

Cae Haidd, Ffordd Gwylt Road, Llanfairfechan

Lleingloddiaid/Maplunio/Cofnodi
Strip/Map/Record



Cae Haidd, Ffordd Gwylt Road, Llanfairfechan

Lleingloddiaid/Maplunio/Cofnodi Strip/Map/Record

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46736

Rhif Prosiect / Project No. G2783

Rhif Adroddiad / Report No. 1748

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Gareth Williams

Mis Ionawr / January 2024

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Jane Kenney

Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:
Golygfa dros yr Afon Menai o Gae Haidd (G2783_043)
/ View over Menai Strait from Cae Haidd (G2783_043)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
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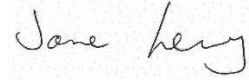


Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Cadeirydd / Chair Dr Gary Robinson, FSA
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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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Approvals Table				
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Originated by	Document Author	Jane Kenney		10/01/2024
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		18/01/2024
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		18/01/2024

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

**CAE HAIDD, GWYLLT ROAD, LLANFAIRFECHAN
STRIP/MAP/RECORD**

Report number 1748

Project code G2783

EPRN 46736

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Adran Contractau Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd (GAT) gan Gareth Williams i ymgymryd â lleingloddiaid/maplunio/cofnodi archaeolegol yng Nghae Haidd, Ffordd Gwyllt, Llanfairfechan, Sir Conwy, LL33 0EE cyn adeiladu sied amaethyddol pwrpas cyffredinol (sydd wedi'i lleoli yn NGR SH 68200 73365). Cafodd ardaloedd y sied a ffosydd cerrig eu tynnu o uwchbridd a phridd aredig o dan oruchwyliaeth archeolegol gyson. Ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol na dyddodion ac eithrio draen tir llawn cerrig. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith yn ystod y 9fed o Ionawr 2024.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) was commissioned by Gareth Williams to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record at Cae Haidd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfairfechan, Sir Conwy, LL33 0EE in advance of the construction of a general-purpose agricultural shed (located at NGR SH 68200 73365). The areas of the shed and a soakaway were stripped of topsoil and ploughsoil under constant archaeological supervision. No archaeological features or deposits were found except a stone-filled land drain. The work was undertaken on 9th January 2024.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) was commissioned by Gareth Williams to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record at Cae Haidd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfairfechan, Sir Conwy, LL33 0EE (Figures 1 and 2) in advance of the construction of a general-purpose agricultural shed (located at NGR SH 68200 73365). The shed will be located to the southeast of the farmhouse (Figure 3, Plate 1) and will measure 12.47m in length and 8.65m in width. A preceding archaeological setting impact assessment was completed in 2023 by GAT (McGuinness 2023, GAT Report 1727), due to the proximity of known historic assets.

The work was undertaken on 9th January 2024 in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix IV). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and HER Enquiry Number GATHER1977 and the Event PRN is 46736 were assigned to this project.

1.1. Aims & Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the Strip/map/record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes prehistoric findspots and domestic activity, Roman and early medieval burials and within the surrounding area.
- To place the results in context, reference shall be 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. Acknowledgements

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

Client: Gareth Williams.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services: Tom Fildes.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The property of Cae Haidd lies within a very rich archaeological landscape (Figure 2, see Appendix I for a list of sites). It is immediately adjacent to an extensive scheduled area on the slopes of Garreg Fawr (Garreg Fawr Hut Groups, Ancient Fields and Cairns Scheduled Monument (CN185)). This includes several settlements and remains of field systems, none of which have been subject to modern archaeological excavation but, by comparison with excavated examples, most likely date to the late prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

The settlements include two enclosed hut circle settlements (GAT HER PRN¹ 248 and GAT HER PRN 249), and a third possible enclosed settlement, though no traces of roundhouses are visible inside this enclosure (GAT HER PRN 250). There are also unenclosed hut circles (GAT HER PRNs 251, 393 and 7461), with GAT HER PRN 393 being close to Cae Haidd. The settlement remains are surrounded by extensive and well-preserved areas of relict agricultural field systems and enclosures bounded by field

¹ Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Primary Record Number

walls and terraces (GAT HER PRNs 4067, 59873, 7444, 7462, 7466, 7470). These appear to be contemporary with the late prehistoric / Romano British settlement remains, however, the presence of a medieval rectangular house platform (GAT HER PRN 7460) in the central-western part of the scheduled area suggests they may also have been used in later periods.

The remains of what are believed to be three Bronze Age funerary cairns are located in the northern side of the scheduled area (GAT HER PRNs 377, 378, and 379).

To the south-west of Cae Haidd is the Cae'r Haidd Deserted Rural Settlement Scheduled Monument (Scheduled Monument CN330; GAT HER PRN 372) is the well-preserved remains of a complex medieval deserted rural settlement. It comprises two groups of rectangular platform houses, levelled areas of ground on which houses would have been built (GAT HER PRNs 7537, 7536, 7535) and (GAT HER PRNs 7538, 7539, 7540). The remnants of contemporary terraced fields and ridge and furrow cultivation are visible to the north of the settlement, outside of the scheduled area.

West of Cae Haidd is a hut group (Hut Group, N of Coed y Rhiwiau (PRN 256)) including one roundhouse with a well-preserved stone wall. Most of the hut group is damaged as this was the location of the old golf club house when the golf course covered the land up to Cae'r Haidd Deserted Rural Settlement and beyond.

More hut circle settlements, medieval farmsteads and even part of the Roman road to Caernarfon can be found scattered across the hills in the area. With evidence of where Neolithic stone axeheads were made on Garreg Fawr being recently discovered by GAT (Kenney 2024).

The farmhouse of Cae'r Haidd (PRN 92562) is shown on the Ordnance Survey County Series 25-inch maps from 1889 (Caernarvonshire VII.08). The outbuildings that appear on these maps are still present in a ruined, unroofed state. The farmhouse has been recently rebuilt in the same position but on a slightly different design. A house is also shown in much the same position on the tithe map of 1848 (Welsh Tithe Maps <https://places.library.wales/viewer/>).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1. Strip/Map/Record

The strip/map/record programme aimed to expose and characterise archaeological activity within the footprint of the shed and associated soakaway. The fieldwork was undertaken on 9th January 2024.

The area of the shed was laid out by Gareth Williams and stripped of upper soil layers by a small 360-degree excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Figure 3, Plate 1). The deposits were removed in thin, controlled spits, under constant supervision and control by the archaeologist, until the first significant archaeological horizon was reached, or the glacial horizon was encountered, whichever was first.

All encountered subsurface features were recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and were recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, and were located using a Trimble R8 Global Positioning (GPS) unit. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format. Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were to be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. As the only feature seen was a stone-filled land drain this was cleaned by hand and photographed, and its outline was surveyed.

The location of the soakaway was dug in the same way and the deposits recorded.

The stripped area and soakaway were surveyed using a Trimble R8 GNSS/R6/5800 GPS receiver.

3.2. Archive, Report, Dissemination and Data Management Plan

A working project archive has been created including.

1. Pro-forma record sheets and registers
2. Photographic Metadata in *Microsoft Excel*
3. Survey data processed in Bricscad
4. A digital project register specific to this project in *Microsoft Excel*.

This project archive has been used to create the text and illustrations in this report, which details and synthesises the results.

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. For Selection Strategy see Appendix III

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

- A digital report will be provided to the client and GAPS
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales
- The paper archive will be retained by GAT.

4 RESULTS

An area measuring 12m by 8m was stripped (Figure 3). The natural glacial deposit (context 02) was a pale brown gritty clay with c.75% stones from small stones and gravel to rounded boulders up to 0.45m long (Plates 2 and 3). In the south-eastern corner of the trench there was probably little clay over bedrock and the clay was very firm in this area, becoming looser and more gravelly towards the west. Where this layer was seen in the soakaway it was more orange-brown in colour and fairly gravelly but still with numerous rounded stones.

The glacial deposits were overlaid by between 0.2m and 0.4m of mixed topsoil and ploughsoil. This layer (context 01) was a dark grey gritty loam with c.50% stones, mainly angular and sub-angular stones up to 0.25m long. The shallowest part was in the uphill, south-east corner and the deepest towards the west. In the western part traces of a browner ploughsoil could be seen but generally these deposits were so mixed that they have been recorded as a single deposit. Some of the stones appeared to be from stone dumped in this area and activity in the farmyard has caused the mixing of deposits. There were also large ash trees along the field boundary that had to be felled due to ash die-back and the roots of these have caused disturbance.

Running south-east to north-west across the stripped area was a stone-filled land drain (Figure 3, Plates 3 and 4). The cut of this [context 04] was 0.3m wide and it was straight with steep sides. It cut through most of layer (01) but was only seen where it cut into the glacial clay due to the quantity of other stones in layer (01). The land drain was filled with densely packed stones up to 0.2m long on a dark grey gritty loam matrix (context 03).

The area stripped for the soakaway measured 2.3m by 2.0m. This had the same deposits as seen in the main stripped area, with the topsoil being 0.3m deep (Plate 5).

No artefacts were recovered.

No significant archaeological deposits or features were found.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The stripped area was on the edge of the farmyard and the topsoil and ploughsoil had been disturbed by activity relating to the farmyard. Stone from the field walls and dumped possibly from demolished buildings has been mixed into the topsoil. Nearby trees, which had to be felled due to ash die-back, had also caused disturbance of the deposits. Despite the disturbance and the stony natural of the natural deposits it was possible to clean off the surface of the natural deposits to an extent where archaeological features would have been clearly visible. With the exception of the stone-filled land drain no archaeological features were seen. The bedrock appears to be close to the surface under this area, so pits and ditches were unlikely to have been dug here. If any built structures had existed here activity relating to the farm would have caused their removal, though there was no evidence at all that there had been structures of any date in this location.

The proposed shed can be built on the investigated area without any risk of damage to archaeological deposits or features.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

Kenney, J., 2024. Landscape of Neolithic Axes: fieldwork in 2023 at Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report

McGuinness, N 2023. Cae Haidd, Gwylt Road, Llanfairfechan, Conwy: Historic Asset Setting Impact Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1727

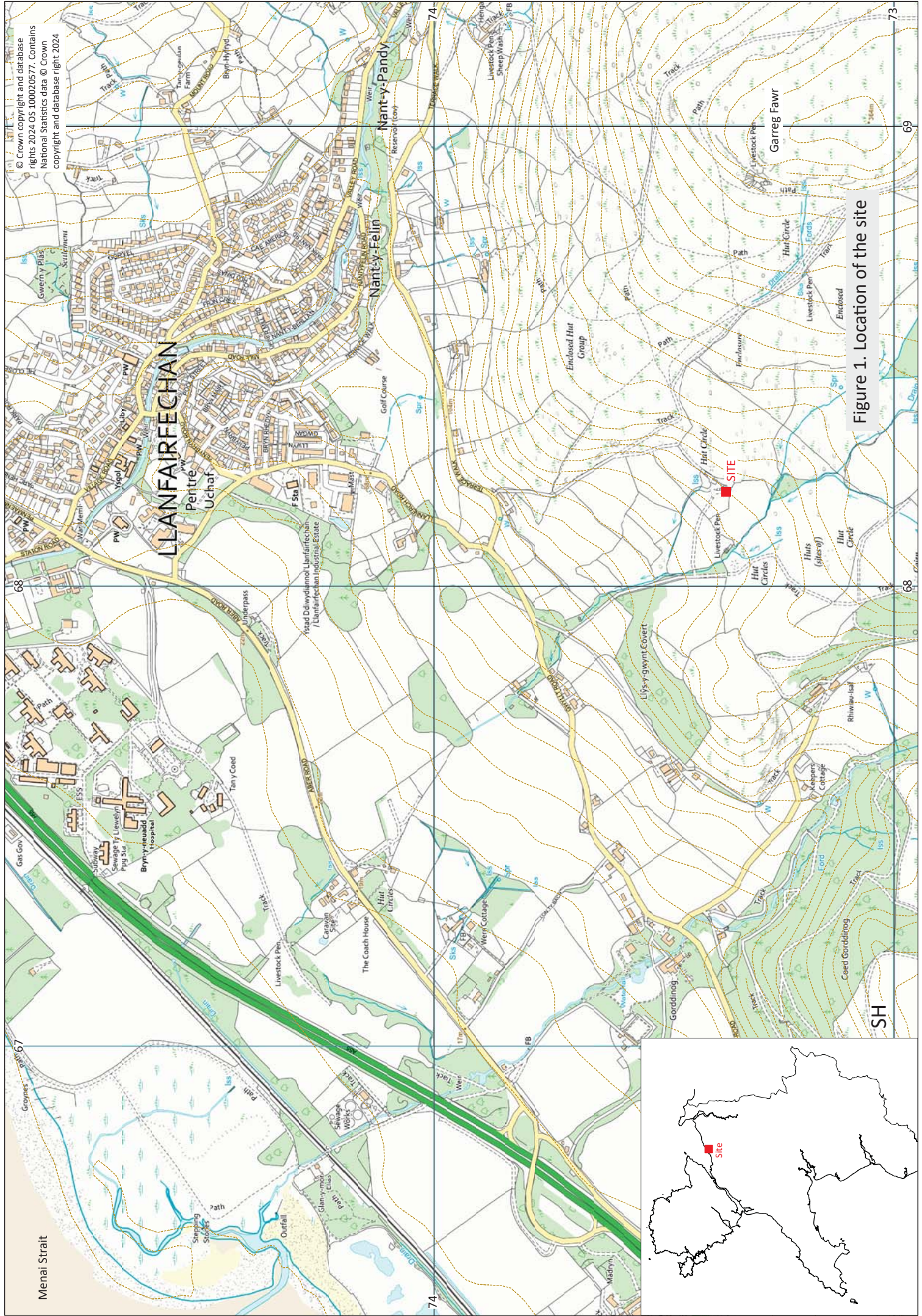
FIGURES AND PLATES

Figures

Figure 1. Location of the site

Figure 2. Scheduled areas and HER sites around Cae Haidd

Figure 3. Location of investigated area (based on ABZAC Architecture Ltd Site Plan GW/0223/P/04)



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Figure 1. Location of the site

Menai Strait

SH

P

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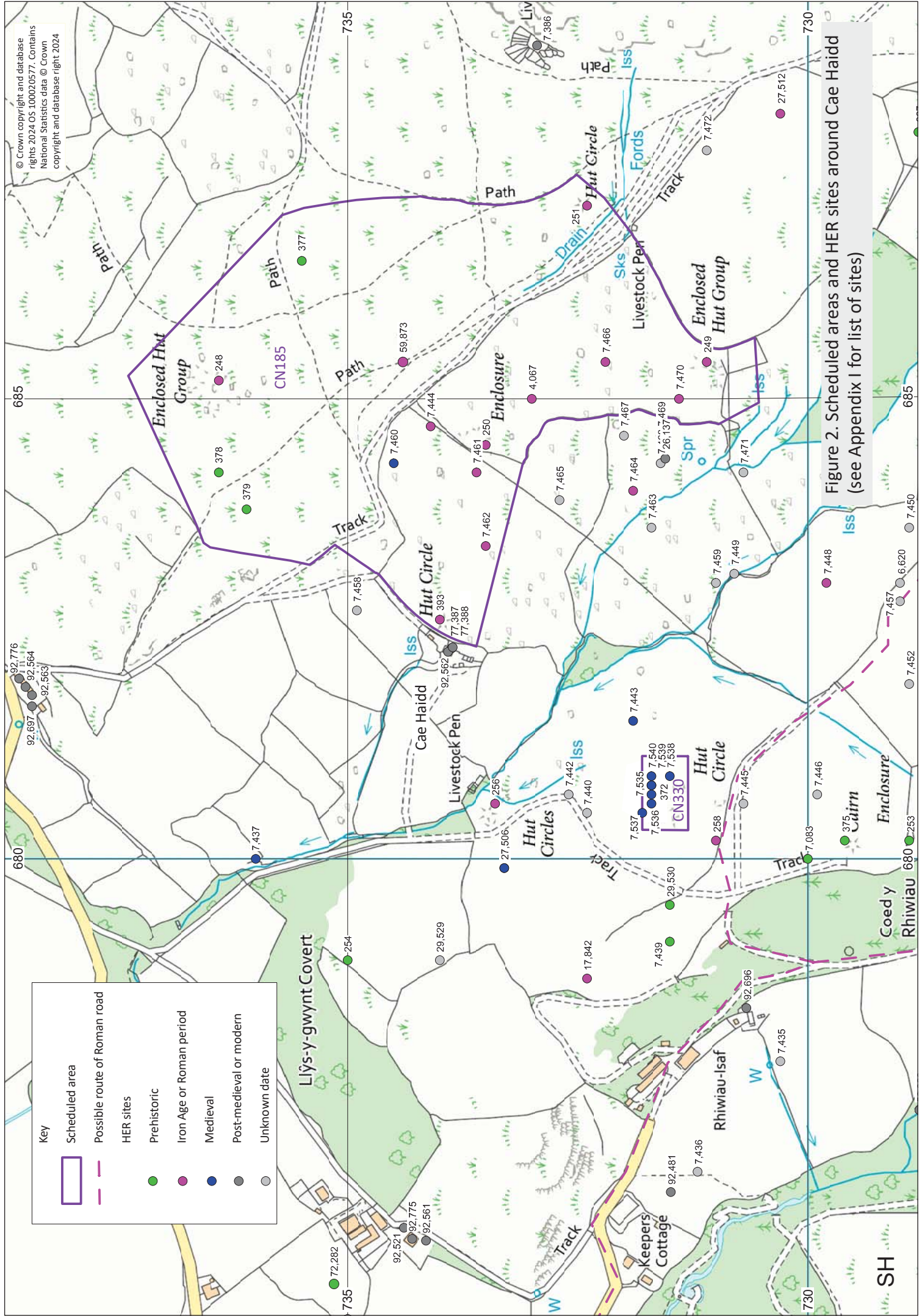


Figure 2. Scheduled areas and HER sites around Cae Haidd (see Appendix I for list of sites)

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SH

- Key
- Stripped area
 - Archaeological feature
 - Old walls surveyed on architect's plan

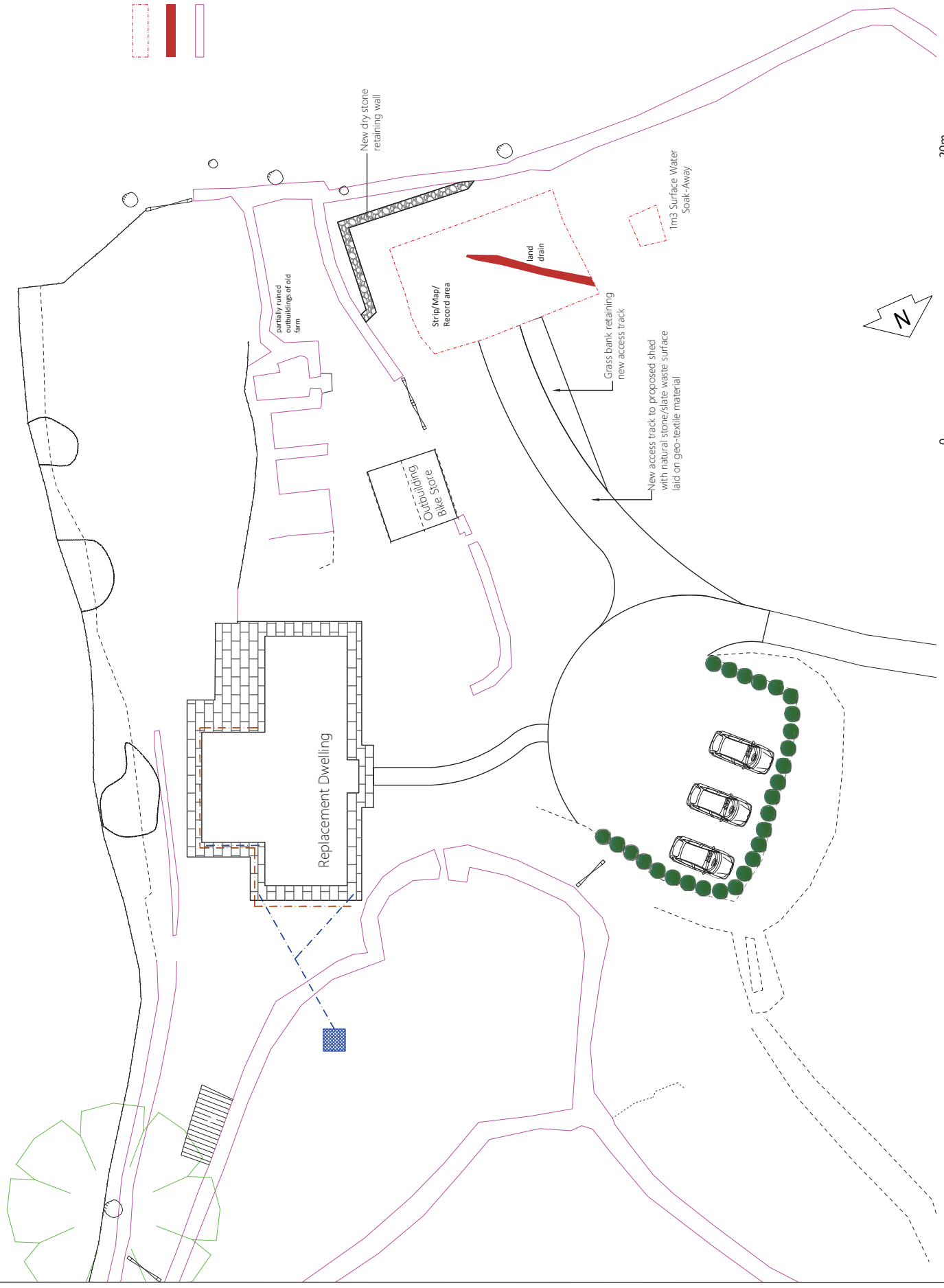


Figure 3. Location of investigated area (based on ABZAC Architecture Ltd Site Plan GW/0223/P/04)

Plates

Plate 1: View of area to be stripped prior to the work, showing location in yard; from SW (archive reference: G2783_026)

Plate 2: Area stripped showing glacial deposits (02); from E (archive reference: G2783_028)

Plate 3: Area stripped showing land drain; from W (archive reference: G2783_032)

Plate 4: Land drain [04]; from E (archive reference: G2783_036)

Plate 5: Area stripped for soakaway; from N (archive reference: G2783_039)



Plate 3: Area stripped showing land drain; from W (archive reference: G2783_032).



Plate 4: Land drain [04]; from E (archive reference: G2783_036).



Plate 5: Area stripped for soakaway; from N (archive reference: G2783_039).



Plate 1: View of area to be stripped prior to the work, showing location in yard; from SW (archive reference: G2783_026).



Plate 2: Area stripped showing glacial deposits (02); from E (archive reference: G2783_028).

APPENDIX I

List of HER sites within vicinity of Cae Haidd

PRN	Site Name	Period	Type
248	Enclosed Hut Group, Carreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle settlement
249	Enclosed Hut Group, Carreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle settlement
250	Enclosure, Carreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle settlement
251	Enclosure, Carreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle
253	Enclosure, Nr. Coed-y-Rhiwiau	Prehistoric	Enclosure
254	Enclosure, Nr. Llwyn Ysgolaig	Prehistoric	Enclosure
256	Hut Group, N of Coed y Rhiwiau	Roman	Hut circle settlement
258	Hut Circle, Nr. Coed Y Rhiwiau	Roman	Hut circle
372	Deserted Rural Settlement, Cae'r Haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement; long hut
375	Cairn, East of Coed y Rhiwiau	Bronze Age	Cairn
377	Cairn, Carreg Fawr	Unknown	Clearance cairn
378	Cairn, Carreg Fawr	Bronze Age	Cairn
379	Cairn, Carreg Fawr	Unknown	Cairn
387	Burnt Mound, Nr. Tyddyn y Waen	Bronze Age	Burnt mound
393	Hut Circle, Carreg Fawr	Unknown	Hut circle
4066	Roman Milestones, Former Site of, Rhiwiau Uchaf	Roman	Milestone
4067	Field System, Carreg Fawr	Roman	Field system
6620	Field System, Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Field system
7083	Flint Implements, Findspot, Bryn Golau	Neolithic	Findspot
7386	Sheep Fold, Llanfairfechan	Unknown	Sheep fold
7422	Circular Feature, Abergwyngregyn	Unknown	Feature
7423	Possible Hut Circle, W of Nant y Felin Fach	Prehistoric	Hut circle
7435	Relict Field Boundaries, W of Coed Rhiwiau	Unknown	Bank (earthwork)
7436	Field Clearance Cairn, West of Coed Rhiwiau	Unknown	Clearance cairn
7437	Field System, S of Gwylt Road	Medieval	Field system
7439	Small Hut Circle, Possible, Coed y Rhiwiau	Prehistoric	Hut circle
7440	Circular Mound, NE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Mound
7441	Area of Pits, NE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Pit
7442	Rectangular Building, NE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Building
7443	Area of Terraced Fields, NE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Medieval	Field system
7444	Enclosure, SE of Gwylt Road	Unknown	Enclosure
7445	Rectangular Platform, Nr Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Platform
7446	Lynchets, Llanfairfechan	Unknown	Field system
7447	Defended Enclosure, Possible, Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7448	Concentric Circle Enclosure, E of Coed y Rhiwiau	Roman	Enclosed settlement
7449	Enclosure, E of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7450	Circular Enclosure, E of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7451	Possible Hut Circle, E of Coed y Rhiwiau	Prehistoric	Hut circle

7452	Enclosure, E of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7454	Sub-Circular Enclosure, SE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7455	Rectangular Structure, SE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Structure
7456	Rectangular Enclosure, SE of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7457	Possible Enclosure or Hut, E of Coed y Rhiwiau	Unknown	Enclosure
7458	Rectangular Enclosure, Coed Uchaf	Unknown	Enclosure
7459	Possible Remains of Small Fields, E of Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Field system
7460	Possible Long Hut, Garreg Fawr	Medieval	Long hut
7461	Hut Circle, Possible, Near Garreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle
7462	Enclosure, Near Gwyllt Cottages	Unknown	Enclosure
7463	Circular Enclosure or Hut, W of Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Circular enclosure; hut circle
7464	Hut Circle, Near Garreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle
7465	Rectangular Structure, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Structure
7466	Sub-Circular Enclosure, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Enclosure
7467	Rectangular Enclosure, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Enclosure
7468	Cairn, Possible, Near, Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Cairn
7469	Enclosures, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Enclosure
7470	Enclosure, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Enclosure
7471	Circular Feature, W of Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Feature
7472	Oval Enclosure, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Enclosure
7473	Enclosed Hut Circle, Possible, Near Garreg Fawr	Roman	Hut circle
7474	Stone Feature, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Feature
7475	Remains of Field System, Near Garreg Fawr	Unknown	Field system
7476	Possible Enclosure, Llanfairfechan	Unknown	Enclosure
7477	Field Walls/Banks, Llanfairfechan	Unknown	Bank (earthwork)
7535	Deserted Rural Settlement, SW of Cae'r-haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement
7536	Deserted Rural Settlement, SW of Cae'r-haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement
7537	Deserted Rural Settlement, SW of Cae'r-haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement
7538	Deserted Rural Settlement, Cae'r-haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement
7539	Deserted Rural Settlement, Cae'r-haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement
7540	Deserted Rural Settlement, Cae'r-haidd	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement
17842	Part of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	Roman	Road
26137	Sheepfold, E of Rhiwiau-isaf	Post Medieval	Sheepfold
27506	Lynchets, W Of Coed Rhiwau	Medieval	Field system
27512	Terraced Road, Possibly Roman	Roman	Road
29529	Area of Cultivation, Llys y Gwynt	Unknown	Cultivation terrace
29530	Hut Circle, Possible, Coed y Rhiwiau	Prehistoric	Hut circle
38554	Sheep Shelter, Garreg Fawr	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter
56319	Buildings, Rhiwiau-uchaf	Post Medieval	Building complex
56320	Footbridge, NW of Rhiwiau-uchaf	Post Medieval	Footbridge
56321	Footbridge, W of Rhiwiau-uchaf	Post Medieval	Footbridge
59873	Field system, Garreg Fawr	Medieval; Prehistoric	Field system
72282	Finds, Llys-y-Gwynt Farm	Multiperiod	Findspot

77387	Farm building, Cae'r-haidd	Post Medieval	Farm building
77388	Farmstead, Cae'r-haidd	Post Medieval	Farmstead
92481	Mounds, Findspot, Llanfairfechan	Modern	Findspot
92521	Farmstead, Llys-y-gwynt	Post Medieval	Farmstead
92561	Farm building, Llys-y-gwynt	Post Medieval	Farm building
92562	Farm building, Cae'r-haidd	Post Medieval	Farm building
92563	Farm building, Bryn-y-goleu	Post Medieval	Farm building
92564	Farm building, Bryn-y-goleu	Post Medieval	Farm building
92696	Farmstead, Rhiwiau-isaf	Post Medieval	Farmstead
92697	Farmstead, Bryn-y-goleu	Post Medieval	Farmstead
92701	Farmstead, Tyddyn-y-Waen	Post Medieval	Farmstead
92775	Farm building, Llys-y-gwynt	Post Medieval	Farm building
92776	Farm building, Bryn-y-goleu	Post Medieval	Farm building

APPENDIX II

Photographic Register

Photo Record Number	Description	Contexts	View from	Scales	Taken by	Date
G2783_025	Area to be stripped before start of work		N		Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_026	Area to be stripped before start of work, showing rebuilt farmhouse and outbuilding		SW		Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_027	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02)	02	E	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_028	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02)	02	E	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_029	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02)	02	S	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_030	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02)	02	SE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_031	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02)	02	SE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_032	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02)	02	W	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_033	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02), with farmhouse in background	02	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_034	Land drain [04]	03, 04	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_035	Land drain [04]	03, 04	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_036	Land drain [04]	03, 04	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_037	Land drain [04]	03, 04	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_038	Soakaway	01, 02	N	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_039	Soakaway	01, 02	N	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_040	Wall of old farmyard		NW	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_041	Entrance to largely ruined old outbuilding		WNW	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_042	Remain of ruined outbuilding		N	1m	Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_043	View from Cae Haidd over Menai Strait		SE		Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_044	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02), with field wall behind		NE		Jane Kenney	09/01/2024
G2783_045	Area of the shed after stripping showing natural deposit (02), with field wall behind		NE		Jane Kenney	09/01/2024

APPENDIX III

Updated 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	04/01/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	04/01/2024
Client	Gareth Williams	n/a

Resources

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

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section has been commissioned by Gareth Williams to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record at Cae Haidd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfairfechan, Sir Conwy, LL33 0EE (NGR: SH68207365) in advance of the construction of a general purpose agricultural shed. The shed will be located to the southeast of the farmhouse and will measure 12.47m in length and 8.65m in width. A preceding archaeological setting impact assessment was completed in 2023 by GAT (Report GAT_1727), due to the proximity of known historic assets. The strip/map/record will be undertaken from January 2024

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Cae Haidd, Llanfairfechan. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Prepared for Gareth Williams July 2024. Project G2783.

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;

Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;

Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Excel* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package, with explanatory technical document;

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

Files forming earlier versions of finished illustrations except for those including orthomosaics.
Client data.

Email communications.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

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

The paper archive includes:

- Day record sheets;
- Context sheets;

These will be retained by GAT.

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

There were no artefacts or ecofacts from this project.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

APPENDIX IV

Written Scheme of Investigation

CAE HAIDD, GWYLLT ROAD, LLANFAIRFECHAN (G2783)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MITIGATION
(Strip/Map/Record)

Prepared for Gareth Williams

January 2024



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

CAE HAIDD, LLANFAIRFECHAN (G2783)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (Strip/Map/Record)

Prepared for *Gareth Williams*, January 2024

INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) has been commissioned by Gareth Williams to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record at Cae Haidd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfairfechan, Sir Conwy, LL33 0EE (NGR: SH68207328; [Figure 01](#)) in advance of the construction of a general purpose agricultural shed. The shed will be located to the southeast of the farmhouse (cf. [Figure 02](#)) and will measure 12.47m in length and 8.65m in width (cf. [Figure 03](#)). A preceding archaeological setting impact assessment was completed in 2023 by GAT (Report GAT_1727), due to the proximity of known historic assets (q.v. paras. 2.1 and 2.2).

The strip/map/record is scheduled from January 2024 and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application NP4/23/46F conditions 3 and 4 and the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- 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 for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- 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).

GAT 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.

Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the Strip/map/record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes prehistoric findspots and domestic activity, Roman and early medieval burials and within the surrounding area;
- To place the results in context, reference shall be made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017); and
- If no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

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. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the 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.

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 is 1977 and the event primary reference number is 46736.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for new assets identified and recorded.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

The following designated assets in proximity to the proposed new agricultural shed that require setting impact assessment (Figure 01). The proposed building lies:

- 200m to the northeast of the Cae'r Haidd Deserted Rural Settlement Scheduled Monument (CN330; GAT HER PRN 372); and
- 26m to the west of the Garreg Fawr Hut Groups, Ancient Fields and Cairns Scheduled Monument (CN185; GAT HER PRNs 248-251, 377-379, 393, 4067, 7444, 7460-7462, 7466, 7470, 59873).

Cae'r Haidd Deserted Rural Settlement Scheduled Monument (CN330; GAT HER PRN 372) is the well-preserved remains of a complex medieval deserted rural settlement. It covers an area of 0.40 ha and lies in the centre of a large irregularly shaped field of improved pasture to the southwest of the proposed new building, on a sheltered, northwest-facing shelf with spectacular views across the Menai Straits and eastern Anglesey. It comprises two groups of features: a group of three platform houses (I-III; GAT HER PRNs 7537, 7536, 7535), levelled areas of ground on which houses would have been built, aligned in a southwest-northeast row along the contour of the hillslope; and an adjacent group of three rectangular house platforms (IV-VI; GAT HER PRNs 7538, 7539, 7540) all cut deeply into the hill slope. The remnants of most likely contemporary terraced fields and ridge and furrow cultivation are visible to the north of the settlement, outside of the scheduled area, and the settlement forms an important element in a wider medieval upland landscape.

The Garreg Fawr Hut Groups, Ancient Fields and Cairns Scheduled Monument (CN185; GAT HER PRNs 248-251, 377-379, 393, 4067, 7444, 7460-7462, 7466, 7470, 59873 covers a large, irregularly shaped area of 19 ha on ground that slopes down to the west; part of it on open mountain, and the remainder on enclosed grazing land. It includes several settlement and subsistence features, none of which have been subject to modern archaeological excavation but, by comparison with excavated examples, most likely date to the late prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

The settlement features include two enclosed hut circle settlements. A large oval enclosure in the northern corner of the area measuring 55m by 43m, with orthostatic faced walls of grass-covered small stone contains the visible remains of up to four round huts (CN185A; GAT HER PRN 248; RCAHMW NPRN 301028 (392)). In the southern corner of the area, a levelled oval-shaped platform, 38m in diameter and formed from 3m-high terraces contains the remains of two round huts which survive as low grass banks (CN185B; GAT HER PRN 249; RCAHMW NPRN 308679). A third possible enclosed hut circle settlement consisting of another roughly oval enclosure, 28m by 23m; is located in the central part of the scheduled area. A 2m high terrace on the eastern side contains a row of large stones set on edge to form a revetment, whilst to the west, a 1m high field terrace curves around the site. No traces of any huts are identifiable within the enclosure (CN185C; GAT HER PRN 250; RCAHMW NPRN 308678).

The probable remains of an unenclosed hut circle, 6m in diameter, are located on a level platform in the southeast corner of the scheduled area (CN185D; GAT PRN 251; RCAHMW NPRN 308680). Another probable unenclosed round hut is located in the western corner of the scheduled area, on ground sloping steeply to the northwest. It consists of a roughly circular platform 8m in diameter with some orthostatic walling surviving around its perimeter (CN185E; GAT HER PRN 393; RCAHMW NPRN 302991). A hollow in the ground approximately 50m to the north-northeast may be the site of another hut circle and a further possible hut circle is recorded 160m to the east-southeast (GAT HER PRN 7461).

The settlement remains are surrounded by extensive and well-preserved areas of relict agricultural field systems and enclosures bounded by field walls and terraces 1 - 2.5m in height (GAT HER PRN's 4067, 59873, 7444, 7462, 7466, 7470). These appear to be contemporary with the late prehistoric / Romano British settlement remains, however, the presence of a medieval rectangular house platform (PRN 7460) in the central-western part of the scheduled area suggests they may also have been used in later periods.

The remains of what are believed to be three prehistoric funerary cairns, features that are most likely Bronze Age in date and predate the later prehistoric / Romano-British period settlement activity, are located in the northern side of the scheduled area. An oval mound of stone 8-9m long, 6m wide and 0.75m high has had the stone from its interior removed and built up around the outside to form a sheep shelter (CN185F; GAT HER PRN 378). Another cairn lies 50m to the southwest. It consists of a grass and gorse-covered stone mound, 6m long, 4m wide and 0.75m high (CN185H; GAT HER PRN 379). Another mound of small stones, now covered with grass and gorse and 6m in diameter and 0.5m high (CN185G; GAT HER PRN 377) is located 275m to the east-southeast.

Setting Impact Assessment

GAT completed Heritage Impact Assessment as part of the planning application of the agricultural shed (report GAT_1727). The four-stage assessment was completed in accordance with the guidance in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017). The potential impacts of the proposed development on the setting and significance of two historic assets were considered. The assessment has found that the potential impact of the proposed development on the Cae'r Haidd Deserted Rural Settlement Scheduled Monument is negative with a negligible magnitude. The potential impact on the Garreg Fawr Hut Groups, Ancient Fields and Cairns Scheduled Monument is negative with a minor magnitude. Due to the low levels of impact, no further mitigation to lessen the impacts was recommended.

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The strip/map/record programme aims to expose and characterise archaeological activity within the footprint of the shed and associated surface water drainage immediately adjacent to the building and leading to a soakaway, as detailed on [Figure 02](#). The shed will encompass an area measuring 12.47m in length and 8.65m in width (cf. [Figure 03](#)), with the extent of the surface water drainage and soakaway to be determined when on site. The ground reduction will be undertaken by machinery and operators supplied by the Gareth Williams; the fieldwork is scheduled for January 2024, with an expected duration of 2No days (exact length to be determined by results).

All fieldwork will be completed in accordance with industry standards and the following methodology will apply:

- The development will be excavated by machinery fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs, and contexts records will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. [Appendix 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; the photographic record will be 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 **G2783_024**. A photographic ID board will be used during the strip/map/record to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- 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, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if more discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated;
- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, a post-excavation assessment will be prepared as the initial fieldwork report (MAP2 Phase 3), leading to an Updated Project Design (UPD) for analysis and final reporting (MAP2 Phase 4). Alternatively, depending on quantity and extent of the artefacts and ecofacts, a post-excavation statement will be prepared,

followed by MAP2 Phase 4. Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.

Human Remains

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).

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 (Jackeline 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 will require additional resourcing and cost.

Artefacts

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

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 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

Any artefact assessment/analysis will require additional resourcing and cost.

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 Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, GB LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel). 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 will be transferred to the Storiel in accordance with their guidelines.

Working Project Archive

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

5. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
7. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
8. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
9. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
10. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
11. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
12. 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.

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 GAT server, with the location confirmed in the GAT 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 a supplementary Selection Strategy document 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. 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. Site location plan;
 - b. Scaled plan and section drawings (if relevant);
9. Plates – to include selected photographic archive images illustrating the following:
 - a. Site location;
 - b. Ground conditions and general stratigraphy;
 - c. Detail of investigated features, including plan and section images (if relevant);
10. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation;
11. Appendix II – photographic metadata;
12. Appendix III – context register;
13. Appendix IV – drawing register (if relevant);
14. Appendix V – artefact register (if relevant);
15. Appendix VI – ecofact register (if relevant);
16. Appendix VII – GAT selection strategy – final version

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 2)*; and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);

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

Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and will be finalised in the mitigation 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.
- Regional & relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The projects Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). There will be 1No archaeologist in attendance (with additional resourcing if required), who will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological mitigation duties on site;
- Client liaison;
- GAPS 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;
- 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 results; and
- for submitting a draft report for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site-specific risk assessment will be prepared by GAT and supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All 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 which were prepared by *WorkNest*. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the client and site contractors' Health and Safety requirements.

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.

INSURANCE

Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 000375

EXPIRY DATE 22/08/2024

Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 000375

EXPIRY DATE 22/08/2024

Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER AXA Insurance UK Plc

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER TG0275

EXPIRY DATE 22/08/2024

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
2. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 2)
3. McGuinness, N 2023. Cae Haidd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfairfechan, Conwy: Historic Asset Setting Impact Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1727.
4. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives
5. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
6. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

FIGURE 01

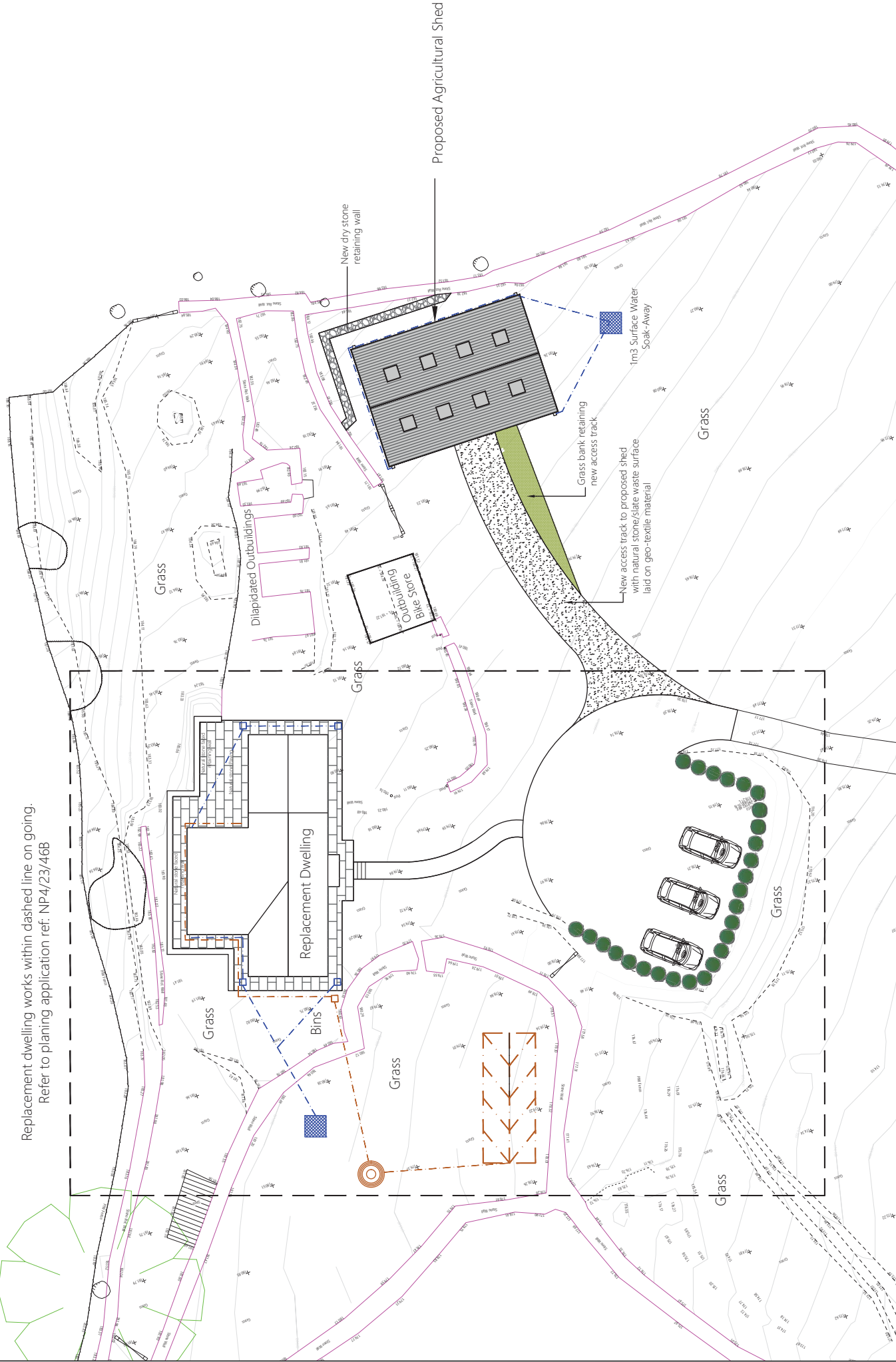
The location of the agricultural shed and proximity historic assets

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of drawing showing a site plan including the proposed agricultural shed (ABZAC Drg. GW/0223/P/04)

FIGURE 02: Reproduction of drawing showing a site plan including the proposed agricultural shed (ABZAC Drg. GW/0223/P/04)

Replacement dwelling works within dashed line on going.
 Refer to planning application ref: NP4/23/468

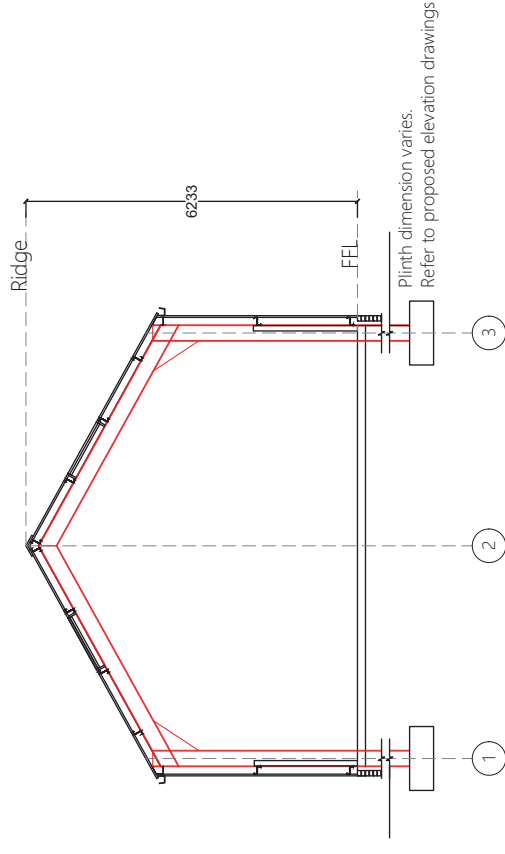
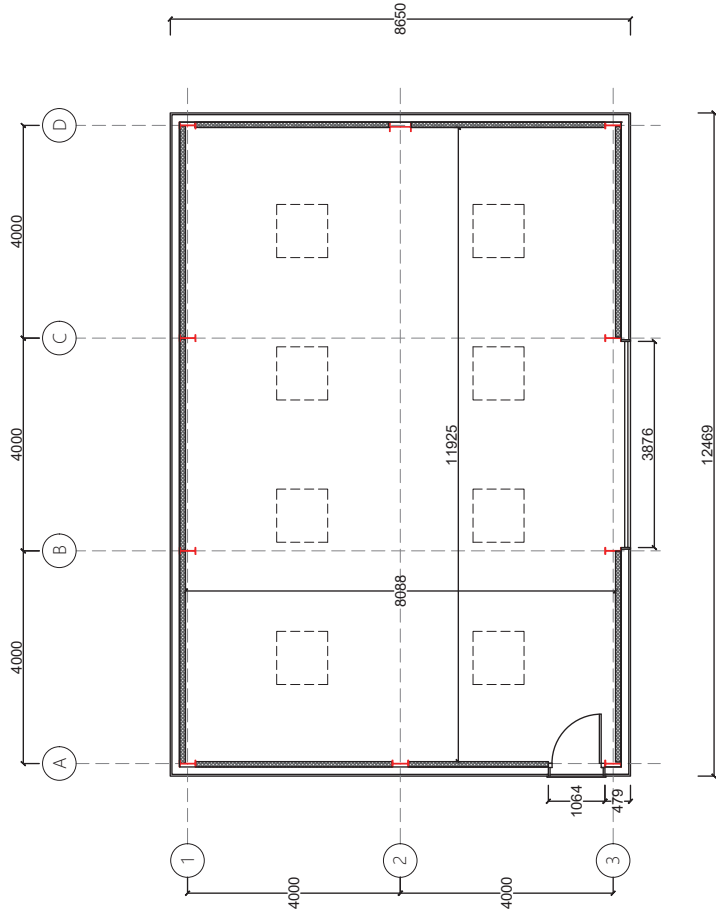


A3	TITLE: Site Plan	CLIENT: G Williams	DWG No: GW/ 0223 / P / 04	Abzac Architecture Ltd 41 Groesffordd, Dwygyfylchi Penmaenmawr, Conwy, LL34 6RN T. 01492 339233 M. 07710490737 E. info@abzac.cymru
	SITE: Cae Haldd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfalfrechan, Conwy	PROJECT: Proposed agricultural shed	DRAWN: L.J	ABZAC ARCHITECTURE www.abzac.cymru
	SCALE: 1:250 @ A3	STATUS: Planning	CHECKED: DATE: April 2023	
	Revision: -			

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of drawing showing cross section and plan of the proposed agricultural shed (ABZAC Drg. GW/0223/P/01)

FIGURE 03: Reproduction of drawing showing cross section and plan of the proposed agricultural shed (ABZAC Drg. GW/0223/P/01)



Floor Plan

Cross Section

<h1>A3</h1>	TITLE: Floor Plan and cross section	PROJECT: Proposed agricultural shed	CLIENT: G Williams	DWG No: GW/ 0223 / P / 01	ABZAC ARCHITECTURE	Abzac Architecture Ltd
	SITE: Cae Haldd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfalfrechan, Conwy	SCALE: 1:100 @ A3	STATUS: Planning	DRAWN: L.J	CHECKED: DATE: April 2023	41 Groesffordd, Dwygyfylchi Penmaenmawr, Conwy, LL34 6RN T. 01492 339233 M. 07710490737 E. info@abzac.cymru www.abzac.cymru

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet pro-forma

SKETCH

DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy pro-forma and Digital Management Plan

G2783_Cae_Haidd 04/01/2024 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	04/01.2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, GB LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Other (client)	<i>Gareth Williams</i>	n/a

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

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

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section has been commissioned by Gareth Williams to undertake an archaeological strip/map/record at Cae Haidd, Gwyllt Road, Llanfairfechan, Sir Conwy, LL33 0EE (NGR: SH68207328; WSI Figure 01) in advance of the construction of a general purpose agricultural shed. The shed will be located to the southeast of the farmhouse (cf. WSI Figure 02) and will measure 12.47m in length and 8.65m in width (cf. WSI Figure 03). A preceding archaeological setting impact assessment was completed in 2023 by GAT (Report GAT_1727), due to the proximity of known historic assets. The strip/map/record will be undertaken from January 2024

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Cae Haidd, Llanfairfechan. Written Scheme of Investigation For Archaeological Mitigation. Prepared for Gareth Williams July 2024. Project G2783.

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. De-selected 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.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

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 therefor 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;

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained.

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.

The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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 | email: lucy.whittingham@aacarchaeology.com.

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 Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, GB LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.

GAT will contact the landowner via client for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol). 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 will be transferred to the Storiol in accordance with their guidelines.

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



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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