

# London Road, Holyhead

## Archaeological Evaluation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# London Road, Holyhead

## Archaeological Evaluation

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD EVENT PRN 45067

Project No. G2538

Report No. 1406

Prepared for: BC Services Ltd

October 2017

Written by: Stuart Reilly & Spencer G. Smith



front cover: clearing area prior to excavation: scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_032).

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## FIGURES

Figure 01 - Site location plan. Scale 1:500 @ A4.

Figure 02: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2.

Figure 03: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2.

Figure 04: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1924 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2.

Figure 05: Reproduction of client site plan depicting the location of the evaluation trenches.

## PLATES

Plate 01: View of the site from southern boundary; no scale (archive reference: G2538\_017).

Plate 02: Clearing area prior to excavation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_032).

Plate 03: Excavation and removal of knotweed from plot off Morrison Crescent; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_025).

Plate 04: Four excavation holes to remove knotweed from plot off Morrison Crescent; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_026).

Plate 05: Post-ex of trench for second area of knotweed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_030).

Plate 06: Post-ex of trench for third area of knotweed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_029).

Plate 07: Trench 1 completed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_039).

Plate 08: Trench 2 with two ranging poles; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2538\_045).

Plate 09: Modern Pit in Northern End of Trench 2; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_041).

Plate 10: Trench 3 completed; scale: N/A (archive reference: G2538\_043).

Plate 11: Trench 4 completed; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2538\_047).

Plate 12: Trench 5 completed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_037).

## CONTENTS

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....	3
1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	6
3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY .....	8
4 RESULTS .....	9
5 CONCLUSIONS.....	12
6 SOURCES CONSULTED.....	13
Appendix I.....	14
Reproduction of the GAT Archaeological Project Design .....	14
Appendix II .....	15
Reproduction of the Photographic Metadata .....	15

## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was contracted by BC Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development off London Road, Holyhead, Anglesey.*

*The archaeological evaluation involved monitoring the removal of Japanese Knotweed and the excavation of five trenches across the northern half of the site. Limited archaeological remains in the form of remnants of a stone field boundary wall alongside a spring depicted on Ordnance Survey Maps were identified during the evaluation. It also revealed that the area within the proposed development boundary has been heavily disturbed through the removal of topsoil and modern services, such as, a large sewer main that extends across the length of the site.*

## CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Cafodd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd ei contractio gan BC Services Ltd i ymgymryd â gwerthusiad archeolegol cyn datblygiad tai arfaethedig oddi ar Ffordd Llundain, Caergybi, Ynys Môn.

Roedd y gwerthusiad archaeolegol yn cynnwys monitro cael gwared o Clymog Japan a chloddio pum ffos ar draws hanner gogleddol y safle. Nodwyd olion archeolegol cyfyngedig ar ffurf gweddillion wal cerrig yn gyfagos i ffynnon a ddangosir ar Fapiau'r Arolwg Ordnans yn ystod y gwerthusiad. Datgelodd hefyd bod yr ardal o fewn y ffin datblygu arfaethedig wedi cael ei aflonyddu'n helaeth trwy gael gwared ar yr uwchbridd a gwasanaethau modern, megis garthffos fawr sy'n ymestyn ar hyd y safle.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *BC Services Ltd* to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development off London Road, Holyhead, Anglesey. The proposed development (Figure 01) is currently an area of waste land enclosed by a combination of council housing and industrial units (Plate 01) on the outskirts of Holyhead (centred on NGR SH25158168).

The archaeological evaluation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and constituted:

- The careful removal of the remaining areas of Japanese Knotweed using a micro-digger; and
- The excavation of five test trenches across the proposed location of house plots in the northern half of the site to evaluate the archaeological potential.

Prior to the commencement of the groundworks an archaeological project design was submitted to and approved by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) ([Appendix I](#)).

The work to remove the remainder of the Japanese Knotweed was undertaken on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and the test trenches were completed by the end of 27<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

The project was planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014); and



- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) revealed that while there are no known archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development there are a number of archaeological sites immediately adjacent to or within close proximity of it. This included two stone tool find spots PRN 2,507 (SH25048165) and PRN 2,506 (SH25108160). The stone tools uncovered were a mixture of stone axes, of which two from PRN 2,507 were Neolithic polished axes of Graig Lwyd rock, sling stone, sharpened scraper, whorl, and round stone. The presence of the stone tool findspots would indicate prehistoric, most likely Neolithic (4400 – 2300 BC), activity within the vicinity of the site.

The most significant area of prehistoric activity in close proximity to the proposed development off London Road, would be Parc Cybi a large multi-period archaeological site that ranged from the Mesolithic (8000 – 4400 BC) to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the major discoveries made at Parc Cybi included a rectangular early Neolithic (4400 – 3600 BC) building, that appears to have been aligned on the nearby Trefignath Chambered tomb; a complex of ceremonial monuments that dated from the Bronze Age (2300 – 800 BC), that included a possible multiple cist barrow, the ring ditch of a barrow and a deep-ditched enclosure; an Iron Age (800 BC – 43 AD) stone roundhouse settlement; and a small early medieval cemetery (400 – 1070 AD) (4, Kenney et. al, 2011).

In addition, there are several sites noted on the HER which date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and chime with the development of the town as a port and transport hub. The public footpath that crosses the site leads to Pont Penllech Nest, PRN 21,167 (SH2504981605) a double arched masonry bridge and to the immediate south of the site there is a second bridge Pont Cyttir PRN 21,168 (SH2515081500). The bridges are Grade II listed structures (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996).

The last site in close proximity is PRN 7671 (SH2505481812) Disgwydfa Chapel, London Road, a post-medieval chapel.

An examination of the Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2 First (1890), Second (1900) and Third (1924) Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 02-04) revealed that the site was once part of a larger rectilinear field with a path traversing it on a northeast-southwest alignment to a more formal footpath leading to a bridge that crossed the railway line. The northern boundary of this field may well equate to a stone wall identified during the

site walkover. By the time of the Third Edition map in 1924 the field had become allotment gardens.

### 3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- The remaining Japanese Knotweed located in the northern half of the site was removed by a specialist contractor using a micro-digger under archaeological supervision on Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> September 2017;
- The evaluation trenches were marked out using a Trimble R6 GPS unit;
- A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated across the location of proposed house plots (Figure 05) using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Plate 02). The trenches had an excavated width of 2.0m and a maximum length of 20m and were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural. Upon completion of the works and after approval from GAPS the trenches were backfilled;
- All GAT attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT pro-formas; and
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3000) camera set to maximum resolution (3,872 x 2,592 10 effective megapixels) in RAW format and were converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. In total 30 photographs were taken for this watching brief. A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, were produced using Microsoft Access (archive images G2538\_001 to G2538\_047; see [Appendix II](#) for a reproduction of the metadata).

## 4 RESULTS

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September 2017. A GAT archaeologist was present for the removal of the remaining areas of Japanese Knotweed within the northern half of the proposed housing development. The specialist contractor identified and dealt with three concentrations: adjacent to the site entrance off Morrison Crescent (Areas 1), in the middle of the site (Area 2) and adjacent to the exposed sewer mains (Area 3). The small areas of knotweed were excavated using a mini-digger fitted with a small digging bucket, with the plant, roots and affected soil deposited into a front loading dumper (Plate 03) and the excavated area was sprayed with weed killer.

Area 1 was located in part of the site that had been previously reduced to the surface of the underlying natural to remove a large concentration of Japanese Knotweed. The contractor identified four plants in close proximity that were subsequently removed with the mini-digger. Each excavated hole measured approximately 0.50m x 0.30m with a maximum depth of 0.30m; dependent on the depth of the root bowl. The deposit in which the knotweed grew was a light grey clay mixed with frequent angular shale stones (Plate 04).

Area 2 was located further west, roughly in the middle of the site, in an area thick with undergrowth. A single knotweed plant was identified and removed by the contractor. The trench measured 1.40m x 1.40m with a maximum depth of 0.80m. It was excavated through a dark brown loamy clay topsoil that overlaid an orange gravelly clay natural mixed with frequent angular and sub-angular shale stone (Plate 05).

Area 3 was situated along the north western edge of the site, beside a length of the exposed sewer pipe. The trench to remove the knotweed was 1.20m long by 0.70m wide and was 0.50m deep (Plate 06). The natural deposit was not visible within this trench, with the excavation remaining within the topsoil/subsoil horizon, which was mixed with the occasional red brick and modern rubbish.

No archaeological deposits were identified during the excavation and removal of the identified Japanese Knotweed plants.

The five evaluation trenches were excavated the following day, further to the knotweed clearance and the site wide vegetation being levelled in preparation. The trenches were excavated using a 13 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

Trench 1 was located in the area of ground previously cleared of Japanese Knotweed, adjacent to the site entrance off Morrison Crescent. The trench was meant to be excavated

on a northwest – southeast axis but this had to be abandoned due to the presence of a wasp nest. It was repositioned on a northeast – southwest orientation at a safe distance from the nest. The trench was 2.0m wide and 10m long with a maximum excavated depth of 0.30m. The trench was excavated through a mid brown humic rich topsoil that had a maximum depth of 0.15m. The topsoil overlaid a predominantly yellow boulder clay mixed with frequent deposits of small angular stones (Plate 07). No archaeological deposits were identified within Trench 1.

Trench 2 was positioned to the rear of the gardens of house numbers 29 – 32 Morrison Crescent on a northeast – southwest orientation (Plate 08). The trench was 10m in length, 2.0m in width and had a depth of 0.25m. It was excavated through a similarly humic rich topsoil identified in Trench 1, except with a greater depth, in part due to its position within a natural hollow and its close proximity to the back gardens of nearby houses which may have been used to discard garden waste. The topsoil covered a light orangey yellow boulder clay natural mixed with frequent small angular stones. At the north eastern limit of the trench, cut into the natural, a sub-circular rubbish pit was uncovered. The pit had a length of 2.0m and width of 1.0m. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay mixed with frequent small angular stones and it produced quantities of modern rubbish (Plate 09).

Trench 3 was located to the west of Trench 2 on a northeast – southwest axis (Plate 10). It was excavated for a length of 20m with a width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.50m. The topsoil was a mid brown humic rich loamy clay that had a maximum depth of 0.20m and covered a light grey boulder clay natural. The northeastern end of the trench may have clipped the edge of a springhead that was noted on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (Figure 02 and 03). This was indicated on the ground by a concentration of sub-rounded stones below the topsoil that, once disturbed by the bucket of the 360° excavator, groundwater seeped into the trench. In addition, the northeastern end of Trench 3 was at the base of a steep slope, within a natural hollow. This combined with the map evidence would imply that the trench went through a section of the possible springhead.

Trench 4 was positioned to the southwest of Trench 1 in the middle of the proposed development. It had an excavated length of 20m, width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a mid brown humic rich loamy clay that overlaid a yellow boulder clay mixed with frequent small angular stones (Plate 11). No archaeological deposits were identified in Trench 4.

Trench 5 was located to the immediate southwest of Trench 4, on a northwest – southeast axis, with a length of 20m, width of 2.0m and maximum depth of 0.30m. The trench was

excavated through a mid brown humic topsoil onto a yellow boulder clay natural mixed with frequent small angular stones. A narrow (0.30m wide) linear feature, orientated northeast – southwest, that cut through the underlying natural clay was identified within 5.0m of the southwest limit of Trench 5. This may have been boundary for an allotment or a field. The feature was filled by a reddish brown silty clay (Plate 12). No artefacts were retrieved from the fill of the linear feature.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *BC Services Ltd* to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development off London Road, Holyhead, Anglesey. The evaluation involved monitoring the removal of limited areas of Japanese Knotweed and the excavation of five trenches across the proposed location of house footings.

Limited archaeological features, such as the remnants of the stone wall that corresponds with a field boundary alongside the confirmation of the spring in Trench 3 as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Maps and the possible remnants of an allotment/field boundary in Trench 5 were uncovered during the archaeological evaluation.

The evaluation did not uncover any significant archaeological features and demonstrated that the area within the site boundary had previously and quite extensively been cleared of most of its topsoil. This conclusion was reached due to the lack of discernible subsoil within the trenches, the humic make-up of the topsoil and the client mentioning that the former landowner had removed and sold off the topsoil (B. Collett pers. comms.). This alongside modern services, most notably the sewer pipe that crosses the length of the site and the work to remove the infestation of Japanese Knotweed has resulted in the widespread disturbance of the area within the boundary of the proposed development. Based on the outcome of the evaluation it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required on this scheme.



## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Davidson, A., Dutton, L. A., Riley, H. & Roberts, R., 1996 , A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead West Section. Unpublished GAT Report 195
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Kenney, J., McGuinness, N., Cooke R., Rees, C. and Davidson, A., 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume 1. GAT Report 954
10. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
11. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

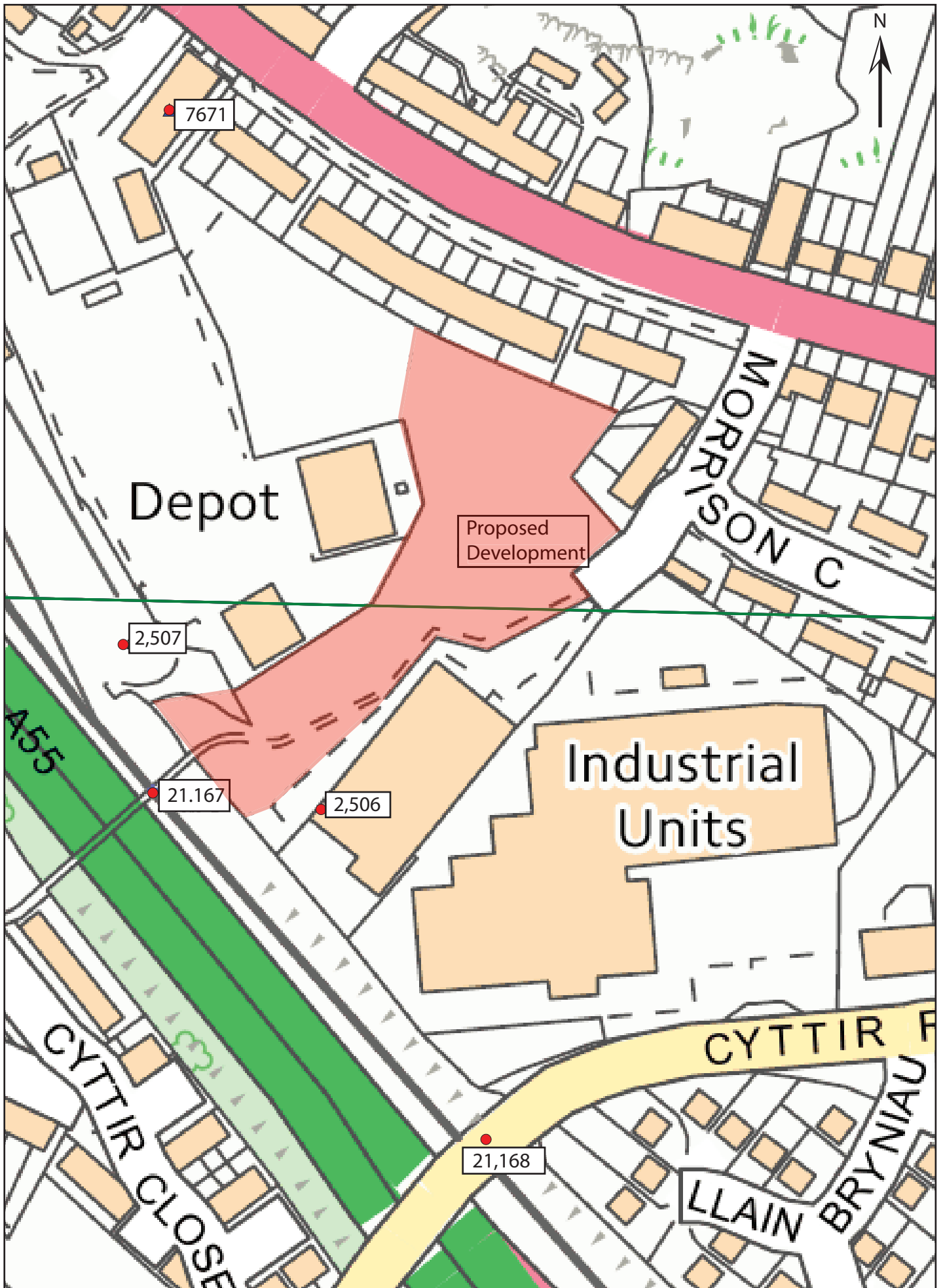


Figure 01 - Site location plan. Scale 1:500 @ A4.

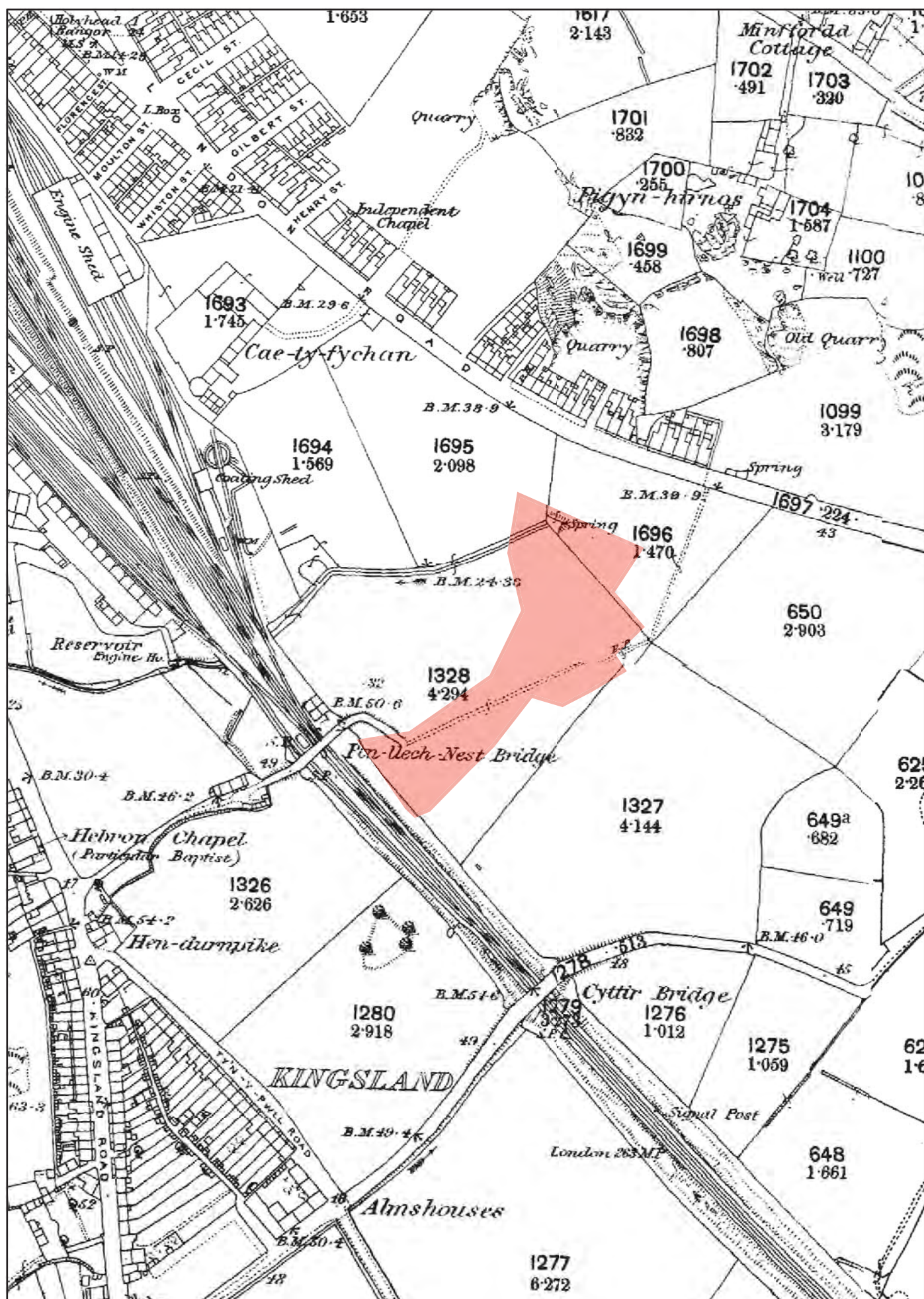


Figure 02: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

Location of proposed development



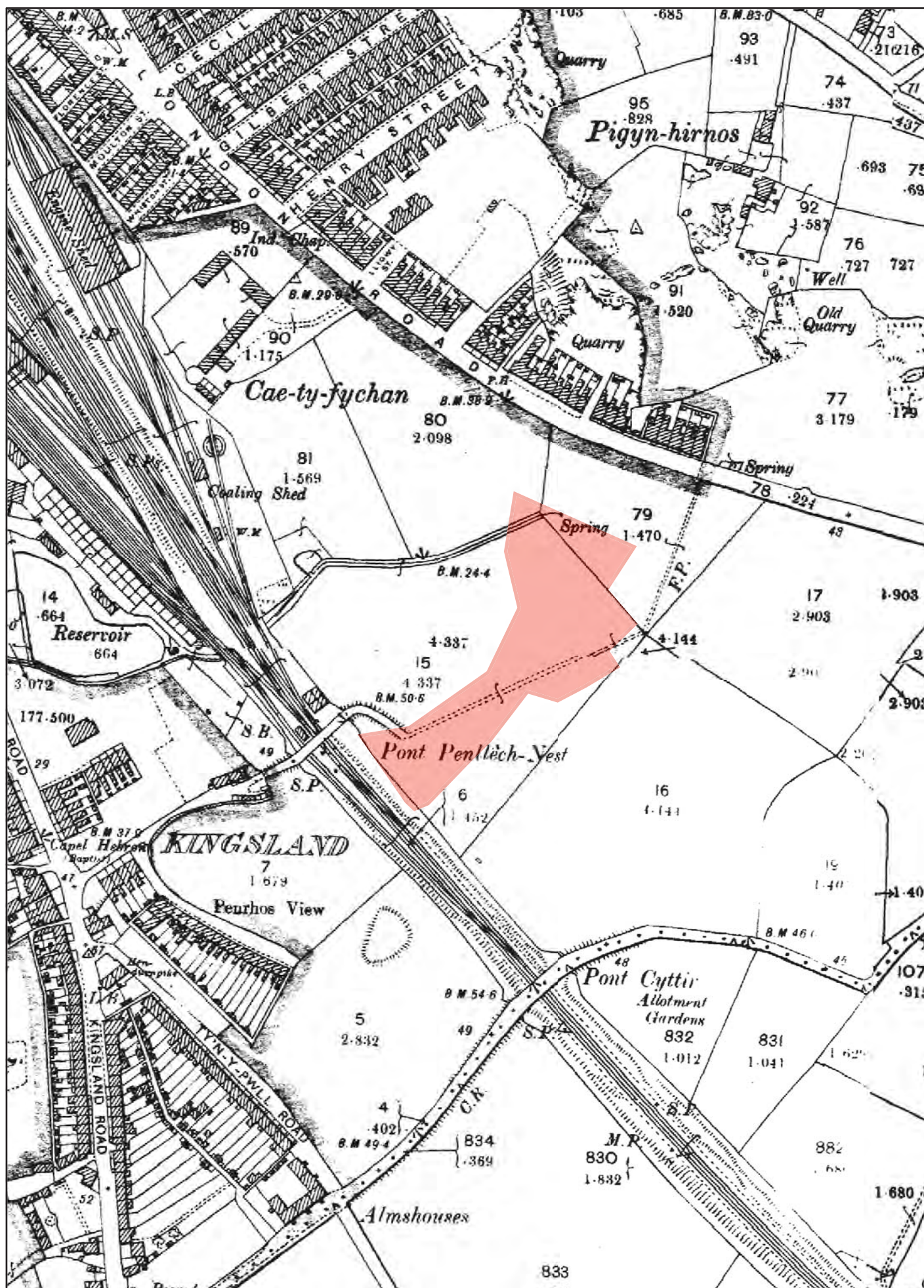


Figure 03: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

Location of proposed development



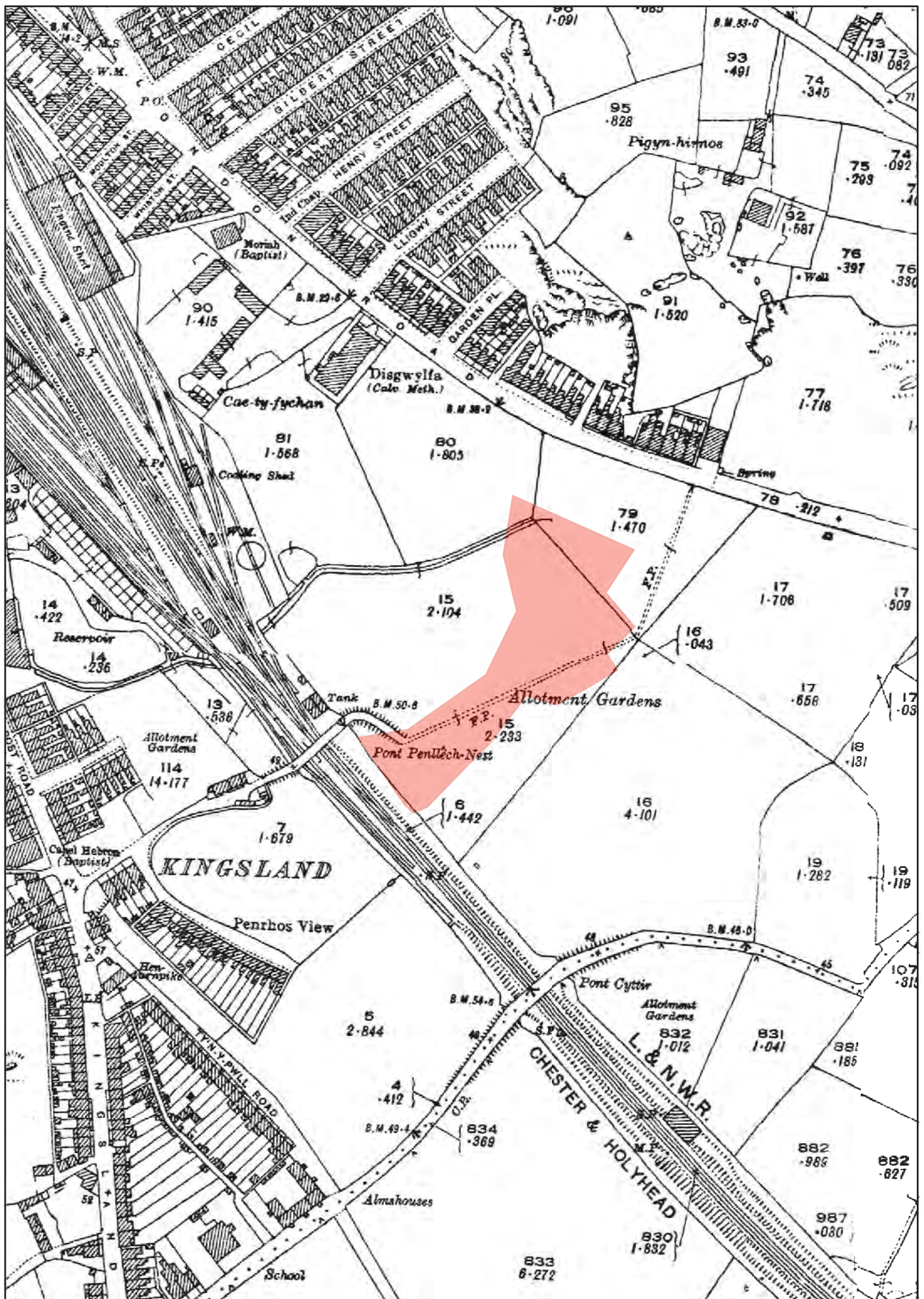


Figure 04: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1924 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

Location of proposed development

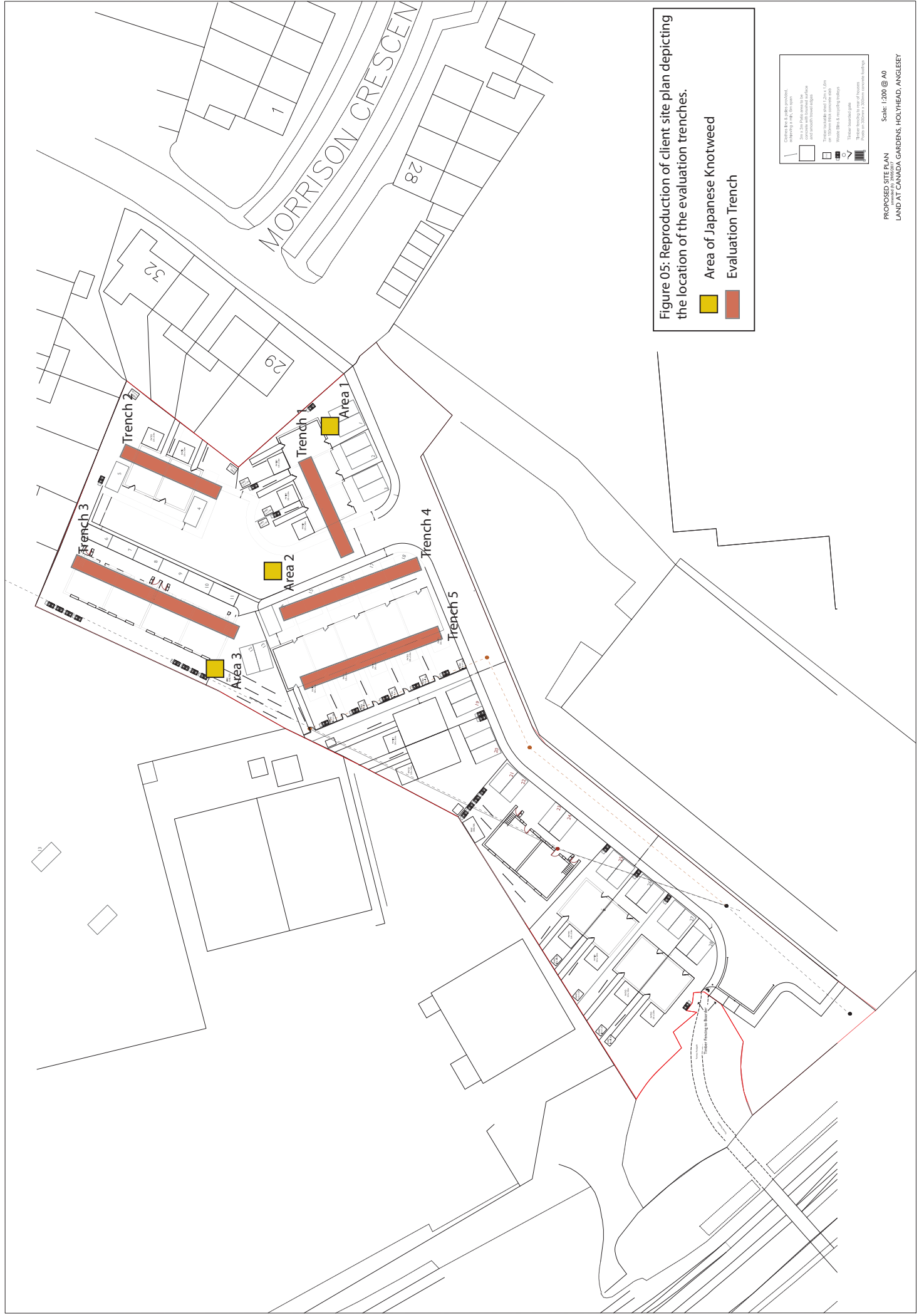


Figure 05: Reproduction of client site plan depicting the location of the evaluation trenches.

- Area of Japanese Knotweed
- Evaluation Trench

Client's Name & Address (provided)  
 Date of Site Visit (provided)  
 Date of Report (provided)  
 Trenches located within 1.2m x 1.2m  
 on either side of concrete path  
 and within 1.2m of existing building  
 Trench location plan  
 Trenches located within 1.2m x 1.2m of existing building  
 Trenches located within 1.2m x 1.2m of existing building





Plate 01: View of the site from southern boundary; no scale (archive reference: G2538\_017).



Plate 02: Clearing area prior to excavation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_032).





Plate 03: Excavation and removal of knotweed from plot off Morrison Crescent; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_025).



Plate 04: Four excavation holes to remove knotweed from plot off Morrison Crescent; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_026).





Plate 05: Post-ex of trench for second area of knotweed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_030).



Plate 06: Post-ex of trench for third area of knotweed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_029).





Plate 07: Trench 1 completed; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2538\_039).



Plate 08: Trench 2 with two ranging poles; scale: 2x1 m (archive reference: G2538\_045).





Plate 09: Modern Pit in Northern End of Trench 2; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_041).



Plate 10: Trench 3 completed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2538\_043).





Plate 11: Trench 4 completed; scale: 2x1 m (archive reference: G2538\_047).



Plate 12: Trench 5 completed; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2538\_037).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Reproduction of the GAT Archaeological Project Design**

LONDON ROAD (CANADA GARDENS), HOLYHEAD  
(G2538)

EVENT PRN 45067




WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

*Prepared for*

*BC Services Ltd*

***September 2017***

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
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Originated by	Document Author	STUART REILLY		22/09/17
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS		22/09/17
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		22/09/17

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



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

Name

Signature

Date



# LONDON ROAD (CANADA GARDENS) HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (G2538)

Prepared for *BC Services Ltd*, September 2017

Event PRN 45067

### CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	5
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
3	METHOD STATEMENT .....	9
3.1	Fieldwork Methodology .....	9
3.2	Ecofacts .....	11
3.3	Human Remains .....	12
3.4	Artefacts.....	13
3.5	Monitoring Arrangements.....	15
3.6	Fieldwork Archiving.....	16
3.7	Processing Data, Illustration, Report and Archiving.....	17
4	DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING .....	18
5	PERSONNEL.....	19
6	HEALTH AND SAFETY .....	20
7	INSURANCE.....	21
	Public Liability .....	21
	Employers Liability .....	21
	Professional Indemnity.....	21
8	SOURCES CONSULTED .....	22
	Figure 01 .....	23
	Figure 02 .....	24
	Figure 03 .....	25
	Figure 03 .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
	Figure 04 .....	26
	Figure 05 .....	27
	Appendix I .....	28
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma.....	28
	Appendix II .....	29
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context record pro-forma.....	29
	Appendix III .....	30
	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context trench record pro-forma.....	30

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *BC Services Ltd* to provide a project design for completing a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development off London Road, Holyhead, Anglesey. The proposed development (Figure 01) is currently an area of waste land enclosed by a combination of council housing and industrial units on the outskirts of Holyhead (centred on NGR SH25158168).

The evaluation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). It is proposed that the following will constitute the archaeological evaluation at this stage of the development:

- To monitor the careful removal of the remaining areas of Japanese Knotweed using a micro-digger;
- The excavation of five test trenches across the proposed location of house plots in the northern half of the site to evaluate the archaeological potential.

The work to remove the remainder of the Japanese Knotweed is due to commence on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and the test trenches will be opened subsequent to this and site preparation work being completed, provisionally the week commencing Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2017.

All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
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## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) revealed that while there are no known archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development there are a number of archaeological sites immediately adjacent to or within close proximity of it. This included two stone tool find spots PRN 2,507 (SH25048165) and PRN 2,506 (SH25108160). The stone tools uncovered were a mixture of stone axes, of which two from PRN 2,507 were Neolithic polished axes of Graig Lwyd rock, sling stone, sharpened scraper, whorl, and round stone. The presence of the stone tool findspots would indicate prehistoric, most likely Neolithic (4400 – 2300 BC), activity within the vicinity of the site.

The most significant area of prehistoric activity in close proximity to the proposed development off London Road, would be Parc Cybi a large multi-period archaeological site that ranged from the Mesolithic (8000 – 4400 BC) to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the major discoveries made at Parc Cybi included a rectangular early Neolithic (4400 – 3600 BC) building, that appears to have been aligned on the nearby Trefignath Chambered tomb; a complex of ceremonial monuments that dated from the Bronze Age (2300 – 800 BC), that included a possible multiple cist barrow, the ring ditch of a barrow and a deep-ditched enclosure; an Iron Age (800 BC – 43 AD) stone roundhouse settlement; and a small early medieval cemetery (400 – 1070 AD) (4, Kenney et. al, 2011).

In addition, there are several sites noted on the HER which date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and chime with the development of the town as a port and transport hub. The public footpath that crosses the site leads to Pont Penllech Nest, PRN 21,167 (SH2504981605) a double arched masonry bridge and to the immediate south of the site there is a second bridge Pont Cyttir PRN 21,168 (SH2515081500). The bridges are Grade II listed structures (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996).

The last site in close proximity is PRN 7671 (SH2505481812) Disgwydfa Chapel, London Road, a post-medieval chapel.

An examination of the Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2 First (1890), Second (1900) and Third (1924) Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 02-04) revealed that the site was once part of a larger rectilinear field with a path traversing it on a northeast-southwest alignment to a more formal footpath leading to a bridge that crossed the railway line. The northern boundary of this field may well equate to a stone wall identified during the

site walkover. By the time of the Third Edition map in 1924 the field had become allotment gardens.

### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- The remaining Japanese Knotweed located in the northern half of the site will be removed by a specialist contractor using a micro-digger under archaeological supervision provisionally on Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> September 2017;
- A minimum of five test trenches will be excavated across the location of proposed house plots (Figure 05) using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The trenches will have a excavated width of 2.0m and a length of between 20m and 30m. They will be excavated to the surface of the underlying natural or archaeological deposits, whatever is reached first. The excavated spoil will be set to one side at a safe distance from the sides of the trench. The test trenches will be opened provisionally on the week commencing 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2017. Upon completion of the works and after examination/approval from GAPS the trenches will be backfilled;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, contexts records, registers of artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (Appendix I; Appendix II);
- A record will be made on GAT pro-formas of the 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 ID boards will be used throughout and include information on project code, trench number, context number or numbers and orientation of image;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera (Nikon D40) set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will maintained on site using GAT pro-formas (Appendix I) and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The archive numbering system will start from G2538\_001;
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Features, including pits and postholes, will be subject to an initial 50% sample by volume. A minimum of 10% of linear features will be excavated to provide

stratigraphic relationships, to characterise feature morphology and to recover artefactual and ecofactual material. The focus of the excavation of linear features will be on terminals and interactions with other features. Specific feature strategies will be confirmed with GAPS and client during the works;

- All sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- All plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace; and
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with recommendations for any subsequent post-excavation assessment in line with the MAP2 process.

## **3.2 Ecofacts**

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

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



### 3.3 Human Remains

No indication of the presence of human remains has been previously detected. If any human remains are identified and they cannot be preserved in situ, they will be excavated in line with the 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 individual) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist will be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment:

Lucy Whittingham

Project Manager (post-excavation)

AOC Archaeology

tel: 0208 843 7380

email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)

The osteologist will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist will also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

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

### 3.4 Artefacts

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and English Heritage (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

tel: 0208 843 7380

email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.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 Oriel Ynys Môn Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ) where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner (Welsh Slate Limited) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriol Ynys Môn Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Oriol Ynys Môn, this must be in accordance with the Oriol Ynys Môn – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive* (2012).

### **3.5 Monitoring Arrangements**

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

- Jenny Emmett jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

### 3.6 Fieldwork Archiving

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

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

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

### 3.7 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusions and further recommendations
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – context register
11. Appendix IV – ecofact register
12. Appendix V – artefact register

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

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

## 4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A draft report (or interim report) will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion; a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion (end of March 2018). If appropriate, accompanying digital data in the form of a project database, GIS table(s) and photographs will also be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record simultaneously.

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only);
- If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within six months of project completion. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only);
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;
- Dependent on the results of the targeted excavation, a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

## **5 PERSONNEL**

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Senior Archaeologist and GAT Project Archaeologists. The Senior Archaeologist and Project Archaeologists will be responsible for the targeted excavation programme, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Senior Archaeologist and Project Archaeologists will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in Sec. 4.7. A Senior Archaeologist and a Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in Sec. 5.



## **6 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and 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. The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2007).

## **7 INSURANCE**

### **Public Liability**

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2018

### **Employers Liability**

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

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2018

### **Professional Indemnity**

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2018

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Davidson, A., Dutton, L. A., Riley, H. & Roberts, R., 1996 , A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead West Section. Unpublished GAT Report 195
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
9. Kenney, J., McGuinness, N., Cooke R., Rees, C. and Davidson, A., 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume 1. GAT Report 954
10. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
11. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

## FIGURE 01

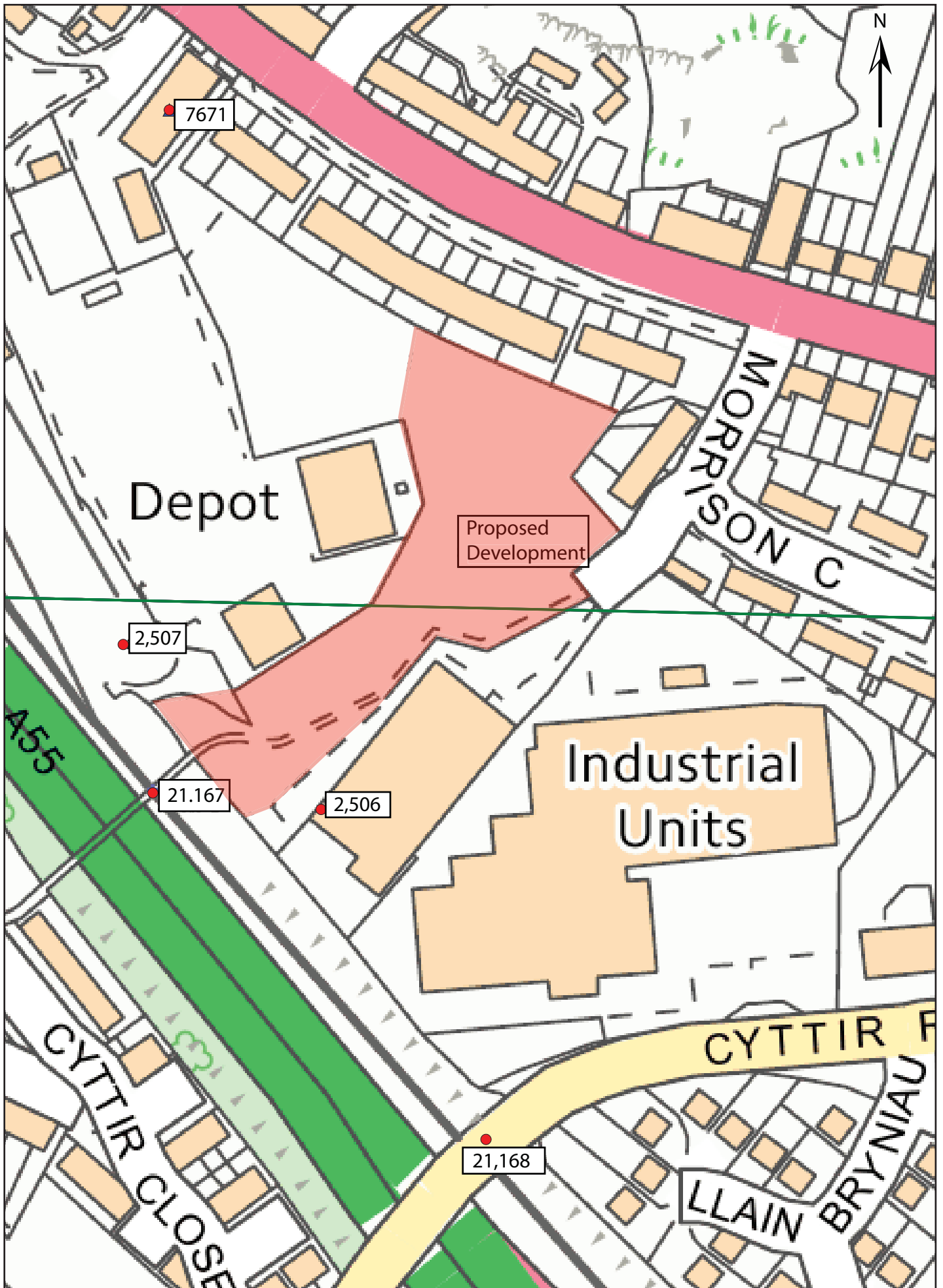


Figure 01 - Site location plan. Scale 1:500 @ A4.

## FIGURE 02



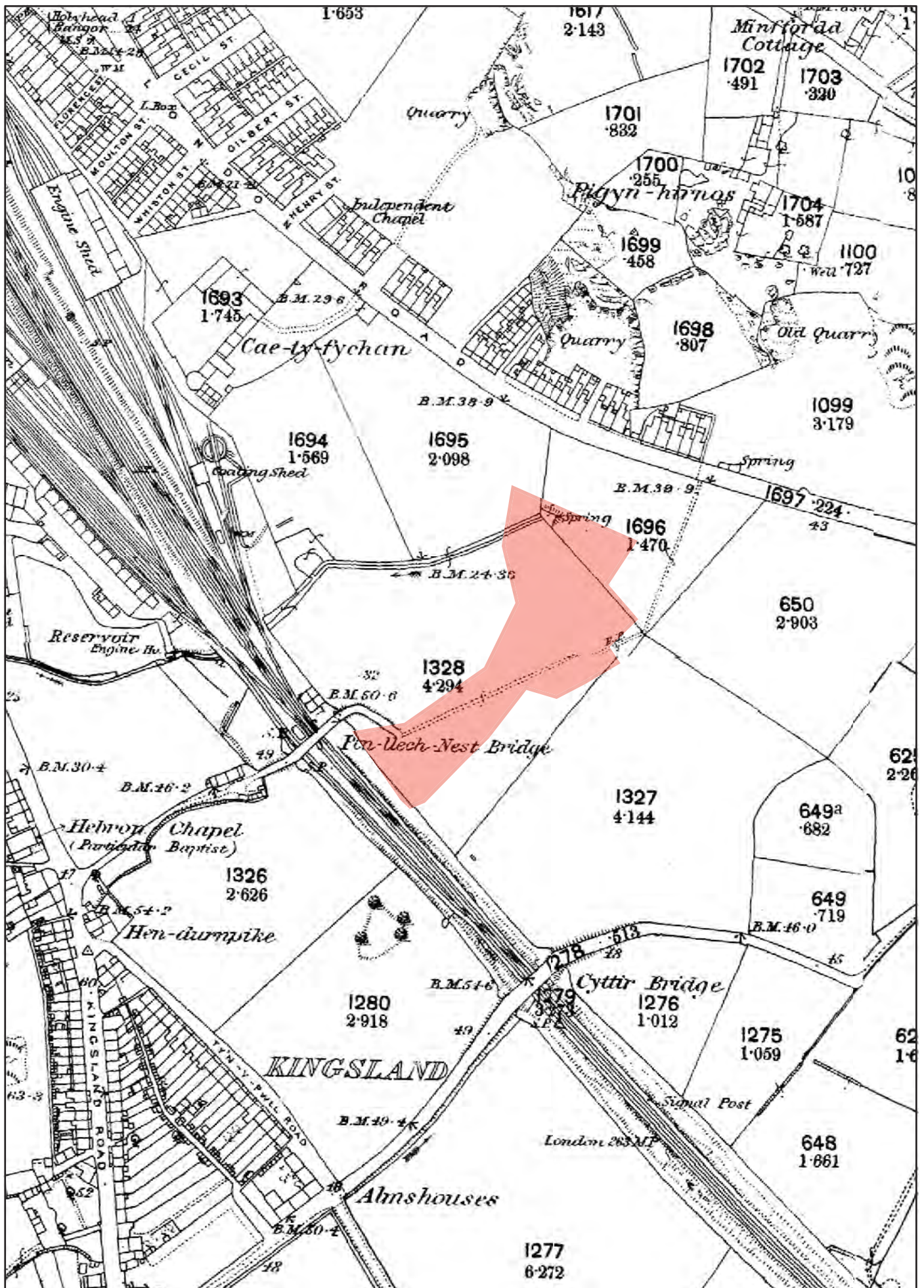


Figure 02: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

Location of proposed development

## FIGURE 03



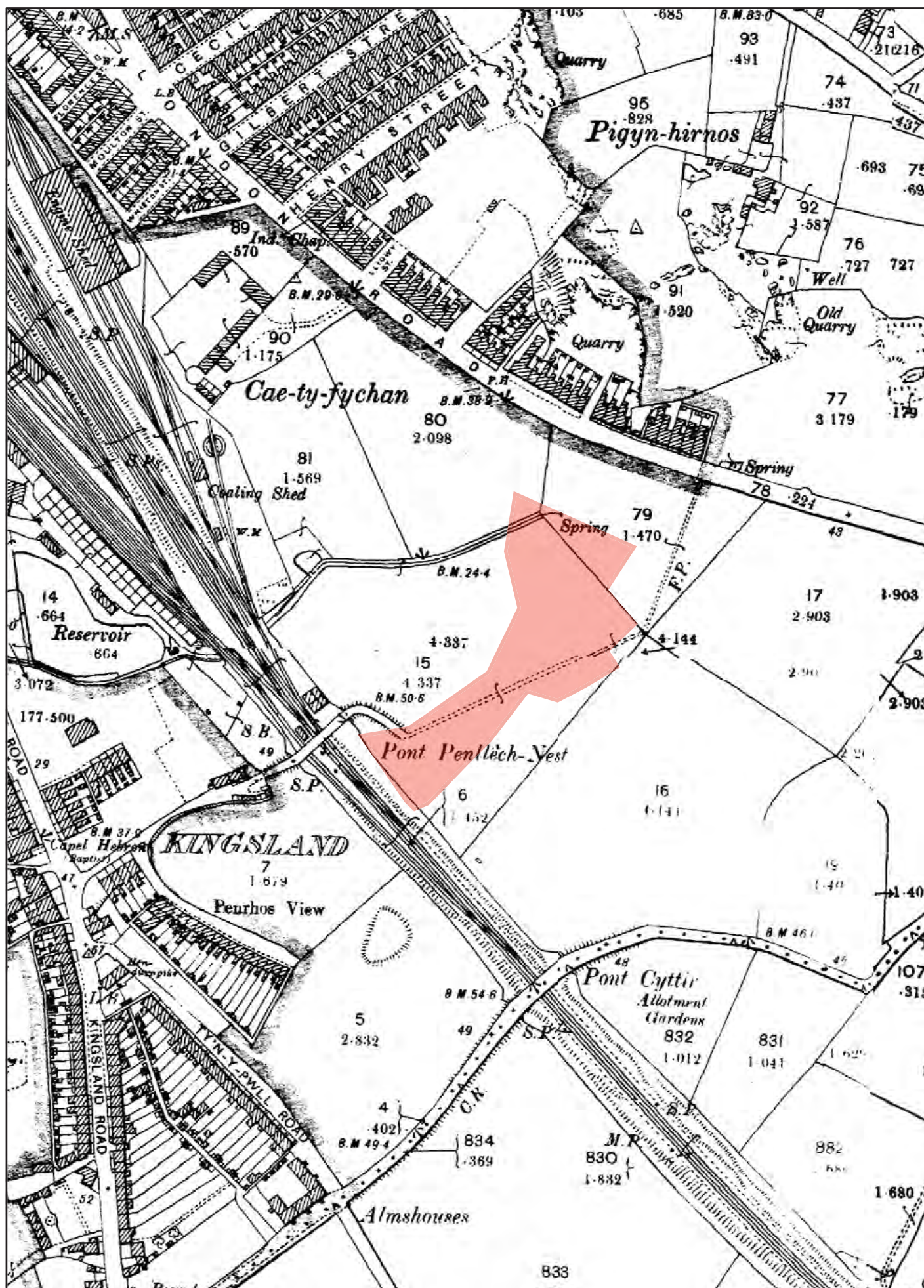
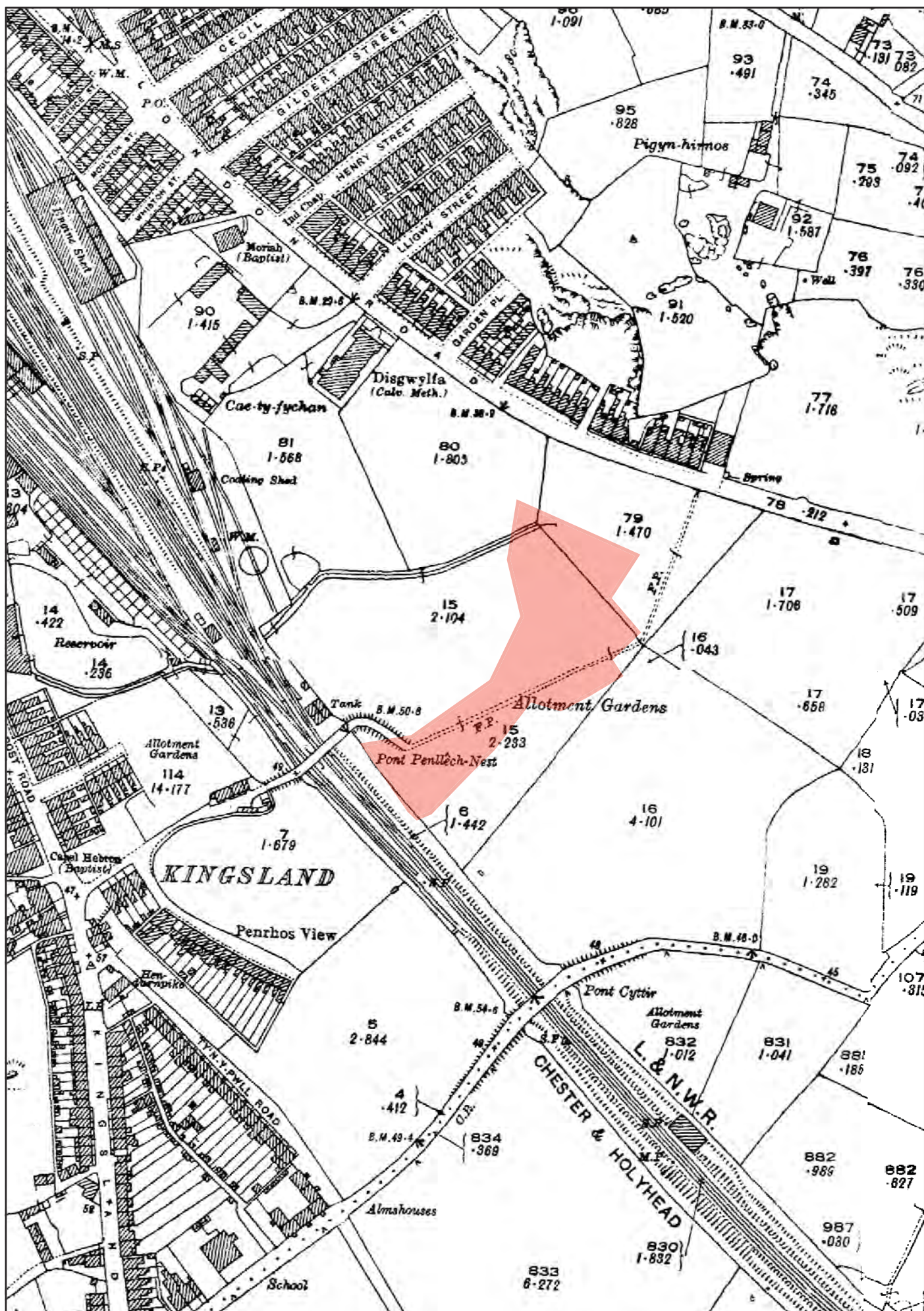


Figure 03: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

Location of proposed development

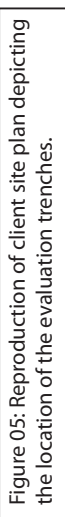
## FIGURE 04











### Location of proposed development

## FIGURE 05



## Evaluation Trench

	<p>Chain-link fence &amp; poles provided, attaching a cap, one span</p> <p>3m x 3m Patio area to be constructed with brushed surface and smooth travel edges</p>
	<p>Timber footcandle slab 1.2m x 1.6m on 150mm thick concrete slab</p>
	<p>Washed Blirs &amp; recycling timbers</p>
	<p>Timber boarder gate</p>
	<p>Timber fencing to rear of houses</p>
	<p>Postings 300mm x 300mm concrete footings</p>

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma**



Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

[illegible]



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context record pro-forma**

## GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

## CONTEXT RECORD FORM

SITE CODE	GRID SQUARE	SITE SUB-DIV	CONTEXT NUMBER
CATEGORY/TYPE	PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE		
LENGTH	BREADTH	DIAMETER	DEPTH/HEIGHT
DEPOSIT			CUT
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			<b>Draw sketches overleaf</b>
FILLED BY	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <p>This <div></div> context</p> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		
	Stratigraphic matrix		
FILL OF			
PLANS		SECTIONS	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.			
SAMPLE Nos.		FIND Nos.	
FEATURE No		GROUP No	CONSISTS OF
INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION		SAME AS	
		CHECKED BY (initials/date)	INITIALS/DATE

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context trench record pro-forma**

## TRENCH SHEET

Project Name and Number		Trench number	
----------------------------	--	------------------	--

Trench size		Plans	
Max. trench depth		Sections	
Orientation		Photos	
Date/Initials		Area/chainage	

List of layers and/or features in trench (continue on back of sheet if necessary)

Context No.	Depth below surface	Brief description

General summary



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Reproduction of the Photographic Metadata**

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
G2538_001	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Entrance onto the site off Morrison Crescent	N	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_002	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	View across the site off Morrison Crescent	SE	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_003	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Area previously stripped for knotweed removal; Morrison Crescent end of the site	SW	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_004	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Depth of topsoil adjacent to knotweed strip.	NE	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_005	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Remnants of stone boundary wall at rear of 29 Morrison Crescent	SW	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_006	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Exposed	S	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart	Gwynedd	

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
			sewer pipe that extends the length of the site				Reilly	Archaeological Trust	
G2538_007	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Section of the sewer pipe encased in concrete	SSE	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_008	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Trench excavated to remove knotweed along length of sewer pipe	SSW	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_009	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Sewer pipe trench and western boundary of site along Gwynedd Shipping warehouse	SE	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_010	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Spoil from excavation of sewer pipe trench	NW	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_011	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Extent of	SW	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart	Gwynedd	

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
			spoil heap from sewer pipe trench				Reilly	Archaeological Trust	
G2538_012	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Spoil from excavation of sewer pipe trench	NW	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_013	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Spoil at southern end of site from topsoil removal for knotweed	NE	1x1m	19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_014	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Area cleared of topsoil at southern end of the site	SW		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_015	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Southern end of the site with limited plant re-growth	SW		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_016	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Path which leads to the footbridge over A55/railway	NNE		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
			line						
G2538_017	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	View of the site from southern boundary	SSW		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2538_018	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Tarmaced area between eastern site boundary and Rockpool Kayaks	W		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_019	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Tarmaced area between eastern site boundary and Rockpool Kayaks	S		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_020	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Tarmaced area between eastern site boundary and Rockpool Kayaks	W		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_021	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	View of site from public	S		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological	



File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
			footpath					Trust	
G2538_022	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	Public footpath along SE edge of site	SE		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_023	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	View of site from public footpath	SE		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_024	London_Road_Holyhead	Site visit	View of site from public footpath	E		19/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_025	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation and removal of knotweed from plot off Morrison Crescent	E	1x1m	26/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2538_026	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Four excavation holes to remove knotweed from plot off Morrison Crescent	NW	1x1m	26/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2538_027	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation of second area for	SE		26/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
			knotweed						
G2538_028	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation of third area for knotweed	NW		26/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_029	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Post-ex of trench for third area of knotweed	SE	1x1m	26/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2538_030	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Post-ex of trench for second area of knotweed	N	1x1m	26/09/2017	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2538_031	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Area beside sewer pipe being backfilled by 360° excavator	W		27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_032	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Clearing area prior to excavation	W	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2538_033	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Clearing area prior to excavation	S	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_034	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation of Trench 5	S	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin	Gwynedd Archaeological	

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
							Smith	Trust	
G2538_035	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation of Trench 5	S	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_036	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation of Trench 5 with base of field / allotment boundary visible crossing trench at a right angle	S	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_037	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 5 completed	W	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2538_038	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 1 completed	E	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_039	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 1 completed	NW	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2538_040	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 2 started	NW	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_041	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Modern Pit in Northern End of Trench 2	NE	1x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09

File Reference	Project Name	Activity	Description	View From	Scale(s)	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plates
G2538_042	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Possible springhead in Northern End of Trench 3	SW	2x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_043	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 3 completed	NE	N/A	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2538_044	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 3 completed	S	2x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_045	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 2 with two ranging poles	W	2x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2538_046	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 1 with two ranging poles	N	2x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2538_047	London_Road_Holyhead	Archaeological Evaluation	Trench 4 with two ranging poles	NW	2x1m	27/09/2017	Spencer Gavin Smith	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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