwaith tir monitro gan flaendal llawn clai yn gorwedd yn syth islaw haen denau o bridd a sbwriel dail.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Menter Môn to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during repair and conservation work on two footpaths at Castell Aberlleiniog, Ynys Môn, a motte and bailey castle located originally dating to the 11th century. No archaeological activity associated with the castle was identified within the confines of the footpaths and the monitored groundworks were characterised by a clay-rich deposit lying immediately below a thin layer of soil and leaf litter.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by Menter Môn to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during repair and conservation work at Castell Aberlleiniog, Tros yr Afon, Llangoed, Ynys Môn LL58 8AT (NGR SH6163979298; Figure 01). Castell Aberlleiniog is the site of a motte and bailey castle located on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog originally dating to the 11th century, but with 17th century re-fortification, as well as later additions. Sections of paths close to the castle were in poor condition; due to the heavy use of the site throughout the year and the nature of the clay rich soils. The repair and conservation work comprised footpath surfacing, which included reducing the existing ground surface by machine to lay the path. Castell Aberlleiniog is a Scheduled Monument (ref. An 020), and the repair and conservation works were authorised under section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation ([Appendix I](#)) and monitored by the Chief Archaeologist, GAT and Cadw. In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project was 46556.

The watching brief was completed in accordance with the scheduled monument consent and the following guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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

1.1 Aims & Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the local area, which includes medieval and post-medieval activity within the local area associated with Castell Aberlleiniog;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may have been the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Castell Aberlleiniog is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record under Primary Reference Number 2570 and is described as a motte and bailey castle standing on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog that was originally built by Hugh of Avranches, Earl of Chester between 1088 and 1090. The motte is described as a large, flat-topped artificial mound on which would have stood a timber castle, with a small bailey between the motte and the ravine; this is defined by the slight remains of a ditch and bank with two terminal mounds adjoining the ditch around the motte. The motte now holds the remains of a later square stone keep. The Historic Environment Record states that the development of the site can be divided into four phases: the first is the 11th century Norman motte and bailey, the second is 17th century re-fortification during the Civil War, followed by the addition of a stone fort or folly between 1701 and 1770. Partial repairs and reconstruction of the fort probably belong to the period from c.1840 to World War II when the north tower was used as an observation post. Excavations in 2004 revealed extensive evidence for Civil War occupation of the site.

In 2008, GAT were commissioned by Menter Môn to undertake a geophysical survey at Castell Aberlleiniog (Report GAT_737). The geophysical survey area encompasses most of the bailey. The defences of the bailey, possibly spread by later activity were detected, with a possible entrance and slight areas of magnetic noise indicating a road leading to a bridge across the motte ditch. The report stated that the results around edge of the ditch were mostly masked by modern ferrous material so no further information could be recovered and no further structures were detected within the bailey. The report concluded that while this suggests that there are no remains in this area, it does not prove that there is no extant archaeology because not all features can be detected by the gradiometer (Report GAT_737: 3).

In 2015, Timothy Morgan Archaeological Illustration were commissioned by Menter Môn to undertake archaeological recording of repair and conservation work at Castell Aberlleiniog (Event Primary Reference Number 44655; Report Castell Aberlleiniog East Tower November 2015). The report states that the primary aims of the project were to stabilise the existing features of the east tower and the adjoining length of the south east curtain wall and to recreate the outline of the lost outer arc of the tower. In both cases, as well as in the dismantling and rebuilding of the jamb of the entrance through the southeast curtain wall and various repair and repainting work on the buttresses and north tower, the intentions were to enable them to inhibit progressive deterioration and the demands of visitor access. The aims of the watching brief were to provide on-site assistance to the contractor and architect in the interpretation of those features and to gather as much information as possible on the stratigraphy and character of the east tower through a scaled digital and drawn record of the clearance of vegetation and

tumble. The report states that the 2015 project was the final part in the extensive programme of consolidation and reinterpretation of Castell Aberlleiniog undertaken by Menter Môn since 2004. The report concluded that the objectives of the work were carried out as agreed and enabled infilling of the eroded paths ascending the rampart within the southeast entrance to support the terminals of the curtain walls. Excavation was confined to removal of vegetation and topsoil to partially expose these features for recording purposes; the report states that no finds or other datable material were encountered except from unstratified fragments of roof slate and oyster shell, with a single modern coin, in the turf and topsoil (Castell Aberlleiniog East Tower November 2015).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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

The repair and conservation work was undertaken by Kehoe Countryside Limited and comprised footpath surfacing that included reducing the existing ground surface by machine to lay the path. The surface mud was to be excavated to a solid substrate, about 50mm depth, with the material retained on site and spread close to the path. Felled ash timber from the site was to be placed to form path edges, using timber in the round of between 75mm and 150mm diameter, secured with wire gripples. A geo-textile of sheep fleece was to be placed along the path, followed by stone aggregate rolled to form a flat path surface. The stone to be used was green Gwna schist sourced from a local quarry to match stone previously used on site; the stone was to be brought in loads to the end of the hard standing used during previous renovation work on the Castle and barrowed to location to limit impact, and rolled to form a flat path surface.

There were two sections of footpath (cf. Figure 01):

- Aberlleiniog Castle Footpath #1 - dimensions approx. 55m long x 1.2m wide; and
- Aberlleiniog Castle Footpath #2 - dimensions approx. 15m long x 1.2m wide.

The watching brief was completed on March 1st 2023.

3.2 Working Project Archive

Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 x 3264) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 13 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2771_01 to G2771_13; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

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

- 1 No day record sheet
- 2 No photographic record sheets.

3.3 Data Management Plan

Archiving was completed based on following task list;

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

This data was used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these was used to compile the project report. The physical archive was 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. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

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).

3.4 Selection Strategy

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

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The watching brief was completed on March 1st 2023 and monitored the repair of two sections of footpath at Castell Aberlleiniog. The groundworks comprised the removal of a thin scrape of leaf litter and surface soil which exposed the clay immediately below the surface. There was no evidence of topsoil as such, or subsoil, which may have been the result of previous work undertaken at the castle, or perhaps is glacial clay deposited during the excavation of the ditch around the motte and used to form the apron of the bailey.

4.2 Aberlleiniog Castle Footpath #1

The footpath was approximately 63m long and was located on the southeastern side of the castle (cf. Figure 01); the width of the path varied between 1.2m and 1.8m, with the route curve (cf. Plates 01 to 03). The route of the footpath was reduced to a mean depth of 50mm, removing the leaf litter and surface soil and exposing reddish-brown clay immediately below (cf. Plates 04 and 05). The edge of the path was then lined with felled ash timber, with sheep fleece laid as a geo-textile (cf. Plate 07) along the path, followed by stone aggregate rolled to form a flat path surface (cf. Plate 08).

No archaeological activity was identified during the groundworks along the length of the path.

4.3 Aberlleiniog Castle Footpath #2

The footpath was approximately 10m long and was located on the northeastern side of the castle (cf. Figure 01); the width of the path varied between 2.3m and 2.9m wide. The route of the footpath was reduced to a mean depth of 50mm, removing the leaf litter and surface soil and exposing reddish-brown clay immediately below (cf. Plate 06).

No archaeological activity was identified during the groundworks along the length of the path.

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Menter Môn to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during repair and conservation work at Castell Aberlleiniog, Ynys Môn, the site of an 11th century motte and bailey castle located on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog. The repair and conservation works were located along two paths close to the castle that were in poor condition due to heavy use; the existing surface layers of soil and leaf litter were reduced to a mean depth of 50mm and were replaced by a deposit of crushed stone atop sheep fleece geo-textile. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the monitored work.

6 SOURCES

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
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13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

Aberlleiniog Castle footpath improvements 1:2,500 scale



Aberlleiniog Castle #2
Approx 14m by 1.2m

Aberlleiniog Castle #1
Approx 60m by 1.2m

Bythynod Gwyliau





Plate 01: View of footpath #1 before work commenced; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2771_01).



Plate 02: View of footpath #1 before work commenced; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2771_02).



Plate 03: View of footpath #1 before work commenced; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2771_03).



Plate 04: View of footpath #1 after soil scraped away showing clay immediately below the soil; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2771_05).



Plate 05: View of footpath #1 on the south eastern side of the castle after soil scraped away showing tree roots and clay immediately below the soil; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2771_06).



Plate 06: View of footpath #2 on the north eastern side of the castle after shallow scrape of soil removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2771_08).



Plate 07: Sheep fleece laid on footpath #1
(archive reference: G2771_11).



Plate 08: Footpath #1 showing stone laid for the path
(archive reference: G2771_13).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

CASTELL ABERLLEINIOG, YNYS MÔN (G2771)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number
46556

Prepared for

Menter Môn

February 2023



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

FOR INTERNAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

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

FOR PRINTING & COMPLETION BY FIELDWORK STAFF ONLY

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

CASTELL ABERLLEINIOG, YNYS MÔN (G2771)

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Menter Môn* February 2023

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Menter Môn to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during repair and conservation work at Castell Aberlleiniog, Tros yr Afon, Llangoed, Ynys Môn LL58 8AT, United Kingdom (NGR SH6163979298; [Figure 01](#)). Castell Aberlleiniog is the site of a motte and bailey castle located on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog originally dating to the 11th, but with 17th century re-fortification, as well as later additions. Sections of paths close to the castle are in poor condition; due to the heavy use of the site throughout the year and the nature of the clay rich soils. The repair and conservation work comprise footpath surfacing which will include reducing the existing ground surface by machine to lay the path; the watching brief will monitor this work and is scheduled for March 2023. Castell Aberlleiniog is a Scheduled Monument (ref. An 020) and the repair and conservation works are authorised under section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (cf. [Appendix IV](#)).

The watching brief will be undertaken in March 2023 in accordance with the scheduled monument consent and the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the local area, which includes medieval and post-medieval activity within the local area associated with Castell Aberlleiniog;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

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

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT 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, 2022). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number for this project is GATHER1810 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46556.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying PRNs for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Castell Aberlleiniog is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record under Primary Reference Number 2570 and is described as a motte and bailey castle standing on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog that was originally built by Hugh of Avranches, Earl of Chester between 1088 and 1090. The motte is described as a large, flat-topped artificial mound on which would have stood a timber castle, with a small bailey between the motte and the ravine; this is defined by the slight remains of a ditch and bank with two terminal mounds adjoining the ditch around the motte. The motte now holds the remains of a later square stone keep. The Historic Environment Record states that the development of the site can be divided into four phases: the first is the 11th century Norman motte and bailey, the second is 17th century re-fortification during the Civil War, followed by the addition of a stone fort or folly between 1701 and 1770. Partial repairs and reconstruction of the fort probably belong to the period from c.1840 to World War II when the north tower was used as an observation post. Excavations in 2004 revealed extensive evidence for Civil War occupation of the site.

In 2008, GAT were commissioned by Menter Môn to undertake a geophysical survey at Castell Aberlleiniog (Report GAT_737). The geophysical survey area encompasses the majority of the bailey. The defences of the bailey, possibly spread by later activity were detected, with a possible entrance and slight areas of magnetic noise indicating a road leading to a bridge across the motte ditch. The report stated that the results around edge of the ditch were mostly masked by modern ferrous material so no further information could be recovered and no further structures were detected within the bailey. The report concluded that while this suggests that there are no remains in this area, it does not prove that there is no extant archaeology because not all features can be detected by the gradiometer (Report GAT_737: 3).

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tumble. The report states that the 2015 project was the final part in the extensive programme of consolidation and reinterpretation of Castell Aberlleiniog undertaken by Menter Man since 2004. The report concluded that the objectives of the work were carried out as agreed and enabled infilling of the eroded paths ascending the rampart within the southeast entrance in order to support the terminals of the curtain walls. Excavation was confined to removal of vegetation and topsoil in order to partially expose these features for recording purposes; the report states that no finds or other datable material were encountered except from unstratified fragments of roof slate and oyster shell, with a single modern coin, in the turf and topsoil (Castell Aberlleiniog East Tower November 2015).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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

The repair and conservation work will be undertaken by Kehoe Countryside Limited and comprise footpath surfacing that will include reducing the existing ground surface by machine to lay the path. The surface mud is to be excavated to a solid substrate, about 50mm depth. The material will be retained on site and spread close to the path. Felled ash timber from the site will be placed to form path edges, this will be timber in the round of between 75mm and 150mm diameter, it will be placed so that it does not roll and does not need pegging. A geo-textile will be placed along the path, the intention is to use sheep fleece. Stone aggregate will be placed on the geo-textile and rolled to form a flat path surface. Stone will be sourced from a local quarry to match stone previously used on site and will be 25mm to dust granite (green Gwna schist) from Gwyndy quarry, Llanfaes or similar. Stone will be brought in loads to the end of the hard standing used during renovation work on the Castle and will be barrowed from there to limit impact.

There will be two sections of footpath, as indicated on [Figure 01](#). The works include:

Aberlleiniog Castle Footpath #1

- Scrape-off surface soil & leaf litter using mini excavator, arisings to be scattered to side of path. Dimensions approx. 55m long x 1.2m wide.
- Install timber edging in form of bundled Ash logs using wire & gripples for binding. Both sides of footpath
- Lay unrolled fleeces onto path surface
- Infill with 100mm “crusher run” granite or gneiss using tracked barrow

Aberlleiniog Castle Footpath #2

- Scrape-off surface soil & leaf litter using mini excavator, arisings to be scattered to side of path. Dimensions approx. 15m long x 1.2m wide.
- Install timber edging in form of bundled Ash logs using wire & gripples for binding. Both sides of footpath

- Lay unrolled fleeces onto path surface
- Infill with 100mm “crusher run” granite or gneiss using tracked barrow

The watching brief will monitor the scraping-off of the surface soil & leaf litter; the monitored works are scheduled for the 1st Mach 2023 and expected to last 1 day.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the construction groundworks as far as the archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The watching brief may encounter activity associated with Castell Aberlleiniog and the project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2771_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut

feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;

- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim fieldwork report** will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with recommendations for a post-excavation assessment and analysis (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.3 Human Remains

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

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

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2022).

3.4 Ecofacts

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

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

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

3.5 Artefacts

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni 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 Môn, 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 Môn.

3.6 Working Project Archive

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*.

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.7 Data Management Plan

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 Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

3.8 Reporting

Should extensive archaeology, including dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted first summarising the results of the mitigation and providing recommendations for post-excavation assessment and analysis in line with the Historic England MAP2 process. Further to the completion of the post-excavation assessment and analysis, a **final report** will be prepared that will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English);
2. Introduction;
3. Background;
4. Methodology;
5. Results;
6. Conclusion;
7. List of sources consulted;
8. Figures; to include
 - a. General location plan;
 - b. Detailed location plans specific to targeted area – to each include location of archaeological features (if applicable);
 - c. Plans and sections of archaeological features (if applicable).
 - d. Artefacts (if applicable)
9. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation
10. Appendix II – photographic register
11. Appendix III – GAT selection strategy
12. Appendix IV - context register (if applicable)
13. Appendix V – drawing register (if applicable)
14. Appendix VI - artefact register (if applicable)
15. Appendix VII – ecofact register (if applicable)
16. Appendix VIII – specialist reporting (if applicable)

The schedule for reporting will be determined by the scale and complexity of any archaeology encountered (or lack thereof), but a fieldwork or interim report will provisionally be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion. All parties will subsequently be informed in of the expected submission date for the final report and archive.

3.9 Dissemination

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

3.10 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy will be summarised in [Appendix III](#) and finalised for the final report; the strategy will take into account:

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

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologists. For the watching brief, a minimum of 1 No Project Archaeologist will be present, with additional Project Archaeologists deployed if required.

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client liaison
- GAT Chief Archaeologist and Cadw liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on result;
- GAT HER and RCAHMW archive submission.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. Attending GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook (prepared by Work Nest).

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 occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 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. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Hopewell, D. 2008 Castell Aberlleiniog: Geophysical Survey Gwynedd Archaeological Trust GAT Project G2004 Report 737
10. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
11. Historic England, 2022, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
12. Morgan, T, 2015 , Castell Aberlleiniog East Tower November 2015
13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

FIGURE 01

**Location Map detailing development location of footpath works. Source:
Kehoe Countryside Limited**

Aberlleiniog Castle footpath improvements 1:2,500 scale



Aberlleiniog Castle #2
Approx 14m by 1.2m

Aberlleiniog Castle #1
Approx 60m by 1.2m

Bythynod Gwyliau



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

Date

Project name

Project number

Compiler

Location

Description

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2771_Castell_Aberlleiniog

23/02/2023 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	23/02/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Chief Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Menter Môn	n/a

Resources

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

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

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

- Material-specific guidance documents.

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Menter Môn to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during repair and conservation work at Castell Aberlleiniog, Tros yr Afon, Llangoed, Ynys Môn LL58 8AT (NGR SH6163979298; WSI Figure 01). Castell Aberlleiniog is the site of a motte and bailey castle located on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog originally dating to the 11th, but with 17th century re-fortification, as well as later additions. The repair and conservation work comprise footpath surfacing which will include reducing the existing ground surface by machine to lay the path; the watching brief will monitor these works and is scheduled for March 2023.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Castell Aberlleiniog: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for Menter Môn. February 2023. Project G2771.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

De-Selected Documents

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

There is no de-selected data

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;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn*

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Ynys Môn, 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 will be settled. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Môn, 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 will be completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Oriel Ynys Môn.

Selection

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

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

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

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

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

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

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX IV

Reproduction of the scheduled monument consent



Simon Hunt <simoncoed@gmail.com>

Cadw - AN020 - 2022-11-09 - Castell Aberlleiniog - SMC - Work to improve footpaths - Consent email

1 message

Nichola.Davies@gov.wales <Nichola.Davies@gov.wales>

9 November 2022 at 09:42

To: simoncoed@gmail.com

Cc: sean.derby@heneb.co.uk, Ian.Halfpenney@gov.wales, Jeff.Spencer002@gov.wales

Dear Simon,

APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT**PROPOSED WORKS AT: AN020 Aberlleiniog Castle**

Thank you for your email, received on 26 October 2022 for scheduled monument consent for works at the above-mentioned monument.

Description of works: to create surfaced footpaths at two locations at AN020 Aberlleiniog Castle

These works are authorised under section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The works must be carried out as described above and subject to the following condition(s):

1. That Menter Môn provide Cadw with notification of the start date of the works and upon their completion (written notice via email is acceptable);
2. That Menter Môn shall ensure that an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist is present on site to monitor the ground disturbance works and removal of soil at the two locations noted in the description of the proposed works;
3. That any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the works shall be retained in situ and reported to Cadw within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance by Cadw;
4. That Menter Môn shall ensure that all on-site contractors and staff are made fully aware that the area of works forms part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument that is protected from damage under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979. Menter Môn shall be responsible for ensuring that the contractor does not undertake any work affecting the Scheduled Area other than those works covered by this consent and that the contractor adheres to all conditions specified within this consent;
5. That upon completion of the works the archaeologist submits a brief report to Cadw detailing the work undertaken, including before and after photographs, and that this is forwarded to Cadw within 1 month of the works having been completed (digital photographs attached to an email are acceptable);
6. That the work is carried out in accordance with the details in the email received from Menter Môn, dated 26 October 2022, and if it is necessary to change the methodology that the changes are agreed beforehand with Cadw.

We advise that an archaeologist from a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation is engaged. CIfA maintains details of Registered Organisations on their website at [Find a registered organisation | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists](#).

Non-compliance with this consent and any conditions attached to it may be an offence and subject to enforcement

action or prosecution. The applicant is advised to check whether any other consents or permissions are required prior to commencing the agreed works. Please could you accept conditions by return of email.

If you are unhappy with the decision or you would like to discuss any aspects of the consent please contact Ian Halfpenney and Jeff Spencer before commencing work.

Your personal data is managed in compliance with the [General Data Protection Regulations](#).

Yours sincerely,

Nichola Davies

under authority of the Deputy Minister for Arts and Sport, and Chief Whip, one of the Welsh Ministers



[Nichola Davies](#)

Rheolwr Gwaith Achos/ Casework Manager, Cadw
Llywodraeth Cymru / Welsh Government

FFôn / Tel: 03000 256007

E-bost/ Email: Nichola.Davies@gov.wales

Cadw— er lles pawb.

For us all, to keep.

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Sganiwyd y neges hon am bob feirws hysbys wrth iddi adael Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd o ddifrif yr angen i ddiogelu eich data. Os cysylltwch â Llywodraeth Cymru, mae ein hysbysiad preifatrwydd yn esbonio sut rydym yn defnyddio eich gwybodaeth a sut rydym yn diogelu eich preifatrwydd. Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn anfon ateb yn Gymraeg i ohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi. On leaving the Welsh Government this email was scanned for all known viruses. The Welsh Government takes the protection of your data seriously. If you contact the Welsh Government then our [Privacy Notice](#) explains how we use your information and the ways in which we protect your privacy. We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.



Cadw - AN020 - 2022-10-31 - Map of Scheduled Area.png
993K

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2771_01	View of footpath #1 before work commenced	NE	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2771_02	View of footpath #1 before work commenced	NE	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2771_03	View of footpath #1 before work commenced	SE	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2771_04	View of Castell Aberlleiniog	SE	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2771_05	View of footpath #1 after soil scraped away showing clay immediately below the soil	W	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2771_06	View of footpath #1 after soil scraped away showing clay immediately below the soil	SW	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2771_07	View of Castell Aberlleiniog	SW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2771_08	Post-ex shot of footpath #1 on SE side of the castle	NW	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2771_09	View of Castell Aberlleiniog	NE	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2771_10	Post-ex shot of footpath #1 on NE side of the castle	NE	1 x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2771_11	View of footpath #1 showing sheep fleece laid on path	NW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2771_12	View of footpath #1 showing sheep fleece laid on path	WNW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2771_13	View of footpath #1 showing stone laid on finished footpath	WNW	N/A	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	01/03/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2771_Castell_Aberlleiniog

22/03/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	23/02/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Chief Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Menter Môn	n/a

Resources

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

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

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

- Material-specific guidance documents.

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Menter Môn to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during repair and conservation work at Castell Aberlleiniog, Tros yr Afon, Llangoed, Ynys Môn LL58 8AT (NGR SH6163979298; WSI Figure 01). Castell Aberlleiniog is the site of a motte and bailey castle located on the left bank of the Afon Lleiniog originally dating to the 11th, but with 17th century re-fortification, as well as later additions. The repair and conservation work comprise footpath surfacing which will include reducing the existing ground surface by machine to lay the path; the watching brief will monitor these works and is scheduled for March 2023.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Castell Aberlleiniog: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for Menter Môn. February 2023. Project G2771.

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 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).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, 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 has been 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. De-selected 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 data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, 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 2)*; 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 included:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

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

There is no de-selected data



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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

