



æon archaeology

**Site 67, Madog Street, Y Ffor, Pwllhlei,
LL53 6UH.**

Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation

August 2025 v2.0



Project Code: A0558.1
Event PRN: TBC



Site 67, Madog Street, Y Ffor, Pwllhlei, LL53 6UH.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Williams Homes, hereafter ‘the Client’, to produce a project design (PD) for carrying out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Madog Street, Y Ffor, Llannor, Gwynedd, LL53 6UN, hereafter ‘the Site’ (figures 1-3) (centred on **NGR SH 39986 39132**) as a pre application to planning.

Although a formal planning condition has not yet been issued, this Project Design has been prepared as part of a proactive approach to archaeological evaluation, in support of the forthcoming planning application. The Site lies within an area of known archaeological sensitivity, in proximity to both designated and undesignated heritage assets including the Scheduled Monument - *a Bronze Age Four Crosses Standing Stone* (Cadw Ref. CN105; PRN 1333), *a prehistoric axe-hammer findspot* (PRN 4303), and a *potential relocated monolith* (PRN 90056), as well as within a wider landscape that has produced evidence for ritual, funerary, and agricultural activity from the Neolithic period onward.

As such, it is anticipated that a requirement for archaeological evaluation may be identified by the Archaeological Planning Service; *Heneb: Gwynedd*, during the formal consultation process. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023), and is intended to set out a clear and methodologically robust framework for any archaeological evaluation that may be required in association with the proposed development.

The proposed scope of works includes an appropriately targeted programme of trial trenching (including 7 trenches, roughly equivalent to a 5 % sample rate for the surface area of the Site) to determine the character, extent, and preservation of any archaeological remains within the Site. The evaluation will be undertaken by qualified and experienced personnel and will result in the production of a fully illustrated report suitable for submission to the regional *Historic Environment Record* (HER), with provision for digital archive deposition. All works will conform to current professional standards and best practice, including those outlined in *Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12)* and *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017)*, and will be subject to the oversight of Heneb: Gwynedd, on behalf of the local planning authority.

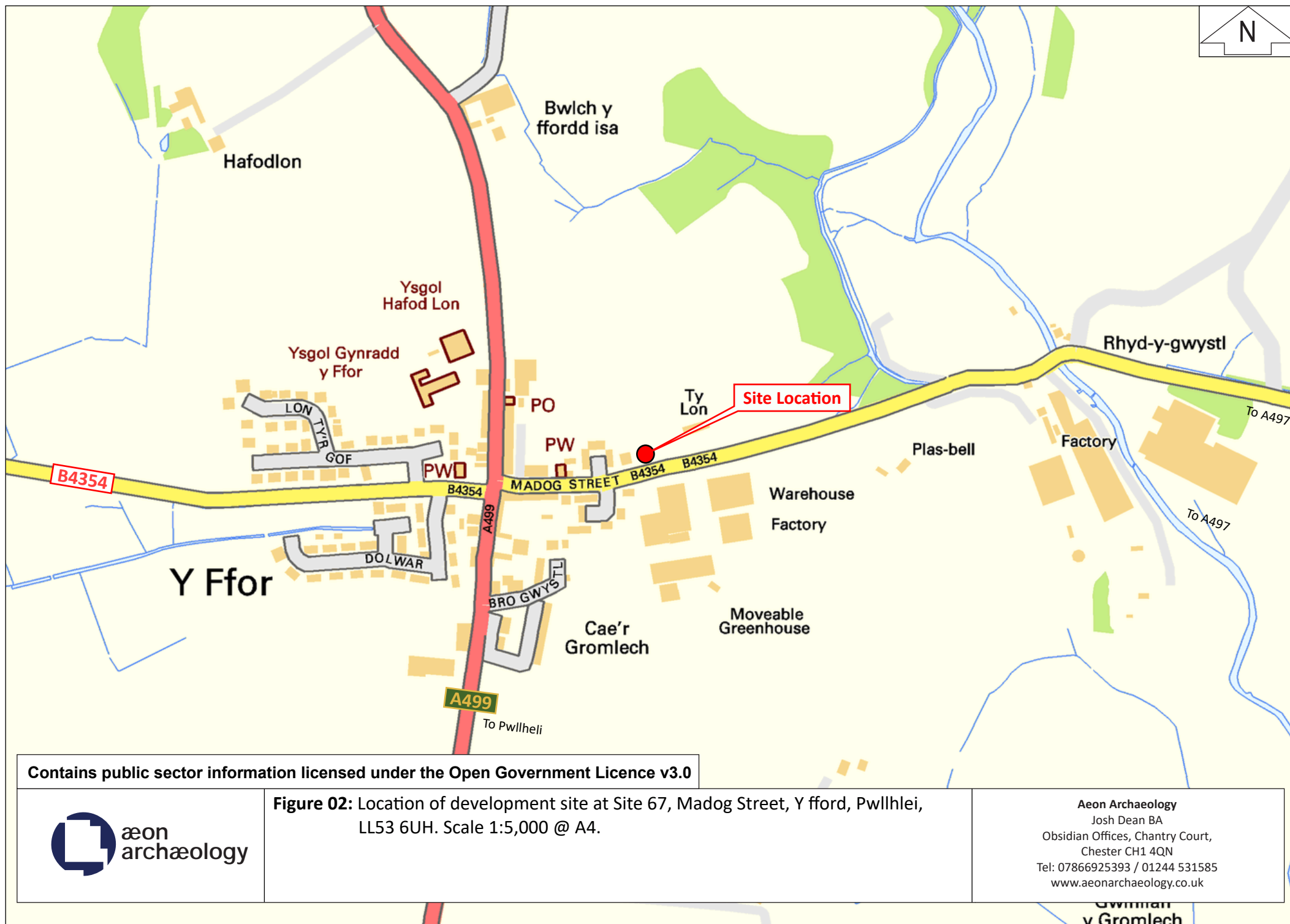


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Figure 01: Location of development site at Site 67, Madog Street, Y fford, Pwllhlei, LL53 6UH. Scale 1:5,000 @ A4.

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2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:
Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

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

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

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

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Site is located on Madog Street, Y Ffôr, Llannor, Gwynedd, LL53 6UN, hereafter ‘the Site’ (centred on **NGR SH 39986 39132**), and lies within a landscape of considerable historic depth and archaeological interest. Situated at the south-western edge of the village of Y Ffôr, the Site occupies part of a crossroads settlement that developed significantly following the creation of early nineteenth-century turnpike roads linking Pwllheli, Llanaelhaearn, and Chwilog. These improved transport routes formalised pre-existing trackways and stimulated the growth of linear villages such as Y Ffôr during the post-medieval period.

The broader landscape surrounding the Site retains evidence of long-term occupation from the prehistoric period onwards. Most notably, the *Four Crosses Standing Stone* (*Scheduled Monument CN105; PRN 1333*), located approximately 100m north of a recorded *axe-hammer findspot* (*PRN 4303*), is a substantial Bronze Age monolith standing 1.6m high and 1.5m wide at the base. It forms part of a wider prehistoric ritual landscape and is believed to have originally stood in visual relation to other key sites, including the *Cromlech Farm Burial Chamber* (*Scheduled Monument CN095*), prior to recent landscape alterations. According to Cadw, the stone is of national importance due to its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric funerary and ritual practices, and there remains a strong possibility of associated intact burial or ritual deposits surviving in its vicinity.

Additional prehistoric artefacts have also been recovered nearby. A granite *stone axe-hammer* (*PRN 4303*), likely from the Penmaenmawr axe factory, was discovered near a now-lost standing stone. Weighing 14lbs and in excellent condition, it is currently curated at Canolfan y Gwystil, Y Ffôr. The axe-hammer, along with the standing stone, suggests the area was a focus for ritual deposition or activity during the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

A large boulder to the north of *Canolfan y Gwystil* (*PRN 90056*) has been interpreted as a possible displaced standing stone, exhibiting wear patterns and a notched surface that may indicate prior erection. While currently embedded in modern landscaping and associated with recent development, it may represent the relocated remains of a monument recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales prior to 1972.

Together, these features point to a prehistoric ceremonial landscape, with surviving monuments, artefact scatters, and potential for subsurface ritual or funerary remains. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for *Area 13: Llannor and Boduan* (*PRN 33499*) reinforces the antiquity of the surrounding landscape, noting irregular field systems, drystone enclosures, and evidence of historic land division, some of which may reflect earlier prehistoric or medieval patterns.

By the early medieval period, the local landscape appears to have maintained its significance, with religious foundations established at nearby Llannor, Abererch, and Llanaelhaearn. These sites preserve inscribed stones of fifth- to sixth-century date and are associated with early Christian ecclesiastical enclosures. Llannor, the mother parish for Y Ffôr, was likely a clas site and was incorporated into the lands of the Bishop of Bangor by the fourteenth century, with the township assessed for taxation in 1291 and 1334.

The post-medieval and modern development of Y Ffôr reflects broader patterns of rural expansion in Gwynedd. By 1840, the village had developed a recognisable core, centred around the Four Crosses Inn and an early row of terraced houses. Later nineteenth-century additions included a Methodist

chapel, smithy, and further residential properties. By the late twentieth century, Y Ffôr comprised over 160 premises, forming a discrete rural community with long-standing connections to local estate networks, particularly the nearby gentry estate of Plas Gwyn, located c.1km to the north-west.

Taken together, the Site lies within a multiperiod landscape of considerable archaeological potential. The close proximity of *Scheduled Monument CN105*, associated prehistoric artefacts, possible relocated megaliths, and early Christian ecclesiastical heritage highlights the need for archaeological monitoring. These features underscore the risk of encountering both prehistoric subsurface remains and features associated with later agricultural, transport, or religious use during development.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AIMS

Before evaluation commences an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures will be agreed with the Client and the DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd.

The size, location and orientation of the evaluation trenches will be agreed in advance so as to best target areas that may contain archaeological features within the proposed development footprint – however the intention is to excavate 7 x evaluation trenches measuring 30m in length by 1.8m in width and evenly distributed across the Site targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (figure 05).

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To enable the Client to establish a schedule for archaeological risks.
- To allow the DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd to make an informed decision on the need for, and scope of, further evaluative and/or mitigatory archaeological works at the site.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Gwynedd.

5.0 METHOD STATEMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

If archaeological deposits are identified, subject to the aims of the evaluation, they will be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

Contingency provision will be made for the following:

- Additional excavation of up to 100% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of excavation trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core trench area.

The archaeological works will be surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The excavation area, deposits, features and structures within them will be accurately located on a site plan prepared at most appropriate and largest scale.

A written record of the trench content and all identified features will be completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations, measured drawings, and a measured survey. The photographic record will be maintained using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72dpi) with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. Photographic identification boards will also be used.

The excavation area will be opened with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The excavation area and spoil heaps will be routinely investigated through the use of a metal detector and any finds/artefacts collected and processed as outlined in section 12.0.

All excavations, where required, will be backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure Aeon Archaeology will leave the site in a safe and tidy condition. Aeon Archaeology has not been requested to re-lay turf/lawn surface.

6.0 EVALUATION REPORT

6.1 Post-evaluation Assessment

A report on the results of the evaluation, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015); *Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 v1.0); and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two to four weeks of completion of work on site (depending on the results of further analysis) and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

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

6.2 Post-evaluation Report

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

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

- A discussion of any research implications arising from the archaeological work.
- A bibliography of sources consulted.
- An updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy will be included.

7.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

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

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork (depending upon the results of any required further analysis) and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd, with the original paper and digital archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

8.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Type of study

Archaeological evaluation on land north of Madog Street, Y Ffor, Llannor, Gwynedd, LL53 6UN, (centred on **NGR SH 39986 39132**) as a pre application to planning.

8.2 Types of data

Photographs, photograph register, scaled drawings.

8.3 Format and scale of the data

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

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

8.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

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

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

8.5 Data quality and standards

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

8.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

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

8.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

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

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

8.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of the scanned (.PDF) archive, photographic plates (.TIF), and metadata (.xlsx) (.accdb) to the RCAHMW; and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

8.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

8.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

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

8.11 Governance of access

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

8.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

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

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

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will

include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

8.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

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

8.15 Responsibilities

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

8.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2025

9.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

If archaeological features are encountered that cannot satisfactorily be characterised within the limits of the evaluation then further archaeological works may be required. This may involve the excavation of additional test pits or the extension of the limits of existing test pits. This will require the submission of new cost estimates to the Client and may be subject to a separate PD, to be fully agreed between the DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd and the Client prior to implementation.

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

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

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

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

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

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

11.0 HUMAN REMAINS

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

12.0 SMALL FINDS

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is recommended that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to Aeon Archaeology for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and

publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the fieldwork phase. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds with the exception of unstratified items dating to the twentieth or twenty-first centuries AD which will be recorded by material, type, form, identification and weight, and discarded.

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

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

13.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE

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

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.

- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

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

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

14.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

14.1 Staff

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology.

14.2 Timetable

The archaeological evaluation can currently be undertaken from August 2025, although the Client is encouraged to give as much notice as possible to Aeon Archaeology as project commitments are currently high.

15.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

16.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
- Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £100,000

The current period expires 07/09/25

Professional Indemnity Insurance

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/25

17.0 GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.

18.0 SPECIALISTS

Specialist advice will be sought from the following list if required:

- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: Oxford Archaeology
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Waterlogged environmental: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Environmental samples: Oxford Archaeology
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.
- Pottery (all periods): Oxford Archaeology
- Clay pipe: Oxford Archaeology

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

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

APPENDIX I

Aeon Archaeology Artefact Selection Strategy	
Project:	Madog Street, Y Ffor, Llannor, Gwynedd, LL53 6UN
Location:	(SH 39986 39132)
Client:	Williams Homes
Curator:	DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd
Receiving Institution:	Gwynedd Museum, Bangor
Landowner:	TBC

Selection Strategy - Stone
<p>Prehistoric Lithics and Worked Stone</p> <p>Retain: All assemblages whether stratified or not that contribute to our understanding of prehistory or lithic technology. Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for some knapping debitage.</p> <p>Dispose: Unstratified/unprovenanced undiagnostic artefacts.</p> <p>Roman Worked Stone</p> <p>Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for stratified assemblages from excavations. Unusual/rare unstratified material should be considered as suitable for deposition.</p> <p>Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.</p> <p>Early Medieval Worked Stone</p> <p>Retain: All, whether stratified or not.</p> <p>Dispose: Not applicable.</p> <p>Medieval Worked Stone</p> <p>Retain: Museum curator and a specialist will be consulted to formulate a selection strategy for stratified assemblages from excavations. Unusual/rare unstratified material should be considered as suitable for deposition.</p> <p>Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.</p> <p>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Worked Stone</p> <p>Retain: Dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces</p>

will be retained.

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Worked Stone

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

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Selection Strategy - Ceramic

Prehistoric Pottery

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Roman Pottery

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

Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.

Early Medieval Pottery

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Medieval Pottery

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

Dispose: Selected elements of common unstratified material.

Early Post Medieval Pottery

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

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Pottery

Retain: Most will not be retained.

Dispose: Most of the assemblage will be disposed of.

Modern Pottery

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial and Modern Clay Pipes

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

Dispose: pipe stem fragments.

Selection Strategy – Building Materials

Prehistoric Daub/Burnt Clay

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

Dispose: Normally disposed of.

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

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

Dispose: Most of the assemblage will be disposed of.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Building Material

Retain: Most will not be retained.

Dispose: Most of the assemblage will be disposed of.

Modern Building Material

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection Strategy – Metal

Prehistoric Metal Artefacts and Metalworking Debris

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

Dispose: Not applicable.

Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Metal Artefacts and Metalworking Debris

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

Dispose: Not normally applicable.

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

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

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Metal Artefacts and Metalworking Debris

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection Strategy – Glass

Prehistoric Glass

Retain: All, whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Glass

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

Dispose: Not normally applicable.

Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Glass

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

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Glass

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection Strategy – Worked bone, antler and ivory

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

Retain: All, artefacts whether stratified or not.

Dispose: Not applicable.

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

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

Dispose: Most to be disposed of.

Modern Worked Bone, Antler and Ivory

Retain: This is not normally retained.

Dispose: Dispose of.

Selection strategy - Animal Bone

Prehistoric Animal Bone

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

Dispose: Not normally applicable.

Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval Animal Bone

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

Dispose: Unstratified material and possibly selected fragments of assemblages.

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

Retain: Not normally retained.

Dispose: All, normally.

Selection Strategy – Human Remains**Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Human Remains**

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

Dispose: Not normally applicable, but see above.

Early Post Medieval Human Remains

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

Dispose: Normally reinter.

Later Post-Medieval and Industrial Human Remains

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

Dispose: Reinter.

Modern Human Remains

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

Dispose: Normally reinter but see above.

Selection Strategy – Wood
<p>Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Wood</p> <p>Retain: All worked wood as long as it has been fully conserved.</p> <p>Dispose: Natural wood and unconserved wood.</p> <p>Early Post Medieval Wood</p> <p>Retain: This is dependent on the date of the material and its quality. Generally only rare or unusual pieces will be retained.</p> <p>Dispose: Most to be disposed of.</p> <p>Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Wood</p> <p>Retain: Not normally retained.</p> <p>Dispose: All, normally.</p>

APPENDIX II

Aeon Archaeology Environmental Sample Selection Strategy	
Project:	Madog Street, Y Ffor, Llannor, Gwynedd, LL53 6UN
Location:	(SH 39986 39132)
Client:	Williams Homes
Curator:	DMA at Heneb: Gwynedd
Receiving Institution:	Gwynedd Museum, Bangor
Landowner:	TBC

Selection Strategy – Environmental Samples
<p>Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Processed Environment Samples</p> <p>Retain: These should be retained.</p> <p>Dispose: Not applicable.</p>
<p>Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval Unprocessed Environmental/Soil Samples</p> <p>Retain: Charcoal samples are normally retained. Other bulk samples are not normally retained, as they should have been processed and analysed during a post-excavation programme.</p> <p>Dispose: Normally unprocessed bulk samples are disposed of.</p>
<p>Early Post Medieval, Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Processed Environment Samples</p> <p>Retain: Not normally retained.</p> <p>Dispose: All, normally.</p>
<p>Early Post Medieval, Later Post-Medieval and Industrial or Modern Unprocessed Environmental/Soil Samples</p> <p>Retain: Not normally retained.</p> <p>Dispose: All, normally.</p>

